

11 June 2010 16:40

## Drafting Committee

### Draft resolution: The crime of aggression

*The Review Conference,*

*Recalling* paragraph 1 of article 12 of the Rome Statute,

*Recalling* paragraph 2 of article 5 of the Rome Statute,

*Recalling* also paragraph 7 of resolution F, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998,

*Recalling* further resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.1 on the continuity of work in respect of the crime of aggression, and *expressing its appreciation* to the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression for having elaborated proposals on a provision on the crime of aggression,

*Taking note* of resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.6, by which the Assembly of States Parties forwarded proposals on a provision on the crime of aggression to the Review Conference for its consideration,

1. *Decides* to adopt, **in accordance with article 5, paragraph 2**, of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (hereinafter: “the Statute”) the amendments to the Statute contained in annex I of the present resolution, which are subject to ratification or acceptance and shall enter into force in accordance with article 121, paragraph 5; **and notes that any State Party may lodge a declaration referred to in article 15 bis prior to ratification or acceptance.**

2. *Also decides* to adopt the amendments to the Elements of Crimes contained in annex II of the present resolution;

3. *Further decides* to adopt the understandings regarding the interpretation of the above-mentioned amendments contained in annex III of the present resolution;

**3 bis** *Also decides* to review the amendments on the crime of aggression seven years after the beginning of the Court’s exercise of jurisdiction.

4. *Calls upon* all States Parties to ratify or accept the amendments contained in annex I.

## Annex I

### Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the Crime of Aggression

3. *The following text is inserted after article 15 of the Statute:*

**Article 15 bis**

**Exercise of jurisdiction over the crime of aggression  
(State referral, *proprio motu*)**

1. The Court may exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression in accordance with article 13 (a) and (c), subject to the provisions of this article.

**1 bis. The Court may exercise jurisdiction only with respect to crimes of aggression committed at least five years after the adoption of the amendments on the crime of aggression and one year after the ratification or acceptance of the amendments by thirty States Parties.**

**1 ter.** The Court may, in accordance with article 12, exercise jurisdiction over a crime of aggression, arising from an act of aggression committed by a State Party, unless that State Party has previously declared that it does not accept such jurisdiction by lodging a declaration with the Registrar. The withdrawal of such a declaration may be effected at any time and shall be considered by the State Party within three years.

**1 quater.** In respect of a State that is not a party to this Statute, the Court shall not exercise its jurisdiction over the crime of aggression when committed by that State's nationals or on its territory.

2. Where the Prosecutor concludes that there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation in respect of a crime of aggression, he or she shall first ascertain whether the Security Council has made a determination of an act of aggression committed by the State concerned. The Prosecutor shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the situation before the Court, including any relevant information and documents.

3. Where the Security Council has made such a determination, the Prosecutor may proceed with the investigation in respect of a crime of aggression.

4. **(Alternative 1)** In the absence of such a determination, the Prosecutor may not proceed with the investigation in respect of a crime of aggression, [unless the Security Council has, in a resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, requested the Prosecutor to proceed with the investigation.]

4. **(Alternative 2)** Where no such determination is made within six months after the date of notification, the Prosecutor may proceed with the investigation in respect of a crime of aggression, provided that the Pre-Trial **Division** has authorized the commencement of the investigation in respect of a crime of aggression in accordance with the procedure contained in article 15, [and the Security Council does not decide otherwise.]

5. A determination of an act of aggression by an organ outside the Court shall be without prejudice to the Court's own findings under this Statute.

6. This article is without prejudice to the provisions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to other crimes referred to in article 5.

*3 bis. The following text is inserted after article 15 bis of the Statute:*

**Article 15 ter**

**Exercise of jurisdiction over the crime of aggression  
(Security Council referral)**

1. The Court may exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression in accordance with article 13 (b).

**2. The Court may exercise jurisdiction only with respect to crimes of aggression committed at least five years after the adoption of the amendments on the crime of aggression and one year after the ratification or acceptance of the amendments by thirty States Parties.**

3. A determination of an act of aggression by an organ outside the Court shall be without prejudice to the Court's own findings under this Statute.

4. This article is without prejudice to the provisions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to other crimes referred to in article 5.

## **Annex II**

### **Amendments to the Elements of Crimes**

## **Annex III**

### **Understandings regarding the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the Crime of Aggression**

#### **Referrals by the Security Council**

1. It is understood that the Court may exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression on the basis of a Security Council referral in accordance with article 13 (b) of the Statute **five years after the adoption of the amendments on the crime of aggression and one year after the ratification or acceptance of the amendments by thirty States Parties.**

2. It is understood that the Court shall exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression on the basis of a Security Council referral in accordance with article 13 (b) of the Statute irrespective of whether the State concerned has accepted the Court's jurisdiction in this regard.

**Jurisdiction *ratione temporis***

3. It is understood, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, of the Statute, that the Court has jurisdiction only with respect to crimes of aggression committed **five years after the adoption of the amendments on the crime of aggression and one year after the ratification or acceptance of the amendments by thirty States Parties.**

4. It is understood, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Statute, that in case of article 13, paragraph (a) or (c), the Court may exercise its jurisdiction only with respect to crimes of aggression committed after the entry into force of the amendment for that State, unless that State has made a declaration under article 12, paragraph 3.

**Domestic jurisdiction over the crime of aggression**

5. It is understood that the amendments that address the definition of the act of aggression and the crime of aggression do so for the purpose of this Statute only. The amendments shall, in accordance with article 10 of the Rome Statute, not be interpreted as limiting or prejudicing in any way existing or developing rules of international law for purposes other than this Statute.

6. It is understood that the amendments shall not be interpreted as creating the right or obligation to exercise domestic jurisdiction with respect to an act of aggression committed by another State.

**Other understandings**

7. It is understood that aggression is the most serious and dangerous form of the illegal use of force; and that a determination whether an act of aggression has been committed requires consideration of all the circumstances of each particular case, including the gravity of the acts concerned and their consequences, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

8. It is understood that in establishing whether an act of aggression constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the three components of character, gravity and scale must be sufficient to justify a “manifest” determination. No one component can be significant enough to satisfy the manifest standard by itself.