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### Report on the Activities of the International Criminal Court

#### I. The Court in brief: 2017-2018

##### A. Introduction

1. This report presents an overview of the activities of the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “Court”) between **16 September 2017 and 15 September 2018**. The report is structured around the current situations before the Court and provides the most important statistics in a single table, to provide States Parties and other relevant stakeholders with a holistic view of the Court’s activities.

##### B. Overview of preliminary examinations and situations

2. As of 16 September 2017, the Court was seized of 21 cases, and 10 situations – Central African Republic (“CAR”) I and II, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”), Darfur (Sudan), Kenya, Libya, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali and Georgia. A detailed overview of the activities emanating from each situation is provided in Part II of this report. Per the same date, the Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP” or “Office”) is conducting 10 preliminary examinations. An overview of OTP’s preliminary examination activities is contained in part III of this report.

##### C. The ICC’s year in numbers *(details provided in the annex)*

In the courtroom	21 cases in 10 situations; three cases on trial; 136 hearings with 71 witnesses testifying; 12,521 victims participating; 592 decisions and 107 orders issued; and six final judgments rendered.
Behind the courtroom	4,693 filings made; 23 defence and victims’ teams assisted; 5-7 persons in custody; 2,820 forms received from victims applying for participation in the proceedings, reparations or both, including follow-up filings (317 joint participation and reparations forms; 4 participation forms; 89 reparations forms, and 2,410 registrations of follow-up documentation); 797 representation forms in the victim representation process pursuant to article 15(3) of the Rome Statute; 110 lawyers added to the list of counsel, with a total of 796; 678 Article 15 communications received; 2,420 interpreter days; 18,852 transcribed pages; 12,552 translated pages; 20,716 visitors received; 28,036 job applications processed, with 186 recruitments and 894 staff members on established posts; 231 interns and 44 visiting professionals recruited; 4 Administrative Instructions and 11 Information Circulars promulgated; and 3 external audits and 7 internal audits conducted
In the field	79 witnesses/victims and 403 dependants protected; 1,425 missions undertaken; 517 outreach meetings and workshops for affected communities, reaching 135,850 individuals; 7 field offices and 1 liaison office; and requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 15 individuals
States-related	123 States Parties; 714 cooperation requests sent; 89 high-level visits from States to the Seat of the Court; 67 documents submitted to the ASP and 78 documents to the Committee on Budget and Finance.

## **II. Situations before the Court**

### **A. Situation in Afghanistan**

#### **1. Judicial developments**

3. On 20 November 2017, the Prosecutor requested authorisation from Pre-Trial Chamber III to initiate an investigation into alleged crimes in relation to Afghanistan. The Court has received 797 forms communicating victims' views with respect to the Prosecutor's request, following the Chamber's 9 November 2017 order to the Registry concerning victims' representation pursuant to article 15(3). The situation was reassigned to Pre-Trial Chamber II in March 2018; the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on the Prosecutor's request is pending.

#### **2. Victim's Participation and Outreach**

4. To implement the Chamber's order of 9 November 2017, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section ("VPRS") of the Registry (i) organised several missions to meet and train civil society organisations and other actors on how to fill in a victim representation form; and (ii) prepared 19 filings for the transmission of several reports on the victim representations received and for the transmission of these representations in the record of the situation between November 2017 and February 2018.

#### **3. Outreach**

5. The Public Information and Outreach Section ("PIOS") of the Registry developed activity plans and produced general information documents about the ICC in Pashto and Dari. Information was published on the ICC website and circulated to key partners. The Outreach Unit held consultations with the stakeholders from Afghanistan in order to identify concerns, perceptions and the information needs in Afghanistan.

### **B. Situation in Burundi**

#### **1. Judicial Developments**

6. On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued its decision authorising the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes allegedly committed in Burundi or by Burundian nationals outside Burundi between 26 April 2015 and 26 October 2017. The Prosecutor is authorised to extend her investigation to crimes committed before 26 April 2015 or continued after 26 October 2017 if certain legal requirements are met. In its decision, the Chamber found a reasonable basis to believe that a widespread and systematic attack against the Burundian civilian population has been carried out pursuant to a State policy to suppress dissenting views and opposition to President Nkurunziza's third term in office. The Chamber was also satisfied to the requisite threshold that the attack was both widespread and systematic. The Chamber further indicated that the Prosecutor would have to enquire during her investigation whether a non-international armed conflict existed in Burundi during the relevant period and whether war crimes were committed.

#### **2. Investigations**

7. OTP effectively launched its investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi, conducting several missions to a number of countries and building the necessary cooperation networks in the region to facilitate its investigations.

#### **3. Victim's Participation**

8. The Chamber's 25 October 2017 decision triggered the preparation by the Registry of communications in order to facilitate the dissemination of the decision and information on the role of victims at the investigation stage.

#### 4. Counsel Support

9. The Registry appointed three duty counsels in relation to this situation.

### C. Situation in the Central African Republic (CAR)

#### 1. Judicial developments

##### a) *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*

10. On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber issued judgments on Mr Bemba's appeal against conviction and sentence, reversing his conviction for the crimes against humanity of murder and rape, and for the war crimes of murder, rape, and pillaging of which Trial Chamber III had found him responsible as a military commander pursuant to article 28(a) of the Statute. The Chamber acquitted Mr Bemba on all counts in particular due to errors in Trial Chamber III's conclusion that he failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures in response to crimes committed by troops of the Movement for the Liberation of Congo.

11. On the same day, the Appeals Chamber dismissed the appeals against Trial Chamber III's sentencing, finding that the decision ceased to have any effect following Mr Bemba's acquittal. Mr Bemba was not immediately released, as his continued detention was required in relation to offences against the administration of justice.

12. On 17 July 2018, Trial Chamber III instructed Mr Bemba to repay the legal assistance fees advanced to him by the Court and suspended its orders to advance any further fees to Mr Bemba.

13. On 3 August 2018, Trial Chamber III issued its Final Decision on the Reparations Proceedings, in which it, *inter alia*, acknowledged the victims' suffering in the CAR and welcomed the decision of the Trust Fund for Victims to launch a programme under its assistance mandate for the benefit of the victims in the CAR. The decision marks the formal end of the reparations proceedings in this case.

##### b) *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido*

14. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment on the appeals of the five convicted persons in the Court's first case relating to offences against the administration of justice pursuant to article 70 of the Statute. It confirmed convictions for giving false testimony and corruptly influencing witnesses under article 70(1)(a) and (70)(1)(c) of the Statute and reversed the convictions of Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda for presenting evidence that the party knew was false or forged under article 70(1)(b).

15. The same day, the Appeals Chamber ruled on the appeals by the convicted persons and by the Prosecutor against the sentences imposed by Trial Chamber VII. Mr Babala's and Mr Arido's respective sentences of six months' and 11 months' imprisonment were confirmed. Based on the Prosecutor's appeal, the Appeals Chamber reversed Mr Bemba's, Mr Kilolo's, and Mr Mangenda's sentences and, noting that their convictions had been partially reversed, remanded the determination of new sentences to Trial Chamber VII.

16. Following the Appeals Chamber's acquittal of Mr Bemba in the Main Case, on 15 June 2018, Trial Chamber VII ordered Mr Bemba's provisional release with specific conditions for the remainder of the re-sentencing proceedings.

17. The Trial Chamber issued its decision on re-sentencing on 17 September 2018. In its new decision, Trial Chamber VII sentenced M. Bemba to one year imprisonment and fined him EUR 300,000. M. Kilolo and M. Mangenda were sentenced each to a total of 11 months of imprisonment. M. Kilolo was also fined EUR 30,000. The Chamber ordered the deduction from the convicted persons' sentence of the time they have spent in detention, pursuant to an order of the Court and, accordingly, considered the sentences of imprisonment as served. The fines were ordered to be paid to the Court within 3 months of its decision and thereafter transferred to the Trust Fund for Victims.

## 2. Investigations

18. Investigations initiated by the OTP on 24 September 2014 in the second CAR situation continue. The OTP focuses its investigations on allegations of crimes that have reportedly been committed by the armed groups known as the ex-Séléka (broadly applicable to the entire period, regardless of the current composition of the groups currently claiming this name) on one side, and the anti-Balaka (*idem*), on the other. The OTP undertook numerous missions to collect evidence, screen and interview witnesses, and secure continued cooperation.

19. In line with its Strategic Goal Number 9, the OTP shared expertise and best practices with CAR judicial actors, including the Special Criminal Court. The Prosecutor conducted a mission to CAR from 21 to 23 March 2018, and participated in a training course held by the Court for Magistrates in Bangui.

## 3. Field Activities

20. The operational tempo for the CAR field office has increased significantly compared to the previous reporting period. In addition to ongoing routine support to the OTP, the Field Office has supported missions from across the Court as well as the Trust Fund for Victims (“TFV”) and Legal Representatives of Victims (“LRV”).

21. The Field Office has continued to benefit from excellent cooperation with the CAR Government and MINUSCA.

22. In addition to routine outreach events, the Field Office conducted targeted outreach activities in anticipation of future reparation proceedings in the *Bemba* case, together with the provision of operational support for a Court-appointed experts’ mission in September 2017. Further activities were also conducted in early 2018 to collect additional information required by the experts.

23. The 8 June 2018 *Bemba* appeal judgement resulted in a temporary suspension of public outreach activities due to security concerns. Notwithstanding these concerns, the Field Office continued to conduct “closed” outreach activities. Thereafter, the Field Office supported a joint TFV and LRV mission to Bangui and surrounding areas in order to inform victim and other stakeholders about the TFV’s assistance mandate.

## 4. Victims’ Participation

24. The implementation of Trial Chamber III’s decision appointing experts in the *Bemba* case had a direct impact on the judicial support activities of the Registry, since it triggered extensive support of the four reparations experts with the preparation of filings for the transmission of their reports, an addendum to their reports and various other judicial correspondence and legal/database services.

## 5. Counsel Support

25. Through the Counsel Support Section (“CSS”), the Registry facilitated 17 missions of both defence counsel and legal representatives of victims to CAR and appointed 37 duty counsels

## D. Situation in Côte d’Ivoire

### 1. Judicial developments

#### a) *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*

26. The Prosecution’s presentation of evidence concluded on 19 January 2018 with the testimony of the last of 82 witnesses before Trial Chamber I. It was followed by an extensive exchange of written submissions among the parties and participants. In the week of 1 October 2018 a hearing session was held to hear oral submissions from the OTP and LRV. The oral reply by the two defence teams is scheduled starting from 12 November.

b) *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo*

27. On 14 September 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued an order to the Registrar to request information from the national authorities in Côte d'Ivoire concerning any acts taken by the judicial authorities of Côte d'Ivoire after 11 December 2014, when the Court ruled on the admissibility of the case concerning Simone Gbagbo, or any other relevant information which could have an impact on the admissibility of the case.

**2. Investigations**

28. The OTP continued its investigations of alleged crimes committed by all parties to the conflict during the post-election period.

**3. Field Activities**

29. The Abidjan field office stepped up outreach campaigns coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute. Several activities were organized in Abidjan with managers of local radio stations as well as editors and editors-in-chief of print media. As a result, a total of more than 100 media professionals were helped to better inform the public about the functioning of the ICC, and to explain the judicial proceedings concerning the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

30. Outreach sessions were conducted in 10 regions, departments and communes, reaching more than 300 individuals, including elected officials, community leaders, women's associations, youth groups, the student community, traditional and religious chiefs – including 35 members of the Directory of the National Chamber of Kings and Traditional Chiefs of Côte d'Ivoire – the defense and security forces and the judicial community. The field office also initiated information meetings with specific targets, including the Youth Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire and the university community.

31. The field office continued carrying out identification and training sessions of intermediaries and focal points as well as providing appropriate assistance to victims in filling out and collecting participation forms. From 5 to 8 October 2017, an evaluation and training session on the Court's mandate and best practices was organised for 12 focal points.

32. The office also held nine information sessions on the rights of the affected communities, in particular on procedures for participation and reparations.

33. The FO conducted information activities for affected communities throughout the country including the following regions and locations: Les Lagunes (Abidjan), Le Guemon (Duékoué, Guitrozon, Bangolo), Le Cavally (Toulepleu) and Le Tonkpi (Gbangbegouine-Yati, Man, Gbonné, Sangouiné, Bogouiné, Logoualé).

**4. Victims' Participation**

34. During the reporting period, the Registry received four application forms for participation and reparations in the proceedings in relation to a potential second case in the situation, bringing the overall number of victim application forms received to 4,788. The Registry carried out a preliminary legal assessment of these applications, communicated with the victims' representatives and organised a mission in the field. In addition, 2051 pieces of follow-up documentation have been received by VPRS regarding potential victims in the situation, triggering a legal assessment of these documents.

35. 726 victims participating in the Gbagbo & Blé Goudé case are represented by the Office of Public Counsel for the Victims ("OPCV").

**5. Counsel Support**

36. The Registry supported 11 missions involving defence teams in Côte d'Ivoire. The Registry appointed 12 duty counsels in relation to this situation.

## **E. Situation in Darfur**

### **1. Judicial developments**

#### *a) The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*

37. On 11 December 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber II found that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had failed to comply with its obligations under the Statute by failing to arrest and surrender Mr Al-Bashir to the Court while he was on Jordanian territory, and referred the matter to the ASP and UN Security Council (“UNSC”). The Chamber recalled that the Court’s jurisdiction in this case was triggered by UNSC Resolution 1593 (2005), whereby the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC Prosecutor.

38. Having obtained leave to appeal, on 12 March 2018, Jordan filed its brief against Pre-Trial Chamber II’s decision. This is the first time in the Court’s history that the Appeals Chamber is seized of an appeal concerning the legal obligations of States and immunities (if any) available to Heads of State in light of articles 27 and 98 of the Rome Statute, customary international law, and UNSC Resolution 1593 (2005). Besides the submissions from Jordan and from the Office of the Prosecutor, the Appeals Chamber received a total of 11 *amici curiae* observations from the African Union, the League of Arab States and professors of international law. A hearing on this important matter for the Court’s jurisprudential development took place from 10 until 14 September 2018, with oral submissions by the parties and the *amici curiae*. At the end of the hearing, they were invited to file any final submission on this matter by 28 September 2018.

### **2. Investigations**

As highlighted in its December 2017 and June 2018 reports to the UN Security Council pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1593 (2005), the OTP is continuing its investigations with a view to bringing justice to the victims of the Rome Statute crimes allegedly committed in Darfur. In these reports, the Prosecutor also called for greater support from, inter alia, the Council, including for the arrest and surrender of suspects against whom warrants have been issued by the Court in the situation.

39. The OTP conducted numerous missions to collect documentary and other evidence and conduct witness interviews, continuing to monitor trends that could constitute crimes under the Rome Statute while maintaining and strengthening the ongoing cases.

## **F. Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**

### **1. Judicial developments**

#### *a) The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*

40. Mr. Lubanga is currently serving the remainder of his sentence in the DRC. In accordance with article 110(3) of the Statute, a panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber reviewed his sentence for a second time. On 3 November 2017, the panel found that there were no significant changes in circumstances that would merit reducing Mr Lubanga’s sentence, which will expire on 15 March 2020.

41. On 15 December 2017, Trial Chamber II issued a decision setting Mr Lubanga’s liability for collective reparations at USD 10,000,000. The Chamber concluded that, out of the 473 applications received, 425 met the requirements to benefit from the collective reparations, but that further evidence indicated the existence of hundreds or even thousands of additional victims. On 15 January 2018, Mr Lubanga’s defence and one of the legal representatives of victims claiming reparations filed appeals against the decision. On 26 July 2018, the Appeals Chamber granted leave to the parties to submit reply briefs. The appeal is ongoing. Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation of reparations.

42. On 15 December 2017, Trial Chamber I issued a Decision setting the size of the reparations award for which Thomas Lubanga is liable and determining which victims might be eligible for the collective reparations. On 25 January 2018, Trial Chamber II issued an Order requesting further information from the TFV on the procedure for determining victim status at the implementation stage of reparations.

b) *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*

43. On 25 and 26 April 2017, Mr Katanga's Defence, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims, and the legal representatives of the majority of victims claiming reparations filed appeals against Trial Chamber II's reparations order of 24 March 2017, which had awarded individual and collective reparations to victims of crimes for which Mr Katanga was convicted and set his liability at 1,000,000 USD. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber partially confirmed the reparations order and remanded to Trial Chamber II consideration of five reparations applicants who alleged transgenerational psychological harm. On 19 July 2018, Trial Chamber II dismissed these applications, finding that the applicants had not established, to the requisite standard of proof, the causal nexus between the harm and the crimes of which Mr Katanga was convicted.

44. Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation of its reparations order and partially approved the draft implementation plan of the Trust Fund for Victims.

c) *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*

45. The Defence closed its presentation of evidence on 23 February 2018, having called 12 witnesses, including Mr Ntaganda. On 26 February, the Chamber rejected Prosecution's request to present evidence in rebuttal, and, on 16 March, declared the presentation of evidence closed. Closing statements took place from 28 until 30 August 2018. The case is in deliberation and the next step will be the delivery of the judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute.

## 2. Investigations

46. The investigations into alleged crimes committed in the DRC, in particular the Kivu provinces, continued. The OTP conducted several missions to collect evidence, screen and interview witnesses, and secure continued cooperation.

47. The Prosecutor visited the DRC from 1 to 4 May 2018, where she met with President Joseph Kabila and political and judicial authorities to discuss the situation in the country, status of national investigations and judicial proceedings related to alleged crimes that may fall within the ICC jurisdiction, and cooperation with the Office. She also met with religious leaders, political parties, civil society, media, and other key interlocutors.

## 3. Field Activities

48. DRC is the only ICC situation country with the presence of two offices: Kinshasa and Bunia. During this reporting period, the DRC Field offices supported a total of 228 missions. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("MONUSCO") continues to play a key role in supporting the Court's operations. The prevailing security situation in DRC did not prevent the ICC from implementing its activities as planned throughout the year, except in Ituri early 2018 when the peak of violence in Djugu territory led the Court to suspend or to readjust some missions. In addition, during the Ebola outbreak in Ituri in August/September 2018, the DRC field offices monitored closely the movements of the ICC staff and clients in the field.

49. In the *Katanga* and *Lubanga* cases, the DRC field offices focused their attention on the reparations phase. Joint outreach/VPRS activities aimed at increasing the understanding and managing the expectations of affected communities on the reparations process. Key messages were prepared by the DRC field offices in close collaboration with the TFV to explain the overall process and the ICC decisions.

50. Regarding the *Ntaganda* case, field office activities focused on publicizing the ongoing proceedings to affected communities in Ituri through screenings of audio-visual programmes during interactive sessions facilitated by ICC staff, as well as through radio programs distributed by a network of community radios in local languages.

51. In April 2018, joint Outreach/VPRS activities took place in Haut Uele province (Dungu) to publicize the proceedings against Dominic Ongwen (Uganda situation). These activities were implemented upon request of civil society representatives from this province.

52. The commemoration of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Rome Statute in the DRC started in January 2018 and a total of 20 sessions were held in collaboration with the academic community, legal practitioners and civil society representatives. A photo exhibition was held in Kinshasa from 3 to 21 July and ICC information sessions were organised on-site with pre-identified target groups. This photo exhibition was made possible thanks to the support provided by the French Institute and the French Embassy in Kinshasa. In addition, a high-level conference was organised in Kinshasa on 5th September 2018, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRC and with the presence of Judge, Mindua. This conference which gathered a total of 234 high level participants, including the presence of 28 diplomatic missions was organised with the support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kinshasa.

#### **4. Victims' Participation**

53. 1,846 victims of the alleged attacks and 283 former child soldiers participating in the *Ntaganda* case are represented by the OPCV. 37 applicants for reparations are also being represented by the OPCV.

54. 283 victims are represented by external counsel in relation to the *Katanga* case.

55. Of the 424 former child soldiers that were admitted to receive reparations in the *Lubanga* case, 374 are represented by the OPCV and 51 by external counsel.

#### **5. Counsel Support**

56. The Registry helped legal teams to conduct 30 missions to the DRC and 2 duty counsels were appointed.

### **G. Situation in Georgia**

#### **1. Investigations**

57. The OTP continued to investigate alleged crimes in the situation in Georgia. The OTP continues to call upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Russian Federation and South Ossetia, and welcomes the efforts of those who have done so.

#### **2. Field Activities**

58. The Court opened its field office in Georgia in December 2017. During the ongoing investigation phase, the field office will primarily focus on developing and maintaining relations with external stakeholders on the ground, both national and international (including national authorities, the diplomatic community, international and regional organisations and civil society); on providing operational, logistical and diplomatic support to the organs and missions of the court; as well as on carrying out outreach and communication activities with civil society and affected communities

59. FO GEO has conducted 25 different outreach activities (including 20 outreach meetings with affected communities and 5 with academia and civil society) since its opening. The outreach sessions with the affected communities involved approximately 300 individuals.



### 3. Counsel Support

60. The Registry facilitated the appointment of three duty counsels in connection with the Georgia situation.

## H. Situation in Kenya

### 1. Investigations

61. The OTP continued to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008, and to investigate alleged instances of article 70 offences against the administration of justice

### 2. Counsel Support

62. The Registry facilitated four missions involving legal teams to Kenya.

## I. Situation in Libya

### 1. Investigations

63. The OTP continued to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases. The OTP received close cooperation from Libya and other States, as well as the UN Support Mission in Libya and other international organizations.

64. Thanks to this support, the OTP conducted its first visit to Libya in over five years despite the challenging security situation, which limits possibilities for in situ investigations

65. The Prosecutor presented her 14th and 15th reports on the situation in Libya to the UN Security Council pursuant to Resolution 1970 (2011) on 8 November 2017 and 9 May 2018 respectively, updating the Council on the cases against Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf al-Werfalli and Mr Abdullah Al-Senussi and on the status of cooperation with the Government of Libya.

66. In these reports, the OTP reiterated the progress that has been made with respect to the ongoing investigation and called for greater support from, *inter alia*, the Council, including for the arrest and surrender of suspects against whom warrants have been issued by the Court in the situation. The OTP also continued its activities in cooperation with other States and organisations regarding the allegations of continued crimes committed by militias and armed groups in Libya, including in particular against migrants.

### 2. Judicial developments

#### a) *The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi*

67. On 5 June 2018, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi challenged the admissibility of the case pursuant to articles 17(1)(c), 19 and 20(3) of the Statute. On 14 June 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision on the conduct of the proceedings with regard to the admissibility challenge.

#### b) *The Prosecutor v. Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli*

68. On 4 July 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a second warrant of arrest against Mr Al-Werfalli for alleged murder as a war crime in the context of an incident of 24 January 2018, when he allegedly killed 10 persons outside the Bi'at al-Radwan Mosque in Benghazi, Libya. The Prosecutor made public calls for his immediate arrest and surrender to the Court, including at the UNSC, which referred the situation in Libya to the ICC Prosecutor through Resolution 1970 (2011).

### 3. Counsel Support

69. The Registry appointed one duty counsel in relation to this situation.

## J. Situation in Mali

### 1. Investigations

70. The OTP conducted several missions for the purpose of collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners, including States in the Sahel region.

### 2. Judicial developments

#### a) *The Prosecutor v. Al Mahdi*

71. On 18 September 2017, the legal representatives of victims appealed Trial Chamber VIII's reparations order of 17 August, which had determined that Mr Al Mahdi's acts had caused physical damage to protected buildings, as well as economic and moral harm, resulting in total liability of 2.7 million euros. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment, amending the order to allow consideration of applicants who did not wish their identities to be disclosed to the convicted person, and provide for the possibility that applicants may request judicial review of negative screening process outcomes. In other respects, the reparations order was confirmed.

72. On 12 July 2018, Trial Chamber VIII, despite certain reservations, and subject to amendments and further directions, approved the TFV's draft implementation plan following the reparations order, and inter alia (i) approved with amendments the screening process by the Registry (VPRS) for the implementation of individual reparations; (ii) ordered the TFV to produce a new application form for reparations, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders; and (iii) ordered the Registry (VPRS) to begin the review "forthwith" and in accordance with the procedures set out in the Decision on the draft implementation plan.

#### b) *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud ("Mr Al Hassan")*

73. On 27 March 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest against Mr Al Hassan for war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in 2012 and 2013 in Timbuktu. He was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018; he first appeared before Pre-Trial Chamber I on 4 April 2018. On 24 May 2018, the Chamber issued a decision establishing principles for victims' applications to participate in the proceedings. On 20 July 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided to postpone the start of the confirmation of charges hearing to 6 May 2019.

74. On 24 May 2018, the Single Judge issued the Decision setting out inter alia the admission procedure for victim participation in the case.

### 3. Field Activities

75. From 12 June to 11 July 2018 in Bamako, as part of the implementation of the Pre-Trial Chamber I decision dated of 24 May 2018 in the case *Prosecutor vs. Al Hassan Ag Abdul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud*, the field office organized and conducted an identification, information and training session attended by heads of protection and promotion of human rights organisations, structures for affected communities and representatives of institutions. 50 civil society organisations, NGOs and international organizations have been trained on the ICC mandate and the decision of the judges in the context of victims' participation to the confirmation of charges hearing.

76. From 2 to 10 July 2018 in Bamako, seven people from Malian civil society and from affected communities were trained as intermediaries to assist victims in filling out requests for assistance and participation.

77. The field office continued to provide security support to field missions, monitor the security situation within the area of responsibility, and provide security briefings, travel advisories and risk assessments. Due to security constraints and in the absence of outreach staff based in the field, activities to publish developments in the *Al Mahdi* case (on the reparations phase) as well as in the *Al Hassan* case to the population in Mali were undertaken from The Hague. Radio programs on the *Al Hassan* case, his surrender to the Court, the initial appearance before the Court and the confirmation of charges were produced and broadcasted through local media and made available to NGOs for further distribution.

78. With the support of the field office and in coordination with VPRS, an outreach mission was held in Bamako to meet with international organisations representatives, officials and NGOs, to assess the best ways to conduct outreach activities that would target a wide audience in a secure and efficient manner. It also included bilateral discussions with the media on how to cover properly the upcoming confirmation of charges hearing in the *Al Hassan* case. Finally, it allowed the Outreach teams to meet with Malian lawyers registered on the ICC List of Counsel, to brief them on latest judicial developments as well as to train other lawyers on the ICC, in partnership with the Malian Bar Association.

#### **4. Victims' Participation**

79. In *Al Mahdi*, during the reporting period, the Registry transmitted public redacted versions of applications for reparations and two reports thereon. In accordance with the 13 July 2018 Decision, the Registry started the preliminary legal assessment of all 380 applications received so far by VPRS and submitted two reports on the advancement of its legal processing of applications on 10 August and 10 September 2018.

80. In the *Al Hassan* case, the Chamber's decisions generated extensive Registry activity (VPRS) linked to victims' participation and involving, in the reporting period: (i) the preliminary legal assessment of 141 applications for participation during the pre-trial proceedings; (ii) the organisation of several missions in the field to train lawyers and intermediaries on the filling in of the new application form approved by the Chamber; and (iii) the submission of several filings to the Chamber and the parties (i.e. a proposal on the system for participation to be implemented in the case; a report on identity documents; a joint report VPRS/PIOS mission; a report on legal representation; and the first assessment report on applications for participation).

#### **5. Counsel Support**

81. The Registry facilitated six missions to Mali by legal teams, including the newly appointed legal representatives of victims. It also appointed 31 duty counsels who participated in activities related to the situation.

### **K. Situation in Uganda**

#### **1. Judicial developments**

##### *a) The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*

82. Mr Ongwen's trial on 70 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes continued during the reporting period. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence concluded on 13 April 2018; the Chamber received the testimony of 116 witnesses (69 *viva voce*, 47 written) during this presentation. The evidence presentation of the Legal Representatives of Victims ran from 1 to 24 May, with seven *viva voce* witnesses. To date, the Chamber has recognised the formal submission of 4,271 items of evidence. The trial is scheduled to resume on 18 September 2018 with the opening statements of the Defence, followed by Defence presentation of evidence.

83. From 3 to 9 June 2018, the judges of Trial Chamber IX travelled to the Republic of Uganda and visited the alleged attack sites of Pajule, Odek, Lukodi, and Abok.

## 2. Investigations

84. In the context of its investigations into the Lord's Resistance Army ("LRA"), and the case against Mr Dominic Ongwen, the OTP continued to encourage national proceedings in relation to both parties to the conflict; in March 2018, the Office contributed to a seminar in Kampala on addressing international crimes, sharing lessons learned and best practices with stakeholders from the law enforcement and justice sectors.

## 3. Field Activities

85. During the reporting period, 347 activities were held, including special events to commemorate the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute, reaching more than a hundred thousand people across northern Uganda. The field office also continued intensifying its efforts to publicize the on-going trial in the *Ongwen* case through the Access to Justice Project. It held screenings of proceedings in twenty-three parishes, including Coorom village, the birth place of Dominic Ongwen, as well as Gulu town, the epicentre of the conflict in northern Uganda. In these same locations, the field office also formed radio listening clubs for communities to participate in discussions on a range of thematic issues connected to developments in the *Ongwen* trial.

86. Through eleven talk shows aired on two popular vernacular radio stations, Gulu FM and Unity FM, an estimated population of ten million listeners across the Acholi and Lango sub-regions was reached. Through the interactive free SMS platform, the Court continued to reach over 11,000 subscribers providing updates on developments in the trial and the ICC in general. The platform is operated in two local languages widely used in the regions affected by conflict in northern Uganda, and in English.

87. The field office conducted quarterly joint missions with the Prosecution, Defence and victims' counsels to the case's locations. These missions proved to be very helpful in giving the victims and affected communities detailed information and responses to questions regarding the trial process and procedures.

88. The FO noted an increase in the participation of marginalised and vulnerable groups such as women, the elderly and persons with disabilities in outreach activities during the reporting period. Notably, female representation and participation grew from under 50% to over 65%.

## 4. Victims' Participation

89. 1,501 victims participating in the *Ongwen* case are represented by the OPCV. 2,599 victims are represented by external counsel.

## 5. Counsel Support

90. The Registry facilitated 21 missions to Uganda and appointed 12 duty counsels related to the *Ongwen* case.

## L. Situation on Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia

### 1. Judicial developments

91. On 26 February 2018, the Government of the Union of the Comoros presented before Pre-Trial Chamber I its request for judicial review of the decision taken by the Prosecutor on 29 November 2017, reaffirming her previous decision not to seek opening of an investigation. On 2 March 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision establishing timelines for submissions on this request.

## **M. Situation in the State of Palestine**

### **1. Judicial developments**

92. Following the 22 May 2018 referral of the situation in the State of Palestine (“Palestine”) to the Prosecutor by the Government of the State of Palestine under articles 13(a) and 14 of the Statute, the situation was assigned to Pre-Trial Chamber I.

93. On 13 July 2018, the Chamber issued a Decision on Information and Outreach for Victims of the Situation, ordering the Registry to establish a system of public information and outreach activities for the benefit of victims and affected communities in the situation in Palestine. The Chamber also ordered the Registry to create an information page on the Court’s website directed at victims. Finally, it ordered the Registry to submit an initial report no later than 14 December 2018 and then to submit progress reports every three months after that.

## **N. Other proceedings**

### **1. Prosecutor’s request for a ruling on jurisdiction under article 19(3)**

94. On 7 May 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision inviting the People’s Republic of Bangladesh to submit observations on the Prosecutor’s request of 9 April 2018 for a ruling on jurisdiction under article 19(3) of the Statute, asking the Pre-Trial Chamber whether the Court could exercise jurisdiction on the alleged deportation of Rohingyas from Myanmar to Bangladesh. On 29 May, and 7, 11, and 14 June, the Chamber issued various decisions on requests to submit amici curiae observations in relation to the Prosecutor’s request. On 20 June 2018, the OTP appeared before the Pre-Trial Chamber in a closed hearing and the Chamber issued a decision the next day, inviting the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to submit observations. On 6 September 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided, by majority, that the Court could exercise jurisdiction over the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh. The reason is that an element of this alleged crime (the crossing of an international border) took place on the territory of Bangladesh, a State party to the Statute. The Pre-Trial Chamber further found that this rationale may also apply to other crimes within the Court’s jurisdiction, such as the crimes against humanity of persecution and/or other inhumane acts, if parts of such crimes are committed on the territory of a State Party.

95. The Prosecutor’s request of 9 April 2018 triggered the preliminary legal processing of communications of victims by the Registry and transmission by the Registry of information on victims’ communications received in relation to this request.

## **O. Outstanding requests for arrest and surrender**

96. Requests for arrest and surrender issued by the Court are outstanding against 15 individuals:

- (a) DRC: Sylvestre Mudacumura, since 2012;
- (b) Uganda: Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti, since 2005;
- (c) Darfur: Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb, since 2007; Omar Al Bashir, since 2009; Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, since 2012; Abdallah Banda, since 2014;
- (d) Kenya: Walter Barasa, since 2013; Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett, since 2015;
- (e) Libya: Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, since 2011; Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, since 2013; Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, since 2017; and
- (f) Côte d’Ivoire: Simone Gbagbo, since 2012.

### III. Preliminary examinations

97. The OTP conducts preliminary examinations of all situations that come to its attention to determine, on the basis of the legal criteria established by the Statute and the information available, whether the situations warrant investigation.

98. During the reporting period, the OTP opened two new preliminary examinations, in the situations in Venezuela, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since at least April 2017 in the context of demonstrations and political unrest, and in the Philippines, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since 1 July 2016 related to the Government's "war on drugs" campaign. The OTP closed the preliminary examination regarding Gabon and the Registered Vessels of Comoros, Greece, and Cambodia; completed the preliminary examination in Burundi, obtaining authorisation to proceed with an investigation, as reported above in paragraph 6; and completed the preliminary examination in Afghanistan, requesting authorisation to open an investigation, as reported above in paragraph 3.

99. In Colombia, the OTP continued to engage with national authorities to obtain additional details on relevant genuine investigative steps and prosecutorial activities undertaken by national authorities.

100. In Guinea, the OTP continued to assess the national authorities' efforts to conduct genuine national proceedings related to the 28 September 2009 events in the Conakry stadium regarding which the OTP found a reasonable basis to believe that crimes against humanity were committed. In February 2018, the OTP conducted its fifteenth mission to Conakry.

101. With regard to Iraq/UK, the OTP has been undertaking an assessment of admissibility, including complementarity and gravity. To this end, the Office continued to engage with the relevant national authorities, including through high-level meetings.

102. In Nigeria, the OTP analysed information on a variety of alleged crimes in different contexts, including alleged sexual and gender-based crimes in the armed conflict between Boko Haram and Nigerian security forces, as well as alleged killings in the northwest and North Central regions of Nigeria, and continued to gather information on national proceedings relating to the eight potential cases identified by the OTP in 2015. The OTP also conducted a technical mission to Abuja, and the Prosecutor held a meeting with the Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Federation.

103. With regard to Palestine, the OTP continued to analyse information pertaining to the Court's jurisdiction, as well as crimes allegedly committed by both parties to the 2014 Gaza conflict and crimes allegedly committed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, since 13 June 2014. The OTP held multiple meetings at the Court with relevant stakeholders, including government officials from Palestine and Israel and civil society representatives. The Prosecutor also issued a public statement expressing concern over violence reportedly committed in the context of the demonstrations along the Gaza border. The referral received from the Government of the State of Palestine, and the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber's outreach order, are described in paragraphs 92-93 of this report.

104. In relation to Ukraine, the OTP continued to analyse whether alleged crimes relation to the situations in Crimea and eastern Ukraine fall within the Court's jurisdiction, receiving information from and engaging with State authorities, NGO's, and others.

105. A full report on the status of the situations under preliminary examination will be available before the 17th session of the Assembly of States Parties, as per OTP practice.

### IV. Administration, management, and judicial support activities

106. This section highlights the Court's main developments in the fields of administration, management and judicial support.

107. Judges Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza, Solomy Balungi Bossa, Tomoko Akane, Reine Alapini-Gansou, Kimberly Prost and Rosario Salvatore Aitala were sworn in on 9 March 2018 and assumed full-time duty on 10 June.

108. On 11 March 2018, the judges elected Judge Chile Eboe-Osuji as President of the Court for a three-year term. Judge Robert Fremr was elected First Vice-President and Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut Second Vice-President.

109. After the election of the Presidency, the Presidency, after consultation with the judges, assigned judges to the three judicial divisions. The Appeals Division is constituted of Judges Chile Eboe-Osuji, Howard Morrison, Piotr Hofma ski, Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza and Solomy Balungi Bossa. The Trial Division is constituted of Judges Robert Fremr, Olga Herrera Carbucciona, Geoffrey Henderson, Bertram Schmitt, Chang-ho Chung, Raul C. Pangalangan and Kimberly Prost. The Pre-Trial Division is constituted of Judges Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua, Péter Kovács, Tomoko Akane, Reine Alapini-Gansou and Rosario Salvatore Aitala. At the same time, the Presidency recomposed a number of Chambers, dissolved Pre-Trial Chamber III as well as Trial Chamber V (a) and Trial Chamber V(b) and assigned the respective situations and cases currently before the Court to the remaining Chambers. These changes were effective as of 20 March 2018.

110. On 28 March 2018, the judges elected Peter Lewis as Registrar for a five –year term, starting 17 April.

111. The Presidency approved amendments to the Regulations of the Registry concerning the conditions of detention centre, aimed at ensuring consistency with new international standards and simplifying certain procedures.

112. On 27-28 September 2018, the judges held a judicial retreat at the seat of the Court in The Hague. The retreat provided an opportunity for private exchanges among judges on topics related to the conduct of judicial proceedings and the overall functioning of the judiciary. Topics discussed included the reparations phase of proceedings, the modalities of victim participation and current legal developments.

113. The OTP has continued with the development of a policy paper on the protection of cultural property within the Rome Statute framework, following the successful prosecution of Mr Al Mahdi in the Mali situation, and commenced preparations for its Strategic Plan 2019-2021.

114. The Court continues to work towards increasing the proportion of staff members from non- and under-represented States Parties in the Professional and higher categories, as well as improving gender balance, in particular at higher level positions.. Continuous efforts have also been made towards improving geographical representation and gender balance in the General Services category and for short-term positions, as this, in the longer term, may facilitate the Court's achievements of its targets. The Court initiated its planned mid- and long-term measures, in close cooperation with Embassies of the most under-represented countries, through targeted outreach activities and advertisements on the main social media channels. The Human Resources Section is also actively sourcing potential candidates from targeted nationalities with the help of LinkedIn. These efforts have resulted in improvements compared to last year's statistics: 3 previously under-represented states are now in balance. Gender representation has also improved at the Court in 2018. The Court has made efforts to promote the participation of nationals from non- and under-represented States Parties in, *inter alia*, the internship, visiting professionals and junior professional officers programmes, which will increase the pool of potential target applicants to professional positions.

## V. Conclusion

115. The Court had another year marked by significant developments in pre-trial, trial, and reparations proceedings; appeals; and preliminary examinations and investigations. The importance of the cooperation and support of States, as well as international organisations other entities, is more important than ever, as the Court's activities continue to increase in number and scope.

116. Numerous events commemorating the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute generated strong expressions of support and commitment to the Court – both from States and civil society – as well as served as an occasion to raise awareness of the system of the Rome Statute.

117. With six new judges, a new Presidency and a new Registrar, much of the Court's leadership was changed during reporting period, and the institution continues exercising its mandate with renewed energy and commitment.



## Annex

### The ICC's year in numbers

<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
	21 cases and 10 situations	DRC – 1) <i>Lubanga</i> , 2) <i>Ntaganda</i> , 3) <i>Katanga</i> , 4) <i>Mudacumura</i> ; CAR I – 5) <i>Bemba Gombo</i> , 6) <i>Bemba et al.</i> ; CAR II – no case; UGANDA – 7) <i>Dominic Ongwen</i> , 8) <i>Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti</i> ; DARFUR (SUDAN) – 9) <i>Al Bashir</i> , 10) <i>Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb</i> , 11) <i>Banda</i> , 12) <i>Hussein</i> ; KENYA – 13) <i>Barasa</i> , 14) <i>Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> ; LIBYA – 15) <i>Gaddafi</i> , 16) <i>Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled</i> , 17) <i>Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli</i> ; COTE D'IVOIRE – 18) <i>Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i> , 19) <i>Simone Gbagbo</i> ; MALI – 20) <i>Al Mahdi</i> , 21) <i>Al Hassan</i> ; GEORGIA – no case
In the courtroom	136 hearings with 71 witnesses testifying	71 witnesses testified, with 50 appearing physically before the Court in The Hague and 21 testifying via video link.
	12,521 participating victims <sup>1</sup>	More than 5,000 victims in the <i>Bemba</i> case, <sup>2</sup> more than 2,000 in the <i>Ntaganda</i> case, more than 700 in the <i>Gbagbo-Blé Goudé</i> case, more than 4,000 in the <i>Ongwen</i> case, and 8 in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case. Victims are represented by external counsel or, in the <i>Gbagbo-Blé Goudé</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i> cases, by the OPCV. In the <i>Ongwen</i> case, victims are divided into two groups represented by an external counsel and OPCV respectively.
	592 decisions and 107 orders issued	Decisions: excluding annexes – 505; excluding annexes and corrigenda – 492; excluding annexes, corrigenda, and redacted versions – 405. Orders: excluding annexes – 103; excluding annexes and corrigenda – 103; excluding annexes, corrigenda, and redacted versions – 92.
	6 final judgments and 0 judgment on interlocutory appeals	ICC-01/04-01/07-3778-Red (Public redacted Judgment on the appeals against the order of Trial Chamber II of 24 March 2017 entitled “Order for Reparations pursuant to Article 75 of the Statute”); ICC-01/05-01/08-3636-Red (Judgment on the appeal of Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo against Trial Chamber III’s “Judgment pursuant to Article 74 of the Statute”); ICC-01/05-01/08-3637 (Decision on the appeals of the Prosecutor and Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo against the decision of Trial Chamber III of 21 June 2016 entitled “Decision on Sentence pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute”); ICC-01/05-01/13-2275-Red (Public Redacted Judgment on the appeals of Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Mr Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Mr Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Mr Fidèle Babala Wandu and Mr Narcisse Arido against the decision of Trial Chamber VII entitled “Judgment pursuant to Article 74 of the Statute”); ICC-01/05-01/13-2276-Red (Judgment on the appeals of the Prosecutor, Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Mr Fidèle Babala Wandu and Mr Narcisse Arido against the decision of Trial Chamber VII entitled “Decision on Sentence pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute”); ICC-01/12-01/15-259-Red2 (Public redacted Judgment on the appeal of the victims against the Reparations Order).
	4,693 filings made	Includes originals, translations, annexes, corrected and redacted versions.
	Assistance provided on request to 23 out of 23 defence and victims’ teams (excluding States’ representatives and situation-related representatives)	The Counsel Support Section centralises and coordinates all logistical and administrative support to defence counsel, legal representatives of victims and their teams. During the reporting period, it facilitated the deployment of 85 missions to situation countries. CSS provided support to 17 defence and 6 victims’ teams, including 139 defence team members in <i>Lubanga</i> , <i>Katanga</i> , <i>Ntaganda</i> , <i>Bemba</i> , <i>Bemba et al.</i> , <i>Gbagbo &amp; Blé Goudé</i> , <i>Ongwen</i> , <i>Al Mahdi</i> , <i>Banda</i> , <i>Gaddafi</i> and <i>Al Hassan</i> ; and 30 members of legal representatives of victims’ teams in <i>Lubanga 1 &amp; 2</i> , <i>Katanga</i> , <i>Bemba</i> , <i>Al Mahdi</i> and <i>Ongwen</i> .

<sup>1</sup> A growing number of victims participating in the proceedings also become reparation applicants where cases enter into the reparations phase, as in *Al Mahdi*; *Katanga*; and *Lubanga*. Figures of participating victims and reparations applicants/beneficiaries largely overlap as many individuals choose both instruments in their application forms to the ICC.

<sup>2</sup> Following the acquittal of Mr Bemba, the number of participating victims reduced by 5,227 individuals.

<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
Behind the courtroom	5-7 persons in custody	The total number of persons in custody during the reporting period varied between 5 and 7: Mr. Bemba, Mr. Ntaganda, Mr. Gbagbo, Mr. Blé Goudé, Mr. Onwgen, Mr. Al Mahdi and Mr. Al Hassan.
	No new victims were granted participating status. 424 victims were admitted to receive reparations.	Many applications were, however, received and their status will be decided upon by the Chamber at a later stage. For instance, 141 applications were received in <i>Al Hassan</i> . Also, victims were accepted in the reparations phase of the <i>Lubanga</i> case.
	4 participation forms received; 89 reparations forms received; 317 forms for both participation and reparations received.	The vast majority represent applications related to the situation in Mali.
	797 representation forms received	797 representation forms received.
	2,410 registrations of follow-up documents	Mainly related to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the reparations phase of the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case.
	110 lawyers added to the list of counsel with a total of 796 persons.	In addition, 65 persons added to the list of assistants to counsel, making a total of 344 persons.
	662 Article 15 communications received	The OTP continued to analyse information received alleging the commission of crimes potentially falling within the Court's jurisdiction. From 1 August 2017 to 31 August 2018, the OTP registered 662 communications submitted under Article 15, of which 436 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 33 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 147 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 46 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, during the same period the Office received 3959 items of additional information to already existing communications.
	2,420 interpreter days.	Court and conference interpretation: hearings, seminars/ roundtables, visits from delegations, NGO/diplomatic briefings and others – 1,735 interpreter days; field and operational interpreter days – 685.
	18,852 pages or 274 transcripts.	Includes French and English transcripts.
	25,092 pages of translation requested; 12,552 pages finalized.	19,806 pages of judicial translations were requested, with 8,770 pages finalized. 5,286 pages of non-judicial translations were requested, with 3,881 pages finalized.
	20,716 visitors received	VIP visits (ministerial level and above) – 89, approximately 450 individuals; stakeholder visits (diplomats, NGOs, lawyers, prosecutors and journalists) – 145 visits or 2,241 individuals; general information visits by university students and the general public – 564 visits or 18,030 individuals.
	28,036 job applications processed, with 186 recruitments, and 894 staff members on established posts as at 31 August 2018.	During the period covered: 7,885 applications for short-term positions, 16,323 applications for fixed-term positions, 11 applications for positions in the Junior Professional Officer Programme, with 94 recruitments for fixed-term and 92 recruitments for short-term positions. In addition, 142 staff members are on positions funded by General Temporary Assistance, 56 on short-term appointments and 6 staff occupy Junior Professional Officer (JPO) positions.
	231 interns and 44 visiting professionals recruited.	There were 234 Interns and 46 Visiting Professionals at the Court, of which 17 received a monthly stipend from the Court, funded by donations from the European Commission, the government of the Netherlands and the government of the Republic of Korea.

<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
	4 Administrative Instructions and 11 Information Circulars promulgated.	<b>Presidential Directives</b> set up procedures for implementation of regulations, resolutions and decisions adopted by the ASP, including regulations and rules on finance, staff, programme planning and budget. No Presidential Directive was promulgated during the reporting period. <b>Administrative Instructions</b> involve procedures, policies and regulatory matters of general concern. Four were published in this reporting period. These related to internship and visiting professional programs, the establishment of terms of reference for the Procurement Review Committee and the investment of surplus funds. <b>Information Circulars</b> are announcements of one time or temporary interest regarding, <i>inter alia</i> , changes in salary scales, entitlements and composition of committees and boards. Eleven were published in this reporting period. These related to polling officers for elections to Staff Union Council, composition of the Insurance Management Committee, composition of the Procurement Review Committee, composition of the Appeals Board, composition of the Disciplinary Advisory Board, composition of the Risk Management Committee and composition of the Advisory Committee on the Special Fund for Relocations.
	3 external audits, 7 internal audits and 1 advisory service performed.	<b>External audits:</b> Audit of Financial Statements of the International Criminal Court for the year ended 31 December 2017 (28 May 2018 to June 8 2018); Audit of Financial Statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2017 (28 May 2018 to June 8 2018); Performance audit on Human Resources Management (3-13 April 2018). <b>Internal audits:</b> Audit of Temporary Personnel of the Language Services Section (October 2017); Audit on Incident Response (January 2018); Audit of Management of Contracts of Individual Contractors, Consultants and STA (January 2018); Audit of the Quality and Integrity of the Physical Inventory of Registered Assets (March 2018); Audit on Information Security - Awareness and Training Program (April 2018); Audit of Travel Management (August 2018); Audit of Classification and Dissemination of Information (September 2018); and Risk Assessment Facilitation / OTP Prosecution Division (July 2018).
	79 victims and witnesses and 403 dependants protected.	The number of witnesses and dependants protected has remained stable compared to the previous report. While successful risk reductions measures have continued to be implemented for the benefit of formerly protected individuals, new persons at risk have been granted protection during the course of the reporting period, offsetting the total number of protected persons.
	1,425 missions undertaken	OTP undertook 374 missions in non-situation countries, and 183 missions in situation countries for the purposes of, <i>inter alia</i> , collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners.. The Registry undertook 471 missions in situation countries and 195 missions in non-situation countries. 111 additional missions were conducted in situation countries and 91 in non-situation countries by other entities including the Trust Fund for Victims, the OPCV, the Presidency and the Assembly of States Parties.
In the field	517 outreach meetings with and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 281,626 individuals.	Between September 2017 and end-August 2018: 517 Outreach meetings and workshops, including in CAR (33), CIV (25), DRC (87), Georgia (66), Mali (5) and Uganda (347). These meetings reached out to 135,850 individuals - in CAR (1,267), CIV (2,050), DRC (4,659), Georgia (651), Mali (63) and Uganda (137,086).
	231.5 hours of media broadcast, with an estimated audience of 81,500,000.	Includes ICC radio and TV productions and local productions in partnership with the ICC, in English, French and local languages. According to local media statistics, estimated audiences reached: CAR – 2.5 million, CIV – 14 million, DRC – 23 million, Georgia – 10,000, and Uganda – 42 million.
	7 field offices, 1 liaison office	Field offices in Kinshasa and Bunia (DRC); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (CAR); Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), Bamako (Mali) and Tbilisi (Georgia). The liaison office to the UN in New York promotes cooperation between the ICC and the UN, represents the Court in various meetings, and assists in organising relevant events as well as visits of senior Court officials.
	Requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 15 individuals	Against: Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura, Mr Joseph Kony, Mr Vincent Otti, Mr Ahmad Muhammad Harun, Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, Mr Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir, Mr Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, Mr Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, Mr Walter Osapiri Barasa, Mr Paul Gicheru, Mr Philip Kipkoech Bett, Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Ms Simone Gbagbo.

<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
States-related	123 States Parties	No new States joined the Rome Statute during the reporting period. The withdrawal of Burundi took effect on 27 October 2017.
	714 cooperation requests sent	During the reporting period, the Registry transmitted 134 primary judicial cooperation requests (including 48 requests from the Victims and Witnesses Section). 580 requests from OTP.
	4 cooperation agreements	2 agreements on interim and final release with Argentina (28 February 2018); and 2 witness relocation agreements.
	89 high-level visits from States welcomed at the seat of the Court	Visits to the seat of the Court included the Heads of State of Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago, Ministers from Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Central African Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mali, Mexico, State of Palestine and the United Kingdom, the United Nations Secretary-General, as well as several UNSG special representatives and EU special representatives.
	67 documents submitted for the ASP and 78 documents for the CBF.	For the 29th session of the CBF, the Court submitted 37 documents. For the 30th session of the CBF, the Court submitted 41 documents. The Court submitted 67 documents for the ASP during the reporting period.