

**Relevant ICC Excerpts of Report by
High Panel Report on Threats, Challenges and Change:
“A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility”**

The transmitted letter to the Secretary General which introduces the report explains: “The report puts forward a new vision of collective security, one that addresses all of the major threats to international peace and security felt around the world. Our research and consultations revealed that ours is an age of unparalleled interconnection among threats to international peace and security, and mutual vulnerability between weak and strong.”

There are four sections of the report that mention the ICC. In its recommendations, the report notes that that the Security Council should “stand ready to [...] refer cases [...] to the ICC.”

IV. Conflict between and within States

C. Meeting the challenge of prevention

1. Better international regulatory frameworks and norms

89. The role of the United Nations in preventing wars can be strengthened by giving more attention to developing international regimes and norms to govern some of the sources and accelerators of conflict. [.]

90. In the area of legal mechanisms, there have been few more important recent developments than the Rome Statute creating the International Criminal Court. In cases of mounting conflict, early indication by the Security Council that it is carefully monitoring the conflict in question and that it is willing to use its powers under the Rome Statute might deter parties from committing crimes against humanity and violating the laws of war. The Security Council should stand ready to use the authority it has under the Rome Statute to refer cases to the International Criminal Court.

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VI. Terrorism

B. Meeting the Challenge of Prevention

4. Defining terrorism

158. Since 1945, an ever stronger set of norms and laws - including the Charter of the United Nations, the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court - has regulated and constrained States' decisions to use force and their conduct in war - for example in the requirement to distinguish between combatants and civilians, to use force proportionally and to live up to basic humanitarian principles. Violations of these obligations should continue to be met with widespread condemnation and war crimes should be prosecuted.

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XII. Protecting civilians

233. All combatants must abide by the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. All Member States should sign, ratify and act on all treaties relating to the protection of civilians, such as the Genocide Convention, the Geneva Conventions, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and all refugee conventions.

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Annex I - Summary of Recommendations

Part two: Collective security and the challenge of prevention

Conflict between and within States

12. The Security Council should stand ready to use the authority it has under the Rome Statute to refer cases of suspected war crimes and crimes against humanity to the International Criminal Court. (90)

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