

the positive aspects of the ICC's complimentary jurisdiction in its discussions with the USA, as this also was supposed to address the USA's concerns.

- Canada should maintain a degree of skepticism during the first years of the ICC. Canada should be prepared to support the ICC through its tough initial years, despite a lack of cooperation on the part of other states, a lack responsibility on the part of lobby groups, and a lack of instant and equal justice for all victims.
- Canada should push for the responsible behavior of non-governmental organizations and lobby groups. This will protect the ICC from being abused as a venue for the causes of certain groups.
- Canada should use its good offices and multilateral connections to promote ratification of the Rome Statute and to engage Parliamentarians of other nations.
- Canada should provide the ICC with investigators, analysts and judges with the special skills needed in the areas of military, political, criminal and legal analysis. To do so, the Cabinet, as well as civil society must be engaged and mobilized.
- Canada must encourage other nations to also provide the ICC with personnel so as to maintain a mix of participating nations. Doing so will strengthen the institution by aiding in the collection of evidence and witnesses, improving the analysis and application of the evidence to the law, and by bolstering the international community's perception as to the legitimacy of the Court.
- Bill C-19 should be supported by government and civil society.