

ISSN :2582-6433



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed 6th Edition

VOLUME 2 ISSUE 6

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume 2 Issue 6 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

IJLRA

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS

Megha Middha



Megha Middha, Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar

Megha Middha, is working as an Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan). She has an experience in the teaching of almost 3 years. She has completed her graduation in BBA LL.B (H) from Amity University, Rajasthan (Gold Medalist) and did her post-graduation (LL.M in Business Laws) from NLSIU, Bengaluru. Currently, she is enrolled in a Ph.D. course in the Department of Law at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Rajasthan). She wishes to excel in academics and research and contribute as much as she can to society. Through her interactions with the students, she tries to inculcate a sense of deep thinking power in her students and enlighten and guide them to the fact how they can bring a change to the society

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain



Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC -NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi.(2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019

Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN

2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

IJLRA

International Criminal Court: A Study Of Adaptation And Change In The Roles And Functions

Authored By: Vasundhara Singh

Introduction

Instead of a mere study of changing roles and functions, this study is designed to capture the broad picture and trend of changing and transformation of International Criminal Court (ICC). The study examines how and in which context ICC's roles and functions have undergone gradual and turbulent change. The study also elaborates on the factor that forced the International Criminal Court (ICC) to undergo transformational change.

The idea of organisational errors, the ability of organisations to change their behaviour, output, and the factors which enable international organisations to survive in changes in environmental conditions are transformative and adaptive changes in the international organisations. (Haas 1990)The study of international organizations (IOs) is lacking theoretical depth. However, the field actually has a more solid theoretical foundation than some of its critics allege. Moreover, the variety of approaches has entailed multifaceted knowledge of the internal workings as well as the global effects of IOs. Three theoretical traditions have emerged, dealing with institutions, organization, and governance. Institutional analysis has a central position in political science. In the study of domestic institutions, three major schools—rational choice institutionalism, historical institutionalism, and sociological institutionalism—have emerged.

Organization theory represents a change of focus from the ideational structures studied by institutionalists to more material and human structures. Whereas both institutional and organizational approaches were originally formulated for domestic structures, institutionalists have been more receptive to exploring domestic-international analogies and contrasts. Even if both institutional and organization theories pay attention to process, institutionalizing rules and practices as well as organizing collective entities are long-term processes, IO studies inspired by these

approaches tend to focus on relatively stable structures, asking questions concerning the establishment, persistence or change, and impact of international institutions and organizations. A third, more recent perspective focuses on continuous processes of governance, involving international organizations as well as other types of actors.

This study traces the requirement that rose at the end of the Cold War for establishment the International Criminal Court. It was established with intension to put an end to impunity for abominable crimes like genocideand war crimes. Since its establishment, ICC has undergone several transformations and changes as it, confronted by various difficulties in the handling and prosecution of war criminals. This study examines the contexts and specificities of various kinds of changes and transformations it has undergone to make itself relevant.

Definitions, Rationale, And Scope Of The Study

Haas (1990) refers to the transformational change refers to the change in the basic structure of the international organisation itself—its strategy, culture, organization, physical structure, processes. Whereas adaptive change happens incrementally over time, transformational change is often sudden and dramatic. Adaptation depends upon new sources of knowledge to redefine problems. This process refers to the adjustment of work style or sturdiness by changing conditions of environment and surroundings without advance planning.

Research Methods

This study adopts a qualitative method. It is deductive in approach as a proposition on adaptation, and transformative changes that ICC has gone through over the years. Change is first used as a dependent variable to discern how the change has taken place, with the independent variables being endogenous and exogenous factors of change. A further distillation of these factors allows the study to enumerate them as sources of change. It adopts Haas 'three models of change as a theoretical lens to understand the phenomenon of change in ICC.

Theoretical Understanding Of Changes In International

Organization

Bennett (1995) is the view that change is a complicated process which implies an act of modification, transformation and so on in accordance with environmental demands. Change is a constantly defining characteristic of international relations that is brought about by the complexity of causes and problems. Change is not only a "major phenomenon of the modern world", but it is also happening at an accelerating rate.

Heywood (1997) stated that change results progress or decay, growth or decline which is brought about by either "evolution" or "revolution".

Haas (1990) explained that the stability and survival are brought by adaptive behaviour that provides opportunities for improvement in the life of organisms under changing environmental conditions. Furthermore, he explained that adaptation refers to the idea of behavioural changes in the international organisations by adding new activities or by dropping old ones, but he further stated that the internal functioning of the international organisations cannot be altered without depending upon the examination of theories, programs and values. He emphasized that the alteration means that ultimate purpose of the organization is not questioned in the process of adaptation, due to triumphs of "technical rationality". Therefore, adaptation concerns itself with incremental change by adding new ends or purposes without "worrying about their coherence with existing ends" and making any attempt at nesting logical purposes.

Haas(1990) explains that the adaptation through incremental growth “features the successive augmentation of an organization’s program without any change in the organization’s decision-making dynamics or mode of choosing”. Haas is of the view that ‘turbulence non –growth’ characterizes changes in organizational decision-making ends no longer cohere internal consensus on both ends and means disintegrates when the organization finds itself in a setting of enormous social complexity. It is the result of the different perception of actors, rapid change in scientific and technological knowledge, rapid change in global structure and the appreciation of the significance of social time.

Barnett and Finnemor (2006), in the case of international organizations, has a different approach from Haas in the terms of the new adoptive functions of the ICC. Barnett and Finnemor have focused on the changing circumstances and the internal as well as the external factors. Haas is of the view that changes in organizational functions are dependent on cohere internal consensus but Barnett and Finnemor believed that internal and the external functioning of the organizations or the stakeholders who are involved closely with the organisation influence the adaptive changes in an international organisations.

Origin Of Icc As An Organization

Megret(2018) stated that the conflicts that marked the 20th century, some of the most abominable crimes had been committed. Many of these international law violations remained unpunished.He further stated that the strong link between projects of international criminal justice and the idea of international peace was the very strong association between a hypothetical ICC and the international peace machinery which had not been achieved in the past.

Mauro, (2012) had view that ICC was designed to exercise its jurisdiction in respect of crimes committed by the state parties and State became a Party upon its entry to the Statute shall be forced into forceful binding of the Status and that point the countries shall be liable enough for their actions. He further stated that if the Member State is a party to the Statute of Rome (1998), it agrees to take charge of the crimes set out in the Statute. According to Maurothe national courts were unwilling and also no jurisdiction to act upon cases involving international genocide, war crimes etc; there was a dire need for an integrated third party or an International Justice System to make the individuals accountable for the abominable crimes.

Mauro (2012) was of the view that ICC was formed to enforce an International Justice System to prevent impunity of individuals who committed major crimes against humanity.

Hunt, (2004) was of the view that the adoption of the Statute Rome in 1998 is a milestone achievement. It promised a new dawn in the field of international criminal justice, envisaging a community of States working together in the pursuit of shared aspirations and intuitions.

Initial Roles And Functions Of Icc

Mauro, (2012) explains that the ICC is an independent body whose role is to prosecute persons for crimes within its remit without a special mandate from the United Nations.

Antonio Cassese(1991) explained that the roles which are played by the ICC, he said the first role is that. *The ICC enforces integrated mechanism for bringing about Individual Accountability for International Crimes.* He further states that the main role of ICC is to adjudicate upon individual accused of War crimes, Crimes against humanity and Genocides. For the past few decades nations have felt the need of a proper mechanism that enforce laws that will hold individuals accountable for serious International crimes. For example- in case of violations of the Geneva Convention, Genocide conventions, customary laws for war crimes etc; national courts were expected to resolve the matter.

B Schmitt(2018) is of the same view as Mauro, that the ICC is a permanent autonomous tribunal has much more power and has a substantial role in changing the world scenario as compared to the limited jurisdiction and mandate for former Yugoslavia and Rwanda ad hoc tribunals and similar tribunals established under United Nations auspices to deal with particular circumstances and issues.

Mauro, (2012) said that the third role of the ICC has been *to resolve the limitations of the Ad Hoc tribunals, in cases as evident from history* (like the issues of former Yugoslavia and Rwanda or even Nazi Germany) ad hoc tribunals used to be set up to solve international crimes and bring about conviction.

Mauro, (2012) fourthly he stated that *ICC recognizes the role of the Security Council* as special role to maintain peace and security. It's mentioned under the Rome Statute that the Security Council will be referring cases to ICC so that unnecessarily loose Ad Hoc tribunals are not created.

Donovan, (2012) explained that there was upcoming reason for ICC to evolve in their roles with the changing times and making sure that the changing roles are in sync with the need of the member states and the circumstances hence the need for the Tribunal to exercise its competence if the alleged offender is a national of a State Party or if the offence was committed in the territory of a State Party came into existence.

Icc's Challenges

Without professional and efficient working methods, without an Office of the Prosecutor which carries out its duties in an optimal manner, the ICC cannot function. Kasaija, (2006) discusses about the challenge the Prosecutor and his Office to build-up of an organization which is as efficacious as possible, and development of professional and efficient working methods, in particular with regard to investigations. He further discusses that the states parties and all forces who support the ICC cannot let down the Court in respect of arrests as it would hamper the functioning of the court.

Antonio, (2006) also discusses about the difficulties encountered of serving arrest warrants and transferring suspected criminals to The Hague.

(Kaul, 2007) likewise said that the ICC with regard to the decisive question of arrests and transfers to The Hague.

Adaptation Of Icc's Roles And Functions

Whiting, (2021) stated that the constant adaptation of the roles and functions of the ICC and the tribunal has always helped to curb the genocide and terrorism and any inhuman criminal activity. He highlights that the adaptation is all the more necessary as now the terrorists' attacks unlike warring groups in the internal conflicts are becoming more focused on civilians and less focused on military.

B Schmitt(2018), Vasiliev, (2019), and Vos(2020) stated that it is the most important aspect of ICC to learn from the mistakes. All the three thinkers are of the view that until unless ICC does not grow along with the stakeholders of the states or even the circumstances and situation around the world, the proper functioning of the ICC shall never be able to come up front and the vision and the mission of the ICC shall be lost in the due course.

Hunt, (2004) has beautifully laid down that the adaptation of the roles and functions of ICC which enable it to carry out its task smoothly and legitimately. The adaptation of the roles and functions of the ICC's have been directly related to the circumstances and situations which also the strained legacy some of its judges have said, done or not done, such as their failure to, at times, issue cogent and authoritative decisions. These missteps have tainted the ICC as a judicial institution, affecting both its credibility and the clarity of the applicable law. Hunt thinks that these lows have given a chance to the ICC to adapt changes in its roles and the functions and strength the loopholes. This paper purports to be an opportunity to diagnose these problems and to identify an analytical

framework to appropriately tackle them.

Hunt(2004) explains that how the adaptive changes of ICC have been taking place since and external factors are a significant part, to the adaptive changes in the internal roles and functions of ICC.

Whiting (2021)stated that with passage of time ICC through constant changes in the roles and functions considering the internal and factors of the events or the decisions made by the ICC keeping in mind the role of the stakeholders, ICC has become of a judicial institution fairer and more efficient where judges are in full accordance with the principle of legality.

Akande, (2020), had an opinion that there have been no adaptative changes in the ICC, the status of the roles and functions of the ICC remains the same. The National Courts are still reluctant to act on such cases owing to widespread systematic violence and most importantly due to the involvement of States themselves. Thus, to punish the agents of such governments and bring about not only collective but also individual criminal liability for such crimes, and ICC has not adapted to the changing times since it was established.

Sadat, (2018) also states that there have been no adaptive changes. A lot had been expected from ICC and the tribunal, ICC is looked upon for executing its roles and functions and adapting as the need arises, at least for the time being, bound to endure as an only partially successful institution, constrained by the diatribe among States Parties and States that oppose it. Be that as it may, the fact is that the ICC does exist, against all odds, and should therefore move forward. Yet, it seems to be navigating backwards in its roles and functions. To one's dismay, one of the causes lies in the conduct of those who should be leaders of the organisation (Sadat, 2018), Their behaviour portrays, at times, a lack of modesty and collegiality. One could argue that these missteps may be just a few bumps along an otherwise stable path of well-balanced jurisprudence, while the ICC is still moving from adolescence to adulthood (Sadat, 2018). This paper asserts, however, that they are indicative of a malaise within the ICC, which needs to be adequately reflected upon in order to contribute to the discussion on whether a change of course is warranted at the ICC.

Transformation Changes Of Icc's Roles And Functions

Delmas-Marty,(2013) is of the view that a transformative change has taken place in the role and functions of the ICC and how with changes times it has defined crimes which have been the subject of jurisdiction of the ICC. The ICC is mandated to only exercise its jurisdiction over the crimes when the state(s) where the atrocities were committed is/are unable or unwilling to prosecute perpetrators of the offences which is a regular occurrence.

Guilfoyle, (2018) has spoken with regards to the transformation in the roles and function with respect to the jurisdiction of the ICC in the investigation, trial and prosecution of crimes against humanity.

Sadat, (2018) of the view that the transformative change taken place in ICC is not sufficient to deal with the atrocious nature of terrorism leading to constantly threatens the lives and properties of members of the international community.

Although there has been a lot of work related to ICC as an organization and its different aspects, but there is no comprehensive study on ICC's that to what extent the change and adaptation of its roles and functions since its formation in 2012 has changed the ICC as an international organisation. This study is an attempt to fill up this gap.

Conclusion

The study showcases that the changes and adaptations in the ICC were caused by internal and external factors. And successful transformation and adaptation process has taken place within the structure of ICC as an international organisation in curbing the crimes.

Bibliography

(* indicates a primary source)

Akande, (2020), '*The ICC Pre-Trial Chamber Decision on the Situation in Afghanistan: A Few Thoughts on the Interests of Justice*' *EJIL Talk!* accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ejiltalk.org/the-icc-pre-trial-chamber-decision-on-the-situation-in-afghanistan-a-few-thoughts-on-the-interests-of-justice, Accessed on 23rd April 2021.

Al-Khudayri, Vos, Ch De (2019) '*Excellence, Not Politics, Should Choose the Judges at the ICC*' *Open Society Justice Initiative*, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.justiceinitiative.org/voices/excellence-not-politics-should-choose-the-judges-at-the-icc.

Antonio Cassese, "The Statute of the International Criminal Court: Some Preliminary Reflections," *European Journal of International Law*, Vol.10, No.1, 1999, pp.144-171

Bohlander (ed), (2007), *International Criminal Justice: A Critical Analysis of Institutions and Procedures*, Cameron, 325-390.

Cassese, (2014), 'The Statute of the International Criminal Court: Some Preliminary Reflections,' *Journal of international Criminal Justice* , 144, 163-164.

Charlotte Ku, *Global Governance and the Changing Face of International Law*, 2ACUNS REP. & PAPERS 5, 24 (2001)

Cox, Robert W. and Harold K. Jacobson (eds.) (1973), *The Anatomy of Influence: Decision Making in International Organization*, London: Yale University Press.

Cryer, Robinson, Vasiliev, (2019) *An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure*, 166-171.

Dan Donovan, (2012) "International Criminal Court: Successes and Failures", Accessed 7 April 2021, URL <https://intpolicydigest.org/2012/03/23/international-criminal-court-successes-and-failures/>.

Delmas-Marty, (2013), ‘Ambiguities and Lacunae: The International Criminal Court’, *Journal of international Criminal Justice*, 527–536.

Ellis, David C. (2010), “The Organizational Turn in International Organization Theory”, *Journal of International Organizations Studies*, 1 (1): 11-28.

Guilfoyle, (2018), ‘Reforming the International Criminal Court: Is it Time for the Assembly of State Parties to be the Adults in the Room?’ EJIL Talk! Accessed 23rd April 2021, URL www.ejiltalk.org/reforming-the-international-criminal-court-is-it-time-for-the-assembly-of-state-parties-to-be-the-adults-in-the-room/.

Guilfoyle, (2019) ‘Part III: This Is Not Fine: The International Court in Trouble’ EJIL Talk!, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ejiltalk.org/part-iii-this-is-not-fine-the-international-criminal-court-in-trouble.

Haas, Ernst B. (1964), *Beyond the Nation-State: Functionalism and International Organization*, Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Haas, Ernst B. (1990), *When Knowledge Is Power: Three Models of Change in International Organizations*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Haas, Peter M. and Ernst B. Haas (1995), “Learning to Learn: Improving International Governance”,

Hart, (2016), *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: A Commentary*, 935.

Heller, (2019), ‘Judge Ozaki Must Resign – Or be Removed’ *OpinioJuris*, Accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.opiniojuris.org/2019/03/29/judge-ozaki-must-resign-or-be-removed.

Hunt, (2004), ‘The International Criminal Court: High Hopes, “Creative Ambiguity” and an Unfortunate Mistrust in International Judge’, *Journal of international Criminal Justice*, 56, 58-59.

Hussein, Prince ZR Al, (2019), ‘The International Criminal Court Needs Fixing’ *New Atlantic*, accessed 21st April 2021, URL www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/new-atlanticist/the-international-criminal-court-needs-fixing.

Jacobson, Harold K. (1979), *Networks of Interdependence: International Organizations and Global Political System*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Jennings, (1998), 'The Collegiate Responsibility and Authority of the International Court of Justice', Kluwer, 343, 345.

Jenkins, J. Craig (1977), "Radical Transformation of Organizational Goals", *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 22(4): 568- 586.

Kapur, Devesh (2002), "Processes of Change in International Organizations", in Deepak Nayyar (ed.) *Governing Globalization: Issues and Institutions*, 334-355, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Karns, Margaret P. and Mingst, Karen A. (2004), *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*, London: Lynne Rienner Publishers. *Global Governance*, 1 (3): 255-284.

N. Shaw, Malcolm, 2008, *International law*, US, Cambridge University press, 652-658.

Politi, Mauro, (2012), *The ICC and the Crime of Aggression*, *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, pp. 285- 286.

Prasad, Satyendra Prasad (2008), Change and Adaptation in International Organisations : A Study of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, M.phil Thesis, Place: University Jawaharlal Nehru university.

R Mackenzie, 'The Selection of International Judges' *The Oxford Handbook of International Adjudication* (OUP 2014) 737-756.

Reisman, Nadadur, (2012), *Book Review: Selecting International Judges: Principle, Process, and Politics*, *AJIL*, 704-708, 705.

Robinson, (2015), *Inescapable Dyads: Why the ICC Cannot Win*, *Leiden J Intl L*, 323.

RSICC, 1998, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, accessed 21st April 2021, URL <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3a84.html>.

Sadat, (2018) *'Fiddling While Rome Burns? The Appeals Chamber's Curious Decision in Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo'* *EJIL Talk!* !, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ejiltalk.org/fiddling-while-rome-burns-the-appeals-chambers-curious-decision-in-prosecutor-v-jean-pierre-bemba-gombo.

Simmons, 2019, *In the Hague's Lofty Judicial Halls, Judge Wrangle over Pay* *New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/2019/01/20/world/europe/hague-judges-pay.html.

Varaki, (2019), *'Afghanistan and the 'Interests of Justice'; An Unwise Exercise?'* *EJIL Talk!*, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ejiltalk.org/afghanistan-and-the-interests-of-justice-an-unwise-exercise.

Vasiliev, (2019), *'Not Just Another 'Crisis': Could the Blocking of the Afghanistan Investigation Spell the End of the ICC? (Part II)'* *EJIL Talk!* accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ejiltalk.org/not-just-another-crisis-could-the-blocking-of-the-afghanistan-investigation-spell-the-end-of-the-icc-part-ii Accessed on 23rd April 2021.

Vos, (2020), *'No ICC Investigation in Afghanistan: A Bad Decision with Big Implications'* *International Justice Monitor*, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ijmonitor.org/2019/04/no-icc-investigation-in-afghanistan-a-bad-decision-with-big-implications.

Wakabi, (2019), *'No Reason to Disqualify Judge Ozaki, Says ICC Prosecutor'* *International Justice Monitor*, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.ijmonitor.org/2019/05/no-reason-to-disqualify-judge-ozaki-says-icc-prosecutor.

Whiting, (2021) *'The ICC's Afghanistan Decision: Bending to U.S. or Focusing Court on Successful Investigations?'* *Just Security*, accessed on 23rd April 2021, URL www.justsecurity.org/63613/the-iccs-afghanistan-decision-bending-to-u-s-or-focusing-court-on-successful-investigations.