

Similar thoughts create friendship.

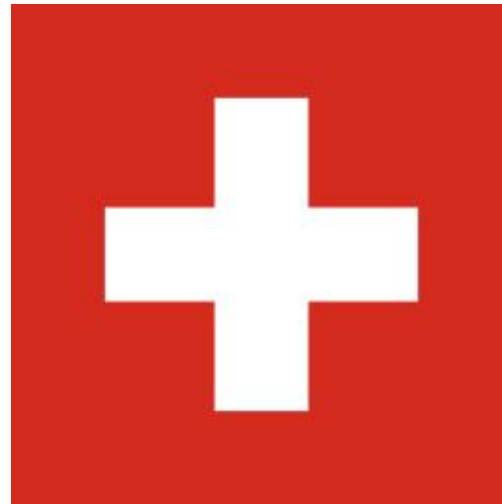
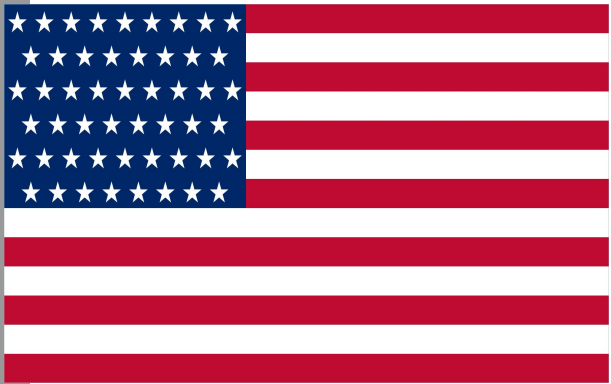
Democritus



**Main trends of international
cooperation in combating crime**

Extradition of Viktor Bout from Thailand to the United States

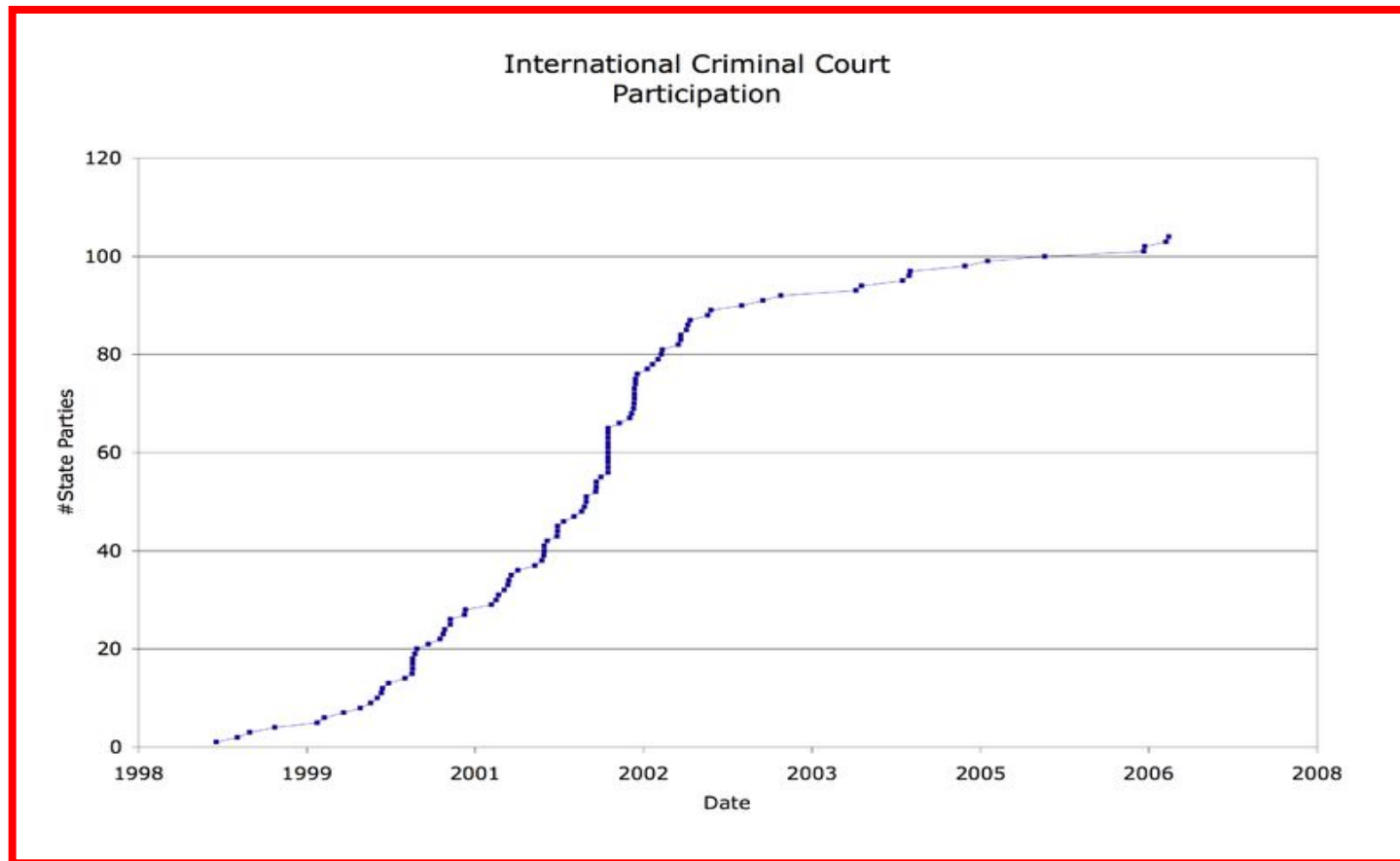




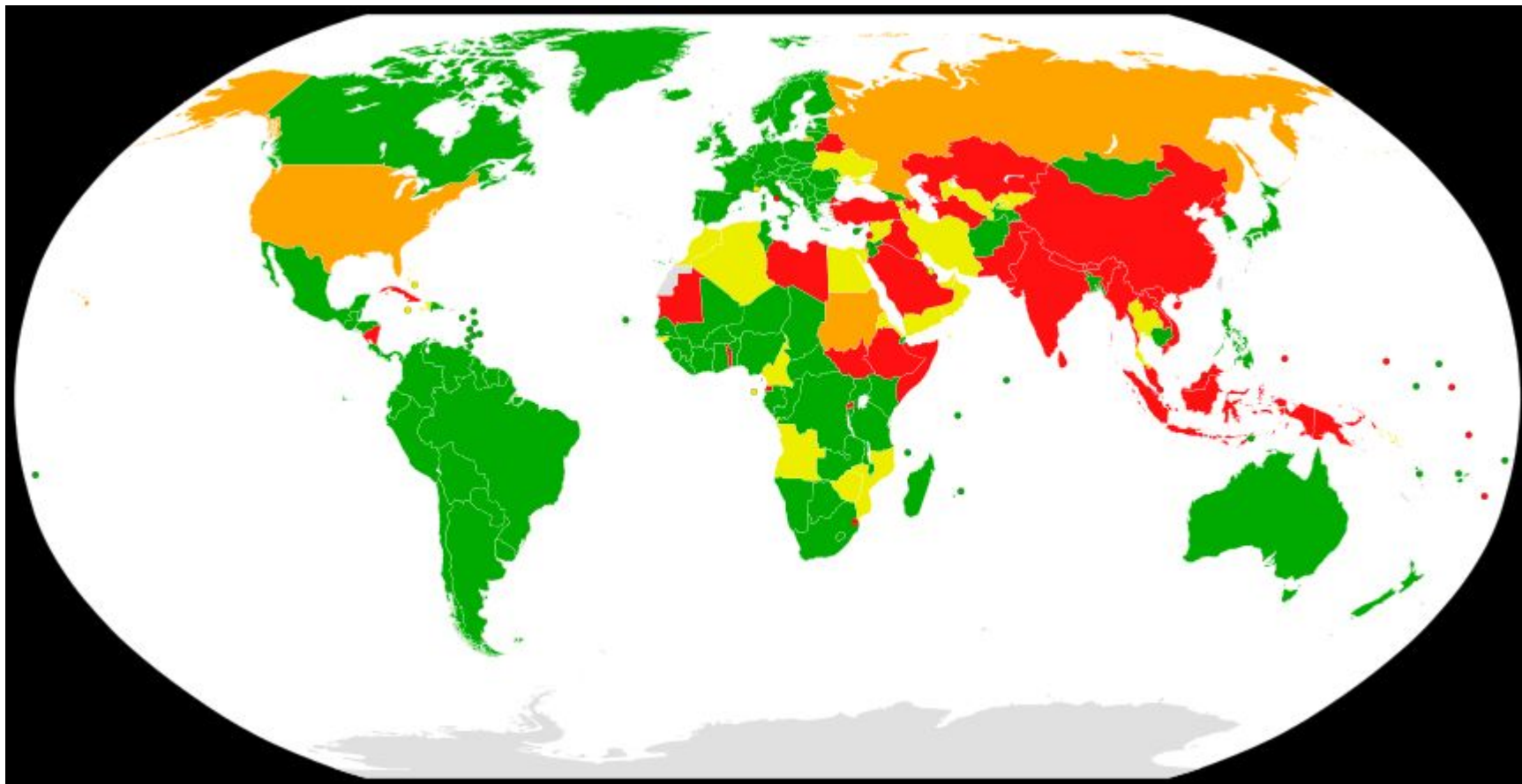
The International Criminal Court



The Rome Statute was ratified by the 123 countries worldwide by July 2016. The Rome Statute was signed, but not ratified by the Russian Federation, the United States, Egypt, Czech Republic, Ukraine, Israel and Iran. A number of countries including India and China fundamentally opposed to the idea of the ICC because of the limiting of the sovereignty of states and giving broad competence to court.



Russia	Argentina	Brasil	Gautemala	Colombia	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Salvador	Equador
--	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+



**Obstacles to Russia's ratification of the Rome Statute are of specific constitutional character.
These issues relate to:**

- a) persons whose immunity is provided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- b) surrender of Russian citizens to the jurisdiction of the ICC at its request;
- c) issues of pardon and amnesty;
- d) legal proceedings with participation of a jury.

Internal competence

Genocide - *intent to destroy a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, in whole or in part.*



Crimes against humanity - *part of large-scale or systematic persecution directed against the civilian population. The offender was aware of the possibility of prosecution.*



War crimes - *violations of the laws and traditions of war governing the conduct of armed groups during the war and protection of civilians, prisoners of war, cultural heritage, and others.*



Aggression.



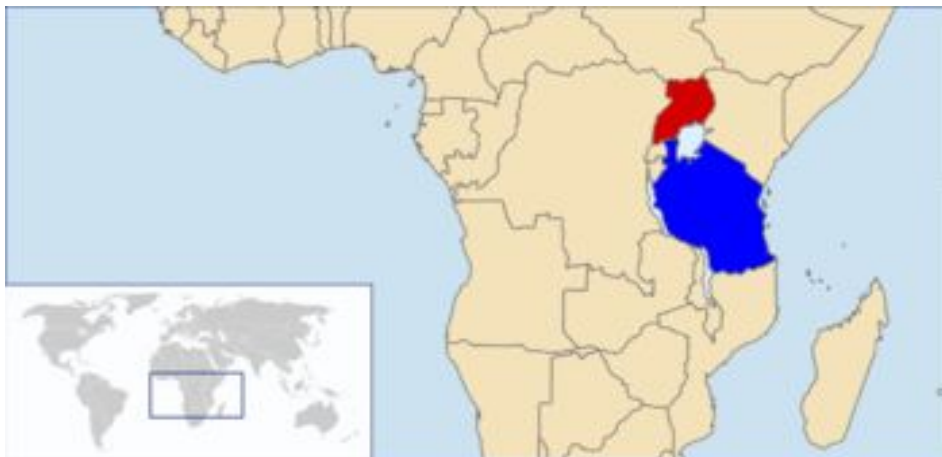
Conditions for the implementation of the competence

ICC acts only if the state on which territory the crime was committed or from what country the offender is does not wish to or can not actually carry out investigations and bring charges



Time limits of trial

Jurisdiction of Court is limited in time and a special concern is for crimes committed after 1 July 2002, before the Rome Statute came into force. If some conflict - for example, the war in Uganda - has been going on for twenty years, the Court's jurisdiction is limited to those acts which were committed there after July 1, 2002.



Territory limits of trial

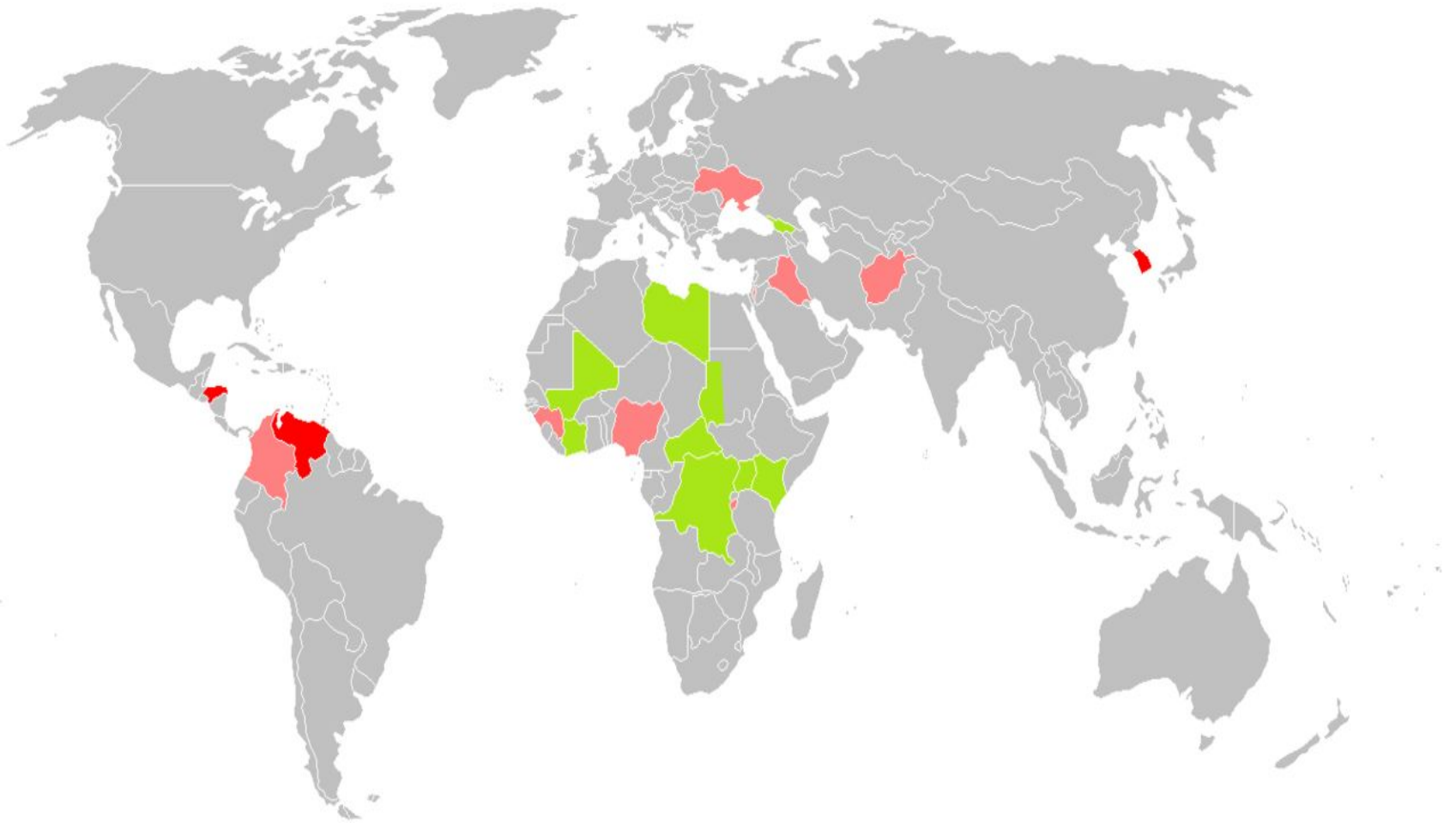
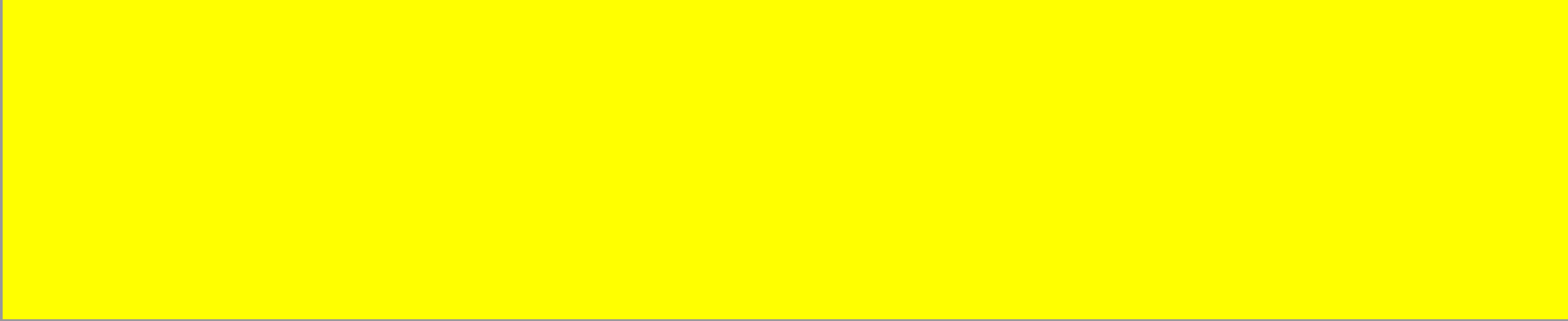
The jurisdiction of the court includes only crimes that have been committed on the territory of a certain state or by the citizen of this state.



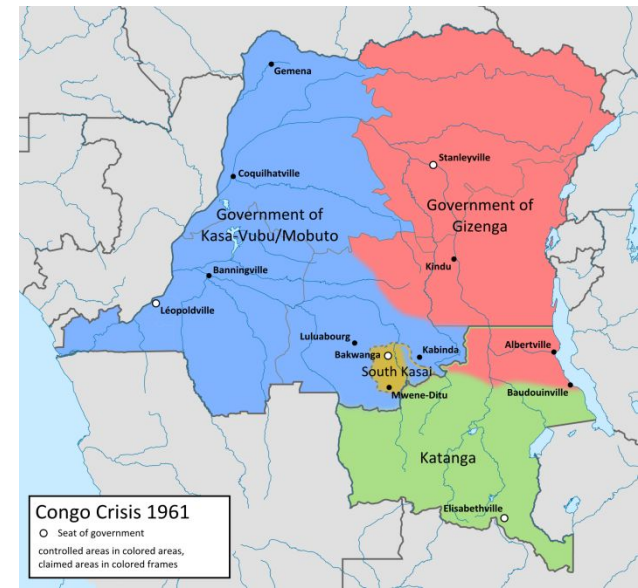
Ways of starting a trial

- 1) The state passes the case to the prosecutor of the Court;
- 2) The UN Security Council passes the case to the Court ;
- 3) The ICC prosecutor begins an investigation in respect on its own initiative (proprio motu).





Citizen of the Congo , Mr. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo



Omar Hassan Ahmed al - Bashir - Sudan's President

