

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 517 700

Fax: 5130 36

website: www.africa-union.org

SC8743

ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION
Twentieth Ordinary Session
27 – 28 January 2013
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

Assembly/AU/10(XX)
Original: English

**REPORT, THE LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTERS OF
JUSTICE/ATTORNEYS GENERAL**

**INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT OF THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE
AND/OR ATTORNEYS GENERAL ON LEGAL MATTERS**

1. It would be recalled that the *Draft Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the African Court of Justice and Human Rights* and the *Draft Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament* were submitted to the Assembly, during its 19th Ordinary Session held in July 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
2. It would further be recalled that the Executive Council had considered same upon recommendation of the Permanent Representative's Committee and decided as follows:
 - With regard to the Court, the Commission was requested in collaboration with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to prepare a study on the financial and structural implications resulting from the expansion of the Court.
 - With regard to the Pan African Parliament, the protocol was approved with the exception of the provisions of Article 8.1 (a) and 8.2 relating to the legislative and oversight powers.
3. The Assembly did not consider the Protocol on the PAP due to time constraints. It decided to defer consideration to its 20th Ordinary Session in January 2013.
4. As per request of the Assembly, the Report containing Recommendations and the Draft Legal Instruments adopted by the Ministers of Justice and/or Attorneys General are attached hereto as annexes for consideration.

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Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA P. O. Box 3243 Telephone +251115- 517700 Fax : +251115- 517844
Website : www.africa-union.org

SC7593

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Twenty-First Ordinary Session
9 – 13 July 2012
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

EX.CL/731(XXI)
Original: English

REPORT, LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE MINISTERS OF JUSTICE/ATTORNEYS GENERAL

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT OF THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE AND/OR ATTORNEYS GENERAL ON LEGAL MATTERS

1. The Meeting of Ministers of Justice and/or Attorneys General of Member States of the African Union (AU) on Legal Matters was held on 14 and 15 May 2012, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to consider various legal issues.
2. It will be recalled that the previous Meeting of Ministers of Justice and or Attorneys General of Member States of the African Union (AU) on Legal Matters was held in Kigali, Rwanda, on 3 and 4 November 2008. This meeting considered various legal issues in conformity with Decision EX.CL/Dec.129 (V) adopted by the Fifth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council held in July 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and endorsed by the Assembly of the Union.
3. The May 2012 Ministerial Meeting was attended by thirty-nine (39) Member States, three (3) AU organs and one (1) continental association.
4. The purpose of the meeting was to finalize the Draft Protocol relating to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) and Draft Protocol relating to the African Court of Justice and Human Rights prior to their submission to and adoption by the Policy Organs.
5. Additionally, and in accordance with Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 397(XVIII), adopted at the 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in January 2012, the commission was requested to place the progress report of the Commission on the implementation of Assembly Decisions on the International Criminal Court (ICC) on the agenda of the Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General in order to enable the Ministers make recommendations and additional input to the AU Summit in July 2012.
6. Consequently, the Meeting considered the following agenda items:
 - a) Draft Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament;
 - b) Draft Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights;
 - c) Briefing and discussions on the implementation of the Assembly Decisions on Universal Jurisdiction and the progress made in the discussions with the European Union and the negotiations at the level of the United Nations General Assembly;
 - d) Progress Report of the Commission on the implementation of Assembly Decision on the ICC. [Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 397 (XVIII), adopted by 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of States and Government held in January 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.];
 - e) Draft African Union Model National Law on Universal Jurisdiction over International Crimes.

7. The Ministerial Conference adopted the legal instruments and made recommendations to the Assembly of the Union through the Executive Council for consideration and adoption.

8. The Report containing Recommendations and the Draft Legal Instruments adopted by the Ministers of Justice and/or Attorneys General are attached hereto as annexes.

EX.CL/731(XXI)a

**DRAFT PROTOCOL ON THE AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE
AND HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

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UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA P. O. Box 3243 Telephone: +251-115-517 700 Fax: +251-115-517844
website: www.africa-union.org

**Meeting of Government Experts and Ministers
of Justice/Attorneys
General on Legal Matters
7 to 11 and 14 to 15 May 2012
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Exp/Min/IV/Rev.7
Original: English**

***DRAFT* PROTOCOL ON AMENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL ON
THE STATUTE OF THE AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE AND
HUMAN RIGHTS**

REVISIONS UP TO TUESDAY 15TH MAY 2012

**DRAFT PROTOCOL ON AMENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL ON THE STATUTE
OF THE AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The Member States of the African Union parties to the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

RECALLING the objectives and principles enunciated in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, adopted on 11 July 2000 in Lome, Togo, in particular the commitment to settle their disputes through peaceful means;

FURTHER RECALLING the provisions of the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights and the Statute annexed to it adopted on 1 July 2008 in Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt;

RECOGNIZING that the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights had merged the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights and the Court of Justice of the African Union into a single Court;

BEARING IN MIND their commitment to promote peace, security and stability on the continent, and to protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights and other relevant instruments;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the efforts and contribution of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights since its inception in 1987;

NOTING the steady growth of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights and the contribution it has made in protecting human and peoples' rights on the African continent as well as the progress towards the establishment of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights;

FURTHER BEARING IN MIND the complementary relationship between the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, as well as its successor, the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights;

FURTHER RECALLING their commitment to the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity as well as a serious threat to legitimate order to restore peace and stability to the Member State of the Union upon the recommendation of the Peace and Security Council;

REITERATING their respect for democratic principles, human and peoples' rights, the rule of law and good governance;

FURTHER REITERATING their respect for the sanctity of human life, condemnation and rejection of impunity and political assassination, acts of terrorism and subversive activities, unconstitutional changes of governments and acts of aggression;

FURTHER REITERATING their commitment to fighting impunity in conformity with the provisions of Article 4(o) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

ACKNOWLEDGING the pivotal role that the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights can play in strengthening the commitment of the African Union to promote sustained peace, security and stability on the Continent and to promote justice and human and peoples' rights as an aspect of their efforts to promote the objectives of the political and socio-economic integration and development of the Continent with a view to realizing the ultimate objective of a United States of Africa;

FURTHER RECALLING Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.213 (XII) adopted by the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on 3 February 2009 on the implementation of the Assembly's Decision on the Abuse of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction;

FURTHER RECALLING Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.263 (XIII) adopted by the Thirteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Sirte, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 3 July 2009 on the transformation of the African Union Commission to the African Union Authority;

FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need to take the necessary measures to amend the legal instruments of the principal organs of the African Union in the light of the aforementioned Assembly Decisions;

CONVINCED that the present Protocol will complement national, regional and continental bodies and institutions in preventing serious and massive violations of human and peoples' rights in keeping with Article 58 of the Charter and ensuring accountability for them wherever they occur;

HAVE AGREED to adopt the present amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights and the Statute annexed thereto as follows: -

CHAPTER I

In CHAPTER 1 of the Protocol (MERGER OF THE AFRICAN COURT ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES RIGHTS AND THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE AFRICAN UNION) the deletion of the existing title, Articles and their provisions in their entirety and the insertion in their place of the following:

“CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 **Definitions**

In this Protocol:

“Assembly” means the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union;

“Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Assembly;

“Charter” means the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights;

“Commission” means the Commission of the African Union;

“Court” means the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights;

“Member State” means a Member State of the Union;

“President” means the President of the Court;

“Protocol” means the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights;

“Single Court” has the same meaning as the Court;

“Statute” means the present Statute;

“Union” means the African Union established by the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

“Vice President” means the Vice President of the Court.

Article 2 **Organs of the Court**

The Court shall be composed of the following organs:

1. The Presidency;
2. The Office of the Prosecutor;
3. The Registry.

Article 3
Jurisdiction of the Court

1. The Court is vested with an original and appellate jurisdiction, including international criminal jurisdiction, which it shall exercise in accordance with the provisions of the Statute annexed hereto.
2. The Court has jurisdiction to hear such other matters or appeals as may be referred to it in any other agreements that the Member States or the Regional Economic Communities or other international organizations recognized by the African Union may conclude among themselves, or with the Union.

Article 4
Relationship between the Court and the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights

The Court shall, in accordance with the Charter and this Protocol, complement the protective mandate of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights.

CHAPTER II

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 5
Term of Office of the Judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights

In Article 4 (Term of Office of the Judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights), replace the existing provision including its title, with:

“Article 4
Term of Office of the Judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights

1. Upon the coming into force of the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, the terms and appointment of the Judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights shall terminate.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Judges of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights shall remain in office until the judges of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights are sworn in.

Article 6
Pending Cases

At the entry into force of this Protocol, where any matter affecting any State had already been commenced before either the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights or the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, if in force, such a matter shall be continued before the relevant Section of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights, pursuant to such Rules as may be made by the Court.

Article 6bis
Temporary Jurisdiction

At the entry into force of this Protocol, until a Member State ratifies it, any jurisdiction which has hitherto been accepted by such Member State with respect to either the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights or the African Court of Justice and Human Rights shall be exercisable by this Court.

Article 7
Registry of the Court

1. The Registrar of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights shall remain in office until the appointment of a new Registrar for the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights.
2. The staff of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights shall be absorbed into the Registry of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights, for the remainder of their subsisting contracts of employment.

CHAPTER III

Final Provisions

Article 8
Nomenclature

In the Protocol and the Statute wherever it occurs "African Court of Justice and Human Rights" is deleted and replaced with "African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights."

Article 9
Signature, Ratification and Accession

1. This Protocol and the Statute annexed to it shall be open for signature, ratification or accession by Member States, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification or accession to this Protocol and the Statute annexed to it shall be deposited with the Chairperson of the Commission.
3. Any Member State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification or accession, or at any time thereafter, make a declaration accepting the competence of the Court to receive cases under Article 30 (f).

Article 10
Depository Authority

1. This Protocol and the Statute annexed to it, drawn up in four (4) original texts in the Arabic, English, French and Portuguese languages, all four (4) texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Chairperson of the Commission, who shall transmit a certified true copy to the Government of each Member State.
2. The Chairperson of the Commission, shall notify all Member States of the dates of deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession, and shall, upon the entry into force of this Protocol, register the same with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 11
Entry into force

1. This Protocol and the Statute annexed to it shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of instruments of ratification by fifteen (15) Member States.
2. For each Member State which shall accede to it subsequently, this Protocol and Annexed Statute shall enter into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification or accession are deposited.
3. The Chairperson of the Commission shall notify all Member States of the entry into force of this Protocol.

Article 12

Amendments

1. This Protocol and the Statute annexed to it may be amended if a State Party to the Protocol makes a written request to that effect to the Chairperson of the Commission. The Assembly may adopt, by simple majority, the draft amendment after all the States parties to the present Protocol have been duly informed of it and the Court has given its opinion on the amendment.
2. The Court shall also be entitled to propose such amendments to the present Protocol or the Statute annexed to it as it may deem necessary, through the Chairperson of the Commission.

3. The amendments shall come into force for each State Party which has accepted it thirty (30) days after the Chairperson of the Commission has received notice of the acceptance.

**Adopted by theSession of the Assembly of the African Union held in,
....., on, 20.....**

Annex
Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights

Article 1
Definitions

1. In Article 1 of the Statute (Definitions), the deletion from the chapeau of the words “except otherwise indicated, the following shall mean”
2. The insertion of the following words and the definitions ascribed to them:
 - “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Commission;
 - “Child” means any person under eighteen years of age;
 - “Court” means the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights;
 - “Full Court” means the three Sections of the Court sitting together in plenary;
 - “Person” means a natural or legal person;
 - “President” means the President of the Court unless otherwise specified;
 - “Section” means the General Affairs or Human and Peoples’ Rights or International Criminal Law Section of the Court;
 - “Statute” means the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples Rights;
 - “Vice President” means the Vice President of the Court.

Article 2
Composition

In Article 3 of the Statute (Composition), add the following paragraph 4:

“4. The Assembly shall ensure that there is equitable gender representation in the Court.”

Article 3
Qualifications of Judges

Article 4 of the Statute (Qualifications of Judges) is replaced with the following:

“The Court shall be composed of impartial and independent Judges elected from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are juris-consults of recognized competence and experience in international law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law or international criminal law.”

Article 4 List of Candidates

Article 6 of the Statute (List of Candidates) is replaced with the following: -

“

1. For the purpose of election, the Chairperson of the Commission shall establish three (3) alphabetical lists of candidates presented as follows:
 - i. List A containing the names of candidates having recognized competence and experience in International law;
 - ii. List B containing the names of candidates having recognized competence and experience in international human rights law and international humanitarian law; and
 - iii. List C containing the names of candidates having recognized competence and experience in international criminal law.
2. States Parties that nominate candidates possessing the competences required on the three (3) lists shall choose the list on which their candidates may be placed.
3. At the first election, five (5) judges each shall be elected from amongst the candidates on lists A and B, and six (6) judges shall be elected from amongst the candidates of list C respectively.
4. The Chairperson of the Commission shall communicate the three lists to Member States, at least thirty (30) days before the Ordinary Session of the Assembly or of the Council during which the elections shall take place.”

Article 5 Term of Office

Article 8 of the Statute (Term of Office) is replaced with the following: -

“

1. The Judges shall be elected for a single, non-renewable term of nine (9) years. The terms of office of five (5) of the judges elected at the first election shall end after three (3) years, and the terms of another five (5) of the judges shall end after six (6) years.
2. The Judges whose term of office shall end after the initial periods of three (3) and six (6) years shall be determined by lot drawn by the Chairperson of the Assembly or the Executive Council, immediately after the first election.
3. A Judge elected to replace another whose term of office has not expired shall complete the term of office of his or her predecessor.

4. All the Judges, except the President and the Vice President, shall perform their functions on a part-time basis.
5. The Assembly shall, on the recommendation of the Court, decide the time when all the Judges of the Court shall perform their functions on a full time basis.”

Article 6
Structure of the Court

Article 16 of the Statute (Sections of the Court) is replaced with the following: -

“Article 16
Structure of the Court

1. The Court shall have three (3) Sections: a General Affairs Section, a Human and Peoples Rights Section and an International Criminal Law Section.
2. The International Criminal Law Section of the Court shall have three (3) Chambers: a Pre-Trial Chamber, a Trial Chamber and an Appellate Chamber.
3. The allocation of Judges to the respective Sections and Chambers shall be determined by the Court in its Rules. ”

Article 7
Assignment of matters to Sections of the Court

Article 17 of the Statute (Assignment of matters to Sections) is replaced with the following:

“Article 17
Assignment of matters to Sections of the Court

1. The General Affairs Section shall be competent to hear all cases submitted under Article 28 of the Statute except those assigned to the Human and Peoples Rights Section and the International Criminal Law Section as specified in this Article.
2. The Human and Peoples Rights Section shall be competent to hear all cases relating to human and peoples’ rights.
3. The International Criminal Law Section shall be competent to hear all cases relating to the crimes specified in this Statute.”

Article 8
Revision and Appeal

Article 18 (Referral of matters to the Full Court) is replaced with the following:

**“Article 18
Revision and Appeals**

1. In the case of the General Affairs Section and the Human and People’s Rights Section, a revision of a judgement shall be made in terms of the provisions of Article 48.
2. In the case of the International Criminal Law Section, a decision of the Pre-Trial Chamber or the Trial Chamber may be appealed against by the Prosecutor or the accused, on the following grounds:
 - (a) A procedural error;
 - (b) An error of law;
 - (c) An error of fact.
3. An appeal may be made against a decision on jurisdiction or admissibility of a case, an acquittal or a conviction.
4. The Appellate Chamber may affirm, reverse or revise the decision appealed against. The decision of the Appellate Chamber shall be final.”

**Article 9
Chambers of the Court**

Article 19 of the Statute (Chambers) is replaced with the following: -

“Chambers of the Court

1. The General Affairs Section, Human and Peoples Rights Section or International Criminal Law Section may, at any time, constitute one or more Chambers in accordance with the Rules of Court.
2. A Judgment given by any Chamber shall be considered as rendered by the Court.”

**Article 9 Bis
Powers and Functions of the Chambers of the International Criminal Law Section**

After Article 19 of the Statute (Chambers) add the following as Article 19 *Bis*:

**“Article 19 *Bis*
Powers and Functions of the Chambers of the International Criminal Law Section**

1. The Pre-Trial Chamber shall exercise the functions provided for in Article 46F of this Statute.

2. In addition, the Pre-Trial Chamber may also at the request of the Prosecutor issue such orders and warrants as may be required for an investigation or prosecution.
3. The Pre-Trial Chamber may issue such orders as may be required to provide for the protection and privacy of witnesses and victims, the presentation of evidence and the protection of arrested persons.
4. The Trial Chamber shall conduct trials of accused persons in accordance with this Statute and the Rules of Court.
5. The Trial Chamber shall receive and conduct appeals from the Pre-Trial Chamber in accordance with Article 18 of this Statute.
6. The Appeals Chamber shall receive and conduct appeals from the Trial Chamber in accordance with Article 18 of this Statute.

Article 10 Quorum

Article 21 of the Statute (Quorum) is replaced with the following:

1. The General Affairs Section of the Court shall be duly constituted by three (3) judges.
2. The Human and Peoples Rights Section of the Court shall be duly constituted by three (3) judges.
3. The Pre-Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Law Section of the Court shall be duly constituted by one (1) judge.
4. The Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Law Section of the Court shall be duly constituted by three (3) judges.
5. The Appellate Chamber of the International Criminal Law Section of the Court shall be duly constituted by five (5) judges.

Article 11 Presidency and Vice Presidency

Article 22 (Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Registry) is replaced with the following: -

“Article 22 Presidency and Vice Presidency

1. At its first ordinary session after the election of the Judges, the Full Court shall elect a President and a Vice President of the Court.

2. The President and Vice President shall serve for a period of two (2) years, and may be re-elected once.
3. The President and Vice President shall, in consultation with the Members of the Court and as provided for in the Rules of Court, assign Judges to the Sections.
4. The President shall preside over all sessions of the Full Court. In the event of the President being unable to sit during a session, the session shall be presided over by the Vice President.
5. The President and Vice President shall reside at the seat of the Court.”

Article 12
Presidency and Vice Presidency

After Article 22 (Presidency and Vice-Presidency) add the following as Articles 22A and 22B:

“Article 22A
The Office of the Prosecutor

1. The Office of the Prosecutor shall comprise a Prosecutor and two Deputy Prosecutors.
2. The Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors shall be elected by the Assembly from amongst candidates who shall be nationals of States Parties nominated by States Parties.
3. The Prosecutor shall serve for a single, non-renewable term of seven (7) years.
4. The Deputy Prosecutors shall serve for a term of four (4) years, renewable once.
5. The Prosecutor and the Deputy Prosecutors shall be persons of high moral character, be highly competent in and have extensive practical experience in the conduct of investigations, trial and prosecution of criminal cases.
6. The Office of the Prosecutor shall be responsible for the investigation and prosecution of the crimes specified in this Statute and shall act independently as a separate organ of the Court and shall not seek or receive instructions from any State Party or any other source.
7. The Office of the Prosecutor shall have the power to question suspects, victims and witnesses and collect evidence, including the power to conduct on-site investigations.
8. The Prosecutor shall be assisted by such other staff as may be required to perform the functions of the Office of the Prosecutor effectively and efficiently.

9. The staff of the Office of the Prosecutor shall be appointed by the Prosecutor in accordance with the Staff Rules and Regulations of the African Union.
10. The remuneration and conditions of service of the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutors shall be determined by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Court made through the Executive Council.

Article 22B
The Registry

1. The Registry shall comprise of a Registrar and three Assistant Registrars.
2. The Court shall appoint the Registrar and Assistant Registrars, in accordance with the Staff Rules and Regulations of the African Union.
3. The Registrar shall serve for a single, non-renewable term of seven years.
4. The Assistant Registrars shall serve for a term of four (4) years, renewable once.
5. The Registry shall be headed by a Registrar who, under the direction of the President, shall be responsible for the non-judicial aspects and servicing of the Court. The Registrar shall be the principal administrative and accounting officer of the Court, and shall ensure that proper books of accounts are kept in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the African Union.
6. The Registrar and Assistant Registrars shall be persons of high moral character, be highly competent in and have extensive practical managerial experience.
7. The Registrar shall be assisted by such other staff as may be necessary for the effective and efficient performance of the functions of the Registry.
8. The staff of the Registry shall be appointed by the Court in accordance with the Staff Rules and Regulations of the African Union.
9. The Registrar shall set up, within the Registry:
 - a. A Victims and Witnesses Unit, which shall provide, in consultation with the Court and the Office of the Prosecutor, as appropriate, protective measures and security arrangements, counselling and other appropriate assistance for witnesses, victims who appear before the Court and others who are at risk on account of testimony given by such witnesses. The Unit personnel shall include experts in the management of trauma.
 - b. A Defence Counsel and Detention Management Unit, which shall provide services to the defence and manage the conditions of detention of suspects and accused persons.

10. The salaries and conditions of service of the Registrar, Assistant Registrars and other staff of the Registry shall be determined by the Assembly on the proposal of the Court, through the Executive Council.

Article 12Bis

Conditions of Service of the Registrar and Members of the Registry

Article 24 of the Statute (Conditions of Service of the Registrar and Members of the Registry) is deleted.

Article 13

Under Chapter III (Competence of the Court) In Article 28 of the Statute (Jurisdiction of the Court), the insertion of a new sub-paragraph (d) as follows, with consequential renumbering of the existing paragraphs (d) to (h).

“... ”

(d) The crimes contained in this Statute, subject to a right of appeal.

...”

Article 14

International Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court

Immediately after Article 28 (Jurisdiction of the Court), the insertion of new Articles 28A, 28B, 28C, 28D, 28E, 28F, 28G, 28H, 28I, 28I *Bis*, 28J, 28K, 28L, 28L *Bis*, 28M and 28N as follows:

“Article 28A

International Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court

1. Subject to the right of appeal, the International Criminal Law Section of the Court shall have power to try persons for the crimes provided hereunder:
 1. Genocide
 2. Crimes Against Humanity
 3. War Crimes
 4. The Crime of Unconstitutional Change of Government;
 5. Piracy
 6. Terrorism
 7. Mercenarism
 8. Corruption
 9. Money Laundering
 10. Trafficking in Persons
 11. Trafficking in Drugs
 12. Trafficking in Hazardous Wastes

13. Illicit Exploitation of Natural Resources
 14. The Crime of Aggression
2. The Assembly may extend upon the consensus of States Parties the jurisdiction of the Court to incorporate additional crimes to reflect developments in international law.
 3. The crimes within the Jurisdiction of the Court shall not be subject to any statute of limitations.

Article 28 B
Genocide

For the purposes of this Statute, 'genocide' means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of the group;
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group;
- f. Acts of rape that are intended to change the identity of a particular group.

Article 28 C
Crimes Against Humanity

1. For the purposes of this Statute, 'crime against humanity' means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack or enterprise directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack or enterprise:
 - a. Murder;
 - b. Extermination;
 - c. Enslavement;
 - d. Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
 - e. Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
 - f. Torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment;
 - g. Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
 - h. Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law;
 - i. Enforced disappearance of persons;

- j. The crime of apartheid;
- k. Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or mental or physical health.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1:

- a. 'Attack directed against any civilian population' means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such attack;
- b. 'Extermination' includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, *inter alia* the deprivation of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of part of a population;
- c. 'Enslavement' means the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children;
- d. 'Deportation or forcible transfer of population' means forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;
- e. 'Torture' means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions;
- f. 'Forced pregnancy' means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws relating to pregnancy;
- g. 'Persecution' means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity;
- h. 'The crime of apartheid' means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime;
- i. 'Enforced disappearance of persons' means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, a State or

a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.

Article 28 D War Crimes

For the purposes of this Statute, 'war crimes' means any of the offences listed , in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large scale commission of such crimes.

- a. Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
 - i. Wilful killing;
 - ii. Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
 - iii. Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
 - iv. Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
 - v. Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
 - vi. Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
 - vii. Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;
 - viii. Taking of hostages.

- b. Grave breaches of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 8 June 1977 and other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
 - i. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - ii. Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;
 - iii. Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;

- iv. Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
- v. Intentionally launching an attack against works or installations containing dangerous forces in the knowledge that such attack will cause excessive loss of life, injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects which will be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
- vi. Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;
- vii. Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;
- viii. Making improper use of a flag of truce, of the flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy or of the United Nations, as well as of the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, resulting in death or serious personal injury;
- ix. The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;
- x. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
- xi. Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
- xii. Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
- xiii. Declaring that no quarter will be given;
- xiv. Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- xv. Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
- xvi. Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own State, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war;

- xvii. Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
 - xviii. Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
 - xix. Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
 - xx. Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions;
 - xxi. Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict
 - xxii. Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - xxiii. Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions;
 - xxiv. Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
 - xxv. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - xxvi. Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;
 - xxvii. Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of eighteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities;
 - xxviii. Unjustifiably delaying the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians;
 - xxix. Wilfully committing practices of apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages upon personal dignity, based on racial discrimination.
 - xxx. Making non-defended localities and demilitarised zones the object of attack;
 - xxxi. Slavery and deportation to slave labour;
 - xxxii. Collective punishments;
 - xxxiii. Despoliation of the wounded, sick, shipwrecked or dead;
- c. In the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, serious violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid

down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause:

- i. Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - ii. Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - iii. Taking of hostages;
 - iv. The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
- d. Paragraph 1 (c) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature.
- e. Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts not of an international character, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
- i. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - ii. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - iii. Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
 - iv. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
 - v. Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
 - vi. Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions;

- vii. Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of eighteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;
- viii. Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;
- ix. Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary;
- x. Declaring that no quarter will be given;
- xi. Subjecting persons who are in the power of another party to the conflict to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
- xii. Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict;
- xiii. Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
- xiv. Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
- xv. Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions
- xvi. Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies;
- xvii. Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
- xviii. Launching an indiscriminate attack resulting in death or injury to civilians, or an attack in the knowledge that it will cause excessive incidental civilian loss, injury or damage;
- xix. Making non-defended localities and demilitarised zones the object of attack;
- xx. Slavery;
- xxi. Collective punishments;

- xxii. Despoliation of the wounded, sick, shipwrecked or dead
- f. Paragraph 1 (e) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature. It applies to armed conflicts that take place in the territory of a State when there is protracted armed conflict between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups.
- g. Using nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction

“BRACKETED”
[Article 28E *

The Crime of Unconstitutional Change of Government

1. ***For the purposes of this Statute, ‘unconstitutional change of government’ means committing or ordering to be committed the following acts, with the aim of illegally accessing or maintaining power:***
 - a. ***A putsch or coup d’état against a democratically elected government;***
 - b. ***An intervention by mercenaries to replace a democratically elected government;***
 - c. ***Any replacement of a democratically elected government by the use of armed dissidents or rebels or through political assassination;***
 - d. ***Any refusal by an incumbent government to relinquish power to the winning party or candidate after free, fair and regular elections;***
 - e. ***Any amendment or revision of the Constitution or legal instruments, which is an infringement on the principles of democratic change of government or is inconsistent with the Constitution;***
 - f. ***Any substantial modification to the electoral laws in the last six (6) months before the elections without the consent of the majority of the political actors.***
2. ***For purposes of this Statute, “democratically elected government” has the same meaning as contained in AU instruments.***

* ***This article was bracketed by Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General and referred to the Assembly through the Executive Council for consideration.***

3. ***[Any act of a sovereign people peacefully exercising their inherent right which results in a change of government shall not constitute an offence under this Article.] ”]***

**Article 28F
Piracy**

Piracy consists of any of the following acts:

- a. any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private boat, ship or a private aircraft, and directed:
 - i. on the high seas, against another boat, ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such boat, ship or aircraft;
 - ii. against a boat, ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State
- b. any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a boat, ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate boat, ship or aircraft;
- c. any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b).

**Article 28 G
Terrorism**

For the purposes of this Statute, ‘terrorism’ means any of the following acts:

- A. Any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party, the laws of the African Union or a regional economic community recognized by the African Union, or by international law, and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:
 1. intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or
 2. disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or
 3. create general insurrection in a State.

- B. Any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in sub-paragraph (a) (1) to(3).
- C. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs A and B, the struggle waged by peoples in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self-determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts.
- D. The acts covered by international Humanitarian Law, committed in the course of an international or non-international armed conflict by government forces or members of organized armed groups, shall not be considered as terrorist acts.
- E. Political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.

Article 28H Mercenarism

- 1. For the purposes of this Statute:
 - a. A mercenary is any person who:
 - i. Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;
 - ii. Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation;
 - iii. Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;
 - iv. Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and
 - v. Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.
 - b. A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:
 - i. Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:
 - 1. Overthrowing a legitimate Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State;

2. Assisting a government to maintain power;
 3. Assisting a group of persons to obtain power; or
 4. Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;
 - ii. Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;
 - iii. Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;
 - iv. Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and
 - v. Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.
2. Any person who recruits, uses, finances or trains mercenaries, as defined in paragraph (1) (a) or (b) above commits an offence.
 3. A mercenary, as defined in paragraph (1) (a) or (b) above, who participates directly in hostilities or in a concerted act of violence, as the case may be, commits an offence.

Article 28I

Corruption

1. For the purposes of this Statute, the following shall be deemed to be acts of corruption if they are of a serious nature affecting the stability of a state, region or the Union:
 - a. The solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, by a public official, his/her family member or any other person, of any goods of monetary value, or other benefit, such as a gift, favour, promise or advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions;
 - b. The offering or granting, directly or indirectly, to a public official, his/family member or any other person, of any goods of monetary value, or other benefit, such as a gift, favour, promise or advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity, in exchange for any act or omission in the performance of his or her public functions;
 - c. Any act or omission in the discharge of his or her duties by a public official. his/her family member or any other person for the purpose of illicitly obtaining benefits for himself or herself or for a third party;

- d. The diversion by a public official, his/her family member or any other person, for purposes unrelated to those for which they were intended, for his or her own benefit or that of a third party, of any property belonging to the State or its agencies, to an independent agency, or to an individual, that such official has received by virtue of his or her position;
 - e. The offering or giving, promising, solicitation or acceptance, directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage to or by any person who directs or works for, in any capacity, a private sector entity, for himself or herself or for anyone else, for him or her to act, or refrain from acting, in breach of his or her duties;
 - f. The offering, giving, solicitation or acceptance directly or indirectly, or promising of any undue advantage to or by any person who asserts or confirms that he or she is able to exert any improper influence over the decision making of any person performing functions in the public or private sector in consideration thereof, whether the undue advantage is for himself or herself or for anyone else, as well as the request, receipt or the acceptance of the offer or the promise of such an advantage, in consideration of that influence, whether or not the influence is exerted or whether or not the supposed influence leads to the intended result;
 - g. Illicit enrichment;
 - h. The use or concealment of proceeds derived from any of the acts referred to in this Article.
2. For the purposes of this Statute "Illicit enrichment" means the significant increase in the assets of a public official or any other person which he or she cannot reasonably explain in relation to his or her income.

Article 28I Bis
Money Laundering

1. For the purposes of this Statute, 'Money Laundering' means: any act of –
- i. Conversion, transfer or disposal of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of corruption or related offences for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her action.
 - ii. Concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to property which is the proceeds of corruption or related offences;
 - iii. Acquisition, possession or use of property with the knowledge at the time of receipt, that such property is the proceeds of corruption or related offences

- iv. Participation in, association with or conspiracy to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the offences established in accordance with this article.
2. *Nothing in this article shall be interpreted as prejudicing the power of the Court to make a determination as to the seriousness of any act or offence.*

Article 28J
Trafficking in persons

For the purposes of this Statute:

1. “Trafficking in persons” means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.
2. Exploitation shall include the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
3. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (1) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (1) have been used;
4. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (1) of this article;

Article 28K
Trafficking in drugs

1. For the purposes of this Statute, trafficking in drugs means:
 - a. The production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of drugs;
 - b. The cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant;
 - c. The possession or purchase of drugs with a view to conducting one of the activities listed in (a);

- d. The manufacture, transport or distribution of precursors knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit production or manufacture of drugs.
2. The conduct described in paragraph 1 shall not be included in the scope of this Statute when it is committed by perpetrators for their own personal consumption as defined by national law.
 3. For the purposes of this Article:
 - a. "Drugs" shall mean any of the substances covered by the following United Nations Conventions:
 - a. the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;
 - b. The 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances.
 - b. "Precursors" shall mean any substance scheduled pursuant to Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 20 December 1988.

Article 28L
Trafficking in Hazardous Wastes

1. For the purposes of this Statute, any import or failure to re-import, trans-boundary movement, or export of hazardous wastes proscribed by the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans-boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, adopted in Bamako, Mali, in January 1991 shall constitute the offence of trafficking in hazardous waste.
2. The following substances shall be "hazardous wastes" for the purpose of this statute:
 - a. Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I of the Bamako Convention;
 - b. Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) above but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the State of export, import or transit;
 - c. Wastes which possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex II of the Bamako Convention;
 - d. Hazardous substances which have been banned, cancelled or refused registration by government regulatory action, or voluntarily withdrawn from

registration in the State of manufacture, for human health or environmental reasons.

3. Wastes which, as a result of being radioactive, are subject to any international control systems, including international instruments, applying specifically to radioactive materials are included in the scope of this Convention.
4. Wastes which derive from the normal operations of a ship, the discharge of which is covered by another international instrument, shall not fall within the scope of this Convention.
5. For the purposes of this Article, “failure to re-import” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the Bamako Convention.
6. The export of hazardous waste into a Member State for the purpose of rendering it safe shall not constitute an offence under this Article.

Article 28L *Bis* **Illicit Exploitation of Natural Resources**

For the purpose of this Statute, “Illicit exploitation of natural resources” means any of the following acts if they are of a serious nature affecting the stability of a state, region or the Union:

- a. Concluding an agreement to exploit resources, in violation of the principle of peoples’ sovereignty over their natural resources;
- b. Concluding with state authorities an agreement to exploit natural resources, in violation of the legal and regulatory procedures of the State concerned;
- c. Concluding an agreement to exploit natural resources through corrupt practices;
- d. Concluding an agreement to exploit natural resources that is clearly one-sided;
- e. Exploiting natural resources without any agreement with the State concerned;
- f. Exploiting natural resources without complying with norms relating to the protection of the environment and the security of the people and the staff; and
- g. Violating the norms and standards established by the relevant natural resource certification mechanism.

Article 28M
Crime of Aggression

- A. For the purpose of this Statute “Aggression “ means the use, intentionally and knowingly, of armed force or any other hostile act by a state, a group of States, an organization of States or non-State actor(s) or by any foreign or external entity, against the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and human security of the population of a State Party, which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations or the Constitutive Act of the African Union.
- B. The following shall constitute acts of aggression, regardless of a declaration of war by a State, group of States, organizations of States, or non-State actor(s) or by any foreign entity:
1. The use of armed forces against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state, or any other act inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the Charter of the United Nations.
 2. The invasion or attack by armed forces against the territory of a State, or military occupation however temporary, resulting from such an invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of a State or part thereof.
 3. The bombardment by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State or the use of any weapons by a State against the territory of another State.
 4. The blockade of the ports, coasts or airspace of a State by the armed forces of another State.
 5. The attack by the armed forces of a State on the land, sea or air forces, or marine and fleets of another State.
 6. The use of the armed forces of one State which are within the territory of another State with the agreement of the receiving State, in contravention of the conditions provided for in the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact or any extension of their presence in such territory beyond the termination of the agreement.
 7. The action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State to be used by another State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State.
 8. The sending by ,or on behalf of a State or the provision of any support to armed bands, groups , irregulars , mercenaries and other organized trans-

national criminal groups which may carry out hostile acts against a State ,of such gravity as to amount to the acts listed above ,or its substantial involvement therein.

9. Technological assistance of any kind, intelligence and training to another state for use in committing acts of aggression against another State.

Article 28N Modes of Responsibility

An offence is committed by any person who, in relation to any of the crimes or offences provided for in this Statute:

- i. Incites, instigates, organizes, directs, facilitates, finances, counsels or participates as a principal, co-principal, agent or accomplice in any of the offences set forth in the present Statute;
- ii. Aids or abets the commission of any of the offences set forth in the present Statute;
- iii. Is an accessory before or after the fact or in any other manner participates in a collaboration or conspiracy to commit any of the offences set forth in the present Statute;
- iv. Attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in the present Statute.

Article 15 Entities Eligible to Submit Cases to the Court

In paragraph 1(b) of Article 29 of the Statute (Entities Eligible to Submit Cases to the Court), immediately after the words “The Assembly” insert:

“the Peace and Security Council”

Add a new paragraph (d)

(d) “The Office of the Prosecutor”

Article 16 Other Entities Eligible to Submit Cases to the Court

The deletion of paragraph (f) of Article 30 of the Statute (Other Entities Eligible to Submit Cases to the Court), and the insertion of the following new paragraph:

“(f) African individuals or African Non-Governmental Organizations with Observer Status with the African Union or its organs or institutions, but only with regard to a State that

has made a Declaration accepting the competence of the Court to receive cases or applications submitted to it directly. The Court shall not receive any case or application involving a State Party which has not made a Declaration in accordance with Article 9(3) of this Protocol.”

Article 17

Institution of Proceedings before the International Criminal Law Section

UNDER CHAPTER FOUR (PROCEDURE), immediately after Article 34 of the Statute (Institution of Proceedings before the Human Rights Section, the insertion of new Articles 34A and 34B as follows:

“Article 34A

Institution of Proceedings before the International Criminal Law Section

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 22A and 29, cases brought before the International Criminal Law Section of the Court shall be brought by or in the name of the Prosecutor.
2. The Registrar shall forthwith give notice of the case to all parties concerned, as well as the Chairperson of the Commission.

Article 34B

Institution of Proceedings before the Appellate Chamber

The Court shall define the procedures for appeals in its Rules.”

Article 18

Representation of Parties

In Article 36 of the Statute (Representation of the Parties), the insertion of a new paragraph (6) as follows, with consequential renumbering of the existing paragraph 6:

“

6. A person accused under the international criminal jurisdiction of this Court shall have the right to represent himself or herself in person or through an agent.

.....”

Article 19

Sentences and Penalties

Immediately after Article 43 of the Statute (Judgments and Decisions) the insertion of a new Article 43A as follows:

“Article 43A

Sentences and Penalties under the International Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 43, the Court shall pronounce judgment and impose sentences and/ or penalties, other than the death penalty, for persons convicted of international crimes under this Statute.
2. For the avoidance of doubt, the penalties imposed by the Court shall be limited to prison sentences and/ or pecuniary fines.
3. The sentences and/ or penalties shall be pronounced in public and, wherever possible, in the presence of the accused.
4. In imposing the sentences and/ or penalties, the Court should take into account such factors as the gravity of the offence and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.
5. In addition to the sentences and/ or penalties, the Court may order the forfeiture of any property, proceeds or any asset acquired unlawfully or by criminal conduct, and their return to their rightful owner or to an appropriate Member State.”

Article 20

Compensation and Reparations to Victims

Article 45 of the Statute (Compensation), including its title, is deleted in its entirety and substituted with the following:

“Article 45

Compensation and Reparations to Victims

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (i) of Article 28, the Court shall establish in the Rules of Court principles relating to reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation. On this basis, in its decision the Court may, either upon request or on its own motion in exceptional circumstances, determine the scope and extent of any damage, loss or injury to, or in respect of, victims and will state the principles on which it is acting.
2. With respect to its international criminal jurisdiction, the Court may make an order directly against a convicted person specifying appropriate reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.
3. Before making an order the Court may invite and take account of representations from or on behalf of the convicted person, victims, other interested persons or interested States.
4. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted as prejudicing the rights of victims under national or international law.”

Article 21
Binding Force and Execution of Judgments

Paragraph 2 of Article 46 of the Statute (Binding Force and Execution of Judgments) is deleted and substituted with the following: -

“.....

2. Subject to the provisions of Article 18 (as amended) and paragraph 3 of Article 41 of the Statute, the judgment of the Court is final.
3.”

Article 22
Provisions Specific to the International Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court

Under Chapter IV (PROCEDURE), immediately at the end of Article 46 (Binding Force and Execution of Judgments), the insertion of a new CHAPTER IVA and new Articles 46A to 46L as follows:

“CHAPTER IVA: PROVISIONS SPECIFIC TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Article 46A
Rights of Accused

1. All accused shall be equal before the Court.
2. The accused shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing, subject to measures ordered by the Court for the protection of victims and witnesses.
3. The accused shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to the provisions of this Statute.
4. In the determination of any charge against the accused pursuant to this Statute, he or she shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:
 - a. To be informed promptly and in detail in a language that he or she understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him or her;
 - b. To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence and to communicate freely with counsel of his or her own choosing;
 - c. To be tried without undue delay;

- d. To be tried in his or her presence, and to defend himself or herself in person or through legal assistance of his or her own choosing; to be informed, if he or she does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him or her, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him or her in any such case if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it;
- e. To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him or her and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him or her;
- f. To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he or she cannot understand or speak the language used in the Court;
- g. Not to be compelled to testify against himself or herself or to confess guilt.
- h. To have the judgment pronounced publicly
- i. To be informed of his /her right to appeal.

Article 46B
Individual Criminal Responsibility

- 1. A person who commits an offence under this Statute shall be held individually responsible for the crime.
- 2. Without prejudice to the immunities provided for under international law, the official position of any accused person, whether as Head of State or Government, Minister or as a responsible government official, shall not relieve such person of criminal responsibility nor mitigate punishment.
- 3. The fact that any of the acts referred to in article 28A of the present Statute was committed by a subordinate does not relieve his or her superior of criminal responsibility if he or she knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.
- 4. The fact that an accused person acted pursuant to the order of a Government or of a superior shall not relieve him or her of criminal responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the Court determines that justice so requires.

Article 46C
Corporate Criminal Liability

- 1. For the purpose of this Statute, the Court shall have jurisdiction over legal persons, with the exception of States.

2. Corporate intention to commit an offence may be established by proof that it was the policy of the corporation to do the act which constituted the offence.
3. A policy may be attributed to a corporation where it provides the most reasonable explanation of the conduct of that corporation.
4. Corporate knowledge of the commission of an offence may be established by proof that the relevant knowledge was possessed within the corporation and that the culture of the corporation caused or encouraged the commission of the offence.
5. Knowledge may be possessed within a corporation even though the relevant information is divided between corporate personnel.
6. The criminal responsibility of legal persons shall not exclude the criminal responsibility of natural persons who are perpetrators or accomplices in the same crimes.
7. For the purpose of this section:

“Corporate culture” means an attitude, policy, rule, course of conduct or practice existing within the body corporate generally or within the area of the body corporate in which the relevant activities take place.

Article 46D

Exclusion of Jurisdiction over Persons under the age of eighteen

The Court shall have no jurisdiction over any person who was under the age of eighteen (18) years at the time of the alleged commission of a crime.

Article 46E

Temporal Jurisdiction

1. The Court has jurisdiction only with respect to crimes committed after the entry into force of this Protocol and Statute.
2. If a State becomes a Party to this Protocol and Statute after its entry into force, the Court may exercise its jurisdiction only with respect to crimes committed after the entry into force of this Protocol and Statute for that State.

Article 46E *bis*

Preconditions to the exercise of Jurisdiction

1. A State which becomes a Party to this Protocol and Statute thereby accepts the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to the crimes referred to in Article 28A.

2. The Court may exercise its jurisdiction if one or more of the following conditions apply:
 - (a) The State on the territory of which the conduct in question occurred or, if the crime was committed on board a vessel or aircraft, the State of registration of that vessel or aircraft.
 - (b) The State of which the person accused of the crime is a national.
 - (c) When the victim of the crime is a national of that State.
 - (d) Extraterritorial acts by non-nationals which threaten a vital interest of that State.
3. If the acceptance of a State which is not a Party to this Statute is required under paragraph 2, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar, accept the exercise

Article 46F
Exercise of Jurisdiction

The Court may exercise its jurisdiction with respect to a crime referred to in article 28A in accordance with the provisions of this Statute if: -

1. A situation in which one or more of such crimes appears to have been committed is referred to the Prosecutor by a State Party;
2. A situation in which one or more of such crimes appears to have been committed is referred to the Prosecutor by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union or the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.
3. The Prosecutor has initiated an investigation in respect of such a crime in accordance with article 46G.

Article 46G
The Prosecutor

1. The Office of the Prosecutor may initiate investigations *proprio motu* on the basis of information on crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.
2. The Office of the Prosecutor shall analyze the seriousness of information received. For this purpose, he or she may seek additional information from States, organs of the African Union or United Nations, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, or other reliable sources that he or she deems appropriate, and may receive written or oral testimony.

3. If the Office of the Prosecutor concludes that there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation, it shall submit to a Pre-Trial Chamber a request for authorization of an investigation, together with any supporting material collected. Victims may make representations to the Pre-Trial Chamber, in accordance with the Rules of the Court.
4. If the Pre-Trial Chamber, upon examination of the request and supporting material, considers that there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation, and that the case appears to fall within the jurisdiction of the Court, it shall authorize the commencement of the investigation, without prejudice to subsequent determinations by the Court with regard to the jurisdiction and admissibility of a case.
5. The refusal of the Pre-Trial Chamber to authorize the investigation shall not preclude the presentation of a subsequent request by the Office of the Prosecutor based on new facts or evidence regarding the same situation.
6. If, after the preliminary examination referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Office of the Prosecutor concludes that the information provided does not constitute a reasonable basis for an investigation, it shall inform those who provided the information. This shall not preclude the Office of the Prosecutor from considering further information submitted to him or her regarding the same situation in the light of new facts or evidence.

Article 46H Complementary Jurisdiction

1. The jurisdiction of the Court shall be complementary to that of the National Courts, and to the Courts of the Regional Economic Communities where specifically provided for by the Communities.
2. The Court shall determine that a case is inadmissible where:
 - a. The case is being investigated or prosecuted by a State which has jurisdiction over it, unless the State is unwilling or unable to carry out the investigation or prosecution;
 - b. The case has been investigated by a State which has jurisdiction over it and the State has decided not to prosecute the person concerned, unless the decision resulted from the unwillingness or inability of the State to prosecute;
 - c. The person concerned has already been tried for conduct which is the subject of the complaint;
 - d. The case is not of sufficient gravity to justify further action by the Court.

3. In order to determine that a State is unwilling to investigate or prosecute in a particular case, the Court shall consider, having regard to the principles of due process recognized by international law, whether one or more of the following exist, as applicable:
 - a. The proceedings were or are being undertaken or the national decision was made for the purpose of shielding the person concerned from criminal responsibility for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court;
 - b. There has been an unjustified delay in the proceedings which in the circumstances is inconsistent with an intent to bring the person concerned to justice;
 - c. The proceedings were not or are not being conducted independently or impartially, and they were or are being conducted in a manner which, in the circumstances, is inconsistent with an intent to bring the person concerned to justice.
4. In order to determine that a State is unable to investigate or prosecute in a particular case, the Court shall consider whether, due to a total or substantial collapse or unavailability of its national judicial system, the State is unable to obtain the accused or the necessary evidence and testimony or otherwise unable to carry out its proceedings.

Article 46I
Non bis in idem

1. Except as provided in this Statute, no person shall be tried before the Court with respect to conduct which formed the basis of crimes for which the person has been convicted or acquitted by the Court.
2. Except in exceptional circumstances, no person who has been tried by another court for conduct proscribed under Article 28A of this Statute shall be tried by the Court with respect to the same conduct unless the proceedings in the other Court:
 - a. Were for the purpose of shielding the person concerned from criminal responsibility for crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court;
 - b. Otherwise were not conducted independently or impartially in accordance with the norms of due process recognized by international law and were conducted in a manner which, in the circumstances, was inconsistent with an intent to bring the person concerned to justice.
3. In considering the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of a crime under the present Statute, the Court shall take into account the extent to which any penalty imposed by another Court on the same person for the same act has already been served.

Article 46J
Enforcement of Sentences

1. A sentence of imprisonment shall be served in a State designated by the Court from a list of States which have indicated to the Court their willingness to accept sentenced persons.
2. Such imprisonment shall be as provided for in a prior agreement between the Court and a receiving State and in accordance with the criteria as set out in the Rules of Court.

Article 46Jbis
Enforcement of fines and forfeiture measures

1. States Parties shall give effect to fines or forfeitures ordered by the Court without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, and in accordance with the procedure provided for in their national law.
2. If a State Party is unable to give effect to an order for forfeiture, it shall take measures to recover the value of the proceeds, property or assets ordered by the Court to be forfeited, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.
3. The Court shall determine in its Rules how real or movable property obtained by a State as a result of its enforcement of a judgment or order may be dealt with.

Article 46K
Pardon or Commutation of Sentences

If, pursuant to the applicable law of the State in which the convicted person is imprisoned, he or she is eligible for pardon or commutation of sentence, the State concerned shall notify the Court accordingly. There shall only be pardon or commutation of sentence if the Court so decides on the basis of the interests of justice and the general principles of law.

Article 46L
Co-operation and Judicial Assistance

1. States Parties shall co-operate with the Court in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of committing the crimes defined by this Statute.
2. States Parties shall comply without undue delay with any request for assistance or an order issued by the Court, including but not limited to:
 - a. The identification and location of persons;
 - b. The taking of testimony and the production of evidence;

- c. The service of documents;
 - d. The arrest, detention or extradition of persons;
 - e. The surrender or the transfer of the accused to the Court.”
 - f. The identification, tracing and freezing or seizure of proceeds, property and assets and instrumentalities of crimes for the purpose of eventual forfeiture, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.
 - g. Any other type of assistance which is not prohibited by the law of the requested State, with a view to facilitating the investigation and prosecution of crimes within the jurisdiction of the court.
3. The Court shall be entitled to seek the co-operation or assistance of regional or international courts, non-States Parties or co-operating partners of the African Union and may conclude Agreements for that purpose.

Article 46M Trust Fund

1. The Assembly shall, by a Decision, establish, within the jurisdiction of the Court, a Trust Fund for legal aid and assistance and for the benefit of victims of crimes or human rights violations and their families.
2. The Court may order money and other property collected through fines or forfeiture to be transferred, by order of the Court, to the Trust Fund.
3. The Trust Fund shall be managed according to criteria to be determined by the Assembly.

Article 23 Annual Activity Report

Article 57 of the Statute (Annual Activity Report) is deleted and substituted with the following:

“The Court shall submit to the Assembly an annual report on its work during the previous year. The report shall specify, in particular, the pending and concluded investigations, prosecutions and decisions and the cases in which a party has not complied with the judgment, sentence, order or penalty of the Court.”

EX.CL/731(XXI)b

**DRAFT PROTOCOL TO THE CONSTITUTIVE ACT OF THE AFRICAN
UNION RELATING TO THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA P. O. Box 3243 Telephone : +251-115-517 700 Fax : +251-115-517844
website : www.africa-union.org

**Meeting of Government Experts and Ministers
of Justice/Attorneys
General on Legal Matters
7 to 11 and 14 to 15
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Exp/Min/III/Rev.4
Original: English**

DRAFT

**PROTOCOL TO THE CONSTITUTIVE ACT OF THE AFRICAN UNION
RELATING TO THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT**

PREAMBLE

The Member States of the African Union, States Parties to the Constitutive Act of the African Union:

Bearing in mind the Sirte Declaration adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Sirte, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 9.9.99 establishing the African Union and calling for the speedy establishment of the institutions provided for in the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community signed in Abuja, Nigeria, on 3 June 1991, and the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament by the year 2000;

Noting, in particular, the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government meeting at its 36th Ordinary Session in Lome, Togo, from 10 to 12 July 2000, of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, thereby giving concrete expression to the common vision of a united, integrated and strong Africa;

Considering the principles and objectives stated in the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

Further considering that Articles 5 and 17 of the Constitutive Act of the African Union provide for a Pan-African Parliament as an organ of the African Union, whose composition, functions, powers and organization are to be defined in a Protocol;

Further noting that the establishment of the Pan African Parliament is informed by a vision to provide a common platform for African peoples in the continent and the diaspora and their grassroots organizations to be more involved in discussions and decision-making on the problems and challenges facing the continent;

Conscious of the imperative and urgent need to further consolidate the aspiration of the African peoples for greater unity, solidarity and cohesion in a larger community transcending cultural, ideological, ethnic, religious and national differences;

Recalling the Cairo Agenda for Action which was endorsed by the Thirty-first Ordinary Session of the Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 June 1995 (AHG/Res. 236 (XXXI)), and which recommended the speeding up of the rationalization of the institutional framework in order to achieve economic integration at the regional level;

Further Recalling the Declaration on the Political and Socio-Economic Situation in Africa and the Fundamental Changes Taking Place in the World, which was adopted by the Twenty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 11 July 1990;

Considering that by the Algiers Declaration (AHG/Decl. 1 (XXXV)) of 14 July 1999, the Assembly reaffirmed its faith in the African Economic Community;

Determined to promote democratic principles and popular participation, to consolidate democratic institutions and culture and to ensure good governance;

Further determined to promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;

Conscious of the obligations and legal implications for Member States of the need to establish the Pan African Parliament;

Taking into account the decision of the Assembly adopted at its Twelfth Ordinary Session held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February 2009 [Assembly/AU/Dec. 223 (XII)] requesting the Commission to initiate a review process of the Protocol in consultation with the Permanent Representatives Committee taking into account the views of the Pan African Parliament;

Noting that Articles 25 of the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan-African Parliament provided for a review of the operation and effectiveness of the Protocol and the system of representation in the Pan African Parliament after five years and also for further Conferences of the Members at intervals of ten (10) years or such shorter time as may be decided by the Pan-African Parliament;

Firmly convinced that the strengthening of the Pan-African Parliament will ensure effectively the full participation of the African peoples in the economic development and integration of the continent;

HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1
Definitions

In this Protocol,

“**AU**” means the African Union;

“**African Diaspora**” means peoples of African origin living outside the Continent irrespective of their citizenship and nationality and who are willing to contribute to the development of the Continent and the building of the African Union;

“**Assembly**” means the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the African Union;

“**Bureau**” means the Bureau of the Pan-African Parliament and it is composed by the President and Vice-Presidents of the Pan-African Parliament;

“**Chairperson of the Commission**” refers to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission;

“**Secretary-General**” means the Secretary-General of the Pan African Parliament;

“**Commission**” means the African Union Commission;

“**Community**” means the African Economic Community;

“**Council**” means the Executive Council of Ministers of the African Union;

“**Court**” means the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples’ Rights of the African Union;

“**Deputy Secretary-General**” means the Deputy Secretary-General of the Pan African Parliament;

“**Inaugural Session**” means the first meeting of the Pan African Parliament after the election of the Members;

“**Member of Pan African Parliament**” or “**Pan African Parliamentarian**” or “**Member**” means a person elected to the Pan African Parliament in accordance with Article 5 of this Protocol;

“**Member State**” means a Member State of the African Union;

“**OAU**” means the Organization of African Unity;

“**Other deliberative body**” means the institution in a Member State which performs the legislative functions of the State.

“**Parliament**” means the Pan African Parliament.

“**Plenary**” means a meeting of the whole or full Parliament;

“**President**” unless otherwise specified means the Member of the Pan African Parliament elected to preside over the business of Parliament in accordance with Article 13 of this Protocol;

“**Protocol**” means the Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union relating to the Pan-African Parliament;

“**Region of Africa**” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the relevant decisions of the Assembly;

“**State Party**” means a Member State who has ratified or acceded to this Protocol.

“**Treaty**” means the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community.

ARTICLE 2
The Pan African Parliament

1. The Pan African Parliament established by the Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Establishment of the Pan African Parliament is hereby continued in existence and shall have the functions and powers provided for in the present Protocol.
2. The organs of the Pan African Parliament shall be the Plenary, the Bureau, the Secretariat, Committees and regional groups.
3. The Pan African Parliamentarians shall represent all the peoples of Africa and the interests of the African diaspora.

ARTICLE 3
Objectives of the Pan African Parliament

The objectives of the Pan African Parliament shall be to:

- a) give a voice to the African peoples and the Diaspora;
- b) facilitate the effective implementation of the policies and objectives of the AU;
- c) promote the principles of human and peoples' rights and democracy in Africa;
- d) encourage good governance, respect for the rule of law, transparency and accountability in Member States;
- e) familiarize the peoples of Africa and the African Diaspora with the objectives and policies aimed at integrating the African Continent within the framework of the African Union;
- f) promote peace, security and stability;
- g) contribute to a more prosperous future for the peoples of Africa by promoting collective self-reliance and economic recovery;
- h) facilitate cooperation and development in Africa;
- i) strengthen continental solidarity, co-operation and development and build a sense of common destiny;
- j) facilitate cooperation among Regional Economic Communities in Africa and their Parliamentary fora;
- k) to encourage National and Regional Parliaments to ratify and integrate treaties adopted by the AU into their legal systems';
- l) co-operate with National and Regional Parliaments and similar bodies within and outside Africa as well as civil societies, community based organizations and grassroots organizations;
- m) invite and encourage the full participation of African Diaspora as an important part of the African peoples in the building of the African Union in accordance with modalities approved by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 4
Membership

1. Until the Assembly decides otherwise, each State Party shall be represented in the Pan African Parliament by an equal number of parliamentarians.
2. The membership of the Pan African Parliament shall comprise five (5) members elected by each State Party.
3. At least two (2) of the elected members, shall be women. A Delegation which does not satisfy this requirement shall not have the right to be accredited for representation in the Parliament.

ARTICLE 5
Elections

1.
 - (a) The National Parliament or other deliberative body shall elect from outside its membership, five (5) members of the Pan African Parliament.
 - (b) The representation of each State Party must reflect the diversity of political opinions in each National Parliament or other deliberative body taking into account the number of members from each political party represented in the national Parliament.
 - (c) The elections of Members of the Pan African Parliament by the National Parliaments or other deliberative body shall be conducted as far as possible in the same month throughout the Member States as maybe decided by the Assembly.
 - d) The election of the President of the Pan African Parliament shall be presided over by the Chairperson of the Assembly
2.
 - (a) Qualifications for election to the Pan African Parliament shall be the same as for a National Parliament or other deliberative body.
 - (b) Notwithstanding paragraph 2(a) of this Article, membership of the Pan African Parliament shall not be compatible with the exercise of executive or judicial functions in a State Party or a permanent office in the AU, a Regional Economic Community or other international organization.
3. Until a code is developed for election to the Pan African Parliament by direct universal suffrage, the procedure for election to the Pan African Parliament shall be determined by the National Parliament or other deliberative body of each Member State.
4.
 - (a) The institution of a Member State which determines disputes about elections to the National Assembly or other deliberative body shall be responsible for determining any question that may arise as to whether a

person has been duly elected a Member of the Pan African Parliament or whether a vacancy has occurred in the representation at the Pan African Parliament of a Member State.

- (b) Where the institution decides that a vacancy has occurred a bye-election shall be conducted to elect another person to fill the vacancy.

5. The Speaker/President of the National Parliament or other deliberative body shall notify the President of the Pan African Parliament of every election under paragraph one (1) of this Article and every determination under paragraph four (4) of this Article.

6. For the avoidance of doubt, a Member of a National Parliament or other deliberative body is eligible to contest an election to the Pan African Parliament. However, if elected, he or she shall resign from the National Parliament or other deliberative body.

ARTICLE 6

Tenure of Office of a Member and Vacancies

1. The term of a Member of the Pan African Parliament shall be five (5) years. He or she shall be eligible for re-election for one (1) further term only.

2. The term of a Member of the Pan African Parliament shall commence from the date on which he or she is sworn into office and shall end on the last day of the term of the Parliament.

3. The seat of a Member of the Pan African Parliament shall become vacant if the holder:

- a) dies;
- b) ceases to satisfy the eligibility criteria stipulated in this Protocol for Members of the Pan African Parliament;
- c) is unable to perform his or her functions because of physical or mental incapacity;
- d) resigns in writing to the President ;
- e) is removed on grounds of misconduct by the Pan African Parliament in accordance with its Rules of Procedure;
- f) is absent from the Pan African Parliament meetings for such period and in such circumstances as are prescribed by the Rules of Procedure of the Pan African Parliament;
- g) is convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral integrity and sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding six (6) months
- h) Represents a State Party which is suspended from participating in the activities of the AU;
- i) When his or her term expires.

4. Removal on the grounds stipulated in paragraph 6(c) or 6 (e) above shall be by a resolution on a motion to be decided on by secret ballot and supported at the end of a debate by two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Pan African Parliament. In the case of a removal on the grounds stipulated in paragraph 6(c), the motion shall, in addition, be supported by a medical report in accordance with rules provided for in the Rules of Procedure.

5. Where a vacancy occurs in the office of a member of the Pan African Parliament a bye-election shall be conducted to fill his or her place subject to Article 4(3). The person elected shall serve for the remainder of the term of the member and shall be eligible for re-election for a full term.

ARTICLE 7

Voting in the Pan African Parliament

The Pan African Parliamentarian shall vote in person and in his or her personal and independent capacity except when he or she is on an official mission of the Parliament in which case he or she may vote through a proxy. A Parliamentarian cannot act as a proxy for more than one (1) Member at a time.

ARTICLE 8

Functions and Powers

1.
 - a) The Pan African Parliament shall exercise legislative powers as shall be determined by the Assembly;
 - b) The Assembly shall have the power to determine the subjects/areas on which the Pan African Parliament may propose model draft laws;
 - c) The Pan African Parliament may also make proposals on the subjects/ areas on which it may submit or recommend draft model laws to the Assembly for its consideration and approval.

2. In addition to being the legislative organ of the AU, the Pan African Parliament shall have consultative and oversight powers to:

- a) receive and consider annual reports on the activities of all the other organs of the AU, including audit reports and any other reports referred to it by Council and make recommendations thereon to Council.
- b) debate and recommend the Budget of the Union to the Assembly for adoption and approval, through the appropriate AU organs and in conformity with the relevant AU financial procedures and practices;
- c) establish any committee and determine its functioning, mandate, composition and term of office;

- d) discuss any matter relevant to the AU and make recommendations to the Council or the Assembly as it may deem appropriate;
- e) make proposals to the Council on the structure of the Secretariat of the Parliament taking into account its needs;
- f) request the attendance of officials of the other organs of the AU at its sessions, to offer assistance to the Pan African Parliament in the discharge of its duties;
- g) promote the programmes and objectives of the AU in the Member States;
- h) receive, consider and submit opinions on draft treaties and other international agreements for consideration by the Assembly;
- i) liaise with the National Parliaments or other deliberative bodies and the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities on all matters relating to the AU and regional integration in Africa;
- j) carry out such other activities as it deems appropriate to achieve the objectives set out in Article 3 of this Protocol;

3. Without prejudice to the preceding paragraphs and in so far as it is not in conflict with the mandate of any other organ of the AU, the oversight powers of the Parliament may also be exercised through:

- a) Fact-finding or inquiry missions;
- b) Observer missions;

4. The Pan African Parliament shall not have the power to raise a loan.

5. For the avoidance of doubt, paragraph 2 shall not apply to the Assembly, Council or Court.

ARTICLE 9

Privileges and Immunities of the Pan-African Parliamentarians

1. The Pan African Parliamentarians, while exercising their functions, shall enjoy in the territory of each Member State the immunities and privileges extended to representatives of Member States under the General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the OAU and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

2. The Pan African Parliamentarians shall enjoy parliamentary immunity in each Member State. Accordingly, a member of the Pan African Parliament shall not be liable to civil or criminal proceedings, arrest, imprisonment or damages for what is said or done by him or her, within or outside the Pan African Parliament in his or her capacity as a Pan African Parliamentarian in the discharge of his or her duties.

3. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, the Pan African Parliament shall have the power to waive the immunity of a member in accordance with its Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 10
Allowances

1. The Pan-African Parliamentarians shall be paid allowances by their respective State Parties.
2. The allowances for the President, Vice Presidents and other officials of Committees shall be the responsibility of the respective States Parties.

ARTICLE 11
Rules of Procedure

1. The Parliament may adopt and amend its own Rules of Procedure including the procedures for giving effect to its mandate under Article 8 of this Protocol, by a two-thirds majority of all its members.
2. In developing its Rules of Procedure, the Parliament shall ensure consistency of these Rules with AU rules and regulations.

ARTICLE 12
The Bureau of the Pan African Parliament

1. There shall be a Bureau of the Pan African Parliament which shall be elected on a rotational basis among the five (5) regions of the AU.
2. The Pan African Parliament shall elect, at its first sitting, by secret ballot, from among its members and in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, a President and four (4) Vice-Presidents representing the five (5) regions of the AU. The election shall, in each case, be by simple majority of the members present and voting. At least two (2) of the Bureau Members shall be women.
3. The Bureau shall, in line with the relevant AU rules and regulations, be responsible for the development of policies for the management and administration of the affairs and property of the Pan African Parliament, which shall be submitted to the Plenary for approval.
4. The functions of the President and the Vice-Presidents shall be defined in the Rules of Procedure.
5. The term of office of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Bureau shall be two (2) and a half years renewable once.
6. The President shall preside over all parliamentary proceedings except those held in committees and, in his or her absence, the Vice-Presidents shall act in rotation, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure.

7. The Vice-Presidents shall be ranked in the order of First, Second, Third and Fourth Vice-President, in accordance with the result of the vote. In the absence of the President, each Vice President shall stand in for the President in rotation.

8. The offices of the President and Vice-President shall become vacant if the holder:

- a) dies;
- b) resigns in writing to the Bureau;
- c) is unable to perform his or her functions for reasons of physical or mental incapacity;
- d) is removed on grounds of misconduct;
- e) loses his/her membership of the Pan African Parliament or when his or her term of office expires.

9. Removal on the grounds stipulated in paragraph 8 (c) or 8 (d) above shall be by a resolution on a motion to be decided on by secret ballot and supported at the end of debate by two-thirds majority of all the Members of the Pan African Parliament. In the case of removal on the grounds stipulated in 8(c), the motion shall, in addition, be supported by a medical report.

10. In case of a vacancy in the Bureau, a Member of the Pan African Parliament shall be elected in his/her place to complete his/her term, through an election at the sitting of the Pan African Parliament immediately following its occurrence.

11. The President may, with the approval of the Bureau, invite any person to a session of the Pan African Parliament, if in the opinion of the Bureau the business to be transacted at that session renders the presence of that person desirable.

ARTICLE 13

The Secretary-General of the Pan African Parliament

1. The Pan African Parliament shall, on the recommendation of the Bureau, appoint a Secretary General and two Deputy Secretaries General in accordance with the AU Staff Rules and Regulations.

2. The Secretary General shall appoint, after consultation with the Bureau, such other staff as may be necessary for the proper functioning of the Pan African Parliament, in accordance with the AU Staff Rules and Regulations.

3. The Secretary General and a Deputy Secretary General shall be a person of proven experience or expertise in parliamentary practice, management and financial administration, and a demonstrated interest and understanding of the process of integration in Africa.

4. The Secretary General shall be the head of the Secretariat, and shall be responsible for the day to day management and administration of the affairs and

property of the Pan African Parliament. He/ she shall be accountable to the Parliament through the Bureau.

5. The Secretary General shall be the Accounting Officer of the Parliament.
6. The Secretary General shall, as soon as practicable, cause to be transmitted to the Secretaries General/Clerks of the National Parliaments or other deliberative body and the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities copies of the records of all the relevant debates at the sessions and committee hearings of the Pan African Parliament for information.
7. The Deputy Secretaries General shall assist the Secretary General in the discharge of his/her duties.
8. The Secretary General shall ensure that proper books of account are kept for the Pan African Parliament; the Secretary General shall submit annually a report on the utilization of the funds available to the Pan African Parliament including its budgetary allocation through the Bureau to the Council in accordance with the AU Financial Rules and Regulations.
9. The Secretary General and the Deputy Secretaries General shall before assuming office take an Oath or make a Solemn Declaration before the Pan African Parliament.

ARTICLE 14 **Oath of Office**

At its sitting following the election and before transacting any other business, the Parliamentarians shall take an Oath or make a Solemn Declaration. The text of the Oath or Declaration shall be set out as an addendum to the Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE 15 **Sessions and Quorum**

1. The inaugural session of the Pan African Parliament shall be convened by the Secretary General;
2. The Pan African Parliament shall meet in ordinary session at least twice a year, within a period to be determined in the Rules of Procedure. Each ordinary session may last up to one (1) month.
3. The Bureau, the Assembly, the Council or at least two-thirds of the Pan-African Parliamentarians may, by written notification addressed to the President, request an extraordinary session, subject to the following: -
 - a) The request shall provide the reasons for and details of the matters to be discussed at the proposed extraordinary session.

- b) The President shall convene such a session within such time as provided for in the Rules of Procedure.
 - c) The session shall discuss only those matters stipulated in the request.
 - d) The session shall end upon exhaustion of the agenda.
 - e) In any case, the duration of an extraordinary session shall not exceed ten (10) days.
4. The proceedings of the Pan African Parliament shall be open to the public, unless otherwise directed by the Bureau.
5. (a) The quorum for a meeting of the Pan African Parliament shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure.
- (b) The Rules of Procedure may differentiate between the quorum necessary for the conducting ordinary business by the Pan African Parliament and the quorum needed for making valid decisions.

ARTICLE 16

Budget of the Pan African Parliament

1. The annual budget of the Pan African Parliament shall constitute an integral part of the regular budget of the AU.
2. The budget shall be drawn up by the Pan African Parliament and submitted to the relevant AU policy organs for approval, in accordance with the AU Financial Rules and Regulations.
3. The financial year of the Pan African Parliament shall be the same as that of the AU.

ARTICLE 17

Seat of the Pan-African Parliament

1. The seat of the Pan African Parliament shall be located in the Republic of South Africa.
2. The Pan African Parliament may convene in the territory of any Member State at the invitation of that Member State.

ARTICLE 18

Official and Working Languages

The official and working languages of the Pan African Parliament shall be those of the AU.

ARTICLE 19

Relations between the Pan African Parliament, the Parliaments of Regional Economic Communities and National Parliaments or other Deliberative Bodies

1. The Pan African Parliament shall work in close co-operation with the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities and the National Parliaments or other deliberative body. To this effect, the Pan African Parliament may, in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, convene annual consultative fora with the Parliaments of the Regional Economic Communities and the National Parliaments or other deliberative body to discuss matters of common interest.
2. The Pan African Parliament shall periodically submit a report in writing on its work to the National Parliaments or other deliberative bodies for information. Copies of such reports shall also be submitted to the Ministers with responsibility for foreign affairs, African Union affairs and/ or regional integration.

ARTICLE 20

Relations between the Pan African Parliament and other organs of the AU

1. The Chairperson of the Assembly shall deliver a speech on the state of the AU at each inaugural Session of a new term of the Pan African Parliament.
2. The Chairperson of the Commission shall, at least once during the term of each Parliament, present the Activity Report of the Commission to the Pan African Parliament.
3. The other organs of the AU, except the Assembly, the Council and the Court, shall forward their activity reports annually to the Pan African Parliament by the third month of each succeeding year.
4. The Pan African Parliament shall forward its annual Activity Report to the different organs of the AU, at the latest, by the third month of each succeeding year.

ARTICLE 21

Interpretation

The Court shall have jurisdiction on all questions of interpretation of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 22

Signature and Ratification

1. This Protocol shall be signed and ratified by Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Chairperson of the Commission.

ARTICLE 23
Entry into Force

This Protocol shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Chairperson of the Commission by a simple majority of the Member States.

ARTICLE 24
Accession

1. A Member State shall accede to this Protocol, after its entry into force, by depositing its instrument of accession with the Chairperson of the Commission. The Chairperson of the Commission shall, upon receipt of such instrument of accession, notify all Member States.
2. For any Member State acceding to this Protocol, the Protocol shall come into force on the date of the deposit of its instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 25
Amendment or Revision of the Protocol

1. This Protocol may be amended or revised by a decision of a two-thirds majority of the Assembly.
2. A Member State party to this Protocol or the Pan African Parliament may propose, in writing to the Chairperson of the Commission any amendment or revision of the Protocol.
3. The Chairperson of the Commission shall notify the proposal to all Member States at least thirty (30) days before the meeting of the Assembly, which is to consider the proposal.
4. Save where the proposal originates from the Pan African Parliament, the Chairperson of the Commission shall request the opinion of the Pan African Parliament on the proposal and shall transmit the opinion, if any, to the Assembly, which may approve the proposal, taking into account the opinion of the Pan African Parliament.
5. The amendment or revision shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Chairperson by a simple majority of Member States.

ARTICLE 26
Review of the Protocol

Conferences to review the operation and effectiveness of the Protocol, the legislative mandate and the system of representation to the Pan African Parliament, may be organized by the States Parties at intervals of ten (10) years, or within such shorter time

as the Pan African Parliament may decide with a view to ensuring that the objectives and purposes of this Protocol, as well as the vision underlying the Protocol, are being realized and that the Protocol meets with the evolving needs of African States.

ARTICLE 27
Transitional Provision

1. The present Protocol shall upon entry into force replace the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to the Pan African Parliament.
2. The term of office of Member of the Parliament shall terminate within a period not exceeding one year of the entry into force of this Protocol.

EX.CL/731(XXI)c

**DRAFT AFRICAN UNION MODEL NATIONAL LAW ON UNIVERSAL
JURISDICTION OVER INTERNATIONAL CRIMES**

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 5517 700

Fax: 5517844

Website: www.Africa-union.org

**Meeting of Government Experts and Ministers
of Justice/Attorneys General on Legal Matters
7 to 15 May 2012
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

EXP/MIN/Legal/VI Rev.1

**AFRICAN UNION (DRAFT) MODEL NATIONAL LAW
ON UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION OVER
INTERNATIONAL CRIMES**

AFRICAN UNION (DRAFT) MODEL NATIONAL LAW ON UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION OVER INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

This model national law has been prepared pursuant to concerns expressed in successive Decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Union, in Decisions Assembly/AU/Dec.199(XI), Assembly/AU/Dec.213(XII), Assembly/AU/Dec.233(XIII), Assembly/AU/Dec.292(XV) and Assembly/AU/Dec.335(XVI).

The intention and expectation is that Member States will adopt this Model Law and will legislate accordingly, in accordance with their national constitutional arrangements

Preamble

Recognizing that certain crimes are of most serious concern to the Member States of the African Union and the international community as a whole that they must not go unpunished;

Recalling the Constitutive Act of the African Union, and in particular Article 4(h) which provides for the right of the Union to intervene in respect of grave circumstances namely genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity;

Further recalling the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;

Mindful of the need for effective prosecution to be ensured by taking appropriate measures at the national level in order to enhance international co-operation;

Recognizing also that the primary responsibility for the prosecution of international crimes rests with States;

Now be it enacted by (Parliament, etc. of the country) as follows:

1. Purpose

A law to provide for the exercise by (name of the country) of universal jurisdiction over international crimes and for connected matters and to give effect to its obligations under international law.

2. Definitions

Except where otherwise expressly indicated or where the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall apply throughout the law:

“Court” means the highest Court with original jurisdiction;

“1961 Convention” means Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs adopted in 1961 and entered into force on 13 December 1964;

“1961 Convention as amended” means Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs;

“1972 Protocol” means the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

3. Objectives

The objectives of this law are to:

- a) Combat impunity for crimes under this law, and prevent and punish such crimes;
- b) Confer jurisdiction on the courts to try crimes under this law;

- c) Define the jurisdiction of the courts over such crimes;
- d) Define the crimes that are punishable under this law, and provide for the power to prosecute those responsible for such crimes;
- e) Ensure fair trial of persons accused of such crimes;
- f) Give effect to immunities enjoyed by foreign State officials under international law;
- g) Provide for the extradition of persons accused of committing the crimes in this law;
- h) Provide for mutual legal assistance and co-operation amongst States;
- i) Provide for the punishment of the persons convicted of the crimes under this law; and
- j) Provide for rehabilitation and reparation for victims.

4. Jurisdiction

4(1). The Court shall have jurisdiction to try any person alleged to have committed any crime under this law, regardless of whether such a crime is alleged to have been committed in the territory of the State or abroad and irrespective of the nationality of the victim, provided that such a person shall be within the territory of the State.

4(2). In exercising jurisdiction under this law, a Court shall accord priority to the court of the State in whose territory the crime is alleged to have been committed, provided that the State is willing and able to prosecute.

5. Power to Prosecute

The Prosecuting Authority shall have the power to prosecute before the Court any person in the territory of the State who is alleged to have committed an offense under this law where the information available to the Prosecuting Authority provides a reasonable basis to believe that a crime under this law has been or is being committed.

6. Rights of an Accused Person

A person alleged to have committed a crime under this law shall have the highest standard of rights guaranteed to any accused person in the State.

7. Witness Protection

The Prosecuting Authority and the Court shall ensure that any witness is accorded the necessary protection.

8. Crimes

The following crimes shall be punishable under this law: Genocide, Crimes against humanity, War Crimes, Piracy, Trafficking in drugs and Terrorism.

9. Genocide

1. For the purposes of this Law, 'genocide' means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- g. Killing members of the group;
- h. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- i. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- j. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- k. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group;
- l. Acts of rape that are intended to change the identity of a particular group.

10. Crimes against Humanity

1. For the purposes of this Law, 'crime against humanity' means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack or enterprise directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack or enterprise:

- a. Murder;
- b. Extermination;
- c. Enslavement;
- d. Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
- i. Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
- j. Torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment;
- k. Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
- l. Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law;
- i. Enforced disappearance of persons;
- l. The crime of apartheid;
- m. Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or mental or physical health.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1:

- a. 'Attack directed against any civilian population' means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such attack;

- b. 'Extermination' includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, *inter alia* the deprivation of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of part of a population;
- c. 'Enslavement' means the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children;
- d. 'Deportation or forcible transfer of population' means forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;
- e. 'Torture' means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions;
- f. 'Forced pregnancy' means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws relating to pregnancy;
- g. 'Persecution' means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity;
- h. 'The crime of apartheid' means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime;
- i. 'Enforced disappearance of persons' means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, a State or a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.

11. War Crimes

For the purposes of this Law, 'war crimes' means any of the offences listed , in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large scale commission of such crimes.

- a. Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
 - ix. Wilful killing;
 - x. Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;

- xi. Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
 - xii. Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
 - xiii. Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
 - xiv. Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
 - xv. Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;
 - xvi. Taking of hostages.
- b. Grave breaches of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 8 June 1977 and other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
- xxxiv. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - xxxv. Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives;
 - xxxvi. Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
 - xxxvii. Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
 - xxxviii. Intentionally launching an attack against works or installations containing dangerous forces in the knowledge that such attack will cause excessive loss of life, injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects which will be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated;
 - xxxix. Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives;

- xl. Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;
- xli. Making improper use of a flag of truce, of the flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy or of the United Nations, as well as of the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions, resulting in death or serious personal injury;
- xlii. The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory;
- xliv. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
- xliv. Subjecting persons who are in the power of an adverse party to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
- xlvi. Killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
- xlvi. Declaring that no quarter will be given;
- xlvi. Destroying or seizing the enemy's property unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- xlvi. Declaring abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party;
- xlix. Compelling the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war;
- I. Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
- li. Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
- lii. Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;

- liii. Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions;
 - liv. Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate in violation of the international law of armed conflict
 - lv. Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - lvi. Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence also constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions;
 - lvii. Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
 - lviii. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - lix. Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;
 - lx. Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of eighteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities;
 - lxi. Unjustifiably delaying the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians;
 - lxii. Wilfully committing practices of apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages upon personal dignity, based on racial discrimination.
 - lxiii. Making non-defended localities and demilitarised zones the object of attack;
 - lxiv. Slavery and deportation to slave labour;
 - lxv. Collective punishments;
 - lxvi. Despoliation of the wounded, sick, shipwrecked or dead;
- c. In the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, serious violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August

1949, namely, any of the following acts committed against persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention or any other cause:

- v. Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
 - vi. Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
 - vii. Taking of hostages;
 - viii. The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable.
- d. Paragraph c) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature.
- e. Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts not of an international character, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
- xxiii. Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
 - xxiv. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
 - xxv. Intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict;
 - xxvi. Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
 - xxvii. Pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault;
 - xxviii. Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, and any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions;
 - xxix. Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of eighteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;

- xxx. Ordering the displacement of the civilian population for reasons related to the conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;
 - xxxi. Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary;
 - xxxii. Declaring that no quarter will be given;
 - xxxiii. Subjecting persons who are in the power of another party to the conflict to physical mutilation or to medical or scientific experiments of any kind which are neither justified by the medical, dental or hospital treatment of the person concerned nor carried out in his or her interest, and which cause death to or seriously endanger the health of such person or persons;
 - xxxiv. Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict;
 - xxxv. Employing poison or poisoned weapons;
 - xxxvi. Employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices;
 - xxxvii. Employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions
 - xxxviii. Intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies;
 - xxxix. Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;
 - xl. Launching an indiscriminate attack resulting in death or injury to civilians, or an attack in the knowledge that it will cause excessive incidental civilian loss, injury or damage;
 - xli. Making non-defended localities and demilitarised zones the object of attack;
 - xlii. Slavery;
 - xlili. Collective punishments;
 - xliv. Despoliation of the wounded, sick, shipwrecked or dead
- f. Paragraph e) applies to armed conflicts not of an international character and thus does not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence or other acts of a similar nature. It applies to armed conflicts that take place in the territory of a State when there is protracted armed conflict between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups.
- g. Using nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction.

12. Piracy

For the purpose of this law, Piracy consists of any of the following acts:

- a. any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private boat, ship or a private aircraft, and directed:
 - i. on the high seas, against another boat, ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such boat, ship or aircraft;
 - ii. against a boat, ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State
- d. any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a boat, ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate boat, ship or aircraft;
- e. any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b).

13. Trafficking in drugs

1. For the purposes of this Law, trafficking in drugs means:
 - e. The production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of drugs;
 - f. The cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush or cannabis plant;
 - g. The possession or purchase of drugs with a view to conducting one of the activities listed in (a);
 - h. The manufacture, transport or distribution of precursors knowing that they are to be used in or for the illicit production or manufacture of drugs.
2. The conduct described in paragraph 1 shall not be included in the scope of this Statute when it is committed by perpetrators for their own personal consumption as defined by national law.
3. For the purposes of this Article:
 - c. "Drugs" shall mean any of the substances covered by the following United Nations Conventions:
 - i. the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;
 - ii. the 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances.
 - d. "Precursors" shall mean any substance scheduled pursuant to Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 20 December 1988.

14. Terrorism

For the purposes of this Law, 'terrorism' means any of the following acts:

- A. Any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party, the laws of the African Union or a regional economic community recognized by the African Union, or by international law, and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:
 - 4. intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or
 - 5. disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or
 - 6. create general insurrection in a State.
- B. Any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in sub-paragraph (a) (1) to(3).
- C. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs A and B, the struggle waged by peoples in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self-determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts.
- D. The acts covered by international Humanitarian Law, committed in the course of an international or non-international armed conflict by government forces or members of organized armed groups, shall not be considered as terrorist acts.
- E. Political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.

15. Individual Criminal Responsibility

An offence is committed by any person who, in relation to any of the crimes or offences under this law:

- I. Incites, instigates, organizes, directs, facilitates, finances, counsels or participates as a principal, co-principal, agent or accomplice in any of the offences set forth in the present law;
- II. Aids or abets the commission of any of the offences set forth in the present law;

- III. Is an accessory before or after the fact or in any other manner participates in a collaboration or conspiracy to commit any of the offences set forth in the present law;
- IV. Attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in the present law.

16. Jurisdictional Immunities

The jurisdiction provided under Article 4 of this law shall apply subject to any national or international law on immunities.

17. Extradition

17 (1). The crimes under this law shall be extraditable offences.

17(2). The State shall endeavour to expedite extradition requests, provided that fair trial standards and other procedural guarantees are assured.

17(3). Where the State does not extradite a person alleged to have committed a crime prohibited under this law, the Prosecuting Authority shall prosecute such a person, subject to jurisdictional immunities as provided for in this law.

18. Mutual Legal Assistance

18(1). The Prosecuting Authority shall request and afford other States, to the extent possible, the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the prosecution of the crimes in this law.

18 (2). Mutual legal assistance to be afforded in accordance with this clause may be requested for any of the following purposes:

- a) Taking evidence or statements from persons;
- b) Effecting service of judicial documents;
- c) Executing searches and seizures;
- d) Examining objects and sites;
- e) Providing information and evidentiary items;
- f) Providing originals or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including bank, financial, corporate or business records;
- g) Identifying, tracing or confiscating proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other things for evidential and preservation purposes.

18(3).The Prosecuting Authority may afford other States any other forms of mutual legal assistance under this law.

18(4). The provisions of this clause shall not affect the obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, which governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

19. Punishment

1. Any person convicted under this law shall be liable to a sentence commensurate with the gravity of the offence and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.
2. In imposing a sentence, the Court may deduct the time, if any, previously spent in detention in accordance with an order of the Court. The Court may deduct any time otherwise spent in detention in connection with conduct underlying the crime.
3. In addition to imprisonment, the Court may order:
 - a) A fine
 - b) A forfeiture of proceeds, property and assets derived directly or indirectly from that crime, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.
4. The Court may make an order directly against a convicted person specifying appropriate reparations to, or in respect of, victims, including restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.
5. Before making an Order the Court may invite and take account of representations from or on behalf of the convicted person, victims, other interested persons or interested States.

20. Entry into force

This law shall enter into force at such time as the State or Minister responsible shall determine.

EX.CL/731(XXI)d

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF
JUSTICE/ATTORNEYS GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF ASSEMBLY DECISIONS ON THE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)**

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 5517 700

Fax: 5517844

Website: www.Africa-union.org

**Meeting of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys
General on Legal Matters
14 and 15 May 2012
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**Min/Legal/Rpt.
Original: English**

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE AND/OR
ATTORNEYS GENERAL ON LEGAL MATTERS
14 and 15 May 2012
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE AND/OR ATTORNEYS GENERAL ON LEGAL MATTERS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to Decisions Assembly/AU/Dec. 366(XVII) adopted by the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union and EX.CL/Dec. 667 (XIX) adopted by the Nineteenth Ordinary Session of the Executive Council held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in July 2011 as well as Decisions Assembly/AU/Dec. 223(XII) and Assembly/AU/Dec.213 (XII) adopted by the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February 2009, the Commission convened the meeting of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General from 14 to 15 May 2012 in order for the Ministers to finalize the Draft Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights and the Draft Protocol to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) prior to their submission to and adoption by the Policy Organs.

2. Additionally and in accordance with Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 397(XVIII), adopted at the 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in January 2012, the commission was requested to place the progress report of the Commission on the implementation of Assembly Decisions on the International Criminal Court (ICC) on the agenda of the Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General in order to enable the Ministers make recommendations and additional input to the AU Summit in July 2012.

II. ATTENDANCE

3. The following Member States were in attendance:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, D.R. Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, SADR, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. The meeting was also attended by the following: the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, the Pan African Parliament, African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Africa Prosecutors Association.

III. OPENING OF THE MEETING

a. Statement by the Deputy Chairperson of the AU Commission

5. In his opening remarks the Deputy Chairperson of the AU Commission, H.E. (Mr.) Erastus Mwencha, on behalf of the Chairperson, H.E. (Dr.) Jean Ping, welcomed

all the honourable Ministers, Attorneys General and delegations to the capital of Ethiopia and indeed of Africa for this important ministerial conference.

6. He stated that Africa has for a long time been trying to find solutions to the problems confronting the continent and the African Union had been engaged in a relentless search for solutions to the many problems and challenges confronting the African continent. He stated that several initiatives have been taken to address those challenges, and Ministers of Justice and Attorneys General as the main actors in the administration of justice and as principal legal advisers to governments have a critical role to play. In that regard, he briefly informed Ministers and delegates on the expectations from the Policy organs regarding the issues before them such as the consideration of the Protocol on the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol relating to the Constitutive Act of the African Union Relating to the Pan-African Parliament, Progress Report of the Commission on the Implementation of Assembly Decisions on the International Criminal Court (ICC) as well as a briefing on the progress made on the various Assembly Decisions on Universal Jurisdiction.

IV. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

7. After consultations, the meeting elected the following Bureau:

Chair:	Kenya
1 st Vice Chair:	Nigeria
2 nd Vice Chair:	Mauritania
3 rd Vice Chair:	Gabon
Rapporteur:	Zimbabwe

V. CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT AGENDA

8. The meeting adopted the draft Agenda with minor amendments as follows:

- i. Opening Ceremony
- ii. Election of the Bureau
- iii. Consideration and Adoption of the Draft Agenda
- iv. Organization of work
- v. General Statements
- vi. Presentation and Consideration of the Report and Recommendations of the Government Legal Experts
- vii. Consideration of the Draft Protocol to the Constitutive Act Relating to the Pan African Parliament

- viii. Consideration of the draft Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights
- ix. Briefing and discussions on the implementation of the Assembly Decisions on Universal Jurisdiction and the progress made in the discussions with the European Union and the negotiations at the level of the United Nations General Assembly
- x. Consideration of the Progress Report of the Commission on the implementation of Assembly Decision on the ICC. [Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 397 (XVIII), adopted by 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of States and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2012.]
- xi. Consideration of the draft Model National Legislation on Universal Jurisdiction
- xii. Adoption of the draft legal instruments and the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting
- xiii. Any Other Business
- xiv. Closing Ceremony

VI. ORGANISATION OF WORK

9. The meeting adopted its organisation of work as follows:

- Morning: 10.00 to 13.00
- Afternoon: 14.30 to 18.00

VII. GENERAL STATEMENTS

10. Under this agenda item, the following delegations made general statements on the following issues:

- a) The Sudan:** The Hon. Minister in his brief statement highlighted the following issues:
 - The escalating conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan and its causes;
 - Appealed for condemnation for the aggression by South Sudan and emphasized the right of Sudan to seek for compensation for environmental damage caused by the alleged destruction to oil installations;

- Sudan has a problem with its referral to the ICC because
 - i. Sudan is not a Party to the Rome Statute and cannot be bound by the decisions of the ICC in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Vienna convention on the Law of Treaties;
 - ii. The principle of non-interference as guaranteed by the UN Charter; and
 - iii. The immunity of senior state officials as guaranteed under customary international law and the Vienna conventions on the subject.

b) Rwanda: The Hon. Minister in his brief statement highlighted the following issues:

- Concerted efforts are required at the continental level to address the scourge of unconstitutional change of governments;
- Lack of progress on the issue of the abusive application of universal jurisdiction by non-African States due to the failure of the continent in responding collectively.

c) Egypt: The Hon. Minister in his brief statement highlighted the following issues:

- Gratitude to the continent and the African Union Commission in the efforts undertaken during the political challenges experienced in North Africa in 2011;
- Highlighted the important role of the African Court in international criminal justice as well as the Pan African Parliament in the preparation of model laws in the service of the African peoples and nations.

d) Libya: The Hon. Minister in his brief statement highlighted the following issues:

- Requested and implored any African State hosting remnants of the previous regime to hand them over to the Libyan authorities to face justice so that funds stolen can be returned to develop the country;
- Requested the support in Libya's right to try Saif al-Islam Ghaddafi and Abdullah al-Senoussi in Libya since it is not a Party to the Rome Statute and it has the willingness and capability to try them.

e) Ethiopia: The Hon. Minister in his brief statement highlighted the following issues:

- In considering the draft Protocol on the Court, due cognisance should be given to the immunities granted under international law to senior state officials;
- Institutionalise the power of the prosecutor to investigate as against what pertains at the ICC, where the Prosecutor can initiate investigations *proprio motu*. Vesting such power in an individual is subject to abuse.

11. After the presentations, the Ministers took note of the general statements.

VIII. PRESENTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT LEGAL EXPERTS

12. The Legal Counsel, Mr. Ben Kioko presented the report of the meeting of Government Legal Experts that took place from 7 to 11 May 2012. He concluded his presentation by highlighting the major conclusions and recommendations, which were being submitted for consideration by the Ministers.

IX. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROTOCOL TO THE CONSTITUTIVE ACT RELATING TO THE PAN AFRICAN PARLIAMENT

13. The Legal Counsel presented the Draft Protocol Draft Protocol to the Constitutive Act Relating to the Pan African Parliament. Following this presentation, the meeting considered the Draft Protocol and made slight amendments to Articles 3(m); 8 (i); 8 (4) (a) and 11.

14. At the end of its deliberations, the meeting adopted the Draft Protocol as amended.

X. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT PROTOCOL ON AMENDMENTS TO THE PROTOCOL ON THE STATUE OF THE AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS

15. The Legal Counsel presented the Draft Protocol relating to amendments to the Protocol of the African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights.

16. Following this presentation, the meeting considered and adopted the Draft Protocol except Article 28E relating to the crime of Unconstitutional change of Government. In this regard and taking into account the high political nature of the said Article, the meeting agreed to submit it to the Assembly through the Executive Council for consideration.

17. During the consideration of the Draft Protocol, delegations raised the following concerns:

- i. There is need for information on the financial and budgetary implications for the new crimes, the detention facilities, witness protection, complementarity with the Regional Courts, the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
- ii. The definition of unconstitutional change of government arising from the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance needed more precision;
- iii. With respect to the relationship between crimes in the Draft Protocol and in domestic law, the core crimes have internationally well-known definitions, many of which have been incorporated into the domestic jurisdictions. However, the definitions of others, e.g. terrorism, corruption, trafficking of persons and drugs need to be considered very carefully to ensure there are no divergences with those of domestic law;
- iv. States should be allowed to choose which instrument or section of the Court to belong to;
- v. Need for the Peace and Security Council to defer investigations or prosecutions, for a period of one year, in the interest of peace and security.

18. Following the concerns raised, the Legal Counsel clarified as follows:

- i. The financial and budgetary implications of expanding the jurisdiction of the Court were discussed extensively in the context of the study in the previous meetings of the government legal experts;
- ii. Government experts had agreed that in light of the desire by member states to strengthen actions under their shared values, it will not be advisable to allow States to pick and choose which jurisdiction of the Court to belong to. Furthermore, the proposal raises many technical and practical difficulties based on the proposed number and deployment of judges within the Court;
- iii. He recalled that the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance prohibits amendment of national constitution, six (6) months prior to an election.

19. On the structural, financial, political, diplomatic and other implications of expanding the jurisdiction of the Court, these could be summarized as follows :

- i. Establishment of the Office of the Prosecutor with investigative, prosecutorial and other staff;
- ii. Enlargement of the Registry, furnishing it with more powers and more staff of different calibre and cadre;

- iii. Expansion/ increase of the working premises of the Court i.e. Courtroom facilities, office, registry, library, information and communication technology (ICT) and other facilities;
- iv. Establishment and maintenance of detention facilities adjacent or proximate to the Court;
- v. Operational requirements for enhancing and maintaining the security of the Court;
- vi. Procurement of furniture, equipment and working accessories commensurate with the numbers and categories of Judges and members of staff recruited;
- vii. Operational requirements of investigations across (and sometimes beyond) the continent;
- viii. Funds for the benefit of victims, and for Legal Assistance to accused persons;
- ix. Funds to cater for contingencies and emergencies;
- x. The total budget for the Special Court of Sierra Leone was US\$16 million for 2011 and US\$4.7 million for 2012. With respect to 2011, this has provisions for 10 judges, 13 staff in chambers, 16 in the office of the Prosecutor, 2 in the office for the defence and 62 in the Registry;
- xi. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), on the other hand, had a budget of US\$130 million for 2010 with 800 staff running multiple trials at the same time;
- xii. Relationships between the Court and other international courts and tribunals, including the courts of African Regional Economic Communities, the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice and others;
- xiii. Building capacity and political will for effecting requests from the Court to Member States for mutual legal assistance and extradition.

20. Some Delegations highlighted the need to reinforce the provisions to prevent possible abuse of prosecutorial powers.

21. At the end of his presentation, the Legal Counsel informed the Ministers that the actual structural and financial implications of the Court would be established in the usual manner by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the PRC.

22. At the end of its deliberations, the Ministerial meeting approved the Draft Protocol as amended and recommended it to the Assembly for adoption. It also drew attention to the high financial implications arising from the Court being granted a new mandate for international crimes.

XI. BRIEFING AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASSEMBLY DECISIONS ON UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE NEGOTIATIONS AT THE LEVEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

23. The Legal Counsel presented the Briefing Paper on the implementation of the Assembly Decisions on the abusive application of the principle of Universal jurisdiction.

24. After the presentation, the Ministerial Meeting adopted the following recommendations:

- R1. Member States should participate actively in the upcoming discussions and negotiations on the scope and application of the principle of Universal Jurisdiction at the level of the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) during the sixty-seventh session of UNGA to be held during the last quarter of 2012;
- R2. Member States which have not yet done so, should submit their observations and information on the scope and application of Universal Jurisdiction to the UN Secretary General if the UNGA through a Resolution made a similar request in the future;
- R3. Member States through the African Group in New York should strongly put forth the concerns expressed on the application of the principle of Universal Jurisdiction by some non-African States as indicated in the various Decisions of the Assembly;
- R4. African States could use the principle of reciprocity to defend themselves against the abusive application of the principle of Universal Jurisdiction;
- R5. The warrants of arrest should not be executed in any Member State in accordance with Assembly decision 199(XI);
- R6. The African Union Commission should send an official communication to the European Commission, on behalf of the Assembly, requesting the latter to transmit the AU concerns and implore the Government of Spain to comply with the Law of Spain with respect to the arrest warrants issued against Rwandan Leaders on the basis of the application of the principle of Universal jurisdiction. The Chairperson of the Union could also be requested to send a similar request directly to the Prime Minister of Spain.

XII. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSEMBLY DECISIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

25. The Legal Counsel presented the Progress Report of the Commission on the implementation of the Assembly Decisions on the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Recommendations of the Government Legal Experts.

26. After the presentation, the Ministerial Meeting adopted the following recommendations:

- R1. The Member States should be reminded of the importance of putting the interests of victims at the centre of all actions, and also in sustaining the fight against impunity, as provided for in Articles 4 (h) and 4 (o) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union;
- R2. The adoption of an African Union Model National Law on Universal Jurisdiction over international crimes should be expedited and all Member States encouraged to expeditiously enact or strengthen laws in this area;
- R3. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) should be approached through the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) for an Advisory Opinion on the question of immunities, under international law, of Heads of State and senior state officials that are not Parties to the Rome Statute. However, there is need to bear in mind that the matter is no so much legal as it is political and requires a relentless political response. Further study may be required on the advisability and implications of seeking an advisory opinion from the ICJ;
- R4. State Parties to the Rome Statute should implement the Assembly Decision AU/Dec. 296 (XV) adopted in Kampala, Uganda in July 2010 which requested Member States of the African Union to balance, where applicable, their obligations to the African Union with their obligations to the ICC;
- R5. The African Union and its Member States should seriously seek to enhance African representation on the Bench of the ICC in order to ensure that Africa contributes optimally to the evolution of the Court's jurisprudence and in this context, Member States should in the future respect the decisions of the AU endorsing candidatures to international institutions;
- R6. For effective reliance on Article 98 of the Rome Statute, African State Parties to the ICC and African non-State Parties could consider concluding bilateral agreements on the immunities of their State officials;

- R7. The African Union should publicize, within the continent, what it has done towards the protection of civilians in situations where international crimes have been perpetrated;
- R8. The AU should maintain the request to the UNSC for deferral of the proceedings against President Omar al Bashir and in the Kenyan situation;
- R9. The Chairperson of the AU Assembly, the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) and the African Group in New York should promote and support the recommendations made herein as well the African common position on ICC;
- R10. The African Union and its Member States should support and endorse Libya's request to put on trial in Libya its own citizens charged with committing international crimes.

XIII. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT MODEL NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION

27. The Ministerial Meeting adopted the African Union Draft Model Law over international crimes with slight amendments.
28. Additionally, the Ministerial Meeting recommended that the African Union Commission should explore ways and means through which the capacity of relevant officials and institutions may be enhanced for effective performance of their duties and mandates under the AU Model Law.

XIV. ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING

29. The meeting adopted the Draft Legal Instruments and the report with minor amendments.

XV. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

30. There were no discussions under this agenda item.

XVI. CLOSING CEREMONY

31. In his closing remarks, the Chair of the meeting, the Attorney General of Kenya, Hon. Prof. Githu Muigai expressed his pleasure at the confidence reposed in him by his fellow Ministers and Heads of Delegation. He thanked delegations for the robust discussions as well as the Legal Counsel and his staff, the Consultants and Interpreters for their cooperation and support.

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 517 700

Fax: 5130 36

website: www.africa-union.org

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EX.CL/773(XXII)

Annex 1

**REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP ON THE DEFINITION OF CRIMES
OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT
AND FINANCIAL AND STRUCTURAL
IMPLICATIONS**

AFRICAN UNION
الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE
UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: +251 11 551 7700

Fax: +251 11 551 7844

Website: www.africa-union.org

**WORKSHOP ON THE DEFINITION OF
CRIMES OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL
CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT AND FINANCIAL
AND STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS
19 - 20 DECEMBER 2012**

ARUSHA, TANZANIA

**AfCHPR/LEGAL/DOC.3
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH**

**REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP ON THE DEFINITION OF CRIMES
OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT
AND FINANCIAL AND STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS**

**REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON THE DEFINITION OF CRIMES OF
UNCONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT AND
FINANCIAL AND STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to decision Assembly/AU/Dec.427(XIX) adopted in July 2012, the Assembly in considering the draft Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, took note of the recommendations of the Executive Council and requested the Commission in collaboration with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (AfCHPR) to prepare a study on the financial and structural implications resulting from the expansion of the jurisdiction of the AfCHPR and submit the study along with the Draft Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights for consideration by the policy organs at the next summit in January 2013.

2. In addition, the Assembly, in the above mentioned decision, stressed the need for the AU to adopt a definition of the "crime of unconstitutional change of government" and, in this regard, requested the AU Commission in collaboration with the African Union Commission on International Law (AUCIL) and the AfCHPR to submit this definition for consideration by the policy organs in January 2013.

3. In furtherance of the above Assembly decision, a Validation Workshop was convened in Arusha, Tanzania on 19 and 20 December 2012 with representatives from the Commission, AfCHPR, AUCIL and the Pan African lawyers Union (PALU) working as consultants, all in attendance.

II. ATTENDANCE

4. The following representatives of the Organs of the African Union and other Organizations were in attendance:

a) African Court

- i) Justice Duncan Tambala
- ii) Justice Sylvain Ore
- iii) Ms. Grace Wakio
- iv) Mr. James Epey

b) AUCIL

- i) Prof. Blaise Tchikaya
- ii) Prof. Rafâa Ben Achour

iii) Prof. Daniel Makiessa Mwanawanzambi

c) Commission

- i) Ms. Djeneba Diarra (Ag. Legal Counsel)
- ii) Mr. Mourad Ben Dhiab (Secretary AUCIL)
- iii) Mr. Adewale Iyanda (Legal Officer)
- iv) Ms. Neema Nicholas Chusi (Representative from Peace and Security Department)
- v) Mr. Bonaventure Cakpo Guedegbe (Documentalist OLC).

d) PALU – Consultants

- i) Mr. Donald Deya
- ii) Mr. Selemani Kinyunyu
- iii) Ms. Mankah Fombang
- iv) Ms. Linnah Kinabo

III. OPENING OF THE MEETING

Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Justice Duncan Tambala

5. Justice Duncan Tambala welcomed participants to Arusha and in particular to the seat of the African Court, the venue of the Workshop. He gave a brief background to the Assembly decision that set in motion the amendments to the Protocol on Amendments to the Protocol to the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights as it relates to empowering the Court to try international crimes. He also indicated that in defining the crime of unconstitutional change of government, there was need to provide for a penalty bearing in mind the zero tolerance for unconstitutional change of government as provided for in the various legal instruments of the Union.

6. He concluded by inviting the participants to contribute effectively so as to ensure that the Decision of the Assembly is implemented.

IV. CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT AGENDA

7. The participants adopted the following agenda:

- i) Opening
- ii) Consideration and Adoption of the Draft Agenda
- iii) Organization of Work

- iv) Consideration of the definition of the crime of an unconstitutional change of government
- v) Consideration of the financial and structural implications
- vi) Any Other Business
- vii) Closing Ceremony

V. ORGANISATION OF WORK

8. The workshop adopted the following working hours.

- Morning: 09h30 – 13h00
- Afternoon: 14h30 – 17h00.

VI. CONSIDERATION OF THE DEFINITION OF THE CRIME OF AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

9. As a prelude to the discussions, Mr. Donald Deya, Consultant, provided a comprehensive background to the process by recalling Decision Assembly/AU/Dec. 213 (XII) adopted during the 12th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which requested the Commission in consultation with the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the African Union Commission on International Law to examine the implications of the Court being empowered to try international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. He reminded participants of the process so far leading up to the decision of the Assembly in July 2012. These included elaboration of a study report and draft legal instrument, its validation during two (2) workshops, its consideration by two (2) meetings of government legal experts, further consideration by Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General prior to consideration by the Policy Organs in July 2012.

10. After the presentation the facilitator, Mr. Adewale Iyanda, Legal Officer, informed participants that there was need to take into account the political nature of an unconstitutional change of government and to bear this in mind in arriving at a definition that will be acceptable to all the AU Member States. Thereafter, he invited the representatives of the AUCIL and the AfCHPR to give a brief presentation on the definitions of the crime of unconstitutional change of government arrived at by the respective Organs.

11. Following the presentation, participants considered the two (2) proposals by AUCIL and the AfCHPR vis-à-vis the draft Protocol to the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights with specific focus on Article 28E and emphasis on sub-article 3. The following observations and comments ensued:

- i) The Peace and Security Council (PSC) is the Organ responsible for determining that an unconstitutional change of government has occurred in conformity with the various legal instruments of the Union (i.e. PSC Protocol and African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance);
- ii) Involving political bodies in judicial processes is not advisable;
- iii) Need to specify the penalties for the crime of an unconstitutional change of government as a deterrent;
- iv) Replace 'democratically elected government' with just "government" so as not to legitimize the overthrow of any government irrespective of how that government came into power;
- v) What are the criteria for determining that an uprising is popular?
- vi) Sub-paragraph 3 should be deleted all together as it is more political than legal and in any case does not add or subtract from the Court its jurisdiction over this crime;
- vii) Sub-paragraph 2 which reads: '***For purposes of this Statute, "democratically elected government" has the same meaning as contained in AU instruments***', should be deleted since the term '*democratically elected government*' is not only defined under AU legal instruments but also under international law;
- viii) Those who act violently to overthrow a government within the context of a *popular uprising* should be protected under the draft Protocol as well;
- ix) Criminal responsibility is not collective but an individual one, hence it is difficult to criminalize an uprising that is undertaken collectively;
- x) The eventual wording of the definition should not reflect a *right* to overthrow a government through a popular uprising, but should be worded in a way that will not encourage a change of government other than the constitution provides and which may act as catalysts to destabilize most of the fledgling democracies on the continent.

12. After extensive deliberations, the workshop decided not to propose any amendments to sub-articles 1 and 2 of Article 28E as adopted by the Assembly but agreed to amend sub-article 3 which was the only contentious provision. In this regard, the workshop adopted a reformulated **sub-article 3** to read as follows:

“Where the Peace and Security Council of the African Union determines that the change of government through popular uprising is not an unconstitutional change of government, the Court shall not be seized of the matter”

13. The amended draft Protocol to the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights with the above amendments is annexed to this report (Annex 1).

VII. CONSIDERATION OF THE FINANCIAL AND STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS

14. The Consultant, Mr. Donald Deya, presented the study report on the draft financial and structural implications of an expanded Court to try international crimes. He indicated that the report was prepared on the basis of three (3) principles: i) pragmatism; ii) gradualism; and iii) flexibility. He went on to highlight the structure, staffing and budget that may be required for the expanded Court.

15. Mr. Deya indicated that the Host Country will be providing the premises and that the land that has been set aside for AfCHPR has already taken into account the expansion of the Court in the future; however, additional costs were not envisaged in this regard. Existing detention facilities currently used by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), which is winding down its operations, may be placed at the disposal of the expanded Court. As a result, the only additional expenses envisaged will be in the expanded structure and operations of AfCHPR.

16. After the presentation, participants discussed the draft Study Report and adopted it with amendments as annexed to this report (Annex 2).

VIII. CLOSING REMARKS

17. The Ag. Legal Counsel, Ms. Djeneba Diarra, as the convener of the Workshop, thanked all participants for the fruitful and insightful contributions and the lively debates that ensued which led to conclusive discussions on all issues. She thanked the members of the AUCIL for their invaluable time and contribution, the staff of the Commission for the preparatory work and logistics and finally the AfCHPR for generously hosting the Workshop at short notice and for placing its facilities at the disposal of the workshop. She also thanked the interpreters for facilitating discussions amongst the different linguistic groups.

18. She concluded by indicating that the outcome of the Workshop would be submitted to the policy organs in January 2013.

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**UNION AFRICAINE
UNIÃO AFRICANA**

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

P. O. Box 3243

Telephone: 517 700

Fax: 5130 36

website: www.africa-union.org

SC9010

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Twenty-Second Ordinary Session
21 – 25 January 2013
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA**

**EX.CL/773(XXII)
Annex 2 Rev.**

**REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL AND STRUCTURAL IMPLICATIONS
OF EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION OF THE AFRICAN COURT
OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS TO ENCOMPASS
INTERNATIONAL CRIMES**

**Report on the Financial and Structural Implications of extending the
Jurisdiction of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights to encompass
international crimes**

Introduction/ Prefatory Observations

1. The July 2012 Executive Council and Assembly Decisions focus solely on **financial and structural** implications of the extension of jurisdiction.¹

2. Should there be need, during deliberations on this Report, to contextualize the administrative, structural and financial implications within a larger reflection on other implications, including, legal/judicial, diplomatic, etc, these other implications were also discussed in the original Consultant's Report that accompanied the first draft of the legal instrument. These were placed before, and adopted by, the 4th Meeting of Government Experts on the Legal Instruments on the Transformation of the African Union Commission to the African Union Authority, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 14 – 22 March 2011.

The Principles underpinning the negotiation of the draft instrument to date

3. The negotiations of the Ministers of Justice/ Attorneys' General and the Government Experts have highlighted principles of pragmatism, gradualism and flexibility.

4. **Pragmatism in institutional design:** The proposed additional jurisdiction over international crimes builds upon the already agreed and adopted human and peoples' rights and general affairs jurisdictions, respectively. Currently, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights is in existence. Pursuant to the Sharm el Sheikh Protocol, this Court will be expanded to become the African Court of Justice and Human Rights. It is to this latter Court that an international criminal jurisdiction is to be added. As such, a new Court is NOT being created; jurisdiction is being extended, and, consequently, the existing Court is being expanded, to accommodate this new jurisdiction. The draft Protocol and Statute (hereinafter simply referred to as the draft legal instrument) builds upon the existing Court, and only marginally adds upon the required structure and human resources. The draft legal instrument also pragmatically preserves current gains, such that there is no roll-back for Member States that had accepted the human and peoples' rights and/ or general affairs jurisdiction, pursuant to preceding legal instruments.

5. **Gradualism in institutional growth and development:** the extended jurisdiction will start off with the minimum required (additional) human, technical and financial resources, in terms of Judges, staff of Chambers, Registry, Office of the Prosecutor (OTP), and also other physical, technical and financial resources. For instance, the existing African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights has provision for eleven (11) Judges. For the proposed African Court of Justice and Human Rights (pursuant to the Sharm el Sheikh Protocol), there will be an increase of five (5)

¹ The full text of the Decisions of the Executive Council and Assembly are annexed as Appendices 2 and 3, respectively, of this Report.

Judges. At the commencement of the instant legal instrument, adding an international criminal jurisdiction, there will be NO addition of Judges beyond the sixteen (16) provided in the Sharm el Sheikh Protocol. In the existing Court, only the President of the Court serves full-time. In the merged Court (pursuant to the Sharm el Sheikh Protocol), in addition to the President, only the Vice President will serve full-time. This position will be retained at the commencement of the instant legal instrument, adding an international criminal jurisdiction. Thus, the other fourteen (14) Judges will continue to serve on an *ad hoc* basis, until the workload increases. The decision as to when more, or all, of the Judges will commence full-time service will be made by the policy organs of the African Union (AU), upon a request from the Court. Similarly, current provisions include one Registrar and one Deputy Registrar. The merged Court will add one Deputy Registrar. Thus, at the commencement of the instant legal instrument, adding an international criminal jurisdiction, there will only be one additional Deputy Registrar. For a more elaborate tabulation of the human resource implications, please see Appendix 1 to this Report.

6. Flexibility in current and future developments at the Court: the draft legal instrument provides for the election of judges who have knowledge, skills and experience in more than one of the three mandates of the Court. It will then be left to the Judges, through their Rules of Procedure and Evidence (hereinafter simply referred to as the Rules), to formulate provisions to ensure that they can flexibly address all three mandates of the Court. The draft legal instrument also provides for a flexible increase in the number of Judges, by the Assembly, upon a request from the Court. It further provides for possible increase in the list of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, by the Assembly, upon the consensus of States parties, and based on developments in international law.

Structure, Staffing and Budget of the Court

7. As with all the organs and institutions of the African Union (AU), the policy organs of the AU approve the structure, staffing and budget, and also adopt activity and financial reports, on an annual basis, in accordance with its Financial Rules and Regulations. Therefore the policy organs of the AU will make all decisions that may have any financial implications.

8. In summary, the extension of jurisdiction and expansion of the Court will entail:

- a) Election of new Judges (but retaining the overall number of sixteen already adopted in the Sharm el Sheikh Protocol);
- b) Establishment of the Office of the Prosecutor with investigative, prosecutorial and other staff;
- c) Enlargement of the Registry, furnishing it with more powers and more staff of different calibre and cadre;
- d) Expansion/ increase of the working premises of the Court i.e. Courtroom facilities, office, registry, library, information and communication technology (ICT) and other facilities;
- e) Establishment and maintenance, in conjunction with the Host State, of penitentiary (detention) facilities adjacent or proximate to the Court;

- f) Operational requirements for enhancing and maintaining the security of the Court;
- g) Procurement of furniture, equipment and working accessories commensurate with the numbers and categories of staff recruited;
- h) Operational requirements of investigations across (and sometimes beyond) the continent;
- i) Funds for the benefit of victims, and for Legal Assistance to accused persons;
- j) Funds to cater for contingencies and emergencies².

9. A more elaborate tabulation of the human resource implications is below, in Appendix 1 to this Report.

Support work for the Court

10. The International Criminal Court (ICC) and the *ad hoc* international criminal tribunals (hereinafter, simply referred to as the *ad hocs*) operated in instances where they were the only institutions in their respective environments dealing with the issues they were established to deal with. Unlike them, the African Court will be operating in an “ecosystem” where there are other organs and institutions that would share some of the “division of labour.” For instance, other institutions could contribute to research, documentation and the formulation of “soft law” on issues of human and peoples’ rights, good governance, democracy rule of law and their interface with international criminal law, which the Court could rely on. These include the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Union Commission on International Law, the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption, the African Peer Review Mechanism, and the Panel of the Wise, within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

Estimates on the possible financial requirements of the Court

11. A more elaborate tabulation of the human resource implications, as well as the financial costing based on actual AU scales, is appended below, in Appendix 1 to this Report.

12. The most appropriate comparative costing would be that of the Special Chamber to try the former President of Chad, Hissene Habre. The most recent costing is: -

	CFA	Euros
Year 1	2 494 313 510	3 802 560
Yea 2	1 457 434 031	2 106 251
Year 3	738 312 369	1 125 550
Total	4 690 059 910	7 034 361

² See, generally: African Court on Human and Peoples Rights, 14th Ordinary Session of the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights, (Arusha, Tanzania, 7 – 18 September 2009), Report on Paragraph Nine (9) of Assembly Decision ASSEMBLY/AU/DEC.213(XII) ON THE ABUSE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION, paragraph 25.

13. This is the cost of trying a former Head of State of one African country, in a second African country. In our view, some of the envisaged trials that would not involve former Heads of State could cost significantly cheaper than the costs estimated above.

Appendix 1**Table 1: Rough Tabulation of Minimum Staff Requirements at the Outset**

Office, Division	Unit, Services	Approved position	Grade	Number in AfCHPR	Number in ACJHR	Number in ACJHPR	Salary (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Office of the President	Office	Special Assistant of the President (iii)	P4	1				
		Private Secretary	GSA5	1				
		Security Guard	GSB8	2				
		Driver	GSB7	2				
		Mail Runner	GSB6	1				
	Internal Audit	Senior Audit Officer (i)	P3	1				
		Audit Assistant (i)	GSA5	1				
	Residence	Household staff	GSB5	2				
	Total Office of the President			11				
Office of the Registrar		Registrar (iii)	D1	1				
		Deputy Registrar	P5	1	1	1	45,551	45,551
		Defence Counsel & Detention Management Unit	P5	-	-	1	45,551	45,551
		Witnesses and Victim Support Unit	P5	-	-	1	45,551	45,551
		Secretary	GSA4	1	2	2	11,520	23,040
	Office	Mail Runner	GSB6	1	1	1	5,415	5,415
		Senior Legal Aid Officer (i)	P3	1	1	2	33,619	67,238
		Court Recorder (i)	P2	1	2	3	27,892	83,676
		Assistant Court Recorder (i)	P1	1	2	3	22,910	68,730
		Court Clerk (ii)	GSA3	3	3	3	9,938	29,814
		Driver-Mail Runner (i)	GSB7	1	1	1	6,225	6,225
	Information and Communication	Senior Information and Communication (iv)	P3	1	1	1	33,619	33,619

		Information and Communication Officer (i)	P2	1	1	2	27,892	55,784
		Translator-Interpreters	P4	4	8	12	38,489	461,868
		Reviser (i)	P4	4	8	12	38,489	461,868
	Languages Unit	Head of Secretary (i)	GSA5	1	2	3	14,145	42,435
		Secretary (ii)	GSA4	6	10	14	11,520	161,280
	Total Office of the Registrar			28	43	62		
Legal Division	Office of the Division	Head of Legal Division (i)	P5	1	1	1	45,551	45,551
		Principal Legal Officer (i)	P4	3	4	4	38,489	153,956
	Legal Unit	Senior Legal Officer (ii)	P3	3	4	4	33,619	134,476
		Legal Officer (ii)	P2	4	6	8	27,892	223,136
		Librarian	P2	1	1	1	27,892	27,892
		Librarian Assistant (i)	GSA5	2	3	4	14,145	56,580
	Library, Archives, Documentation and Reproduction services	Filing Clerk	GSA3	1	1	1	9,938	9,938
		Documentalist	P1	1	1	1	22,910	22,910
		Archives and Indexing Officer (i)	P2	1	2	3	27,892	83,676
		Reproduction and Distribution Officer (i)	P1	1	1	2	22,910	45,820
	Reproduction and Distribution Clerk (ii), (iv)	GSA3	2	2	2	9,938	19,876	
	Total of Legal Division			20	26	31		
Finance, Administration and HRM Division	Office of the Division	Head of Finance and Adm. Division (i)	P5	1	2	2	45,551	91,102
		Senior Finance Officer (i)	P3	1	1	1	33,619	33,619
	Finance, Budgeting and Accounting Unit	Finance Officer (ii)	P2	2	1	2	27,892	55,784

		Accountant Assistant (ii)	GSA5	2	2	3	14,145	42,435
	HR and Administration Unit	Senior HR and Administration Officer (i)	P3	1	1	1	33,619	33,619
		Human Resources Officer (ii)	P2	2	2	3	27,892	83,676
		Administrative Assistant (ii)	GSA5	2	2	3	14,145	42,435
		Filing Clerk	GSA3	1	1	1	9,938	9,938
		Procurement, Travel, and Stores Officer (i)	P2	1	1	2	27,892	55,784
	Procurement, Travel, Transport and Stores	Stores Assistant (i)	GSA5	1	1	2	14,145	28,290
		Transport and Travel Assistant (i)	GSA5	1	1	2	14,145	28,290
		Receptionist	GSA2	1	1	1	8,355	8,355
		Cleaner/Mail Runner (iv)	GSB6	1	1	1	5,415	5,415
		Driver Mail Runner Pool (ii)	GSB7	3	3	3	6,225	18,675
		ICT Specialist	P2	1	2	3	27,892	83,676
		Systems Administrator (IT) (i)	P3	1	2	3	33,619	100,857
	IT Services	Webmaster (i)	P2	1	1	1	27,892	27,892
		IT Technician (System Administrator) (i)	GSA5	1	2	3	14,145	42,435
	Security and Safety Services	Senior Security Officer (i)	P3	1	2	3	33,619	100,857
		Security Supervisor	GSA5	1	3	5	14,145	70,725
		Security Guard	GSB8	2	12	22	7,020	154,440
		Protocol Officer	P2	1	2	3	27,892	83,676
	Protocol Unit	Protocol Assistant (ii)	GSA5	2	4	6	14,145	84,870
	Total Finance, Administration and HRM Division			31	50	76		
Office of the Prosecutor	Office of the Prosecutor	Prosecutor	D1			1	70,139	70,139
		Deputy Prosecutor	P5			2	45,551	91,102

		Secretary	GSA4			2	11,520	23,040
		Mail Runner	GSB6			1	5,415	5,415
	Prosecution Division	Principal Legal Officer	P4			1	38,489	38,489
		Senior Legal Officer	P3			2	33,619	67,238
		Legal Officer	P2			2	27,892	55,784
	Investigation Division	Principal Officer	P4			1	38,489	38,489
		Senior Officer	P3			2	33,619	67,238
		Officer	P2			2	27,892	55,784
	Appeals and Legal Advisory Division	Principal Legal Officer	P4			1	38,489	38,489
		Senior Legal Officer	P3			2	33,619	67,238
		Legal Officer	P2			2	27,892	55,784
	General Total			90	119	211		4,422,530

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Draft protocol on amendments to the protocol on the statute of the African court of justice and human rights revisions up to Tuesday 15th May 2012

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