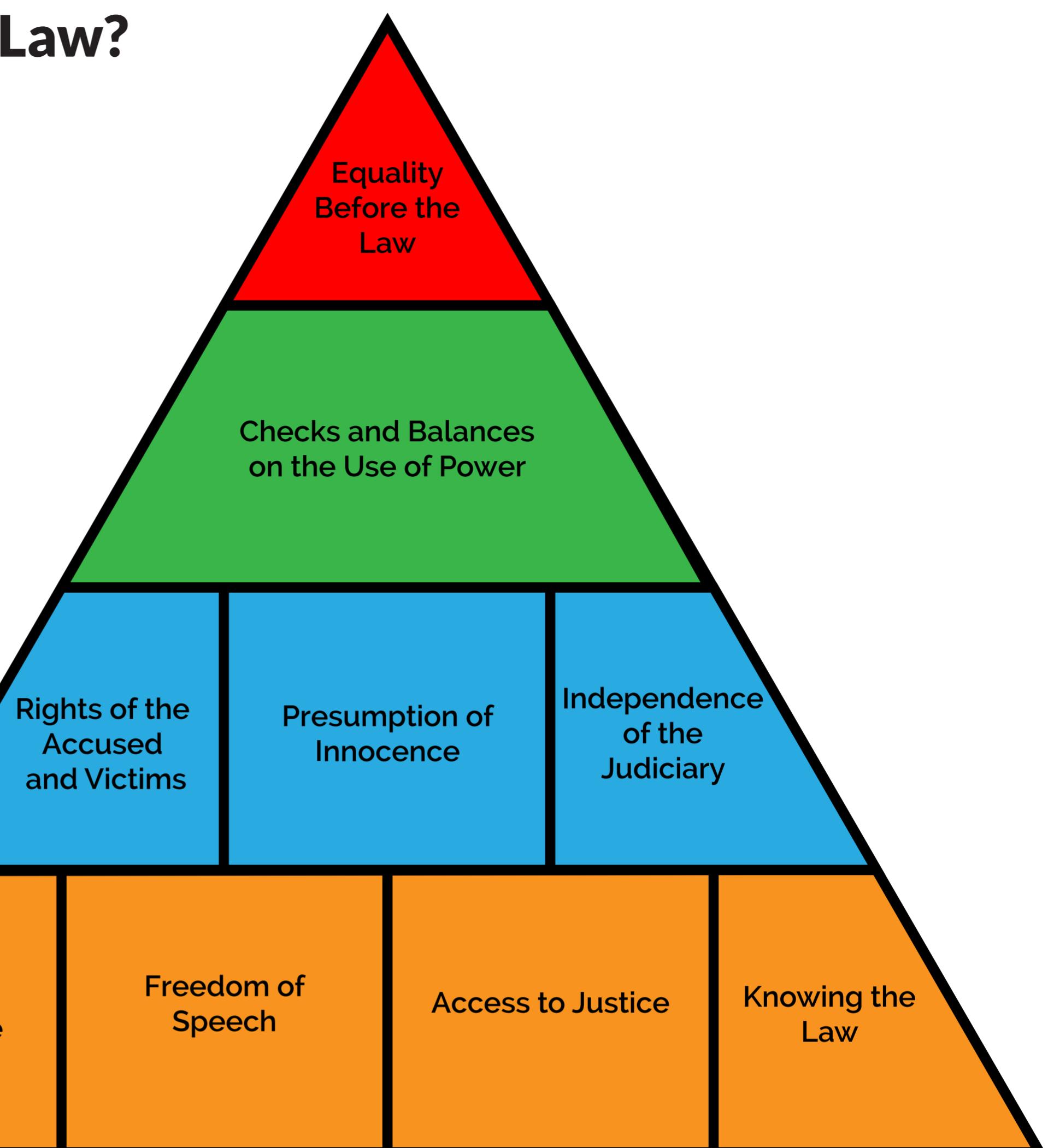
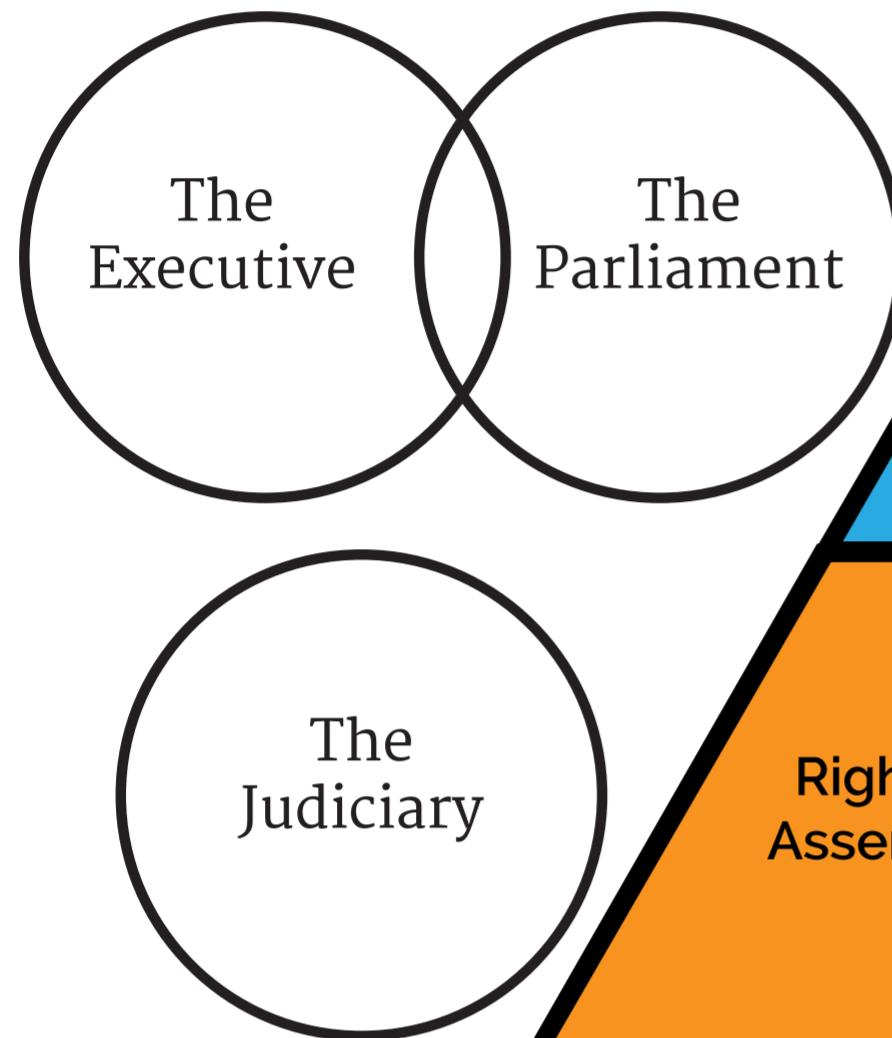


What is the Rule of Law?

Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948):

'Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.'

The Separation of Powers



Racial Discrimination 1900 – 2016

- 1 1915 _____
- 2 1945 _____
- 3 1948 _____
- 4 1969 _____
- 5 1993 _____
- 6 1994 _____
- 7 2004 _____
- 8 2004 onward _____

What is the process for a nation state to agree to be legally bound by an international treaty?

A _____ will _____ a treaty (and become a signatory), which means they _____ the treaty, but are not yet legally bound by it.

A nation state that signs a treaty may then _____ the treaty which means they agree to be _____ by it. _____ is the same as ratification, except the nation state does not become a signatory before agreeing to be legally bound by the treaty.

A state that has ratified or acceded to a treaty is known as a _____.

¹ Ian Black, 'The Armenian Genocide - the Guardian Briefing', The Guardian, 17/04/2015, <http://www.theguardian.com/news/2015/apr/16/the-armenian-genocide-the-guardian-briefing>

² 'Documenting Numbers of Victims of the Holocaust and Nazi Persecution', United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, last updated: 29/01/2016, <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10008193>, accessed 02/02/2016.

Adapted from above: Deaths during WWII due to Nazi policies – Jews: up to 6 million, Soviet Civilians: around 3 million (including 1.3 Soviet Jewish civilians, who are included in the 6 million figure for Jews), Non-Jewish Polish civilians: around 1.8 million, Serb civilians: 312,000, People with disabilities living in institutions: up to 250,000, Roma (Gypsies): 196,000 to 220,000, Jehovah's Witnesses: Around 1900, Repeat criminal offenders and "asocials": at least 70,000, Homosexuals: hundreds, possibly thousands (possibly also counted in part under the 70,000 repeat offenders and asocials).

³ United Nations Treaty Collection, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-1&chapter=4&lang=en

⁴ United Nations Treaty Collection, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en. Also called by its acronym: CERD. Decisions by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, you can filter by treaty and country: <http://juris.ohchr.org/>

⁵ International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, 'Key Figures of the Cases', <http://www.icty.org/en/cases/key-figures-cases>

⁶ International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, 'The Genocide', <http://unictr.unmict.org/en/genocide>; List of people indicted by ICTR: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_indicted_in_the_International_Criminal_Tribunal_for_Rwanda

⁷ International Criminal Court, 'All Cases', https://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/situations%20and%20cases/cases/Pages/cases%20index.aspx; The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (came into force in 2002) - <http://legal.un.org/icc/statute/romefra.htm>

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, <http://legal.un.org/icc/statute/romefra.htm>

"Article 6 – Genocide"

For the purpose of this Statute, "genocide" means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- Killing members of the group;
- Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."