

When a criminal offence is committed within an international context (illicit trade in narcotics, trafficking in human beings, transnational corruption, money laundering), international criminal law determines which state has jurisdiction to sue the authors. It also organizes police and judiciary intergovernmental cooperation in order a trial and all legal procedures to take place in the best possible conditions, despite the geographic staggering of the case. Moreover, the international criminal law will define international crimes and provides for some (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes) repression by the International Criminal Court.