

Excerpts from the PACE Resolution: Co-operation with the International Criminal Court: towards a concrete and expanded commitment. Adopted 12 October 2016 (33rd Sitting).

2. The Assembly reiterates its **firm commitment to fight impunity and to support the ICC**, the first ever permanent independent judicial institution with jurisdiction over individuals accused of “the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole”

[...]

9. The Assembly welcomes the work of **Parliamentarians for Global Action**, a non-profit, non-partisan international network of committed legislators, which informs and mobilises parliamentarians in all regions of the world to advocate human rights and the rule of law. Through its Campaign for the Universality and Effectiveness of the Rome Statute, it has contributed to 77 of the 124 ratifications and provided technical assistance for full implementation of the Rome Statute to several of its members.

[...]

11. The Assembly therefore urges the Council of Europe’s member States, its observer States, Assembly observer States and States whose parliaments have partner for democracy status with the Assembly to reaffirm their commitment to the ICC by:

11.1. signing and **ratifying without further delay the Rome Statute, the Kampala amendments and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC**, if they have not yet done so;

11.2. **adopting effective legislation to implement the Rome Statute**, in particular by introducing the crimes and general principles of law defined therein into their domestic criminal legislation and establishing procedures allowing full and effective co-operation with the Court;

11.3. **fully co-operating with the ICC** and providing judicial assistance to it, in line with the obligations stemming from the Rome Statute, for example by appointing a special focal point for co-operation with the ICC;

11.4. **concluding co-operation agreements with the Court** to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of crimes within its jurisdiction, as well as the enforcement of the sentences pronounced in its judgments, the protection and relocation of witnesses and the interim and final release of persons;

11.5. providing **mutual legal assistance** in matters falling within the scope of the Rome Statute;

11.6. providing the ICC with **effective budgetary resources** in order to allow it to fulfil its tasks in an independent and efficient manner while **respecting the autonomy of the Office of the Prosecutor in determining the situations that deserve investigation and prosecution** under the Rome Statute and avoiding interference with its mandate through budgetary policies;

11.7. organising training for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and members of police and armed forces on issues related to the implementation of the Rome Statute;

11.8. organising seminars and conferences with members of parliament in collaboration with parliamentary networks, such as Parliamentarians for Global Action, in order to generate

awareness and political will, and to provide the national parliamentarians and their staff with the necessary tools to advance the process of ratification of the Rome Statute, the Kampala amendments and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC, and the full implementation of these international treaties;

11.9. taking necessary awareness-raising measures to promote knowledge about the ICC among the general public;

11.10. providing political and financial support to non-governmental organisations combating impunity, promoting the universality and effectiveness of the Rome Statute system and the compliance of States with the Rome Statute obligations, and which provide assistance to victims of the most serious crimes of international concern;

11.11. taking any other action to **protect the integrity and the independence of the ICC, especially in respect of policies of other regional organisations, such as the African Union;**

11.12. making **meaningful financial contributions to the ICC's Trust Fund for Victims**, thereby signalling that the ICC is not only delivering retributive and preventative justice, but also restorative justice.

13. The Assembly calls on member States and observer States who are members of the United Nations Security Council, namely Russia, the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Spain, Ukraine and Japan, to collaborate and, within two months, to put a **resolution to the United Nations Security Council which ensures the effective prosecution of those responsible for acts of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Syria and Iraq.**