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English

JOINT CIVIL SOCIETY DECLARATION

Ensuring the Full, Meaningful, and Safe Participation of Diverse Civil Society in the UN Crimes against Humanity Treaty Process

We, the undersigned organizations and individuals, represent civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, victim/survivor associations, and academic institutions from around the world. We have technical expertise on the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity, including their adjudication before national and international courts and tribunals. Many of us have also directly experienced or witnessed the commission of crimes against humanity. We welcome the opening of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Humanity, a vital step towards closing a long-standing accountability gap in international law.

We commend the inclusion of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (“ECOSOC”) in the Preparatory Committee and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries as observers under Resolution 79/122.¹ However, we regret the absence of a clear proviso ensuring the equal participation of non-ECOSOC accredited organizations and individuals with relevant experiences and expertise. Their participation is essential to ensure a robust treaty process and final outcome. Broader participation will strengthen the diversity of voices in the room, including survivors and others who are often underrepresented; bolster the transparency and credibility of the treaty-making process; and facilitate a victim and survivor-centric, intersectional, and gender-competent approach to the treaty.

We urge Member States to support the full, meaningful, and safe participation of civil society throughout the preparation and negotiation of the treaty, in accordance with international law and UN practice and guidance.² This requires that ECOSOC-accredited organizations be able to participate in a meaningful manner,³ and that in addition, non-ECOSOC accredited organizations and individuals be able to do so as

¹ UN General Assembly Resolution 79/122, paras. 16-17.

² See, e.g., Civil Society Participation, ABILA Study Group on Crimes against Humanity (Oct. 16, 2025), <https://www.ila-americanbranch.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/ABILA-CAH-Civil-Society-Participation-Final-with-cover-v2.pdf>, paras. 3-8 (citing, *inter alia*, the UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and UN Guidance Note on the Protection and Promotion of Civic Space).

³ See UN General Assembly Resolution 79/122, para. 8.

well, with the same rights of participation. Taking into account the principles of transparency, accessibility, diversity, equitable geographical representation, and gender parity, the possible modalities for all civil society participation should include, at a minimum, oral interventions, individually and jointly, written statements and other documentation made available to all delegates and observers in-person and online, remote participation and streaming options, and intersessional consultations. Further, due effort should be made to ensure and facilitate broad civil society participation by maintaining flexibility in registration deadlines and allocations. These modalities are necessary in light of the obstacles often faced by civil society, including resource constraints, travel restrictions, physical, communication, and other accessibility barriers, and state reprisals.

During the eightieth session of the Sixth Committee, more than 50 Member States noted that civil society had already “enriched the [crimes against humanity treaty] process with invaluable expertise,” including in the very call for a treaty and in “legal analysis, practical recommendations, and innovative ideas for the content and structure of a future convention.”⁴

We respectfully urge Member States to facilitate a transparent, inclusive, and effective procedure for our continued participation, in recognition of our shared commitment to the prevention and punishment of crimes against humanity.

Sincerely,

⁴ Joint Statement on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Humanity, Delivered by Costa Rica on behalf of Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, and the European Union, https://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/80/pdfs/statements/cah/12mtg_costarica_group.pdf.

French (Unofficial Translation)

Garantir la participation pleine, significative et sûre d'une société civile diversifiée au processus du traité des Nations unies sur les crimes contre l'humanité

Nous, organisations et individus soussignés, représentons des organisations de la société civile, des organisations non gouvernementales, des associations de victimes/survivants et des institutions universitaires du monde entier. Nous disposons d'une expertise technique en matière de prévention et de répression des crimes contre l'humanité, y compris leur jugement devant les cours et tribunaux nationaux et internationaux. Beaucoup d'entre nous ont également été directement victimes ou témoins de crimes contre l'humanité. Nous saluons l'ouverture du Comité préparatoire de la Conférence des plénipotentiaires sur la Convention pour la prévention et la répression des crimes contre l'humanité, une étape essentielle pour combler une lacune de longue date en matière de responsabilité dans le droit international.

Nous saluons l'inclusion des organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social (« ECOSOC ») au sein du Comité préparatoire et de la Conférence des plénipotentiaires en tant qu'observateurs, conformément à la résolution 79/122. Cependant, nous regrettons l'absence d'une clause claire garantissant la participation égale des organisations et des personnes non accréditées auprès de l'ECOSOC qui possèdent une expérience et une expertise pertinentes. Leur participation est essentielle pour garantir un processus de négociation solide et un résultat final satisfaisant. Une participation plus large renforcera la diversité des voix dans la salle, y compris celles des survivants et d'autres personnes souvent sous-représentées ; elle renforcera la transparence et la crédibilité du processus d'élaboration du traité ; et elle facilitera une approche du traité centrée sur les victimes et les survivants, intersectionnelle et tenant compte des questions de genre.

Nous exhortons les États membres à soutenir la participation pleine, significative et sûre de la société civile tout au long de la préparation et de la négociation du traité, conformément au droit international et aux pratiques et orientations des Nations unies. Cela nécessite que les organisations accréditées par l'ECOSOC puissent participer de manière significative et que, en outre, les organisations et les individus non accrédités par l'ECOSOC puissent également le faire, avec les mêmes droits de participation. Compte tenu des principes de transparence, d'accessibilité, de diversité, de représentation géographique équitable et de parité entre les sexes, les modalités possibles de participation de l'ensemble de la société civile devraient inclure, au minimum, des interventions orales, individuelles et collectives, des déclarations écrites et d'autres documents mis à la disposition de tous les délégués et observateurs en personne et en ligne, des options de participation à distance et de diffusion en continu, ainsi que des consultations intersessions. En outre, des efforts appropriés devraient être déployés pour garantir et faciliter une large participation de la société civile en maintenant une certaine souplesse dans les délais d'inscription et les attributions. Ces modalités sont nécessaires compte tenu des obstacles auxquels la société civile est souvent confrontée, notamment les contraintes en matière de ressources, les restrictions de déplacement, les obstacles physiques, de communication et autres obstacles à l'accessibilité, ainsi que les représailles de l'État.

Au cours de la quatre-vingtième session de la Sixième Commission, plus de 50 États membres ont noté que la société civile avait déjà « enrichi le processus [du traité sur les crimes contre l'humanité] d'une expertise inestimable », notamment dans l'appel même à un traité et dans « l'analyse juridique, les recommandations pratiques et les idées novatrices concernant le contenu et la structure d'une future convention ».

Nous exhortons respectueusement les États membres à faciliter une procédure transparente, inclusive et efficace pour notre participation continue, en reconnaissance de notre engagement commun en faveur de la prévention et de la répression des crimes contre l'humanité.

Cordialement,

Spanish (Unofficial Translation)

Garantizar la participación plena, significativa y segura de la sociedad civil diversa en el proceso del Tratado de las Naciones Unidas sobre los crímenes contra la humanidad

Las organizaciones e individuos abajo firmantes representamos a organizaciones de la sociedad civil, organizaciones no gubernamentales, asociaciones de víctimas/supervivientes e instituciones académicas de todo el mundo. Contamos con experiencia técnica en la prevención y el castigo de los crímenes contra la humanidad, incluido su enjuiciamiento ante tribunales y cortes nacionales e internacionales. Muchos de nosotros también hemos experimentado o presenciado directamente la comisión de crímenes contra la humanidad. Acogemos con satisfacción la apertura del Comité Preparatorio de la Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios sobre la Convención para la Prevención y el Castigo de los Crímenes contra la Humanidad, un paso fundamental para cerrar una brecha en la rendición de cuentas que existe desde hace mucho tiempo en el derecho internacional.

Elogiamos la inclusión de organizaciones no gubernamentales con estatus consultivo ante el Consejo Económico y Social (ECOSOC) en el Comité Preparatorio y la Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios como observadores en virtud de la Resolución 79/122. Sin embargo, lamentamos la ausencia de una cláusula clara que garantice la participación equitativa de organizaciones e individuos no acreditados ante el ECOSOC con experiencia y conocimientos pertinentes. Su participación es esencial para garantizar un proceso de negociación sólido y un resultado final satisfactorio. Una participación más amplia reforzará la diversidad de opiniones en la sala, incluidas las de los supervivientes y otras personas que a menudo están subrepresentadas; reforzará la transparencia y la credibilidad del proceso de elaboración del tratado; y facilitará un enfoque del tratado centrado en las víctimas y los supervivientes, interseccional y competente en materia de género.

Instamos a los Estados Miembros a que apoyen la participación plena, significativa y segura de la sociedad civil a lo largo de la preparación y negociación del tratado, de conformidad con el derecho internacional y la práctica y las directrices de las Naciones Unidas. Para ello es necesario que las organizaciones acreditadas ante el ECOSOC puedan participar de manera significativa y que, además, las organizaciones y personas no acreditadas ante el ECOSOC también puedan hacerlo, con los mismos derechos de participación. Teniendo en cuenta los principios de transparencia, accesibilidad, diversidad, representación geográfica equitativa y paridad de género, las posibles modalidades de participación de toda la sociedad civil deben incluir, como mínimo, intervenciones orales, individuales y conjuntas, declaraciones escritas y otra documentación a disposición de todos los delegados y observadores, tanto en persona como en línea, opciones de participación a distancia y retransmisión en directo, y consultas entre períodos de sesiones. Además, se deben realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para garantizar y facilitar una amplia participación de la sociedad civil, manteniendo la flexibilidad en los plazos de inscripción y las asignaciones. Estas modalidades son necesarias a la luz de los obstáculos a los que se enfrenta a menudo la sociedad civil, entre ellos las limitaciones de recursos, las restricciones de viaje, las barreras físicas, de comunicación y otras barreras de accesibilidad, y las represalias estatales.

Durante el 80.º período de sesiones de la Sexta Comisión, más de 50 Estados Miembros señalaron que la sociedad civil ya había «enriquecido el proceso [del tratado sobre crímenes de lesa humanidad] con sus inestimables conocimientos especializados», incluso en la propia petición de un tratado y en «el análisis jurídico, las recomendaciones prácticas y las ideas innovadoras sobre el contenido y la estructura de una futura convención».

Instamos respetuosamente a los Estados Miembros a que faciliten un procedimiento transparente, inclusivo y eficaz para nuestra participación continua, en reconocimiento de nuestro compromiso compartido con la prevención y el castigo de los crímenes contra la humanidad.

Atentamente,

Signatories (as of 19 January 2026)

Organizational Signatories (163)

8AM MEDIA

Abuja Network of NGO

ACPDH Burundi

Action des Chrétiens Activités des Droits de l'Homme à Shabunda (ACADHOSHA)

Action pour la Protection des Droits de l'Enfant (APDE)

ADIFEVEA World

Afghan Women's Network International (AWNI)

Africa Legal Aid (AFLA)

African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies

African Law Foundation (AFRILAW)

Al-Haq

ALTSEAN-Burma

Aman against Discrimination (AAD)

Amnesty International

Arus Pelangi

ASEAN Civil Society Conference/ASEAN People's Forum Philippines 2026

Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR)

Asia Justice Coalition

Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect

Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN Indonesia)

Asian Resource Foundation (ARF)

Avaaz

Azadi Network

Bangladesh Society of International Law

Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha (MASUM)

Banu Anvari and Hejran Handicrafts Company

Benghazi Center for Migration and Asylum Consulting and Research

Biladi Human Rights Observatory

Boston University International Human Rights Clinic

Brij Peace Empowerers

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)

Center for Gender & Refugee Studies

Center for Human Rights Advocacy

Center for Justice and Accountability

Center for Migrant Advocacy, Philippines

Center for Peace Education and Community Development

Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, CIPRODEH

Civil Centre for Peace, Justice and Development

Clinique de droit international pénal et humanitaire, Université Laval

Coalition for Genocide Response

Coalition for the International Criminal Court
Coalition for the Prevention of Hazara Genocide (CPHG)
Coalition of Somali HRDs (CSHRD)
Collectif des familles de disparus en Algérie / Fédération euroméditerranéenne contre les disparitions forcées
Comrades of Rohingya Youths (CRY)
Concern for Integrated Development
Conference of Non Governmental Organizations, Nigeria
Congrès Mondial Amazigh / Amazigh World Congress
Congress of Nations and States
Dameer Foundation for Rights and Freedoms
Darfur Network for Human Rights
Development for Peace Education
DITSHWANELO - The Botswana Centre for Human Rights
Divine Foundation for Disabled Persons
Edge Hopebuilders for Youth and Women Initiative
Educational and Health Organization for Afghanistan Woman
Educational and Health Organization for Afghanistan Women
Egbema Clean and Green Initiative
Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR)
Emergent Justice Collective
End Gender Apartheid Campaign
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR)
Every Woman
Farida Global Organization
Foundation "OPORA in Poland"
Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI)
Foundation for the Promotion of Rights
Foundation Sunflowers
Fundación Internacional Baltasar Garzón –FIBGAR–
Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect
Global Initiative Against Impunity (GIAI)
Global Justice Center
Global Rights Advocacy
Global Survivors Fund
Gulf Centre for Human Rights
Health Awareness and Rural Girls Education Initiative
Hemayat Hope
Her Future Afghanistan
Human Asia
Human Rights Advocacy Centre Ghana
Human Rights Watch
ImPact Coalition on Strengthening International Judicial Institutions
Independent Medico Legal Unit

Initiative Africaine pour le développement durable
Inmaa for Development
Interest of Justice
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Bar Association (IBA)
International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute
International Center for the Study, Prevention and Treatment of MultiGenerational Legacies of Trauma
International Commission of Jurists
International Community for Georgia Development and the Progress
International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
International Helping for the Young
International Humanitarian Law and Youth Initiative (IHL YI)
International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
International Truth and Justice Project
Investigator Organization for the Rule of Law
Justice Access Point (JAP)
Justitia Center for the Legal Protection of Human Rights in Algeria
Kalyanamitra
Keen and Care Initiative (KCI)
Kenya Human Rights Commission
KINNAPA Development Programme
Konfederation of Indonesian People's Movement
LAKAS
Lawyers for Justice in Libya
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
League for the Defence of Human Rights in Iran (LDDHI)
Legal Action Worldwide
Legal Watch and Human Rights Initiative
Lembaga Partisipasi Perempuan
MADRE
Mahabad Organization for Human Rights
Malala Fund
Manushya Foundation
Marie-Claire N. Kuja Foundation
Marvelous, Inc.
MBAKITA-Mission of Beneficence Agriculture of Kubango Inclusive Technologies and Environment
Myanmar Ethnic Rohingya Human Rights Organization in Malaysia (MERHROM)
National Forum for Human Rights
Network Support for Peace Education (NeSPE)
Observatoire des droits de l'homme au Rwanda- ODHR
Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies (DROPS)
Parliamentarians for Global Action
Peace and Justice Network
People for Equality and Relief in Lanka (PEARL)

Perkumpulan Suaka Untuk Perlindungan Hak Pengungsi (SUAKA)
Peterborough Pollinators
Progressive Voice
Protection Approaches
REDRESS
Repro Justice Congo
Rohingya Green Nature Society
Safe Empowered Communities Association
SAHR
Society for Orphaned Armenian Relief
Society for Threatened Peoples
Solidarité des Femmes pour le Développement Intégral (SOFEDI Asbl)
Strategic Litigation Project
Synergy for Justice
Syria Justice and Accountability Center (SJAC)
Tanzania Community Health Information and Support (TaCHIS)
The Common Good Foundation, Inc.
The Congress of Nations and States
The West African Transitional Justice Centre
Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG)
TRIAL International
Ukrainian Woman Lawyers Association "JurFem"
Union des Amis Socio Culturels d'Action en Développement (UNASCAD)
Urban Morgan Institute for Human Rights
Visions for Development and Human Rights
Voices for Change (Mgbakor Development and Relief Initiative)
Water Aid for Afghanistan (WAFA)
Women Child Youth Health and Education Initiative, Nigeria
Women's Action Network Sri Lanka
Women's Association for Women and Victims' Empowerment (WAVE Gambia)
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom UK (WILPF UK)
World Court of Human Rights Coalition
World Institute on Disability
World Peace Alliance
World Service Authority
Yazda

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Mary Akrami, Afghan Women's Network International (AWNI), United States
Nabila Akter, Fareast International University, Bangladesh
Asmaa Al Ameen, Iraq
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Khatera Anwary, Afghanistan
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Benedetta Arrighini, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
Sareta Ashraph, Trinidad and Tobago
Mahamoud Awaleh, SAB, Somalia
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Saeed Bagheri, University of Reading, United Kingdom
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Tayshena Baltazard, United States
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Marilyn Betis, Homenet, Philippines
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Wanda Brown, United States of America
Todd Buchwald, United States
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Ariel Dulitzky, United States
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Courage Enudeme, Nigeria
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Sayem Hazim, Afghanistan
Markus Hermawan, Congregation of the Mission Indonesian Province, United States
Luisa Hofmann, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Deena Hurwitz, United States
Stanley Ibe, Nigeria
Mabel Ikoghode Ekido, Girls' Power Initiative (GPI), Nigeria
Ilaria Boiano ilaria Boiano, Differenza Donna NGO, Italy
Ro Mayyu Isam, Rohingya Genocide Prevention Research Network (RGPRN), Bangladesh
Vinodh Jaichand, Active Citizens Movement, South Africa
Jannet Kaddechi, Tunisia
Wangechi Grace Kahuria, Kenya

Erika Kalantzi, Greece
Naga Kandiah, United Kingdom
Parwiz Kawa, 8AM MEDIA, Afghanistan / Canada
Daniel Keevy, South Africa
Michael Kelly, Creighton University, United States
Quanita Khan, Canada
Lida Kharooti Sayeed, Afghan Women Judges Association, William and Mary Law School, United States
Jihyang Kim, Korean Bar Association, South Korea
John Eugen Kinabo, Tanzania
Khrystyna Kit, Ukraine
Olga Kotsiuruba, Foundation "OPORA in Poland," Poland
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Marie-Claire Nabila Kuna, United States
Eva-Maria Nag, Global Policy, United Kingdom
Natia Navrouzov, Yazda, Iraq
Mohammed Ndifuna, Uganda
Gissou Nia, Strategic Litigation Project, United States

Ibrahim Niziplioglu, Germany
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Ewelina Ochab, International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute, United Kingdom
Dr. Ewelina Ochab, Coalition for Genocide Response, United Kingdom
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Raphael Ogundele, Edge Hopebuilders for Youth and Women Initiative, Nigeria
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Bartholomew Okoudo, Conference of Non Governmental Organisations, Nigeria
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Diane Orentlicher, American University Washington College of Law, United States
Vashti Ortego, Philippines
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Rini Purwandari, Indonesia
Akila Radhakrishnan, End Gender Apartheid Campaign, United States
Francis Rajzman, Brazil
Humaira Rasuli, Human Rights Defender Committee, United States
Alice Riccardi, Roma Tre University, Italy
Francisco Rivera, Santa Clara Law, United States
Kim Rivers, United States
Helena Rodríguez Bronchu Carceller, Switzerland
Nele Rohricht, Human Security Solutions
Stephen Rosenbaum, University of California, Berkeley School of Law, United States
Kirity Roy, India
Christine Ryan, Columbia Law School, United States
Susana SaCouto, American University Washington College of Law, United States
Leila Sadat, Washington University School of Law, United States
Mariam Safi, Organization for Policy Research and Development Studies (DROPS), Canada
Indai Sajor, Women's Tribunal Feminist Collective, Philippines

Mathieu Sake, USIDRH, United States
Nilofar Sakhi, Andiana Foundation, United States
Khalid Salih, Farida Global Organization, Iraq, Germany
Ellene Sana, Center for Migrant Advocacy, Philippines
Nelson Camilo Sanchez, International Human Rights Clinic, University of Virginia School of Law, United States
Najiba Sanjar, Sweden
Bibi Zahra Sayar, Afghanistan
William Schabas, Middlesex University London, United Kingdom
Okey Sebamalai, United States
Dalila Seoane, Latin American Network for Gender-based Strategic Litigation (ReLeG), Argentina
Tebogo Sethibe, Botswana
Joseph Severe, UNASCAD, Haiti
Stoorai Shinwari, Afghanistan
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Rebecca Shoot, Washington Working Group for the International Criminal Court and ImPact Coalition on Strengthening International Judicial Institutions, United States
Grant Shubin, DIGNITY, Canada
Basak Naz Simsek, Universität Bielefeld, Germany
Shantanu Singh, India
Mohammad Sirat, Afghanistan Women Movement for Justice and Equity, Pakistan
Margaret Slavin, Religious Society of Friends (Canadian Yearly Meeting), Canada
David Sloss, Santa Clara University, United States
Yasmin Sooka, South Africa
Juliet Sorensen, Rule of Law Institute, Loyola University Chicago, USA
Miriam Vesna Specka Bukovac, Mexico, Bosnia & Herzegovina
Megan Steven, Greater Equitable Measures (GEM), Malaysia
Debbie Stothard, ALTSEAN-Burma, Burma
Michael Strauss, Earth Media, United States
Érick Sullivan, Clinique de droit international pénal et humanitaire, Université Laval, Canada
Hannah Sweeney, Foley Hoag LLP, United States
Melinda Taylor, The Netherlands
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