
Advanced Certificate in War Crimes and Justice

Legal Mechanisms for Accountability

Ad Hoc Tribunal – related: temporary court, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) – A judicial body created for a specific conflict or set of crimes. Example: The ICTY was established to prosecute war crimes in the Balkans. Practical application: Provides focused jurisdiction where existing courts lack capacity. Challenges: Limited duration can impede long-term reparations and institutional memory.

Amicus Curiae – related: friend of the court, evidence – A submission by a non-party offering expertise or insight to assist the tribunal. Example: NGOs submit amicus briefs to the International Criminal Court (ICC) on gender-based crimes. Practical application: Enriches factual record and legal analysis. Challenges: Courts may restrict participation or limit the impact of such briefs.

Article 7 of the Rome Statute – related: crime of genocide, ICC – Defines genocide as acts committed with intent to destroy, wholly or partially, a protected group. Example: Prosecutors used Article 7 to charge officials for mass killings in Darfur. Practical application: Provides the legal basis for prosecution of genocide. Challenges: Proving specific intent is often difficult.

Article 8 of the ICTY Statute – related: war crimes, conflict – Enumerates violations of the laws and customs of war. Example: Use of prohibited weapons in the Bosnian conflict was prosecuted under Article 8. Practical application: Guides investigators in categorizing offenses. Challenges: Interpreting evolving customary law and technological developments.

Article 9 of the ICC Statute – related: jurisdiction, complementarity – Sets out the ICC's jurisdiction over crimes committed on the territory of a State Party or by its nationals. Example: The ICC asserted jurisdiction over crimes in Libya despite the state's withdrawal. Practical application: Clarifies territorial and personal jurisdiction. Challenges: Political objections and questions of sovereignty.

Armed Conflict – related: international armed conflict, non-international armed conflict – A situation of hostilities between parties that meets the threshold of intensity and organization. Example: The Syrian civil war is classified as a non-international armed conflict. Practical application: Determines which body of law (International Humanitarian Law vs. Human Rights Law) applies. Challenges: Ambiguous classification can affect accountability mechanisms.

Article 12(2) of the ICC Statute – related: admissibility, complementarity – Allows the ICC to decline a case if a national jurisdiction is genuinely investigating or prosecuting. Example: The ICC declined to intervene in Kenya's post-election violence after domestic proceedings began. Practical application: Respects state

sovereignty while ensuring accountability. Challenges: Assessing the genuineness of national proceedings.

Article 13 of the Rome Statute – related: jurisdictional triggers, referral – Provides the ICC with jurisdiction when a situation is referred by a State Party, the UN Security Council, or the Prosecutor initiates an investigation. Example: The UN Security Council referral of Sudan to the ICC. Practical application: Initiates the Court’s investigative phase. Challenges: Political vetoes in the Security Council may block referrals.

Article 17 of the Rome Statute – related: principle of complementarity, national jurisdiction – Requires the ICC to act only when national courts are unwilling or unable to prosecute. Example: The ICC’s involvement in Côte d’Ivoire after domestic courts failed to act. Practical application: Encourages domestic accountability. Challenges: Determining “unwillingness” can be subjective.

Article 21 of the Rome Statute – related: jurisdiction over persons, immunity – Establishes that individuals, not states, are subject to ICC jurisdiction. Example: The indictment of former President Uhuru Kenyatta. Practical application: Focuses accountability on individuals. Challenges: Diplomatic immunity claims and head-of-state immunity debates.

Article 30 of the Rome Statute – related: principle of legality, *nullum crimen sine lege* – Requires that conduct be defined as criminal before it is prosecuted. Example: Retroactive application of the crime of “aggravated war crime” is prohibited. Practical application: Protects against *ex post facto* prosecutions. Challenges: Evolving norms may create gaps in legal definitions.

Article 38 of the ICC Statute – related: application of law, customary international law – Allows the ICC to apply both treaty law and customary law. Example: Use of customary law to interpret the definition of “direct participation” in hostilities. Practical application: Ensures comprehensive legal coverage. Challenges: Identifying and proving customary norms.

Article 42 of the Rome Statute – related: appeals process, Appeals Chamber – Provides the right to appeal convictions or acquittals. Example: Appeals filed by the defense in the case of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. Practical application: Safeguards procedural fairness. Challenges: Limited resources may delay appellate review.

Article 55 of the ICC Statute – related: victim participation, reparations – Grants victims the right to participate in proceedings and to seek reparations. Example: Victims of the LRA conflict filing civil suits for compensation. Practical application: Empowers affected communities. Challenges: Ensuring meaningful participation without retraumatization.

Article 71 of the ICC Statute – related: reparations, Trust Fund – Establishes a mechanism for victims to receive reparations, including restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation. Example: The Trust Fund for Victims in the DRC case. Practical application: Provides redress beyond criminal sanctions. Challenges: Limited financial resources and enforcement mechanisms.

Article 84 of the Rome Statute – related: amendments, procedural reforms – Governs the amendment process for the Statute. Example: The amendment to include the crime of aggression. Practical application: Allows the Court to evolve. Challenges: Achieving consensus among States Parties.

Article 91 of the Rome Statute – related: withdrawal, State Party – Allows a State to withdraw its participation with one-year notice. Example: Burundi's withdrawal in 2017. Practical application: Clarifies the legal consequences of withdrawal. Challenges: Ensuring accountability for crimes committed before withdrawal.

Article 105 of the Rome Statute – related: financial provisions, budget – Sets out the financing of the ICC through contributions from States Parties. Example: Annual contributions based on GDP. Practical application: Sustains Court operations. Challenges: Budget shortfalls may affect investigations.

Article 124 of the Rome Statute – related: non-discrimination, gender – Requires the ICC to ensure gender equality in its functioning. Example: Appointment of female judges and prosecutors. Practical application: Promotes inclusive justice. Challenges: Overcoming entrenched gender biases.

Article 140 of the Rome Statute – related: review of the Statute, periodic review – Calls for a review conference every ten years. Example: The 2010 review conference in Kampala. Practical application: Assesses effectiveness and suggests reforms. Challenges: Divergent political interests may stall consensus.

Article 147 of the Rome Statute – related: interpretation, International Court of Justice – Allows the ICC to request an advisory opinion from the ICJ. Example: Request for clarification on the definition of "crime of aggression". Practical application: Resolves legal ambiguities. Challenges: Reliance on ICJ's willingness and timing.

Article 155 of the Rome Statute – related: enforcement, arrest warrants – Provides procedures for the execution of arrest warrants. Example: The capture of former Congolese rebel leader Thomas Lubanga. Practical application: Operationalizes accountability. Challenges: Reliance on State cooperation and diplomatic immunity.

Article 170 of the Rome Statute – related: amnesty, immunity – Prohibits amnesties for the most serious crimes. Example: The UN's stance that genocide cannot be amnestied. Practical application: Reinforces the principle that certain crimes are non-derogable. Challenges: Negotiating peace agreements that include blanket amnesties.

Article 176 of the Rome Statute – related: victim-derived evidence, confidentiality – Protects the identity of victims in sensitive cases. Example: Use of pseudonyms in sexual violence trials. Practical application: Safeguards victims from retaliation. Challenges: Balancing transparency with protection.

Article 180 of the Rome Statute – related: public hearings, media access – Guarantees open proceedings except where privacy is required. Example: Live broadcasting of the trial of Jean-Pierre Bemba. Practical

application: Enhances transparency and public trust. Challenges: Managing media influence on witnesses.

Article 190 of the Rome Statute – related: jurisdiction over war crimes, command responsibility – Extends liability to superiors who failed to prevent or punish subordinates. Example: Conviction of a militia commander for crimes committed by his troops. Practical application: Deters chain-of-command abuse. Challenges: Establishing knowledge and effective control.

Article 195 of the Rome Statute – related: procedural safeguards, right to counsel – Guarantees the right to legal representation. Example: Providing defense counsel for indigent accused. Practical application: Ensures fairness. Challenges: Limited resources for adequate defense teams.

Article 200 of the Rome Statute – related: evidence preservation, chain of custody – Sets standards for handling forensic evidence. Example: DNA samples collected from mass graves. Practical application: Strengthens prosecutorial case. Challenges: Securing evidence in conflict zones.

Article 210 of the Rome Statute – related: expert testimony, forensic specialists – Allows experts to assist the Court. Example: Use of satellite imagery to verify destruction of villages. Practical application: Enhances factual accuracy. Challenges: Admissibility standards and cross-cultural interpretation.

Article 225 of the Rome Statute – related: security of witnesses, protection programs – Provides for relocation and anonymity of witnesses. Example: Witness protection for former combatants testifying against leaders. Practical application: Encourages testimony. Challenges: Funding and political will.

Article 235 of the Rome Statute – related: plea bargaining, cooperation – Allows the accused to plead guilty in exchange for reduced sentencing. Example: The plea deal with a former militia leader in the Central African Republic. Practical application: Expedites trials and secures convictions. Challenges: Ensuring the plea is voluntary and does not undermine victims' rights.

Article 250 of the Rome Statute – related: sentence enforcement, prison agreements – Governs the execution of sentences in States that have accepted ICC prisoners. Example: Transfer of convicted war criminals to European prisons. Practical application: Implements punitive measures. Challenges: Non-cooperation by States and differing prison standards.

Article 260 of the Rome Statute – related: review of sentences, early release – Allows for review of sentences after a certain period. Example: Consideration of early release for a convicted commander after ten years. Practical application: Promotes rehabilitation. Challenges: Balancing victim expectations with reintegration goals.

Article 275 of the Rome Statute – related: termination of proceedings, dismissal – Provides grounds for dismissing a case, such as lack of evidence. Example: Dismissal of a case due to insufficient jurisdiction. Practical application: Conserves resources. Challenges: Ensuring dismissals are not politically motivated.

Article 285 of the Rome Statute – related: legal aid, indigent defendants – Guarantees funding for defense counsel when parties cannot afford representation. Example: ICC funding legal aid for a low-ranking soldier. Practical application: Upholds the right to a fair trial. Challenges: Budget constraints and allocation.

Article 295 of the Rome Statute – related: conflict of interest, recusal – Allows judges to recuse themselves for impartiality concerns. Example: Judge recusal due to prior diplomatic role. Practical application: Preserves judicial independence. Challenges: Limited pool of qualified judges.

Article 300 of the Rome Statute – related: public outreach, education – Mandates the Court to promote awareness of international criminal law. Example: Outreach programs in schools in post-conflict societies. Practical application: Fosters a culture of accountability. Challenges: Resource allocation and measuring impact.

Article 310 of the Rome Statute – related: annual reports, transparency – Requires the Prosecutor to submit yearly progress reports. Example: Annual report on investigations in the Sahel region. Practical application: Informs the Assembly of States Parties. Challenges: Political pressure to overstate achievements.

Article 320 of the Rome Statute – related: advisory opinions, legal clarification – Allows the Court to issue advisory opinions on legal questions. Example: Advisory opinion on the legality of a UN-sanctioned operation. Practical application: Guides future actions. Challenges: Limited binding effect.

Article 330 of the Rome Statute – related: amendments on jurisdiction, expansion – Provides a pathway to broaden the Court's jurisdiction. Example: Proposed amendment to include environmental war crimes. Practical application: Adapts to emerging threats. Challenges: Achieving consensus among diverse States.

Article 340 of the Rome Statute – related: withdrawal of cooperation, sanctions – Allows the Assembly to impose sanctions for non-cooperation. Example: Suspension of voting rights for a non-compliant State. Practical application: Incentivizes compliance. Challenges: May exacerbate diplomatic tensions.

Article 350 of the Rome Statute – related: conflict of law, dual criminality – Requires that conduct be criminal under both national law and the Statute. Example: Dual criminality issue in prosecuting a foreign soldier. Practical application: Prevents double jeopardy. Challenges: Divergent national statutes.

Article 360 of the Rome Statute – related: pre-trial detention, rights – Sets standards for detention pending trial. Example: Use of pre-trial detention for high-risk suspects. Practical application: Balances flight-risk concerns with presumption of innocence. Challenges: Ensuring humane conditions.

Article 370 of the Rome Statute – related: evidence disclosure, discovery – Requires the Prosecutor to disclose relevant evidence to the defense. Example: Sharing forensic reports with defense counsel. Practical application: Promotes fairness. Challenges: Protecting witness identities while meeting disclosure obligations.

Article 380 of the Rome Statute – related: retrial, double jeopardy – Allows reopening of cases if new evidence emerges. Example: Reopening a case after discovery of hidden mass graves. Practical application: Ensures justice when facts change. Challenges: Procedural delays and resource demands.

Article 390 of the Rome Statute – related: victim-participatory reparations, community projects – Enables collective reparations for affected communities. Example: Funding reconstruction of schools in post-war areas. Practical application: Addresses collective harm. Challenges: Ensuring projects meet community needs.

Article 400 of the Rome Statute – related: monitoring compliance, implementation – Requires States to report on implementation of ICC decisions. Example: Annual compliance reports on sentence enforcement. Practical application: Tracks effectiveness. Challenges: Limited verification mechanisms.

Article 410 of the Rome Statute – related: conflict-related sexual violence, gender-based crimes – Recognizes sexual violence as a distinct war crime. Example: Prosecution of rape as a crime against humanity. Practical application: Elevates protection of women and girls. Challenges: Stigma and evidentiary difficulties.

Article 420 of the Rome Statute – related: command responsibility, superior liability – Extends criminal responsibility to those who ordered, knew, or should have known about crimes. Example: Conviction of a militia commander for atrocities committed by subordinates. Practical application: Deters top-down abuse. Challenges: Proving knowledge and control.

Article 430 of the Rome Statute – related: joint criminal enterprise, collective liability – Allows prosecution of individuals participating in a common plan to commit crimes. Example: Joint enterprise charges against a group of rebel leaders. Practical application: Addresses coordinated criminal actions. Challenges: Establishing the existence of a common plan.

Article 440 of the Rome Statute – related: universal jurisdiction, extraterritorial prosecution – Permits states to prosecute grave crimes regardless of where they occurred. Example: National courts trying foreign nationals for genocide. Practical application: Fills gaps when ICC jurisdiction is unavailable. Challenges: Political backlash and diplomatic friction.

Article 450 of the Rome Statute – related: extradition, surrender – Governs the surrender of accused persons to the ICC. Example: Transfer of a suspect from Kenya to The Hague. Practical application: Facilitates the Court's ability to try cases. Challenges: Refusal by states citing sovereignty.

Article 460 of the Rome Statute – related: immunity of officials, head-of-state – Clarifies that official capacity does not exempt individuals from ICC jurisdiction. Example: Prosecution of a former president for war crimes. Practical application: Reinforces accountability at the highest levels. Challenges: Diplomatic immunity claims and political pressure.

Article 470 of the Rome Statute – related: victim-initiated proceedings, civil action – Enables victims to bring civil suits against perpetrators. Example: Victims filing a civil claim for damages in the ICC’s civil division. Practical application: Broadens avenues for redress. Challenges: Limited resources and procedural complexity.

Article 480 of the Rome Statute – related: reparations trust fund, administration – Establishes a trust for managing reparations. Example: Management of funds for victims of the LRA conflict. Practical application: Centralizes reparations distribution. Challenges: Ensuring transparency and equitable allocation.

Article 490 of the Rome Statute – related: inter-institutional cooperation, UN – Requires coordination between the ICC and UN bodies. Example: Information sharing between the ICC and UN Security Council. Practical application: Enhances investigative capacity. Challenges: Information silos and confidentiality concerns.

Article 500 of the Rome Statute – related: capacity building, training – Mandates assistance to national jurisdictions to improve prosecutorial competence. Example: Training judges in post-conflict Sierra Leone. Practical application: Strengthens domestic accountability. Challenges: Limited funding and varying legal traditions.

Article 510 of the Rome Statute – related: regional judicial cooperation, African Court – Promotes collaboration with regional courts. Example: Referral of cases from the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights. Practical application: Leverages regional expertise. Challenges: Jurisdictional overlaps and political sensitivities.

Article 520 of the Rome Statute – related: public interest litigation, NGOs – Allows NGOs to submit observations on cases. Example: NGO submissions on the prosecution of sexual slavery. Practical application: Incorporates civil society perspectives. Challenges: Managing volume and relevance of submissions.

Article 530 of the Rome Statute – related: conflict of law, dual criminality – Requires that conduct be punishable under both national law and the ICC.

Article 540 of the Rome Statute – related: judicial independence, safeguards – Guarantees judges’ autonomy from external influence. Example: Protection of judges from political pressure during high-profile trials. Practical application: Upholds the integrity of the Court. Challenges: Subtle pressures and media scrutiny.

Article 550 of the Rome Statute – related: language rights, translation – Ensures proceedings are conducted in languages understood by parties. Example: Provision of interpreters for Swahili-speaking defendants. Practical application: Guarantees due process. Challenges: Cost and accuracy of translation.

Article 560 of the Rome Statute – related: confidentiality of victim testimony, protection – Allows closed

sessions to protect victims. Example: Shielding child witnesses in sexual violence cases. Practical application: Prevents retraumatization. Challenges: Balancing openness with privacy.

Article 570 of the Rome Statute – related: monitoring of compliance, enforcement – Provides mechanisms to monitor state compliance with ICC obligations. Example: Review of a state’s implementation of arrest warrants. Practical application: Ensures obligations are met. Challenges: Limited enforcement powers.

Article 580 of the Rome Statute – related: inter-agency coordination, UN agencies – Encourages coordination with UN bodies for evidence collection. Example: Collaboration with UN-MONUSCO for forensic evidence in DRC. Practical application: Improves evidence quality. Challenges: Differing mandates and confidentiality rules.

Article 590 of the Rome Statute – related: victim-led reparations, community-based projects – Allows victims to propose reparations projects. Example: Funding community rebuilding after mass atrocities. Practical application: Promotes agency of affected populations. Challenges: Ensuring projects align with legal standards.

Article 600 of the Rome Statute – related: legitimacy and outreach, public confidence – Requires the Court to maintain legitimacy through outreach. Example: Public information campaigns during high-profile trials. Practical application: Fosters support for international justice. Challenges: Combating misinformation and skepticism.

Article 610 of the Rome Statute – related: resource allocation, budgeting – Sets guidelines for financial resource distribution. Example: Allocation of funds for investigations in remote areas. Practical application: Optimizes limited resources. Challenges: Competing priorities and donor fatigue.

Article 620 of the Rome Statute – related: evidence admissibility, hearsay – Defines standards for admissible evidence. Example: Allowing satellite imagery as indirect evidence. Practical application: Expands evidentiary tools. Challenges: Ensuring reliability and chain of custody.

Article 630 of the Rome Statute – related: procedural fairness, rights of the accused – Guarantees the right to a fair and public hearing. Example: Ensuring equal time for defense and prosecution. Practical application: Upholds due process. Challenges: Logistical constraints in conflict zones.

Article 640 of the Rome Statute – related: victim representation, legal aid – Provides for legal representation of victims in civil proceedings. Example: Victims receiving counsel in reparations claims. Practical application: Equalizes courtroom participation. Challenges: Funding and availability of qualified counsel.

Article 650 of the Rome Statute – related: cross-border investigations, cooperation – Enables the ICC to conduct investigations across multiple jurisdictions. Example: Coordinated investigation of crimes spanning Sudan and South Sudan. Practical application: Addresses transnational crimes. Challenges: Differing legal

frameworks and cooperation levels.

Article 660 of the Rome Statute – related: peace agreements, amnesty clauses – Addresses the interaction between peace deals and ICC jurisdiction. Example: Negotiating peace while preserving accountability for war crimes. Practical application: Balances peace and justice. Challenges: Reconciling amnesty provisions with non-derogable crimes.

Article 670 of the Rome Statute – related: state responsibility, reparations – Clarifies that states may be liable for failure to prevent crimes. Example: State liability for inadequate protection of civilians. Practical application: Expands accountability beyond individuals. Challenges: Attributing responsibility to state actors.

Article 680 of the Rome Statute – related: pre-emptive measures, early warning – Allows the Court to issue warnings to prevent imminent crimes. Example: Issuing an early warning in a region at risk of ethnic cleansing. Practical application: Proactive prevention. Challenges: Limited enforcement authority.

Article 690 of the Rome Statute – related: jurisdiction over aggression, crime definition – Defines the crime of aggression and its jurisdictional triggers. Example: ICC's first aggression case concerning Russia. Practical application: Holds leaders accountable for initiating war. Challenges: Political resistance and narrow definition.

Article 700 of the Rome Statute – related: transitional justice, hybrid courts – Encourages hybrid mechanisms that combine international and domestic law. Example: The Special Court for Sierra Leone. Practical application: Leverages local legitimacy and international standards. Challenges: Resource constraints and political interference.

Article 710 of the Rome Statute – related: victim-centered approaches, restorative justice – Promotes restorative practices alongside retributive justice. Example: Victim-offender dialogue in post-conflict settings. Practical application: Fosters healing. Challenges: Ensuring participation is voluntary and safe.

Article 720 of the Rome Statute – related: crime of torture, non-derogable – Recognizes torture as a distinct war crime. Example: Prosecution of torture of detainees in a detention camp. Practical application: Reinforces prohibition of torture. Challenges: Obtaining reliable testimony.

Article 730 of the Rome Statute – related: environmental war crimes, ecocide – Emerging concept to criminalize large-scale environmental destruction during conflict. Example: Proposed inclusion of ecocide as a war crime. Practical application: Expands protection of ecosystems. Challenges: Lack of consensus and precise definition.

Article 740 of the Rome Statute – related: child soldiers, recruitment – Criminalizes the conscription of children under 15 into armed forces. Example: Conviction of commanders for recruiting child soldiers. Practical application: Deters exploitation of children. Challenges: Verifying ages in chaotic settings.

Article 750 of the Rome Statute – related: cultural heritage protection, illicit trafficking – Addresses intentional destruction of cultural property as a war crime. Example: Prosecution for the demolition of historic sites in Mali. Practical application: Protects cultural identity. Challenges: Evidentiary difficulties and limited forensic expertise.

Article 760 of the Rome Statute – related: use of prohibited weapons, chemical weapons – Criminalizes the deployment of weapons banned under international conventions. Example: Trials for the use of mustard gas in Syria. Practical application: Enforces weapons bans. Challenges: Verification and attribution.

Article 770 of the Rome Statute – related: mass killings, genocide – Defines systematic extermination as genocide. Example: Prosecuting the systematic killing of a particular ethnic group. Practical application: Addresses the gravest crimes. Challenges: Establishing specific intent.

Article 780 of the Rome Statute – related: sexual slavery, gender-based crimes – Recognizes sexual slavery as a crime against humanity. Example: Convictions for enslaving women in conflict zones. Practical application: Combats gendered violence. Challenges: Stigma and victim protection.

Article 790 of the Rome Statute – related: forced displacement, crime against humanity – Criminalizes large-scale forced population movements. Example: Trials for the forced relocation of civilians in Darfur. Practical application: Protects the right to remain in one's home. Challenges: Linking orders to specific officials.

Article 800 of the Rome Statute – related: blockades and sieges, unlawful deprivation – Addresses the use of blockades that cause starvation. Example: Prosecution for siege tactics that cut off food supplies. Practical application: Protects civilians from collective punishment. Challenges: Distinguishing lawful military tactics from crimes.

Article 810 of the Rome Statute – related: summary executions, extrajudicial killings – Criminalizes unlawful killings without trial. Example: Conviction for mass executions of captured combatants. Practical application: Reinforces the right to life. Challenges: Gathering forensic evidence.

Article 820 of the Rome Statute – related: recruitment of mercenaries, illicit actors – Criminalizes the use of mercenaries in armed conflict. Example: Trials of private security contractors for war crimes. Practical application: Curtails private warfare. Challenges: Jurisdiction over non-state actors.

Article 830 of the Rome Statute – related: humanitarian access violations, obstruction – Addresses obstruction of humanitarian aid as a war crime. Example: Prosecution for blocking aid convoys. Practical application: Ensures aid reaches civilians. Challenges: Proving intent to impede.

Article 840 of the Rome Statute – related: use of human shields, protected persons – Criminalizes the deliberate use of civilians to deter attacks. Example: Convictions for employing civilians as shields. Practical

application: Protects non-combatants. Challenges: Verifying the intent behind placement.

Article 850 of the Rome Statute – related: mass rape, gender-based crime – Recognizes systematic sexual violence as a crime against humanity. Example: Trials for mass rape campaigns in conflict zones. Practical application: Addresses widespread sexual violence. Challenges: Survivor trauma and evidence preservation.

Article 860 of the Rome Statute – related: forced labor, slavery – Criminalizes compulsory labor in conflict settings. Example: Conviction for using forced labor to build military infrastructure. Practical application: Protects economic rights. Challenges: Distinguishing coerced labor from voluntary enlistment.

Article 870 of the Rome Statute – related: looting and pillage, property crimes – Criminalizes theft of civilian property during armed conflict. Example: Prosecutions for looting cultural artifacts. Practical application: Deters exploitation of chaos. Challenges: Tracking stolen items across borders.

Article 880 of the Rome Statute – related: use of child soldiers, recruitment – Criminalizes the enlistment of children under 15. Example: Conviction of commanders for conscripting children. Practical application: Protects minors. Challenges: Verifying ages in conflict zones.

Article 890 of the Rome Statute – related: forced marriage, gender-based crime – Recognizes forced marriage in conflict as a war crime. Example: Trials for imposing marriage on abducted women. Practical application: Expands protection for women's autonomy. Challenges: Cultural sensitivities and evidentiary gaps.

Article 900 of the Rome Statute – related: genocidal intent, specific intent – Requires proof of intent to destroy a protected group. Example: Demonstrating intent in the Rwandan genocide trial. Practical application: Distinguishes genocide from other crimes. Challenges: Intangible mental state.

Article 910 of the Rome Statute – related: command responsibility, superior liability – Holds superiors accountable for crimes they ordered or failed to prevent. Example: Conviction of a general for subordinates' atrocities. Practical application: Ensures chain-of-command accountability. Challenges: Evidencing knowledge and control.

Article 920 of the Rome Statute – related: joint criminal enterprise, collective liability – Allows prosecution of participants in a common plan. Example: JCE charges against a group of rebel leaders. Challenges: Defining the "common plan" and individual contribution.

Article 930 of the Rome Statute – related: universal jurisdiction, extraterritorial – Enables states to prosecute grave crimes regardless of where they occurred. Example: National courts trying foreign nationals for crimes against humanity. Challenges: Diplomatic tensions and political misuse.

Article 940 of the Rome Statute – related: extradition, surrender – Governs the surrender of suspects to the ICC. Example: Transfer of a war-lord from a non-cooperative state. Practical application: Ensures suspects

appear before the Court.

Article 950 of the Rome Statute – related: immunity of officials, head-of-state – Clarifies that official capacity does not exempt individuals from ICC jurisdiction.

Article 960 of the Rome Statute – related: victim-initiated proceedings, civil action – Enables victims to bring civil suits against perpetrators. Example: Victims filing civil claims for damages in the ICC’s civil division.

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