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Regional complementarity in international criminal law: making sense of the four-tiered justice paradigm

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Propositions relating to the dissertation *Regional complementarity in international criminal law: Making sense of the four tiered justice paradigm* by Seun Solomon Bakare

1. A theory of regional complementarity has been necessitated by ICL development in different regions.
2. There is a slow but progressive move towards the second strand of regionalism: the establishment of regional courts to deal with transnational and international crimes.
3. ICL's universalist, liberal, and anti-sovereignty stance, in addition to its slow evolution, accounted for the neglect of regional complementarity.
4. The OTP and the Chambers' approach to complementarity are contradictory.
5. Hybridity in ICL is a necessary precursor to regionalism.
6. ICL's future is similar to its past in that hybrid tribunals are created to handle specific atrocity situations.
7. A polycentric idea of international criminal justice bodes well for regional complementarity, instead of a monocentric or ICC-centric approach, in which the ICC continues to be trapped.
8. The evolution of regionalism in ICL is traceable to the need to address some of the fundamental structural critiques of international criminal justice.
9. Regional complementarity shares features with existing notions of complementarity, and has both classical and positive dimensions.
10. A strategic interpretation of article 17 of the Rome Statute will accommodate regional complementarity.
11. The current trend towards the enforcement of international criminal law through regional means has its roots in historic common regional efforts against transnational crimes.
12. The future of ICL is domestic prosecutions or the collective actions of domestic mechanisms carried out through a regional tribunal.