

International Court of justice

the court that has power to
determine disputes relating to
international law.









Genocide at Srebrenica

On 20 March 1993, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina instituted proceedings against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in respect of a dispute concerning alleged violations of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

International Criminal Court

a permanent court to try individuals
for the most serious offenses of
global concern.







**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**

**International
Criminal
Court**

Al-Mahdi Case: a member of an Islamist group in Mali, first international trial focusing on the destruction of historical and religious monuments, and the first ICC case where the defendant made an admission of guilt.

-Found guilty and sentenced to 9 years imprisonment on 27 September 2016.



	INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)
ESTABLISHMENT YEAR	1946	2002
HEADQUARTERS	Peace Palace, Hague	Hague
SOURCE OF AUTHORITY	States that ratify the U.N. Charter become parties to the ICJ Statute. Non-UN member states can also become parties to the ICJ by ratifying the ICJ Statute.	Rome Statute
JURISDICTION	Over U.N Member states. Can give advisory opinions to UN bodies. Appeals can only be made by the nation-states. Adjudicates on International Law	Individuals accused of international crimes.
RELATIONSHIP WITH U.N	Official court of U.N, commonly known as "World Court". The rulings of the court are binding but not enforceable	Independent and not governed by U.N. Can receive referrals from UNSC. Can initiate prosecution without UN action.
TYPES OF CASES	Sovereignty, boundary disputes, maritime disputes, trade, natural resources, human rights, treaty violations, treaty interpretation, etc.	Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes of aggression.



LEGAL BASIS

UN body, established by the **UN Charter** 

independent body, established through ratification of the **Rome Statute**



SCOPE

civil matters: border disputes, treaty violations, sovereignty, human rights violations, ...

criminal matters: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes of aggression
in the future maybe: ecocide



ENFORCEMENT

through UN Security Council resolutions 

domestic law enforcement; can ask the UN Security Council to step in



Bankruptcy



failure

insolvency

collapse

ruin

Development



Demise
Natural rights
Universal rules
Consent
Conflict of interest