LEGAL STUDY GUIDE

3-4-5 May 2024

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WELCOMING LETTERS
Letter from the Secretary General:

First of all, we would like to start our letter by sincerely greeting all our delegates who will attend our conference. We are proud to be here with the DERMUN conference that we organized for the second time this year. We hope that our conference will leave you with new perspectives, new friendships, and unforgettable memories. At DERMUN we are proud to offer a various array of committees that transcend both borders and time zones, enabling delegates to discover the perfect fit for their interests and preferred style of debate. To offer you the best experience, we have specially selected 3 Special, 2 General Assembly, and 1 JCC committee and topics in our conference with our chairboard team. These various committees will take you on a journey from World War 2 to 2047. However, we would like to remind you that DERMUN'24 does not only consist of committees and discussions; the friendships you will make there and the fun times you will have are at least as important as the academic part. These relationships extend far beyond the 3 days of the conference, where we come together to create a dynamic and inclusive community. We, the secretariat, and our entire organization team are determined to offer you the best experiences. Our excitement is fresh for our second conference; Whether you are joining DERMUN for the first time or have been a part of our journey from the very beginning, we are happy to see you among us with the same excitement.

Best wishes,

Elifsu Gülgün & Arif Kılıç.

Letter from the Chairboard

Dear esteemed delegates and special guests,

It is our honor to serve you as chair of the LEGAL Committee in DERMUN'24.

As students who all started our MUN career as hesitant delegates, we understand that MUN can be daunting to some of you. Our advice; Model United Nations is all about research, confidence, and collaboration. With the knowledge gained from our background guide and your independent research, you can come up with a wide range of innovative ideas. Through collaboration, ideas from you and others will form a realistic solution. We will do our best to make this conference as meaningful as possible while you work to solve global issues.

If you have any questions regarding the conference, please do not hesitate to contact us via email.

We look forward to having a great time with all of you soon!

Sincerely, LEGAL Chairs

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Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee (also known as the Legal Committee GA6) is one of the six main committees of the United Nations General Assembly. It deals primarily with legal matters and is the primary forum for the consideration of international law and other legal matters concerning the United Nations.

The United Nations General Assembly has an express mandate to promote the progressive development of public international law as laid out in the Charter of the United Nations.

Subsequent practice has interpreted this provision as a broad authorization to elaborate new treaties on the widest range of issues, to adopt them, and to recommend them to states for their subsequent signature, ratification, or accession. While international law-making negotiations take place in various specialized bodies of the United Nations, depending on their actual subject matter, those negotiations related to general international law are usually held at the Sixth Committee.

In DERMUN'24 the Committee is expected to revolve around the discussion of colonialism and crimes against humanity in the first agenda item and improvements to the international law regarding victims' rights as the second agenda item. The agenda items about international law, legal matters, and business ethics issues that have an impact on people all over the world are assigned by the General Assembly to the Legal Committee, which is also labeled as the "Sixth Committee"

UN Charter

The Charter of the United Nations is the founding document of the United Nations. It was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco, after the United Nations Conference on International Organization, and came into force on 24 October 1945.

The United Nations can take action on a wide variety of issues due to its unique international character and the powers vested in its Charter, which is considered an international treaty. As such, the UN Charter is an instrument of international law, and UN Member States are bound by it. The UN Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

MEMBER STATES:

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Armenia
4. Azerbaijan
5. China
6. Egypt
7. France
8. Germany
9. India
10. Iraq
11. Israel
12. Libya
13. Mexico
14. Netherlands
15. Niger
16. Palestine
17. Portugal
18. Russian Federation
19. Spain
20. Türkiye
21. Uganda
22. Ukraine
23. United Kingdom
24. United States
25. Vietnam

TOPIC 1: Crimes against humanity and colonial policy

Crimes Against Humanity

Crimes against humanity include a range of systematic and widespread atrocities committed against civilian populations, often in the context of armed conflict or oppressive regimes. These crimes are characterized by their severity, including acts such as genocide, murder, enslavement, torture, rape, forced displacement, and persecution based on political, religious, ethnic, or other discriminatory grounds. Unlike war crimes, which are limited to acts committed during armed conflict, crimes against humanity can occur during peacetime as well.

The concept of crimes against humanity emerged in response to the horrific atrocities of World War II, most notably the Holocaust, and was formalized in international law through instruments like the Nuremberg Charter and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. These legal frameworks established accountability for individuals responsible for planning, executing, or condoning such acts, regardless of their official capacity or affiliation.

Crimes against humanity are considered among the worst violations of human rights and are condemned universally. Efforts to prevent and prosecute these crimes are central to the pursuit of justice, reconciliation, and the protection of human life. The international community plays a crucial role in holding perpetrators accountable and providing support to victims through mechanisms such as international treaties, truth commissions, and transitional justice processes.

What is Colonial Policy?

Colonial policy refers to the set of rules, regulations, and strategies implemented by colonial powers to govern their overseas territories. These policies were often characterized by exploitation, control, and the pursuit of economic gain.

Colonial powers typically aimed to extract resources, establish dominance, and impose their cultural, political, and economic systems on the colonized regions.

Key components of colonial policy included the establishment of administrative structures to manage the colony, the imposition of taxes and trade regulations to benefit the colonizers, and the suppression of local autonomy and resistance. Additionally, colonial powers frequently employed tactics such as forced labor, land confiscation, and cultural assimilation to maintain control and maximize profit.

Colonial policy varied among different colonial powers and regions but generally prioritized the interests of the colonizers over those of the indigenous populations. The legacy of colonial policy continues to shape the socio-economic and political landscapes of many former colonies, with enduring impacts on issues such as wealth inequality, ethnic tensions, and governance structures. Understanding colonial policy is crucial for comprehending historical injustices and addressing contemporary challenges related to imperialism and post-colonialism.

Relation Between Colonial Policy and Crimes Against Humanity

Colonial policy and crimes against humanity are deeply intertwined, as colonialism often provides the context and conditions for the perpetration of such crimes. Colonial policy, characterized by exploitation, domination, and cultural imperialism, creates power imbalances that enable the systematic violation of human rights and the commission of grave crimes against civilian populations.

Firstly, colonial policies frequently involve the exploitation of indigenous peoples through mechanisms such as forced labor and discriminatory laws. These policies laid the foundation for widespread human rights abuses, including enslavement, forced displacement, and the suppression of cultural identity and autonomy.

Secondly, the imposition of colonial governance structures facilitates the consolidation of power in the hands of colonial authorities, often leading to authoritarian rule and the denial of basic rights and freedoms to indigenous populations. This concentration of power enables the perpetration of crimes such as extrajudicial killings, torture, and arbitrary detention without accountability.

Moreover, colonial policies often fueled social and ethnic tensions, exacerbating divisions within colonized societies and creating conditions ripe for violence and conflict. This environment of instability and inequality provided fertile ground for the commission of atrocities such as massacres, ethnic cleansing, and genocide.

The legacy of colonialism continues to impact contemporary issues related to crimes against humanity, as many former colonies grapple with the enduring effects of colonization, including intergenerational trauma, economic disparity, and social unrest. Recognizing the link between colonial policy and crimes against humanity is essential for understanding historical injustices, promoting reconciliation, and addressing systemic human rights violations in the present day.

A Brief History of Western Colonialism

Western colonialism traces back to the Age of Exploration in the 15th century when European powers, including Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands, embarked on voyages of discovery to find new trade routes and territories. The pursuit of wealth, resources, and strategic dominance drove these expeditions, leading to the establishment of colonies across the globe.

The Spanish and Portuguese were among the earliest colonizers, claiming vast territories in the Americas, Africa, and Asia. Spanish conquistadors, such as Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro, conquered the Aztec and Inca empires in the Americas, while Portuguese explorers, including Vasco da Gama, established trading posts and colonies along the coast of Africa and in Asia, notably in present-day Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, India, and Indonesia.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, other European powers joined the race for colonial expansion. England established colonies in North America, including Jamestown and Plymouth, and later expanded into the Caribbean and India through the British East
India Company. France colonized parts of North America, the Caribbean, Africa, and

Southeast Asia. At the same time, the Dutch established a vast trading empire in the East Indies which includes present-day Indonesia, and a colony in South Africa.

Colonialism was characterized by exploitation, oppression, and the imposition of European culture, religion, and governance systems on indigenous populations. The slave trade played a significant role in many colonies, with millions of Africans forcibly transported to the Americas to work on plantations.

By the 19th and early 20th centuries, colonialism reached its prime, with European powers controlling large portions of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. However, resistance movements, nationalist sentiments, and decolonization efforts eventually led to the dismantling of colonial empires after World War II, marking the end of an era and the beginning of new geopolitical dynamics.

Country Profiles

United Kingdom

The British Empire, beginning in the late 16th century with English colonial expansion, grew to encompass territories worldwide. The union of Scotland and England in 1707 and later Ireland in 1801 formed the basis for the United Kingdom's control over these colonies, collectively known as the British Empire.

The United Kingdom's colonial policy, particularly during the height of the British Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries, was characterized by expansion, exploitation, and the establishment of territorial dominance across various regions of the world. As one of the foremost colonial powers, the UK pursued a policy of imperial expansion driven by economic interests, strategic considerations, and notions of cultural and racial superiority.

The British Empire spanned continents, incorporating territories in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific, with colonies such as India, Egypt, Uganda, and numerous others.

Economically, the UK sought to extract resources from its colonies, including raw materials, agricultural products, and labor, to fuel industrialization and economic growth at home. This often involved exploitative practices such as forced labor, land confiscation, and unfair trade agreements that favored British interests over those of indigenous populations.

Politically, British colonial policy aimed to establish and maintain control over colonies through administrative structures, legal systems, and military force. Colonial authorities, appointed by the British government or drawn from local elites loyal to British interests, exercised power over indigenous populations, often suppressing dissent and resistance through coercion and violence.

Many former colonies are part of the Commonwealth of Nations. Of these, fifteen, including the UK, have the British monarch as head of state, although they are fully sovereign states.

At its peak in 1920, the British Empire covered over 35.5 million square kilometers and had a population of 500 million. Its influence on world history was immense, with the UK having the most colonies in history and overseeing the independence of 54 countries, more than any other colonial power.

France

The French colonial empire spanned from the 16th century. Divided into two main periods, the "First French Colonial Empire" until 1814 and the "Second French Colonial Empire" starting in 1830 after the conquest of Algiers, it ranked second globally before World War I, after the British Empire.

Initially, France colonized parts of the Americas, the Caribbean, and India but lost many territories after the Seven Years' War, mainly to Britain and Spain. Louisiana was briefly regained in 1800 but sold to the United States in 1803. Later, France focused on Africa, Indochina, and the South Pacific, bolstering trade and projecting power, language, and religion.

Central to French colonial policy was the "Civilizing Mission," asserting the duty of superior races to uplift inferior ones. Citizenship was offered but rarely fulfilled, except in Algeria, where French settlers dominated.

During World War II, Charles de Gaulle rallied overseas colonies for France's liberation, seeking to maintain its global influence post-war. Yet, anti-colonial movements emerged, leading to costly revolts in Indochina and Algeria, both lost by France. Decolonization proceeded mostly peacefully after 1960, with remnants integrated into France as overseas territories.

Spain

The Spanish Empire, spanning from 1492 to 1976, alongside the Portuguese Empire, pioneered the European Age of Discovery, covering vast territories in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe. At its height in the late 1700s and early 1800s, it was one of the largest empires, spanning over 13 million square kilometers.

Initially, Spain faced competition from Portugal in the New World. To quell this,

Spain invaded and annexed Portugal in 1580, establishing the Iberian Union under Philip II. Portugal regained independence in 1640, but both kingdoms retained distinct administrations.

Spain gained control over parts of Italy and the Netherlands through treaties and inheritance. The Netherlands rebelled, resulting in the division of the region into the Spanish Netherlands and the Dutch Republic.

Over three centuries, Spain expanded across the Caribbean, South America, Central America, and North America. Conquering the Aztec and Inca empires, Spain

established a system with indigenous elites loyal to the crown and converted to Christianity. The crown asserted control through the Council of the Indies and established viceroyalties in New Spain and Peru.

In the late 18th century, despite efforts to maintain a closed economic system, Spain couldn't meet demand, leading to foreign merchants exploiting trade routes. The crown collaborated with merchant guilds, breaking its trade monopoly.

USA

The colonial history of the United States is marked by European exploration, settlement, and exploitation of North America, leading to the eventual American Revolution. Beginning in the early 17th century, European powers, primarily England, France, Spain, and the Netherlands, established colonies along the eastern seaboard of what would become the United States.

The Seven Years' War (1756-1763), known as the French and Indian War in North

America further strained relations between Britain and its American colonies. While Britain emerged victorious, the war left the British Empire in debt, prompting attempts to raise revenue from the colonies through taxes such as the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts.

Colonial resistance to British policies intensified, culminating in events like the Boston Tea Party in 1773. The First Continental Congress convened in 1774 to coordinate colonial opposition to British rule, followed by armed conflict at Lexington and Concord in April 1775.

The American Revolutionary War officially began, with colonists fighting for independence from British rule. The Declaration of Independence, adopted on July 4, 1776, proclaimed the thirteen colonies as independent states, free from British tyranny.

The war continued for several years, marked by key battles like Saratoga and Yorktown, where American forces secured crucial victories. With support from France, the United States emerged victorious, and the Treaty of Paris in 1783 recognized American independence.

The colonial history of the United States thus culminated in the American Revolution, a pivotal moment in world history that established the principles of self-governance, liberty, and democracy that continue to shape the nation to this day.

Netherlands

Most of the Dutch Empire's territories were coastal areas where trading posts and ports were established. These outposts were kept limited in size to minimize costs. Some areas, like the Dutch Cape Colony and the Dutch East Indies, expanded due to the activities of enterprising colonists, but many remained small, isolated trading centers. The empire's main goal was to facilitate commercial trade rather than to rule over large land areas.

In the 17th century, the Dutch became dominant in global commerce, greatly benefiting from their control over key shipping routes around Africa and South America. This commercial dominance helped spark a cultural renaissance in the Netherlands during the Dutch Golden Age. Dutch explorers also charted new trade routes and regions, including parts of Australia, New Zealand, and North America.

However, by the 18th century, the empire started to decline following military defeats and the rise of the British and French empires. Despite this, parts of the empire, like the East Indies and Dutch Guiana, lasted until after World War II. Today, some former colonies like Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten remain part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ongoing Conflicts
Russian Invasion of Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russia initiated a large-scale invasion of Ukraine, marking a severe escalation in the Russo-Ukrainian War which began in 2014. This event became the largest military conflict on European soil since World War II. The invasion resulted in tens of thousands of civilian deaths and hundreds of thousands of military casualties in Ukraine. By June 2022, Russian forces had taken control of approximately 20% of Ukraine's territory. From an initial population of 41 million at the start of 2022, around 8 million Ukrainians were internally displaced and over 8.2 million had fled abroad by April 2023, leading to the largest refugee crisis in Europe since World War II. The conflict also caused significant environmental damage and exacerbated global food shortages.

Before the invasion, despite accumulating troops near Ukraine's borders and denying intentions to invade, Russian President Vladimir Putin declared a "special military operation" to support Russian-aligned separatist regions in Donetsk and Luhansk. He promoted the narrative that Ukraine was led by neo-Nazis oppressing the Russian-speaking population, a claim widely dismissed as false. Putin's stated

objectives were to "demilitarize and denazify" Ukraine. The invasion unfolded with simultaneous offensives from the north, south, and east.

By April 2022, Russian forces withdrew from the northern front facing strong Ukrainian resistance but continued their offensive in other regions, capturing cities like Kherson and Mariupol. Despite Ukraine's resilient defense and counterattacks, which saw recaptured territories including Kherson city, the conflict persisted with heavy ongoing fighting.

The international community overwhelmingly condemned Russia's actions. The

United Nations General Assembly demanded Russia's withdrawal, and the International Court of Justice called for a halt to military operations. Russia faced expulsion from the Council of Europe, and extensive sanctions were imposed by various nations. The Baltic states labeled Russia as a terrorist state, and global protests emerged alongside significant corporate withdrawals from Russia.

The International Criminal Court initiated investigations into alleged war crimes and human rights abuses, issuing arrest warrants for high-ranking Russian officials including Putin, under accusations of child deportation and other crimes.

Israel-Palestine Conflict

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a long-standing struggle over land and self-determination in the area once known as Mandatory Palestine. It began with the rise of the Zionist movement in Europe and the arrival of Jewish settlers in what was then Ottoman-controlled Palestine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The local Arab population resisted, fearing loss of their land and displacement.

Key aspects of the conflict include the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of Jerusalem, Israeli settlements, borders, security, water rights, the permit regime, Palestinian Freedom of Movement, and Palestinian Right of Return.

After World War I and the defeat of the Ottomans, the territory came under British mandate as Mandatory Palestine. Rising tensions led to violent clashes and a significant Arab revolt in 1936 against British control and Jewish immigration.

The situation escalated with the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan, leading to the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. This conflict resulted in the creation of Israel, the

displacement of many Palestinian Arabs, and the occupation of Gaza and the West Bank by Egypt and Jordan, respectively.

Israel captured both territories in the 1967 Six-Day War, beginning what is now the longest ongoing military occupation in modern history, drawing widespread international criticism for human rights violations against Palestinians.

The conflict has caused numerous civilian casualties, particularly Palestinian, and has seen various peace efforts, notably the Oslo Accords in the 1990s aimed at achieving a two-state solution. However, support for this solution has decreased over time. Peace negotiations have frequently stalled, with the most recent talks breaking down in 2014.

Political divisions complicate the situation, with the Palestinian territories politically split between Fatah in the West Bank and Hamas in Gaza since 2006. Hamas and Israel has engaged in several conflicts, the latest beginning in 2023 and still ongoing as of April 2024.

TOPIC 2: Additional Measures to the International Law in the Interest of Protecting Victims' Rights

International Law

International law is a body of rules and principles that govern the relations between states. It includes a wide scope of treaties, conventions, and judicial decisions that shape interactions between sovereign entities and regulate various aspects of international affairs.

At its core, international law aims to promote stability, order, and cooperation among nations by providing a framework for resolving disputes, protecting human rights, and addressing common challenges that transcend national borders. It covers diverse areas such as diplomacy, armed conflict, and human rights.

One of the fundamental principles of international law is state sovereignty, which acknowledges the autonomy and equality of all states and prohibits interference in their internal affairs without their consent.

International organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and regional bodies like the European Union (EU) and the African

Union (AU), play crucial roles in interpreting, implementing, and enforcing international law.

These institutions provide forums for negotiation, mediation, adjudication, and collective action to address global challenges and uphold the principles of justice, peace, and security.

During the height of colonialism, international law played a limited role in regulating the actions of colonial powers, as the principle of state sovereignty and the absence of a centralized global authority constrained the ability of the international community to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Colonial powers often invoked notions of territorial sovereignty and the right to self-determination to justify their expansionist policies and the subjugation of indigenous peoples.

However, international law also provided a framework for colonial powers to legitimize their territorial claims and establish rules governing their interactions with other states and indigenous populations. Treaties, agreements, and conventions negotiated between colonial powers and indigenous leaders or among colonial powers often codified norms and procedures for acquiring, administrating, and governing colonial territories.

Moreover, as colonialism evolved and came under increasing scrutiny, international law began to incorporate principles and standards aimed at curbing colonial abuses and promoting decolonization. The United Nations Charter, adopted in 1945, affirmed the right to self-determination and prohibited the use of force or coercion to maintain colonial rule, laying the groundwork for the dismantling of colonial empires and the recognition of the equality and dignity of all peoples.

We expect you to find and suggest additional measures that can be added to the International Law to further protect victims' and states' rights.

1949 Geneva Convention

The 1949 Geneva Conventions are a set of four international treaties that establish the legal framework for the protection of victims of armed conflict and the regulation of the conduct of parties involved in hostilities. These conventions were adopted in the aftermath of World War II and represent a landmark in the development of international humanitarian law.

The four Geneva Conventions address different categories of individuals affected by armed conflict: wounded and sick combatants on land (First Convention), wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea (Second Convention), prisoners of war (Third Convention), and civilians, including civilian medical personnel and humanitarian workers (Fourth Convention). Together, they provide a comprehensive framework for the humane treatment of individuals affected by armed conflict and establish rules designed to minimize suffering and protect human dignity.

Key provisions of the Geneva Conventions include the prohibition of torture, cruel treatment, and outrages upon personal dignity; the obligation to provide medical care and protection to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked; and the prohibition of attacks on civilian populations and objects essential for their survival, such as hospitals and relief operations.

The Geneva Conventions also establish mechanisms for the identification of protected persons, the designation of neutral intermediaries, and the establishment of protective emblems, such as the Red Cross, to signify the presence of medical personnel and facilities.

The Geneva Conventions have been ratified by the vast majority of countries and are considered customary international law, binding on all states, whether or not they are party to the treaties. They represent a crucial tool for promoting respect for human rights, preventing atrocities, and mitigating the impact of armed conflict on civilian populations and combatants alike.

1951 Refugee Convention

The 1951 Refugee Convention is an international treaty that defines the legal status and rights of refugees and establishes the obligations of states toward individuals fleeing persecution and violence. Adopted in the aftermath of World War II and the refugee crises it generated, the convention provides a framework for the protection and assistance of refugees and sets out the rights and responsibilities of both refugees and the states that host them.

Key provisions of the Refugee Convention include the definition of who qualifies as a refugee, namely individuals who have a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

The convention prohibits the return of refugees to countries where their lives or freedom would be threatened and requires states to provide refugees with access to legal protection, education, work, and other fundamental rights on par with their citizens.

The Refugee Convention also outlines the responsibilities of states in assisting refugees, including cooperation with international organizations, the provision of humanitarian aid, and the promotion of durable solutions such as voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and local integration. The convention has been ratified by the majority of countries. It is considered the cornerstone of international refugee law, guiding the response of the international community to refugee crises and upholding the rights and dignity of refugees worldwide.

Rome Statue

Rome Statute is the foundational treaty that established the International Criminal Court (ICC), an independent judicial body tasked with prosecuting individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression. Adopted in 1998 during the Rome Conference by 120 states, the statute entered into force on July 1, 2002, marking a significant milestone in the development of international criminal justice.

The Rome Statute provides the legal framework for the functioning of the ICC, defining the court's jurisdiction, structure, and procedures. It outlines the crimes falling under the ICC's jurisdiction and establishes the principles of complementarity, gravity, and non-retroactivity.

Key provisions of the Rome Statute include the definition of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, which are considered among the most serious violations of international law. The statute also empowers the ICC to exercise jurisdiction over individuals, including government officials, military commanders, and non-state actors, regardless of their official capacity or nationality.

The Rome Statute affirms the rights of victims to participate in ICC proceedings and to seek reparations for harm suffered as a result of the crimes under the court's jurisdiction. It also establishes the Trust Fund for Victims to assist individuals and communities affected by the crimes within the ICC's mandate.

The Rome Statute has been ratified by 124 states as of March 2024, reflecting widespread support for the ICC's goal to put an end to the perpetrators of the most serious crimes and to contribute to the prevention of such crimes in the future. However, the ICC's effectiveness has faced challenges, including limited resources, political constraints, and issues related to state cooperation and enforcement of its decisions.

International Courts

The International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) are two distinct judicial bodies with different mandates and functions within the realm of international law.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a permanent international tribunal established to prosecute individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern, including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression. The ICC operates based on the Rome Statute. It has jurisdiction over individuals, including government officials and military leaders, regardless of their nationality, who are accused of committing these crimes within the territory of a state party to the Rome Statute or by nationals of a state party. The ICC aims to

hold perpetrators accountable for their actions and contribute to the prevention of such crimes in the future.

On the other hand, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN), often referred to as the World Court. The ICJ is tasked with settling legal disputes between states and providing advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by UN organs and specialized agencies.

The ICJ's jurisdiction is based on the consent of states, which must agree to submit their disputes to the court voluntarily. The ICJ's judgments are binding and final, although enforcement mechanisms rely on the cooperation of states involved in the dispute. The ICJ addresses a wide range of legal issues, including territorial disputes, maritime boundaries, state sovereignty, and interpretation of treaties.

International Criminal Court

International Criminal Court (ICC) is a permanent international tribunal established to prosecute individuals for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes of aggression. Operating under the Rome Statute, it has jurisdiction over individuals accused of these crimes committed within the territory of a state party or by nationals of a state party. The ICC aims to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions, ensure justice for victims, and contribute to the prevention of such crimes.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), also known as the World Court, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by UN organs and specialized agencies. The ICJ's jurisdiction is based on the consent of states, which must agree to submit their disputes to the court voluntarily. Its judgments are binding and final, addressing a wide range of legal issues such as territorial disputes, maritime boundaries, state sovereignty, and interpretation of treaties. The ICJ is located in The Hague, Netherlands.

Questions to be Addressed

1. What are the cultural, political and economic effects of colonial policies on the victim nations?
2. What legal mechanisms exist at the national and international levels to hold individuals or nations that have committed crimes against humanity accountable?
3. What is the role of the United Nations in supervising and preventing crimes against humanity from being committed in the current conflicts?
4. How has the international community responded to the current conflicts and what legal actions can be taken to put an end to them?
5. What measures and procedures can be added to International Law and respective courts to better protect victims' rights?

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