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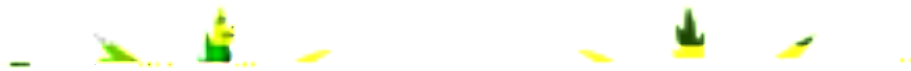


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In consideration of the second cluster on the agenda item, focusing on the [redacted], of the International Law Commission's ("ILC" or "Commission") articles on the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity, the delegation of Sierra Leone will highlight the following points:

Regarding Article [redacted] concerning the definition of crimes against humanity, I would like to reaffirm our delegation's support for the approach adopted by the ILC. This approach aims to maintain a high level of consistency with the provisions outlined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ("Rome Statute").

While we are cognizant that some members have concerns with this approach stemming from the fact that numerous states are not parties to the Rome Statute and further expressed reservations about the broadness of the definition of crimes against humanity in draft article [redacted], from a policy perspective, we continue to support the general consistency approach, to inter alia, safeguard the Rome Statute complementarity principle, and to elaborate a future treaty on crimes against humanity that is universal, complementary, and implementable, as we have already outlined in our [redacted] intervention.



to address the gaps in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The purpose of this proposed amendment is to close the identified legal gaps for slavery and slave trade crimes under the Rome Statute, as the Rome Statute does not

Moving on to , we continue to note the importance of the provisions in the three paragraphs. We are generally supportive of these provisions.

We welcome the emphasis that no justification exists for committing crimes against humanity, regardless of circumstances (armed conflict, internal instability, etc.), and appreciate that the articles impose on each state a clear and absolute prohibition against engaging in acts that constitute crimes against humanity. This establishes a universal standard and reinforces their gravity.

Similarly, article went further to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive approach to combatting crimes against humanity. Equally, they create clear obligations for states to refrain from committing these crimes themselves, take proactive measures to prevent them from occurring within their territories and ensure accountability for perpetrators through effective legal systems.

On this note, it is therefore appropriate to reaffirm that this gives rise to the issue of capacity and the need for capacity development. A future treaty on crimes against humanity must have provisions addressing capacity building to ensure effective horizontal cooperation. We look forward to views on this issue and possible elaboration of provisions to address the importance of capacity development.

On draft Article , which has garnered attention for



the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity. Our diligent efforts in this will undoubtedly propel us forward in our collective pursuit of justice.

I thank you.

