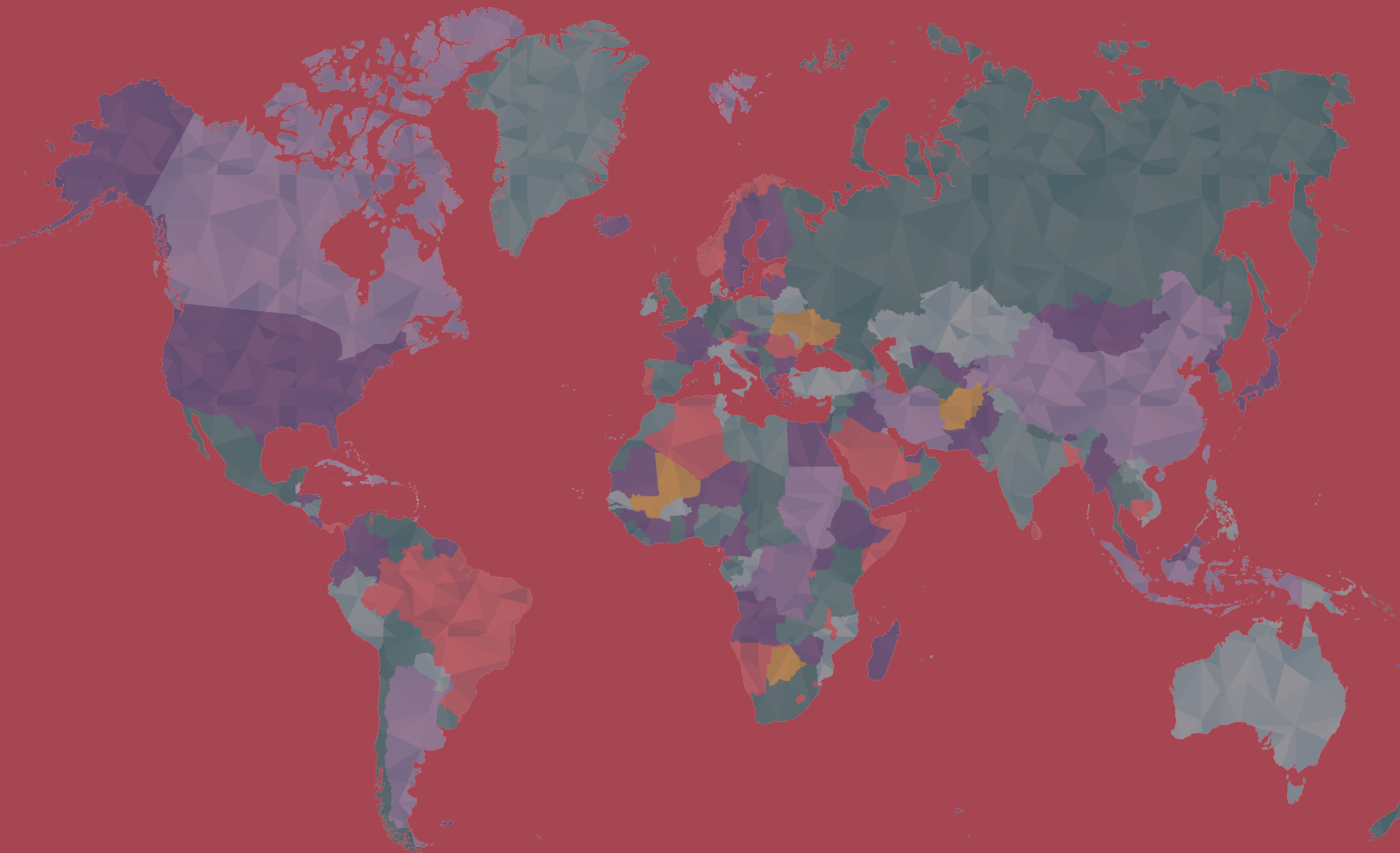


UNEQUAL WORLD Conference

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



September 28–29, 2020

Book of Abstracts

UNEQUAL WORLD Conference

Human Development in the Context of Current Global Challenges

September 28-29, 2020
New York, NY

This publication presents the abstracts that were accepted for presentation at the *Unequal World Conference* on September 28-29, 2020. The conference was organized by the Unequal World Research Center, IPSEC, and UN Liaison Office for IRLA and SDA.

The conference theme was *Human Development in the context of Current Global Challenges* with the focus on multidisciplinary topics related to education, public health, human rights, global security, equality, environmental sustainability and economic development.

The conference aimed to raise awareness on current pressing global challenges, and provide opportunities for researchers to share values such as freedom, non-discrimination, solidarity and justice that will enhance the future of human development.

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The International Criminal Court: The Failure of Justice

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Abstract: The *Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal* introduced crimes against peace and crimes against humanity into international criminal law. War crimes, that include grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other serious violations of laws and customs applicable in armed conflict, were included upon proposal by the United States in the Rome Statute that establishes the International Criminal Court (ICC). The ICC goes beyond the limits of multilateral international criminal justice which has been applied to the Nüremberg Trials. The Rome treaty, which essentially codifies customary *jus cogens* war crimes, allows the ICC to exercise jurisdiction over the nationals of non-party countries if the crime is committed in the territory of a party country. The U.S., which inspired the ICC, signed but not ratified the Rome Statute, and therefore has no legal obligations arising from such signature. Since 1998, the U.S. has declined to join the ICC because its broad powers could pursue "politically motivated prosecutions of Americans", thus posing a threat to U.S. sovereignty. When in January 2015, after the State of Palestine accessed the Rome Statute, the ICC opened an investigation for alleged war crimes committed by Israel – which is not a member of ICC – the U.S. sided with the government of Tel Aviv and began undermining the credibility of the Court. In fall 2016 South Africa, Burundi and The Gambia withdrew from the ICC, accusing it to be an instrument of political pressure of Western powers – The Gambia and South Africa revoked their decision in 2017. In November 2016 Russia, which has never ratified the Statute, withdrew all support for the ICC after its prosecutors said Moscow's 2014 annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol "amounts to an ongoing state of occupation". When, in November 2017, the Court's Office of the Prosecutor opened an investigation on alleged crimes committed in Afghanistan by U.S. military and civilian personnel, the U.S. stepped up efforts to de-legitimize the ICC. The U.S. stated that it wants to continue to exercise domestic jurisdiction over its nationals charged by the ICC for war crimes, thus removing them from international justice. Finally, the Philippines withdrew from the Rome Statute in March 2018, soon after the ICC began investigating whether President Rodrigo Duterte committed crimes against humanity in his drug crackdown. By weakening international justice institutions such as the ICC, we will return to a multilateral justice, or to the law of the strongest. Justice and law, to become universal values, must be applied anytime and everywhere without being bent to the interests of the strongest. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Keywords: international law, war crimes, crimes against humanity, international criminal justice

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