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Souleymane Soukouna



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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

ADDRESS TO THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT New York, 10 September 2002

Mr. President, [Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Al-Hussein]

Let me fich!

[I would like to congratulate you on your

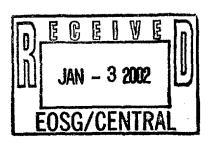
election as President of the first session of the

Assembly of States Parties to the Rome

Statute of the International Criminal Court.

You can count on my full support as you

carry out your formidable responsibilities.



Mr. President,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said:

"We shall have to repent in this generation, not so much for the evil deeds of the wicked people, but for the appalling silence of the good people".

In adopting the Rome Statute of the
International Criminal Court, which entered
into force on 1 July, good people spoke up — on
behalf of the innocent victims of horrendous
crimes, and in the name of international law.
An idea that arose in the aftermath of the
Holocaust and other atrocities committed during
the Second World War has finally come to
fruition.

In 1948, the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention signified the beginning of a new era in the struggle for fundamental rights and freedoms. But as the ICC takes its first steps, the quest for basic liberties has still to be won. Millions of human beings continue to be subjected to brutality of the worst sort, and denied freedoms that others take for granted. You have gathered here, in this first Assembly of States Parties, to give the ICC the operational tools with which to do its part to improve this sad state of affairs.

Earlier tribunals, like those of
Nuremburg, Tokyo, Arusha and the Hague,
were established after the fact. The ICC is
different. It gives advance warning that the
international community will not stand by but
will be ready, immediately, if crimes within
the Court's jurisdiction are committed.
Indeed, by its very existence, the Court can
act as a deterrent.

Countries that have established proper national criminal justice systems have nothing to fear from the Court. And those that do not yet have such systems in place can benefit from what it has to offer. But where national criminal justice systems are unwilling or unable to investigate or prosecute, the ICC will step in.

Your responsibility is to ensure that the Court begins life on secure footing. That means giving it a strong financial base. And it means that the judges, Prosecutor and other high officials must meet the highest standards of legal rigour, human sensitivity and professional probity. States must take special care to nominate and elect to these key positions individuals who have a wealth of experience and the qualities and qualifications needed to dispense international justice fairly and with wisdom.

Above all, the independence, impartiality and integrity of the Court must be preserved.

The ICC is not – and must never become — an organ for political witch hunting. Rather, it must serve as a bastion against tyranny and lawlessness, and as a building block in the global architecture of collective security.

The Rome Statute provides a strong foundation for this work. It contains safeguards and checks and balances to ensure that justice is done and is seen to be done.

And it sets out high standards of human rights, fairness and due process.

The growing number of parties to the Rome Statute is very encouraging. I urge other States to follow your example. I would like to express my great appreciation to the civil society groups and others whose advocacy has helped bring us to this day. And I would like to express the hope that non-States Parties – including those that have signed the Statute but not yet ratified it – will give the Court the support it needs to succeed.

Mr. President,

These are daunting times for humankind.

But at long last, the world has this longdreamt-of-vehicle for the advancement of
peace, this new institution with which to battle
impunity, this court of law where formerly
untouchable perpetrators, regardless of their
rank or status, can be held accountable for
their crimes.

The drive for justice has always been an integral part of the quest for international peace. As the Court now takes up its formidable responsibilities, the United Nations looks forward to working in partnership with you in that pursuit.

Thank you very much.