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**STATEMENT**

Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations

**Agenda Item 79: Report of the International Law Commission  
on the work of its seventy-fifth session**

Cluster I Chapters I, II, III, VII: (Immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction), X  
(Sea-level rise in relation to international law) and XI (Other Decisions and Conclusions)

23 October 2024

79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

Mr. Chair,

The Philippines commends the International Law Commission (ILC) for its work at the 75<sup>th</sup> session and thanks the Chair Marcelo Vázquez-Bermúdez for the substantive presentation to the Sixth Committee. We note that the ILC has remained productive, despite the reduction of the duration of their session due to the liquidity crisis.

As the ILC marks its 75<sup>th</sup> year, we recognize its effective discharge of its mandate and its continuing contribution to the codification and progressive development of international law. We hope that adequate resources will be provided to the ILC, bearing in mind the importance of their enhanced engagement with Member States, including here in New York.

With respect to the latest report, we wish to share the following preliminary general observations

based on official capacity. In particular, official capacity as a head of state or government, a member of a government or parliament, an elected representative or a government official shall in no case exempt a person from criminal responsibility under law, nor shall it, in and of itself, constitute a ground for reduction of sentence. However:

(a) Immunities or special procedural rules that may be attached to the official capacity of a person under Philippine law other than the established constitutional immunity from suit of the Philippine President during his/her tenure, shall not bar the court from exercising jurisdiction over such a person; and

(b) Immunities that may be attached to the official capacity of a person under international law may limit the application of this Act, but only within the bounds established under international law

Further, I wish to draw attention to recent Philippine jurisprudence related to state immunity.

*CNMEG v. Santamaria G.R. No. 185572. February 7, 2012*

. In this case, the Court ruled that even if a foreign corporation was exercising governmental functions, that was not enough to vest it with immunity. Even entities performing governmental tasks can be sued if they act like private businesses, or if the action is in pursuit of a purely commercial activity.

The application of the doctrine of immunity from suit has been restricted to sovereign or governmental activities (*jure imperii*). The mantle of state immunity cannot be extended to commercial, private and proprietary acts (*jure gestionis*).

This case concerned an Agreement was entered into by the North Luzon Railways Corporation (Northrail) and China National Machinery and Equipment Corporation Group (CNMEG) for the construction of the North Luzon Railway System in the Philippines. Respondents in the case claim that the Contract Agreement must be nullified for being contrary to the Constitution and several other statutes. Meanwhile, CNMEG asserts that the courts have no jurisdiction over it and the subject matter since as an agent of the Chinese Government, CNMEG was immune from suit. The Court ruled that CNMEG was not immune from suit because it is engaged in a proprietary function.

*Arigo v. Swift, G.R. No. 206510, September 16, 2014*

This case also echoes the same restrictive theory: when the acts giving rise to a suit are those of a foreign government done by its foreign agent, although not necessarily a diplomatic personage, but acting in his official capacity, the complaint could be barred by the immunity of the foreign sovereign from suit without its consent; and treats illegal acts and *ultra vires* acts as outside the scope of state immunity.

This may be of note in relation to comments during the summary debate that there is little evidence in practice to support the conclusion that official conduct must be lawful to enjoy

immunity. Citing an earlier case, the Supreme Court ruled that only legal acts by its officers, unauthorized acts of government officials or officers are not acts of the State, and an action against the officials or officers by one whose rights have been invaded or violated by such acts, for the protection of his rights, is not a suit against the State within the rule of immunity of the State from suit.

In the same tenor, it has been said that an action at law or suit in equity against a State officer or the director of a State department on the ground that, while claiming to act for the State, he violates or invades the personal and property rights of the plaintiff, under an unconstitutional act or under an assumption of authority which he does not have, is not a suit against the State within the constitutional provision that the State may not be sued without its consent." The rationale for this ruling is that the doctrine of state immunity cannot be used as an instrument for

Existing international legal frameworks potentially applicable to the protection of persons affected by sea-level rise are fragmented and general in nature. The existing framework could be complemented and further developed to address the long-term consequences of sea-level rise.

We need to identify synergies and identify opportunities for developing norms and of Persons in the Event of Disasters or PPED.

Sea-level rise is a slow-onset disaster which requires the protection of persons under a robust legal framework. Member States could build upon the Draft Articles should they decide to negotiate a treaty on its basis in a diplomatic conference. Other prospects are the ongoing proceedings before international and regional tribunals related to climate change, which we must bear in mind.

As an archipelagic state highly vulnerable to sea-level rise and its effects, we continue to follow closely the work of the Commission on sea-level rise in relation to international law. We intend to revisit these general work. We look forward to final report on this topic.

#### **On “Other decisions and conclusions of the Commission”**

We welcome the introduction of new topics in the long-term programme of work of the ILC **compensation for damages caused by internationally wrongful acts** and **due diligence in international law**. We look forward to closer engagement with the ILC on these topics, moving forward.

Thank you, Mr. Chair. **END**