

Statute of the Court

Outlining the functions of the International Court of Justice

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purposes

1. The Court is established with the following purposes:
 - a. Settlement of Disputes: The Court serves as a principal judicial organ of the Global Assembly, aimed at facilitating the peaceful settlement of international disputes in conformity with international law and justice.
 - b. Application of International Law: The Court is entrusted with the responsibility of interpreting and applying international law as relevant to the disputes brought before it, thereby contributing to the development and coherence of international jurisprudence.
 - c. Promotion of Rule of Law: By providing a forum for the peaceful resolution of disputes among States, the Court contributes to the promotion and maintenance of the rule of law at the international level, fostering stability and predictability in inter-State relations.

Article 2. Definitions

1. "Court", denotes the International Court of Justice, the primary judicial organ established under the Charter of the Global Assembly
2. "Secretary-General", refers to the Secretary-General of the Global Assembly.
3. "Assembly", refers to the Assembly of the Global Assembly.
4. "Member States", refers to the Member States of the Global Assembly.

CHAPTER II - ORGANISATION

Article 3. Location

1. The primary seat of the Court is established at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. However, the Court retains the discretion to convene and exercise its functions at alternative locations as deemed appropriate for its proceedings.

Article 4. Financing

1. The operational expenses of the Court are funded by the Global Assembly.
2. In principle, each party involved in a case before the Court is responsible for its own legal costs, unless the Court decides otherwise based on specific circumstances of the case.

Article 5. Composition

1. The Court is composed of nine (9) independent judges. To ensure diverse representation, no two judges may be nationals of the same state. Judges are selected based on their integrity and expertise, meeting the qualifications for the highest judicial offices in their respective countries, or being jurisconsults of acknowledged competence in international law.
2. Judges are appointed for a term of nine (9) years.

Article 6. Chambers

1. The Court shall comprise of three specialised Chambers.
 - a. A State Chamber, dedicated to adjudicating disputes between Member States. This Chamber focuses on resolving inter-state legal disagreements such as territorial

- disputes, boundary issues, diplomatic conflicts, breaches of obligations to international law, and other matters pertinent to inter-state relations.
- b. A Criminal Chamber, tasked with adjudicating cases against natural persons related to war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, crime of aggression, and other grave violation of international humanitarian law. This Chamber holds the authority to prosecute individuals.
 - c. A Commercial Chamber, dedicated to resolving disputes involving States and private legal entities. Such disagreements may include matters related to contractual agreements, investment disputes, trade conflicts, and other legal issues between states and private legal entities.
2. The establishment of these specialised Chambers within the Court ensures efficient expert handling of diverse case types, facilitating specialised and adept resolution for complex legal disputes.

Article 7. Appointment

1. The Secretary-General is responsible for nominating candidates for any vacancies in the Court. Each nominee must:
 - a. Be at least thirty-five (35) years old at the time of nomination;
 - b. Exhibit high moral character;
 - c. Possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or be recognized jurisconsults in international law.
2. Each nomination is presented to the Assembly, which approves or rejects the nominee by a simple majority of the votes cast.
3. In the event of a rejection, the Secretary-General will nominate a new candidate for consideration.

Article 8. Chief Justice

1. The Chief Justice is nominated by the Secretary-General from among the sitting judges of the Court.
2. The nomination is then presented to the Assembly for approval, requiring a simple majority of the votes cast.
3. In the event of nomination rejection, the Secretary-General will present another sitting judge for consideration.
4. The Chief Justice will serve indefinitely, subject to removal by the Secretary-General or the Assembly, or due to the expiration of their term, resignation, death, or incapacitation.
 - a. In the event the office is vacant, the Secretary-General may appoint a Chief Justice Pro Tempore until a candidate has been approved by the Assembly.
5. As the Presiding Officer of the Court, the Chief Justice oversees Court proceeding and administrative functions
6. The Chief Justice is responsible for issuing documents of the Court. This responsibility can be delegated to other judges or Court-appointed officials as necessary.
7. The Chief Justice has the authority to enforce Court-ordered sanctions, including punishment and fines, against States, companies, organisations, entities, groups of people, or individuals.

Article 9. Exclusion

1. Judges are prohibited from participating in cases where they have had prior involvement as an agent, counsel, advocate, witness, or if they have previously expressed an opinion on the case in any other capacity.
2. Judges must disclose any potential conflicts of interests to the Chief Justice as soon as they arise during a case. The Chief Justice, upon review, may decide to exclude the judge from further participation in the case.

3. Exclusion of a judge from a case except is strictly governed by the provisions of this Article.

Article 10. Impartiality

1. Judges are prohibited from holding any political or administrative positions and from engaging in any professional occupations outside their judicial duties.
2. Judges are precluded from acting as agents, counsels, or advocates in any case before the Court.
3. Any issues regarding these will be resolved by the Chief Justice.
4. The Chief Justice has the authority to disqualify any judge found to be in violation of these impartiality rules.

Article 11. Security

1. Judges are responsible for maintaining order within the Court. They have the authority to instruct court-appointed peace officers to ensure peace and order during sessions.
2. Judges have the power to hold individuals in contempt of court for their disruptive behaviour, including disrespect, violence, or non-compliance with court procedures. Contempt may result in fines or removal from the Court;
3. The Chief Justice holds the discretion to issue directives necessary for the efficient functioning of the Court and management of cases.

Article 12. Immunities

1. Individuals engaged in official business of the Court shall be granted diplomatic privileges and immunities as per the standards of international law.

Article 13. Sessions

1. The Court shall remain in permanent session.
2. Judges and members of the Court are required to be available for Court duties at all times, unless on approval leave or absent due to illness or other significant reasons, which must be communicated to the Chief Justice

CHAPTER III - STATE CHAMBER

Article 14. Jurisdiction

1. The State Chamber shall holds jurisdiction over:
 - a. All legal disputes between Member States
 - b. Disputes between Member States and the Global Assembly.
2. The State Chamber's jurisdiction extends to matters specifically stipulated in treaties and conventions effective between disputing Parties.
3. The State Chamber may adjudicate cases that Parties mutually agree to submit to it for resolution.
4. The State Chamber is entitled to provide advisory opinion on legal questions referred by:
 - a. Any Member State.
 - b. The Assembly or the Secretariat of the Global Assembly
 - c. Other Organs or specialised Agencies of the Global Assembly with the mandate to request advisory opinions.
5. The State Chamber's jurisdiction does not cover disputes falling primarily within the domestic jurisdiction of a State.

6. The exercise of jurisdiction of the State Chamber does not preclude the Parties from choosing alternative dispute resolution methods.

Article 15. Filing of Application

1. The proceedings before the State Chamber shall commence upon the submission of an application. The application shall serve as a formal request presented to the State Chamber, seeking its adjudication on the matter in dispute.
2. The application submitted to the State Chamber must include the following particulars:
 - a. Identification of the Parties involved in the dispute.
 - b. Clear delineation of the subject matter under contention.
 - c. Articulation of the legal foundation upon which the State Chamber's jurisdiction is invoked.
3. The State Chamber reserves the right to review the submitted application and assess its compliance with the stipulated requirements before considering the commencement of proceedings
4. Upon fulfilment of the prerequisites as outlined in this Article, the State Chamber shall duly acknowledge the initiation of the case and proceed with its examination in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Statute.

Article 16. Notification and Service

1. Upon the filing of an application with the State Chamber, the Registry of the Court shall promptly notify all Parties concerned regarding the submission of the said application.
2. Following the Court's notification, the Applicant initiating the proceedings shall undertake the responsibility to serve a copy of the application upon the Respondent involved in the dispute.
3. The service of the application to the Respondent shall be executed within a reasonable timeframe, ensuring prompt communication and adherence to the procedural requirements established by this treaty.
4. The State Chamber reserves the authority to monitor and verify the due service of the application to the Respondent, ensuring compliance with the notification and service obligations stipulated herein.
5. Failure to serve the application to the Respondent in accordance with the prescribed procedures may result in appropriate measures as deemed necessary by the State Chamber, while ensuring fairness and adherence to the principles of justice throughout the proceedings.

Article 17. Agents

1. The State Chamber shall invite the Parties to appoint agents to represent the Parties.

Article 18. Memorial and Counter-Memorial

1. The written phase of the proceedings shall encompass the exchange of pleadings between the Parties involved in the dispute.
2. The initiation of the written phase begins with the State Chamber drafting an Order for the timely submission of a memorial by the Applicant and counter-memorial by the Respondent.
3. The memorial shall meticulously present and elucidate the arguments, contentions, and relevant facts supporting the Applicant's case.
4. The counter-memorial shall address and respond to the arguments presented in the Applicant's memorial, while concurrently articulating the Respondent's own contentions and presenting its case comprehensively.
5. Both the memorial and the counter-memorial shall adhere to the prescribed format, including but not limited to, the presentation of arguments, relevant legal precedents, and factual evidence supporting each party's assertions.

6. Any failure to comply with the prescribed timelines or procedural requirements for the submission of memorials and counter-memorials may result in appropriate measures as determined by the State Chamber to maintain the integrity and efficiency of the proceedings.

Article 19. Reply and Rejoinder

1. At the discretion of the State Chamber and if deemed necessary for the proper adjudication of the dispute, the Parties involved may be granted permission to submit a reply and rejoinder following the exchange of memorials and counter-memorials.
2. To this regard the State Chamber shall draft an Order for the timely submission of a reply by the Applicant and rejoinder by the Respondent.
3. The reply, if permitted, shall constitute the final statement by the Applicant. It shall aim to address and respond specifically to the arguments raised in the Respondent's counter-memorial, clarifying and reinforcing the Applicant's position.
4. Subsequently, if authorised by the State Chamber, the Respondent may file a rejoinder. The rejoinder shall serve as the final statement by the Respondent, providing an opportunity to address the points raised in the Applicant's reply while presenting conclusive remarks in support of the Respondent's case.
5. The submission of the reply and rejoinder, if allowed, shall be governed by the procedural guidelines set forth by the State Chamber. These guidelines may include specified timeframes for submission, limitations on the scope of arguments, and adherence to the established format for filing such documents.
6. The State Chamber retains the authority to assess the necessity of permitting a reply and rejoinder, ensuring that the exchange of these additional pleadings contributes substantially to the clarification and resolution of the dispute.
7. Failure to comply with the State Chamber's directives regarding the submission of the reply and rejoinder, including any prescribed timelines or procedural requirements, may result in the exclusion of these additional statements from the proceedings unless the State Chamber determines otherwise in the interest of justice and fairness.

Article 20. Oral Proceedings

1. The main hearings shall be conducted publicly.
2. Preliminary Objections:
 - a. The Respondent shall have the right to raise preliminary objections concerning the State Chamber's jurisdiction or the admissibility of the case. Upon the presentation of such objections, the State Chamber shall conduct hearings specifically dedicated to addressing these preliminary objections.
 - b. The State Chamber shall deliberate and adjudicate upon the raised preliminary objections in a fair and impartial manner, ensuring due consideration of the arguments presented by both Parties.
3. Opening Statements:
 - a. In the event that the preliminary objections raised are not upheld, the State Chamber shall proceed with opening statements.
 - b. The Parties may present an opening statement. The State Chamber recognises the undue delay and hindrance to the case should opening statements be outside a reasonable tolerance thus sets a limit of five hundred (500) words, unless prior request is made to and granted by the presiding judge.
4. Questions from the Judges:
 - a. Throughout the oral proceedings, the judges presiding over the case reserve the right to pose questions to the Parties.

- b. These questions shall be aimed at clarifying the arguments presented by the Parties and aiding the judges in comprehensively understanding the case, facilitating a well-informed decision-making process.
- 5. Closing Statements:
 - a. Concluding with closing statements, in the interest of retaining the process of the State Chamber and the reasonable orderly presentation of evidence throughout the session, should not exceed a set limit of seven hundred and fifty (750) words, unless prior request is made to and granted by the presiding judge.
- 6. The State Chamber shall ensure that the oral proceedings are conducted in a manner that upholds the principles of fairness, transparency, and the right of each Party to present their case effectively. The judges shall exercise their discretion in asking questions, ensuring a balanced and thorough exploration of the issues at hand during the hearings.

Article 21. Deliberation

- 1. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the judges of the State Chamber shall engage in private deliberations to examine the arguments, evidence, and legal considerations presented during the proceedings.
- 2. The decision rendered by the State Chamber subsequent to its deliberations shall be termed as a judgement.
- 3. Judgements are reached through a majority.
- 4. The judgement shall encompass the State Chamber's findings on the issues raised, its legal reasoning, and the final disposition of the dispute, providing a clear and reasoned explanation for the State Chamber's determination.
- 5. The judgement shall be delivered in accordance with the procedures and timelines stipulated by the State Chamber, ensuring the timely communication of the State Chamber's decision to the Parties involved in the case.
- 6. The State Chamber shall endeavour to ensure that its judgement reflects a fair and just resolution of the dispute, upholding the principles of international law and the objectives of the treaty governing its jurisdiction and procedures.

Article 22. Judgements

- 1. The State Chamber holds the authority to issue diverse types of rulings to address the legal issues presented, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Declarations of Legal Principles:
 - i. The State Chamber has the competence to render declarations elucidating and establishing legal principles, clarifying the interpretation or application of international law pertinent to the dispute between the Parties.
 - b. Findings of Fact:
 - i. The State Chamber is empowered to make findings of fact based on the evidence presented during the proceedings, determining the factual circumstances relevant to the case.
 - c. Directions to States:
 - i. The State Chamber may issue directives or specific instructions to the concerned States, delineating their respective obligations, responsibilities, or courses of action to be followed in compliance with the State Chamber's judgement.
 - d. Orders for Compensation:
 - i. In cases where deemed appropriate and warranted by the circumstances, the State Chamber may order compensation, including restitution, monetary payments, or other appropriate remedies, to address the harm or injury suffered by one State due to the actions or omissions of another State.

Article 23. Publication

1. Upon issuance, the State Chamber's judgement shall be published in the official Reports of the Court, providing a comprehensive record of the case, including the State Chamber's findings, legal reasoning, and final decision.
2. The judgement rendered by the State Chamber shall hold the status of being final, conclusive, and unappealable.
3. The judgement shall be binding upon all Parties involved in the dispute, requiring their compliance with the decisions and orders articulated within the State Chamber's judgement.
4. The Parties shall undertake all necessary measures to implement and abide by the directives, rulings, or any specific remedies outlined in the judgement, in accordance with the principles of good faith and respect for international law.
5. Failure to comply with the State Chamber's judgement by any involved Party shall prompt the Court to consider and, if necessary, undertake appropriate measures to ensure the enforcement and execution of its decision, while safeguarding the integrity and effectiveness of the Court's jurisdiction.
6. The publication of the judgement in the Court's Reports shall serve as a reference for jurisprudence and contribute to the development and understanding of international law among states and international entities.

Article 24. Interpretation

1. The State Chamber holds the authority to interpret its own judgments upon the request of one of the Parties involved in the case.
2. Such interpretation requests are typically entertained by the State Chamber in instances where there exists ambiguity or uncertainty regarding the meaning or understanding of a specific section or aspect of the judgement.
3. The State Chamber retains the discretion to grant or deny requests for interpretation, aiming to maintain the fairness, certainty, and efficacy of its judgments while upholding the principles of justice and the rule of law.

Article 25. Revision

1. The State Chamber possesses the competence to revise its judgments in exceptional circumstances based on the discovery of a new fact that:
 - a. Was indispensable to the judgement rendered.
 - b. Was not within the knowledge, even with reasonable diligence, of the Party seeking the revision at the time the judgement was pronounced.
2. The State Chamber retains the discretion to grant or deny requests for revision, aiming to maintain the fairness, certainty, and efficacy of its judgments while upholding the principles of justice and the rule of law.

Article 26. Provisional Measures

1. The State Chamber possesses the authority to issue provisional measures in cases where urgency and the preservation of rights or prevention of irreparable harm necessitate immediate action before the final judgement is rendered.
2. The State Chamber may order provisional measures upon the request of any Party involved in the case, or upon its own initiative if it deems necessary to prevent imminent prejudice or maintain the status quo pending a final decision.
3. The request for provisional measures shall be accompanied by a clear presentation of the facts, legal arguments, and reasons justifying the urgency and necessity for such measures.
4. In determining whether to grant provisional measures, the State Chamber shall consider the circumstances of the case, the rights at stake, and the potential impact on the Parties involved.

5. The State Chamber may indicate provisional measures that it deems necessary to preserve the respective rights of the Parties, and such measures shall be binding and obligatory for the Parties involved.
6. Parties shall promptly and fully comply with the provisional measures ordered by the State Chamber, ensuring their effective implementation until the final judgement is rendered.
7. The State Chamber may review, modify, or terminate provisional measures as the circumstances of the case may require, ensuring the continued relevance and appropriateness of the measures pending the final determination of the dispute.
8. The Court shall communicate its orders for provisional measures to the Parties involved and to the Secretariat of the Global Assembly for awareness and compliance.
9. The issuance of provisional measures by the State Chamber shall not prejudice the final decision on the merits of the case or affect the jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate the dispute in its entirety.

Article 27. Enforcement

1. Parties shall undertake all necessary measures under their respective domestic legal systems to ensure the effective enforcement of the State Chamber's rulings within their territories.
2. The Assembly may be apprised of the Court's rulings, judgments, or orders to provide assistance in ensuring compliance and enforcement, particularly in cases where there are challenges or obstacles to the execution of the Court's decisions.
3. Parties shall act in good faith and promptly execute the directives, remedies, or obligations outlined in the State Chamber's rulings, without imposing undue delay or obstruction.
4. Any failure to comply with the State Chamber's rulings by the Parties may be laid before the Secretary-General and Assembly.
5. The State Chamber may, upon request or at its own discretion, provide guidance or recommendations to assist in the implementation and enforcement of its rulings, aiming to facilitate compliance by the concerned Parties.
6. Member States shall respect and recognize the authority and integrity of the Court's decisions, supporting their enforcement and implementation in accordance with the principles of international law.
7. The State Chamber shall monitor the implementation of its rulings and may, if necessary, take further actions or render additional orders to address any challenges or impediments to the full and effective enforcement of its judgments.
8. Parties involved in the dispute shall maintain communication and cooperation with the Court to ensure the successful execution and enforcement of the Court's rulings.

CHAPTER III - CRIMINAL CHAMBER

Article 28. Jurisdiction

1. The Criminal Chamber shall have jurisdiction over the following crimes:
 - a. Genocide;
 - b. Crimes against humanity;
 - c. War crimes;
 - d. The crime of aggression.
2. The Criminal Chamber shall have jurisdiction over the crimes listed in paragraph 1 when:
 - a. The crimes were committed within the territory of a Member State or on board a vessel or aircraft registered in a Member State;
 - b. The accused is a national of a Member State;
 - c. The crimes were referred to the Court by the Assembly;

- d. A non-State Party accepts the jurisdiction of the Court through a declaration lodged with the Registrar of the Court or by an ad hoc declaration.
3. The Criminal Chamber may exercise jurisdiction over a crime referred to in paragraph 1 regardless of whether the alleged crime was committed before or after the entry into force of the Statute.
4. Nothing in this Article shall prejudice the primacy of jurisdiction of national courts in investigating and prosecuting crimes within their jurisdiction, provided that such proceedings are genuine and conducted in accordance with internationally recognized standards of due process and fair trial.
5. Member States shall cooperate fully with the Court in the investigation and prosecution of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, in accordance with their respective obligations under international law.

Article 29. Filing of Application

1. The proceedings before this Court shall commence upon the submission of an application by a Member State which is presenting evidence and requesting the Court to permit the prosecution of the individual (hereafter referred to as 'the accused') accused of the crimes listed in Article 29 paragraph 1.
2. The application submitted to the Court must include the following particulars:
 - a. Identification of the accused
 - b. Presentation of the evidence against the accused.
3. Upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, the Criminal Chamber shall:
 - a. Assess the evidence presented to determine the admissibility and gravity of the alleged crimes.
 - b. Ensure that the charges are within the jurisdiction of the Court as outlined in Article 28, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2.
 - c. Conduct preliminary examinations to gather additional evidence if necessary.
4. If, after evaluation of the evidence, the Criminal Chamber finds reasonable grounds to proceed with the case, the accused individual shall be summoned to appear before the Court.
5. The Court shall ensure the rights of the accused, including the right to a fair and impartial trial, the right to be informed of the charges against them, the right to legal representation, and other rights as stipulated in international law.
6. If the accused voluntarily appears before the Court or is arrested and transferred to the Court's custody, the Court shall conduct the proceedings in accordance with its established procedures, ensuring a fair trial and due process.
7. The Court may issue arrest warrants or requests for the surrender of the accused to the Court, directing cooperation from Member States and other relevant authorities to facilitate the arrest and transfer of the accused to the Court's custody.
8. The State Party submitting the application shall bear the responsibility for initiating the prosecution against the accused.

Article 30. Legal Representation

1. The accused shall have the right to select, appoint, and be represented by legal counsel of their own choosing.
2. The accused shall be promptly informed of their right to legal representation in a language they understand. The Court shall ensure that the accused comprehends the significance and implications of this right.
3. The accused's chosen legal counsel shall have the right to communicate freely and confidentially with the accused, without any undue interference, hindrance, or intimidation.

4. The chosen legal counsel shall be entitled to participate fully in all proceedings, including pre-trial, trial, and appellate stages, and shall have the right to present evidence, make submissions, cross-examine witnesses, and advocate on behalf of the accused.
5. In the event that the accused is unable to obtain legal representation of their choice due to exceptional circumstances, including the unavailability of chosen counsel or other impediments, the Court shall appoint competent and qualified legal representation to ensure the effective exercise of the accused's rights to a fair trial.
6. Any restrictions or limitations imposed on the accused's right to legal representation shall be strictly necessary, justified by compelling reasons, and consistent with the principles of fairness, equality, and the right to a fair trial.

Article 31. Pre-Trial Proceedings

1. The Pre-Trial Proceedings shall be held to ensure fair and expeditious proceedings.
2. The pre-trial proceedings shall include, but not be limited to, the following steps:
 - a. Confirmation of the accused person's identity and ensuring their understanding of the charges brought against them. The accused shall be provided with adequate interpretation services if needed.
 - b. Presentation of evidence by the Prosecutor to establish whether there exists a reasonable basis to believe that the accused committed the alleged crimes. The Prosecutor shall provide relevant documents, witness statements, and any other materials supporting the charges.
 - c. Affording the Defense an opportunity to challenge the evidence presented by the Prosecutor and to cross-examine witnesses. The Defense shall have adequate time and resources to prepare their case.
 - d. Conducting hearings where both the Prosecutor and the Defense can make submissions, present arguments, and raise objections related to the admissibility and credibility of evidence.
 - e. The Court shall deliberate and assess whether the evidence presented establishes a reasonable basis to proceed to trial. The Court shall issue a decision based on this assessment, determining whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant a trial.
3. During pre-trial proceedings, the Parties, including the Prosecutor and the Defense, may request the Court to issue orders or measures to facilitate the proceedings, including but not limited to:
 - a. Issuing search warrants or orders for the collection of evidence.
 - b. Issuing arrest warrants or orders for the surrender of the accused individual if deemed necessary.
 - c. Granting protective measures for victims, witnesses, or other individuals involved in the proceedings.
4. The Court shall ensure that the rights of the accused, as well as the principles of due process and fairness, are respected throughout the pre-trial proceedings.
5. Decisions made by the Court during this phase, including decisions on the admissibility of evidence and the sufficiency of evidence to proceed to trial, shall be reasoned and communicated to the concerned Parties.

Article 32. Trial

1. The trial phase before the Court shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of fairness, transparency, and adherence to the rule of law.
2. The trial proceedings shall encompass the following stages:
 - a. Opening Statements:
 - i. The Prosecutor and the Defense shall each make opening statements, outlining their respective cases and providing an overview of the evidence they intend to present.

- ii. The opening statements shall serve to introduce the nature of the charges, the facts of the case, and the anticipated evidence to be presented during the trial.
- b. Presentation of Evidence:
 - i. The Prosecution shall present its evidence first, which may include witness testimony, documentary evidence, expert reports, or any other forms of evidence relevant to the case.
 - ii. The Defense shall subsequently present its evidence, providing witness testimony, documentary evidence, expert reports, and other pertinent evidence to support its case.
 - iii. All evidence presented by both Parties shall be subject to examination and cross-examination by the opposing party to test its reliability, credibility, and relevance.
- c. Closing Arguments:
 - i. Following the presentation of evidence, both the Prosecutor and the Defense shall present their closing arguments before the Criminal Chamber.
 - ii. The closing arguments shall serve to summarise the evidence presented, highlight key points supporting their case, and make final submissions to the Criminal Chamber regarding the guilt or innocence of the accused.
- 3. Throughout the trial phase, the Criminal Chamber shall ensure the orderly conduct of proceedings, maintaining fairness, and impartiality. The Criminal Chamber shall have the authority to regulate the presentation of evidence, manage time allocation, and address any procedural issues that may arise during the trial.
- 4. The Criminal Chamber shall render its judgement based on the evidence presented, the arguments made by both Parties, and in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute and established legal principles.

Article 33. Judgment

1. The Criminal Chamber shall deliberate and render its judgement based on the evidence presented during the trial, the arguments made by the Prosecution and the Defence, and the applicable law.
2. The Judgment shall contain the following elements:
 - a. Findings of Fact: The Criminal Chamber shall set forth its findings of fact, outlining the events and circumstances relevant to the case based on the evidence presented during the trial.
 - b. Legal Analysis: The Criminal Chamber shall provide a legal analysis, applying the relevant provisions of international law, and precedents to the facts established in the case.
 - c. Verdict: The judgement shall include a verdict on the guilt or innocence of the accused with respect to the charges brought against them.
 - d. Sentencing: In the event of a guilty verdict, the judgement shall include the sentencing of the convicted individual, taking into account the gravity of the crimes, mitigating or aggravating factors, and the principles of justice and reparation for victims.
3. The judgement shall be reasoned, providing a detailed explanation of the Criminal Chamber's conclusions on both factual and legal aspects, thereby ensuring transparency and clarity in the decision-making process.
4. The judgement rendered by the Criminal Chamber shall be final and conclusive, subject only to the appeals process as provided for in Article 37 of this Statute.
5. The Court shall ensure the prompt and effective enforcement of its judgments, and Member States shall cooperate in the execution of sentences and other measures imposed by the Court.

6. The Court shall publish the judgement, ensuring appropriate redaction or confidentiality measures to protect sensitive information and the rights of victims and witnesses.
7. The Parties to the proceedings and concerned stakeholders shall be duly notified of the Judgment, allowing for timely review and potential appeals in accordance with the provisions of this Statute.

Article 34. Penalties

1. The Court may impose one of the following penalties on a person convicted of a crime referred to in Article 34 of this Statute.
 - a. Imprisonment for a specified number of years, which may not exceed a maximum of 30 years; or
 - b. A term of life imprisonment when justified by the extreme gravity of the crime and the individual circumstances of the convicted person
2. 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.
3. In determining the sentence, the Court shall take into account such factors as the gravity of the crime and the individual circumstances of the convicted person.
4. In imposing a sentence of imprisonment, the Court shall 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.
5. When a person has been convicted of more than one crime, the Court shall pronounce a sentence for each crime and a joint sentence specifying the total period of imprisonment. This shall not exceed 30 years imprisonment or a sentence of life imprisonment.

Article 35. Incarceration

1. The Court may enter into agreements with Member States, international organisations, or relevant authorities to facilitate the enforcement of sentences, including but not limited to the transfer of convicted individuals to serve their sentences in designated locations or facilities.
2. The Member States shall cooperate fully with the Court in the enforcement of sentences, including the provision of necessary assistance, facilities, and resources for the incarceration of convicted individuals, as required by the Court.
3. The Court shall ensure that the conditions of incarceration or detention comply with internationally recognized standards of treatment and human rights, as set forth in applicable international law and established principles.
4. Convicted individuals shall retain their fundamental human rights and shall be treated with dignity during their incarceration, including access to medical care, legal representation, family communication, and other basic rights, in accordance with international norms.
5. The Court shall monitor the enforcement of sentences and the conditions of incarceration of convicted individuals, periodically reviewing and assessing the compliance of Member States with their obligations under this Statute.
6. In situations where a convicted individual's health or other exceptional circumstances warrant, the Criminal Chamber may consider requests for temporary release or other appropriate measures, ensuring the balance between justice and humanitarian considerations.
7. The Criminal Chamber may consider the potential of early release or reduction of sentences based on applicable criteria, including factors such as rehabilitation, remorse, cooperation with the Court, or other relevant considerations.
8. The Court shall maintain appropriate records and information regarding the incarceration of convicted individuals, ensuring transparency and accountability in the enforcement of sentences.

Article 36. Appeal

1. The convicted individual and the Prosecutor, shall have the right to appeal against certain decisions and judgments rendered by the Criminal Chamber.
2. Grounds for Appeal:
 - a. The right to appeal shall be limited to specific grounds, including errors of law, errors of fact that affect the fairness or reliability of the proceedings or judgement, and procedural errors that may have substantially affected the rights of the accused or the fairness of the trial.
 - b. Appeals may also be lodged against decisions related to jurisdiction, admissibility of evidence, sentencing, or other matters of legal significance.
3. Appeals shall be submitted to the Chief Justice who shall hear and determine appeals.
4. The Chief Justice shall consider the submissions of the Parties, review the grounds of appeal, and conduct a thorough review of the relevant facts and legal issues presented in the appeal.
5. The Chief Justice shall render decisions on appeals, affirming, reversing, varying, or modifying the decisions or judgments appealed against, as necessary to ensure justice and fairness.
6. The decisions of the Chief Justice shall be final and binding.
7. The Court shall ensure that the right to appeal is exercised expeditiously, allowing for a fair and timely review of decisions or judgments.

CHAPTER III - COMMERCIAL CHAMBER

Article 37. Jurisdiction

1. The Commercial Chamber shall have jurisdiction over disputes falling within the following categories:
 - a. Disputes arising from international commercial contracts, agreements, or transactions between private legal entities and States, including but not limited to contracts related to the sale of goods, services, licensing, joint ventures, and other business relationships of an international nature.
 - b. Disputes arising from investments and economic activities between private legal entities and States, encompassing matters concerning foreign direct investment, expropriation, regulatory measures, and investor-state relations as agreed upon in applicable treaties or agreements.
 - c. Disputes arising from international trade agreements or treaties involving States and private entities, including issues related to tariffs, trade barriers, customs regulations, and trade remedies.
 - d. Any other disputes falling within the scope of international commercial law as determined by the Global Assembly or as agreed upon by the Parties involved.
2. The Commercial Chamber shall have jurisdiction over disputes, as listed in paragraph 1 of this Article, referred to it by the mutual consent of the Parties involved, either through contractual agreements, submission agreements, or by specific clauses in international agreements or treaties.
3. The Commercial Chamber shall not have jurisdiction over disputes that:
 - a. Fall outside the scope of international commercial law or matters specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.
 - b. Have been explicitly excluded from the Court's jurisdiction by an agreement between the involved parties or by relevant international agreements or treaties.
 - c. Are within the exclusive jurisdiction of other international courts or tribunals as determined by existing agreements or customary international law.

4. The Commercial Chamber shall interpret its jurisdictional boundaries in accordance with the provisions of this Statute, and established principles of international law.
5. The Commercial Chamber shall also have jurisdiction to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by a Member State, by a private legal entity incorporated within the territory of a Member State, the Assembly or by the Secretariat, or by other organs of the Global Assembly or specialised agencies authorised to request advisory opinions of the Commercial Chamber.

Article 38. Filing of Application

1. The proceedings before the Commercial Chamber shall commence upon the submission of an application. The application shall serve as a formal request presented to the Commercial Chamber, seeking its adjudication on the matter in dispute.
2. The application submitted to the Commercial Chamber must include the following particulars:
 - a. Identification of the Parties involved in the dispute.
 - b. Clear delineation of the subject matter under contention.
 - c. Articulation of the legal foundation upon which the Court's jurisdiction is invoked.
3. The Commercial Chamber reserves the right to review the submitted application and assess its compliance with the stipulated requirements before considering the commencement of proceedings
4. Upon fulfilment of the prerequisites as outlined in this Article, the Court shall duly acknowledge the initiation of the case and proceed with its examination in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Statute.

Article 39. Notification and Service

1. Upon the filing of an application with the Court, the Court shall promptly notify all Parties concerned regarding the submission of the said application.
2. Following the Court's notification, the Applicant initiating the proceedings shall undertake the responsibility to serve a copy of the application upon the Respondent involved in the dispute.
3. The service of the application to the Respondent shall be executed within a reasonable timeframe, ensuring prompt communication and adherence to the procedural requirements established by this treaty
4. The Court reserves the authority to monitor and verify the due service of the application to the Respondent, ensuring compliance with the notification and service obligations stipulated herein.
5. Failure to serve the application to the Respondent in accordance with the prescribed procedures may result in appropriate measures as deemed necessary by the Court, while ensuring fairness and adherence to the principles of justice throughout the proceedings.

Article 40. Memorial and Counter-Memorial

1. The written phase of the proceedings shall encompass the exchange of pleadings between the Parties involved in the dispute.
2. The initiation of the written phase begins with the submission of a memorial by the Applicant. The memorial shall meticulously present and elucidate the arguments, contentions, and relevant facts supporting the Applicant's case.
3. Following the submission of the memorial, the Respondent shall promptly file a counter-memorial. The counter-memorial shall address and respond to the arguments presented in the Applicant's memorial, while concurrently articulating the Respondent's own contentions and presenting its case comprehensively.
4. Both the memorial and the counter-memorial shall adhere to the prescribed format, including but not limited to, the presentation of arguments, relevant legal precedents, and factual evidence supporting each party's assertions.

5. The exchange of pleadings shall be conducted in a timely manner, allowing sufficient opportunity for each party to thoroughly present their respective cases and respond to the contentions of the opposing party.
6. The Commercial Chamber reserves the right to set deadlines and procedural guidelines for the submission and exchange of memorials and counter-memorials, ensuring an orderly and fair progression of the written phase of the proceedings.
7. Any failure to comply with the prescribed timelines or procedural requirements for the submission of memorials and counter-memorials may result in appropriate measures as determined by the Commercial Chamber to maintain the integrity and efficiency of the proceedings.

Article 41. Reply and Rejoinder

1. At the discretion of the Commercial Chamber and if deemed necessary for the proper adjudication of the dispute, the Parties involved may be granted permission to submit a reply and rejoinder following the exchange of memorials and counter-memorials.
2. The reply, if permitted, shall constitute the final statement by the Applicant. It shall aim to address and respond specifically to the arguments raised in the Respondent's counter-memorial, clarifying and reinforcing the Applicant's position.
3. Subsequently, if authorised by the Commercial Chamber, the Respondent may file a rejoinder. The rejoinder shall serve as the final statement by the Respondent, providing an opportunity to address the points raised in the Applicant's reply while presenting conclusive remarks in support of the Respondent's case.
4. The submission of the reply and rejoinder, if allowed, shall be governed by the procedural guidelines set forth by the Commercial Chamber. These guidelines may include specified timeframes for submission, limitations on the scope of arguments, and adherence to the established format for filing such documents.
5. The Commercial Chamber retains the authority to assess the necessity of permitting a reply and rejoinder, ensuring that the exchange of these additional pleadings contributes substantially to the clarification and resolution of the dispute.
6. Failure to comply with the Commercial Chamber's directives regarding the submission of the reply and rejoinder, including any prescribed timelines or procedural requirements, may result in the exclusion of these additional statements from the proceedings unless the Commercial Chamber determines otherwise in the interest of justice and fairness.

Article 42. Oral Proceedings

1. The main hearings shall be conducted privately.
2. Preliminary Objections:
 - a. The Respondent shall have the right to raise preliminary objections concerning the Court's jurisdiction or the admissibility of the case. Upon the presentation of such objections, the Commercial Chamber shall conduct hearings specifically dedicated to addressing these preliminary objections.
 - b. The Commercial Chamber shall deliberate and adjudicate upon the raised preliminary objections in a fair and impartial manner, ensuring due consideration of the arguments presented by both Parties.
3. Opening Statements:
 - a. In the event that the preliminary objections raised are not upheld, the Commercial Chamber shall proceed with opening statements.
 - b. The Parties may present an opening statement. The Commercial Chamber recognises the undue delay and hindrance to the case should opening statements be outside a reasonable tolerance thus sets a limit of five hundred (500) words, unless prior request is made to and granted by the presiding judge.

4. Questions from the Judges:
 - a. Throughout the oral proceedings, the judges presiding over the case reserve the right to pose questions to the Parties.
 - b. These questions shall be aimed at clarifying the arguments presented by the Parties and aiding the judges in comprehensively understanding the case, facilitating a well-informed decision-making process.
5. Closing Statements:
 - a. Concluding with closing statements, in the interest of retaining the process of the Commercial Chamber and the reasonable orderly presentation of evidence throughout the session, should not exceed a set limit of seven hundred and fifty (750) words, unless prior request is made to and granted by the presiding judge.
6. The Commercial Chamber shall ensure that the oral proceedings are conducted in a manner that upholds the principles of fairness, transparency, and the right of each Party to present their case effectively. The judges shall exercise their discretion in asking questions, ensuring a balanced and thorough exploration of the issues at hand during the hearings.

Article 43. Deliberation

1. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the judges of the Commercial Chamber shall engage in private deliberations to examine the arguments, evidence, and legal considerations presented during the proceedings.
2. The decision rendered by the Commercial Chamber subsequent to its deliberations shall be termed as a judgement.
3. Judgements are reached through a majority.
4. The judgement shall encompass the Commercial Chamber's findings on the issues raised, its legal reasoning, and the final disposition of the dispute, providing a clear and reasoned explanation for the Commercial Chamber's determination.
5. The judgement shall be delivered in accordance with the procedures and timelines stipulated by the Commercial Chamber, ensuring the timely communication of the Commercial Chamber's decision to the Parties involved in the case.
6. The Commercial Chamber shall endeavour to ensure that its judgement reflects a fair and just resolution of the dispute, upholding the principles of international law and the objectives of the treaty governing its jurisdiction and procedures.

Article 44. Judgements

1. The Commercial Chamber holds the authority to issue diverse types of rulings to address the disputes presented, which may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Judgments on Liability: The Commercial Chamber shall determine whether a party is liable for breaches of international commercial contracts, violations of trade agreements, investment disputes, or other matters falling within its jurisdiction
 - b. Quantification of Damages: Where liability is established, the Commercial Chamber shall quantify the damages owed by the liable party, including compensatory damages, restitution, specific performance, or other appropriate relief as per the applicable law or agreements.
 - c. Declaratory Judgments: The Commercial Chamber may issue rulings to clarify the legal rights, obligations, or relationships between the parties without necessarily awarding specific remedies or damages.
 - d. Costs and Legal Fees: The Court shall rule on the allocation of costs, including legal fees and expenses incurred during the dispute resolution process, specifying the responsible party or parties for covering such costs.

Article 45. Publication

1. Upon issuance, the Commercial Chamber's judgement shall be published in the official Reports of the Court, providing a comprehensive record of the case, including the Commercial Chamber's findings, legal reasoning, and final decision.
2. The judgement rendered by the Commercial Chamber shall hold the status of being final, conclusive, and unappealable.
3. The judgement shall be binding upon all Parties involved in the dispute, requiring their compliance with the decisions and orders articulated within the Commercial Chamber's judgement.
4. The Parties shall undertake all necessary measures to implement and abide by the directives, rulings, or any specific remedies outlined in the judgement, in accordance with the principles of good faith and respect for international law.
5. Failure to comply with the Commercial Chamber's judgement by any involved Party shall prompt the Court to consider and, if necessary, undertake appropriate measures to ensure the enforcement and execution of its decision, while safeguarding the integrity and effectiveness of the Court's jurisdiction.
6. The publication of the judgement in the Court's Reports shall serve as a reference for jurisprudence and contribute to the development and understanding of international law among states and international entities.

Article 46. Interpretation

1. The Commercial Chamber holds the authority to interpret its own judgments upon the request of one of the Parties involved in the case.
2. Such interpretation requests are typically entertained by the Commercial Chamber in instances where there exists ambiguity or uncertainty regarding the meaning or understanding of a specific section or aspect of the judgement.
3. The Commercial Chamber retains the discretion to grant or deny requests for interpretation, aiming to maintain the fairness, certainty, and efficacy of its judgments while upholding the principles of justice and the rule of law.

Article 47. Revision

1. The Commercial Chamber possesses the competence to revise its judgments in exceptional circumstances based on the discovery of a new fact that:
 - a. Was indispensable to the judgement rendered.
 - b. Was not within the knowledge, even with reasonable diligence, of the Party seeking the revision at the time the judgement was pronounced.
2. The Commercial Court retains the discretion to grant or deny requests for revision.

Article 48. Provisional Measures

1. The Commercial Chamber possesses the authority to issue provisional measures in cases where urgency and the preservation of rights or prevention of irreparable harm necessitate immediate action before the final judgement is rendered.
2. The Commercial Chamber may order provisional measures upon the request of any Party involved in the case, or upon its own initiative if it deems necessary to prevent imminent prejudice or maintain the status quo pending a final decision.
3. The request for provisional measures shall be accompanied by a clear presentation of the facts, legal arguments, and reasons justifying the urgency and necessity for such measures.
4. In determining whether to grant provisional measures, the Commercial Chamber shall consider the circumstances of the case, the rights at stake, and the potential impact on the Parties involved.

5. The Commercial Chamber may indicate provisional measures that it deems necessary to preserve the respective rights of the Parties, and such measures shall be binding and obligatory for the Parties involved.
6. Parties shall promptly and fully comply with the provisional measures ordered by the Commercial Chamber, ensuring their effective implementation until the final judgement is rendered.
7. The Commercial Chamber may review, modify, or terminate provisional measures as the circumstances of the case may require, ensuring the continued relevance and appropriateness of the measures pending the final determination of the dispute.
8. The Commercial Chamber shall communicate its orders for provisional measures to the Parties involved.
9. The issuance of provisional measures by the Commercial Chamber shall not prejudice the final decision on the merits of the case or affect the jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate the dispute in its entirety.

Article 49. Enforcement

1. Parties shall undertake all necessary measures to ensure the effective enforcement of the Court's rulings within their territories.
2. Parties shall act in good faith and promptly execute the directives, remedies, or obligations outlined in the Court's rulings, without imposing undue delay or obstruction.
3. Any failure to comply with the Court's rulings by the Parties may be laid before the Secretary-General and Assembly.
4. The Court may, upon request or at its own discretion, provide guidance or recommendations to assist in the implementation and enforcement of its rulings, aiming to facilitate compliance by the concerned Parties.
5. Member States shall respect and recognize the authority and integrity of the Court's decisions, supporting their enforcement and implementation in accordance with the principles of international law.
6. The Court shall monitor the implementation of its rulings and may, if necessary, take further actions or render additional orders to address any challenges or impediments to the full and effective enforcement of its judgments.
7. Parties involved in the dispute shall maintain communication and cooperation with the Court to ensure the successful execution and enforcement of the Court's rulings.

Article 50. Settlement

1. The Commercial Court may encourage and facilitate settlements between disputing parties at any stage of the proceedings.
2. The Commercial Court, upon mutual consent of the parties involved in the dispute, may appoint a mediator or facilitator to assist the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable settlement.
3. Any settlement reached with the assistance of a mediator shall be recorded in writing and submitted to the Commercial Court for approval.
4. The Commercial Court shall review the settlement agreement to ensure its compatibility with public policy, fairness, and legality within the framework of the applicable law or laws governing the dispute.
5. Upon approval by the Commercial Court, the settlement agreement shall be binding on the Parties and shall have the same status as a final award rendered by the Commercial Court.
6. The Commercial Court may issue an order or award reflecting the terms of the settlement agreement, providing clarity and enforceability, if requested by either party or deemed necessary by the Commercial Court.

7. The Commercial Court shall maintain confidentiality concerning any information disclosed or discussed during the settlement process, in accordance with the rules and procedures governing the proceedings of the Commercial Court.
8. The settlement agreement approved by the Commercial Court shall be enforceable in accordance with the applicable laws and treaties governing the recognition and enforcement of international arbitral awards.
9. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the Commercial Court from continuing or resuming the proceedings and rendering an award if a settlement is not reached or if the settlement is not approved by the Commercial Court.
10. Each State Party shall recognize and enforce settlement agreements approved by the Commercial Court in accordance with its domestic laws and international obligations.

CHAPTER IV- ADVISORY OPINIONS

Article 51. Jurisdiction

1. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of whatever body may be authorised by or in accordance with the Charter of the Global Assembly.
2. The Court may give an advisory opinion on any legal question at the request of a Member State of the Global Assembly.

Article 52. Submission of Request

1. Questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

Article 53. Publication

1. The Court shall deliver its advisory opinion in writing, and shall publish it.

CHAPTER IV- FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 54. Rules & Procedures

2. The Court is empowered to create the 'Rules and Procedures of the Court', with the authority to clarify nuances within this Statute or address matters not explicitly covered herein.

Article 55. Amendments

1. All Member States have the right to submit amendments to the Statute of the Court.
2. The Secretariat will review the amendment and conclude whether or not it is a suitable and lawful amendment. Should it be deemed suitable the Secretary-General shall submit the amendment in the form of a draft resolution as per the Statute of the Assembly.
 - a. The Secretariat has the right to reject any amendment deemed unsuitable.