



## OTP Weekly Briefing

21-27 June 2011 – Issue #93

### HIGHLIGHTS:

- \* JUDGES ISSUE ARREST WARRANTS FOR MUAMMAR AL GADDAFI, SAIF AL-ISLAM GADDAFI AND ABDULLAH AL-SENUSSI
- \* PROSECUTION REQUESTS JUDGES FOR AUTHORIZATION TO OPEN AN INVESTIGATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

### PREVIEW

- Reactions to Libya arrest warrants' issuance, p. 6

### Pre-Trial Chamber I issues three warrants of arrest relating to the OTP's investigation into the Libya situation



27 June - Pre-Trial Chamber I [issued](#) warrants of arrest for Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi for crimes against humanity (murder and persecution) allegedly committed across Libya from 15 February 2011 until at least 28 February 2011, through the State apparatus and Security Forces. The Chamber considered that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the three suspects committed the alleged crimes and that their arrests appear necessary in order (1) to ensure their appearances before the Court; (2) to ensure that they do not continue to obstruct and endanger the Court's

investigations; and (3) to prevent them from using their powers to continue the commission of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The next day Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo call for a press conference to explain who has the legal obligation to implement the arrests: *"Libya has the primary responsibility to implement the arrest warrants. Libya is not a State Party of the Rome Statute, but it is a member of the United Nations since 1955. Libya has to comply with UN Security Council Resolution 1970, which specifically called on Libya to 'cooperate fully with and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor.'*

*The Court will notify the Libyan government based in Tripoli of its decision. Gaddafi's inner circle is the first option: they can be part of the problem and be prosecuted, or they can be part of the solution, work together with the other Libyans and stop the crimes.*

*Second option, the Interim National Council has expressed its will to implement the arrest warrants. Justice Minister Mohamed Al Alagi is here, and Prime Minister Mahmoud Gibril is coming tomorrow. They will explain their plans as soon they are ready.*

*International forces operating under UN Security Council Resolution 1973 have no specific mandate to implement arrest warrants, and the Court is not asking for that.*

*More than ever there is an urgent need for negotiations. But negotiations have to respect UN Security Council Resolution 1970 to do justice in Libya and the Court's decision that Gaddafi, his son Saif and Al-Senussi should be arrested.*

*There are two clear legal limits. Gaddafi cannot retain power to keep attacking his victims. If Gaddafi travels to a State Party of the Rome Statute, he should be arrested".*

INC-Libya Justice Minister Mohamed Al Alagi said in his press conference that *"the INC would bring them before the ICC"*. He added that *"time is running out for the inner circle of Gaddafi and that regime insiders should consider this as their last opportunity"*. The Minister promised full cooperation with the ICC in both investigation and the implementation of the arrest warrants.



INC-Libya Prime Minister Mahmoud Gibril visited the Court and met with the Prosecutor on 29 June. Prime Minister Gibril reaffirmed the INC's position; *"Libya should take the lead in anything related to Libya and on Libyan soil"*. On the conflict in general, he added, *"we discussed the issue of national reconciliation after this ordeal and tragedy is over as well as compensation for victims of killings and rape."*

The Judges' decision was issued a few days after Tunisia [ratified](#) the Rome Statute, becoming the 116<sup>th</sup> State Party.

### OTP requests judges for authorization to open an investigation in Côte d'Ivoire

23 June - The OTP has [requested](#) ICC judges for authorization to open an investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 28 November 2010. If the judges grant the authorization, the OTP will open an independent and impartial investigation into the crimes committed there.

According to the sources quoted by the Prosecution in its application, at least 3,000 persons were killed, 72 persons disappeared and 520 persons were subject to arbitrary arrest and detentions in Côte d'Ivoire during the post election violence. There are also over 100 reported cases of rape, while the number of unreported incidents is believed to be considerably higher.

The reports quoted by the Prosecution provide reasonable basis to believe that pro-Gbagbo forces and pro-Ouattara forces committed crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the ICC. The identification of the persons who bear the greatest criminal responsibility for ordering or facilitating the most serious of these crimes is the main objective of the envisaged investigation.

This is the first time the ICC may open a case in a State not Party to the Rome Statute, which has however accepted the jurisdiction of the Court. The Prosecution has used all the mechanisms established by the Rome Statute to trigger the jurisdiction of the Court.

President Ouattara sent a letter urging the Prosecution to open the investigation and he is working closely with the regional organization ECOWAS to make sure that crimes do not go unpunished in Côte d'Ivoire. This shows not only the continent's commitment to fighting impunity but also African leadership in steering the course of international justice. If authorized, Côte d'Ivoire will be the 7<sup>th</sup> investigation in Africa. The Prosecution will continue contributing to Africa's efforts to end impunity for these crimes and prevent their repetition. Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo stated: *"We are working with African leaders to protect African victims"*.

## I. Investigations and Prosecutions

Over the reporting period, the OTP presented 19 filings in the various cases and conducted 3 missions in 2 countries.

### I.1. Situation in the [Democratic Republic of the Congo \(DRC\)](#)

This situation was referred by the DRC in March 2004. The OTP opened its investigation in June 2004, focusing first on Ituri where some of the most serious crimes had been committed by the main armed groups. Four arrest warrants have been issued against [Thomas Lubanga Dyilo](#) and [Bosco Ntaganda](#), leaders of the UPC, and [Germain Katanga](#) and [Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui](#), leaders of the FNI and FRPI. The trial of [Thomas Lubanga Dyilo](#) began on 26 January 2009. The Prosecution filed its closing brief on 1 June. Oral closing arguments will be presented on 25 and 26 August 2011. The trial of Germain [Katanga](#) and [Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui](#) began on 24 November 2009; on 8 December 2010, the Prosecution concluded the presentation of its case. [Bosco Ntaganda](#) is at large. In September 2008, the OTP announced the start of its investigation into alleged crimes in the Kivus. On 28 September 2010 the judges issued an arrest warrant under seal against [Callixte Mbarushimana](#), Executive Secretary of the FDLR. He was arrested on 11 October 2010 in Paris, and surrendered to the Court on 25 January 2011. The Confirmation of Charges Hearing is set for 17 August 2011.

24 June - The UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallström, strongly [condemned](#) the new reports of mass rape of more than 150 civilians in eastern DRC allegedly committed earlier this month by militia that was integrated into the Congolese armed forces and that recently [deserted](#). Ms. Wallström stressed that the perpetrators need to be tracked down and brought to justice. She noted that *"crimes of this caliber are no accident – they occur pursuant to orders or lax command and control. Commanders, as well as individual perpetrators, must therefore be held accountable."*

## **I.2. Situation in [Uganda](#)**

This situation was referred by Uganda in January 2004. The OTP opened its investigation in July 2004. Five arrest warrants have been issued against [top leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army \(LRA\)](#): Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti (allegedly killed in 2007 on order of Kony), Okot Odhiambo, Raska Lukwiya (killed on 12 August 2006, whose arrest warrant has been withdrawn), and Dominic Ongwen. These arrest warrants are outstanding. Since early 2008, the LRA is reported to have killed more than 2,000, abducted more than 2,500 and displaced well over 300,000 in DRC alone. In addition, over the same period, more than 120,000 people have been displaced, at least 450 people killed and more than 800 abducted by the LRA in Southern Sudan and the Central African Republic.

## **I.3. Situation in [Darfur, the Sudan](#)**

This situation was referred by the UN Security Council in March 2005. The OTP opened its investigation in June 2005. Three arrest warrants have been issued, against [Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb](#), and against [Omar Al Bashir](#), which are outstanding. Also three summons to appear have been issued, against [Bahar Idriss Abu Garda](#) and against [Abdallah Banda Abaker Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus](#). On 12 July, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a [second warrant of arrest](#) against Omar Al Bashir for three counts of genocide committed against the Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa ethnic groups: genocide by killing, genocide by causing serious bodily or mental harm and genocide by deliberately inflicting on each target group conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction. Abu Garda [voluntarily appeared](#) before the Court pursuant to a summons. The confirmation of charges hearing was held on 19-30 October 2009. On 8 February 2010 the Pre-Trial Chamber issued a decision declining to confirm the charges. The OTP [requested](#) leave to appeal this decision on 15 March and this was denied by the PTC on 23 April. The OTP will present additional evidence. On 25 May the PTC Chamber issued its [Decision informing the United Nations Security Council about the lack of cooperation by the Republic of the Sudan](#) in the case against Harun & Kushayb. On 17 June, Abdallah Banda Abaker Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus [appeared](#) voluntarily before the ICC, to answer charges of war crimes for their roles in the 2007 attack against African Union peacekeepers in Haskanita. The [confirmation of charges hearing](#) for Banda and Jerbo took place on 8 December 2010. On 6 March 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I [confirmed](#) all of the charges against Banda and Jerbo. A date for the trial has not been set yet.

23 June - The Iran regime was called on to [rescind](#) its invitation to Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir to attend the International Counter-Terrorism Conference in Tehran on June 25-26. The website said: *"The dignity of the Iranian people is much more valuable than hosting in its capital someone who is accused of killing thousands of people and its authorities having photo ops with him."*

## **I.4. Situation in the [Central African Republic \(CAR\)](#)**

This situation was referred by the CAR in December 2004. The OTP opened its investigation in May 2007. One arrest warrant has been issued against [Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo](#) for crimes committed in 2002-2003. The [confirmation of charges hearing](#) was held on 12-15 January 2009. On 15 June 2009, Pre-Trial Chamber II rendered its confirmation of charges decision. On 18 September, the case was referred to Trial Chamber III. In parallel, the Office continues to monitor allegations of crimes committed since the end of 2005. The trial started on 22 November 2010. The Defence decided not to appeal the 17 December Decision on the review of detention of Mr. Jean-Pierre Bemba, pursuant to the Appeals Judgment of 19 November 2010.

## **I.5. [Kenya](#)**

The Office made its examination of the post-election violence of December 2007-January 2008 public in February 2008. On 9 July 2009, the African Union Panel of Eminent African Personalities, chaired by Kofi Annan, announced the [submission to the OTP of a sealed envelope containing a list of persons allegedly implicated and supporting materials previously entrusted to Mr. Annan by the Waki Commission](#). On 5 November the Prosecutor informed President Kibaki and Prime Minister Odinga of his view that crimes against humanity had been committed and of his duty, in the absence of national proceedings, to act. Both the President and the Prime Minister committed to cooperate with the Court. On 26 November the Prosecutor requested authorization from Pre-Trial Chamber II to open an investigation, noting that: 1,220 persons had been killed; hundreds raped, with thousands more unreported; 350,000 people were forcibly displaced; and 3,561 injured as part of a widespread and systematic attack against civilians. On 31 March the Pre-Trial Chamber authorized the Prosecutor to commence an investigation covering alleged crimes against humanity committed between 1 June 2005 and 26 November 2009. The Prosecutor made his first visit to Kenya since the beginning of the investigation on 8-12 May and his second visit 1-3 December. The Prosecutor submitted two applications for summonses to appear regarding six individuals (William Samoei Ruto, Henry Kiprono

Kosgey, Joshua Arap Sang, Francis Kirimi Muthaura, Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta and Mohamed Hussein Ali) on 15 December 2010. These individuals are alleged to be most responsible in accordance with the evidence. On 8 March 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber II [issued](#) the six summonses to appear. The six suspects voluntarily appeared before the Court on 7 and 8 April 2011. The Chamber scheduled the confirmation hearings on 1st and 21 September 2011.

## I.6. Libya

This situation was referred by the UN Security Council on 26 February 2011 by [Resolution 1970](#) (2011). As per the Rome Statute, the Prosecutor shall proceed with an investigation unless there is no reasonable basis to believe that crimes falling under the ICC jurisdiction have been committed. Following a preliminary examination of available information, the Prosecutor [decided](#) to open an investigation on 3 March 2011 and [requested](#) Pre-Trial Chamber I to issue arrest warrants against Muammar Abu Minya Gaddafi, Saif Al Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al Sanousi on 16 May.

## II. Preliminary Examinations

Statistics on [Article 15 Communications](#) and other preliminary examination activities.

A preliminary examination is the first phase of the Office of the Prosecutor activities, in order to assess if an investigation should be opened. It is a phase during which the Office first assesses the jurisdiction of the Court, whether crimes falling under the ICC jurisdiction may have been, or are possibly being, committed in a given situation; if the conditions are met, whether genuine investigations and prosecutions are being carried out by the competent authorities in relation to these crimes; and, as a third step, whether the possible opening of an investigation by the Prosecutor would not go against the [interests of justice](#). During this phase, and in accordance with Article 15, the Office proactively evaluates all information on alleged crimes from multiple sources, including “communications” from individuals and parties concerned. The triggering of a preliminary examination does not imply that an investigation will be opened.

### II.1. [Afghanistan](#)

The Office made its examination public in 2007. It examines alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court by all actors involved. The OTP met outside Afghanistan with Afghan officials and organizations. The OTP sent requests for information to the Government of Afghanistan and has not yet received an answer.

### II.2. [Colombia](#)

The Office made its examination public in 2006. It examines alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court and investigations/proceedings conducted in Colombia against the allegedly most serious perpetrators, paramilitary leaders, politicians, guerrilla leaders and military personnel. The Office is also analyzing allegations of international networks supporting armed groups committing crimes in Colombia.

### II.3. [Georgia](#)

The Office made its examination public on 14 August 2008. The Georgian Minister of Justice visited the OTP. Russia, a State not Party to the Statute, has sent 3,817 communications to the OTP. The Prosecutor requested information from the Governments of Russia and Georgia on 27 August 2008. Both the Russian and Georgian authorities responded. The Office conducted a visit to Georgia in November 2008 and to Russia in March 2010. A second mission to Georgia was conducted in June 2010.

### II.4. [Palestine](#)

On 22 January 2009, the Palestinian National Authority lodged a declaration with the Registrar under Article 12(3) of the Rome Statute which allows States not party to the Statute to accept the Court’s jurisdiction. The OTP will examine issues related to its jurisdiction: first whether the declaration accepting the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court meets statutory requirements; and second whether crimes within the Court’s jurisdiction have been committed. The Office will also consider whether there are national proceedings in relation to alleged crimes. A delegation from the Palestinian National Authority, and Representatives of the Arab League visited the Court on 15-16 October 2009 to present a report in support of the PNA’s ability to delegate its jurisdiction to the ICC. On 11 January, the OTP sent a [letter](#) summarizing its activities to the United Nations at their request. On 3 May, the OTP published a “[Summary of submissions on whether the declaration lodged by the Palestinian National Authority meets statutory requirements](#).” The OTP has not made any determination on the issue.

### II.5. [Côte d’Ivoire](#)

The Court has jurisdiction over the situation in Côte d’Ivoire by virtue of an Article 12(3) declaration submitted by the Ivorian Government on 1 October 2003. The declaration accepts the jurisdiction of the Court as of 19 September 2002. On 17-18 July 2009, high-level



representatives of the OTP visited Abidjan. On 4 May 2011, the President of Côte d'Ivoire, Alassane Ouattara, [confirmed](#) his wish for the OTP to conduct independent and impartial investigations into the most serious crimes committed since 28 November 2010 on the entire Ivorian territory. On 19 May, the Prosecutor informed the ICC President of his intention to submit a [request](#) to the Pre-Trial Chamber for authorisation to open investigations into the situation in Côte d'Ivoire since 28 November 2010.

## II.6. [Guinea](#)

The Office made its examination of the situation in Guinea public on 14 October 2009. Guinea is a State Party to the Rome Statute since 14 July 2003 and, as such, the ICC has jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide possibly committed in the territory of Guinea or by nationals of Guinea, including killings of civilians and sexual violence. The Office has taken note of serious allegations surrounding the events of 28 September 2009 in Conakry in accordance with Article 15 of the Statute. In January 2010, OTP high level representatives held consultations with President Compaore of Burkina Faso, mediator for the contact group on Guinea, and President Wade of Senegal to ensure that they are informed of its work. From 15 to 19 February 2010, the OTP sent a mission to Guinea, led by Deputy Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda, in the context of its preliminary examination activities. From 19-21 May a second OTP mission met with the Guinean Minister of Justice, Col. Lohalamou, and Guinean judges. A third OTP mission, lead by Deputy Prosecutor Bensouda, went to Conakry from 8 to 12 November 2010, and met with President Sékouba Konaté, Prime Minister Doré, as well as both election candidates. The Guinean authorities extended full cooperation to the Court.

## II.7. [Nigeria](#)

The Office made its examination of the situation in Nigeria public on 18 November 2010. Nigeria is a State Party to the Rome Statute since 27 September 2001. The Office has been analyzing the alleged crimes committed in Central Nigeria since mid-2004 and is looking forward to engaging constructively with the Nigerian authorities on the issue.

## II.8. [Honduras](#)

The Office made its examination of the situation in Honduras public on 18 November 2010. Honduras is a State Party to the Rome Statute since 1 July 2002. The Office has received many communications on crimes linked to the coup of June 2009. There were different allegations, mostly regarding alleged massive cases of torture and more than a thousand people being arrested in one day. The Office met with the Honduras Minister Counsellor in The Hague on 22 November, who provided relevant information and promised their full cooperation.

## II.9. [Republic of Korea](#)

The Office made its examination of the situation in the Republic of Korea public on 6 December 2010. Korea is a State Party to the Rome Statute since 13 November 2002. The Office of the Prosecutor has received communications alleging that North Korean forces committed war crimes in the territory of the Republic of Korea. The Office is currently evaluating if some incidents constitute war crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court. These incidents are: a) the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island on the 23 November 2010 which resulted in the killing of South Korean marines and civilians and the injury of many others; and b) the sinking of a South Korean warship, the Cheonan, hit by a torpedo allegedly fired from a North Korean submarine on 26 March 2010, which resulted in the death of 46 persons.

# III. Cooperation – Galvanizing Efforts to Arrest

## *Reactions to the issuance of three arrest warrants regarding the situation in Libya*

27-28 June - The High Representative of the EU, Catherine Ashton, [called](#) for “full co-operation with the ICC and underscores that the International Criminal Court’s investigation in Libya is an independent judicial process which must be fully respected”

The UK Foreign Secretary William Hague [stated](#): “I welcome the ICC judges’ decision to issue arrest warrants for Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, Saif al Islam al Qadhafi and Abdullah al Senussi. [...] “The warrants further demonstrate why Qadhafi has lost all legitimacy and why he should go immediately. His forces continue to attack Libyans without mercy and this must stop. [...] People at all levels of seniority should think carefully about the consequences of what they do – whether they are ordering attacks on civilians or carrying them out; whether they are firing rockets into residential areas or intimidating ordinary Libyans who want a better future. Those involved must take full responsibility for their actions, and must be held to account”.

Australian Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd [stated](#): “These warrants reflect the real readiness of the international community to take action when grave crimes are suspected. [...] The ICC’s action should serve as a warning to those who violate international humanitarian law that they can no longer commit crimes with impunity”.

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe [stressed](#) that the warrant “confirms that today the question is not whether Gadhafi should leave power, but when he will leave power.”

Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini [said](#): “The future is certainly better as a result of this decision”.

Libyan rebel Council Spokesman Jalal al-Galal [stated](#): “The people feel vindicated by such a response. [...]The world has confirmed what we have been saying all along. He’s a war criminal and he should be tried for it.”

Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs Lene Espersen stated: “the ICC’s decision marks an important step toward that justice may be done. [...] From the Danish side hills we fully support the ICC to bring those responsible for abuses committed against civilians in Libya before the court”.

NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen [stated](#) that the warrants’ issuance “reinforces the reason for NATO’s mission to protect the Libyan people from Gaddafi’s forces”.

The US State Department [said](#): “the need for justice and accountability is absolutely clear. [...] The actions of the security forces and the Gadhafi regime that are highlighted in the court’s decision underscored the gravity of what we’ve been witnessing”.

20 June - The EU Council issued the following [conclusions](#) on Libya: “The EU condemns the violations of human rights and the breaches of international humanitarian law perpetrated by the regime on a daily basis. Evidence has already been collected by the Prosecutor of the ICC of Kadhafi’s crimes. Additional evidence is being gathered by the International Commission of Inquiry on the human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law in Libya mandated by the UN Human Rights Council, which published its report on the 1st of June. There can be no impunity for war crimes and crimes against humanity. The EU calls on the remaining followers of the Kadhafi regime to disassociate themselves from such crimes as well as from the regime”.

22 June - In a publication from the UK House of Lords, FCO Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Henry Bellingham was quoted [saying](#) that: “We are urging President Bashir to co-operate with the ICC. He says he wants to clear his name, and we are saying that if he wants to clear his name, he has got to clear his name. Having a president who can travel to scarcely any countries and who may in due course not even be able to go to the south will be a massive impediment. It is not for us to tell populations of countries what to do with their democracy, but we hope that when there are elections in north Sudan, the public will realise what a handicap President Bashir is.” In the same publication, European External Action Service Managing director for Africa Nicholas Westcott, speaking about the relationship between the EU, Africa and the ICC, emphasised the EU’s solid and consistent support for the ICC, saying: “It is a question of principle that human rights injustices of the kind that it was set up to deal with should be dealt with internationally if there is no local equivalent. Maintaining that principle is very important for the long-term stability of Africa as a whole.”



23 June - The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Uri Rosenthal, met with Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo at the seat of the Court. The Prosecutor updated the Minister on the ongoing activities of his Office and discussed matters of mutual concern. With particular reference to the situation in Libya, the Prosecutor stressed that UNSC Resolution mandated his office to investigate the commission of crimes in Libya. Should arrest warrants be issued against the three suspects, it will be for the Libyan authorities to implement the arrests.

23 June - Civil society groups from more than 25 countries in Africa issued a [report](#) urging African States Parties to show support for the ICC at the upcoming AU summit meeting, which will hold its assembly of heads of state from 30 June to 1<sup>st</sup> July in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The report is endorsed by 125 African organizations and international groups with a presence in Africa. The Human Rights Network Uganda stated: “Africa was a major player in creating the ICC. African states should urge the AU to increase - not scale down - support for holding the worst rights abusers to account.” Regarding Libya, the Institute for Security Studies’ International Crime in Africa Programme of South Africa emphasized: “The ICC’s investigation and prosecution of crimes in Libya is separate from the use of force. The AU should distinguish its concerns about the use of force from the ICC’s role in promoting accountability in Libya”.

27 June - The US State Department [urged](#) China to join the international community in its call for Sudan to cooperate fully with the ICC as required by UNSC 1593: *"We continue to oppose invitations, facilitations, support for travel by ICC indictees. We have a longstanding policy of strongly urging other nations to do the same. [...] We want to see ICC standards upheld by all UN countries."* The start of President Bashir's visit to China was [delayed](#) as his plane turned back to Tehran, following a [proposed](#) change in flight plan when over Turkmenistan, amid [reports](#) of concerns that his flight path might put him at risk of arrest.

#### IV. Upcoming Events

- 4-8 July - Deputy Prosecutor Bensouda participates in Wayamo Communication Foundation workshop: *"The battle against impunity: chinks in the armor? Do immunity rights, peace negotiations and national amnesty laws contradict international criminal law?"* in Gaborone, Botswana
- 28-30 August - Deputy Prosecutor Bensouda participates in the 5th Annual International Humanitarian Law Dialogs, Chautauqua, New York
- 29 August - Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo participates in the 2011 European Forum Political Symposium, Alpbach, Austria

*\* This document reflects the views of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC. For more information, contact Mrs. Olivia Swaak-Goldman, International Cooperation Adviser in the Office of the Prosecutor, at [Olivia.Swaak-Goldman@icc-cpi.int](mailto:Olivia.Swaak-Goldman@icc-cpi.int)*