

PACE, SICUREZZA E GIUSTIZIA PENALE INTERNAZIONALE – HIGH LEVEL MEETING OF EXPERTS

Saturday, 17 September 2022

M. Cherif Bassiouni Centre,

The Siracusa International Institute (Siracusa, Italy)

Questo report è stato realizzato con il contributo del Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale ai sensi dell'art. 23 bis del D.P.R. 18/1967.

Le posizioni contenute nel presente report sono espressione esclusivamente degli autori e non rappresentano necessariamente le posizioni del Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale.

Table of Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	3
<i>Background</i>	4
<i>Overview of Sessions</i>	7
Panel 1: Peace as a prerequisite for justice or its ultimate objective?	7
Panel 2: Accountability for human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes in the Mediterranean and beyond	9
<i>Conclusions</i>	12
<i>Annexes</i>	16
Program of the Conference	16
List of participants	16

Introduction

The Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights (Siracusa International Institute) celebrated its 50th Anniversary on 17 September 2022, at a crucial moment for international criminal justice, regional security, and the protection and promotion of human rights worldwide. In the context of mounting challenges for international relations, geopolitical shifts, and still evolving power dynamics – both in Europe and farther afield – the important role of European Member States and institutions in sustaining and strengthening respect for the core values of the international community, warrants closer attention and discussion. Additionally, the important role of international courts, tribunals and accountability mechanisms in upholding international values and delivering victim and survivor-centred justice is worthy of reflection and broader support from all quarters of society. It is also a moment when impunity for the most serious international crimes of concern to the international community has been put under the spotlight, in Ukraine and elsewhere.

At the forefront of the development of international criminal law, and human rights accountability, since 1972, the Siracusa International Institute and its friends and partners took the opportunity of the 50th Anniversary to recommit to the organization's core mission since its founding, with renewed vigour. As discussed throughout the Institute's Anniversary celebration, impunity for core international crimes – namely, aggression, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide – has become an ever-more pressing issue both within Europe and across the greater Mediterranean region.

As part of this celebration day, the Siracusa International Institute also organized, with the generous support of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an international conference that addressed the timely theme: Peace, Security and Justice in Europe and the Mediterranean: How can Europe reinforce the global fight against impunity? The conference was held at the M. Cherif Bassiouni

Centre at the Siracusa International Institute's headquarters in Siracusa, Italy. This Centre had been inaugurated by the President of the Italian Republic in 2018.

Background

In the last five decades, the Siracusa International Institute has been at the forefront of the development of European criminal law, international criminal law, international cooperation in criminal matters, the protection of human rights, and the provision of technical assistance, training and capacity-building including in support of criminal justice systems and the rule of law across the Mediterranean region. On its 50th Anniversary, the Institute convened a truly multinational forum of experts, leading scholars, and practitioners of international criminal justice to assess new and emerging threats to international peace and security, but also to identify some of key priorities for its future work across the three pillars of technical assistance, training and education, and research, in Europe. The 50th Anniversary Conference featured two panel discussions, each gathering a diverse and multidisciplinary group of esteemed speakers who brought a wide range of perspectives to the topics under discussion:

1. The first expert panel addressed one of the most longstanding challenges for countries, and victim-survivors, in the context of conflicts and their aftermath [**Peace as a prerequisite for justice or its ultimate objective?**]. In this panel, the expert participants examined the relationship between justice and peace in a range of topical regional contexts: the ongoing armed conflict in Ukraine, as well as ongoing conflict and peace-related processes across the greater Mediterranean region, including North African states.
2. The second panel complemented the first, focusing on transnational organized crime and related phenomena that present immense and persistent challenges for states of the Mediterranean and regional peace and security [**Accountability for human trafficking,**

sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes in the Mediterranean and beyond]. In particular, the panelists spoke to challenges relating to human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes in the Mediterranean and beyond, with relevant speakers offering their insights.

The panelists reflected on a diversity of overarching issues that not only concern international lawyers and enforcement practitioners, but also policymakers. Among the issues discussed were the following:

- The critical role of criminal justice, the rule of law, and human rights enforcement, in the international context. The emergence of international criminal law can be attributed to the profound dismay, horror, desperation, and profound suffering that arose during the First and Second World Wars. In the face of unimaginable atrocities, key members of the international community rallied to define the core values that underlie international relations, to establish the first prototype mechanisms that were capable of reckoning with the past, and to deliver some measure of justice for victims and survivors.
- In the wake of such atrocities, these important measures and steps contributed to making the notion of international justice more concrete and substantive, but they also served to highlight that such atrocities and related international crimes are committed by men, not abstract entities. For this reason, perpetrators and especially those that bear the greatest criminal responsibility under international law, deserve to be held accountable in courts of law. While there is strong support for international justice and human rights protection, even these formative steps and measures were not immune from a wide range of political interests and factors. Among others highlighted by the panelists:

- the fragmenting and degradation of the international rules-based order, the decline of multilateralism, and growing concerns about the representativeness and effectiveness of multilateral organisations.
- Moreover, the panelists stressed the essential role of the European Union, European institutions, and European Member States.
- Relatedly, many panelists highlighted that Europe can only grow stronger, safer and more just through deepened relations and cooperation with the Global South

The International Conference on "Peace, Security and Justice in Europe and the Mediterranean: How can Europe reinforce the global fight against impunity" convened at a critical juncture in the global landscape. Europe and the Mediterranean region face numerous challenges related to peace, security, and justice, which require concerted efforts and collaboration to overcome. Impunity, the ability of individuals and groups to escape accountability for their crimes, poses a significant threat to these fundamental values and undermines the rule of law.

The conference provided a platform for experts, policymakers, and practitioners to engage in meaningful dialogue and explore innovative strategies to address the complex issues surrounding impunity. By focusing on Europe's role in reinforcing the global fight against impunity, the conference aimed to highlight the unique position of Europe and the Mediterranean region in combating transnational organized crime, terrorism, corruption, and human rights abuses.

The discussions acknowledged the interconnectedness of peace, security, and justice, emphasizing that sustainable peace can only be achieved when accountability for crimes is ensured, perpetrators are brought to justice, and victims receive reparations and support. The Mediterranean region, situated at the crossroads of Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, faces particular challenges due to its geographical location, diverse cultures, and historical complexities. Therefore, the conference sought to identify region-specific strategies while recognizing the need for broader global cooperation.

The conference participants brought together a wealth of expertise from diverse backgrounds, including international law, diplomacy, academia, civil society, and law enforcement. Their collective knowledge and experience contributed to a comprehensive exploration of the multifaceted nature of impunity and the potential avenues for strengthening Europe's contribution to the global fight against it.

Overview of Sessions

Panel 1: Peace as a prerequisite for justice or its ultimate objective?

In the ever-evolving landscape of international criminal justice and the fight against transnational organized crime, the pursuit of peace occupies a pivotal role. It is crucial to examine the relationship between peace and justice. Does peace serve as a prerequisite for achieving justice, or is it the ultimate objective itself?

In the frenzy of documentation and investigative initiatives aiming to ensure accountability for human rights atrocities and ongoing armed conflicts, including in connection to the Mediterranean region, where does peace fit into the equation? The discussion was moderated by Professor William Schabas, Professor of International Law at Middlesex University, United Kingdom, and President of the Institute for International Criminal Investigations based in The Hague. Seven renowned panelists included:

- Ambassador Yevheniia Filipenko, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations Office in Geneva;
- Ambassador Stephen J. Rapp, former Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice of the US Department of State;
- Professor Jan Wouters, Full Professor of International Law and International Organisations at KU Leuven; and
- Dr. Viviane Dittrich, Deputy Director of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy.

Three questions were presented to the panelists, who also provided broader and historical context to the underlying tension – in many situations – between justice, peace, and dealing with conflict and related atrocities:

1. More than three years have passed since amendments to the Rome Statute on the crime of aggression were adopted with the aim of completing unfinished work when the legal basis of the International Criminal Court was adopted in 1998. Rules in the Rome Statute are different from those of the other core crimes when it comes to the crime of aggression. The aggression amendments have only been ratified by 43 of the 123 States Parties. Moreover, the pace of

ratification has slowed in recent years, and now averages about one or two per year. Many of the 43 countries are members of the European Union, but several EU members have yet to ratify the aggression amendments. Only a handful of states in Asia, Africa and the Western hemisphere have ratified the amendments. What are the future perspectives for what was called in Nuremberg the “supreme international crime”?

2. In March 2022, the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva adopted a resolution condemning the Russian Federation’s aggression against Ukraine. Where do issues of war and peace fit within the framework of human rights? Is there a human right to peace?
3. The well-known slogan ‘no peace without justice’ can be traced to Martin Luther King Junior. The original formulation also included ‘There can be no justice without peace’. Is it also correct to say that there can be no justice without peace? Can we make compromises with respect to both objectives, risking conflict in order to deliver justice but also diluting justice in order to achieve peace?”

Participants engaged in a thought-provoking discussion on the complexities of addressing accountability for human rights violations and armed conflicts, with a particular focus on the Mediterranean region. They recognized that the pursuit of justice, including documentation and investigative initiatives, is crucial for ensuring accountability and preventing future atrocities. However, they also acknowledged that achieving sustainable peace is equally vital, as it provides the necessary conditions for justice to be effectively realized.

The session highlighted the delicate balance between peace and justice, emphasizing that without addressing the root causes of conflicts, establishing reconciliation processes, and promoting social cohesion, the prospects for lasting peace and justice are significantly diminished. Participants stressed the need for comprehensive approaches that integrate peacebuilding efforts and justice mechanisms, recognizing that both are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

The session aimed to capture the key insights, recommendations, and outcomes of the conference, providing a valuable resource for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in international criminal justice and transnational crime. By analyzing the challenges faced, the legal frameworks required, the importance of international cooperation, and the opportunities presented by technology and innovation, this report offers a roadmap for action and serves as a call to action to reinforce the global fight against impunity.

Ultimately, Europe's commitment to peace, security, and justice is indispensable, not just for its own region, but for the entire global community. The conference served as a powerful catalyst, igniting a call for transformative progress, compelling European nations and their allies to join forces in pursuit of a safer and more equitable world. A world where impunity finds no place and accountability forms the bedrock of a peaceful and secure future.

Panel 2: Accountability for human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes in the Mediterranean and beyond

What are the prospects for peace and justice for Libyans as well as victims and survivors of human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence and other serious crimes perpetrated by far-reaching criminal networks across the Mediterranean? How might a future EU centre against impunity assist in addressing related accountability gaps?

Distinguished panelists, moderated by Mr. Filippo Musca, Director General of the Siracusa International Institute, included:

- Judge Fausto Pocar, Honorary President of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law;
- Dr. Lara Scarpitta, OSCE Senior Adviser on Gender Issues;
- Judge Bernard Leroy, Member of the International Narcotics Control Board;
- Dr. Claudio Pala, Head of Criminal Justice Unit at the European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM);
- Dr. Jean-Philippe Rivaud, Deputy General Prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office in Paris; and
- Dr. Cristiana Macchiusi, Prosecutor Adviser of EUBAM Libya.

This panel shifted from the core of international criminal justice to its still-connected periphery. It addressed impunity for transnational crimes, namely transnational organized crime and its many and varied manifestations including environmental crimes, human trafficking, as well as the scourge of sexual and gender-based violence.

The panel provided the opportunity to delve into the adequacy of existing responses – legal, policy and enforcement responses – to human rights abuses and crimes against migrants and protection seekers, especially in the Mediterranean region, and the shortcomings and obstacles to delivering justice for such crimes, whether at the national, regional or international levels. This issue, and the underlying, intersecting vulnerabilities of migrants and refugees as they undertake dangerous

journeys in search of safety, arise not only in the context of irregular migration; migrants remain at heightened risk after they have arrived to Europe.

Moreover, as was discussed in the first panel, justice represents just one facet within a region characterized by armed conflicts and political instability, as exemplified in the Mediterranean. Efforts are being made to support institutional and legislative development, capacity-building and training, including in the Balkans and North Africa, and to facilitate international cooperation with European counterparts among others. These expansive and profound processes necessitate significant time, resources, and expertise, but perhaps most importantly, they require sustained long-term political determination. This is especially the case when it comes to the fields of rule of law assistance, crime prevention, and criminal justice.

The panelists reflected on and discussed three key areas related to transnational crimes, including a range of issues at the intersection of international and transnational criminal justice, namely:

- Modern slavery. A new term for an old phenomenon? With this re-framing, have we advanced to the point that human trafficking, and often-related sexual violence, are taken seriously enough by criminal justice and law enforcement officials, including in Europe? Overall, the participants reflected that these issues are now top-order priorities for many European countries but that more needs to be done, including at the level of cooperation between states and with civil society organizations.
- The EU's strengthening response to environmental crime, including crimes against the environment perpetrated by organized criminal groups. The panelists highlighted a noteworthy shift in the perception of environmental crime, which was historically regarded as a relatively minor concern until recent times. They also emphasized the significant political dimensions associated with this field. At the same time, there is a growing demand for the inclusion of a "new crime" targeting environmental offenses within the framework of international criminal law. However, the specific name and defining elements of this crime remain subjects of ongoing debate and disagreement. The panelists also reflected on whether political and criminal justice leaders have woken up to the need to take better care of the natural environment, and how effectively criminal law can contribute to tackling this pressing concern and other existential threats, particularly from the perspective of climate change.

- Ongoing conflict, political deadlock and stalled peace negotiations in the Libyan context. For many decades, Libya has been recognised as a country of great strategic importance not only for North Africa and the African continent, but also to Europe. In part, this has been due to the role played by organized and armed groups in Libya and other North African states, including in relation to large-scale human trafficking and the trafficking of other strategic assets in recent years.

Discussions focused on the pressing issue of accountability for various crimes, including human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes, within the Mediterranean region and beyond. The discussion revolved around the prospects for achieving peace and justice for affected populations, with a specific emphasis on Libyans and victims of these heinous crimes.

They underscored the urgent need to address accountability gaps and provide justice for victims and survivors. The session examined the challenges in prosecuting these crimes and the importance of collaboration among European nations, regional organizations, and international partners to strengthen accountability mechanisms.

The potential establishment of a future EU centre against impunity was discussed as a potential solution to address the accountability gaps. Participants explored how such a centre could facilitate information-sharing, coordination, and capacity-building efforts among member states, fostering collaboration and enhancing the effectiveness of investigative and prosecutorial processes. The centre was seen as a crucial step towards strengthening the response to transnational crimes and promoting justice for victims in the Mediterranean region.

One key challenge in achieving accountability for these crimes is the transnational nature of the criminal networks involved. They operate across borders, exploiting the vulnerabilities of migrants and refugees who seek passage through the Mediterranean. The victims and survivors of these crimes often face daunting obstacles in accessing justice and redress, compounding their suffering and perpetuating a culture of impunity.

In this context, it is crucial to consider the prospects for peace and justice for Libyans, as well as the victims and survivors of these heinous crimes. Can sustainable peace be achieved without addressing the root causes and providing accountability for the crimes committed by these far-reaching criminal networks? What role can international mechanisms and regional cooperation play in ensuring justice for the victims and survivors?

Discussion also delved into the challenges and opportunities associated with holding perpetrators accountable, examining the role of international mechanisms, regional initiatives, and the potential impact of a future EU centre against impunity. Through this analysis, we aim to provide insights and recommendations that can inform policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in international criminal justice, human rights, and efforts to combat transnational organized crime in the Mediterranean region. By addressing accountability gaps, we can work towards a future that upholds the principles of justice, protects the rights of victims, and contributes to lasting peace in the Mediterranean and beyond.

Furthermore, this report will shed light on the specific crimes of human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes that plague the Mediterranean region. Human trafficking remains a pervasive issue, with countless individuals being trafficked across borders for forced labor, sexual exploitation, or other forms of modern slavery. Sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, sexual assault, and gender-based discrimination, not only inflicts severe physical and psychological harm on victims but also perpetuates gender inequality and hinders social progress.

Additionally, the degradation of the environment through illegal fishing, pollution, and illicit trade in natural resources poses significant threats to both ecological systems and the livelihoods of local communities.

Overall, across the two panels, the panelists put their support behind the Siracusa International Institute ramping up its efforts in these and related fields, from the perspective of technical assistance, training and capacity-building, as well as research – especially from the perspective of new and emerging threats from organized criminal groups. In this spirit, the Institute’s President and Director General – among other friends and partners, expressed their willingness to join forces and strengthen their collaboration against the most serious threats to society, international security, and the values that underpin European solidarity.

Conclusions

The discussions overall highlighted a number of general recommendations:

Strengthening International Cooperation.

The need for enhanced cooperation among European countries and international organizations in combating impunity was emphasized. This includes sharing information, intelligence, and best practices, as well as coordinating efforts to investigate and prosecute international crimes.

Support for International Criminal Tribunals.

It should be recognized the importance of supporting international criminal tribunals, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC), in their efforts to hold perpetrators accountable. State parties should reaffirm their commitment to the Rome Statute and provide necessary resources to ensure the effective functioning of these institutions.

Promotion of Universal Jurisdiction.

Countries should strengthen their domestic legal frameworks to enable the exercise of universal jurisdiction over international crimes. This would allow them to prosecute individuals responsible for grave crimes, regardless of their nationality or where the crimes were committed.

Capacity Building and Training.

Countries in the Euro-Mediterranean region should play a significant role by providing technical assistance, training opportunities, and expertise to countries in the region, thereby empowering them to effectively investigate and prosecute international crimes.

Protection and Support for Victims

The importance of victim-centered approaches in the fight against impunity. Countries in the region should strive to provide comprehensive support to victims of international crimes, including access to justice, reparations, and psychosocial assistance.

Addressing Impunity at National Level

The need to address impunity for international crimes within their own jurisdictions, ensuring that legal frameworks are robust enough to investigate and prosecute such crimes committed on their territory, regardless of the nationality of the perpetrators or victims.

Promoting Transitional Justice Mechanisms

The importance of transitional justice mechanisms, such as truth commissions and reparations programs, in post-conflict societies. Countries should share their experiences and expertise in

implementing these mechanisms to assist countries in the Euro-Mediterranean region in their transitional justice processes.

Engaging Civil Society

The vital role of civil society organizations in promoting accountability and advocating for justice. Countries should support and collaborate with civil society organizations working in the field of international criminal justice to ensure their meaningful participation in shaping policies and initiatives.

Addressing Emerging Challenges

Acknowledging the evolving nature of international crimes and the challenges posed by emerging issues, such as cybercrimes, environmental crime and terrorism. Countries should adapt their legal frameworks and investigative techniques to effectively address these challenges and prevent impunity.

Long-Term Commitment

The need for sustained commitment and political will to reinforce the global fight against impunity. European countries should continue to prioritize the fight against international crimes and invest in the necessary resources and institutional frameworks to ensure that justice is served and impunity is eradicated.

Overall, the Siracusa Institute's 50th Anniversary conference provided an invaluable opportunity to reflect not only on the Institute's contributions to international criminal justice, the fight against transnational organised crime, and related fields of international law and policy. It was also a timely occasion to identify the Institute's future priorities in addressing some of the most pressing threats to regional peace and stability, and threats to criminal justice systems and the rule of law, especially in conflict situations and other zones of instability, organized crime, and corruption. The Siracusa International Institute is enthusiastic about building on the constructive, grounded discussions at its Anniversary celebration, and further strengthening its strategic relationship with like-minded partners including in relation to the potential priority areas for future work and cooperation.

Building on five decades of experience, and attentive to mounting pressures on global systems of norms, law, and cooperation, the Siracusa International Institute's vision is the effective

implementation of international law and human rights standards in confronting atrocity crimes and transnational threats to security, especially transnational organized crime. Consistent with its longstanding commitments, the Institute's technical assistance, research and analysis, training, and strategic dialogue will continue to prioritise fragile, conflict-affected and transitional settings in the Mediterranean and contiguous regions. Its objectives are three-fold, namely to consolidate its reputation as:

- an Italian centre of excellence in the fight against organized crime;
- a regional hub for countering impunity for large-scale, systemic violations of human rights in the greater Mediterranean; and
- a trusted provider of training and independent analysis in the fields of international law and human rights for governments, criminal justice and law enforcement authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, regional governance bodies, and other international actors in North Africa, the Middle East, and the Balkans

Annexes

Program of the Conference

List of participants

The Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

**** 50TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE ****

Peace, Security and Justice in Europe and the Mediterranean:

How can Europe reinforce the global fight against impunity?

Saturday, 17 September 2022

M. Cherif Bassiouni Centre, The Siracusa International Institute (Siracusa, Italy)

AGENDA

CONFERENCE AGENDA

15.00 – 15.15 Welcome and opening remarks

Mr. Jean-François THONY, President, Siracusa Institute; Honorary Prosecutor General, France

Professor John VERVAELE, Professor of Economic and European Criminal Law, Willem Pompe Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Utrecht University; Board of Directors member, Siracusa Institute; and President, International Association of Penal Law

Professor Philippe GRECIANO, President, Franco-German University

15.15 – 15.45 Keynote Speech

Judge Rosario AITALA, Judge, International Criminal Court

15.45– 16.45 Panel discussion: Peace as a prerequisite for justice or its ultimate objective?

In the frenzy of documentation and investigative initiatives aiming to ensure accountability for human rights atrocities and ongoing armed conflicts, including in connection to the Mediterranean region, where does peace fit into the equation?

Distinguished panelists:

Dr. Viviane DITTRICH, Deputy Director, International Nuremberg Principles Academy, Germany

Ambassador Yevheniia FILIPENKO, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Switzerland

Ambassador Stephen J. RAPP, former Ambassador-at-Large, Office of Global Criminal Justice, US Department of State; and Advisory Board member, Siracusa Institute

Professor Jan WOUTERS, Full Professor of International Law and International Organisations, KU Leuven, Belgium

Moderated by: Professor William SCHABAS, Professor of International Law, Middlesex University, UK; Board of Directors member, Siracusa Institute; and President and Chair of the Board of Directors, Institute for International Criminal Investigations

16.45 – 17.15 *Coffee break*

17.15 – 18.15 **Panel discussion: Accountability for human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, and environmental crimes in the Mediterranean and beyond**

What are the prospects for peace and justice for Libyans as well as victims and survivors of human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence and other serious crimes perpetrated by far-reaching criminal networks across the Mediterranean? How might a future EU centre against impunity assist in addressing related accountability gaps?

Distinguished panelists:

Judge Fausto POCAR, Honorary President, International Institute of Humanitarian Law, Italy

Judge Bernard LEROY, Member, International Narcotics Control Board; Honorary Deputy Prosecutor General, Court of Appeal of Versailles, France; former Director, International Institute of Research against Counterfeit Medicines; and Advisory Board member, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Claudio PALA, Head of Criminal Justice Unit, European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya)

Dr. Jean-Philippe RIVAUD, Deputy General Prosecutor, Prosecutor General's Office, Paris, France

Dr. Lara SCARPITTA, OSCE Senior Adviser on Gender Issues

Dr. Cristiana MACCHIUSI, Prosecutor Adviser, EUBAM Libya

Moderated by: Mr. Filippo MUSCA, Director General, Siracusa Institute

18.15 – 18.30 **Closing remarks on the Siracusa Institute's future priorities for international justice**

Mr. Jean-François THONY, President, Siracusa Institute

The Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

**** 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION ****

Saturday, 17 September 2022

M. Cherif Bassiouni Centre – Via Logoteta 27 - Siracusa

LIST OF SPEAKERS & PARTICIPANTS

SPEAKERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Judge Rosario Aitala

Judge, International Criminal Court

Dr. Viviane Dittrich

Deputy Director, International Nuremberg Principles Academy, Germany

Ambassador Yevheniia Filipenko

Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland

Prof. Philippe Greciano

President, Franco-German University

Judge Bernard Leroy

Member, International Narcotics Control Board;
Honorary Deputy Prosecutor General, Court of Appeal of Versailles, France;
Former Director, International of Research against Counterfeit Medicines;
Member of the Advisory Board, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Cristiana Macchiusi

Prosecution Adviser, European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya

Dr. Claudio Pala

Head of Criminal Justice Unit, European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya

Judge Fausto Pocar

Honorary President, International Institute of Humanitarian Law, Italy

Ambassador Stephen J. Rapp + 1

Former Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice, US Department of State;
Member of the Advisory Board, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Jean-Philippe Rivaud

Deputy General Prosecutor, Prosecutor General's Office, Paris, France

Dr. Lara Scarpitta

Senior Adviser on Gender Issues, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Prof. William Schabas

Professor of International Law, Middlesex University, UK;
Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute

Prof. Jan Wouters

Professor of International Law and International Organizations, KU Leuven, Belgium

Mr. Jean-François Thony

President, Siracusa Institute;
Honorary Prosecutor General, France;
Executive Vice President, AIDP

Prof. John Vervaele

Professor of Economics and European Criminal Law, Willem Pompe Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Utrecht University, Belgium;
President, International Association of Penal Law (AIDP);
Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Dott. Gabriele Barecchia

Comandante Provinciale, Arma dei Carabinieri di Siracusa

Dott. Antonio Capodicasa

Dirigente della Sezione Polizia Stradale di Siracusa

Contrammiraglio Andrea Cottini

Comandante, Comando Marittimo Sicilia

Ten. Col. Luigi Di Paola

Comandante Distaccamento Aeronautico di Siracusa

Dr. Corrado Figura

Sindaco di Noto

Dott.ssa Sabrina Gambino

Procuratore Capo della Repubblica, Tribunale di Siracusa

Rev. Sac. Giuseppe Gurciullo

Vicario Giudiziale, Arcidiocesi di Siracusa

Ten. Col. Emiliano Jacoboni

Comandante del Nucleo di Polizia Economico-Finanziaria,
Guardia di Finanza di Siracusa, Italy

Com. Enzo Miccoli

Comandante, Polizia Municipale di Siracusa

Dott. Filippo Pennisi

Presidente Corte d'Appello di Catania

Dott. Benedetto Sanna

Questore di Siracusa

H.E. Giuseppa Scaduto

Prefetto di Siracusa

Dr. Dario Tota

Assessore Città di Siracusa

JUDGES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Judge Piotr Hofmański

Judge Reine Alapini-Gansou

Judge Tomoko Akane

Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa

Judge Chang-ho Chung

Judge Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza
First Vice-President

Judge Péter Kovács

Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua
Second Vice-President

Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut

Judge Kimberly Prost

Judge Bertram Schmitt

Judge Gocha Lordkipanidze

Judge María del Socorro Flores Liera

Judge Sergio Gerardo Ugalde Godínez

Judge Miatta Maria Samba

Judge Althea Violet Alexis-Windsor

PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Yaser Al-Aoshan

President of Office Management, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Abdulmajeed bin Abdullah Al-Banyan

President, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Eng. Ali Al-Saif

Vice-President for Training, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Gaetano Ambrogio

Auditor, Siracusa Institute

Avv. Antonella Bona

Member of the National Council, Italian Association of Young Lawyers;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Ms. Amelie Becquart

Magistrate; International Criminal Justice Officer, Director of Legal Affairs,
Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France

Dr. Michele Consiglio

Magistrate, Court of Appeal of Catania, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Avv. Raffaele De Vita

Counselor, Bar Association of Siracusa, Italy

Dr. David Donat-Cattin

Secretary General, Parliamentarians for Global Action

Prof. Dr. Eva Martha Eckkrammer

Vice President, Franco-German University

Judge Helmut Epp

Former Judge, Vienna, Austria;
Honorary Vice President, AIDP;
Honorary Vice President, Siracusa Institute

Pres. Vitaliano Esposito

Former Attorney General, Supreme Court of Cassation, Italy;
Honorary Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute

Prof. Loredana Faraci

Theatre historian and journalist, Siracusa, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Hatem Fouad Aly

Representative for the GCC Region, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Prof. Giovanni Grasso

Professor of Criminal Law, University of Catania, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Ms. Gabija Grigaitė-Daugirdė

Vice Minister of Justice, Lithuania

Dr. Concetta Grillo

Magistrate, High Judicial Council, Italy

Avv. Elisabetta Guidi

Lawyer, Siracusa, Italy

Counsellor Adly Hussein

Counsellor, Egypt

Mr. Mamuka Jgenti

Key Expert on Justice and Civil Society Organizations, European Union AML/CFT Global Facility

Mr. Yusuf Khan

Human Rights Officer; Team Leader, Administration of Justice, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)

Ms. Emmanuelle Laudic-Baron

Prosecutor; Project Manager, International Department, Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature, France

Prof. Alessio Lo Giudice

Professor of Philosophy of Law, University of Messina, Italy

Mr. Juan Carlos Manriquez

Lawyer, Manriquez, Benavides & Cia. Abogados, Chile

Mr. Juro Martinović

State Secretary, Croatia

Prof. Anna Maria Maugeri

Professor of Criminal Law, University of Catania, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Ms. Cristina Mauro

Magistrate; Deputy Head of the Statute and Deontology Office,
Directorate of Judicial Services, Ministry of Justice, Paris, France;
Treasurer, AIDP;
Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Francesco Mazzacuva

Researcher in Criminal Law, University of Parma, Italy;
President of the Young Penalists Committee, AIDP

Prof. Vincenzo Militello

Professor of Criminal Law, University of Palermo, Italy;
President of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Mr. Taro Morinaga

Director, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI)

Dr. Antonio Mura

Attorney General, Court of Appeal of Rome, Italy

Prof. Giuseppe Nesi

Professor of International Law, University of Trento, Italy;
Member of the UN International Law Commission (2023-27)

Dr. Alfredo Nunzi

Head, Department of Institutional and Legal Affairs, Europol;
Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute

Prof. Reynald Ottenhof

Professor Emeritus of Law, University of Nantes, France;

Honorary Vice President, AIDP;
Honorary Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Carmela Pace
President, UNICEF Italia

Mr. Matija Paljug
Advisor to the Minister of Justice and Administration, Croatia

Dr. Concetta Pappalardo
Magistrate, Court of Appeal of Catania, Italy

Mr. Giovanni Pasqua
Project Leader, “Western Balkans II” EJTN project
Program Manager, “Support to the Albanian School of Magistrates in the framework of constitutional reform” CSM-AICS Project

Avv. Giuseppe Piccione
Lawyer, Siracusa, Italy

Prof. Lorenzo Picotti
Professor of Penal Law, University of Verona, Italy

Mr. Gioacchino Polimeni
Former Director, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

On. Stefania Prestigiacomo
Member of Parliament, Italy

Dr. Francesco Puleio
Deputy Prosecutor, Court of Catania, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Prof. Tommaso Rafaraci
Professor of Criminal Procedure and Criminal Law, University of Catania, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Prof. Jean-Philippe Rageade
Director, Academy of European Law, Germany

Avv. Lucia Randazzo
Lawyer, Siracusa, Italy

Avv. Ezechia Paolo Reale
Lawyer, Siracusa, Italy;
Secretary General, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Elisabetta Rosi
Section President, Supreme Court of Cassation, Italy

Dr. Fabio Scavone
Deputy Prosecutor, Public Prosecutor's Office of Siracusa, Italy;
Member of the Regional Scientific Committee, Siracusa Institute

Dr. Giusto Sciacchitano

Former Deputy National Anti-Mafia Prosecutor, Italy

Prof. Khaled Serry Seyam

Chairman of the Judicial and Legal Studies Institute of Bahrain;
Assistant Professor of Criminal Law, Ain Shams University, Egypt

Judge Filippo Spiezia

National Member for Italy, Eurojust

Ambassador Ulrika Sundberg

Ambassador, Special Envoy to the IOC, Intercultural and Interfaith Dialogue, Sweden;
Vice President, AIDP;
Vice President, Siracusa Institute

Mr. Dan Swift

Former Assistant to Prof. M. Cherif Bassiouni

Dr. Ludovic Tirelli

Attorney at Law, Penalex Avocats SA, Switzerland

Avv. Valerio Vancheri

Lawyer, Siracusa, Italy

Judge Christine Van De Wyngaert

Judge, Kosovo Special Chambers;
Vice President, AIDP;
Honorary Member of the Board of Directors, Siracusa Institute