The DPP, Mike Chibita, said the amnesty law in its current form is an impediment to prosecution.

Mukibbi observed that Uganda assumed an obligation to ensure the effective prosecution of international crimes by establishing the ICD, but pointed out that "the impact of Uganda's Amnesty Act is a frustration of the ICD in all its efforts to exercise its criminal jurisdiction."

"Uganda has failed in this duty which it owes to the international community and the Act has made ICD walk naked without work," he added.

The conference, giving full effect to the principle of complementarity in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, was, among others, intended to provide opportunity for strategic debate among legislators from the two countries to share best practices on functioning justice systems and other efforts to put an end to impunity. Several former rebels have benefited from the law.

The principle of complementality regulates the relationship between the primary responsibility of states to put an end to impunity for crimes against humanity and war crimes and the complementary responsibility of the ICD. Justice Mukibbi observed that the amnesty law focused on the needs of UPDF fighters and rebel perpetrators and did not consider the needs and concerns of the victims.

He also recommended that the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) should be given a role in determining who should be granted amnesty.

The DPP, Mike Chibita, said the amnesty law in its current form is an impediment to prosecution.

He said the directorate and judiciary are piloting a system of 'peer-bargain' where the accused person must accept their case and court convicts them, except in rare cases.