



WWW.JUSTICE4HUMANITY.ORG

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

New Global Court to Address Human Rights Crisis

Los Angeles, CA, USA - January 19, 2015 - As headlines worldwide focus on issues of justice denied – from the UN demanding U.S. prosecution of **Bush administration war crimes** to enraged protest against **police brutality** in the deaths of unarmed black men in New York and Missouri – the millions who seek a reassertion of true democracy are boldly naming a reality that can no longer be ignored: not only is the U.S. no longer a democracy but international justice is nearly as broken as are domestic courts.

Illegal invasions of sovereign countries. State-sanctioned torture, rendition, and “black sites.” Massive surveillance and invasion of privacy. Militarization of the police. Huge financial crimes that devastate millions go unpunished. U.S. courts imprison protesters and let bankers who launder billions for drug cartels off with a fine, while police are now perceived to effectively carry a license to kill with impunity.

Meanwhile, international courts are powerless to police the governments which fund them - which can “withdraw to observer status” as the U.S. did before invading Iraq, thus evading prosecution. In effect, there is worldwide outrage in the face of a **systematic roll-back of human rights** and national sovereignty at the hands of an international oligarchy that has rigged the justice system in its favor.

While some speak of resorting to “people’s courts” or “citizens’ grand juries,” cooler heads observe that these desperate measures smack of vigilante justice and lack the legitimacy of codified law: justice must rest on internationally recognized standards of due process.

Into this historic moment steps the **Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ) – the first Licensed International Court of Human Rights dedicated to the rule of Law for the People.**

For citizens of most countries in the world, there has not been any real international forum for an individual to uphold their human rights against a country that is violating those rights. Generally, individuals of most countries have not had any international Court to turn to for enforcement of their human rights within their own country. Furthermore, there has never been any international forum for citizens of one country to enforce their rights against infringement by a foreign country (outside of their regional treaty system, if any).

- **The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)** allows claims by individual or private victims only after “exhausting domestic remedies” in country courts. However, it is not a judicial body, and takes only “advisory” and mediation measures, lacking any enforcement power.
- **The International Court of Justice (ICJ)** has jurisdiction only for countries to bring claims against other countries, and does not permit individuals to file a claim against a country for human rights violations.
- **The International Criminal Court (ICC)** has jurisdiction only for “war crimes” and related offenses, and is not a forum for any claims by individual victims of human rights violations in private cases.
- **The European Court of Human Rights** allows only EU citizens to file claims only on violations by EU countries (the Russian Federation is included), but only after “exhausting domestic remedies” in country courts.
- **The Inter-American Court of Human Rights** theoretically allows citizens of any country to petition, but only on violations by South American countries, and only after “exhausting domestic remedies”. Another limitation is that claims must be referred to the Court either by a member country or through its Commission, which mostly takes only “advisory” and mediation measures.
- **The African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights** allows only citizens of African Union countries to file claims only on violations by African Union countries, but only against countries which have agreed to that “option”, and only after “exhausting domestic remedies”.



WWW.JUSTICE4HUMANITY.ORG

The traditional human rights Courts and international law Courts are based upon the “treaty principle”, by which countries agree to voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of the Court. While the treaty-based charter system allows for the easy creation and immediate official funding of a Court, it is severely limited by allowing countries to avoid its jurisdiction at their will and convenience.

A trend of systematic dismantling of civil and human rights by various governments, financial institutions, and private groups threatens human welfare. Existing international courts are inadequate to address these violations of international law. **The Arbitration Court of International Justice (ACIJ)** was founded to fill this need, utilizing previously ignored global statutes which allow the creation of a truly independent global court of human rights, with universal jurisdiction and the power to enforce its judgments.

Five years of volunteer efforts by human rights advocates, lawyers, and international judges, and over 3 million dollars in private & personal contributions, have built the necessary legal infrastructure and established the **ACIJ's statutory authority under international law**. The court is ready to move forward - and now **The People can make the crucial difference**. The ACIJ is not funded by governments or special interest groups, **but must be funded by the people, for the people**.

In order to create a **transparent and credible** International Court of Human Rights, the ACIJ has now created another historic precedent – **a crowdfunding campaign to empower a court that is truly of the people, for the people**.

The ACIJ is designed to process **10 cases at a time for 100 cases per year**, giving proper full-time judiciary attention to each and every case for at least 30 days. The court will utilize existing fast-track enforcement mechanisms under International Law. **The ACIJ is the first International Court with statutory authority to use the full range of mechanisms for meaningful enforcement**.

The ACIJ is designed to be expandable without limit, by endowment funding. Total global demand of approximately **100,000 cases per year** could be handled by **10,000 full-time judges**. The court already has access to more than twice that number of certified international judges. Funding is now needed for full-time operations/admin staffing, foundation building and judicial salaries to process plaintiffs' cases.

The ACIJ can only operate on the grass-roots and institutional funding available to the host NGO, **Ignita Veritas University, a tax-exempt non-profit licensed institution**, Grants SHALL NOT imply any influence beyond the stated public purposes of the ACIJ. **All funds shall be used exclusively to uphold the letter and spirit of Human Rights Laws**.

View the Fundraising Campaign at: <http://igg.me/p/acij-justice4humanity/>

The ACIJ is tax-exempt by statutory 501(a) non-profit status, and all donations are tax-deductible under 170(c)(2).

CONTACT:

Michael Henry Dunn
ACIJ Spokesperson
mhd@justice4humanity.org
Los Angeles, CA
United States

###