

Active partners in the Global Compact include the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the World Wildlife Federation. Some 11 business associations and seven NGOs have become Global Compact partners. The role of government in the Global Compact is currently undefined, although the governments of companies participating in the July meeting attended as observers.

At a July 2000 UN meeting, the Secretary-General outlined three steps for future action:

1. identifying and publicizing good practices in implementing the Compact's principles;
2. taking advantage of the expertise and partnership potential of UN agencies in the field; and
3. emphasizing transparency and accountability.

International Criminal Court

On July 17, 1998, the Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) was adopted by the Diplomatic Conference in Rome. The ICC Statute will enter into force once it has been ratified by 60 states. To date, 14 have ratified and 98 have signed. Many states have indicated that they will ratify in 2000 and 2001. The ICC will complement national courts and will exercise jurisdiction only where national courts are unable or unwilling to bring transgressors to justice. The ICC will have jurisdiction over genocide; crimes against humanity; war crimes; and the crime of aggression, once a suitable definition is adopted.

Canada has been central in efforts to establish the ICC. Canada signed the ICC Statute on December 18, 1998. It was the first country to adopt comprehensive implementing legislation and it ratified the statute on July 7, 2000. With Canadian officials working in many forums to encourage widespread support for the International Criminal Court, Canada is launching an "ICC campaign" in the fall. The Canadian Ambassador to Sweden chairs the ICC Preparatory Commission (PrepCom).

On June 30, the PrepCom adopted both the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and the Elements of Crimes. Stating that it could not support a court that might take jurisdiction over a U.S. national, the United States voted against the ICC Statute in Rome in 1998. Nonetheless, it has worked within the PrepCom toward establishing a rule of procedure. While Canada and other states recognize that U.S. involvement in the ICC is very important, Canada could not accept a rule that