



**Cour  
Pénale  
Internationale**

**International  
Criminal  
Court**



ICC-PIIDS-WU-36/10\_Eng

# ICC Weekly Update

## 7 June 2010 #36

### Situation in the Central African Republic

In the only case in this situation, *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed, on 15 June, 2009, two charges of crimes against humanity and three charges of war crimes, and committed the accused to trial before a Trial Chamber. The trial is scheduled to start on 5 July, 2010.

**Decisions taken between 31 May - 4 June, 2010**

#### Bemba Case

#### Order for the filing of submissions in preparation the commencement of the trial

Issued by Trial Chamber III on 2 June, 2010

### Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In this situation, three cases are being heard before the relevant Chambers: *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*; *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*; and *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*. The accused Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui are currently in the custody of the ICC. The suspect Bosco Ntaganda remains at large. The trial in the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* started on 26 January, 2009. The trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui* started on 24 November, 2009.

**Decisions taken between 31 May - 4 June, 2010**

#### Lubanga Case

#### Redacted Decision on Intermediaries

Issued by Trial Chamber I on 31 May, 2010

**Decisions taken between 31 May - 4 June, 2010**

#### Katanga and Ngudjolo Chui case

#### Décision sur la requête de la Défense de Germain Katanga relative à la communication et l'utilisation de photographies de témoins protégés

Issued by Trial Chamber II on 31 May, 2010

#### Relevant Links

**Courtroom proceedings** can be followed on the ICC website: [www.icc-cpi.int](http://www.icc-cpi.int)

You can also consult the **hearing schedule**.

**Video summaries** can be found on our **Youtube channel**.

## Events

### Review Conference of the Rome Statute opened in Kampala



From left to right: ICC President, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Jakaya Kikwete, UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, ASP President Christian Wenaweser, President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, former UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan and the ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo ©ICC-CPI

The Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) opened in Kampala, Uganda. Opening remarks were delivered by the President of the Assembly of States Parties, Ambassador Christian Wenaweser, the United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon and the ICC President Judge Sang-Hyun Song. Statements were also made by the ICC Prosecutor, Luis Moreno Ocampo, the former United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan and the President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.

Around 2,000 representatives of States, non-governmental organisations and intergovernmental organisations were present at the venue.

The Conference represents the first opportunity to consider amendments to the Rome Statute – the ICC’s founding treaty - and to take stock of its implementation and impact since it entered into force in 2002.

In his opening statement the President of the Assembly, Ambassador Christian Wenaweser, highlighted that today the ICC is a functioning judicial institution and that “there is no need for significant changes” to the Rome Statute. He added that the States have to “continue to strive for universality in the membership of the Court”. Furthermore, regarding the central topic in the review of the Statute, the crime of aggression, Ambassador Wenaweser stated that “the large task ahead of us consists of finding a solution, with the willingness to compromise from all of you, that assembles the largest possible political support”. He appealed to the States to approach “the discussions with an open mind”.

For the United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, the Kampala Review Conference is an important opportunity, not only to take stock of the progress of the Court, but also to strengthen the collective determination that international crimes cannot go unpunished. He underlined that “the era of impunity is over. We are witnessing the birth of a new age of accountability”.

The ICC President, Judge Sang-Hyun Song stressed that “without co-operation, there will be no arrests, victims and witnesses will not be protected, and proceedings will not be possible”. The ICC President stated that “without credible and fair domestic proceedings the impunity gap will grow large”. He added his hope that this Conference “will serve not only to refresh and renew the spirit of Rome but also to chart a path for the future”.

The former UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan noted that even though the African Union had called upon its member States not to co-operate with the ICC, “it is not ‘Africa’ that is hostile to the Court” and further indicated that when he meets Africans from all walks of life “they demand justice: from their own courts if possible, from international courts if no credible alternative exists” and that as an African he was proud of the continent’s contribution to the ICC, exemplified by the fact that 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were parties to the Rome Statute. He stated that Africa wants, needs and should continue to support the ICC.

The Conference that will last until 11 June offers an exceptional occasion for governments to help advance the global fight against impunity and to reinvigorate the system of international criminal justice.

Statements are available at [this link](#).

For a video summary of the opening ceremony please [click here](#).

Further information on the Review Conference is available at [this link](#).

*Source: Assembly of States Parties*

### The ICC signs enforcement agreements with Belgium, Denmark and Finland

The Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark and the Republic of Finland have signed agreements with the ICC to enforce the judges' final sentences of imprisonment.

"Having sufficient options in place to ensure the enforcement of judicially ordered sentences is an important element in the overall credibility of the judicial process at the ICC", stated ICC President, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, during the signing ceremony. The ceremony took place on 1 June, 2010, in Kampala (Uganda), where the **Review Conference of the Rome Statute** is taking place.



The ICC President with representatives of Belgium, Denmark and Finland ©ICC-CPI

The ceremony was attended by H.E. Yves Haesendonck Ambassador of Belgium, H.E. Thomas Winkler, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark and Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs in the Danish Foreign Ministry as well as Jaakko Laajava, Under-Secretary of State in the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

In 2005, the Republic of Austria and the United Kingdom, in 2007, became the first States to enter into an agreement with the Court to enforce the Court sentences.

For a video summary of the ceremony please click [this link](#).

### Review Conference concludes the general debate and adopts the Kampala Declaration



From left to right: Hirsch Ballin, Minister of Justice for the Netherlands, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, ICC President, Christian Wenaweser, ASP President, and Gonzalo Gutiérrez, Permanent Representative of Peru to the UN©ICC-CPI

The Review Conference concluded its general debate on 1 June, with a total of 84 States (67 States Parties and 17 observers), along with Palestine, international organisations and NGOs having taken the floor to reiterate their commitment to the ICC mission to fight against impunity, bringing justice to victims and deterring future atrocities.

With regard to the stocktaking of international criminal justice, a number of States emphasised the need for co-operation for the effectiveness of the ICC, the role of victims as the main stakeholders of the ICC system and the mutually reinforcing relationship between peace and justice efforts.

The importance of complementarity was highlighted and measures on strengthening national jurisdictions to prosecute international crimes were welcomed. There was also a general call for universal ratification of the Rome Statute.

As regards the inclusion of the crime of aggression in the Court's jurisdiction, many States considered it essential that an amendment to the Statute be adopted at the Review Conference.

The Conference also held a ceremony where the co-focal points for pledges, Ernst Hirsch Ballin, Minister of Justice for the Netherlands, and Gonzalo Gutiérrez, Permanent Representative of Peru to the UN, announced that they had received 112 pledges

from 37 States and regional organisations, representing all regions of the world. These pledges cover: financial contributions, enforcement of sentences agreements, agreements on privileges and immunities, relocation of witnesses, cooperation with the Court and between States in various forms, complementarity, outreach and the designation of focal points.

The Conference also adopted the Kampala Declaration which deals mainly with the reaffirmation of States commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity. States reiterated their determination to put an end to impunity for perpetrators of the most serious crimes of international concern, emphasised that justice is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace and declared that they would continue and strengthen their efforts to promote victims' rights under the Statute. States also decided to henceforth celebrate 17 July, the day of the adoption of the Rome Statute in 1998, as the Day of International Criminal Justice.

Source: Assembly of States Parties

### ICC Registrar participates in panel on impact of the Rome Statute system on victims and affected communities



Panel on impact of the Rome Statute system on victims and affected communities ©ICC-CPI

The Registrar of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Silvana Arbia, participated on 2 June, 2010, in a panel discussion on the impact of the work of the Court on victims and affected communities. Discussions focused on participation of victims, protection of victims and witnesses, the role of outreach and the Trust Fund for Victims.

The event was organised by the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute as part of its stocktaking exercise during the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala, Uganda. The discussion was opened with a presentation by Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, followed by the screening of a video honouring victims of atrocities committed during conflicts.

Besides Ms Arbia, speakers also included Binta Mansaray, Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and former chief of its Outreach Section; Carla Ferstman, Executive Director of the NGO *Redress*; Elisabeth Rehn, President of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims of the ICC; Justine Masika Bihanba of the NGO *Synergie des femmes pour les victimes de violence sexuelle* in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; David Tolbert, President of the International Center for Transitional Justice and former Deputy Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. The discussions were moderated by Eric Stover, Director of the University of California, Berkeley Human Rights Center.

The ICC Registrar explained that the Rome Statute was a landmark in furthering victims' rights by codifying their right to participation. She indicated that in many systems, the only role for victims in criminal proceedings is as witnesses. However, the ICC system enables victims to participate in



Silvana Arbia, The Registrar of the ICC  
©ICC-CPI



Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict ©ICC-CPI



proceedings. This means that they can give their views and express their concerns directly to the judges where their interests are affected. It is crucial that the process of enabling victims to make their applications for participation is done in the place where victims are located, and in a safe and secure environment so as not to put them at risk.

To date 2,648 victims have applied; 770 have been authorised to participate in the proceedings. Ms Arbia indicated that the experience made victims feel that their suffering is acknowledged. “It is a way by which they honour those relatives, friends and community members lost or injured in the atrocities under investigation. Furthermore, they feel that they are best placed to explain the historical and cultural background to the events and, in this sense, they feel they can contribute to the establishment of the truth”, she said.

With regard to protection of victims and witnesses, Ms Arbia stressed that the Court has developed sustainable protective measures, beginning with local protection measures. This can entail strengthening the physical security of the residence of witnesses and victims as well as use of the Initial Response System; this is a 24/7 emergency response system that informs the Court at short notice of any immediate threat to victims and witnesses in order to take appropriate action, including relocating the person, if necessary.

The ICC Outreach Programme was presented as a third generation programme following the work done in this field by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Registrar explained that outreach is a two-way communication between the Court and communities affected by situations currently before the Court. The Programme was established to make judicial proceedings accessible to communities, including victims, in countries where the Court operates. The importance of a robust Outreach Programme and the need to act where victims live was underlined by several speakers.

Finally, participants praised the work done by the co-facilitators who had organised the panel, Chile and Finland, and in particular Elena Bornand and Miia Aró-Sánchez.

Video summaries of the panel are available on the [ICC Youtube Channel: part 1 – part 2](#).



From left to right: Binta Mansaray, Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Carla Ferstman, Executive Director of the NGO Redress and Justine Masika Bihanba of the NGO *Synergie des femmes pour les victimes de violence sexuelle* in the DRC ©ICC-CPI



From left to right: David Tolbert, President of the International Center for Transitional Justice and Eric Stover, Director of the University of California, Berkeley Human Rights Center ©ICC-CPI

### International criminal justice stocktaking: Peace and justice



The Review Conference panel on “Peace and justice” © ICC-CPI

In the context of a stocktaking exercise on international criminal justice, a “Peace and justice” session was held during the Review Conference in Kampala. The debates offered an opportunity for States to affirm that peace and justice are complementary, rather than mutually exclusive.

The first speaker of the panel, David Tolbert, President of the International Center for Transitional Justice, stated that the long-term benefits of pursuing justice far outweigh any short-term benefits of amnesties. He also pointed out that the role of the Prosecutor needs to be understood and that he has to know the situation on the ground and be conscious of the importance of the timing of issuing arrest warrants. James LeMoyné, former Special Adviser for Colombia to the United Nations Secretary-General, addressed the panel by stressing that peace processes that take justice into account are more sustainable and lasting. If mediators could be allowed to have some flexibility on how to approach justice issues in particular regarding timing, that would help their work considerably. Nevertheless, this flexibility should not be extended to the most serious crimes under the Rome Statute.

Barney Afako, Legal Adviser to the Chief Mediator on the Ugandan peace process negotiations, stated that the dilemma of contradicting strategies to render justice and establish peace would exist as long as there are ongoing conflicts.

In spite of the fact that it took 30 years to start prosecuting some of the perpetrators of the Cambodian genocide, not a single day went by in which victims forgot that they wanted justice, explained Chhang Youk, Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

In his closing remarks the moderator of the panel, Kenneth Roth, Executive Director of Human Rights Watch, highlighted that the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) had indeed brought about a paradigm shift: whereas before the discussion was called “peace versus justice”, it was now possible to observe an understanding of peace and justice as allies sustaining one another. Nevertheless, tensions between cessation of violence and justice could arise which had to be addressed and managed carefully. Furthermore, Mr Roth pointed to some new challenges resulting from the ICC’s existence. Mediators had to find ways to convince parties to come to the negotiating table against the backdrop of actual or possible indictments. The potential deterrent effect of justice would be undermined if it was viewed as an exceptional or negotiable measure.

The panelists generally agreed that alternative transitional justice mechanisms should not be seen as an alternative, but rather supplementary to criminal justice processes, with the ICC concentrating on the most serious crimes.

As for victims, experience showed that their views shifted over time, with the immediate goal for peace followed by a quest for justice.

Finally, Mr Roth stated that the establishment of the ICC constituted a development as momentous as the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He called on States to demonstrate their commitment through the execution of arrest warrants and standing up to those that defy the ICC.

*Source: Assembly of States Parties*

### ICC President and Prosecutor participate in panels on complementarity and co-operation

The President of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Judge Sang-Hyun Song, and the Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo delivered statements in a panel discussion on complementarity during the Review Conference in Kampala, Uganda. Judge Song participated also as a key-note speaker in the discussions on States co-operation with the ICC.



During the first panel, moderated by Professor William A. Schabas,

The President of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Judge Sang-Hyun Song, and the Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo ©ICC-CPI

discussions focused on the practical application of the principle of complementarity in the Rome Statute as well as possible activities and actions that States can undertake in order to strengthen and enable other States’ capabilities to conduct investigations and trials of international crimes, including the concept of “positive complementarity”.

Judge Song stated that “the domestication of ICC crimes in national codes offers a first measure of States’ commitment to the principle of complementarity. With regard to the importance of developing national capacities, this is primarily the responsibility of States. The Court has at most, a limited role as a catalyst or facilitator of information sharing”.

President Song acknowledged the work already done by international organisations, States and NGOs on many aspects of fulfilling the promise of complementarity, in particular providing expertise, training and material resources. “However, more can be done to bring together and coordinate different activities, to raise awareness of opportunities, and to mainstream international criminal law throughout existing rule of law programmes” he added. These vitally important tasks are for States, but the ICC will give them “full support within the limits of its narrow mandate”, Judge Song said.

ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo highlighted that “Positive complementarity is about States assisting one another, receiving additional support from the International Criminal Court itself as well as from civil society to meet Rome Statute obligations”.

Other speakers on complementarity included Navanethem Pillay, High Commissioner for Human Rights; Serge Brammertz, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, UNDP Director, Democratic Governance Group in the Bureau for Development Policy; Toussaint Muntazini Mukimapa, Deputy Auditor General, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo; Judge Akiiki Kiiza, High Court of Uganda, Head of the Special War Crimes Division and Karel Kovanda, Deputy Director General for External Relations, European Commission.

During the second panel of the day moderated by Philippe Kirsch, former President of the International Criminal Court and ad hoc judge at the International Court of Justice, discussions focused on the States Parties’ experiences in relation to co-operation, including challenges and good practice, implementing legislation, agreements, arrangements and other forms of co-operation and assistance to the Court’s activities. Co-operation with the United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies and enhancing knowledge, awareness and support for the Court were also discussed.

The ICC President recalled the importance of States Parties to co-operate with the Court. “I am not suggesting that States as necessarily unwilling to co-operate. States have many priorities. Co-operation with the Court may be low on the list of priorities or it may even be in competition with some other priorities. However, co-operation is a legal obligation. And co-operation is most important precisely when circumstances are most difficult” he said. He also stressed that the Court lacks the means to enforce co-operation. “The only formal possibility for the Court to deal with non co-operation is to refer an instance of it to the Assembly or Security Council (...). Once the Court issues an arrest warrant or request for co-operation, States and the Assembly (of the States Parties) must then take the lead. It is my hope that the Assembly will consider as a matter of priority how they can best use the political and diplomatic tools at their disposal to bring about co-operation” Judge Song added.

Keynote speakers at this panel were Adama Dieng, UN Assistant Secretary-General, Registrar of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Akbar Khan, Director of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat, Amina Mohamed, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Kenya, and Patricia O’Brien, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs.

Both events were part of the stocktaking exercise during which the overall success and impact of the Rome Statute is being considered. Other topics included the impact of the Rome Statute system on victims and affected communities and peace and justice. Outcome documents on the stocktaking event will be adopted on 8 June.

ICC President’ speech during the panel on complementarity: [video](#)

ICC President’ speech during the panel on co-operation: [video](#)

ICC Prosecutor’s speech during the panel on complementarity: [video](#)

### ICC and IBA launch national “Calling African Female Lawyers” campaign in Uganda

On 4 June, 2010, the national campaign for Uganda to increase the number of African female lawyers authorised to practice before the International Criminal Court (ICC) was launched in Kampala. The campaign, which is a part of a broader, **international six-month campaign** jointly-conducted by the ICC and the International Bar Association (IBA), aims to encourage experienced female lawyers from Uganda to play a crucial role at the ICC by representing victims or defendants in proceedings before the Court.



From Left to right: Judge Elizabeth Ibanda-Nahamya of the Special War Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda, ICC Registrar, Silvana Arbia and Athaliah L. Molokomme, Attorney-General of Botswana ©ICC-CPI

The campaign in Uganda started off with a panel discussion, chaired by Lorraine Smith, Programme Manager at the IBA, in the context of the **Review Conference of the Rome Statute**. In her keynote speech, Athaliah L. Molokomme, Attorney-General of Botswana, encouraged female lawyers to apply to the ICC List of Counsel, which has been created to ensure that every person implicated in proceedings before the Court receives effective legal representation. ICC Registrar, Silvana Arbia, stressed that applications from qualified African female lawyers would be given priority throughout the campaign period until the end of 2010. Judge Elizabeth Ibanda-Nahamya of the Special War Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda, said: “This campaign could not have come at a better time. With the advent of women’s emancipation and affirmative action, many women have made it to law school and have attained the requisite legal education. What they need now is motivation.” Bruce Kyerere, President of the Ugandan Law Society, suggested that law faculties include international criminal law as a subject in their curricula. The event concluded with a session of questions and answers, during which the approximately 70 participants engaged in a lively discussion.

The “Calling African Female Lawyers” campaign was internationally launched on 12 May, 2010 at the Court’s headquarters in The Hague. To date, women counsel are still under-represented on the ICC List of Counsel. In particular, the ICC recognises the need to increase the number of female counsel from African countries, including those with situations under investigation before the Court. Currently, less than four per cent of all members of the ICC List of Counsel are African women.

During an intense information campaign, the ICC and the IBA will organise special events and will distribute comprehensive information packages mainly through the national bar associations in a number of African and European countries, providing detailed information on how to become a member of the ICC List of Counsel and the List of Assistants to Counsel. Electronic copies of the information package can be downloaded from the campaign website at <http://www.femalecounsel.icc-cpi.info/>.

## Interacting with communities

### The ICC President interacts with affected communities in northern Uganda



President Song during meetings in Gulu district ©ICC-CPI



On 29 and 30 May 2010, the President of the ICC, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, paid a two-day visit to Gulu district in the Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda to interact with various groups of affected communities and listen to their views and concerns in relation to the mandate and operations of the Court.



In the course of his various meetings, the President responded to questions raised by the audience regarding the outstanding arrest warrants for members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), state cooperation and reparations for victims, as well as on the role of the ICC in Africa and the importance of justice for peace.

The President emphasised that the establishment of the ICC has been a crucial step in the fight against impunity, and that serious crimes of concern to the international community must be addressed through adequate justice mechanisms. "Many nations around the world agreed in 1998 to create the ICC in order to help punish those who commit the worst of crimes [...], and by punishing those most responsible for committing these crimes, fewer crimes would be committed. In this way, justice can support sustainable peace", said the ICC President.

On the first day of his visit, President Song met with the local authorities of Gulu district, including the Resident District Commissioner and the Chairman of the Local Council Five. He then participated in an outreach meeting at the town hall attended by over 350 people, including victims' groups, representatives of civic organisations and community leaders. The President also visited a Trust Fund for Victims sponsored project implemented by AVSI. This project, offering psychosocial services and assisting in capacity building in northern Uganda, aims also at improving access and quality of medical rehabilitation to disabled and disfigured victims of war through provision of prosthetics, orthotics and reconstructive plastic surgery.

Before concluding his visit, President Song participated in an outreach meeting at the Lukodi camp, attended by more than 670 internally displaced persons from the surrounding villages. Participants included women and young people, representatives of community-based organisations and of unions of people with disabilities, teachers, religious and local leaders, media representatives and students.

### A delegation from the ICC Committee on Budget and Finance meets affected communities in Ituri (DRC)



Delegates watch the show "ICC, our chance" presented by New Vision, a group of young actors from Bunia © ICC-CPI

A delegation from the Committee on Budget and Finance of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and representatives of States Parties to the Rome Statute travelled to Bunia, the capital of Ituri, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 2 and 3 June, 2010 to interact with affected communities and hear their views and concerns in relation to the work of the Court. The delegation consisted of Santiago Wins, Chairman of the ICC Committee on Budget and Finance, Elena Sopková, a member of the committee, and several delegates from the States Parties.

During the course of the visit, the delegation met key players working alongside the Court in the field. It then took part in an interactive outreach session for the general public on the work of the Court, which was attended by around 90 representatives from local NGOs and media organisations, women's, youth and student groups, as well as local leaders. The visit also provided delegates with an opportunity to discuss with ICC office based employees in Bunia, on their field activities and on the various challenges they face, in particular in terms of witness protection, victims' participation and implementation of Outreach activities, especially at the trial stage.

"The visit to the field office in Bunia confirmed the relevance of the ICC presence in the field and provided an excellent example of co-operation amongst different sections, staff engagement and concrete results in an efficient manner" stated Santiago Wins, Chairman of the Committee.

The ICC Committee on Budget and Finance consists of 12 independent experts of recognised standing whose role is to make recommendations to the Assembly of States Parties, which the Assembly then uses as a basis for decisions which have a budgetary, financial or political impact on the work of the Court.

The visit by the delegation took place in the context of the **Review Conference of the Rome Statute**, which is being held in Kampala, Uganda, from 31 May to 11 June, 2010.

JUNE 2010						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
First Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala, Uganda						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				
JULY 2010						
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Trial of Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo is scheduled to start.						

The calendar is subject to last minute changes.