

The European Union's reply to the information request in paragraph 6, sub-paragraph h) of the Plan of Action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute

In the Resolution ICC-ASP/5/Res.3, the Assembly of States Party (ASP) decided, inter alia, to adopt and implement a Plan of Action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute, Paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (h) of the Plan of Action called upon States Parties to provide to the Secretariat information relevant to promotion of the ratification and full implementation of the Rome Statute.

Assembly resolution ICC-ASP/6/Res.2 of 14 December 2007 and resolution ICC-ASP/7/Res.3 of 21 November 2008 recalled the invitation to State Parties to submit the information requested by paragraph 6h) of the Plan of Action.

The European Union (EU), through the Council Working Party devoted to the ICC, COJUR ICC¹, agreed at its meeting on 5 March 2013 to provide an EU reply, where relevant, to the ASP Secretariat on the request for information contained in note ICC-ASP/12/S/008 dated 13 February 2013.

The EU submitted information in 2007, 2009 and 2011.

1. THE EU'S COMMITMENT TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSALITY AND FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROME STATUTE

The European Union (EU) is a **staunch supporter** of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The serious crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC are of great concern for the European Union, which is committed to co-operation to prevent such crimes and to put an end to impunity for the perpetrators.

The principles of the Rome Statute of the ICC, as well as those governing its functioning, are **fully in line with the principles and objectives of the EU**. The EU is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights; it is deemed to contribute to peace, security, mutual respect among peoples and the protection of human rights, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law (Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty on European Union).

The ICC, for the **purpose of preventing and curbing the commission of the serious crimes** falling within its jurisdiction, is an essential means of promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, thus contributing to freedom, security, justice and the rule of law as well as contributing to the preservation of peace, the

¹ International Criminal Court sub-area of the public international law working party

prevention of conflicts and the strengthening of international security in accordance with the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. On this basis the EU is strongly committed to the International Criminal Court and its Rome Statute, which represent a key prerequisite for achieving the EU's priorities and are the expression of a rule-based international order.

As pledged at the Kampala Review Conference (31 May – 11 June 2010)², the EU updated its Common Position 2003/444/CFSP by the **Council Decision** 2011/168/CFSP, adopted on 21 March 2011. This Decision repealed and replaced the Common Position 2003/444/CFSP. The objective of the Council Decision is to advance universal support for the Rome Statute by promoting the widest possible participation in it, to preserve the integrity of the Statute, to support the independence of the Court and its effective and efficient functioning, to support cooperation with the Court and support the implementation of the principle of complementarity.

In accordance with the Council Decision, a revised **Action Plan** was adopted on 12 July 2011. It consists of five sections:

- (i) co-ordination of the Union's activities to implement the objectives of the Decision;
- (ii) universality and integrity of the Rome Statute;
- (iii) independence of the Court and its effective and efficient functioning;
- (iv) co-operation with the Court, and
- (v) implementation of the principle of complementarity.

On 25 June 2012 the Council of the EU adopted a **Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy** with an **Action Plan** for putting it into practice. This is the first time that the EU has had a unified Strategic Framework for this vital policy area, with such a wide-ranging plan of action for its implementation. Both the Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy as well as the Action Plan for putting it into practice make explicit reference to international justice issues. The two action points on international justice read

² At Kampala, the EU pledged:

- “1. To continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute.
- 2. To include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of ICC and international justice related provisions into its agreements with third parties.
- 3. To continue its financial support to the Court, civil society and to the third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.
- 4. To review and update its instruments in support of the Court following the Review Conference.”

- "(a) Implement the updated Decision on the ICC (2011/168/CFSP), adopted on 21 March 2011 and the associated action plan, including by promoting ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute.
- (b) Given states' primary duty to investigate grave international crimes, promote and contribute to strengthening the capacity of national judicial systems to investigate and prosecute these crimes."

The implementation of these action points lies with the European External Action Service (EEAS), the EU Member States and the European Commission.

2. UNIVERSALITY OF THE ROME STATUTE

The realisation of this objective requires the use of a variety of instruments such as political dialogue, demarches or other bilateral means, statements in the UN and other multilateral bodies and support for the dissemination of the ICC principles and rules. It may also be important to assist countries which have the necessary political will but may encounter difficulties with ratification, accession or implementation of the Statute. This may involve, *inter alia*, concrete expert assistance, financial support and/or access to relevant information.

Achieving the widest participation in the Rome Statute is also an EU objective during enlargement negotiations and the accession phases of countries with an EU perspective, as adherence to the values of the Rome Statute and its ratification are part of the "acquis communautaire" to be fulfilled prior to becoming a member of the EU.

The EU is confident that the work by their delegations and close co-ordination with Member States will continue to contribute to steady engagement by the EU as we work towards the universality of the Rome Statute.

2.1 Demarches and Political dialogue

Since 2002, the EU has carried out over 430 demarches targeting more than 130 countries and international organisations³, at the rate of approximately 35 to 45 per year. These demarches encourage the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute, as well as ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities, and highlight, wherever appropriate, the EU guidelines on bilateral non-surrender agreements. The EU's action has contributed to increase the number of States Parties. Japan, Grenada, the Philippines, Maldives, Cape Verde, Vanuatu and Guatemala can be mentioned as successful examples.

³ See Annex 1.

The importance of supporting the ICC is also raised with third countries as appropriate at **political dialogue meetings and Summits**.

Internally, the EU also ensures that the ICC is mainstreamed into the work of other Council preparatory bodies, targeting in particular areas where the ICC is underrepresented, such as Asia, Magrebh/Mashreq and the Middle East. The ICC is also discussed in the Human Rights and Africa working parties, the latter being regularly debriefed regarding situations where the ICC is involved.

2.2 Political support to the ICC

The EU - through Council Conclusions, the High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), Statements or Declarations by the HR on behalf of the European Union - supports the Court's work and also signals important landmarks such as the accession of States to the Rome Statute or relevant Court decisions.

The EU issued Declarations on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Rome Statute (1 July 2012) and the fifteenth anniversary of its adoption (17 July 2013), reiterating that the serious crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC are of concern to the international community as a whole and that delivering on this promise of justice to victims of these crimes is both a moral imperative and an essential contribution to peace, security and well-being of the world. The HR also publicly welcomed the election of Ms. Fatou Bensouda as the new Prosecutor (13 December 2011) and issued statements concerning the arrest and detention of four ICC staff members in Libya in June/July 2012 (19 June 2012 and 2 July 2012).

In its Declaration responding to the decision of the ICC's Pre-Trial Chamber I on 27 June 2011 to issue an arrest warrant against Muammar Abu Minya Gaddafi, Saif Al Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al Sanousi in connection with alleged crimes against humanity in Libya, the EU underscored that the investigation in Libya by the ICC is an independent judicial process which must be fully respected (27 June 2011). The EU declared the verdict in the case of Mr. Lubanga Dyilo as a milestone for international criminal justice, constituting a significant achievement for the Court in its task of ensuring respect for, and enforcement of international justice (14 March 2012). The EU expressed its support for the Joint Operations Centre to combat Kony's Lord's Resistance Army, condemned in the strongest possible terms the atrocities committed by the Lord's Resistance Army and called for the arrest of Joseph Kony and other LRA leaders indicted by the ICC (19 April 2012). The HR also welcomed the transfers to The Hague of Laurent Gbagbo (1 December 2011) and of Mr Bosco Ntaganda (22 March 2013), the ICC's decision to lay formal charges against four individuals in relation to the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya (23 January 2012), as well as the ICC's decision

concerning the arrest warrants for Sudanese Defence Minister Abdelrahim Mohamed Hussein (3 March 2012).

Moreover, the EU took action via demarches and statements following the visits of President Al-Bashir to Chad (Brussels, 8 August 2011, 21 February 2013 and 16 May 2013), Malawi (Brussels, 14 October 2011) and Nigeria (Brussels, 16 July 2013) and Sudanese Defence Minister Abdelrahim Mohamed Hussein to Chad (Brussels, 26 April 2013) and Central African Republic (Brussels, 27 August 2013), reminding these States Parties of their obligations under international law to arrest and surrender those indicted by the ICC.

Finally the High Representative also welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute by the Philippines (31 August 2011), Maldives (29 September 2011), Cape Verde (14 October 2011), Vanuatu (7 December 2011), Guatemala (3 April 2012) and Cote d'Ivoire (19 February 2013).

The EU also takes political initiatives to pursue the objectives set out in the Decision.

With regard to Syria, the EU in its Council Conclusions of 27 May 2013 urged "all parties to the conflict to fully respect international humanitarian and human rights law. All those responsible for atrocities and human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable. The EU reaffirms that there should be no impunity for any such violations and recalls that the UNSC can refer the situation in Syria to the ICC, as requested in the Swiss letter to the UNSC of 14 January 2013, at any time. The EU calls on Syria to allow the Commission of Inquiry immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the country. The EU calls on the UNSC to urgently address the situation in Syria in all aspects, including these issues. The EU reiterates its condemnation of terrorist attacks of any nature."

2.3 The European Union Special Representatives

The EU currently has twelve Special Representatives (EUSRs) in different regions of the world. The EUSRs promote policies and interests of the EU in troubled regions and countries and play an active role in efforts to consolidate peace, stability and the rule of law.

The EUSR for Human Rights is the first horizontal EUSR. His mandate includes contributing to the implementation of the Human Rights Strategic Framework and the Action Plan adopted in 2012, which make explicit reference to international justice issues. The other eleven EUSRs cover the following countries or regions: Afghanistan, the African Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central Asia, Kosovo, the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia, the Southern Mediterranean region and Sudan.

Some of the EUSRs covering countries or regions have a clear mandate related to the ICC, for example the EU Special Representative for Sudan⁴; he has to follow the situation and maintain regular contacts with, among others, the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC. Former EUSRs also played an important role in cooperating with and promoting the ICC in their respective areas, namely the Great Lakes or Moldova.

Particularly noteworthy is an intense cooperation between the EUSRs for Sudan with the Court, as well as the support of the EUSR to the African Union to the ICC in its endeavor to open a liaison office in Addis Ababa and to contribute to a better understanding of the work of the ICC.

2.4 ICC Clauses

The EU systematically seeks the inclusion of a clause supporting the ICC in negotiating mandates and agreements with third countries.

So far the revised Cotonou Agreement⁵ of 2005 which applies to 76⁶ African, Caribbean and Pacific countries is the only binding legal instrument including an ICC-related clause⁷. This clause is a good starting point to be followed when negotiating other agreements, although it is necessary to adopt a case-by-case approach.

To date, ICC clauses have been agreed in the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs), Trade Cooperation and Development Agreements (TDCAs) and Association Agreements (AAs) with Indonesia, Iraq, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, The Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine and Vietnam as well as the Andean Community and Central America. The ratification process of these agreements is on-going.

ICC clauses are currently being negotiated in the PCAs and AAs with Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brunei, Canada, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Moldova, New Zealand, Russia and Singapore.

In the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)⁸, ICC clauses are included in the Action Plans with the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Lebanon, Moldova and Ukraine.

⁴ Article 3 f) of Council Joint Action 2007/108/CFSP of 15 February 2007 extending the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for Sudan JO L 46 of 16.02.2007.

⁵ The Cotonou Agreement covers relations between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

⁶ Equatorial Guinea, South Africa and Sudan have not ratified the Agreement. Cuba did not sign the Agreement.

⁷ Doc. 8851/05. Article 11.

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/documents_en.htm

2.5 Support to the ICC in UN fora

EU support to the ICC is also expressed within the framework of the United Nations. Following the presentation of the annual Reports of the ICC to the UN General Assembly (UNGA), the latest in April 2013, all the EU Member States rallied behind the annual resolution supporting the ICC, as they have done since the presentation of the First Report in 2005.

The EU's priorities for every session of the UN General Assembly always include a point on international justice, recalling the need to end impunity for the most serious international crimes and reaffirming its commitment to support the ICC and to promote the universality and integrity of the Rome Statute.

EU Member States played an active role in the adoption of UNSCR 1593 (2005) authorising the Security Council– for the first time - to refer a case (Darfur) to the ICC. Moreover, in its Resolution UNSCR 1970 (2011), the Security Council unanimously adopted a decision to refer the situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the ICC. With regard to Syria, the EU reaffirmed that there should be no impunity for any such violations and recalls that the UNSC can refer the situation in Syria to the ICC, as requested in the Swiss letter to the SC of 14 January 2013, at any time.

The EU will continue its efforts to promote the rule of law at both national and international levels.

2.6 Technical and financial assistance

The relevant framework for the provision of technical assistance to interested states is set out in the EU Action Plan. Diverse forms of assistance are envisaged.

The EU has also drawn up a list of experts to provide countries with technical assistance. The EU experts may be mandated to provide technical assistance on behalf of the EU, including tasks such as:

- co-operation with requesting third states on any technical issue related to the participation in and implementation of the Rome Statute and its instruments as well as any form of co-operation with the ICC;
- participation in seminars, symposiums, conferences or any other national or international events either of an academic or an official character as well as in relevant civil society events as necessary for the widest possible dissemination of the values, principles and provisions of the Rome Statute and related instruments, implementation of the Council Decision, and co-operation of the EU with the ICC.

2.6.1 EU Funding

Since 1995, the EU, through the European Commission, has funded civil society organisations working to promote the adoption of the Rome Statute and its subsequent entry into force under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Since 2003, after the Rome Statute came into force, the EU has provided funding of more than € 30 million to the global ratification campaigns undertaken by civil society organizations and to projects of the ICC.

In this way, the European Commission has been the principal financial supporter of many of these organizations whose work has gone a long way in increasing the ratification rate of the Rome Statute and awareness of the mandate of the Court and to promoting the principle of cooperation and especially the principle of complementarity. One of the current **civil society** beneficiaries is, for instance, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), which includes 2,500 civil society organizations in 150 different countries working in partnership to strengthen international cooperation with the ICC. Another beneficiary is the NGO Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), a network of over 1300 members from 131 Parliaments around the globe who, in their individual capacity and using their prerogatives as law-makers, undertake initiatives to support the ICC and the rule of law

In 2012 the European Commission organized a call for proposals (CfPs) under the EIDHR on the issue of impunity with a total budget allocation of €6 million to promote the effective functioning of the ICC and the Rome Statute system through civil society actions. . Through this CfPs four global projects and one regional project have been pre-elected in 2013.

Since 2004 the European Commission has directly supported the **ICC's** Internship and Visiting Professional's Programmes with grants more than € 6 million. This has strengthened awareness of the Court's mandate and proceedings among key personnel from national ministries and legal communities and enhanced the practical implementation of the principle of complementarity. A number of participants in previous programmes are reported by the Court to have already contributed substantially to stimulating ratification processes in their respective countries.

Annual seminars and training of lawyers on the ICC List of Counsel is a follow-up program which substituted the ICC Internship and Visiting Program in order to better respond to the new priorities and challenges in the international arena. Launched in 2010, the project is a manifestation of the Court's commitment to engage legal professionals with its work and its progress establishing a mutually beneficial dialogue. So far, the EU contribution amounts to € 2 million. In 2012 this project brought together more than 200 Counsels from state and not state parties to the Rome Statute in The Hague.

A further project, the ICC Legal Tools Project, seeks to be a practical and sustainable vehicle for legal information, knowledge transfer and legal empowerment, aimed at strengthening capacity, primarily at the national level, to work more effectively and professionally on core international crimes as enshrined in the Rome Statute and national legislation.

In addition, the European Commission and the Member States provide consistent political and financial support to **other existing special tribunals**, such as the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and Yugoslavia, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the Khmer Rouge Special Chamber in Cambodia. Over the period from 2009 to 2012 the European Commission has funded the Outreach Program of the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia. It was the first program of its kind forming a precedent for subsequent criminal tribunals to set up similar outreach-related activities. Currently, the EU contribution amounts to € 2,5 million.

Moreover, the 2012 European Commission Reference Document on Support to Justice and the Rule of Law - Review of past experience and guidance for future EU development cooperation programmes addresses fighting impunity as part of **wider criminal justice and rule of law reform**. It provides guidance to EU staff, based on EU experience of support for this sector over the last 10 years. Whenever new justice programmes are being identified or formulated, particular attention should be paid on reinforcing national criminal justice system in countries where impunity prevails. This will require sufficient ownership and genuine political will by the partner country.

2.7 Cooperation with other partners

In the framework of its Decision and Action Plan the EU is willing to consider perspectives and opportunities for joint and/or coordinated efforts with third states to fully implement the ASP Plan of Action, especially concerning the universality of the ICC and protection of its integrity. In particular, the EU, its Member States and some third states have carried out demarches, provided technical assistance and funding, and participated in the organization of conferences and other awareness-raising events. In order to strengthen the activities of the actors in the field, co-ordination between the EU and other players seems to offer major advantages as opposed to acting alone.

In the framework of its bilateral relations with Japan, Brazil, Canada, Australia and South Africa, which are expressed in different instruments⁹, the EU and these partners seek co-operation to strengthen action in support for the universality of the Rome Statute. The EU and these partners have agreed to promote the universality and implementation of the Rome Statute through increased cooperation. This cooperation

⁹ Action Plan for EU-Japan Cooperation 2001, joint statement by the EU and Canada at the conclusion of the 2002 Summit, EU-Australia Partnership Framework 2008, EU – Brazil Action Plan 2008 and EU-South Africa Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement 2009.

has been translated into concrete action by the exchange of information and joint demarches (i.e., Bolivia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and Thailand).

2.8 Implementation of the Rome Statute

In accordance with the Decision and Action Plan, the EU is committed to promoting the implementation of the Rome Statute.

All EU Member States have put in place legislation necessary to implement the Rome Statute and exchange information on their experience with this legislation on a regular basis.

The European Commission (EC) and the EEAS have established a Joint Staff Working Document (SWD) on Advancing the Principle of Complementarity - Bridging the gap between international & national justice, which was transmitted to the Council on 31 January 2013. The Joint SWD on Advancing the Principle of Complementarity is in line with the Council Decision on the ICC according to which the "Union and its Member States shall, as appropriate, take initiatives or measures to ensure the implementation of the principle of complementarity at national level." The EU Action Plan on the ICC further provides that "the EU will carry out work to establish a complementarity toolkit which will describe how the application of the principle of complementarity can be strengthened through existing and future justice and rule of law assistance. The EU and its Member States will endeavor to work together in the development of the toolkit and use it as appropriate". As an internal tool, the Joint SWD offers operational guidelines to EU staff in EU Delegations and at HQ on how to make the principle of complementarity work at the national level, while respecting the Rome Statute. It also suggests operational entry points for intervention in the area of criminal justice and the rule of law in order to promote the principle of complementarity in country-specific situations in line with the Decision and the Action Plan mentioned above. The Joint SWD addresses the legal, political and development dimension of the principle of complementarity; shows how complementarity can be made work in practice; and highlights relevant areas of intervention.

3. EU / ICC COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

The EU was the first Regional Organisation to sign with **the ICC an agreement on cooperation and assistance** on 10 April 2006¹⁰. The agreement places a general obligation of cooperation and assistance between the EU and the ICC and foresees, inter alia, the regular exchange of information and documentation of mutual interest. The agreement does not apply to ICC requests for information from individual Member States, which are governed by bilateral arrangements, nor does it affect the competence

¹⁰ JO L 115 of 28.04.2006 p. 49-56.

of the European Union to achieve the objectives of the agreement through separate measures.

The EU and the ICC finalised in April 2008 the implementing arrangements concerning the exchange of classified information.¹¹

Another area of cooperation is hosting of the **ICC diplomatic debriefings** in Brussels by the European Institutions. The Council of the EU has hosted such debriefings several times over the past years.

The EEAS has been in regular contact with the organs of the Court.

4. NETWORK OF CONTACT POINTS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR GENOCIDE AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND WAR CRIMES

The ICC remains complementary to national systems of criminal law. In the Council Common Position on the ICC, the EU Member States expressed their determination to work together to cooperate for the prevention of Rome Statute crimes and for putting an end to the impunity of the perpetrators thereof. For this reason the Council adopted a Decision¹² in 2002 setting up a European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The purpose of this Decision is to make cooperation between the Member States in combating genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes more efficient and to designate a contact point for these crimes within the police and justice systems of each Member State.

Each Member State has designated a national contact point for the investigation of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The contact points will provide information on request or *motu proprio*. The investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes continue to be the responsibility of the relevant national authorities.

To date, the network has met fourteen times. The 14th meeting took place on 17 and 18 April 2013 in The Hague.

5. EU FOCAL POINT

¹¹ docs 8349/1/08 REV 1 and 8410/08.

¹² Decision 2002/494/JHA of 13.06.2002.OJ L 167 of 26.06.2002

In order to assist in ensuring effective co-ordination and consistency of information and in adequate preparation programs and activities of the EU in the implementation of the Decision, an EU Focal Point was established in the EEAS.

The EU Focal Point will make available the information flowing in from all relevant sources, in particular, information concerning relevant meetings and other events; it will also seek to identify synergies or risks of overlap.

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6. MORE INFORMATION

The documents referred to and other information can be found in

http://eeas.europa.eu/human_rights/icc/index_en.htm

ANNEX 1

LIST OF EU DEMARCHES (2002-2013¹³): COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA MIDDLE EAST	EUROPE/ CIS	ASIA	OCEANIA	AMERICAS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
Angola	Algeria	Albania	Afghanistan	Fiji	Bahamas	AFRICAN UNION
Benin	Bahrain	Armenia	Bangladesh	Kiribati	Bolivia	ASEM
Botswana	Egypt	Azerbaijan	Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea	Chile	CARICOM
Burkina Faso	Iran	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cambodia	Samoa	Colombia	PACIFIC ISLAND FORUM
Burundi	Iraq	Bulgaria	China	Solomon Islands	El Salvador	
Cameroon	Israel	Croatia	Indonesia	Tuvalu	Dominican Republic	
Cape Verde	Jordan	FYROM	India	Vanuatu	Guatemala	
Chad	Kuwait	Georgia	Japan		Granada	
Comoros	Libya	Kazakhstan	Laos		Haiti	
Congo	Lebanon	Kyrgyzstan	Malaysia		Honduras	

¹³ Until 1st semester 2013

Brazzaville					
Congo DRC	Morocco	Moldova	Maldives		Jamaica
Eritrea	Oman	Monaco	Mongolia		Mexico
Ethiopia	Qatar	Russian Federation	Nepal		Nicaragua
Ghana	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Pakistan		Paraguay
Guinea-Bissau	Syria	Turkmenistan	Philippines		Peru
Guinea Conacry	Tunisia	Ukraine	Singapore		St Lucia
Côte d'Ivoire	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Uzbekistan	Sri Lanka		Surinam
Kenya	Yemen		Thailand		United States
Lesotho			Vietnam		
Madagascar					
Malawi					
Mali					
Mozambique					
Namibia					
Nigeria					
Rwanda					
Sao Tome and Principe					
Senegal					
Seychelles					
Somalia					
South Africa					
Swaziland					
Tanzania					
Togo					
Uganda					
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					