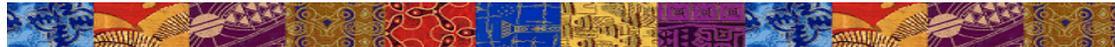


**Profile of Judicial Candidates
Election - NOVEMBER 2009**

5 November 2009

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice



The **Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice** is an international human rights organisation that advocates for gender justice through the International Criminal Court (ICC) and works with women most affected by the conflict situations under investigation by the ICC.

Currently the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice has **country-based programmes** in the four ICC situation countries: Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and the Central African Republic.

The **strategic programme areas** for the Women's Initiatives include:

- Political and legal advocacy for accountability and prosecution of gender-based crimes
- Capacity and movement building initiatives with women in armed conflicts
- Conflict resolution and integration of gender issues within the negotiations and implementation of Peace Agreements (Uganda, DRC, Darfur)
- Documentation of gender-based crimes in armed conflicts
- Victims' participation before the ICC
- Training of activists, lawyers and judges on the Rome Statute and international jurisprudence regarding gender-based crimes
- Advocacy for reparations for women victims/survivors of armed conflicts

In 2006 the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice was the first NGO to file before the International Criminal Court and to date is the only women's rights organisation to have been granted *amicus curiae* status.

The Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice would like to acknowledge and thank the following donors for their partnership and financial support:

Anonymous
Cordaid
Foundation Open Society Institute
MDG 3
Oxfam Novib
The Sigrid Rausing Trust

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Article 36 of the Rome Statute: Qualifications, Nomination and Election of Judges

8. (a) The States Parties shall, in the selection of judges, take into account the need, within the membership of the Court, for:
 - (i) The representation of the principal legal systems of the world;
 - (ii) Equitable geographical representation; and
 - (iii) A fair representation of female and male judges.

- (b) States Parties shall also take into account the need to include judges with legal expertise on specific issues, including, but not limited to, violence against women and children.

At the eighth session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), which takes place 18 - 26 November in The Hague, two judges of the International Criminal Court will be elected. The nomination period began on 5 August 2009 and was initially scheduled to end on 16 September 2009. The period has been extended three times, to 30 September, to 14 October, and finally to 28 October 2009.

This dossier of Judicial Applicants is based on information drawn from curricula vitae submitted by each of the candidates to the ASP, the statements and notes verbales from their respective States, and additional online research conducted by the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice.

List of Applicants Profiled

1. Cecilia Medina Quiroga

Country: Chile

Gender: Female

Region: Latin American and Caribbean States

List: B

2. Duke E.E. Pollard

Country: Guyana

Gender: Male

Region: Latin American and Caribbean States

List: B

3. Kuniko Ozaki

Country: Japan

Gender: Female

Region: Asian States

List: B

4. Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra

Country: Colombia

Gender: Male

Region: Latin American and Caribbean States

List: B

5. Silvia Alejandra Fernandez de Gurmendi

Country: Argentina

Gender: Female

Region: Latin American and Caribbean States

List: A

List of Applicants Profiled *By Region and Gender*

Region	Country	Male	Female	Total per Region
Africa	None	0	0	0
Asia	Japan	0	1	1
Eastern Europe	None	0	0	0
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guyana	2	2	4
Western Europe and Other States	None	0	0	0
TOTAL		2¹	3²	5

¹ Both of the male nominees qualify as List B candidates.

² Of the three female nominees, one qualifies as List A and two qualify as List B.

Note: In addition to gender and geographical representation, Judges are also classified as either from List A or List B categories. According to Article 36 of the Rome Statute, **List A** are those “who have established competence in criminal law and procedure, and the necessary relevant experience, whether as judge, prosecutor, advocate or in other similar capacity, in criminal proceedings.” **List B** are those “who have established competence in relevant areas of international law such as international humanitarian law and the law of human rights, and extensive experience in a professional legal capacity which is of relevance to the judicial work of the Court.” (<http://www.icc-cpi.int/chambers/judges.html>)

Minimum requirements for the November 2009 Judicial Election³

According to Resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.6, there are both minimum nomination and voting requirements for the election of judicial candidates at the ICC. These minimum requirements are calculated for each election based on the profiles of the Judges remaining in office or elected in previous ballots.

		Judges remaining in office (as of 18 November 2009) or elected in previous ballots	Minimum voting requirement	Minimum nomination requirement	Nominations as of 28 October 2009
List requirement	<i>List A</i>	11	Fulfilled	N/A	1
	<i>List B</i>	5	Fulfilled	N/A	4
Regional Criteria	<i>African States</i>	3 or more	Fulfilled	N/A	N/A
	<i>Asian States</i>	1	1	2	1
	<i>Eastern European States</i>	2	1	2	0
	<i>Latin American and Caribbean States</i>	2	1	2	4
	<i>Western European and Other States</i>	3 or more	Fulfilled	N/A	0
Gender criteria	<i>Male</i>	6 or more	Fulfilled	N/A	2
	<i>Female</i>	6 or more	Fulfilled	N/A	3

The minimum nomination requirements are based on the minimum voting requirements. Any regional or gender minimum voting requirement must be matched with at least twice the number of candidates fulfilling that requirement. If, at the end of the nomination period, any regional or gender minimum voting requirement is not matched with at least twice the number of candidates fulfilling that requirement, the nomination period may be extended for two weeks, but no more than three times. If the number of candidates from list A or B remains less than the respective minimum voting requirement, the nomination period may also be extended for two weeks at a time. When this nomination period was extended for a third time to 28 October, a second nomination was needed from the group of Asian states in order to fulfill the minimum nomination requirement for that region. However, because no further nominations were announced as of the 28 October deadline, the minimum voting requirements for the group of Asian states is no longer in effect.⁴

³ This information is adapted from ICC-ASP/8/S/20 and ICC-ASP/8/S/33. The provisional minimum requirements announced by the ASP in May 2009 were subsequently adjusted to reflect the addition of new States Parties Chile and the Czech Republic in June and July 2009. This adjustment has also led to the introduction of minimum requirements for the group of Eastern European States for this election. However, in the Twelfth ICC-ASP Bureau meeting on 9 September 2009, the representative of Estonia, on behalf of the Eastern European States, requested that the right to nominate a candidate be acknowledged but stated that, in the spirit of cooperation, the Group would refrain from nominating candidates for this election. See http://www.icc-cpi.int/menus/asp/bureau/decisions/2009/decisions%20of%20the%20bureau_12%20%2009%20september%202009

⁴ See ICC-ASP/8/S/20, Annex I, para 20(b) (“If there is only one candidate from a regional group, there shall be no minimum voting requirement for that group.”).

Academic Achievement and Professional Training

	Legal	Other
Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License in Social and Juridical Sciences, University of Chile • PhD Law, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands 	
Duke E. E. Pollard (Guyana)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queens College Guyana • LL.B Honours University of London • LL.M McGill University, Montreal Canada • LL.M New York University • Legal Education Certificate, Norman Manley Law School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.A. Honours University of London
Kuniko Ozaki (Japan)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.A. University of Tokyo • M.Phil University of Oxford
Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Colombia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate as Auditor, The Hague Academy of International Law, External programs in Buenos Aires (1967 & 1989) • Doctor of Jurisprudence, Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario (1962) • Specialization in Labor Law, Department of Labor Law, Pontifical Universidad Javeriana (1962) • International Law and Diplomacy, Institute of Diplomatic and International Studies, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano (1960) • Degree in Rights of Minors, Universidad del Sagrado Corazón 	
Silvia Alejandra Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduate Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of Cordoba, Argentina • Master's Diploma of Specialized Studies in Public Law, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, University of Limoges, France • PhD Law, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina 	

Professional Experience

	Judicial Experience	Criminal Law Experience	Relevant International Law Experience
<p>Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008-2009: President, Inter-American Court of Human Rights • 2004-2009: Judge, Inter-American Court of Human Rights <p>As Judge at the Inter-American Court, has adjudicated over 60 cases</p>		<p><u>International</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1995-2002: Member, UN Human Rights Committee • 1999-2000: President, UN Human Rights Committee • 1997-1998: Vice-President, UN Human Rights Committee • 1991-1993: Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands (evaluated human rights projects in Colombia). Speaks Dutch. <p><u>Academic</u></p> <p>Current positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor of International Law, Law Faculty, University of Chile • Co-Director, Human Rights Center, University of Chile • Member, Academic Board of the Doctor's Programme, Faculty of Law, University of Chile <p>Former positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999-2001: Director of the School for Graduates, Institute of International Studies, University of Chile • 1992-1997: Professor of International Law, University Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile • 1997: Guest Professor of the Robert F. Kennedy Chair for distinguished Latin-Americans, Harvard Law School • 1989-1994: Lecturer and researcher, Netherlands Institute of Human Rights (SIM), Law Faculty, University of Utrecht • 1980-1988: Lecturer and researcher, Europa Instituut, Law Faculty University of Utrecht • 1969-1973: Adjunct Professor of Constitutional Law, Law Faculty, University of Chile <p><u>Practitioner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1972-1973: Under-Secretary and Rapporteur of the Constitutional Court of Chile • 1959-1968: Private Practice in Chile

	Judicial Experience	Criminal Law Experience	Relevant International Law Experience
<p>Duke E. E. Pollard (Guyana)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005-present: Judge, Caribbean Court of Justice 	<p><u>Practitioner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1992: Senior Partner in Pollard, Lee Clarke and Campbell 	<p><u>International</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1984-present: Consultant to international law projects with the United Nations, Commonwealth Secretariat, Caribbean Law Institute and the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat 1996-2002: General Counsel/Officer-in-Charge, Legal and Institutional Development Division, CARICOM Secretariat <p><u>Diplomatic & Civil Service</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1970-1974: Minister-Counselor, Guyana Permanent Mission to the United Nations 1972-1974: Legal Advisor and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana <p>Treaty Drafting experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000: Revised Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Community, including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy 1994-2000: Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas: CARICOM Secretariat, Protocols I-IX. 1996: CARICOM Agreement on Regional Justice Protection 1995: Protocol on Privileges and Immunities of the Caribbean Court of Justice and the Regional Judicial and Legal Services Commission <p>Legislative Drafting experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003: Caribbean Community (Revised Treaty) Bill 1997: Collaborated in CARICOM Model Regional Justice Protection Bill 1996: Collaborated in Rules of the Caribbean Court of Justice (Appellate & Original Jurisdictions) <p><u>Academic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fellow, Institute of Comparative and Foreign Law, McGill University, 1966 Fellow, Centre for International Affairs, New York University, 1970 <p><u>Practitioner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1974-1982: Legal Advisor, International Bauxite Assoc.

	Judicial Experience	Criminal Law Experience	Relevant International Law Experience
<p>Kuniko Ozaki (Japan)</p>		<p><u>Diplomatic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1995-1998: Specialist to Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice <p><u>Relevant Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Punishment of war crimes in Japan,” in Shinya Murase & Akira Mayama (eds.), <i>International Law of Armed Conflicts</i>, Toshindo, 2006. <i>International Human Rights Law and International Criminal law</i>, Shinzansha, 2004. <i>International Law</i> (co-author), 2nd ed., Shinzansha, 2009 	<p><u>International & Diplomatic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2006-2009: Director, Division for Treaty Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2004-2006: Minister, Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna and Head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Nuclear Suppliers Group sections 1993-1995: First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations <p>Has engaged in and contributed to the negotiation, ratification processes and implementation phases of numerous treaties and conventions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime United Nations Convention against Corruption <p><u>Civil Service</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently: Special Assistant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in charge of Convention on Biological Diversity 1991-2001: Director, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1998-1999: Director, Refugee Division, Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice 1992-1993: Principal Deputy Director, Economic/Environmental Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1986-1989: Deputy Director, Oceanic Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1982-1986: Deputy Director, Legal Affairs Division, Treaties Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <p><u>Academic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently: Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), specializing in international law, humanitarian law and law of human rights 2001-2004: Professor, International Law, Tohoku University Graduate School of Law 2003-2004: Professor, Kobe University Graduate School

	Judicial Experience	Criminal Law Experience	Relevant International Law Experience
<p>Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Colombia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001-2009: Magistrate, Constitutional Court of Colombia • 2002: President, Constitutional Court of Colombia • 1989: Vice-President, Superior Council for the Administration of Justice • 1982-1989: President and Judge, Disciplinary Court • 1982: Alternate Judge to the Andean Court of Justice • 1977: Interim Judge, Constitutional Court of the Supreme Court of Justice • 1970-1977: President, Civil Court and Judge, Superior Court of Bogotá • 1966-1970: Judge, 7th and 2nd Courts Bogotá Civil Circuit • 1963-1965: Judge, 12th Municipal Civil Court of Bogotá • 1963-1965: Judge, Municipal Mixed Jurisdiction Court of La Calera 1963 		<p><u>International</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1978-1988: Member and Chair, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights • 1989-1993: Minister Plenipotentiary, Colombian Mission to the Organization of American States • 1992: Vice-Chair, Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs at Permanent Council of the OAS • Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Conferences on International Private law in Panama (1975) and Montevideo (1979 and 1989) <p><u>Academic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1995-2001: Dean of the Law School, Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Bogotá, Colombia • 1996: Professor Emeritus and Honorary Professor • 1965-present: Chaired Professor of Law <p><u>Practitioner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993-1995: Consultant, Inter-American Development Bank for Programs for the Administration of Justice • 1980-1982 and 1993-1999: Independent private practice as an Attorney at national and international levels <p><u>Selected Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensayos sobre Teoría Constitucional y Derecho Internacional</i> (Essays on Constitutional Theory and International Law), Universidad del Rosario, 2007. • <i>Derecho Internacional Público</i> (Public International Law), Editorial Temis, 5th ed., 2002. • <i>Desaparición Forzada de Personas</i> (Forced Disappearance of Persons), Ediciones Librería del Profesional, 2000. • <i>Métodos Alternativos de Solución de Conflictos</i> (Alternative Methods for Conflict Resolution), Oxford University Press, 1997. • <i>Derecho de los Tratados</i> (Treaty Law), Editorial Temis, 1989 and 1995. • <i>El Sistema Interamericano</i> (The Inter-American System), Editorial Juricentro de San José Costa Rica, 1994. • <i>Derecho de Menores</i> (Rights of Minors), Editorial Wilches, 1987.

	Judicial Experience	Criminal Law Experience	Relevant International Law Experience
Silvia Alejandra Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina)		<p><u>Academic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professor of International Criminal Law, Masters Programme International Relations, University of Buenos Aires • Former Professor of International Criminal Law, University of Palermo • Former Assistant Professor of International Law, University of Buenos Aires <p><u>Practitioner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003-2006: Special Advisor and Director of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division at the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court. <p>This period of the OTP's work includes the announcement of arrest warrants for the DRC and Uganda, the opening of formal investigations in Sudan and the preliminary investigation and analysis phase for the Central African Republic.</p> <p><u>Relevant Publications</u></p> <p>Has written extensively on international criminal law, notably including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Rules of Procedure and Evidence and Regulations of the International Criminal Court,"(with Hakan Friman), in José Doria, Hans-Peter Gasser & Cherif Bassiouni (eds.), <i>The Legal Regime of the International Criminal Court: Essays in Honour of Professor Igor Blischchenko</i>, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2009. • "The International Criminal Court and the Crime of Aggression: From the Preparatory Commission to the Assembly of States Parties and Beyond: An insider's view," in M. Politi & G. Nessi (eds.), <i>The International Criminal Court and the Crime of Aggression</i>, Ashgate, 2004. 	<p><u>Civil Service</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently Director General for Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs <p><u>International a& Diplomatic</u></p> <p>Occupied the following positions between 2000-2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Legal Counsel and member of national commission of experts to implement the Rome Statute domestically, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina • Deputy Director General of Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina • Advisor to Minister of Justice • President, International Group of Experts on Mercenaries, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (in accordance with UNGA Res. 56/232 to recommend measures to combat the recruitment of mercenaries and increase accountability to private security companies) • 2001-2002: President, Working Group on Aggression of the Preparatory Commission for the ICC • 1998-2000: President, Working Group on Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Preparatory Commission for the ICC • 1994-2000: Legal Advisor, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations • 1996-1998: Vice-President, UN Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an ICC • 1998: Vice President, Committee of the Whole at the Rome Conference on Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an ICC • 1995-1998: President, Working Group on Criminal Procedure • 1995: Vice-President, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the establishment of an ICC • 1989-1994: Legal Officer, Legal Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina

Relevant Expertise

	Sexual Violence and Women's Human Rights	Victims' Rights and Other Relevant Experience
<p>Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile)</p>	<p>2000: As a member of the UN Human Rights Committee, drafted General Comment 28, <i>Equality of Rights between Men and Women (article 3)</i>, setting out the Committee's framework for interpreting the equality provision of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.</p> <p><u>Taught various courses on women's human rights:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The Evolution of women's struggle for equality within the framework of human rights," American Society of International Law, University of Toronto (1994) • Maastricht Centre for Human Rights and Women in the Law Project of the International Human Rights Law Group (to draft the optional protocol to the CEDAW Convention) (Maastricht, The Netherlands) • Seminar for judges of the International Criminal Court, "International Jurisdiction and Gender Justice," The Hague, The Netherlands • 2004: Lecturer at workshop "The Development Implications of Gender-Based Violence," World Bank, Washington D.C. • Lecturer at workshop on Development and Violence against Women, World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank, ECLAC Chile • Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (San José, Costa Rica) <p><u>Relevant Publications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Human rights of women: where are we now in the Americas?," in A. Manganas (ed.), <i>Essays in Honor of Alice Yotopoulos – Marangopoulos</i>, Hellas y Bruylant, Athens, 2003. • "The Human Rights Committee, State Reports and Gender Mainstreaming," in F. Coomans et al. (eds.), <i>Rendering Justice to the Vulnerable</i>, Kluwer Law International, The Netherlands, 2000. • "The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Women, with Particular Reference to Violence," in M. Castermans, F. Van Hoof & J. Smith, <i>The Role of the Nation-State in the 21st. Century</i>, Kluwer Law International, The Netherlands, 1998. • "Do International Human Rights Laws Protect Women?" in Joanna Kerr (ed.), <i>Ours by Right. Women's Rights as Human Rights</i>, ZED Books, Ottawa, 1993. • "Towards a more effective guarantee of the enjoyment of human rights by women in the Inter-American system," in R. Cook (ed.), <i>Human Rights of Women: National and International Perspectives</i>, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994. 	<p><u>Relevant Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "La Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos y los familiares de las víctimas," in <i>Homenaje al profesor Héctor Fix Zamudio (Liber Amicorum)</i>, México, 2008. • "The Right to Reparation for victims of gross, systematic violations of human rights: The experience of Chile," in <i>Seminar on the Right to Restitution, Compensation and Rehabilitation for Victims of Gross Violations of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, SIM, Special No. 12</i>, University of Limburg, 1992.

	Sexual Violence and Women's Human Rights	Victims' Rights and Other Relevant Experience
Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile) <i>Cont.</i>	Advisor to numerous NGOs and foundations working to advance human rights and women's human rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIVOS (The Netherlands) • Evaluation of the Oficina Jurídica de la Mujer, Cochabamba, Bolivia • Ford Foundation • Evaluation of various branches of CLADEM (women's rights NGO for Latin America and the Caribbean) 	
Duke E.E. Pollard (Guyana)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006: Ruled in the majority opinion of the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) on its first decision on a capital punishment matter. The case concerned an appeal of a decision issued by the Barbados Court of Appeal regarding a death penalty sentence for two men convicted of murder. The CCJ held that it had jurisdiction to review decisions of the Barbados Mercy Committee (a quasi-judicial arm of the Barbados government), and that the Committee had erred in ordering the execution of the two men before they exhausted their appeal to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The majority held that the denial of the right to appeal their death sentences was tantamount to denying them the protection of the law. (CCJ Appeal No CV 2 of 2005 and BB Civil Appeal No 29 of 2004).
Kuniko Ozaki (Japan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: Head of the Japanese delegation to the 23rd Special Session of the UN General Assembly on "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century." • 1997: Member, Japanese delegation to the Queensland, Australia Crime Commission. Contributed to the creation of "Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice." <p><u>Relevant Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Gender as the mainstream in the United Nations," in Toshiya Ueki & Hiroyuki Tosa (ed.), <i>International Law, International Relations and Gender</i>, Tohoku University Press, 2007. 	
Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Colombia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006: The Constitutional Court of Colombia issued a landmark ruling decriminalizing abortion in cases of a threat to women's life or health, rape and incest, and severe fetal malformations (Constitutional Court, Ruling C-355/2006). Monroy Cabra co-authored a strong dissent that critiques the majority's departure from the Court's prior jurisprudence recognizing life from the moment of conception. The dissent posits a scientific basis for concluding that life begins from the moment of conception, and that international human rights law protects the right to life from that moment. It disregards the numerous recommendations by international human rights bodies for Colombia to amend its strict anti-abortion legislation, as unsafe abortion was the third leading cause of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006: Ruled in favor of the constitutionality of Act No.975 of 2005, which implemented regulations as a part of a transitional justice system in conformity with international standards. The provisions within the act are aimed at facilitating the Colombian peace process through individual and collective reintegration of paramilitary armed group members into civilian life with guarantees for victims' rights to truth, justice and redress (Chamber of Colombian Constitutional Court, Judgment No. C-370/06).

	Sexual Violence and Women's Human Rights	Victims' Rights and Other Relevant Experience
<p>Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Colombia) <i>Cont.</i></p>	<p>maternal mortality in Colombia. The dissent states:</p> <p>[a]lthough the sources of international law mention the existence of feminine rights to sexual and reproductive health and exhort States to ensure them, they do not require the decriminalization of abortion, either in all cases or under certain circumstances, as a means of realizing these rights. [WI translation from original Spanish]</p> <p>Although formally acknowledging the recognition of sexual and reproductive rights in international law, even in cases in which the woman's life is at risk or she was a victim of rape, incest or other forced pregnancy, the dissent asserts that in the hierarchy of rights, the right to life of the unborn carries greater weight than any violations to a woman's rights. In those cases in which the woman's life is at risk, the dissent finds abortion to be disproportionate, explaining that the risk or threat to the woman's life remains only probable, while the termination of the pregnancy is certain. In cases of rape or other means of forced pregnancy, the dissent disagrees with the majority's finding that the woman's rights to reproductive autonomy and dignity would be violated if forced to carry the pregnancy to term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001: Dissented in a Judgement by the Colombian Constitutional Court regarding the constitutionality of a provision in the revised Criminal Code that allowed judges to waive criminal penalties for women who had abortions under "extraordinary and abnormal conditions of motivation." Amendments to the Criminal Code had not gone as far to decriminalize abortion but had allowed judges the discretion to evaluate the social harm caused by any criminal conduct and to impose or withhold punishment according to the interests of justice. Seven justices upheld the constitutionality of the provision. Monroy Cabra was one of two judges who dissented, stating that the provision should have been declared unconstitutional on procedural as well as substantive grounds because the provision gave way to imposing restrictions upon life (Chamber of Colombian Constitutional Court, decision C-647, 2001). • 1981: While on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, issued a dissenting opinion in the landmark 1981 "Baby Boy" case brought against the United States, where the majority decision denied a claim that the State had violated the right to life of a fetus that had been aborted. The petitioners alleged that Article 1 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, which states that "every human being has the right to life, liberty, and the security of his person," protects the right to life from the moment of conception. The majority rejected the interpretation that the drafters of the Declaration had intended 	

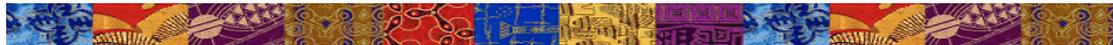
	Sexual Violence and Women's Human Rights	Victims' Rights and Other Relevant Experience
<p>Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Colombia) <i>Cont.</i></p>	<p>to protect life from the moment of conception. Monroy Cabra wrote that "the interpretation most in accord with the genuine protection of the right to life is that this protection begins at conception rather than at birth." Further,</p> <p>The intentional and illegal interruption of the physiological process of pregnancy, resulting in the destruction of the embryo or death of the fetus, is unquestionably an offense against life and, consequently, a violation of Article 1 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man. The maternal womb in which the flame of life is lighted is sacred and may not be profane to extinguish what God has created in his image and in his likeness.</p>	
<p>Silvia Alejandra Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina)</p>		<p><u>Relevant Publications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Definition of Victims and General Principle," in <i>The Elements of Crimes and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Criminal Court</i>, Transnational Publishers Inc, New York, 2001. • "El acceso de las víctimas a la Corte Penal Internacional," <i>La Corte Penal Internacional, La Casa de las Américas</i>, Madrid, 2002.

Selected Affiliations and Honours

	Affiliations	Honours
Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009: Decoration Commandeur of the Order Orange Nassau, Kingdom of the Netherlands • 2009: Chilean Women’s Leadership Award, Global Summit of Women • 2008: Member of the Council for the 50th Anniversary of the Jessup Contest • 2008: Eminent Visitor of Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina • 2008: Premio a la Ciudadanía, Fundación Ideas • 2007: René Cassin Awards, given by B’nai B’rith International, Chile Award “Mujer Generación Siglo XXI,” University of Chile • 2006: Women’s Prize, Gruber Foundation • 2005: Valentín Letelier Medal, University of Chile • 2004: Elena Caffarena Award to distinguished Chilean Women • 2003: “Prominent Women in International Law,” Women’s Interest Groups, American Society of International Law • 2003: Decoration of the Royal Order of Orange Nassau, Queen of the Netherlands • 2001: Award by Equality Now • 1998: Appointment for life as honorary and founding member of the Harvard Latin American Law Society
Duke E.E. Pollard (Guyana)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member, International Law Association. • Member, Hellenic Society of International Law and International Relations. • Member, American Society of International Law • Member, British Institute of International and Comparative law • Member, Bars of Guyana and Jamaica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lionel Luckhoo Memorial Prize, University College of Wisconsin International, 1959
Kuniko Ozaki (Japan)		
Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra (Colombia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair and Member, Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence • Member, Society for Comparative Legislation in Paris • Member, American Society of International Law • Member, Iberian-American Institute of Procedural Law • Member, Argentinean Academy of International Law • Senior Member, Inter-American Bar Association • Founding member and former Vice President of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica • Member, Iberian-American Association of Social Sciences • Member, International Law Association 	

	Affiliations	Honours
Silvia Alejandra Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina)		

Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice



Anna Paulownastraat 103

2518 BC The Hague,

The Netherlands

Tel +31 (0)70 302 9911

Fax +31 (0)70 392 5270

info@iccwomen.org

www.iccwomen.org