



THE NEED TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON THE ICC'S JURISDICTION OVER THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION

Recent events have dramatically illustrated why the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression should not be as limited as it is.

States Parties are called upon to remove the restrictions on the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression. Operative paragraph 4 of ASP Resolution RC/Res.6 requires the review of the aggression amendments seven years after the beginning of the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over the crime (i.e., July 17, 2018). The review is thus slated to occur in 2025.¹ However, the Rome Statute does not impede States Parties from adopting amendments prior to 2025. Swift action by States Parties is required to strengthen the ICC's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression so that it is comparable to the jurisdictional regime applicable to the ICC's other crimes.

Expanded ICC jurisdiction over the crime of aggression would both support the prohibition of the use of force under the UN Charter and help deter future acts of aggression.

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The Global Institute for the Prevention of Aggression ("GIPA") consists of a consortium of experts on the crime of aggression (the "Council of Advisers"), led by its Convenor and Executive Council. For details see <https://crimeofaggression.info/the-campaign/the-global-institute-for-the-prevention-of-aggression/>. The President Emeritus of GIPA is Benjamin Ferencz.

¹ See Resolution RC/Res.6, para. 4: "Further decides to review the amendments on the crime of aggression seven years after the beginning of the Court's exercise of jurisdiction." The Court's exercise of jurisdiction was activated as of July 17, 2018.