

International Judicial Bodies

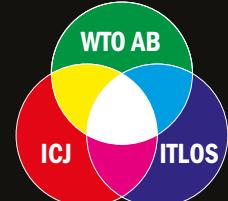
Compulsory Jurisdiction Across the Globe

Data
Karen J. Alter, Cesare P.R. Romano
[as of 1st July 2013]

Visualization
Francesco Sebregondi / Forensic Architecture

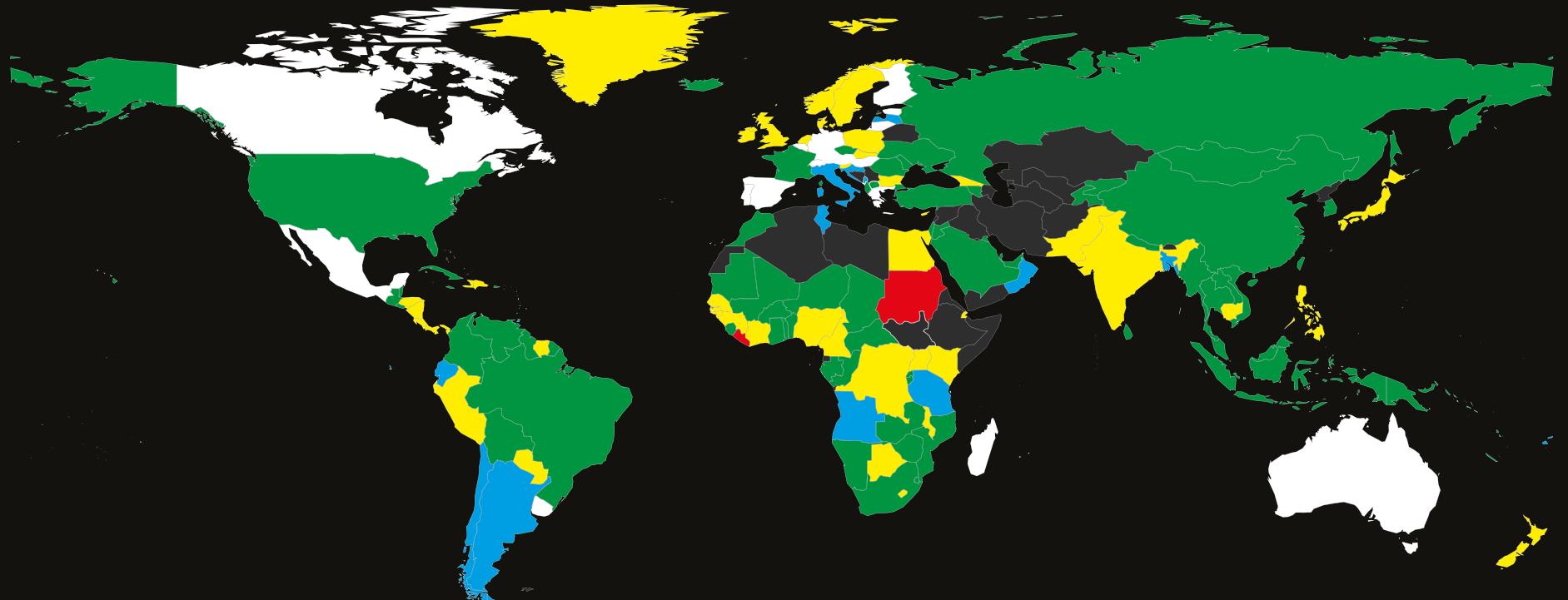
From
Romano C./Alter K./Shany Y. (eds.),
The Handbook of International Adjudication (Oxford University Press, 2014)

Inter-State Judicial Bodies



States colored according to the acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of one, two, or three international judicial bodies for inter-state disputes considered (ICJ, WTO AB, ITLOS)

States not accepting compulsory jurisdiction of any of the three bodies considered



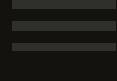
International Criminal Court



States that have ratified the Rome Statute of the ICC



States that have not ratified the Rome Statute of the ICC



States that have ratified a Bilateral Immunity Agreement with the United States

Situations that have been formally investigated by the ICC since its creation:



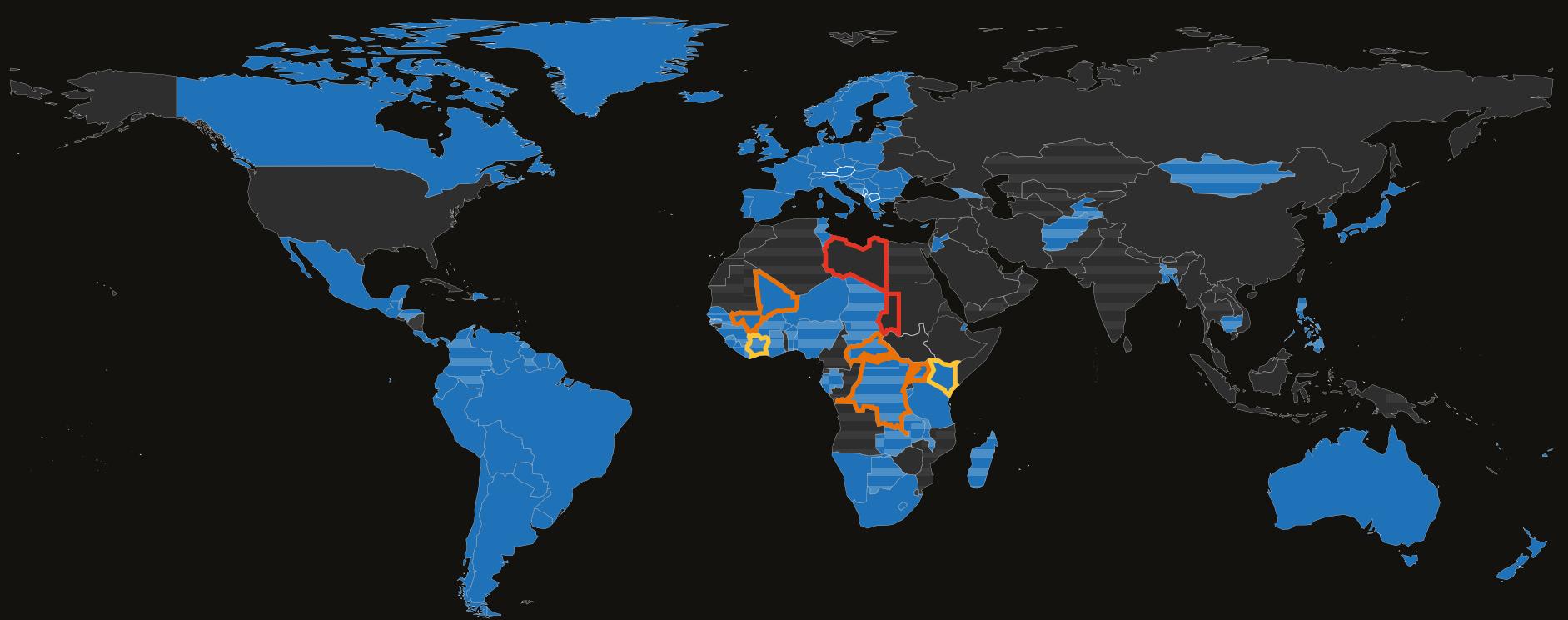
Referral by ICC State Party



Referral by UN Security Council

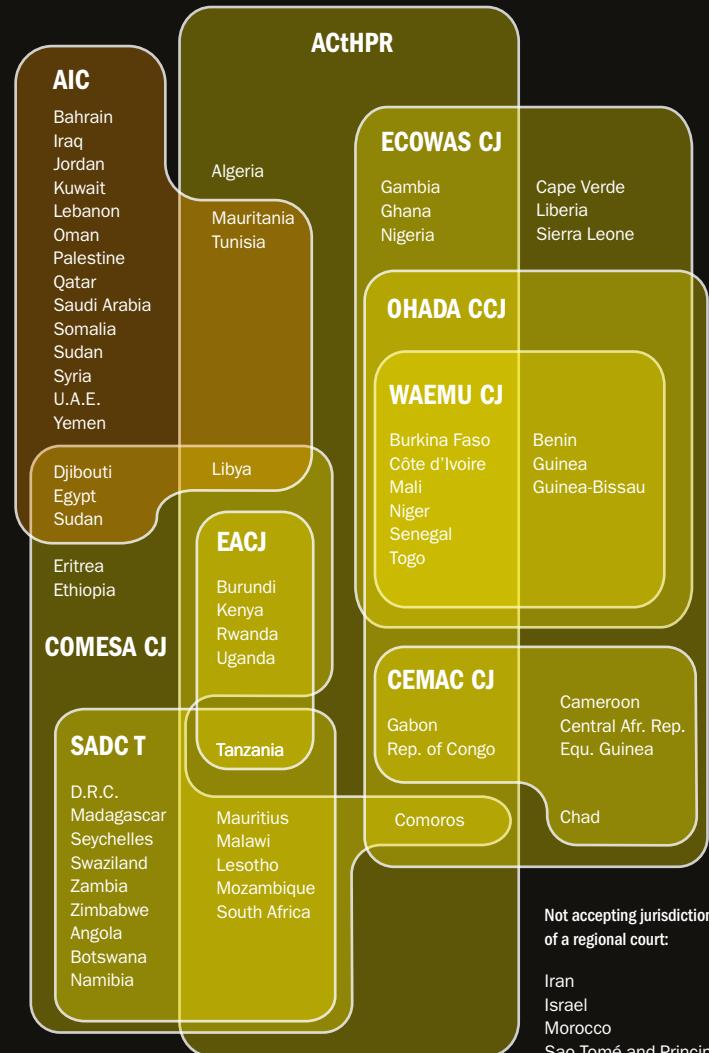


Proprio Motu investigation by the ICC Office of the Prosecutor

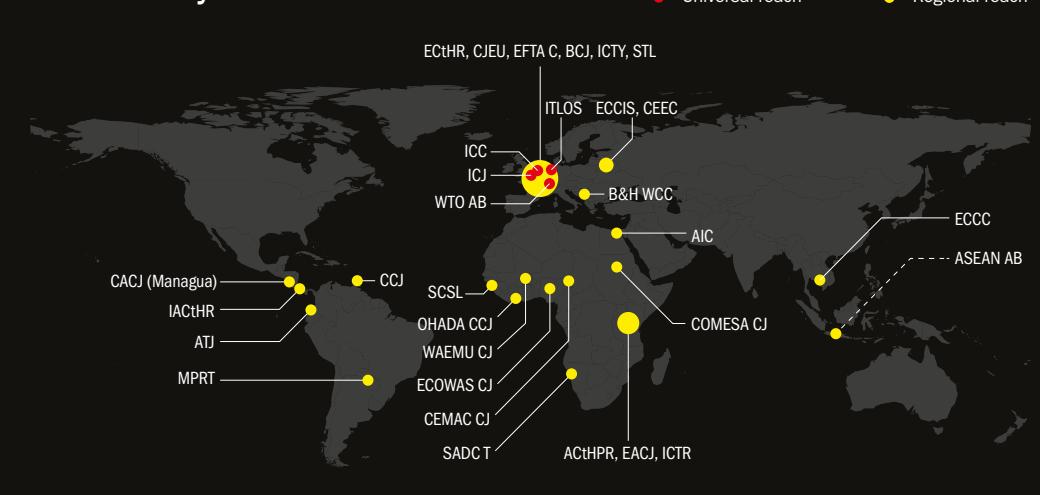


Judicial Bodies of Regional Integration Agreements and Human Rights Courts: Overlapping Jurisdictions

Note: Updated visualizations previously published in Alter, 2013



Judicial Body Seat



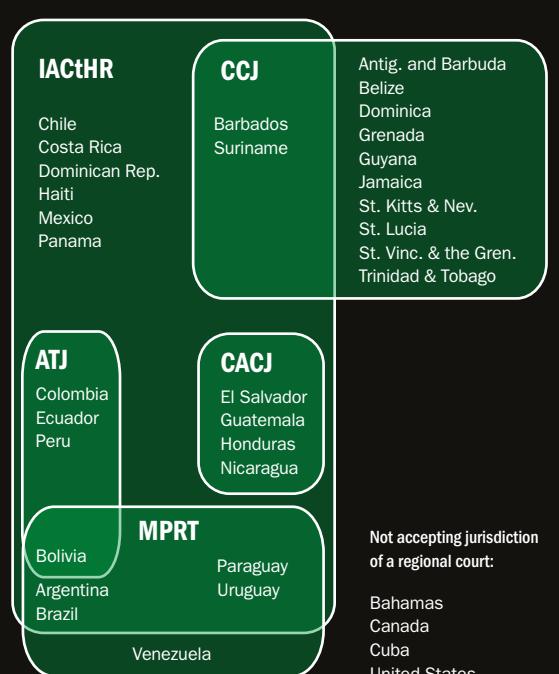
ASEAN AB*

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

* Statute adopted, judicial body not yet operational

Not accepting jurisdiction of a regional court:

Australia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, D.P.R. Korea, India, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Rep. of Korea, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste



Africa, Middle East & Arab World

Europe

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