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**Assembly of States Parties**

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The Hague

23 November to 1 December 2006

**Second election of members of the Board of Directors  
of the Trust Fund for Victims**

**Note by the Secretariat**

1. The Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims, was established by the Assembly of States Parties in its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 of 9 September 2002. The terms of reference of the Board of Directors are set out in the annex to the resolution.

2. The procedure for the nomination and election of the five members of the Board of Directors was set out by the Assembly of States Parties in its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7 of 9 September 2002. In accordance with paragraph 6 of that resolution, each nomination shall specify how the candidate fulfils the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of the same resolution, i.e., to be of high moral character, impartiality and integrity and to have competence in the assistance to victims of serious crimes.

3. In accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, each regional group shall have one seat.

4. In accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, every effort shall be made to elect the members of the Board by consensus. In the absence of consensus, the election shall be by secret ballot. This requirement may be dispensed with if the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled, or in respect of candidates endorsed by the respective regional groups, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election.

5. Paragraph 11 provides that in the event of a tie for a remaining seat, there shall be a restricted ballot limited to those candidates who have obtained an equal number of votes.

6. Paragraph 12 provides that the persons elected shall be the candidate from each group who obtains the highest number of votes and a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting, provided that an absolute majority of the States Parties constitutes the quorum for voting.

7. At its 15th meeting, held on 16 May 2006, the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties decided to open the nomination period for the second election of members of the Board of Directors, which would run from 5 June to 27 August 2006. At the end of this period, the minimum requirements for the nomination of members of the Board of Directors

had not been met. In accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.5, the nomination period was extended four times to 19 November 2006.

8. As at 29 October 2006, the following nominations had been received<sup>1</sup>:

African States

- Mr. Abdoulaye Barry (Burkina Faso)
- Archbishop Desmond Tutu (South Africa)

Asian States

- No nominations had been received.

Eastern European States

- Mr. Victor Gumi (Albania)
- Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (Poland)

Group of Latin American and Caribbean States

- Mr. Arthur N.R. Robinson (Trinidad and Tobago)

Western European and other States

- Ms. Simone Veil (France)

9. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, information relating to the candidates, with accompanying documents, is contained in the annex to the present note.

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<sup>1</sup> On 29 September 2006, the Government of Kenya withdrew the candidacy of Mr. Amos Wako.

## Annex

### A. Mr. Abdoulaye Barry (Burkina Faso)

#### Note verbale dated 17 August 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

[Original: French]

The Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat to the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and has the honour to inform it that the Government of Burkina Faso has decided to submit the candidacy of Mr. Abdoulaye Barry for election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Court's Trust Fund for Victims. The curriculum vitae of Mr. Barry is contained in the annex hereto.

#### Statement of qualifications

##### Civil status

Surname:	Barry
Given name:	Abdoulaye
Date and place of birth:	1955, Banh (Yatenga)
Nationality:	Burkina Faso
Marital status:	Married, father of four (4) children

##### Academic studies, training and courses attended

1961-1969	Banh Public Primary School (Yatenga): Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Elémentaires (primary school certificate) (CEPE).
1969-1973	Antoine Roche High School, Ouahigouya: Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle (first cycle of secondary studies) (BEPC).
1973-1976	Philippe Zinda Kaboré Lycée, Ouagadougou: Baccalaureate A4 Series.
1976-1981	University of Benin in Lomé (Togo): Bachelor's and Master's degree in law, majoring in judicial studies.
1981-1983	Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature, Paris (France) (National School of Magistrates): Magistrates Diploma.
1991	International Academy of Constitutional Law, Tunis (Tunisia): awarded diploma.
Since 1983	Attended numerous professional and specialized training courses in Europe and Africa in human rights, drugs, money-laundering and arms trafficking, among other fields.

**Work experience**

1983-1985	State Prosecutor in the Lower Court of Dédougou.
Functions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Represent in person the Office of the Public Prosecutor in the Lower Court;</li> <li>- Receive complaints and accusations and decide on the course of action to be taken;</li> <li>- Take or cause to be taken all necessary actions for the investigation and prosecution of criminal offences;</li> <li>- Supervise the activities of the officers and agents of the judicial police within the jurisdiction of the Lower Court;</li> <li>- Direct supervision of the police.</li> </ul>
1985-1986	State Prosecutor in the Lower Court of Ouagadougou.
Functions	The same as above, but with jurisdiction over a larger area.
1986-1987	Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice.
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist the Minister in implementing the policies of the Ministry;</li> <li>- Ensure administrative and technical coordination between Government and external entities and the departments of the Ministry;</li> <li>- Manage the technical relations between the Ministry of Justice and other Ministries, the General Secretariat of the Government and of the Council of Ministers, and other national institutions;</li> <li>- Authorized to sign all documents related to the daily operations of the Ministry.</li> </ul>
1987-1989	Government Commissioner on the National High Court.
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Represent the Office of the Public Prosecutor at the High Court;</li> <li>- In this capacity, draft written conclusions for oral presentation to the Court in all cases assigned to it.</li> </ul>
1989-1992	Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice.
Functions	The same as previously discharged from 1986 to 1987.
1992-1994	Prosecuting Attorney in the Supreme Court.
Functions	Spokesman for the Public Prosecutor before the assigned Chamber or before any other organ of the Court if so assigned by the Public Prosecutor.
1994-1995	Secretary-General of the Ministry for Relations with Parliament.
Functions	In addition to the traditional functions of the Secretary-General of a Ministry (such as the Ministry of Justice, for example), special responsibility for the Ministry's technical relations with Parliament.
1996-1999	Government Commissioner on the Supreme Court and member of the High Court of Justice of Burkina Faso.
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft written conclusions for oral presentation in hearings of the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court;</li> </ul>

- Take all necessary action to determine the truth, in accordance with the law;
  - Rule on questions of procedure, in particular the declaration of an investigation as null and void.
- 1999                      Public Prosecutor in the Court of Appeal of Ouagadougou – member of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy.
- Functions                - Represent in person or through alternates the Office of the Public Prosecutor at the Court of Appeal and at the Court of Assizes sitting at the Court of Appeal;
- Ensure implementation of the criminal law throughout the national territory;
  - Take or cause to be taken all actions necessary for the prosecution of criminal acts;
  - Monitor the activities of the State Prosecutors under his authority;
  - Supervise the activities of officers and agents of the judicial police within the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal.
- 1999-2005                Government Commissioner on the Military Tribunal of Ouagadougou.
- Functions                - Carry out the functions of the Office of the Public Prosecutor on the Military Tribunal;
- Take or cause to be taken all actions necessary for the prosecution of criminal offences before the Military Tribunal.

### Teaching experience

- 1987-1997                Part-time lecturer in Criminal Procedure at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ouagadougou and at the National Police School of Ouagadougou.
- 1997-2004                Part-time lecturer in Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure at the National School of Administration and the Magistracy of Ouagadougou and at the National School of Public Health of Ouagadougou.

### Languages

#### French

Written                  Very good  
 Reading                Very good  
 Spoken                 Very good

#### English

Written                  Fair  
 Reading                Quite good  
 Spoken                 Fair

#### Spanish

Written                  Basic knowledge  
 Reading                Basic knowledge  
 Spoken                 Basic knowledge

**B. Mr. Victor Gumi (Albania)****Note verbale dated 22 August 2006 from the Minister of Justice of Albania addressed to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties**

[Original: English]

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Albania presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties. Concerning the decision of the Bureau of the Assembly of the States Parties, taken on 16 May 2006 regarding the election of members of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of Victims, the Republic of Albania has the honour to be part of this important Board, having the confidence that this is the best approach for the most efficient benefits of the victims of crimes and their families.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Albania nominates its candidate, Mr. Victor Gumi, General Director of Codification in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Albania, as the candidate which fulfils all the necessary requirements, because he is a person of high moral character, impartiality and integrity and we fully believe that he has the competence in the assistance of victims of serious crimes. Please, find attached the curriculum vitae of Mr. Gumi.

**Statement of qualifications**

Surname: Gumi  
 Name: Victor  
 Birthday: 1 January 1973  
 Nationality: Albanian

**Work experience**

2006 – present	Head of General Directorate of Codification in the Ministry of Justice.
2002 – 2006	Head of Legal Department in the Albanian Parliament.
1999 – 2001	Legal Adviser in the Albanian Parliament.
1999 – 2001	Secretary of the Albanian Parliamentary Delegation in OSCE PA.
1999 – present	Lecturer in legislative drafting in the Law Faculty of the University of Tirana.
1999 – 2001	Member of the Commission of the Official Publications Centre.

**Qualifications**

1992 – 1996	Diploma, Law Faculty of the University of Tirana.
1996	Dissertation on 'Instituting of the Human Rights in Albanian State 1912-1996' (distinction).
2000	Training course for parliamentary staff organized by the Embassy of the United States of America and Senator Frizzier (Mississippi State).
2000	Certificate in Legislative Drafting by RIPA International – London (distinction).
1997 – 2006	Participant in the different conferences, seminars and meetings organized by the Council of Europe, OSCE, NATO, etc.
2001 – 2002	LL.M. in International Human Rights Law, University of Essex, United Kingdom.

## **Publications**

*Investigating Committees in the Albanian Parliament, 1990-2000*, published in the Justice Journal.

*Interpellations and questions- an important side of parliamentary control*, published in Parliamentary Right and Legal Policies Journal.

*Human Right and the Albanian State in 1912*, published in Human Rights Journal.

*Guide in the Albanian Parliament*, published in cooperation with the International Republican Institute.

Legislative drafting lectures for third year students of the Law Faculty.

“Law making process in the Republic of Albania” – rapporteur in the colloquium held in Athens 2001 by Cacos Foundation.

*International remedies for protection of human rights*, paper published in the Student Supplement of the Human Rights Law Review, United Kingdom.

“National Human Rights Institutions” – lecturer in the seminar on human rights organized in May 2004 by Peoples’ Advocate and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights.

*Article 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights*, paper to be published in the Legal Quarterly ‘Tribuna Juridike’.

*The Parliament and the security sector*, paper published in DCAF book 2003.

*Training of Electoral Tribunal*, May 2005, and co-author of the *Handbook for judges on electoral legislation*, 2005.

## **Additional experience**

- OSCE expert in property law;
- OSCE expert in election law (electoral code) – member of the Group of Technical Experts;
- OSCE short - term election observer;
- Head of the Group of Technical Experts in drafting new rules of procedure.

**C. Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (Poland)****Note verbale dated 25 August 2006 from the Embassy of Poland to the Netherlands addressed to Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties**

[Original: English]

The Embassy of the Republic of Poland presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to the Statute of the International Criminal Court and with reference to the Secretariat's Note No. ICC-ASP/5/S/10 of 5 June 2006 has the honour to communicate that the Republic of Poland has nominated Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki as a candidate for re-election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims at the elections to be held during the fifth session of the Assembly of State Parties.

Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Polish national, is a person of high moral character, impartiality and integrity and has relevant competence in the assistance to victims of serious crimes, as required by paragraph 3 of the annex to the resolution of the Assembly of States Parties ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, of 9 September 2002, on the establishment of a fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims. He was one of the founders of the legendary "Solidarność" movement, which brought about fundamental political changes in Poland and in the region making it possible to dismantle the "Iron Curtain" across Europe. In the course of his political career, Mr Mazowiecki held numerous prominent positions in the Polish Parliament and was appointed the first Prime Minister of Poland in the new democratic era. In the international arena, he served during the Yugoslav wars as a Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia. Since 2003, he has served as a member of the current Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims. The outstanding experience and qualifications of Mr Mazowiecki as well as his full commitment to the mission of the Trust Fund would contribute significantly to an efficient and successful operation of the new Board of Directors.

The curriculum vitae of Mr Mazowiecki is attached to this note.

**Statement of qualifications****Personal details**

Name: Tadeusz Mazowiecki  
Born: 18 April 1927 in Płock, Poland  
Nationality: Polish

**Education**

University of Warsaw, Law Faculty

**Political career**

1991 – 2001	Member of the Polish Parliament; member of the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee and Defence Committee as well as Chairman of the EU-Poland Joint Parliamentary Committee.
1989 – 1991	First non-communist Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland.
1989	One of the leaders of democratic opposition at the Round Table talks with the Polish communist authorities.



1987	Chief advisor to the underground National Executive Committee of the “Solidarność” movement.
1981 – 1982	Interned by the communist regime after introduction of martial law in Poland.
1980	Head of the Experts Commission, a group of advisers to the “Solidarność” movement and its leader Lech Wałęsa..
1961 – 1971	Member of the Polish Parliament, representing Catholic opposition circles (“Znak” Christian democratic movement). In this capacity protested against persecution of 1968 student movement and against anti-Semitic campaign started by the communist regime. Demanded investigation by special Parliamentary Committee into December 1970 massacre in Poland’s coastal towns.

### **International assignments**

2003 – present	Member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims of the International Criminal Court.
1992 – 1995	Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the Former Yugoslavia; in 1995, after massacre in Srebrenica, resigned from his post in protest against the idleness of the international community.

### **Other experiences**

1991 – present	Chairman of the Founders Board of the Polish Robert Schuman Foundation.
1981	First editor of the weekly magazine “Tygodnik Solidarność”.
1958	Founder and first editor of the Catholic social - cultural monthly magazine “Więź”.

### **Honours**

**Doctorates *honoris causa*** from: University of Leuven (1990); University of Genoa (1991); University of Giessen (1993); University of Poitiers (1994); University of Exeter (1998); and University of Warsaw (2003).

**Awards:** Freedom Award of the American Jewish Congress (1990); Giorgio La Pira Award of Peace and Culture (1991); Premio Napoli Award (1992); Polish-German Award for Special Merits for Development of Polish – German Relations (1994); St. Adalbert Award (1995); and the Srebrenica 1995 Award (2005).

**Decorations:** Polish Order of the White Eagle (1995); Bosnian Order of Coat of Arms (1996); French Légion d'honneur (1997); and the Hungarian Order of Merit (1998).

### **Publications**

Numerous articles and essays as well as four books: *Crossroads and Values*; *Return to the Simplest Questions*; *Internment*; and *The Other Face of Europe*.

**D. Mr. Arthur N.R. Robinson (Trinidad and Tobago)**

**Note verbale dated 19 July 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties**

[Original: English]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ASP) and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note ICC-ASP/5/S/10 dated June 5, 2006 which informed that the Bureau of the ASP had fixed the nomination period for the election of members of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims, which will take place during the Fifth Session of the ASP.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission has the further honour to advise the Secretariat of the ASP that the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has decided to nominate Mr. Arthur N.R. Robinson T.C., OCC, S.C., and former President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for re-election to the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims, to the seat allocated to the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC). A Biographical Profile of the Honourable Arthur N.R. Robinson is attached herewith.

The Secretariat will recall that the Bureau of the ASP elected former President Robinson as a member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims on 16 May 2006, to fill the unexpired portion of the term on the Board consequent on the resignation of Dr. Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is firmly convinced that, if re-elected to serve a full term on the Board of Directors, former President Robinson will be in a better position to make an invaluable contribution to the work of the Board as it seeks to bring relief to victims of crimes that fall within the jurisdiction of the Court, given his expert credentials, wide and varied experience, as well as his international stature.

It will also be recalled that, as a crusader for the establishment of the ICC, it was Mr. Arthur N.R. Robinson, who in December of 1989, as Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, reintroduced before the United Nations General Assembly, the need for the establishment of such a court. His work as a champion of the ICC and the rule of international law has been widely recognized by both Governments and non-governmental organizations.

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago strongly believes that this distinguished national of Trinidad and Tobago fully meets the criteria for nomination and election of members of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund, as provided for in paragraph 1 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7. For election to the Board, the candidates must be of "high moral character, impartiality and integrity and have competence in the assistance to victims of serious crimes".

**Statement of qualifications**

**Personal data**

Robinson, Hon. (Arthur Napoleon) Raymond, T.C., O.C.C., S.C.; former President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; born 16 December 1926; son of late James Alexander Andrew Robinson, Headmaster, and Emily Isabella Robinson; married 1961, Patricia Rawlins; one son, one daughter.

## **Education**

Bishop's High School, Tobago; St. John's College, Oxford (Hon. Fellow 1988); LLB (London); MA (PPE) Oxon.

## **Career**

Called to Bar, Inner Temple 1955; in practice, Trinidad and Tobago, 1957-61. Treasurer, People's National Movement (Governing Party) 1956; Member, Federal Parliament, 1958; Member, House of Representatives for Tobago East, 1961-71 and 1976-80; Minister of Finance of Trinidad and Tobago, 1961-66; Minister of External Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, 1967-70; Chairman, Democratic Action Congress, 1971-86; Chairman, Tobago House of Assembly, 1980-86; Leader, National Alliance for Reconstruction, 1986-92; Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, 1986-91; Minister Extraordinaire and Minister of Tobago Affairs, 1995-97; President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 1997-2003.

## **Memberships**

Legal Commission on United States Leased Areas under 1941 Agreement, 1959; Industrial Development Corporation 1960; Council, University of the West Indies, 1960-62; Director, Foundation for establishment of an International Criminal Court, 1972-87; United Nations Expert Group on Crime and the Abuse of Power, 1979; Advisory Council, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 1994-96; President and Executive Member, Parliamentarians for Global Action, 1993-95.

## **Awards**

Distinguished International Criminal Law Award, International Criminal Court Foundation, 1997; Distinguished Human Development Award, International Conference on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, United Nations Affiliate, 1983; Commendation Award and Freeman, City of Thousand Oaks, California, 1987; Distinguished Service Award, California Lutheran University, 1987; Freeman: LA, 1988; Gran Cordon, Orden del Libertador (Venezuela), 1990; Chief Olokun Igbaro of Ife (Nigeria) and his wife Chief (Mrs.) Patricia Robinson, Ye Ye Olokun Igbaro of Ife 1991; Hon. DCL Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria, 1991; Knight of Honour and Merit, The Imperial Russian Order of St. John of Jerusalem Ecumenical Foundation Knights of St. John (Brevet # R101992 O.S.J.), 1992; Individual of the Year Award, Friends of Tobago Library Committee, 1995; Award of the Trinity Cross, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 1997; Defender of Democracy Award, Parliamentarians for Global Action, 1997; Order of the Caribbean Community Award (OCC), 1998; Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws (LLD), University of the West Indies, 1998; Hon. Vice-President of the International Association of Penal Law, 1999; Icon of the Nation, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 2002; Distinguished Peace Leadership Award, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation 2002; Silver Platter Award, No Peace Without Justice, 2002; American Medal of Honour, American Biographical Institute Inc., 2003; Man of the Year 2003, American Biographical Institute Inc.; Grand Cross, Orden Nacional Vasco Nuñez de Balboa (Republic of Panama), 2005; Tribute for work in establishment of the International Criminal Court, Association of Caribbean States, 2005; Knight Grand Cross in the Order of Orange-Nassau, 2005.

## **Publications**

*The New Frontier and the New Africa*, 1961; *Fiscal Reform in Trinidad and Tobago*, 1966; *The Path of Progress*, 1967; *The Teacher and Nationalism*, 1967; *The Mechanics of*

*Independence*, 1971; *Caribbean Man*, 1986; *Presidential Speeches and Other Essays*, 2004; numerous articles and addresses.

**E. Archbishop Desmond Tutu (South Africa)**

**Note verbale dated 24 August 2006 from the Embassy of South Africa to the Netherlands addressed to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties**

[Original: English]

The Embassy of the Republic of South Africa to the Netherlands presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the International Criminal Court and has the honour to inform that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has decided to nominate Archbishop Desmond Tutu for re-election to the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund of the International Criminal Court.

The Embassy, on behalf of the South African Government, is proud to nominate Archbishop Tutu, former Chairman of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, to this position.

The Government of the Republic of South Africa believes that Archbishop Tutu is a person with impeccable credentials and the utmost integrity and impartiality who would be able to continue to make a valuable contribution to the aims and goals of the Victims Trust Fund.

The South African Government is also of the view that the Archbishop's international stature and compassion would be of benefit to vulnerable witnesses, particularly in view of the increased need for victim support and resource mobilization resulting from the prosecutions being pursued, at this stage mainly in Africa, by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

A brief biography of Archbishop Desmond Tutu is enclosed herewith.

**Statement of qualifications**

Desmond Tutu was born in Klerksdorp, South Africa, in 1931, son of a schoolteacher and a domestic worker. At the age of 12 he met Anglican cleric, Father Trevor Huddleston, in the Johannesburg township of Sophiatown. Trevor Huddleston was an outspoken early critic of apartheid and was to have a profound impression on the young Desmond Tutu.

After matriculating from the Johannesburg Bantu High School, Bishop Tutu followed in his father's footsteps and chose a career in teaching. He took his teacher's diploma at the Pretoria Bantu Normal College and studied for his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of South Africa. He taught at the Johannesburg Bantu High School for a year and then moved to Munsieville High School, Krugersdorp, for three years. It was here that he married his wife, Leah. They have three daughters, a son and several grandchildren.

In 1958, following the introduction of Bantu education, Bishop Tutu decided to enter the ministry in the Church of the Province of Southern Africa and became an ordinand at St. Peter's Theological College, Rosettenville. He received his Licentiate in Theology in 1960 and was ordained to the priesthood in Johannesburg in 1961.

Shortly afterwards the Archbishop furthered his studies at the University of London, United Kingdom, where he obtained his Bachelor of Divinity Honours and Master of Theology degrees whilst a part-time curate in a local parish. In 1967 he returned to South Africa and joined the staff of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and became chaplain at the University of Fort Hare.

In 1970 he moved to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland where he held the post of lecturer in the Department of Theology. This step was followed by a further spell in the United Kingdom as Associate Director of the Theological Education Fund of the World Council of Churches, based in Kent.

Tutu became Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, in 1975, but shortly thereafter was elected Bishop of Lesotho. By this time South Africa was in turmoil, in the wake of the Soweto uprising of 1976, and Bishop Tutu was persuaded to leave the Diocese of Lesotho to take up the post of General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). It was in this position, a post he held from 1978 to 1985, that Bishop Tutu became a national and international figure.

The SACC represented all the major Christian churches in South Africa, apart from the Dutch Reformed Church and the Catholic Church (the latter is, however, an accredited observer of the SACC). The SACC is committed to the cause of ecumenism and to fulfilling the social responsibility of the Church. Justice and reconciliation feature prominently among its priorities. As General Secretary, Bishop Tutu pursued these goals with vigour and commitment. Under his guidance, the SACC became an important institution in South African spiritual and political life that voiced the ideals and aspirations of millions of Christians. The SACC was instrumental in providing assistance to the victims of apartheid.

Inevitably Bishop Tutu became heavily embroiled in controversy as he spoke out against the injustices of the apartheid system. For several years he was denied a passport to travel abroad, but in 1982 the South African Government withdrew this restriction in the face of national and international pressure. The name of Bishop Tutu became synonymous with that of the SACC as he became the leader of the crusade for justice and racial conciliation in South Africa. In 1984, his contribution to the cause of racial justice in South Africa was recognized when he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1985 Bishop Tutu was elected Bishop of Johannesburg. In this capacity he did much to bridge the chasm between black and white Anglicans in South Africa. His office as Bishop of Johannesburg was of short duration, as in 1986 he was elected Archbishop of Cape Town. In electing him, the Anglican Church placed its trust in him as its spiritual leader and showed its confidence in his pursuit of racial justice in South Africa. In 1987 he was elected as President of the All Africa Conference of Churches. In the same year he was also elected a Fellow of Kings College, London, and became Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, a post that he still holds today.

Before the unbanning of the African National Congress and other political organizations in 1990, there were many critics of Archbishop Tutu who, despite his protestations to the contrary, predicted that he would enter political life. But he has not sought a political position. Instead, he became a principal mediator and conciliator in the transition to democracy.

In 1995 President Nelson Mandela appointed Archbishop Tutu to chair South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the body set up to probe gross human rights violations between 1960 and the President's inauguration in 1994. Archbishop Tutu and his fellow Commissioners presented the Commission's Report to the President in October 1998.

Bishop Tutu retired from office as Archbishop of Cape Town in June 1996, but was named Archbishop Emeritus (an honorary title) from July 1996. In October 1998 he took a sabbatical at Emory University, Atlanta, where he was invited as the William R. Cannon Professor of Theology at the Candler School of Theology, a position he held until July 2000.

Archbishop Tutu has officially retired and set up a private office in Cape Town near his home.

He holds honorary degrees from a large number of universities, including Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, Columbia, Yale, Emory, the Ruhr, Kent, Aberdeen, Sydney, Fribourg (Switzerland), Cape Town, Witwatersrand and the University of South Africa. He has received many prizes and awards in addition to the Nobel Peace Prize, most notably the Order for Meritorious Service Award (Gold) presented by President Mandela; the Archbishop of Canterbury's Award for Outstanding Service to the Anglican Communion; the Prix d'Athene (Onassis Foundation); the Family of Man Gold Medal Award; the Mexican Order of the Aztec Medal (Insignia Grade); the Martin Luther King Jr. Non-Violent Peace Prize; and the Sydney Peace Prize.

His book, *No Future Without Forgiveness*, was honoured with the Book of the Year Award by the Association of Theological Booksellers of the United States of America. December 2001 saw the same book receive the Sandro Onofri Prize, bestowed by the Council of Rome, Italy.

Archbishop Tutu accepted an invitation from The Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to be Visiting Professor from January to May 2002.

Before 1990, Archbishop Tutu's vigorous advocacy of social justice rendered him a controversial figure. Today he is seen as an elder statesman with a major role to play in reconciliation, as well as being a leading moral voice with the utmost integrity and impartiality.

Archbishop Tutu has become an icon of hope far beyond the Church and Southern Africa. It is in this context as well as his experience on the matter of victim assistance, gained during his chairmanship of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa, which allowed him to make a valuable contribution to the aims and goals of the Victims Trust Fund, during his first term as Board Member.

During this period, Archbishop Tutu also contributed considerably to the establishment of the Victims Trust Fund, particularly by raising its profile and focussing donors' attention on, as well as encouraging them to contribute to, the Fund.

Archbishop Tutu's international stature and compassion would therefore continue to be of benefit to vulnerable witnesses, particularly in view of the increasing need for victim support and resource mobilization arising out of the pursuit of prosecutions by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, at this stage mainly in Africa.



**F. Ms. Simone Veil (France)**

**Note verbale dated 24 August 2006 from the Embassy of France to the Netherlands addressed to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties**

[Original: French]

The Embassy of France to the Netherlands presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to the International Criminal Court and, with reference to its note verbale ICC-ASP/5/S/10 of 5 June 2006, has the honour to inform it that the Government of the French Republic has decided to submit once again the candidacy of Ms. Simone Veil for election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of their families, in the elections to be held during the fifth session of the Assembly.

As her curriculum vitae which is attached to this note shows, Ms. Simone Veil, a magistrate, former Minister of State, Minister of Health in the Government of the French Republic and former President of the European Parliament (1979-1982), is of the highest moral character and is known for her impartiality, integrity and competence in the assistance to victims of serious crimes, as referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7 of 9 September 2002.

Over the course of the past three years, during which she has served as President of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of their families, Ms. Simone Veil has consistently demonstrated, by the unquestioned generosity of her commitment, the importance she attaches to the stakes involved in the successful operation of this organ. Indeed, Ms. Simone Veil has tirelessly promoted a profoundly humanist vision of the Trust Fund, by emphasizing the highly innovative character of this mechanism and the immense hope that it inspires among victims. Ms. Simone Veil has worked tirelessly to ensure due regard for the dignity of victims, which requires, among other things, that they should be recognized even before the judicial proceeding of the Court has designated them as such, and to promote independence and ethical standards in the Fund.

Note should also be taken of the particularly active role of Ms. Simone Veil in the effort to secure from the Assembly of States Parties the resources that are necessary for the operation of the Fund, despite the late adoption of its Regulations, over which she had expressed regret in her address to the fourth session of this Assembly. It should also be noted that the high moral standing which Ms. Simone Veil enjoys has no doubt contributed in a significant way to attracting contributions, which totalled more than €1.5 million (including amounts pledged) as at 26 April 2006. Ms. Simone Veil is looking forward to the prospect of her re-election with renewed determination to see the Fund finally take its first concrete actions in a way that is reflective of the spirit in which it was established.

**Statement of qualifications**

Secondary education at the Lycée of Nice.

Deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau and later to Bergen-Belsen (April 1944 - May 1945).

Bachelor of Law and graduate of the Institute of Political Studies of Paris.

1956: Successful candidate at the competitive entry examination for the Magistracy.



February 1957: Appointed to the Ministry of Justice as Penitentiary Administration Magistrate.

1959: Member of the International Society for Criminology as national delegate.

1959: Assigned by the French Minister of Justice, Edmond Michel, to conduct a fact-finding mission on the conditions of prisoners under sentence of death or serving long sentences in Algeria.

1964: Appointed to the Directorate of Civil Affairs and Justice as Deputy Director for Legislation and, in that capacity, took part in the reform of the Civil Code (family law, including parental authority, filial relation, and guardianship of minors and legally incompetent adults).

Secretary of the Commission on Reform of the 1838 Act on the Confinement of the Mentally Ill, and Secretary of the Commission established to study adoption-related issues. Designated by the French Minister of Justice, Mr. Foyer, to draft the proposed legislation on adoption (Act of 1966).

1969: Technical Adviser on Civil Affairs in the Office of the Minister of Justice, Mr. René Pleven.

1970 - May 1974: Appointed by the President of the Republic as Secretary of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy. Designated by the Minister of Justice as a member of the expert committees of the Council of Europe tasked with drafting the European conventions on the age of majority and on natural filiation.

1971: Appointed by the President of the Republic as a member of the Board of Directors of the Office of French Radio-Television (ORTF) representing the State.

1972: Member of the Board of Directors of the Fondation de France.

May 1974 - 1976: Appointed Minister of Health by President Giscard d'Estaing.

1976 - July 1979: Minister of Health and Social Security.

1977 - 1981: Chairperson of the Council for Information on Nuclear Energy.

June 1979: Headed the UDF party list in the first direct, popular elections to the European Parliament.

1979: Elected President of the European Parliament (1979 to 1982).

1982 - 1984: Chairperson of the Committee on Legal Affairs of the European Parliament.

1983 - 1986: Member of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, sponsored by the United Nations and chaired by Prince Hassan of Jordan.

June 1984: Headed the RPR-UDF party list for the European elections; re-elected as a member of the European Parliament.

1984 - 1989: Chairperson of the Liberal Democrat and Reform Group in the European Parliament.

1987: Chairperson of the French Committee for the European Year of the Environment.

1988 - 1993: Established and chaired the French Committee for the Environment (under the Non-Profit Association Act of 1901).

1989: Chairperson of the European Steering Committee for the European Cinema and Television Year (European Economic Community (EEC) and the Council of Europe).

1991 - 1992: Chairperson of the independent commission appointed by the World Health Organization to draft its report on health, development and a sustainable environment for presentation at the Earth Summit, held in Rio in June 1992.

December 1992: Chairperson of the United Nations (FAO-WHO) International Conference on Nutrition, held in Rome.

1993: Appointed Minister of State for Social, Health and Urban Affairs (April 1993-May 1995).

1995 - 1996: Member of the Independent Commission on the Balkans (the Aspen Institute Berlin — Carnegie Endowment for International Peace).

1996: Chairperson of the High-level Panel on the Free Movement of Persons in the EEC, appointed by the President of the European Commission in Brussels.

1997-1998: Chairperson of the Supreme Council for Integration.

February 1998: Appointed member of the Constitutional Council by Mr. René Monory, President of the Senate.

July - August 1998: Member of the Panel of Eminent Persons appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General to gather information on the situation in Algeria.

2001: Chairperson of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.

2003-2006: President of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of their families.

## **Honours**

### **Decorations awarded by France**

Médaille de l'Education Surveillée et de l'Administration Pénitentiaire (medal for services to young people in difficulty and prison administration)

Chevalier de l'Ordre national du mérite (National Order of Merit)

### **Various decorations awarded by other States, including:**

Grand Officer of the Order of the British Empire (September 1997)

### **Honorary doctorates received from:**

Princeton University (United States of America, 1975)

Weizmann Institute of Science (Israel, 1976)

Bar-Ilan University (Israel, 1980)  
Yale University (United States of America, 1980)  
University of Cambridge (United Kingdom, 1980)  
University of Edinburgh (United Kingdom, 1980)  
Georgetown University (United States of America, 1981)  
Urbino University (Italy, 1981)  
Yeshiva University (New York, United States of America, 1982)  
University of Sussex (United Kingdom, 1984)  
Free University of Brussels (Belgium, 1984)  
Brandeis University (United States of America, 1989)  
University of Glasgow (United Kingdom, 1995)  
University of Pennsylvania (United States of America, 1997)

**Awards**

Monismania Award (Sweden, 1978)  
Onassis International Prize, awarded by the Onassis Foundation (Greece, 1980)  
International Charlemagne Prize (Germany, 1981)  
Louise Weiss Prize awarded by the Louise Weiss Foundation (Strasbourg, 1981)  
Jabotinsky Prize (United States of America, 1983)  
Prix du courage quotidien (award for everyday courage) (Paris, 1984)  
Four Freedoms Award, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (Middleburg, 1984)  
Fiera di Messina Prize (1984)  
Living Legacy Award (San Diego, 1987)  
Johanna Lowenherz Prize (Neuwied, 1987)  
Thomas Dehler Prize (Munich, 1988)  
Klein Foundation Award (Philadelphia)  
Truman Peace Prize (Jerusalem, 1991)  
Giulietta Prize (Verona, 1991)  
Atlantida Prize (Barcelona, 1991)  
Prize Obiettivo Europa (Milan, 1993)  
Henrietta Szold Award (Miami, 1996)  
Gold Medal awarded by the Stresemann Institute (Mayence, 1993)  
Gold Medal awarded by B'nai B'rith (Washington, 1993)  
Health for All Gold Medal awarded by the World Health Organization (1997)

**Publications**

*L'adoption, données médicales, psychologiques et sociales*, in collaboration with Professor Launay and Dr. Soulé, Paris, 1969.

*Les hommes aussi s'en souviennent*, Paris, November 2004.

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