

**EXCELLENCY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MM. JUDGES OF THE ICC -
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

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INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

Federative Republic of Brazil April 9, 2012

World Parliament of Peace and Security

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CNPJ / MF: 13.498.430/0001-27 - Civil Society Organization of Private Law - Code of Discrimination Main Economic Activity: NCEA / CONCLA: 9430/8-00 - ACTIVITY OF DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS, WARRANTY PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS , HUMAN RIGHTS SOCIAL RIGHTS - NCEA / CONCLA: 6911-7/02 - AUXILIARY ACTIVITIES OF JUSTICE - Brazilian Classification of Occupations (CBO) of the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) Code: 5153-10 (Social Protection Agent) . Duly Registered, protocolled and Digitized: Corporate Book A, No. 9360 - Registered under No. 375 - City of Senator Canedo - Federal State of Goiás - Federative Republic of Brazil, duly accredited to the UN as Certificate Annex (Principles of Paris Principles relating to the status of national human rights resolution of 03/03/92 1992154 Commission on Human Rights UN, herein represented by its President, Worldwide Celso Dias Neves, Brazilian, married, bearer of the CI. ***** / SP CPF.MF: ***** , resident of 18th Street Block 23 Lot 09 of Emerald Condo Goiania Goias Brazil and mail presidente@tjammercoul.org and parlamentworld@gmail.com where it will receive notifications comes with the fulcrum in Article 7. ICC International Criminal Court to bring CRIME COMPLAINT against President BASHAD ASSAD of Syria and its HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT by CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

Evidence that accompany this CRIME COMPLAINT against President Assad of Syria and its BASHAD HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT are publicly available through broad news through electronic media TVs, radios, newspapers, facebook, Youtube where there are hundreds of CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY where he filmed his victims dying in an act of barbarism that has to be penalized for this Colendo Court.

We point out that (1) killing members of the group, (2) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, (3) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life could cause them physical destruction in whole or in part and CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

The UN Supreme Commissioner for Human Rights, through the High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay accused the Syrian authorities to disregard the lives of children, especially those that are arrested and are being subjected to torture, being in poor condition .

http://portuguese.ruvr.ru/2012_03_28/69828551/

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bpmMirSBMOc&feature=relmfu>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izj084PLrM4>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCqdiubuzGw&skipcontrinter=1>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&NR=1&v=DOOb0U8jV7g>

According to Pillay said the Syrian leader, if he wished, could have very easily suspend the commission of such offenses. Pillay is also worth noting that in his speech later threatened with unavoidable vengeance hanging over Assad.

CRIME COMPLAINT bolster that the following Articles of the International Criminal Court, namely:

Article 7.

Crimes against Humanity

1. For the purposes of this statute, means "crime against humanity" means any one of the following acts when committed as part of an attack, widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:

- a) Murder;
- b) Extermination;
- c) Slavery;
- d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
- e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty seriously, in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
- f) torture;
- g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity field;
- h) Persecution against any group or community that can be identified, for political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds universally recognized as impermissible under international law in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;
- i) Enforced disappearance of persons;
- j) Crime of Apartheid;
- k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to body or physical or mental health.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1:

- a) "Attack directed against any civilian population" means any conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, according to the policy of a State or an organization to commit such acts or having in the pursuit of this policy;
- b) "Extermination" includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, such as denial of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of a part of the population;
- c) "slavery" means the exercise in relation to a person, a power or a set of powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person, including the exercise

of that power in the course of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children;

d) "Deportation or forcible transfer of population" means forced displacement of persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;

e) "Torture" means the act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person who is under the custody or control of the accused, this term does not include pain or suffering arising only from legal penalties, or penalties attached to those caused by them;

f) "Forced pregnancy" means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be construed as affecting the provisions of law relating to pregnancy; (rapes by soldiers Syrians).

g) "Persecution" means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law, on grounds relating to the identity of the group or collectivity; h) "The crime of apartheid" means any inhumane acts similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group on a national or other groups and with the intention of maintaining that regime;

i) "Enforced disappearance of persons" means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by a State or a political organization or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of these people, for the purpose of denying them the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.

3. For the purposes of this Statute, it is understood that the term "gender" includes male and female sexes, within the context of society, should not you be given any other meaning.

War Crimes

Article 8

1. The Court shall have jurisdiction over war crimes, in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.

2. For the purposes of this statute means by "war crimes":

a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the Geneva Convention that apply:

i) Murder;

ii) Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;

iii) Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;

iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property on a large scale, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;

v) Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the armed forces of a hostile power;

vi) Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of his right to a fair and impartial trial;

vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful deprivation of liberty;

viii) Taking of hostages;

b) Other serious violations of laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict under international law, namely, any of the following acts:

- i) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
- ii) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, or objects which are not military objectives;
- iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a mission of peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or property civilians under the international law of armed conflict;
- iv) Intentionally launching an attack knowing that it will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians, damage to goods extensive damage or civilian nature, term and severe damage to the environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to military advantage concrete and direct overall anticipated;
- v) Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;
- vi) Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion;
- vii) Making improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag, military insignia or uniform of the enemy or the United Nations, as well as the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, thereby causing death or serious injury;
- viii) The transfer, directly or indirectly, by an occupying power of parts of its civilian population into the territory it occupies or the deportation or transfer of all or part of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;
- ix) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, arts, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded, when they are not military objectives;

Youtube Links:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zFXZGzULLU>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zusy-WpR2V0&feature=related>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uy_apoTD5qM

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KIANIHD2CBc>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDqmOHFpWqk>

- x) Subjecting persons who are under the control of a warring party to physical mutilation or to any medical or scientific experiments which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital, or are made in the interest of people and causing put to death or seriously endangering their health;
- xi) Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the nation or army;
- xii) Declaring that no quarter will be given;
- xiii) Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- xiv) Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in court the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;

xv) Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the service of that party to the conflict before the war;

xvi) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;

xvii) To use poison or poisoned weapons;

xviii) Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases or liquids, materials or similar device;

xix) Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions; (see link <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfrsJxY3izA> & feature =youtu.be

xx) Use weapons, projectiles, materials and methods of warfare which, by their nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of international law applicable in armed conflict, to the extent that such weapons, projectiles, materials and methods of warfare are the subject of a comprehensive prohibition and are included in an annex to this Statute, by virtue of an amendment adopted in accordance with the provisions of Articles 121 and 123;

xxi) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular by means of humiliating and degrading treatment;

xxii) Committing rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, Forced pregnancy, as defined in paragraph f) of paragraph 2 of Article 7, enforced sterilization and other forms of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach Geneva Conventions;

xxiii) Utilizing the presence of civilians or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;

xxiv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, as well as the personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, in accordance with international law;

xxv) Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, preventing even the sending of relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;

xxvi) Recruit or enlisting children under 15 into armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities;

c) In the event of armed conflict not of an international character, serious violations of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons are indicated not taking direct part in hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those have been prevented from continuing to combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other reason:

i) Acts of violence against life and against the person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

ii) Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular by means of humiliating and degrading treatment;

iii) The taking of hostages;

iv) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees generally recognized as indispensable.

d) c) of paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply to armed conflicts not have an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal

disturbances and tensions such as riots, sporadic acts of violence or individual or others of similar character;

e) Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts not have an international character, within the framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:

i) Intentionally directing attacks against civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;

ii) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, as well as the personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, in accordance with international law;

iii) Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a mission of peacekeeping or humanitarian assistance, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to protection under international law of conflict armed civilians and civilian objects;

iv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, arts, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded, when they are not military objectives;

v) Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;

vi) Committing acts of sexual assault, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, Forced pregnancy, as defined in subparagraph f of paragraph 2 of Article 7, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions;

vii) Recruit or enlisting children under 15 into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;

viii) Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless so required security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons;

ix) Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant belligerent;

x) Declaring that no quarter will be given;

xi) Subjecting persons who are under the control of another party to the conflict to physical mutilation or to any medical or scientific experiments which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment or are made in the interest of that person, and which cause death or seriously put your health at risk;

xii) Destroying or seizing the enemy, unless the necessities of war require it;

f) e) of paragraph 2 of this Article shall apply to armed conflicts not of an international character and are therefore not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions such as riots, acts of violence sporadic or isolated or others of similar character, shall apply also to armed conflicts that take place in the territory of a State when there is protracted armed conflict between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups.

3. The provisions of paragraphs c) and e) of paragraph 2, shall not affect the responsibility of the whole Government to maintain and restore public order in the state, and to defend the unity and territorial integrity of the state by all legitimate means.

Article 15

Attorney

1. The Prosecutor may, on its own initiative, initiate an investigation based on information on crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

2. The Prosecutor shall analyze the seriousness of the information received. To do so, may collect additional information from States, organs of the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Organizations and Non-Governmental or other reliable sources that it considers appropriate, and gather written or oral testimony at the Court.

3. If you find that there are sufficient grounds to open an investigation, the Prosecutor shall submit a request for such consent to the Pre-Trial Chamber, accompanied the supporting documentation you have gathered. Victims may make representations to the Pre-Trial Chamber, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

4. If, after reviewing the application and accompanying documentation, the Pre-Trial Chamber considers that there are sufficient grounds to open an inquiry and that the case appears to fall within the jurisdiction of the Court, shall authorize the investigation shall, without prejudice to the decisions that the Court comes to be taken later on jurisdiction and admissibility.

5. The refusal of the Pre-Trial Chamber to authorize the investigation shall not prevent the prosecutor in a subsequent request based on new facts or evidence regarding the same situation.

6. If, after the preliminary examination referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Prosecutor concludes that the information provided does not constitute sufficient grounds for an investigation, the Prosecutor shall inform those who have shown such understanding. This does not preclude the Prosecutor examine, in light of new facts or evidence, any other information that will be communicated on the same case.

Article 27

Irrelevance of official capacity

1. This Statute shall apply equally to all persons without any distinction based on official capacity. In particular, official capacity as Head of State or Government, a member of a Government or parliament, an elected representative or public official, in no case exempt a person from criminal responsibility under this Statute, nor constitute a per se ground for reduction of sentence.

2. Immunities or special procedural rules under the official capacity of a person, whether under national law or international law, shall not bar the Court from exercising its jurisdiction over that person.

Article 28

Responsibility of commanders and other superiors

In addition to other sources of criminal responsibility under this Statute for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court:

a) The military commander or person effectively acting as military commander shall be criminally responsible for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court have been committed by forces under his effective command and control or under the effective authority and control, as the case , because they do not exercise control properly over such forces as:

i) That military commander or person either knew or, owing to the circumstances of the moment, should have known that the forces were committing or about to commit such crimes, and ii) That military commander or person has not adopted all necessary and appropriate measures within their power to prevent or repress their commission or to take the matter to the attention of the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

b) In relations between superiors and subordinates, not described in paragraph a), a superior shall be criminally responsible for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court who have been committed by subordinates under their effective authority and control, by not having played a control properly over such subordinates, where:

a) The superior knew or deliberately did not take into account the information which clearly indicated that the subordinates were committing or about to commit such crimes;

b) The crimes concerned activities that were under its effective control and accountability, and

c) The superior failed all necessary and appropriate measures within their power to prevent or repress their commission or to take the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

Article 29

Imprescriptibility

The crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court do not prescribe.

Article 30

Psychological Elements

1. Unless otherwise provided, no person shall be criminally responsible and punished for a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court, unless with intent to commit and knowledge of its material elements.

2. For the purposes of this article, it is understood that those acts intentionally:

a) For a pipeline, proposes to adopt it;

b) For a consequence, proposes to cause it or is aware that it will occur in the ordinary course of events.

3. Under this Article, the term "knowledge" the awareness that a circumstance exists or a consequence will occur in the ordinary course of events. The "Know" and "knowingly" shall be construed accordingly.

American Convention on Human Rights (1969)

(Pact of San José, Costa Rica)

PART I - DUTIES OF STATES AND PROTECTED

Chapter I

Enumeration of Duties

Article 1 - Obligation to respect human rights

The States Parties to this Convention undertake to respect the rights and freedoms recognized herein and to ensure their free and full exercise to all persons subject to their jurisdiction, without any discrimination based on race, color, sex, language, religion, policies or opinions of any kind, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Chapter II

Civil and Political Rights

Article 4 - Right to life

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Adopted and proclaimed by Resolution 217 A (III)

General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948

preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity of all members of the human family and their equal and inalienable rights is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom to live safe from fear and want was proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common man

Whereas it is essential that human rights are protected by the rule of law, that man is not compelled as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, dignity and worth of the human person and the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged to develop, in cooperation with the United Nations, universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect for these rights and freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of mission-critical for the full realization of this pledge,
The General Assembly

This Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their recognition and their universal and effective observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article I

All persons are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article II

Everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or otherwise, national or social origin, property, birth or any other condition.

Article III

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and personal security.

Article IV

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude, slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all its forms.

Article V

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel treatment or punishment, inhuman or degrading treatment.

APPLICATION.

Honourable Attorney General and MM. Judges of the Humanitarian International Criminal Court Colendo Syria has experienced horrors that violate

all human rights by committing heinous crimes against "defenseless children" suffering from the hostilities of the Syrian Government has lost control over himself up to his own government, then there is no alternative but the International Criminal Court to open the legal process that safeguarding what remains of the Syrian population, not to mention that such a conflict is putting in tension throughout the Middle East with serious signs of the beginning of World War III.

Replied the crimes committed by criminal BASHAD Assad and his HIGHEST LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT by CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY THAT HAS NO PRESCRIPTION.

This CRIME COMPLAINT and digitally signed and its original urgency following referral via mail and the Headquarters of the International Criminal Court will be referred to your original seat of the Court.

In these Terms.

P. Grant.

Celso Dias Neves

World President WPO.

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