

$$w^0 = \frac{1}{w} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i^A$$

||

|| $\frac{1}{w}$ w

MISSION OF THE RESEARCH CENTER

STATEMENT

by

Legal Affairs

Annex 1

Annex 1

Chapter 1

Chapter 1

Chapter 1

Chapter 1

Chair,

The Republic of Sierra Leone thanks the International Law Commission for its report on the work of its seventy-first session A/74/10. We align ourselves with

the statement delivered by my delegation on behalf of the African Group.

Chair,

Sierra Leone appreciates the leadership of **Mr. Pavel Šturma**, Chair of the Commission for the 71st session, and thank him for introducing part I of the ILC's report. We also thank the members of the Bureau, as well as the Special Rapporteurs and chairs of working groups for their contributions to the

achievement of a successful and productive 71st session.

Sierra Leone attaches great importance to the work of the ILC. The Commission continues to play a vital role assisting the General Assembly in the

Criminal Court, Sierra Leone believes that global accountability efforts could be

Such a treaty will fill a major gap in the current substantive law of international crimes. It will, inter alia, provide much needed clarity and stability to crimes against humanity that so far has only been possible for genocide and war crimes especially if it enhances horizontal cooperation between States in the investigation and prosecution of crimes against humanity.

Against this background, Sierra Leone warmly congratulates the Commission for the adoption, upon second reading, of the 15 draft articles and an annex together with commentaries of a draft convention on the prevention and

On article 1, concerning scope *ratione materiae*, Sierra Leone understands the Commission's reasons for confining the project to crimes against humanity. Yet, we believe that States would have benefited from the collective legal wisdom

On the obligation of prevention, in article 4, Sierra Leone would have appreciated the ILC consideration and discussion in the commentaries of the implications of the General Assembly's 2005 World Summit Outcome in relation to the Responsibility to Protect.

“territory under the jurisdiction of”. This recognises, as we explained in our written comments on the first reading text, that transfers of persons by one State to the control of another State may occur regardless of whether or not this involves

investigation whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that acts
~~constitute crimes against humanity have been or are being committed in any~~

Concerning article 11, regarding the fair treatment of the alleged offenders, we welcome the retention of the term “human rights law” and the addition of the complementary phrase “international humanitarian law”.

On article 12, paragraph 2, regarding victims, witnesses and others, Sierra Leone appreciates the clarification limiting the obligation contained in this paragraph to two types of States: (1) the State that committed the acts that constituted crimes against humanity; and (2) the State where the crimes occurred.

convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity. We hope that the Commission's excellent and timely work on this topic will in the future be remembered as yet another signal ILC contribution to the development of international criminal law.

Chair,

~~Turning now to Peremptory norms of general international law (ius cogens)~~

Sierra Leone congratulates the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Dire Tladi, for ~~guiding the Commission's achievement of a milestone on this important topic. We~~

hope to take up the invitation to offer detailed written comments, as requested by the Commission, by December 2020.

~~On substance, we wish to only highlight three points. First, we welcome~~

determination. The peremptory nature of the inherent right of all peoples to self-determination is not new in the Commission's own work. It should not be called into question.

Chair,

On 'Other decisions' of the Commission

My delegation has four quick points. **First**, Sierra Leone welcomes the Commission's inclusion this year of "sea level rise in relation to international law" into the current programme of work. We congratulate the five co-chairs that have

individual State feedback on topics balanced against the level of participation in

the debate. We note the relative paucity of members from developing regions of the world, especially Africa, serving as special rapporteurs in the 71-year history of the Commission. Addressing this imbalance could help to enhance the legitimacy and authority of the Commission's work and the perception of international law as a truly universal body of law.