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The governance of complementary global regimes and the pursuit of human security : the interaction between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court

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Citation

Marrone, A. (2015, October 28). *The governance of complementary global regimes and the pursuit of human security : the interaction between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court*. Meijers-reeks. s.n., S.l. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/36027>

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Title: The governance of complementary global regimes and the pursuit of human security : the interaction between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court

Issue Date: 2015-10-28

Propositions relating to the dissertation:

The Governance of Complementary Global Regimes and the Pursuit of Human Security
The Interaction between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court

by Andrea Marrone

1. All UN Member States, States Parties to the Rome Statute, regional institutions and civil society organisations should build consensus on a political *road map* to define global regimes of complementary character able to deal with war and serious international crimes.
2. The UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court should harmonise and integrate their working methods in order to *prevent, react* and *rebuild* situations of war and international crime. An integrated and effective approach of complementarity between them is indispensable.
3. The case studies on the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Sudan demonstrate that cooperation between the peace enforcement and the investigative activity in the field operations is still in an experimental stage. The United Nations and the International Criminal Court should optimise their relationship and partnership jointly at global level and in the field operations.
4. A focal point for interaction between the UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court should be established in order to track and document the whereabouts, the activities and the travel agenda of alleged perpetrators and accused persons wanted by the International Criminal Court.
5. The relocation, reparation and rehabilitation of civilians in situations of mass atrocity crimes should be strengthened in the programming activities of both the International Criminal Court and the United Nations. The establishment of a joint international authority dealing with civilian protection duties is urgently recommended.
6. In the short term the UN Security Council should improve the coordination of mandates deployed on the ground fostering civilian protection duties in the nine country-situations in which the International Criminal Court is operating.
7. Full and effective investigations by the International Criminal Court in the Darfur and Libya situations are seriously restricted by the current gaps in financing the referrals of the UN Security Council to the Court. The UN Security Council should sustain both investigations and increase its referrals to the International Criminal Court with adequate financial support.
8. The current *impasse* in the UN Security Council about the intervention in Syria should be solved with a referral to the International Criminal Court. Any military action of *last resort* should be avoided opting for a strategy to reduce and eliminate the chaos of war and crime while providing shelter to civilians.
9. The failure of the ratification of the Kampala amendment defining the crime of aggression in the Rome Statute represents a major detriment to the institutional authority and criminal jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and needs immediate action.
10. Despite the fact that the conception of the International Criminal Court took place in the United Nations one can note an uncertain parenthood of the child, however 'desired' after two world wars and the cold war. The current challenges characterising the post-cold war run the risk in turning it into a left orphan.

