

## RESOLUTIONS, DECLARATIONS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

### 1. **ICTR Best Practices Manual for the Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Violence Crimes in Post-Conflict Regions (January 30, 2014)**

<http://www.unictr.org/portals/0/English/Legal/Prosecutor/ProsecutionofSexualViolence.pdf>

On January 30, 2014, the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda released a manual entitled *Prosecution of Sexual Violence: Best Practices Manual for the Investigation and Prosecution of Sexual Violence Crimes in Post-Conflict Regions*. The manual captures lessons learned during the OTP's nearly twenty-year experience in prosecuting sexual violence crimes perpetrated during the 1994 Rwandan Genocide. The manual is divided into the three principal stages of the judicial process: investigation, pre-trial and trial, and appeal and post-appeal. It is intended to be "a resource to help achieve the international community's goal of ending impunity for those who use rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence as a means of committing genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes."

### 2. **United Nations OHCHR Report of Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/CoIDPRK/Pages/ReportoftheCommissionofInquiryDPRK.aspx>

On February 17, 2014, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights released a report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a report of the commission of inquiry's detailed findings. The report finds that "systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations have been and are being committed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, its institutions and officials" and that "the gravity, scale and nature of these violations reveal a State that does not have any parallel in the contemporary world."

## JUDICIAL AND SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS

### 1. **Case of Jean-Claude Duvalier (Court of Appeals of Port-au-Prince February 20, 2014)**

<http://cja.org/downloads/Duvalier%20Decision%20of%20the%20Court%20of%20Appeals%20of%20Port-au-Prince.pdf> (unofficial English translation)

On February 20, 2014, the Court of Appeals of Port-au-Prince ruled that former dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier could be charged with crimes against humanity, reversing a 2012 lower court decision that Duvalier could not be charged because the statute of limitations on such crimes had run out. The Court of Appeals also stated that "there are serious indicia relating to the indirect participation and the criminal responsibility of the accused, Jean-Claude Duvalier, for failing to take all necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the commission of crimes and punish the perpetrators." The case has been brought by alleged victims of forced disappearances and torture during Duvalier's rule. Duvalier fled into exile in 1986 and denies any responsibility for abuses during his fifteen-year rule.

### 2. **Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga (ICC March 7, 2014)**

[http://www.icc-cpi.int/en\\_menus/icc/press%20and%20media/press%20releases/Documents/986/14\\_0259\\_ENE\\_summary\\_judgment.pdf](http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/press%20and%20media/press%20releases/Documents/986/14_0259_ENE_summary_judgment.pdf) (English language summary)

On March 7, 2014, a majority of Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Court found Germain Katanga guilty as an accessory to one crime against humanity (murder) and four war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property, and pillaging). The crimes were committed on February 24, 2003 during the attack on Bogoro in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In her dissent, Judge Van den Wyngaert reasoned that the Trial Chamber's recharacterization of Katanga's mode of liability violated the rights of the Accused and that Katanga's guilt had not been established beyond a reasonable doubt.