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## Report on the Activities of the International Criminal Court

### I. The Court in brief: 2016-2017

#### A. Introduction

1. This report presents an overview of the activities of the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “Court”) between **16 September 2016 and 15 September 2017**. The report is structured around the current situations before the Court and provides the most important statistics in a single table, to provide States Parties and other relevant stakeholders with a holistic view of the Court’s activities.

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

2. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP” or “Office”) opened a preliminary examination into the situation in Gabon, following the Gabonese Republic’s referral with respect to alleged crimes committed on its territory since May 2016. The OTP continued its preliminary examination activities in Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, Guinea, Nigeria, Palestine, Iraq/UK, Ukraine and with respect to the Registered Vessels of Comoros, Greece and Cambodia. A full report on the status of the situations under preliminary examination will be available before the sixteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties (4-14 December 2017), as per OTP practice. As of 15 September 2016, the Court was seized of 20 cases in ten situations – Central African Republic (CAR I and CAR II), Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Darfur (Sudan), Kenya, Libya, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali and Georgia. A detailed overview of the activities emanating from each situation is provided in Part III of this report.

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

In the courtroom	20 cases in 10 situations; 323 hearings with 142 witnesses testifying; 12,848 victims participating; 423 decisions and 134 orders issued; and two final judgments and seven judgments on interlocutory appeals rendered.
Behind the courtroom	11,876 filings made; 21 defence and victims’ teams assisted; 6 persons in custody; 3,505 application forms received from victims applying for participation in the proceedings, reparations or both (1,161 joint participation and reparations forms; 10 participation forms; and 2,334 reparations forms); 41 lawyers added to the list of counsel, with a total of 726; 618 Article 15 communications received; 3,769 interpreter days; 111,311 transcribed pages; 12,380 translated pages; 19,523 visitors received; 31,648 job applications processed, with 262 recruitments and 880 staff members in established posts; 239 interns and 40 visiting professionals recruited; 1 Presidential Directive and 7 Administrative Instructions promulgated; and 6 external audits and 7 internal audits conducted.
In the field	Approximately 80 witnesses/victims and 360 dependants relocated; 1,361 missions undertaken; 257 outreach meetings and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to 54,233 individuals; 6 field offices, 1 field presence, and 1 liaison office; and requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 15 individuals.
States-related	124 States Parties; 693 cooperation requests sent; 93 high-level visits from States to the Seat of the Court; 51 documents submitted to the Assembly of States Parties and 62 documents to the Committee on Budget and Finance.

## **II. Preliminary examinations**

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

4. In the course of and inherent to its preliminary examination activities, in accordance with its 2012-2015 and 2016-2018 strategic plans and policies, the OTP seeks to contribute to two overarching goals of the Statute, i.e. ending impunity by encouraging genuine national proceedings and preventing crimes, thereby potentially obviating the need for the Court’s intervention. Preliminary examination activities therefore constitute one of the most cost-effective ways for the Office to help fulfil the Court’s mission. This is in line in particular with Strategic Goal 1, to conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions; and Goal 3, to further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions.

5. The factors set out in Article 53(1)(a)-(c) of the Statute establish the legal framework for a preliminary examination. In order to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation into the situation, the Prosecutor considers jurisdiction, admissibility and the interests of justice.

6. The preliminary examination process is conducted on the basis of the facts and information available mostly in open sources, such as public documents, reports, videos and other materials from any reliable source. The Office will also conduct missions, as required, to meet relevant stakeholders from all sides, from government officials to civil society representatives, for the purpose of collecting information and explaining the nature and scope of the preliminary examination process.

7. All information gathered is subjected to a fully independent, impartial and thorough analysis. The Office’s findings are preliminary in nature and may be reconsidered in light of new facts or evidence. The goal of this process is to make a fully informed determination of whether there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation. No timelines are provided in the Statute for a decision on a preliminary examination.

## **III. Situations before the Court**

### **A. Situation in the Central African Republic (CAR)**

#### **1. Investigations**

8. The investigations initiated by the OTP on 24 September 2014 in the second CAR situation continue. The OTP focuses its current investigations on allegations of crimes that have reportedly been committed by the armed groups known as the ex-Séléka (broadly applicable to the entire period, regardless of the current composition of the groups currently claiming this name) on one side, and the anti-Balaka (*idem*), on the other. The OTP conducted 79 missions to nine countries, maintaining and building cooperation with the CAR authorities as well as with several neighbouring countries and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

9. The OTP continues to monitor and encourage national proceedings in relation to all parties to the conflict and to all those individuals potentially responsible for crimes under its jurisdiction, and closely follows the developments at the Special Criminal Court for CAR. In line with its Strategic Goal number 9, the OTP stands ready to cooperate and exchange best practices with all CAR judicial actors. Discussions have taken place on possible constructive interactions between the Court and such actors, including during a pilot visit by members working for the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operation in CAR, MINUSCA, to the Court in June – July 2017.

## 2. Judicial developments

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

10. On 19 September 2016, the document in support of the appeal against Mr Bemba's conviction was filed by the Defence and the written briefing on the appeal concluded on 9 February 2017.

11. On 21 October 2016, the Defence and the Prosecution filed their documents in relation to the appeal against Mr Bemba's sentence of 18 years' imprisonment and the written briefing on the appeal concluded on 23 February 2017.

12. Reparations proceedings have commenced and by June 2017 Trial Chamber III had established a panel of four experts to report on reparations issues – the report is expected in September 2017. A reparations order is expected by early 2018.

13. Reparations proceedings are well under way. On 22 July 2016, Trial Chamber III issued an order requesting submissions from the parties and others relevant to reparations, ordering *inter alia* the Registry to provide observations on reparations by 31 October 2016 and to identify experts in five different areas of expertise within the same deadline. The deadline to identify experts was later extended until 31 December 2016.

14. On 2 June 2017, following relevant Registry submissions, Trial Chamber III issued a decision appointing four experts and ordering them to file a report on reparations issues by 15 September. This deadline was later extended until 20 November 2017, upon the experts' request, by the Chamber's decision of 30 August 2017. The experts' report will be followed by the parties' submissions thereon, and eventually a reparations order by the Chamber.

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

15. In the Court's first trial in relation to charges of offences against the administration of justice pursuant to article 70 of the Rome Statute, Trial Chamber VII delivered its judgment on 19 October 2016, convicting all five accused. Trial Chamber VII delivered its decision on sentencing on 22 March 2017. Mr Babala was sentenced to 6 months' and Mr Arido to 11 months' imprisonment, with both sentences considered served in light of time spent in custody. Mr Mangenda was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with the remainder of the sentence – after deduction of time already spent in detention – suspended. Mr Kilolo was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment with the remainder of the sentence – after deduction of time already spent in detention –suspended, and a fine of €30,000. Mr Bemba was sentenced to one additional year of imprisonment to be served consecutively to his existing sentence, and a fine of €300,000. The Chamber ordered the monetary fines to be paid to the Court and thereafter transferred to the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV).

16. In early November 2016, all five defence teams appealed the convictions and on 24 April 2017 filed their documents in support of the appeals. The defence teams for Mr Arido, Mr Babala and Mr Bemba as well as the Prosecution appealed the sentencing decision and filed the documents in support of the appeals on 21 June 2017. The written briefing is ongoing in the appeals related to conviction as well as sentencing.

## 3. Field Activities

17. The Court has re-established a permanent field office in CAR. This, together with the appointment of a Chief of Field Office, has enhanced the cross-organ visibility, future operational capacity and economic efficacy of the Court's presence in CAR. Notwithstanding a deteriorating security situation external to Bangui, the Court's substantive activities in CAR increased during the reporting period. The cooperation of the CAR Government in relation to ongoing cases and the work of the Court more widely, and the support of MINUSCA, are particularly noteworthy.

18. The outreach activities of the field office have aimed at preparing the ground for a decision on reparations in the Bemba case, as well as responding to expectations regarding

the current investigation of the OTP. In addition to the Bangui-focused outreach events that dominated the 2015-16 reporting period, the enhanced field office capacity has facilitated the targeting of outreach activities to the operating environment beyond Bangui. The purpose of this is to place such activities within the context of the broader justice sector in CAR. For example, the International Criminal Justice Day event in Bambari on 17 July saw representatives from not only the ICC, but also the CAR Special Criminal Court, Ministry of Justice, MINUSCA and civil society deliver entity-specific, but coordinated messages against impunity. Field office support to Court activities in towns such as Mongoumba, Bossembelée and Sibut has been leveraged to enable the delivery of additional outreach events.

19. Activities allowing the experts on reparations nominated by the Chamber to consult with victims were also held. Additionally, a series of radio programmes produced locally in the local language was distributed to the CAR media.

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

20. The implementation of Trial Chamber III's decision in the Bemba case had a direct impact on the judicial support activities of the Registry, since it triggered: (a) extensive legal analysis of the data previously collected relevant to reparations for approximately 6,000 victim applications received in relation to the Bemba case; (b) two missions to CAR; and (c) the facilitation of the Chamber's identification and selection of reparations experts.

21. 488 applicants for reparations in the Bemba case are represented by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV).

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

22. Through the Counsel Support Section (CSS), the Registry facilitated nine missions of both defence counsel and legal representatives of victims to CAR and appointed 12 duty counsel.

### **B. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire**

#### **1. Investigations**

23. The OTP conducted 49 missions to nine countries, for the purpose of collecting additional evidence, screening and interviewing or re-interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of partners.

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

#### **2. Judicial Developments**

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

25. On 28 January 2016, Trial Chamber I commenced the trial against Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence continues. 57 Prosecution witnesses had testified as of June 2017, and 30 additional witnesses are expected to testify by the end of January 2018, when the Prosecution case is expected to close.

26. No new victims were accepted to participate during the reporting period. The total number of participating victims remains at 726.

27. The Appeals Chamber resolved three interlocutory appeals raised by defence teams in relation to: (i) the introduction of prior recorded testimony on 1 November 2016; (ii) the disclosure of information and the lifting of redactions on 11 May 2017; and (iii) the Prosecutor's submission of documentary evidence.

b) *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo*

28. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Ms Gbagbo remains outstanding.

**3. Field Activities**

29. The Court continued its efforts to secure the necessary cooperation from the government for its judicial activities and facilitate the movement of witnesses. The appointment of a Chief of Field Office has had a significant impact on the Court's activities and has facilitated a partnership with Coordination Africaine des Droits de l'Homme pour les Armees (CADHA) for setting up training and awareness-raising programmes on the Rome Statute within the Ivorian army. In March 2017, a joint sensitization mission was organized by Outreach and OTP on the ICC and its activities in Ivory Coast for accredited diplomats, Ivorian civil society organizations and the media.

30. The field office continued to publicize the ongoing trial in the Gbagbo and Blé Goudé case. These efforts occurred mainly in Abidjan and included distributing the radio and TV programmes produced on a regular basis. The office also supported the activities of NGOs on trial monitoring, providing them with training on the ICC and its judicial process. Similarly, it conducted outreach activities and workshops with a range of stakeholders in Abidjan and the Western part of the country (Biankouma, Guemon, Tonkpi, Cavaly, Kouibly, Gbone, Zeo, Toulepleu, Guiglo, Duékoué, and Man). The field office continued to facilitate video-link testimonies in the Gbagbo and Blé Goudé case.

**4. Victims' Participation**

31. During the reporting period, the Registry received 1,652 application forms for participation in the proceedings in relation to a potential second case in the situation, bringing the overall number of victim application forms received to 4,087. The Registry has carried out a preliminary legal assessment of these applications and initiated contact with related intermediaries.

32. 728 victims participating in the Gbagbo and Blé Goudé case are represented by the OPCV.

**5. Counsel Support**

33. The Registry supported nine missions involving defence teams in Côte d'Ivoire for the purposes of organising defence evidence, interviewing witnesses and cross-examining prosecution witnesses. At the request of the OTP, 25 duty counsel were appointed to assist witnesses in Abidjan and its surroundings.

**C. Situation in Darfur**

**1. Investigations**

34. As highlighted in its December 2016 and June 2017 reports to the United Nations Security Council ("Security Council" or "UNSC") pursuant to UNSC resolution 1593 (2005), the OTP is continuing its investigations with a view to bringing justice to the victims of the Rome Statute crimes allegedly committed in Darfur. Although the Office is constrained by the non-execution of the long outstanding arrest warrants, lack of support from the Council, and a lack of resources, it continues to interview witnesses, gather more documentary evidence, develop investigative leads with the potential for yielding evidence, and refine systems for gathering information, also in relation to allegations of continuing crimes in Darfur.

35. The OTP conducted 28 missions to 12 countries and continues to monitor trends that could constitute crimes under the Rome Statute, including alleged aerial bombardments, ground attacks, killings, attacks on civilians, sexual violence, forced displacement, attacks on humanitarian aid workers and peacekeepers, and arbitrary detentions.

## 2. Judicial developments

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

36. On 6 July 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber II determined that South Africa had failed to comply with the request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Al Bashir to the Court. The Pre-Trial Chamber went on to determine that, given South Africa's acceptance of the findings of its domestic courts that it was under an obligation to arrest and surrender Mr Al Bashir, and its willingness to seek a final legal determination from the Court on the matter, referral of the matter to the Assembly of States Parties or the Security Council was not appropriate. The Chamber further observed that despite proposals from different States to develop a follow-up mechanism concerning the referral of States to the Security Council by the Court, past referrals had not resulted in measures by the Security Council with respect to failures by States Parties to arrest and surrender Mr Al Bashir.

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

37. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Banda remains outstanding.

### c) *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun ("Ahmad Harun") and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")*

38. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Messrs Harun and Kushayb remains outstanding.

### d) *The Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*

39. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Hussein remains outstanding.

## 3. Field Activities

40. Due to the absence of proceedings as a result of the non-execution of warrants of arrest, as well as the lack of cooperation and assistance from the Government of Sudan, including not granting access to its territory, the Court was not able to undertake any outreach activities.

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

### 1. Investigations

41. The investigations into alleged crimes committed in the DRC, in particular the Kivu provinces, continue. OTP conducted 16 missions in five countries 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 documents it intends to use during trial, and has sought the assistance of the UN and other partners to make available current or former staff members to testify at trial.

42. Continuous discussions and liaising took place on the outstanding arrest warrant against the alleged military commander of the "Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda" (FDLR), Sylvestre Mudacumura. The OTP undertook missions in support of its investigations related to alleged crimes committed by the FDLR in the Kivu provinces. The OTP followed developments in the DRC and the region, including UN-supported disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration efforts, to encourage the arrest and surrender of Mr Mudacumura.

43. Active examination of other alleged crimes and potential cases in the DRC continued. The Prosecutor issued statements regarding the situation in the DRC in September and October 2016 in relation to the eruption of violence in Kinshasa, and

subsequently on 31 March 2017, in relation to events in the Kasai provinces. The OTP undertook related missions to the DRC and continues 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*

44. Mr Lubanga is currently serving the remainder of his sentence in the DRC. Proceedings for a review of his sentence in accordance with article 110 are ongoing.

45. The TFV submitted additional information on proposed symbolic and collective reparations projects, which Trial Chamber II approved on 21 October 2016 and 6 April 2017, respectively. The TFV subsequently set out to select local partners for implementing the awards. The Chamber is in the process of setting the amount of Mr Lubanga's liability for reparations.

46. On 15 July 2016, Trial Chamber II issued an order instructing the Registry to provide aid and assistance to the legal representatives of victims and the TFV to identify victims potentially eligible for reparations. Following missions to the field, a number of relevant applications for reparations were collected and entered into the proceedings. During the reporting period, 474 applications for reparations were filed.

47. Following a decision issued by the Trial Chamber on 21 October 2016, the Registry analysed and transmitted to the Chamber 335 dossiers of new potential beneficiaries for reparations, together with relevant legal assessment reports. The Registry also prepared and filed redacted versions of all victims' dossiers collected by the OPCV and the TFV in 2016 and 2017.

### b) *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*

48. Mr Katanga completed his sentence on 18 January 2016, but remains in detention in the DRC on separate domestic charges.

49. On 24 March 2017, Trial Chamber II issued its reparations order under article 75, awarding individual and collective reparations to victims of crimes for which Mr Katanga was convicted. The Chamber set the amount of Mr Katanga's liability at US\$1,000,000. Noting Mr Katanga's present financial situation, the Chamber invited the Board of Directors of the TFV to consider using the TFV's resources to initially fund the reparations awards.

50. On 17 May 2017, the TFV Board notified the Chamber that it had decided to complement the payment of the awards for reparations in the full amount of US\$1,000,000, including a contribution from the Netherlands specifically earmarked for the individual awards for reparations ordered by the Chamber.

51. The TFV submitted its plan for implementing the reparations order on 25 July 2017. The Chamber will decide whether to approve the draft implementation plan.

52. Mr Katanga's defence team, the OPCV and the legal representatives of the majority of victims claiming reparations filed appeals on 25 and 26 April 2017 against Trial Chamber II's reparations order. Documents in support of the appeals were filed on 27 June 2017.

53. Following Trial Chamber II's order for reparations issued on 24 March 2017, the Registry prepared and transmitted to the TFV information related to the 297 victims who were granted reparations awards.

### c) *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*

54. The Prosecution formally closed its case-in-chief on 29 March 2017, after calling a total of 71 witnesses since the beginning of the trial on 2 September 2015. On 2 and 3 March 2017, five victims appeared to present their views and concerns, and from 10 to 12

April 2017, three victims appeared to give evidence. The Trial Chamber rejected a Defence request for a stay of the proceedings on 28 April 2017. On 29 May 2017, the Defence commenced its evidence presentation, which is expected to conclude in 2018.

55. The Appeals Chamber resolved two appeals raised by Mr Ntaganda's defence team on 8 March 2017 and 15 June 2017 respectively, one an interlocutory appeal relating to Mr Ntaganda's communications while in detention and the other a jurisdictional appeal related to the charges of the war crimes of rape and sexual slavery.

56. The defence team filed an interlocutory appeal against Trial Chamber VI's decision denying leave to file a no case to answer motion on 14 June 2017.

57. The Registry continued updating the Chamber and the parties through periodic reports on the general situation of victims in the case, in line with the Chamber's order of 6 February 2015.

d) *The Prosecutor v. Sylvestre Mudacumura*

58. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Mr. Mudacumura remains outstanding.

### 3. Field Activities

59. A Chief of Field Office was deployed to the DRC in January 2017, covering the field offices in Kinshasa and Bunia. Specific attention has been given to the reinforcement of the relationship with the DRC authorities and the diplomatic community, United Nations partners, and other international and national stakeholders. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) continues to play a key role in supporting the Court's operations. Through the field offices, collaboration between ICC organs and sections has been reinforced at the field level. This new structure was part of the elements assessed by the external audit of the Division of External Operations conducted in June 2017 in DRC. The auditors welcomed the strengthening of the role of the Chief of Field Office as sensible for all stakeholders involved.

60. Outreach activities focused on publicizing the ongoing trial of Mr Ntaganda to affected communities in Ituri through screenings of audio-visual programmes during interactive sessions facilitated by ICC staff, as well as through radio programmes distributed by a network of community radios in local languages. The field office also aimed at increasing the understanding and managing the expectations of affected communities on the reparations process in the Katanga and Lubanga cases. Key messages have been prepared by outreach and victims' participation and reparations (VPRS) staff in close collaboration with the TFV and the legal representatives of victims to explain decisions related to reparations. These key messages were disseminated through radio programmes and outreach sessions promoting two-way communication. In addition, the VPRS team conducted face-to-face meetings with victims and intermediaries in various locations to support the ongoing judicial proceedings in DRC. The judicial proceedings against Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo et al. are of significant interest to the population in the DRC and have been publicized accordingly.

61. Some outreach activities specifically targeted the academic community and legal practitioners (including military and civilian magistrates) to reinforce understanding of the ICC mandate and judicial proceedings.

### 4. Victims' Participation

62. 1,859 victims of the attacks and 283 former child soldiers participating in the Ntaganda case are represented by the OPCV. 37 applicants for reparations are also being represented by the OPCV. 283 victims are represented by external counsel in relation to the Katanga case.



## **5. Counsel Support**

63. The Registry helped legal teams conduct 38 missions to the DRC. Three duty counsel were appointed for the purpose of rule 74.

## **E. Situation in Georgia**

### **1. Investigations**

64. The OTP conducted 21 missions to five countries, as it continues to investigate the alleged crimes committed between 1 July and October 2008 in and around South Ossetia, including crimes against humanity (murder, forcible transfer of population and persecution) and war crimes (attacks against the civilian population, wilful killing, intentionally directing attacks against peacekeepers, and destruction of property and pillaging). Investigative activities have advanced rapidly since early 2017, in accordance with the principles of impartiality, confidentiality and effectiveness. Further intensification of these activities is envisaged.

65. The OTP and the Registry undertook an inter-organ outreach mission to Tbilisi from 15-20 May 2017. The mission was dedicated to joint outreach activities for the purpose of raising awareness about the ICC and its work.

66. On 25 July 2017, the Court and the Government of Georgia concluded a cooperation agreement to facilitate the Court's activities and ongoing investigations in the country. Building on the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute, the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the ICC, and the agreement on cooperation between the Government of Georgia and the OTP, this agreement offers a clear channel of communication for purposes of assistance and notification as well as cooperation, including on measures required for the security of persons interacting with the ICC.

67. The OTP continues to encourage cooperation from all parties throughout the investigation. Such cooperation will contribute to the impartiality and effectiveness of the investigation and will allow the OTP to access alleged crime scenes, relevant evidence and victims.

### **2. Field Activities**

68. Since the opening of the investigation into the Georgia situation, outreach efforts have increased to raise general awareness about the ICC, its mandate and functioning amongst civil society, victims' associations, academia and the media. These efforts focus on explaining the judicial process to avoid raising unrealistic expectations. Through missions and by seizing the opportunity to engage with members of Georgian civil society visiting The Hague, the outreach unit has consolidated a network of reliable local partners.

69. Following the OTP's announcement of its intention to proceed with an investigation into the Georgia situation, the Registry's experts on victims' participation and reparations successfully conducted a field mission, assisting with the submission of representations from 6,335 victims in relation to the Prosecution's proposed investigation.

## **F. Situation in Kenya**

### **1. Investigations**

70. The OTP continued to investigate alleged instances of offences against the administration of justice under article 70 of the Rome Statute, conducting two missions to two countries.

## 2. Judicial developments

### a) *The Prosecutor v. Walter Osapiri Barasa*

71. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Barasa remains outstanding.

### b) *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoeh Bett*

72. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Messrs Gicheru and Bett remains outstanding.

## 3. Counsel Support

73. The Registry facilitated four missions involving legal teams to Kenya, in connection with the Ruto and Sang case.

## G. Situation in Libya

### 1. Investigations

74. The OTP conducted 47 missions in nine countries and continues to monitor allegations of crimes committed by various armed groups and militias in Libya. During the reporting period, the OTP continued its cooperation with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the Office of the Libyan General Prosecutor.

75. The Prosecutor presented her twelfth and thirteenth reports on the situation in Libya to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011), on 9 November 2016 and 8 May 2017 respectively, updating the Security Council on the cases against Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled and Mr Abdullah Al-Senussi and on the status of cooperation with the Government of Libya.

76. In her twelfth and thirteenth reports to the UNSC, the Prosecutor also reiterated that relative progress has been made with respect to the ongoing investigation. The current level of crime being committed by a variety of organizations within Libya that has an impact beyond the borders of Libya due to the transnational, organized, financial and terrorist nature of such crimes is assessed to be high, in particular crimes involving the trafficking of migrants.

77. Due to the current security situation, access to Libyan territory to conduct investigations in situ remains challenging. Regardless, the OTP has acquired new evidence and successfully sought an additional arrest warrant for recent crimes committed in Libya.

78. During the reporting period, the Registry maintained contact with relevant actors with a view to engaging with victim communities in Libya.

### 2. Judicial developments

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

79. On 21 November 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Prosecutor's request to transmit the request for Mr Gaddafi's arrest and surrender to Mr al-'Ajami Al-'Atiri, Commander of the Abu-Bakr al-Siddiq Battalion based in Zintan, Libya, finding that the Court cannot direct its cooperation requests to non-State entities without the prior approval of the *de jure* Government.

#### b) *The Prosecutor v. Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled*

80. On 24 April 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided to unseal, upon request by the Prosecutor, the arrest warrant it issued on 18 April 2013 against Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, former head of the Libyan Internal Security Agency, for his alleged criminal

responsibility for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed on the territory of Libya from 15 February until 24 August 2011.

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

81. On 15 August 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli a commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, for his alleged criminal responsibility for war crimes committed on the territory of Libya from 3 June 2016 until 17 July 2017.

## H. Situation in Mali

### 1. Investigations

82. The OTP conducted 22 missions to four 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.

83. In addition to its successful investigation and prosecution of Mr Al Mahdi for attacks against buildings dedicated to religion and historic monuments, the Office continues to gather evidence on alleged sexual and gender-based crimes and other possible war crimes and crimes against humanity. In addition to national authorities, United Nations entities – in particular the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) – have cooperated with the Court.

### 2. Judicial developments

a) *The Prosecutor v. Al Mahdi:*

84. On 27 September 2016, being satisfied that Mr Al Mahdi understood the nature and consequences of the admission of guilt, and that his admission was made voluntarily after sufficient consultation with Defence counsel and was supported by the facts of the case, Trial Chamber VIII found Mr Al Mahdi guilty of the war crime of attacking historic and religious buildings in Timbuktu and sentenced him to nine years' imprisonment.

85. Following the judgment and sentence, Trial Chamber VIII issued on 29 September 2016 a decision on the reparations phase calendar, ordering, *inter alia*, the filing of observations on reparations by 2 December 2016, the filing of all applications for reparations by 16 December 2016, and the identification of a list of potential experts on reparations matters by 9 December 2016.

86. On 19 January 2017, subsequent to relevant filings of the Registry and the parties, the Trial Chamber issued a decision appointing four experts and ordering them to file a report on reparations issues by 24 March 2017. This deadline was later extended until 28 April 2017, upon the experts' request, by a decision of 9 March 2017.

87. Following the filing of the two joint experts' reports, the Trial Chamber issued its reparations order on 17 August 2017 concluding that Mr Al Mahdi is liable for €2,700,000 in expenses for individual and collective reparations to the community of Timbuktu for intentionally directing attacks against religious and historic buildings in that city. Noting that Mr Al Mahdi is indigent, the Chamber encouraged the TFV to complement the reparations award and directed the TFV to submit a draft implementation plan by 16 February 2018.

### 3. Field Activities

88. The sensitive and unpredictable security situation continued to impact ICC activities in Mali. The Security Section continuously undertakes security risk assessments with the aim of determining the best measures to preserve the security of ICC staff and property.

89. Due to security constraints, and in the absence of outreach staff based in the field, activities to publish developments in the Al Mahdi case to the population in Mali were undertaken from The Hague. TV and radio programmes on the verdict and the reparations order were produced and broadcasted through local media and made available to NGOs for further distribution. On the occasion of the hearing for the reparations order, Malian journalists and representatives of NGOs were invited to attend the hearing in The Hague, ensuring coverage of the news in Mali, including in Timbuktu.

90. The field office has no VPRS staff present in Mali due to security considerations. However, in 2016, the field office worked in cooperation with legal representatives of victims and VPRS to carry out a sensitization mission in Bamako. Following this mission, local NGOs were involved in the dissemination of information to the affected population.

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

91. The implementation of the Chamber's decisions during the reporting period required several field missions for the legal representatives of victims and the Registry to collect information relevant to reparations, consult relevant interlocutors, and collect, process and transmit to the Chamber a total of 139 applications for reparations together with a legal assessment report and redacted versions of the application forms. It also triggered Registry efforts to establish a list of experts which was filed on 22 December 2016, as well as a mission to Mali involving the four appointed experts in March 2017.

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

92. The Registry facilitated seven missions to Mali by legal teams, including the newly appointed legal representatives of victims. It also appointed 23 duty counsel who participated in these missions.

### **I. Situation in Uganda**

#### **1. Investigations**

93. In the context of its investigations into the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and the case against Mr Dominic Ongwen, the OTP conducted 31 missions in three countries. In particular, the OTP further investigated 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.

94. The OTP also conducted numerous meetings with representatives of the Government of Uganda, the Ugandan armed forces and other institutions in Uganda in relation to the investigations into the LRA, seeking to obtain further evidence and identify additional witnesses to support the charges against Mr Ongwen. From 31 July to 8 August 2017, the OTP and the Registry undertook a joint outreach mission to Uganda, and met with affected communities in Gulu, Pajule, Lukodi, Abok, Odek, Lira and Soroti, as well as cultural and religious leaders and civil society representatives. Court representatives provided an update on the Ongwen trial, building on extensive outreach activities conducted by the Court through its field presence.

#### **2. Judicial Developments**

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

95. Mr Ongwen's trial on 70 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes commenced on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Chamber is hearing the Prosecution's presentation of evidence, which is expected to run until spring 2018. The Prosecution has thus far called 24 witnesses.

96. Following a decision of the Trial Chamber on 30 May 2016, the Registry collected and transmitted more than 2,000 applications for participation in the proceedings. The Trial Chamber granted 2,083 victims participatory status, bringing the total number to 4,107.

97. Following Trial Chamber IX's decision of 30 May 2016, the Registry collected, registered, analysed and transmitted on 6 October 2,100 applications for participation in the proceedings, together with the Registry legal assessment report.

b) *The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti*

98. There are no major judicial developments to report. The request for the arrest and surrender of Messrs Kony and Otti remains outstanding.

### 3. Field Activities

99. With a resident Chief of Field Office who provides leadership and strategic direction to a multidisciplinary team, the Kampala field office enhanced its impact through the proper coordination of strategies and the efficient utilisation of limited resources.

100. The new structure also resulted in an increase in the number and impact of outreach activities. The office conducted 130 outreach activities with a range of target groups including victims, women, children/youth, local and religious leaders and members of the media, reaching 42,766 people in northern Uganda.

101. The field office intensified its efforts to publicize the ongoing trial in the Ongwen case. Through its newly established Access to Justice project, the field office expanded its activities to 23 locations in northern Uganda where Mr Ongwen allegedly committed crimes, enabling members of these communities to follow the trial regularly through video screenings.

102. The field office continued to strengthen its partnerships with influential local leaders, including religious and civil society representatives, to promote and support the work of the Court. These representatives have been trained to conduct video screenings and respond to questions in their respective locations, facilitating greater involvement of affected communities and a sense of ownership of the judicial process. A new tool – a free SMS platform that provides interface in three local languages – was created to interact more consistently with the Ugandan population and to respond to questions about the trial of Mr Ongwen. Since its creation in April this year, over 10,000 Ugandans have subscribed to the platform.

### 4. Victims' Participation

103. 1,516 victims participating in the Ongwen case are represented by the OPCV. 2,598 victims are represented by external counsel.

### 5. Counsel Support

104. The Registry facilitated 13 missions to Uganda and appointed 20 duty counsel in the Ongwen case.

## J. Outstanding requests for arrest and surrender

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

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

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

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

107. The judges continued work on expediting the criminal process through the identification of best practices, contributing their own experiences and expertise. Following the success of two earlier retreats, the Court's judges held a third retreat in June 2017 in Krakow (Poland) to discuss appeals proceedings and some institutional matters. This retreat allowed the judges to continue the practice of collective discussions on ways of improving and expediting judicial proceedings, including by agreeing on best practices to be reflected in the Chambers Practice Manual and proposing amendments to the legal framework.

108. On 20 July 2017, several amendments to the Regulations of the Court, unanimously adopted by the judges, entered into force. The amendments are aimed at expediting and streamlining the Court's appeals proceedings and enhancing efficiency at all stages of the judicial process. The amendments modify three aspects of the appeals process: notices of appeal must now contain the relevant grounds of appeal; the appeals procedure in respect of interim release matters will be shortened; and appeals documents must contain uniform terminology.

109. On 22 November 2016, the Court presented at the fifteenth session of the Assembly its second report on the development of performance indicators, following up on the first report submitted in November 2015. The development of performance indicators is part of the Court's efforts to improve its efficiency. The second report contained measurable criteria and accompanying data in relation to the performance of the Court in four key areas: (i) judicial proceedings, (ii) leadership and management, (iii) security, and (iv) victims' access to the Court.

110. During the reporting period, the Court worked on refining the selected performance indicators after internal consultations and taking into consideration the observations made by States Parties and civil society following the submission of the second report, as well as on collecting and assembling further data. A third report will be communicated to States Parties in November 2017 in advance of the sixteenth session of the Assembly.

111. On 18 November 2016, the OTP launched its Policy on Children to assist its efforts to address crimes against children robustly in accordance with the Rome Statute. The policy was created through extensive expert consultations and informed by the insights of children themselves, the primary beneficiaries of this initiative. The ICC has dealt with crimes against children in various manners, most notably through the conviction of Mr Thomas Lubanga Dyilo in 2012 for the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

112. The OTP has also started the development of a policy paper on the protection of cultural property within the Rome Statute framework, following the successful prosecution of Mr Al Mahdi in the Mali situation.

113. The Court continues to work towards increasing the proportion of staff members from non- and under-represented States Parties in the Professional and higher categories, as well as improving gender balance at all levels. The Court initiated its planned mid- and long-term measures, in close cooperation with Embassies of the most under-represented countries, through targeted outreach activities and advertisements. The Human Resources Section is also actively sourcing potential candidates through LinkedIn. These initial efforts have resulted in the representation of four previously unrepresented countries, while 11 countries are no longer under-represented. The Court has made efforts to promote the participation of nationals from non- and under-represented States Parties in, *inter-alia*, the internship, visiting professionals and junior professional officers programmes, which will increase the pool of potential applicants to professional positions.

## V. Conclusion

114. The Court has had a number of significant achievements this year. A historic judgment in the Al Mahdi case set an important precedent for recognizing attacks against religious and historic buildings as war crimes. The Court also handed down its landmark

first judgment in relation to offences against the administration of justice under article 70 of the Rome Statute, convicting all five accused in Bemba et al. The Chambers remained active with trial proceedings continuing in three cases, while activity in reparations proceedings increased during the reporting period and important new ground was broken through various orders relating to reparations in the Al Mahdi, Bemba, Katanga and Lubanga cases. One new arrest warrant was issued and one unsealed during the reporting period, both relating to the situation in Libya. The Court reinforced its field presence by appointing Field Office Chiefs who oversee its operations in situation countries and maintain close operational links with The Hague. This development has allowed the Court to strengthen and expand its outreach and field activities, enhancing the quality of its interactions with affected communities and key stakeholders.

115. The Court has redoubled its efforts to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations. In the face of an increasingly challenging external environment and growing demands on internal capacity, the Court relies heavily on the support and cooperation of States and relevant international actors to fulfil its mandate and deliver on the promise of justice.

## Annex

## The ICC's year in numbers

Where	What	Details and remarks
	20 cases and 10 situations	DRC – 1) <i>Lubanga</i> , 2) <i>Ntaganda</i> , 3) <i>Katanga</i> , 4) <i>Mudacumura</i> ; CAR – 5) <i>Bemba Gombo</i> , 6) <i>Bemba et al.</i> ; CAR II – no case; UGANDA – 7) <i>Dominic Ongwen</i> , 8) <i>Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti</i> ; DARFUR (SUDAN) – 9) <i>Al Bashir</i> , 10) <i>Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb</i> , 11) <i>Banda</i> , 12) <i>Hussein</i> ; KENYA – 13) <i>Barasa</i> , 14) <i>Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> ; LIBYA – 15) <i>Gaddafi</i> , 16) <i>Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled</i> , 17) <i>Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli</i> ; COTE D'IVOIRE – 18) <i>Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i> , 19) <i>Simone Gbagbo</i> ; MALI – 20) <i>Al Mahdi</i> ; GEORGIA – no case.
In the courtroom	323 hearings with 142 witnesses testifying	142 witnesses have testified, with 117 appearing physically before the Court in The Hague and 25 testifying via video link.
	12,848 participating victims	More than 5,000 victims represented in the <i>Bemba</i> case, more than 2,000 in the <i>Ntaganda</i> case, more than 700 in the <i>Gbagbo- Blé Goudé</i> case, more than 4,000 in the <i>Ongwen</i> case, and 8 in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case. Victims are represented by external counsel or, in the <i>Gbagbo-Blé Goudé</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i> cases, by the OPCV. In the <i>Ongwen</i> case, victims are divided into two groups represented by an external counsel and OPCV respectively.
	423 decisions and 134 orders issued	Decisions: excluding annexes – 372; excluding annexes and corrigenda – 367; excluding annexes, corrigenda, and redacted versions – 291. Orders: excluding annexes – 95; excluding annexes and corrigenda – 95; excluding annexes, corrigenda, and redacted versions – 90.
	2 final judgments and 7 judgments on interlocutory appeals	Final judgments: <i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi (ICC-01/12-01/15)</i> , <i>ICC-01/12-01/15-171</i> , <i>Judgment and Sentence (27 September 2016)</i> ; <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido (ICC-01/05-01/13)</i> , <i>ICC-01/05-01/13-1989</i> , <i>Judgment pursuant to Article 74 of the Statute (9 October 2016)</i> .
	11,876 filings made	Includes originals, translations, annexes, corrected and redacted versions.
	Assistance provided on request to 21 out of 35 defence and victims' teams	The Counsel Support Section (CSS) centralises and coordinates all logistical and administrative support to defence counsel, legal representatives of victims and their teams. During the reporting period, it facilitated the deployment of 80 missions to situation countries. CSS provided support to 15 defence and 6 victims' teams, including 93 defence team members in <i>Lubanga</i> , <i>Katanga</i> , <i>Ntaganda</i> , <i>Bemba</i> , <i>Bemba et al.</i> , <i>Gbagbo &amp; Blé Goudé</i> , <i>Ongwen</i> , <i>Al Mahdi</i> , <i>Banda and Gaddafi</i> ; and 32 members of legal representatives of victims' teams in <i>Lubanga 1 &amp; 2</i> , <i>Katanga</i> , <i>Bemba</i> , <i>Ruto &amp; Sang</i> , <i>Al Mahdi</i> and <i>Ongwen</i> .
Behind the courtroom	6 persons in custody	A total number of six persons were in custody during the reporting period: Mr Al Mahdi, Mr Bemba, Mr Blé Goudé, Mr Gbagbo, Mr Ntaganda and Mr Ongwen
	2,083 victims were granted participating status	These victims were all accepted to participate in the trial phase of the <i>Ongwen</i> case.
	10 participation forms received; 2,334 reparations forms received	The vast majority represent applications related to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.
	41 lawyers added to the list of counsel with a total of 726 persons	In addition, 24 persons added to the list of assistants to counsel, making a total of 301 persons.
	618 article 15 communications received	The OTP continued to analyse information received alleging the commission of crimes potentially falling within the Court's jurisdiction. From 1 August 2016 to 31 August 2017, the OTP registered 618 communications submitted under article 15, of which: 402 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 58 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 76 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 82 were linked to an investigation or prosecution.



<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
	3,769 interpreter days	Covers the period from 1 September 2016 to 1 September 2017. Court and conference interpretation: hearings, seminars/ roundtables, visits from delegations, NGO/diplomatic briefings and others – 3,058 interpreter days; field and operational interpreter days – 711.
	111,311 pages or 1,448 transcripts	Includes French and English transcripts.
	27,736 pages of translation requested; 12,380 pages finalized	23,441 pages of judicial translations were requested, with 8,667 pages finalized. 4,295 pages of non-judicial translations were requested, with 3,713 pages finalized.
	19,523 visitors received	VIP visits (ministerial level and above) – 93, approximately 500 individuals; stakeholder visits (diplomats, NGOs, lawyers, prosecutors and journalists) – 155 visits, or 2,507 individuals; general information visits by university students and the general public – 735 visits, or 16,374 individuals.
	31,648 job applications processed, with 262 recruitments, and 880 staff members in established posts as at 31 August 2017	During the period covered: 9,769 applications for short-term positions, 21,879 applications for fixed-term positions, with 133 recruitments for fixed-term and 129 recruitments for short-term positions. In addition, 76 staff members were in positions funded by General Temporary Assistance and 107 on short-term appointments.
	239 interns and 40 visiting professionals recruited	These are unpaid positions between 3 and 6 months in duration.
	1 Presidential Directive and 7 Administrative Instructions promulgated	<b>Presidential Directives</b> set up procedures for implementation of regulations, resolutions and decisions adopted by the ASP, including regulations and rules on finance, staff, programme planning, budget, etc. A Presidential Directive was promulgated to amend the Staff Regulations to align the mandatory age of separation for staff of the Court with the UN Common System. <b>Administrative Instructions</b> involve procedures, policies and regulatory matters of general concern. Seven were published in this reporting period. These related to aligning the Court's compensation package for professional staff with the changes made in the UN Common System, one AI established an Information Management Governance Board, one AI established a Court-wide policy on risk management, and one AI aligned the Court's policy on rest and recuperation benefits with the United Nations. <b>Information Circulars</b> are announcements of one-time or temporary interest regarding, <i>inter alia</i> , changes in salary scales, entitlements and composition of committees and boards.
	6 external audits and 7 internal audits conducted	<b>External audits:</b> ReVision audit (September 2016); 2016 ICC interim audit (December 2016); 2016 TFV interim audit (December 2016); 2016 ICC final audit (May-June 2017); 2016 TFV final audit (May-June 2017); performance audit of DEO (May 2017). <b>Internal audits:</b> Budget process (September 2016); security in field offices (January 2017); crisis management (January 2017); IT operations governance and strategy (January 2017); victims and witnesses section (August 2017); IT projects management (April 2017); outsourced IT environments (August 2017).
	Approximately 80 victims and witnesses and 360 dependants protected	The number of witnesses and dependants protected has decreased slightly from the previous report due to some successful risk reductions measures being implemented for the benefit of formerly protected individuals.
	1,361 missions undertaken	OTP undertook 257 missions in non-situation countries, and 236 missions in situation countries for the purposes of, <i>inter alia</i> , collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners: CAR – 63 missions; Côte d'Ivoire – 43 missions; Darfur, Chad – 6 missions; DRC – 29 missions; Kenya – 0 missions; Libya – 0 missions; Mali – 26 missions; Uganda – 47 missions; Georgia – 22. The Registry undertook 195 missions in non-situation countries and 471 missions in situation countries. 91 additional missions were conducted in non-situation countries, while 111 missions were conducted in situation countries by other entities including the Presidency, Assembly of States Parties, the Trust Fund for Victims, and the OPCV.

<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
In the field	257 outreach meetings with and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 54,233 individuals	Outreach meetings and workshops in CAR, CIV, DRC, Georgia and Uganda – 257. These meetings reached out to 54,233 individuals. Additionally, VPRS identified victims potentially entitled to participate in proceedings or request reparations, as well as intermediaries who were trained to assist victims. VPRS managed application processes for victims' participation and reparations by providing adequate information to victims and disseminating, completing and collecting application forms and other materials. VPRS also proposed and implemented measures to ensure the security and confidentiality of information.
	6 field offices, 1 field presence, 1 liaison office	Field offices in Kinshasa and Bunia (DRC); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (CAR); Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), and Bamako (Mali). Field presence in Kenya. The liaison office to the UN in New York promotes cooperation between the ICC and the UN, represents the Court in various meetings, and assists in organising relevant events as well as visits of senior Court officials.
	Requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 15 individuals	Against: Mr 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, Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Ms Simone Gbagbo, Mr Walter Osapiri Barasa, Mr Paul Gicheru, Mr Philip Kipkoech Bett.
States-related	124 States Parties	No new States joined the Court during the reporting period.
	693 cooperation requests sent	During the reporting period, the Registry transmitted 275 primary judicial cooperation requests (including 37 requests from VWS). 418 requests came from OTP.
	5 agreements	2 enforcement of sentences agreements with Argentina (18 April 2017) and Sweden (26 April 2017); 2 witness relocation agreements; and 1 cooperation agreement with Georgia (25 July 2017).
	93 high-level visits from States welcomed at the seat of the Court	Refers to visits to the seat of the Court which included the Heads of State of Argentina and Costa Rica, Ministers from Argentina, Bosnia, Canada, CAR, Colombia, Congo Brazzaville, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Mali, Palestine, Panama, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine and the United Kingdom, as well as several UNSG special representatives and EU special representatives.
	51 documents submitted for the ASP and 62 documents for the CBF.	For the 26th session of the CBF, the Court submitted 31 documents. For the 27th session of the CBF, the Court submitted 31 documents. The Court submitted 51 documents for the ASP during the reporting period.