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Liste des pays membres de la cpi pdf

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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 125 pays sont États Parties au Statut de Rome de la Cour pénale internationale. Parmi eux, 33 sont membres du groupe des États d'Afrique, 19 sont des États d'Asie et du Pacifique, 20 sont des États d'Europe Orientale 28 sont des États d'Amerique Latine et des Caraïbes, et 25 sont dans le groupe États d'Europe occidentale et autres États. 29 États ont signé le Statut de Rome mais ne l'ont pas encore ratifié. Deux États se sont retirés du Statut de Rome : Burundi et les Philippines. Catégorie > Histoire et géographie Posté par Adamou, mise à jour le 04/09/2022 à 10:38:22 Quels sont les pays membres de la CPI? Posté par camille Afghanistan Afrique du Sud Albanie Allemagne Andorre Antigua-et-Barbuda Argentine Australie Autriche Bangladesh Barbade Belgique Belize Bénin Bolivie Bosnie-Herzégovine Botswana Brésil Bulgarie Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Cambodge Canada Chili Chypre Colombie Congo Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Croatie Danemark Djibouti Dominique El Salvador Equateur Espagne Estonie État de Palestine Fidji Finlande France Gabon Gambie Géorgie Ghana Grèce Grenade Guatemala Guinée Guyana Honduras Hongrie Irlande Islande Italie Japon Jordanie Kenya Kiribati Les Comores Les îles Cook Les Îles Marshall Lesotho Lettonie Liberia Liechtenstein Lithuanie Luxembourg Macédoine du Nord Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Malte Maurice Mexique Mongolie Monténégro Namibie Nauru Niger Nigeria Norvège Nouvelle-Zélande Ouganda Panama Paraguay Pays-bas Pérou Pologne Portugal République centrafricaine République de Corée République de Moldova République démocratique du Congo République démocratique du Timor-Leste République dominicaine République tchèque République-Unie de Tanzanie Roumanie Royaume-Uni Saint Marin Saint Vincent et les Grenadines Saint-Kitts-Et-Nevis Sainte-Lucie Samoa Sénégal Serbie Seychelles Sierra Leone Slovaquie Slovénie Suède Suisse Suriname Tadjikistan Tchad Trinité et Tobago Tunisie Uruguay Vanuatu Venezuela Zambie Ajouter une réponse A voir aussi : Cours de géographie terminale au Cameroun PDF Quelle est la profondeur du fleuve Amazone? Que nous apprend le Parthénon sur l'histoire d'athènes Quels sont les deux grands royaumes de la casamance ? Comment qualifie-t-on la structure de la société médiévale Dissertation sur l'insécurité au Burkina Faso Sur les bords de quels lacs chacune des villes suivantes est-elle érigée Quelle est l'importance de la géographie économique Dans quel hémisphère l'Inde est-elle? Les dernières discussions: Qui est le premier présidant d'Amérique Quelle est la ville espagnole la plus proche de Pau ? Combien de régions compte le Sénégal La synthèse de la leçon sur l'empire du Songhaï sujets des concours de professeurs certifiés: option histoire géographie Étude comparée de l'indépendance de la Côte d'Ivoire et de l'Algérie Expliquez cette affirmation d'Amadou Hampaté bâ Réponse rapide est un site internet communautaire. Son objectif premier est de permettre à ses membres et visiteurs de poser leurs questions et d'avoir des réponses en si peu de temps. Vous n'avez pas besoins d'être inscrit pour poser ou répondre aux questions. Les réponses et les questions des visiteurs sont vérifiées avant leurs publications. Parmi nos membres, des experts sont là pour répondre à vos questions. Vous posez vos questions et vous recevez des réponses en si peu de temps. En poursuivant votre navigation, vous acceptez l'utilisation de cookies. En savoir plus Les premières pierres du Statut de Rome, le traité qui a fondé la Cour pénale internationale (CPI), ont été posées au lendemain de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, avec la « Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de génocide » adoptée par les Nations unies le 9 décembre 1948. Mais ce n'est qu'après la création de deux tribunaux pénaux internationaux dans les années 1990 (ceux liés à l'ex-Yougoslavie et au Rwanda), que le projet de création d'une juridiction pénale universelle permanente a vraiment vu le jour. Signé le 17 juillet 1998, le Statut de Rome définit les crimes internationaux sur lesquels la Cour a un pouvoir de juridiction, dont les crimes de guerre, crimes contre l'humanité et génocides, s'ils sont commis sur le territoire d'un État partie ou par l'un de ses ressortissants. Une exception à ce dernier point existe : la Cour peut avoir compétence sur un crime international si le Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies le lui permet ou lui demande. Comme le détaille notre carte, le Statut de Rome de la CPI compte 123 États parties, dont une grande majorité en Europe, en Amérique et en Afrique. 31 États ont signé le Statut de Rome mais ne l'ont pas encore ratifié, dont les États-Unis, la Russie et l'Ukraine, alors que deux se sont retirés du traité : le Burundi et les Philippines. Parmi les 42 États qui ne l'ont ni signé ni ratifié, on trouve plusieurs nations d'Asie, comme la Chine, l'Inde, l'Indonésie, l'Arabie saoudite, l'Iran et la Turquie. Selon les données communiquées par la Cour pénale internationale, 17 territoires sont actuellement concernés par des enquêtes en cours, dont l'Ukraine, la Géorgie, les Territoires palestiniens, la Libye, le Mali, le Centrafrique, le Myanmar, l'Afghanistan et les Philippines. De Tristan Gaudiaut pour Statista Tags: Cour pénale internationaleJusticeJustice internationaleStatista States that have become party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court State party Signatory that has not ratified State party that subsequently withdrew its membership Signatory that subsequently withdrew its signature Non-state party, non-signatory The states parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court are those sovereign states that have ratified, or have otherwise become party to, the Rome Statute. The Rome Statute is the treaty that established the International Criminal Court, an international court that has jurisdiction over certain international crimes, including genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes that are committed by nationals of states parties or within the territory of states parties. States parties are legally obligated to co-operate with the Court when it requires, such as in arresting and transferring indicted persons or providing access to evidence and witnesses. States parties are entitled to participate and vote in proceedings of the Assembly of States Parties, which is the Court's governing body. Such proceedings include the election of such officials as judges and the Prosecutor, the approval of the Court's budget, and the adoption of amendments to the Rome Statute. As of October 2024, there are 125 states parties to the Rome Statute.[1] State party[1] Signed Ratified or acceded Entry into force A1[2] A2[3] A3[4] A4[5] A5[6] A6[7] A7[8] Afghanistan — 10 February 2003 1 May 2003 — — — — — — Albania 18 July 1998 31 January 2003 1 May 2003 — — — — — — Andorra 18 July 1998 30 April 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified — — — In force Antigua and Barbuda 23 October 1998 18 June 2001 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Argentina 8 January 1999 8 February 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Armenia[A] 1 October 1999 14 November 2023 1 February 2024 — — — — — — Australia 9 December 1998 1 July 2002 1 September 2002 — — — — — — Austria 7 October 1998 28 December 2000 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified — — — Bangladesh 16 September 1999 23 March 2010 1 June 2010 — — — — — — — Barbados 8 September 2000 10 December 2002 1 March 2003 — — — — — — Belgium 10 September 1998 28 June 2000 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified Ratified Ratified Ratified 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— — — — — — Dominica — 12 February 2001 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Dominican Republic 8 September 2000 12 May 2005 1 August 2005 — — — — — — East Timor — 6 September 2002 1 December 2002 — — — — — — Ecuador 7 October 1998 5 February 2002 1 July 2002 — In force — — — — El Salvador — 3 March 2016 1 June 2016 In force In force — — — — — Estonia 27 December 1999 30 January 2002 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified Ratified Ratified Ratified Ratified Fiji 29 November 1999 29 November 1999 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Finland 7 October 1998 29 December 2000 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified — — — France[E] 18 July 1998 9 June 2000 1 July 2002 — — Ratified — — — Gabon 22 December 1998 20 September 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Gambia, The[F] 4 December 1998 28 June 2002 1 September 2002 — — — — — — Georgia 18 July 1998 5 September 2003 1 December 2003 In force In force — — — — Germany 10 December 1998 11 December 2000 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force In force 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Latvia 22 April 1999 28 June 2002 1 September 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force — Lesotho 30 November 1998 6 September 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Liberia 17 July 1998 22 September 2004 1 December 2004 — — — — — — Liechtenstein 18 July 1998 2 October 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force — — In force Lithuania 10 December 1998 12 May 2003 1 August 2003 In force In force Ratified Ratified Ratified Ratified Luxembourg 13 October 1998 8 September 2000 1 July 2002 In force In force — In force In force In force In force Madagascar 18 July 1998 14 March 2008 1 June 2008 — — — — — — Malawi 2 March 1999 19 September 2002 1 December 2002 — — — — — — Maldives — 21 September 2011 1 December 2011 — — — — — — Mali 17 July 1998 16 August 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Malta 17 July 1998 29 November 2002 1 February 2003 In force In force — — — — Marshall Islands 6 September 2000 7 December 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Mauritius 11 November 1998 5 March 2002 1 July 2002 In force — — — — — — Mexico 7 September 2000 28 October 2005 1 January 2006 In force — — In force In force In force — Moldova 8 September 2000 12 October 2010 1 January 2011 — — — — — — Mongolia 29 December 2000 11 April 2002 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Montenegro[G] — 23 October 2006 3 June 2006 — — — — — — Namibia 27 October 1998 25 June 2002 1 September 2002 — — — — — — Nauru 13 December 2000 12 November 2001 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Netherlands 18 July 1998 17 July 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force In force New Zealand[H] 7 October 1998 7 September 2000 1 July 2002 In force — — In force In force In force In force Niger 17 July 1998 11 April 2002 1 July 2002 — In force — — — — Nigeria 1 June 2000 27 September 2001 1 July 2002 — — — — — — North Macedonia 7 October 1998 6 March 2002 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Norway 28 August 1998 16 February 2000 1 July 2002 In force — Ratified In force In force In force In force Palestine[I][J] — 2 January 2015 1 April 2015 In force In force — — — — Panama 18 July 1998 21 March 2002 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Paraguay 7 October 1998 14 May 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Peru 7 December 2000 10 November 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Poland 9 April 1999 12 November 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Portugal 7 October 1998 5 February 2002 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified — — — In force Romania 7 July 1999 11 April 2002 1 July 2002 In force — Ratified In force In force In force In force Saint Kitts and Nevis — 22 August 2006 1 November 2006 — — — — — — Saint Lucia 27 August 1999 18 August 2010 1 November 2010 — — — — — — Saint Vincent and the Grenadines — 3 December 2002 1 March 2003 — — — — — — Samoa 17 July 1998 16 September 2002 1 December 2002 In force In force — — — — San Marino 18 July 1998 13 May 1999 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Senegal 18 July 1998 2 February 1999 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Serbia 19 December 2000 6 September 2001 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Seychelles 28 December 2000 10 August 2010 1 November 2010 — — — — — — Sierra Leone 17 October 1998 15 September 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Slovakia 23 December 1998 11 April 2002 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force — Slovenia 7 October 1998 31 December 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force In force South Africa[K] 17 July 1998 27 November 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Spain 18 July 1998 24 October 2000 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified — — — Suriname — 15 July 2008 1 October 2008 — — — — — — Sweden 7 October 1998 28 June 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force — — — Switzerland 18 July 1998 12 October 2001 1 July 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force In force Tanzania 29 December 2000 20 August 2002 1 November 2002 — — — — — — Tajikistan 30 November 1998 5 May 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Trinidad and Tobago 23 March 1999 6 April 1999 1 July 2002 In force In force — — — — Tunisia — 24 June 2011 1 September 2011 — — — — — — Uganda 17 March 1999 14 June 2002 1 September 2002 — — — — — — Ukraine[L] 20 January 2000 25 October 2024 1 January 2025 Ratified Ratified — Ratified Ratified Ratified Ratified United Kingdom[M] 30 November 1998 4 October 2001 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Uruguay 19 December 2000 28 June 2002 1 September 2002 In force In force Ratified In force In force In force In force Vanuatu — 2 December 2011 1 February 2012 — — — — — — Venezuela 14 October 1998 7 June 2000 1 July 2002 — — — — — — Zambia 17 July 1998 13 November 2002 1 February 2003 — — — — — — The Rome Statute obliges states parties to cooperate with the Court in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including the arrest and surrender of suspects.[13] Part 9 of the Statute requires all states parties to "ensure that there are procedures available under their national law for all of the forms of cooperation which are specified under this Part".[14] Under the Rome Statute's complementarity principle, the Court only has jurisdiction over cases where the relevant state is unwilling or unable to investigate and, if appropriate, prosecute the case itself. Therefore, many states parties have implemented national legislation to provide for the investigation and prosecution of crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the Court.[15] As of April 2006, the following states had enacted or drafted implementing legislation:[16] States Complementarity legislation Co-operation legislation Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom Enacted Enacted Colombia, Congo, Serbia, Montenegro Enacted Draft Burundi, Costa Rica, Mali, Niger, Portugal Enacted None France, Norway, Peru, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland Draft Enacted Austria, Japan, Latvia, Romania None Enacted Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Samoa, Senegal, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia Draft Draft Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Hungary, Jordan, Panama, Venezuela Draft None Mexico None Draft Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, the Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Liberia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste None None Total number of states parties from 1999 to 2006. Date Signatures 31 December 1998 71 31 December 1999 92 31 December 2000 139 Date Ratifications/accessions Remaining signatories Denunciations 31 December 1998 0 71 0 31 December 1999 6 86 31 December 2000 27 112 31 December 2001 48 92 31 December 2002 87 55 31 December 2003 92 51 31 December 2004 97 46 31 December 2005 100 43 31 December 2006 104 41 31 December 2007 105 31 December 2008 108 40 31 December 2009 110 38 31 December 2010 114 34 31 December 2011 120 32 31 December 2012 121 31 December 2013 122 31 31 December 2014 31 December 2015 123 31 December 2016 124 31 December 2017 123 1 31 December 2018 31 December 2019 2 31 December 2020 31 December 2021 31 December 2022 31 December 2023 124 30 31 December 2024 125 29 States that have denounced the Rome Statute are no longer considered signatories. The number of states parties from the several United Nations regional groups has an influence on the regional minimum voting requirements during elections of judges. Paragraph 20(b) of the procedure for the nomination and election of judges of the Court[17] states that each Party must vote for at least as many candidates from a regional group as would be required to bring the number of judges from that group to two. If, however, more than 16 states parties belong to the group, this target is increased to three. The following table lists how many states parties there are from each regional group as of August 2024.[update] After the accession of the Maldives on 1 December 2011, the Asia–Pacific Group became the last regional group to reach the threshold size of 17 members, just in time to increase the minimum voting requirement for this group in the 2011 election.[18] Since then, the target for the regional minimum voting requirement has remained at three for all regional groups. This has resulted in at least three judges from each regional group sitting on the bench except during the term from 2020 to 2023, when there were only two judges from the Asia–Pacific group. Because only a single candidate from that group was nominated in the 2020 election, no minimum voting requirement was applied for the group, and the one nominee was not elected. Group Number of states parties African Group 33 Asia–Pacific Group 19 Eastern European Group 20 Latin American and Caribbean Group 28 Western European and Others Group 25 Article 127 of the Rome Statute allows for states to withdraw from the ICC. Withdrawal takes effect one year after notification of the depositary, and has no effect on prosecution that has already started. As of April 2025 four states have given formal notice of their intention to withdraw from the statute,[1] although two rescinded the notification before it came into effect. State party[1] Signed Ratified or acceded Entry into force Withdrawal notified Withdrawal effective Withdrawal rescinded Burundi 13 January 1999 21 September 2004 1 December 2004 27 October 2016 27 October 2017 — Gambia, The 4 December 1998 28 June 2002 1 September 2002 10 November 2016 — 10 February 2017 Philippines 28 December 2000 30 August 2011 1 November 2011 17 March 2018[N] 17 March 2019 — South Africa 17 July 1998 27 November 2000 1 July 2002 19 October 2016 — 7 March 2017 Several states have argued that the ICC is a tool of Western imperialism, only punishing leaders from small, weak states while ignoring crimes committed by richer and more powerful states.[21][22][23] This sentiment has been expressed particularly by African states, 34 of which are members of the ICC, due to a perceived disproportionate focus of the Court on Africa. Nine out of the ten situations which the ICC has investigated were in African countries.[24][25] In June 2009, several African states, including Comoros, Djibouti, and Senegal, called on African states parties to withdraw en masse from the statute in protest against the indictment of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir.[26] In September 2013, Kenya's National Assembly passed a motion to withdraw from the ICC in protest against the ICC prosecution of Kenyan Deputy President William Ruto and President Uhuru Kenyatta (both charged before coming into office).[27] A mass withdrawal from the ICC by African member states in response to the trial of Kenyan authorities was discussed at a special summit of the African Union in October.[28] The summit concluded that serving heads of state should not be put on trial, and that the Kenyan cases should be deferred.[29] However, the summit did not endorse the proposal for a mass withdrawal due to lack of support for the idea.[30] In November the ICC's Assembly of State Parties responded by agreeing to consider proposed amendments to the Rome Statute to address the AU's concerns.[31] In October–November 2016, Burundi, South Africa, and The Gambia all notified the UNSG of their intention to withdraw from the ICC. Burundi was the subject of an ongoing preliminary investigation by the ICC at the time.[32] South Africa's exit followed its refusal to execute an ICC warrant for Sudan's al-Bashir when he was in the country. Following The Gambia's presidential election later that year, which ended the long rule of Yahya Jammeh, The Gambia rescinded its withdrawal notification.[1] The constitutionality of South Africa's notice was challenged by the Democratic Alliance opposition party, which argued that the approval of parliament was required and not sought. The High Court of South Africa ruled in February 2017 that the government's notification was not legal, and it was required to revoke the notice effective 7 March 2017.[1] A parliamentary bill on ICC withdrawal was subsequently withdrawn by the government.[33] The governing African National Congress party continued to support withdrawing,[34] and in 2019 a new bill was put before Parliament to withdraw from the Statute,[35] though this was also withdrawn in March 2023.[36] Following the issuance of ICC arrest warrants for Vladimir Putin and Maria Lvova-Belova of Russia in March 2023, due to the deportation of children from Ukraine to Russia during the Russian invasion of Ukraine,[37] South African president Cyril Ramaphosa declared that his country had decided to withdraw from the treaty to allow Putin to visit their country without risk of arrest for the upcoming 2023 BRICS summit hosted in South Africa. However, it was subsequently clarified that such a decision had not been made.[38][39][40] On March 14, 2018, Rodrigo Duterte, the Philippine President who was under preliminary examination by the ICC for his controversial war on drugs campaign, announced that the country would withdraw from the Rome Statute.[41] He argued that while the Statute was ratified by the Senate of the Philippines in 2011, it was never published in the Official Gazette of the Philippines, a requirement for penal laws (of which the Rome Statute subscribes as such) to take effect. Hence, he claimed that the Philippines was never a State Party ab initio. Additionally, he stated that the ICC was being utilized as a political tool against weak targets such as the Philippines. The United Nations received the official notification of withdrawal on March 17, 2018;[42] one year later (March 17, 2019), by rule, the Philippines' withdrawal became official. The legal validity of the withdrawal was challenged at the Supreme Court of the Philippines,[19] which dismissed the case in 2021 in a unanimous decision for being "moot and academic".[20] Nevertheless, the Supreme Court affirmed that the Philippines was obliged to cooperate with the ICC regarding acts committed while the Rome Statute was still in effect.[43] While Bongbong Marcos, Duterte's successor as President, initially stated that the country "has no intention of rejoining the ICC",[44] in 2023 he stated that he was studying the possibility of rejoining.[45] The Philippine government also confirmed that it would extradite Duterte to the ICC if the matter were transferred to Interpol.[46] When an arrest warrant was issued in March 2025, Duterte was arrested by Philippine police[47] and surrendered to the custody of the ICC shortly thereafter.[48] A spokesperson for president stated that the country had "not yet discussed any plan of rejoining the ICC".[49] In February 2025, following the ICC prosecutor's request for arrest warrants against Supreme Leader Hibatullah Akhundzada and Chief Justice Abdul Hakim Haqqani, the Taliban government, which is not recognized by the United Nations, issued a decree purporting to withdraw Afghanistan from the ICC effective immediately and retroactively nullify the accession in 2003.[50] On 3 April 2025, Hungary announced that it would withdraw from the ICC, shortly after Benjamin Netanyahu, who was wanted by the court for his alleged war crimes in Gaza, arrived to the country for an official visit.[51][52] Prime Minister Viktor Orban stated that the court's decision to prosecute Netanyahu showed it had become a "political court".[53] On 29 April 2025, Hungarian Foreign Minister, Péter Szijjártó, announced that the Hungarian Parliament had approved the proposal to withdraw from the Court.[54] According to article 127 of the Rome Statute, withdrawal would only take legal effect no earlier than one year from the date of notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and would not discharge Hungary from its obligations under the Statute until withdrawal becomes effective.[55] Hungary's withdrawal would be the first time a European Union member state decided to withdraw from the Rome Statute. Pursuant to article 12(3) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, a state that is not a party to the Statute may, "by declaration lodged with the Registrar, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question." Even if the state that does so is not a State Party to the Statute, the relevant provisions of the statute would still be applicable on the accepting state, but only on an ad hoc basis. To date, the Court has received seven article 12(3) declarations. Additionally, a declaration was submitted in December 2013 by the Freedom and Justice Party of Egypt seeking to accept jurisdiction on behalf of Egypt. However, the Office of the Prosecutor found that as the party had lost power following the 2013 Egyptian coup d'état that July, it did not have the authority to make the declaration on behalf of Egypt.[56][57] State[58] Date of acceptance Start of jurisdiction End of jurisdiction Date of membership Côte d'Ivoire[C] 18 April 2003 19 September 2002 Indefinite 1 May 2013 Palestine*[I] 21 January 2009 1 July 2002 Indefinite 1 April 2015 Ukraine[L] 9 April 2014 21 November 2013 22 February 2014 1 January 2025 Palestine[I] 31 December 2014 13 June 2014 Indefinite 1 April 2015 Ukraine[L] 8 September 2015 20 February 2014 Indefinite 1 January 2025 Armenia[A] 15 November 2023 10 May 2021 Indefinite 1 February 2024 Libya[O] 12 May 2025 2011 31 December 2027 * = Declaration was deemed invalid by the Office of the Prosecutor. Of the 139 states that had signed the Rome Statute, 29 have not ratified.[1] Of these, 4 have formally indicated that they no longer plan to ratify the treaty. State[1] Signature Algeria 28 December 2000 Angola 7 October 1998 Bahamas, The 29 December 2000 Bahrain 11 December 2000 Cameroon 17 July 1998 Egypt 26 December 2000 Eritrea 7 October 1998 Guinea-Bissau 12 September 2000 Haiti 26 February 1999 Iran 31 December 2000 Israel*[P] 31 December 2000 Jamaica 8 September 2000 Kuwait 8 September 2000 Kyrgyzstan 8 December 1998 Monaco 18 July 1998 Morocco 8 September 2000 Mozambique 28 December 2000 Oman 20 December 2000 Russia*[Q] 13 September 2000 São Tomé and Príncipe 28 December 2000 Solomon Islands 3 December 1998 Sudan*[R] 8 September 2000 Syria 29 November 2000 Thailand 2 October 2000 United Arab Emirates 27 November 2000 United States*[S] 31 December 2000 Uzbekistan 29 December 2000 Yemen 28 December 2000 Zimbabwe 17 July 1998 * = States which have declared that they no longer intend to ratify the treaty According to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a state that has signed but not ratified a treaty is obliged to refrain from "acts which would defeat the object and purpose" of the treaty. However, these obligations do not continue if the state has "made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty".[73] Four signatory states (Israel, Russia, Sudan, and the United States) have informed the UN Secretary General that they no longer intend to become parties to the Rome Statute, and as such have no legal obligations arising from their signature. The government of Bahrain originally announced in May 2006 that it would ratify the Rome Statute in the session ending in July 2006.[74] By December 2006, the ratification had not yet been completed, but the Coalition for the International Criminal Court said they expected ratification in 2007.[75] Israel voted against the adoption of the Rome Statute but later signed it for a short period. In 2002, Israel notified the UN Secretary General that it no longer intended to become a party to the Rome Statute, and as such, it has no legal obligations arising from their signature of the statute.[76] Israel states that it has "deep sympathy" with the goals of the Court. However, it has concerns that political pressure on the Court would lead it to reinterpret international law or to "invent new crimes". It cites the inclusion of "the transfer of parts of the civilian population of an occupying power into occupied territory" as a war crime as an example of this, whilst at the same time disagrees with the exclusion of terrorism and drug trafficking. Israel sees the powers given to the prosecutor as excessive and the geographical appointment of judges as disadvantaging Israel which was prevented from joining any of the UN Regional Groups.[77] At a conference in 2007, the Kuwaiti Bar Association and the Secretary of the National Assembly of Kuwait, Hussein Al-Hereti, called for Kuwait to join the Court.[78] Russia signed the Rome Statute in 2000. On 14 November 2016 the ICC published a report on its preliminary investigation of the Russo-Ukrainian War which found that "the situation within the territory of Crimea and Sevastopol factually amounts to an on-going state of occupation" and that "information, such as reported shelling by both States of military positions of the other, and the detention of Russian military personnel by Ukraine, and vice-versa, points to direct military engagement between Russian armed forces and Ukrainian government forces that would suggest the existence of an international armed conflict in the context of armed hostilities in eastern Ukraine".[79] In response, a presidential decree by Russian President Vladimir Putin approved "sending the Secretary General of the United Nations notice of the intention of the Russian Federation to no longer be a party to the Rome Statute".[80][81] Formal notice was given on 30 November 2016.[82] Sudan signed the Rome Statute in 2000. In 2005 the ICC opened an investigation into the war in Darfur, a region of Sudan. Omar al-Bashir, the President of Sudan, was indicted in 2009. On 26 August 2008, Sudan notified the UN Secretary General that it no longer intended to ratify the treaty and therefore no longer bears any legal obligations arising from its signature.[1] Following the 2019 Sudanese coup d'état, Sadiq al-Mahdi a former Prime Minister of Sudan who backs the opposition, called for Sudan to join the ICC.[83] On 4 August 2021, the Sudanese government approved unanimously a draft bill to join the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[84] Former Senator Kraisak Choonhavan called in November 2006 for Thailand to ratify the Rome Statute and to accept retrospective jurisdiction, so that former premier Thaksin Shinawatra could be investigated for crimes against humanity connected to 2,500 alleged extrajudicial killings carried out in 2003 against suspected drug dealers.[85] Main article: United States and the International Criminal Court The United States signed the Rome Statute in December 2000 (under President Bill Clinton), but Clinton decided not to submit the treaty to the United States Senate for ratification, stating: "I will not, and do not recommend that my successor [George W. Bush] submit the treaty to the Senate for advice and consent until our fundamental concerns are satisfied."[86] Opponents of the ICC in the U.S. Senate are "skeptical of new international institutions and still jealously protective of American sovereignty"; before the Rome Statute, opposition to the ICC was largely headed by Republican Senator Jesse Helms.[87] On May 6, 2002, the Bush administration stated that the U.S. did not intend to become a state party to the ICC; in a letter to Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan, Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security John Bolton stated that "the United States does not intend to become a party to the treaty," and that "the United States has no legal obligations arising from its signature on December 31, 2000."[88] This letter is sometimes called the "unsigning" of the treaty, but legal opinions on its actual legal effects differ,[89] with some scholars arguing that the president does not have the power to unilaterally "unsign" treaties.[90] The United States "adopted a hostile stance towards the Court throughout most of the Bush presidency."[91] In 2002, Congress enacted the American Servicemembers' Protection Act (ASPA), which was signed into law on August 2, 2002; the "overriding purpose of the ASPA was to inhibit the U.S. government from supporting the ICC."[91] Major provisions of the ASPA blocked U.S. funding of the ICC and required the U.S. "to enter into agreements with all ICC signatory states to shield American citizens abroad from ICC jurisdiction, under the auspices of Article 98 of the Rome Statute," which bars the ICC "from prosecuting individuals located on the territory of an ICC member state, where such action by the Court would cause the member state to violate the terms of any other bilateral or multilateral treaty to which it is a party."[91] Traditionally, Article 98 was used in relation to traditional status of forces agreements (SOFAs) and status of mission agreements (SOMAs), in which nations hosting U.S. military personnel by invitation agreed to immunize them from prosecution in foreign courts.[91] The Bush administration, supported by opponents of the ICC in Congress, adopted a new strategy of aggressively pursuing Bilateral Immunity Agreements (BIAs), "which guarantee immunity from ICC prosecution for all American citizens in the country with which the agreement is concluded" rather than just U.S. military forces.[91] "Under the original ASPA, nations who refused to conclude BIAs with the United States were subject to sanctions, including the loss of military aid (though these provisions have since been repealed)."[91] As of December 2006, the U.S. State Department reported that it had signed 102 BIAs.[92] In 2002, the United States threatened to veto the renewal of all United Nations peacekeeping missions unless its troops were granted immunity from prosecution by the Court.[93] In a compromise move, the Security Council passed Resolution 1422 on 12 July 2002, granting immunity to personnel from ICC non-states parties involved in United Nations established or authorized missions for a renewable twelve-month period.[93] This was renewed for twelve months in 2003 but the Security Council refused to renew the exemption again in 2004, after pictures emerged of US troops abusing Iraqi prisoners in Abu Ghraib, and the US withdrew its demand.[94] Under the Obama administration, the U.S. did not take moves to ratify the Rome Statute, but did adopt a "cautious, case-by-case approach to supporting the ICC" by supporting cases before the ICC. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated that the U.S. encouraged "effective ICC action in ways that promote U.S. interests by bringing war criminals to justice."[91] U.S. steps in support of the ICC undertaken under the Obama administration included participating in the annual Assembly of States Parties as an observer; using the U.S.'s permanent seat on the UN Security Council to support the referral of cases to the ICC (including Libya in 2011); "sharing intelligence on fugitives and providing other substantial in-kind support" to the ICC; and expanding the War Crimes Rewards Program."[91] The first Trump administration strained relations with the ICC, stating it would revoke visas for any ICC staff seeking to investigate Americans for war crimes. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo stated that such revocations could be applied to any staff involved with investigating war crimes committed by Israel or other allied nations as well.[95] On 24 March 2007, the Yemeni parliament voted to ratify the Rome Statute.[96][97] However, some MPs claim that this vote breached parliamentary rules, and demanded another vote. In that further vote, the ratification was retracted.[98] The deadline for signing the Rome Statute expired following 31 December 2000. States that did not sign before that date have to accede to the Statute in a single step. Of all the states that are members of the United Nations, observers in the United Nations General Assembly, or otherwise recognized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as states with full treaty-making capacities,[99] there are 41 which have neither signed nor acceded to the Statute: Azerbaijan Belarus Bhutan Brunei China Cuba Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia India Indonesia Iraq Kazakhstan Korea, North Laos Lebanon Libya Malaysia[T] Mauritania Micronesia Myanmar Nepal Nicaragua Niue Pakistan Palau Papua New Gu

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