



FACTSHEET
**CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION
FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

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ICC FACTSHEET

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COMMEMORATION OF WORLD DAY OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, JULY 17, 2013

- International Criminal Court (ICC) is the first permanent criminal court based in The Hague, the Netherlands, and adopted in 1998 based on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- ICC aimed to help end impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community.
- ICC has jurisdiction to prosecute individuals who committed one or more crimes qualified as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of aggression.
- States that recognise the jurisdiction of the Court are undertaking ratification/accession of the Rome Statute. Until July 2013, there are 122 states parties to the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court, 34 African States, 18 Asia Pacific states, 18 Eastern European states, 27 Latin America and Caribbean states, and 25 Western European and other states.
- To date, there are 18 (eighteen) cases from 8 (eight) situation brought to the ICC, i.e. Republic Democratic of Congo, Uganda, Central African Republic, Darfur (Sudan), Kenya, Libya, Ivory Coast and Mali.
- ICC has a complementary jurisdiction and non-retroactive (different from Indonesian Ad Hoc Human Rights Court). After July 1, 2002, ICC jurisdiction enter into force three months after a state ratify the Statute.
- Initially, Indonesia has planned to ratify the Rome Statute since the National Action Plan for Human Rights (RANHAM) of 2008, yet it did not happen.
- Ratification plan was re-introduced in the RANHAM of 2011-2014 as regulated by the Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2011.
- Those who support the ratification believes that it can strengthen Indonesian law, accelerate the reform process of our criminal law and criminal procedural law (KUHP/KUHAP), strengthen human rights protection in Indonesia, protect Indonesian peacekeepers deployed abroad and as a means of foreign diplomacy for Indonesia.

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