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Report on the activities of the International Criminal Court

I. The Court in brief: 2014-2015

A. Introduction

1. The present report offers an overview of the activities of the International Criminal Court (ICC or Court) between 16 September 2014 and 15 September 2015. Like last year, the report is structured around the current situations before the Court, while providing the most important statistics in a single table. The Court hopes that this approach will provide the States Parties and other stakeholders with a clear, transparent and holistic presentation of the Court's activities.

B. Overview of preliminary examinations and situations

2. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) opened a preliminary examination of the situation in Palestine; continued preliminary examinations in Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Ukraine and Iraq; and concluded its preliminary examinations in the Central African Republic, and the "Gaza Freedom Flotilla" incident referred to the Prosecutor by the Government of the Union of the Comoros. The OTP published a report on its preliminary examination activities on 2 December 2014, and a new report will be issued before the 14th session of the Assembly of States Parties. A brief summary of preliminary examinations is outlined in Part II of the present report.

3. As of 15 September 2015, the ICC was seized of 20 cases in nine situations before the Court – Central African Republic (CAR I and CAR II); Côte d'Ivoire; Darfur, Sudan; Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); Kenya; Libya; Mali; and Uganda. Each situation presents its own set of challenges and requirements. A detailed overview of the activities stemming from each situation is provided in Part III.

C. ICC's year in numbers *(details provided in the annex)*

In the courtroom	20 cases in 9 situations; 164 hearings with 12 witnesses testifying; 9920 victims represented; 818 decisions and 225 orders issued; 13 judgments on interlocutory appeals rendered.
Behind the courtroom	12,003 filings made; 44 defence and victims' teams assisted; 11 persons in custody; 2 201 victims' applications for participation, with 2936 applications granted; 1593 victims' applications for reparation; 39 lawyers added to the List of Counsel, with a total of 587; 550 Article 15 communications received; 1 559 interpreter days; 32,436 transcribed pages; 22,756 translated pages; 16, 444 visitors received, out of whom 5 568 attended hearings; 16,243 job applications processed, with 65 recruitments, and 670 staff members on established posts; 152 interns and 19 visiting professionals recruited; 1 Presidential Directive, 6 Administrative Instructions and 14 Information Circulars promulgated.
In the field	49 witnesses/victims and 271 dependants relocated; 934 missions undertaken; 1,113 meetings with and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 30,000 individuals; 115 hours of media broadcast, with estimated audience of 65,000,000; 6 field offices, 1 field presence, and 1 liaison office; requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 13 individuals.
States-related	123 States Parties; 671 cooperation requests sent; 53 high-level visits from States welcomed at the Court's seat; 24 reports produced for the ASP and 49 other documents for the CBF, amounting to 849 pages.

II. Preliminary examinations

A. Afghanistan

4. The OTP continued to gather and verify information on alleged crimes, and refine its legal analysis of potential cases for the purposes of assessing admissibility. In particular, the OTP took successful steps to verify information received on incidents in relation to potential cases in order to overcome information gaps regarding, *inter alia*, the attribution of incidents, the military or civilian character of a target, the number of civilian and/or military casualties resulting from a given incident or the nexus with the armed conflict in Afghanistan. The OTP further engaged with relevant States and cooperation partners with a view to assessing alleged crimes and national proceedings, and gathered and received information on national proceedings in order to reach a decision on whether to seek authorisation from the Pre-Trial Chamber to open an investigation of the situation in Afghanistan. Pursuant to the OTP's policy on sexual and gender-based crimes, the OTP examined, in particular, whether there is a reasonable basis to believe that the crime against humanity of persecution on gender grounds has been or is being committed in the situation in Afghanistan.

B. Central African Republic

5. On 12 June 2014, the CAR authorities submitted a referral to the Prosecutor of the situation in CAR since 1 August 2012. On 24 September 2014, the OTP published its article 53(1) report, concluding that there was a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation into the CAR II situation, and announced the opening a new investigation in the CAR.

C. Colombia

6. The OTP continued to consult closely with the Colombian authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that genuine national proceedings are carried out against those most responsible for the most serious crimes and other issues relevant to the preliminary examination. The OTP conducted missions to Bogota, gathered additional information on the areas of focus of the preliminary examination, analysed information submitted through article 15 communications, and held numerous meetings with relevant national and international stakeholders. In May, the OTP met in The Hague with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) on Sexual Violence in Conflict to discuss her conclusions after her first visit to Colombia in March 2015. The OTP continued to analyse the relevance and genuineness of a large number of national proceedings in order to reach determinations on admissibility. In this context, the OTP has kept abreast of on-going negotiations between the Government of Colombia and the FARC

and has provided input to public discussions on accountability and transitional justice issues. In this regard, on 13 May 2015, the Deputy Prosecutor provided key remarks during the conference “Transitional Justice in Colombia and the Role of the ICC”.

D. Georgia

7. The OTP continued to actively engage with relevant stakeholders and requested updated information on national proceedings in order to conduct a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the admissibility of potential cases identified at this stage of the analysis. In this process, the OTP received support and continuous cooperation from Georgia, Russia and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organisations, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and the European Court of Human Rights. The OTP conducted a mission to Tbilisi, in order to gather updated information on concrete investigative steps taken by the Office of the Chief Prosecutor of Georgia. The Office is analysing the information received in order to reach a decision in the near future on whether to seek authorisation from the Pre-Trial Chamber to open an investigation of the situation in Georgia.

E. Guinea

8. The OTP continued actively to follow national proceedings for the 28 September 2009 events and to mobilise relevant stakeholders, to support the justice efforts of the Guinean authorities. The OTP met with the UN Judicial Expert supporting the Panel of Judges to follow up on the progress of the investigation and discuss issues relating to sexual crimes and the protection of victims and witnesses. The Prosecutor visited Conakry in July to take stock on the progress made with national proceedings and conveyed a preventive message to deter potential incidents of violence in the context of the presidential elections of October 2015.

F. Honduras

9. The OTP focused its preliminary examination on the alleged crimes committed since the presidential inauguration of 2010 and in the Bajo Aguán region. In this context, the OTP sought and analysed information from multiple sources, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the UN system, local and international non-governmental organisations, article 15 communications, as well as information submitted on behalf of the Honduran government. The OTP aims to reach a determination in the near future on whether acts reported constitute crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

G. Iraq

10. Having re-opened the preliminary examination on the situation in Iraq on 13 May 2014, the OTP has been verifying and analysing the seriousness of the information received, in accordance with article 15(2) of the Statute. While Iraq is not a State Party to the Rome Statute, the ICC has jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed on the territory of Iraq by nationals of States Parties. The preliminary examination focuses on alleged crimes attributed to the armed forces of the United Kingdom deployed in Iraq between 2003 and 2008. The OTP has also gathered information on relevant national proceedings during the reporting period. The OTP has been in close contact with the senders of the article 15 communications, as well as the UK government, in order to discuss the OTP’s preliminary examination process, policies and analysis requirements as well as the provision of relevant additional information.

H. Nigeria

11. The OTP has continued its analysis of alleged war crimes committed by Boko Haram and by the Nigerian security forces in the context of the armed conflict in Nigeria and requested additional information in order to refine its identification of potential cases for the purpose of the OTP’s assessment of whether the national authorities are conducting

genuine proceedings in relation to those most responsible for such crimes, and the gravity of such crimes. In reaction to reports about escalating violence in Nigeria, the Prosecutor issued a statement in January 2015. In relation to the holding of general and state elections in Nigeria in March and April 2015, the Prosecutor undertook a range of activities to prevent the commission of Rome Statute crimes. This included the issuance of public statements, a mission to Abuja, targeted media interviews, and consultations with international and Nigerian stakeholders.

I. Registered vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia: OTP activities

12. On 6 November 2014, the Prosecutor announced that the information available to her did not provide a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation of the situation on the registered vessels of Comoros, Greece, and Cambodia that arose in relation to the incident relating to the “Gaza Freedom Flotilla”. This conclusion was based on a thorough legal and factual analysis of the information available and pursuant to the requirement in article 17(1)(d) of the Statute that cases shall be of sufficient gravity to justify further action by the Court.

J. Registered vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia: Judicial developments

13. On 29 January 2015, the Government of the Union of the Comoros presented an application for the review pursuant to article 53(3)(a) of the Statute of the Prosecutor’s decision of 6 November 2014 not to initiate an investigation in the Situation. On 24 April 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision on victims’ participation recognizing that victims of the situation on the registered vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia had the right to participate in the review proceedings regarding the Prosecutor’s decision not to open an investigation pursuant to article 53(3)(a) and organized their legal representation. A total of 469 applications to participate and/or applications for reparations related to these proceedings were received, of which 418 were assessed by the Registry to be falling within the scope of this Situation. Victims presented their observations on 23 June 2015. On 16 July 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision on the application for review presented by the Government of the Union of the Comoros, deciding that the Prosecution had committed several errors when concluding that the potential cases arising from the situation on the registered vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia would not be of sufficient gravity to justify further action by the Court. As a consequence, Pre-Trial Chamber I requested the Prosecutor to reconsider her decision not to initiate an investigation into the situation. The Prosecutor has appealed the Pre-Trial Chamber’s Decision; appeal proceedings are ongoing.

K. Ukraine

14. The preliminary examination has focused on gathering information from reliable sources in order to assess whether the alleged crimes fall within the subject-matter jurisdiction of the Court. The OTP conducted missions to Kyiv in order to discuss and follow up with the relevant Ukrainian authorities and other actors on matters related to the preliminary examination. On 8 September 2015, the Government of Ukraine lodged a second declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute, accepting the jurisdiction of the ICC over alleged crimes committed on its territory from 20 February 2014 onwards, with no end date specified. On the basis of this second declaration, any alleged crimes committed from 20 February 2014 onwards will be subject to preliminary examination by the OTP for the purpose of establishing whether the statutory criteria for opening an investigation are met.

L. Palestine

15. On 1 January 2015, the Government of the State of Palestine lodged a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the ICC over alleged crimes committed “in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since June 13, 2014”. In accordance with Regulation 25(1)(c) of the Regulations of the OTP, and following previous policy and practice, on 16 January 2015 the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Palestine in order to establish whether the Rome Statute criteria for opening an investigation are met.

III. Situations before the Court

Victims’ participation in ICC proceedings throughout the situations

During the reporting period, 2,936 victims were admitted to participate in proceedings before the Court. 2,201 new applications for the participation and 1,593 applications for reparations were received.

A. Situations in the Central African Republic

1. Investigations

16. On 24 September 2014, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a second investigation in the CAR, following a referral by the CAR Government regarding crimes within the ICC jurisdiction allegedly committed since 1 August 2012. The investigations focus on alleged crimes committed by various actors, including by the armed groups known as the ex-Séléka and the anti-Balaka. The OTP has conducted 40 missions to nine countries in order to collect evidence, screen and interview witnesses, and establish or secure continued cooperation of its partners. Strong cooperation is visible from the CAR Government. Efforts have gone out to maintain and foster cooperation of key stakeholders represented in CAR, as well as countries in the region. The OTP encouraged national proceedings in relation to all parties to the conflict and closely followed developments on the establishment of a Special Criminal Court for CAR.

2. Judicial developments

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

17. The closing oral statements took place on 12 and 13 November 2014. The judges are deliberating and the judgment will be pronounced in due course. On 17 June 2015, Trial Chamber III issued a decision on a defence request for relief for abuse of process, in which it rejected the defence’s requests for a stay of the proceedings and for release of the accused.

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

18. On 21 October 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II ordered the release of Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido. The release of Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, with regard to proceedings in this case, was ordered by Pre-Trial Chamber II on 23 January 2015 (he remained detained for the purposes of proceedings before Trial Chamber III). On 29 May 2015, the Appeals Chamber reversed and remanded to Trial Chamber VII the decisions that ordered the interim release of the five suspects. However, the Appeals Chamber found that it would not be in the interests of justice for the four suspects who had been released to be re-arrested, taking into account the length of time that had passed since their release.

19. On 11 November 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued its decision under article 61(7) of the Statute, confirming partially the charges against the five suspects and committing them for trial before a Trial Chamber on the charges as confirmed. On 23 January 2015,

Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected all applications for leave to appeal presented by the five accused and ordered the Registrar to transmit the decision on the confirmation of the charges together with the record of the proceedings to the Presidency for the constitution of a Trial Chamber. Trial Chamber VII scheduled the opening of the trial for 29 September 2015, to be followed by the presentation of evidence by the Prosecution (up to 15 witnesses are expected to testify).

3. Field activities

20. The Court's field operations in CAR continued to be influenced by the extremely unstable security and political situation. The Court continued building on the existing staff structure and advanced work on the establishment of a fully-fledged field office.

21. The Court kept affected communities informed, to the extent possible, about the relevant judicial developments of the Bemba case and the Bemba et al. case regarding offences against the administration of justice. There has been significant public interest in relation to the surrender of Dominique Ongwen, a suspect in the Uganda situation, in CAR. Radio programmes were broadcasted locally, although intermittently. Security conditions, however, did not permit holding meetings and workshops directly with the affected communities.

B. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

1. Investigations

22. The OTP focused its investigations on allegations of crimes against humanity in violation of articles 7(1)(a), 7(1)(g), 7(1)(h) and 7(1)(k) of the Rome Statute that were committed in Côte d'Ivoire in the context of the post-election violence of 2010-2011, covering all sides of the conflict. The OTP continued its preparation for trial and conducted 42 missions to seven countries for the purpose of collecting additional evidence, screening and interviewing or re-interviewing witnesses and securing the continued cooperation of partners. In parallel, the OTP has increased significantly its efforts to collect information on and foster support for its investigations in relation to other alleged crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire, covering the other parties of the conflict.

2. Judicial developments

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

23. On 17 September 2014, the Presidency re-constituted Trial Chamber I and assigned to it the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo*. In the *Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé* case, the confirmation of charges hearing took place from 29 September to 2 October 2014 before Pre-Trial Chamber I. On 12 November 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Defence challenge to the admissibility of the case against Charles Blé Goudé for insufficient gravity. On 11 December 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed four charges of crimes against humanity against Charles Blé Goudé and committed him for trial before a Trial Chamber. On 20 December 2014, the case was assigned to Trial Chamber I. On 11 March 2015, Trial Chamber I joined the two cases in order to ensure the efficacy of proceedings. The opening of the trial is scheduled for 10 November 2015.

24. On 31 July 2015, the Appeals Chamber changed its previous jurisprudence such that victims are no longer required to seek leave to participate in interlocutory appeals under article 82(1)(b) and (d) of the Statute. For reasons of efficiency, the Appeals Chamber decided that pursuant to regulations 64(4) and 65(5) of the Regulations of the Court, victims have an automatic right to participate in interlocutory appeals when they have participated in the proceedings leading up to such appeals.

25. A total of 468 victims admitted to participate at the pre-trial stage of the Laurent Gbagbo and/or Blé Goudé case were authorised to participate at trial without having to file a new application. The Trial Chamber also opened an application process to allow additional victims to participate in trial proceedings, adopting a simplified application form.

On 3 September 2015, Trial Chamber I decided that Ms Paolina Massidda of the OPCV, assisted by a team member in Côte d'Ivoire, shall continue to represent the victims admitted to participate in the trial proceedings related to the joint case.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo*

26. On 11 December 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision on Côte d'Ivoire's challenge to the admissibility of the case against Simone Gbagbo, rejecting that challenge and reminding Côte d'Ivoire of its obligation to surrender Simone Gbagbo to the Court without delay. On 27 May 2015, the Appeals Chamber confirmed Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision declaring the case admissible before the Court and emphasised that its review was limited to the issue of the correctness of the decision as of the date of its issuance.

3. Field activities

27. The field office in Abidjan assisted the Court's operations in the country, including the facilitation of the Government's cooperation. The Court's outreach activities focussed on meetings and training sessions with NGOs, media and affected communities of the post-electoral crisis in order to keep them abreast of the main judicial developments before the ICC related to the situation. To enhance outreach impact among youth groups the use of social media has been intensified and a blog documenting professional experiences by outreach practitioners was successfully launched in July 2015.

C. Situation in Darfur, Sudan

1. Investigations

28. In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1593 (2005), the Prosecutor presented her 20th and 21st reports on the situation in Darfur to the Council. In her briefings of 15 December 2014 and 29 June 2015, the Prosecutor highlighted the lack of cooperation by the Government of Sudan, and the lack of national proceedings against those responsible for the crimes committed. Recalling the wording of the 2009 African Union High-Level Panel on Darfur, also known as the Mbeki Panel, the Office emphasised that the ICC's action might have been a catalyst for acts of accountability in Sudan, and that Darfuris deserved attention not because of the threat of international action, but principally because they have a right to justice, including in their own country, on account of what they have suffered. The Office reiterated that while the scarce resources of the Office needed to be assigned to cases near or at trial stage, a limited team of lawyers and investigators dedicated to the Darfur investigations continued to carry out its work, albeit with limited capacity given resource constraints, lack of access to Sudan and inadequate support and follow-up from the Council. The OTP conducted 20 missions to nine countries and continued to monitor new investigative leads and trends that could constitute crimes under the Rome Statute, including alleged aerial bombardments, ground attacks, common crimes, killings, and attacks on civilians, sexual violence, forced displacement, attacks on humanitarian aid workers and peacekeepers, and arbitrary detentions.

29. The OTP continues to monitor and gather information regarding the situation. The information collected indicates that crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide continue to be committed. The OTP expressed concern about allegations of manipulation of the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) reporting and of intentional cover-up of crimes committed against civilians and peacekeepers, in particular those committed by the Government of Sudan forces, allegations supported by documentation from the former UNAMID spokesperson. The OTP called on the UN Secretary-General to undertake a thorough, independent and public inquiry into these allegations. The OTP further notes that reports on crimes currently committed did not provide the full picture of the entire criminality as the Government of Sudan systematically restricts access to many sites where crimes are allegedly being committed.

30. The OTP took note of recent high-level UN contacts with those subject to ICC arrest warrants, and appreciates that it is being informed prior to such contacts. As suggested in its June 2013 report to the Council, the OTP encouraged a rigorous assessment through an

ongoing critical analysis as to whether such contacts are strictly required for carrying out essential UN-mandated duties, in line with application of the UN's non-essential contacts policy.

2. Judicial developments

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

31. Pre-Trial Chamber II issued decisions inviting the following competent authorities, on the respective dates, to cooperate with the Court in the arrest and surrender of Mr Al Bashir: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (1 October 2014, 24 February and 24 March 2015); Arab Republic of Egypt (14 October 2014 and 24 March 2015); Federal Republic of Ethiopia (4 November 2014, 8 December 2014 and 23 January 2015); United Arab Emirates (24 February 2015); State of Kuwait (24 February 2015) and Kingdom of Bahrain (24 February 2015).

32. On 9 March 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II, at the request of the Prosecutor, found that the Republic of Sudan had failed to cooperate with the Court by deliberately refusing to liaise with the relevant organs of the Court and to execute the pending requests for the arrest and surrender of Omar Al Bashir, thus preventing the Court from exercising its functions and powers under the Statute and decided to refer the matter to the Security Council. On 15 April 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision, valid for the Al Bashir case as well as any other case pending before Pre-Trial Chamber II, ordering the Registrar in case of information relating to travel of suspects under a warrant of arrest to send a *note verbale* to States Parties to the Statute reminding them of their obligation to arrest and surrender the suspect to the Court or inviting States not Parties to the Statute to arrest and surrender the suspect to the Court. A similar decision was issued on the same day by Pre-Trial Chamber I in order to have the same approach for all cases before both Pre-Trial Chambers where a suspect under a warrant of arrest was still at large.

33. On 13 June 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II, at the request of the Prosecutor for an order to clarify that the Republic of South Africa was under the obligation to immediately arrest and surrender Omar Al Bashir to the Court, issued a decision concluding that the Republic of South Africa was already aware of its statutory duty to arrest and surrender Omar Al Bashir to the Court and that there was therefore no need to remind the State of its obligation. On 4 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II, prior to making a finding under article 87(7) of the Statute as to whether the Republic of South Africa had failed to comply with the request for the arrest and surrender of Omar Al Bashir contrary to the provisions of the Statute, requested the competent authorities of South Africa to submit their views on the events surrounding Omar Al Bashir's attendance to the African Union summit in Johannesburg on 13, 14 and 15 June 2015.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain*

34. On 3 March 2015, the Appeals Chamber rejected Mr Banda's appeal against the 11 September 2014 decision of Trial Chamber IV replacing the summons to appear by a warrant of arrest due to the lack of guarantees that the accused would be in a position to surrender voluntarily.

(c) *The Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*

35. Pre-Trial Chamber II, on 26 June 2015, at the request of the Prosecutor, found that the Republic of Sudan had failed to cooperate with the Court by deliberately refusing to liaise with the relevant organs of the Court and to execute the pending request for the arrest and surrender of Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, thus preventing the Court from exercising its functions and powers under the Statute, and decided to refer the matter to the Security Council.

3. Field activities

36. There were no Court activities in the field due to the lack of cooperation by the Government of Sudan and the resulting lack of access to its territory, as well as due to the lack of proceedings at the Court as a result of the non-execution of arrest warrants.

D. Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1. Investigations

37. The investigations into alleged crimes committed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the Kivu provinces, continue. Continuous discussion and liaison took place on the outstanding arrest warrant against the military commander of the “Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda” (FDLR), Sylvestre Mudacumura. The OTP continued its investigation and its work in support to the on-going cases. It conducted 46 missions to six countries in relation to its investigation and trial preparation in the case against Mr Ntaganda, for the purpose of, *inter alia*, collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses and securing continued cooperation. Additionally, the OTP on various occasions requested the lifting of restrictions on UN and other sources’ documents it intends to use during trial and has sought the assistance of the UN and other partners in making available (former) staff members to testify during trial. The OTP conducted missions to two countries for its investigations related to alleged crimes committed by the FDLR in the Kivu provinces. The OTP conducted several missions in relation to the request for early release filed by Thomas Lubanga Dyilo. Beyond the existing cases, the Office continues its active examination of alleged crimes and potential cases in the DRC and keeps pro-active discussions with the DRC authorities on closing the impunity gap and fostering support for national investigations by DRC and third States into these crimes.

2. Judicial developments

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

38. On 1 December 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the verdict issued by Trial Chamber I that Mr Lubanga was guilty of the enlistment, conscription and use in hostilities of children under the age of fifteen. On the same date, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the sentence of 14 years imposed on Mr Lubanga, finding that the sentence was not disproportionate to the gravity of the crimes and reflected Mr Lubanga’s culpability for the crimes for which he was convicted.

39. On 3 March 2015, the Appeals Chamber amended Trial Chamber I’s order for reparations and instructed the Trust Fund for Victims to present a draft implementation plan for collective reparations to the newly constituted Trial Chamber I. In its judgment, the Appeals Chamber established the necessary minimum elements required of a reparations order. On 17 and 18 March 2015, the Presidency issued decisions referring the case to Trial Chamber II and reconstituting it for the remaining reparation proceedings. The Trust Fund for Victims is to file a draft implementation plan for collective reparations by 3 November 2015.

40. On 21 August 2015, the Appeals Chamber held a hearing for the purpose of conducting the mandatory review of Mr Lubanga’s sentence pursuant to article 110 (3) of the Statute.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*

41. On 16 December 2014, upon completion of a mission organised jointly with the Legal Representative of victims, the Registry filed a report on applications for reparation, in accordance with Trial Chamber II’s Order of 27 August 2014, providing the Chamber with detailed information on the harm suffered by the victims and the reparation measures sought. In May and June 2015, in accordance with Trial Chamber II’s Order of 1 April 2015, the parties and participants filed observations on the procedure and the principles relating to reparations.

(c) *Prosecutor v. Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*

42. On 27 February 2015, following an appeal by the Prosecutor, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, Trial Chamber II's verdict of 18 December 2012 acquitting Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui of charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes. On 14 August 2015, Mr Ngudjolo filed a request for compensation under Article 85 of the Statute. At the end of the reporting period, this request was pending.

(d) *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*

43. The opening statements in the trial were held from 2-4 September 2015 before Trial Chamber VI. The evidentiary phase of the trial commenced on 15 September 2015 with presentation of evidence by the Prosecution (up to 87 witnesses are expected to testify).

44. On 15 June 2015, the Presidency rendered its decision on the recommendation of the Trial Chamber VI dated 19 March 2015 on holding part of the trial in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. After considering several factors including security, the costs of holding proceedings outside The Hague, the potential impact upon victims and witnesses, the length and purpose of the proceedings to be held away from the seat of the Court, the potential impact on the perception of the Court and the potential impact on other proceedings before the Court, the Presidency decided that the opening statements would be held at the seat of the Court.

45. Trial Chamber VI, having ordered consultations with participating victims and having received a report on those consultations by the Registry, confirmed the appointment of the existing two counsel from the OPCV as common legal representatives of the two different groups of victims. As regards the admission procedure for victims to participate in the proceedings, Trial Chamber VI ordered the Registry to transmit all complete applications received to the Chamber on a rolling basis, assess them based on clear guidelines outlined by the Chamber, and transmit to the parties only those for whom the Registry could not make a clear determination for any reason. As regards those that clearly qualify or clearly do not qualify, barring a clear and material error apparent in the Registry's assessment, the Chamber will ratify the Registry's assessment.

3. Field activities

46. The Court's Field Office in Kinshasa contributed significantly to securing the Government's cooperation in the implementation of the Registry's requests for judicial cooperation and assistance. Cooperation of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) was key when preparing the feasibility study for potential in-situ proceedings in the Bosco Ntaganda case.

47. Outreach activities focused on making proceedings of the Bosco Ntaganda trial accessible to the communities in Ituri and medias, answering concerns on the acquittal of Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui and managing expectations of concerned populations and stakeholders with regard to the stage of the proceedings in the Lubanga and Katanga cases, including on reparations and potential early release of the two detainees. Outreach sessions directed to students were held in several Universities in collaboration with international NGOs.

E. Situation in Kenya**1. Investigations**

48. The OTP continued to receive information regarding the crimes of murder, deportation or forcible transfer and persecution which were allegedly committed in Turbo town, the greater Eldoret area, Kapsabet town and Nandi Hills, from on or about 30 December 2007 until the end of January 2008. Similarly, the OTP continued to receive information on the crimes of murder, deportation or forcible transfer, rape, other inhumane acts and persecution, allegedly committed between 24 and 28 January 2008, against the civilian residents of Nakuru and Naivasha, perceived as supporters of the Orange

Democratic Movement, in particular those belonging to the Luo, Luhya and Kalenjin ethnic groups. The OTP continues to investigate alleged instances of offences against the administration of justice under Article 70 of the Rome Statute. The OTP conducted 31 missions to 11 countries.

2. Judicial developments

(a) *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*

49. The trial, which started on 10 September 2013, continued during the reporting period. The accused are appearing voluntarily before the Court.

50. On 9 October 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed Trial Chamber V(a)'s decision to request Kenya's cooperation to compel witnesses to appear before the Court sitting in situ in the State Party's territory or by way of video-link. The Appeals Chamber confirmed that article 64(6)(b) of the Statute empowers a trial chamber to compel a witness to appear before it and article 93(1)(b) of the Statute is the correct legal basis for the request for State cooperation.

51. On 19 August 2015, the Chamber, by majority, admitted the prior recorded testimony of certain witnesses into evidence pursuant to the amended Rule 68 of the Rules. An appeal against this decision remains pending. Presentation of evidence by the Prosecution closed on 10 September 2015. The Trial Chamber heard 30 witnesses during the Prosecution case.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*

52. On 3 December 2014, Trial Chamber V(b) issued a decision rejecting the application for referral of the matter of Kenya's cooperation to the Assembly of States Parties, and rejecting the Prosecution's request for a further adjournment of the case. On 19 August 2015, the Appeals Chamber reversed the Trial Chamber's decision on Kenya's alleged non-compliance on the basis of errors found in its assessment and remanded for a new decision. On 26 August 2015, Trial Chamber V(b) invited further submissions from parties and participants to assist its further decision on the matter.

53. On 5 December 2014, the Prosecutor filed a notice of withdrawal of charges against Mr. Kenyatta, following which Trial Chamber V(b) decided on 13 March 2015 to terminate the proceedings in this case, subject to the resolution of certain outstanding matters.

54. At the time the case was terminated, 867 victims were participating in the proceedings through their common legal representative.

(c) *The Prosecutor v. Walter Osapiri Barasa*

55. On 10 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected a request presented by the defence challenging the warrant of arrest issued in August 2013 and asking that it be replaced by a summons to appear.

(d) *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett*

56. Pre-Trial Chamber II issued on 10 March 2015, under seal, a decision on the Prosecutor's application under article 58 of the Statute, together with two warrants of arrest against Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett for offences against the administration of justice of corruptly influencing a witness under article 70(1)(c) of the Statute. On 10 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II unsealed the warrants of arrest, following the arrest of Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett on 30 July 2015 by the Kenyan police in Nairobi in execution of the Court's request for arrest and surrender, and their presentation before a Judge of the High Court of Kenya in accordance with Kenyan law.

3. Field activities

57. The Nairobi Field Office kept the relevant stakeholders, including members of the diplomatic community, United Nations and NGOs, abreast of the unfolding judicial developments and their possible impact, as well as facilitated the follow-up, with the Government, of all requests for judicial cooperation and assistance.

58. The Court participated in interviews and debates organized by media houses as well as in workshops organised by partners. In addition, two ICC television and radio programmes were produced, disseminated and broadcasted nationwide: “In the Courtroom”, with summaries of the most relevant hearings in the two Kenya cases, and “Ask the Court”, responding to questions related to issues on the specifics of each of the cases.

F. Situation in Libya

1. Investigations

59. The Prosecutor presented her 8th and 9th reports to the Security Council on the situation in Libya, on 11 November 2014 and 12 May 2015, respectively, updating the Council on the Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Al-Senussi cases, and on the status of cooperation with the Government of Libya. The Office continued to call for immediate transfer to the Court and consultation with the Court in order to resolve any problems that may impede or prevent execution of the requests to surrender Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi.

60. The OTP conducted 13 missions in seven countries and continues to monitor allegations of crimes committed by militias and armed groups in Libya. The OTP has called for accountability for the use of violence against civilians and civilian institutions by groups claiming allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (“ISIL”)/Da’esh or other actors on Libyan territory as also alleged in UNSCR 2213 (2015). The OTP considers that ICC jurisdiction over Libya granted by UNSCR 1970 (2011) *prima facie* extends to such crimes.

61. The OTP is also aware and concerned regarding reports of alleged attacks carried out against the civilian population and civilian objects in Tripoli and Benghazi, as well as other parts of the country, and called for an immediate end thereto. The OTP continued to monitor the situation on the ground and its investigative activities.

62. Following the Tripoli Court of Assize decision sentencing to death Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi, among other co-defendants, on 28 July 2015 for their roles during Libya’s 2011 uprising, the OTP is currently assessing the existence of new facts that may or may not sustain an application for a review of the Appeals Chamber’s decision on the admissibility of the Al Senussi case before the ICC. Although, based on the information in its possession the Office was not satisfied to apply for a review of the admissibility decision, such situation may change should further reliable information surface. Libya clarified in a response to the Chamber’s order to refrain from executing Mr Gaddafi’s death sentence that the current sentence is non-enforceable in Libya, and that he will enjoy an absolute right to a new trial when he is transferred from Zintan into the custody of the Libyan Government.

2. Judicial developments

The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

63. On 10 December 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that Libya had failed to comply with the Court’s request to surrender Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and with the Court’s request to return to the defence of Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi the originals of seized documents. Consequently, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided to refer the matter of Libya’s non-compliance with these requests to the Security Council.

64. On 4 February 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected a request presented by the defence of Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi to order to Prosecutor to disclose the memorandum of

understanding on burden sharing between the Prosecutor and Libya, concerning the sharing of information related to their respective investigations into crimes committed in Libya. On 24 August 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected a request presented by the defence of Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi to review a Registrar's decision on legal aid.

G. Situation in Mali

1. Investigations

65. The OTP continued to collect information and evidence about alleged crimes on the entire territory of Mali. Based on the results of the preliminary examination, initial geographical emphasis has been given to the three northern regions. The OTP has conducted 46 missions to nine countries for the purpose of collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners, including States in the Sahel region.

66. The OTP is, *inter alia*, giving particular attention to allegations concerning the intentional directing of attacks against buildings dedicated to religion and historic monuments, pursuant to Article 8(2)(e)(iv) of the Rome Statute, including those that have received World Heritage status, and has accordingly cooperated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The OTP also sought cooperation from a number of other UN agencies present in Mali, including from the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

2. Field activities

67. In December 2014, the OTP concluded an important cooperation agreement with the Mauritanian authorities, essential for its effective operations in Mali. The Court commissioned a mapping report of potential victims and intermediaries which will serve for its future field activities.

H. Situation in Uganda

1. Investigations

68. The OTP has conducted numerous meetings with representatives of the Government of Uganda, the Ugandan armed forces and other institutions in Uganda in relation to the investigations on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The OTP was ordered by the Pre-Trial Chamber to notify Dominic Ongwen and his defence team of any new charges it intends to bring by 21 September 2015. Since January 2015, the OTP has conducted 41 missions to obtain further evidence with a view to bringing additional charges against Ongwen. In particular, the OTP is investigating alleged crimes of sexual and gender-based violence, crimes resulting from attacks on four separate internally displaced persons' camps, persecution, and the conscription and use of child soldiers. While the current focus is on the case against Dominic Ongwen, the OTP continues to be receptive to evidence of crimes committed by persons apart from those against whom warrants have been issued. In accordance with article 54 of the Rome Statute the OTP is investigating both incriminating and exonerating circumstances equally. With proceedings against Raska Lukwiya (2007) and Okot Odhiambo (2015) terminated, just two of the arrest warrants issued against members of the LRA leadership, Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti, remain pending execution. The OTP continues to encourage national proceedings in relation to all persons who may have committed crimes during the conflict.

2. Judicial developments

(a) The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti and Okot Odhiambo

69. Dominic Ongwen, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued by the Court on 8 July 2005, was surrendered to the ICC's custody on 16 January 2015 and transferred to the ICC Detention Centre on 21 January 2015. His initial appearance took place on 26 January

2015 before Pre-Trial Chamber II. On 6 February 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided to sever the case against Dominic Ongwen from the case against Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti and Okot Odhiambo.

70. On 10 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided to terminate the proceedings against Okot Odhiambo due to his death, upon receipt of information and material establishing that a corpse exhumed by the Ugandan authorities in March 2015 was identified, through DNA testing, as that of Okot Odhiambo.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*

71. On 27 February 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision setting the regime for evidence disclosure. On 17 June 2015, the Appeals Chamber reversed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II to the extent that it ordered the parties to file in-depth analysis charts, as an additional disclosure requirement, without first consulting with the parties on the utility and practical implications of such and obligation.

72. On 4 March 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision establishing the principles with regard to the system for victims to apply to participate in the proceedings and adopted a simplified standard form for such an application process. After the victim application process was opened and until the end of the reporting period, the Registry registered more than 600 requests to participate in the Ongwen proceedings. On 3 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision establishing the procedure for the admission of victims to participate in the proceedings.

73. On 6 March 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided, at the request of the Prosecutor, to postpone the confirmation hearing to 21 January 2016, taking into consideration that the suspect had been a fugitive for almost ten years and that there was therefore a need for the Prosecutor, *inter alia*, to re-investigate the case and conduct additional investigations. On 23 April 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II adopted a system for the implementation of redactions during the disclosure process to the defence. On 19 May 2015, a status conference was held in order to discuss the progress of the disclosure of evidence, the Prosecutor's intention to consider bringing additional charges, the format of the charges in accordance with article 61(3)(a) of the Statute, and any other issues relevant to the pre-trial proceedings.

74. On 8 June 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II, at the request of the Prosecutor, decided that its oral order, issued on 5 June 2015, to prohibit all communications from Dominic Ongwen to the outside world, except for communications with his lead counsel and assistant to counsel, was to remain in force. On 24 June 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II instructed the Registrar to review the voice recordings of the telephone communications of Dominic Ongwen and to submit to the Chamber a report listing and briefly summarising the content of each communication in order for the Chamber to determine which recordings should be provided to the Prosecutor, as well as to the Defence. On 13 July 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II ordered the Registrar to file, available to the Prosecutor and the defence, the sound recordings of six telephone conversations and ordered the Prosecutor to file submissions as to whether the restrictions on Dominic Ongwen's communications, or any other appropriate measures, would remain necessary to ensure the integrity of the evidence.

75. On 1 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II, following a request by the defence which was asserting that the Registrar had failed to provide adequate translation and interpretation services in Acholi to ensure that Dominic Ongwen's rights were respected, rejected the request and ordered the Registrar to file in the record of the case a report on the progress of activities aimed at improving the availability of Acholi translation and interpretation.

76. On 10 September 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a recommendation to the Presidency to hold the confirmation of charges hearing in the Republic of Uganda in order for the Presidency to start the process of consultation with that State.

3. Field activities

77. Outreach activities in Uganda focused on increasing understanding of the various stages of the judicial process, in particular the confirmation of charges. These sessions were

complemented by the radio programme Justice Matters. Funded by the ICC, the programme is presented by eight different partners well known and respected by their audiences, reaching an audience of 19 million. Youth groups were also targeted through social media. A blog documenting professional experiences by outreach practitioners was successfully launched in July 2015. Between 28 February and 2 March 2015, Prosecutor Bensouda travelled to Northern Uganda, where she met with community and religious leaders, as well as affected communities in Gulu, Lira and Soroti, to explain the OTP's work and to listen to and address concerns.

I. Outstanding requests for arrest and surrender

78. Requests for arrest and surrender issued by the Court remain outstanding against 13 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 Abakaer Nourain, since 2014;
- (d) Kenya: Walter Barasa, since 2013; Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett, since 2015;
- (e) Libya: Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, since 2011; and
- (f) Côte d'Ivoire: Simone Gbagbo, since 2012.

IV. Administration, management, and judicial support activities

79. As the statistical overview of the Court's activities is provided under Section I.C., this Part provides a summary of the Court's main developments in the fields of management, administration and judicial support, in particular activities aimed at improving the existing structures and processes. 2016 is expected to be a very busy year for the Court, with an unprecedented number of four trials taking place simultaneously and involving more than ten thousand victims, overlapping with the move of the Court to its new permanent premises, as well as the transition from the old to the new Registry structure.

80. Upon her election as President of the Court on 11 March 2015, Judge Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi announced that her top priority as President would be to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Court. On 19 and 20 June 2015, the judges of the Court held a private retreat in Nuremberg, Germany, to consider ways of improving the efficiency of the Court's judicial work. The retreat provided a unique opportunity for all judges of the Court to comprehensively discuss ways of expediting the criminal process, contributing their own experiences and expertise. The retreat and the subsequent work of judges on these matters has resulted in the identification and adoption of certain best practices, especially at the pre-trial level, notably including the issuance of a dynamic Pre-Trial Manual. The retreat also enabled the identification of possible areas for future efficiency gains, especially at the trial level. The establishment of judges' working groups on unified systems, the harmonisation of practices in relation to victim applications, and drafting style is further intended to ensure an ongoing focus on key issues which may enhance efficiency.

81. During the reporting period, the review of the Registry's structure and functioning was finalized. The reorganisation of the Registry will enhance strategic management, optimise the use of resources and create synergies in order to increase the Registry's ability to respond to the Court's evolving needs. Changes would further make the Registry less bureaucratic while improving its effectiveness. During 2015, the new structure has started to be put in place, leading to several changes at the strategic and operational level of Registry which is expected to advance the Court's work in situation countries and to facilitate the Court's cooperation with States. The new structure and improved human

resources offer the Court more flexibility to respond to changes in its needs or any developments on its operational challenges, while remaining within the envelope of the approved programme budget for 2015 and the maximum number of established posts and approved positions. The Court introduced a new internet-based eRecruitment system, which has significantly improved and expedited the recruitment processes. In addition, an Organisational Development Unit included in the new structure of the Registry is dedicated to offering a coordinated approach to performance management, learning and development for all staff and the development and implementation of human resources policies. During the reporting period, the working conditions, health and welfare of staff in the field remained a high priority. The Court provided training to and carried out individual consultations with the field staff.

82. The Court made also important steps towards improving the management of information relating to the investigation of cases and the monitoring of the security and welfare of individuals under the Court's care. In this regard, a new case management system should be in place in the near future. In order to optimise its information storage, the Court established conditions for the move of legacy data as part of the long-term archiving strategy, while working on the development of a Records Retention Policy.

83. An internal audit was undertaken with the objective of assessing the compliance of the legal aid program with the established legal aid policies and procedures and the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the administrative procedures set up for the payment of the legal aid. It was concluded that the management of the Court's legal aid program is fully compliant with the established legal aid policy. However, its sustainability could be further explored in light of the resource implications of managing such a complex system.

84. The Court prepared its first financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for the year ended 31 December 2014. The External Auditor issued an unqualified audit opinion on Court's first IPSAS-compliant financial statements.

85. Construction work has continued on the new permanent premises site and the construction project has been almost completed. The expected handover date of the building to the Court is the third week of October at the latest. Meanwhile, the months of September until and including December are dedicated to the gradual transition of the Court from the interim premises to the permanent premises; many sections of the Court have already become increasingly involved in the planning of the move with a view to ensuring a smooth operational transition, including the actual move of the Court between 30 November and 11 December 2015.

86. In July 2015, the OTP released its draft Strategic Plan 2016-2018 for external comments until the end of August 2015. The OTP's new draft Strategic Plan builds upon the 2012-2015 Strategic Plan, and aims to further develop the Office's performance; to ensure the effective and efficient discharge of its mandate, and to adapt to existing challenges. Following the receipt and consideration of the feedback submitted to the OTP, a final version will be adopted in October 2015. Jointly with the release of the new draft Strategic Plan, the OTP also presented a concept paper on the organ's Basic Size. The Basic Size model is an attempt to engage in longer range planning, by (i) a realistic forecasting what the OTP will actually require in terms of resources in order to have the capacity to reasonably meet demand in accordance with reasonable priorities, and (ii) providing financial planning predictability for States Parties. The OTP also continued the implementation of its June 2014 Policy Paper on Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes, which serves as guide for the OTP, and other stakeholders as appropriate, working on combatting sexual and gender-based crimes, while at the same time promoting transparency and clarity, as well as predictability in the application of the legal framework to such crimes. The OTP continues its work on developing other policies, including a comprehensive policy on children and on protected property under the Rome Statute.

87. In September, the Court issued its updated Strategic Plan 2013-2017, which was also presented to States in the Hague Working Group, where the Court announced its intention to draft a new Court-wide strategic plan alongside organ-specific plans during 2016.

V. Conclusion

88. As the above overview demonstrates, the reporting period was a very active year for the Court, with several important milestones, including the first two appeals judgments on the merits, the first judgments of the Appeals Chamber on sentencing and reparations, as well as three judicial findings on non-cooperation referred to the UN Security Council. Charges were confirmed against six suspects, including five in the Court's first case on allegations concerning offences against the administration of justice, and their cases were committed to trial. One new trial opened before the Court, with another two scheduled to begin before the end of 2015.

89. 2016 is expected to be an even busier year with an unprecedented number of four trials taking place simultaneously. It is thus of utmost importance that the necessary cooperation of States Parties, including their political, financial, logistical support, as well as the support of all relevant international actors, is timely and resolute. Key areas such as the execution of arrest warrants, freezing of assets, facilitation of access to witnesses and evidence, and witness protection, remain high on the Court's agenda and require concerted and intensified efforts by States in order to limit any undesired impact on its proceedings, image and credibility. At the same time, the Court continues efforts to improve its structural, methodological and procedural effectiveness as well as efficiency in order to maintain and increase the confidence of States and the broader global community.

90. It is hoped that this report not only contributes to advancing a constructive and positive dialogue with the States Parties, but also serves as a source of information and inspiration for ongoing universality efforts towards an increase in the number of States that actively partake in the consolidation of the Rome Statute system of international criminal justice.

Annex

ICC's year in numbers

Where	What	Details and remarks
	20 cases in 9 situations	CAR – 1) <i>Bemba Gombo</i> , 2) <i>Bemba, Kilolo et al.</i> ; CAR II (no case); CÔTE D'IVOIRE – 3) <i>Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i> , 4) <i>Simone Gbagbo</i> , DARFUR (SUDAN) – 5) <i>Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb</i> , 6) <i>Al Bashir</i> , 7) <i>Banda</i> , 8) <i>Muhammad Hussein</i> ; DRC – 9) <i>Lubanga</i> , 10) <i>Ntaganda</i> , 11) <i>Katanga</i> , 12) <i>Ngudjolo Chui</i> , 13) <i>Mudacumura</i> ; KENYA – 14) <i>Ruto and Sang</i> , 15) <i>Kenyatta</i> ; 16) <i>Barasa</i> ; 17) <i>Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> ; LIBYA – 18) <i>Gaddafi</i> ; MALI – no case; UGANDA - 19) <i>Kony et al.</i> 20) <i>Dominic Ongwen</i> ;
	164 hearings with 12 witnesses testifying	Witnesses physically appeared before the Court in The Hague (5 individuals) or by means of video-link technology (7 individuals). These witnesses were under the Court's care for testimony purposes for an average of 28 days per individual.
	10,426 participating victims	More than 5000 victims represented in the <i>Bemba</i> case, more than 2,000 in the <i>Bosco Ntaganda</i> case, more than 1,500 in both <i>Ruto-Sang</i> and <i>Kenyatta</i> cases, and around 500 in the <i>Gbagbo- Ble Goude</i> case. Victims are represented by external counsel or in the <i>Gbagbo- Ble Goude and Bosco Ntaganda</i> by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV).
In the courtroom	818 decisions and 225 orders issued	Decisions: excluding annexes (usually separate/dissenting opinions) – 722; excluding redacted versions – 623; excluding corrigenda – 612; Orders: excluding annexes – 212; excluding redacted versions – 198; excluding corrigenda - 195
	4 final judgments and 13 judgments on interlocutory appeals	Final judgments: <i>The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo (ICC-01/04-01/06)</i> , <i>ICC-01/04-01/06-3121</i> , <i>Judgment on the appeal of Mr Thomas Lubanga Dyilo against his conviction (1 December 2014)</i> , <i>ICC-01/04-01/06-3122</i> , <i>Judgment on the appeals of the Prosecutor and Mr Thomas Lubanga Dyilo against the "Decision on Sentence pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute" (1 December 2014)</i> , <i>ICC-01/04-01/06-3129</i> , <i>Judgment on the appeals against the "Decision establishing the principles and procedures to be applied to reparations" of 7 August 2012 with AMENDED order for reparations (Annex A) and public annexes 1 and 2 (3 March 2015)</i> ; <i>The Prosecutor v. Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui (ICC-01/04-02/12)</i> , <i>ICC-01/04-02/12-271</i> , <i>Judgment on the Prosecutor's appeal against the decision of Trial Chamber II entitled "Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute" (27 February 2015)</i> ; includes only originals and excludes translations and redacted versions, dissenting/separate opinions.
	12,003 filings made	Includes originals, translations and annexes.
	44 defence and victims' teams assisted	Assistance includes legal research and advice, assistance for hearings, receiving and/or uploading disclosure, assisting in filing, and conducting specialised training (Office of Public Counsel for the Defence / Office of Public Counsel for Victims), as well as logistical and administrative support (Counsel Support Section). 20 defence teams: <i>Lubanga, Katanga, Ngudjolo, Ntaganda, Bemba, Bemba (Art. 70), Banda, Al-Senussi, Arido, Mangenda, Babala, Kilolo, Blé Goudé, Gaddafi, Gbagbo, L., Gbagbo, S., Kenyatta, Ruto, Sang, Ongwen</i> . 24 victims' teams: out of which, 2 victims' teams were newly appointed.
Behind the courtroom	11 persons in custody	Total number (11) of persons in custody during the reporting period; varied between 6 and 10 at any one point; Mr Lubanga, Mr Ntaganda, Mr Katanga, Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo, Mr Mangenda, Mr Babala, Mr Arido, Mr L. Gbagbo, Mr Blé Goudé and Mr Ongwen.
	2,201 victims' applications for participation, with 2,936 applications granted	The number of individuals granted the status of victims, and thus represented in the proceedings, is higher than the number of applications during the reporting period as some applications processed were submitted prior to the reporting period.
	1,593 victims' applications for reparation	Most applications for reparation received during the reporting period were related to the DRC cases and <i>Ongwen</i> case.
	38 lawyers added to the List of Counsel, with a total of 587	In addition, 22 persons added to the List of Assistants to Counsel, making a total of 213 persons. The Registry appointed 56 duty counsels from the List of Counsel to assist persons entitled to legal assistance under Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Article 55(2) of the Rome Statute or pursuant to decisions from the Chambers.

550 Article 15 communications received	From 16 September 2014 to 31 August 2015, the OTP registered 550 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 409 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 38 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 71 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 32 were linked to an investigation or prosecution.
1599 Interpreter days	Courtroom and conference interpretation: hearings, seminars/roundtables, visits from delegations, NGO/diplomatic briefings and others – 876 interpreter days; field interpretation and operational interpretation (e.g. witness familiarisation; detention), excluding OTP: 723 days; OTP: 10,155 hours of field interpretation.
32,436 transcribed pages	Includes French and English transcripts.
22756 translated pages	Judicial translations for all situations and cases – 6,805 pages; non-judicial translations including translations stemming from the ReVision project, OTP – approximately 16,800.
16,444 visitors received, out of which 5 568 attended hearings	VIP visits (ministerial level and above) – 62 visits, or around 430 individuals (see also “high-level visits from States” below); stakeholder visits (diplomats, NGOs, lawyers, prosecutors and journalists) – 131 visits, or 1920 individuals; general information visits by university students and public at large – 489 visits, or 8527 individuals; an additional 5568 individuals attended public
16,243 job applications processed, with 65 recruitments, and 670 staff members on established posts	Covers the period from 1 September 2014 to 31 August 2015; in addition, 128 staff members were hired on positions funded by General Temporary Assistance.
152 interns and 19 visiting professionals recruited	These are unpaid positions between 3 and 6 months in duration.
1 Presidential Directive, 6 Administrative Instructions and 14 Information Circulars promulgated	Presidential Directives set up procedures for implementation of regulations, resolutions and decisions adopted by the ASP, including regulations and rules on staff, budget and finance, programme planning etc. They are also connected to significant policy decisions applicable to all organs. BA Presidential Directive was promulgated on the Audit Committee, Administrative Instructions involve procedures, policies and regulatory matters of general concern. Administrative instructions on Property and Assets Management, Selection Review Board, Records Retention and Disposal policy, Donations and loans of Artwork, and Promulgation of the amendment of the Staff Rules were published. Information Circulars are announcements of lesser or temporary interest regarding, inter alia, changes in salary scales, entitlements and composition of Committees and Boards.
92 witnesses and 473 dependants protected	Since the last report, the Victims and Witnesses Section has managed to reintegrate some witnesses in the society, for this reason the number of witnesses under the VWS care has been slightly reduced.
49 witnesses and 271 dependants relocated	
934 missions undertaken	OTP's missions (279) for the purpose of, inter alia, collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners: CAR – 40 missions; Côte d'Ivoire – 42 missions; Darfur, Sudan – 20 missions; DRC – 46 missions; Kenya – 31 missions; Libya – 13 missions; Mali – 46 missions; Uganda – 41 missions. Other missions (655): Registry – 364; TFV – 31; Defence, OPCV, OPCD, CSS – 260.
In the field 1,113 meetings with and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 30,000 individuals	Outreach meetings and workshops in Côte D'Ivoire, the DRC, Kenya and Uganda. Local security conditions precluded regular outreach operations in other situations – 321; these meetings reached out to 24,564 individuals. The Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) organised 792 individual meetings, training sessions, group meetings with victims, affected communities and intermediaries. Contact was made with victims in person or sometimes over the phone, when the security situation did not allow for face-to-face meetings, such as in Bangui. These meeting reached approximately 5200 victims.
115 hours of media broadcast, with estimated audience of 65,000,000	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 – 800,000; DRC – 25 million; Kenya – 20 million; Uganda – 19 million.

	6 field offices, 1 field presence, 1 liaison office	Kinshasa and Bunia (DRC); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (CAR); Nairobi (Kenya); Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), and Bamako (Mali) (field presence); Liaison Office to the United Nations 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 13 individuals	Against: Mr Joseph Kony, Mr Vincent Otti, Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura, 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 Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Ms Simone Gbagbo, Mr Walter Osapiri Barasa, and Mr. Paul Gicheru and Mr. Philip Kipkoech Bett.
States-related	123 States Parties	The State of Palestine since 2 January 2015.
	671 cooperation requests sent	136 primary judicial cooperation requests from the Registry (excludes follow-up or secondary requests or VWU requests), and 535 requests from OTP.
	Agreements	1 OTP cooperation agreement with Mauritania (December 2014)
	53 high-level visits from States welcomed at the Court's seat	Refers to visits by Heads of State, Ministers, Chief Justices and other senior State officials at the ministerial level and above; includes Crown Princess of Sweden, Head of State of Tanzania and Ministers from Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Hungary, Japan, Kurdistan, Latvia, Lebanon, Mexico, State of Palestine, Poland, Senegal, South Korea and Ukraine.
	24 reports produced for the ASP (681 pages) and 430 other documents for the CBF (3,952 pages)	An overall table of the documentation submitted to the CBF in 2014 may be found in the report on activities and programme performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2014 (ICC-ASP/14/8), annex VI, table. For the twenty-third session of the CBF, in September 2014, the Court submitted 225 documents, which amounted to 1,661 pages (English page count). For 2015, the reports submitted by the Court to the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF), at its twenty-fourth, resumed twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth session, amounted to 205 documents and 2,291 pages (English page count). This documentation is not publicly available. The reports of the Court to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), which amounted to 681 pages (English page count) during the reporting period are reflected as follows: for 2014 in the list of documents contained in the Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties for the thirteenth session (ICC-ASP/13/20), vol I, annex V. For the reports of the Court to the Assembly in 2015, please visit the webpage of the Assembly for the fourteenth session at http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/asp/sessions/documentation/14th-session/Pages/default.aspx// .