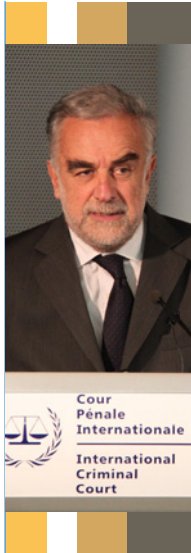


# 18 June 2012 #132 ICC Weekly Update



## Situation in Libya

On 26 February 2011, the United Nations Security Council decided unanimously to refer the situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya since 15 February 2011 to the ICC Prosecutor. On 3 March 2011, the ICC Prosecutor announced his decision to open an investigation in the situation in Libya, which was assigned by the Presidency to Pre-Trial Chamber I. On 27 June 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued three warrants of arrest respectively for **Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi** for crimes against humanity (murder and persecution) allegedly committed across Libya from 15 until at least 28 February 2011, through the State apparatus and Security Forces. On 22 November 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I formally terminated the case against Muammar Gaddafi due to his death. The remaining suspects are not in the custody of the Court.

## ICC statement on the detention of four staff members in Zintan, Libya

On 12 June 2012, an ICC delegation, together with the Ambassadors of Australia, Lebanon, Russia and Spain, had a brief meeting in Zintan, Libya, with the four ICC staff members detained since 7 June. The visit to Zintan was facilitated by the cooperation of the local authorities and the Public Prosecutor. During the meeting, which took place in the presence of the local authorities' representatives, the ICC staff members indicated that they were in good health and well treated.

The ICC staff members were detained while on a visit to Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi. The visit, authorised by the ICC's judges, had the purpose of preserving the rights of the defence in the case against him before the ICC. The rights of an ICC suspect include the right to appoint a counsel of his choice, to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate freely and in confidence with his lawyer. Such communication may include discussing and exchanging documents and discussing potential witnesses and defence positions in the case.

In the absence of a lawyer appointed by Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi himself, the ICC judges appointed two counsel from the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence to represent the suspect in this case. Like the Office of the Prosecutor, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence is an independent office within the overall structure of the ICC, to ensure the fairness of the proceedings.

The ICC welcomes the assistance provided by the Libyan authorities to date. The Court is very keen to address any regrettable misunderstandings on either side about the delegation's mandate and activities during its mission in Libya.

The ICC expresses its strong hope that the release of the four detained persons will take place with no delay, in the spirit of the cooperation that has existed between the Court and the Libyan authorities.

### President of the Assembly on the situation of ICC staff in Libya

عربي

The President of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, Ambassador Tiina Intelmann, remains concerned over the deadlock in attempts to secure the release of ICC staff members who are on an official mission in Libya and have been detained since 7 June.

In accordance with the Pre-Trial Chamber I decision, dated 27 April 2012, the delegation travelled to Libya on Wednesday, 6 June, to meet with Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi in Zintan, in part as a privileged visit by the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence, currently appointed to represent Mr Gaddafi in the case brought against him.

The situation in Libya was referred to the Court by United Nations Security Council resolution 1970 on 26 February 2011 under Chapter VII.

This incident is an example of the complicated situations the Court faces. In this respect the President reiterates the need for continued political and diplomatic support to the activities of the Court. The Court relies on the support of States Parties, of the United Nations Security Council and of United Nations Member States to protect the integrity of its mandate.

Source: Assembly of States Parties

#### Decisions taken between 11 - 15 June 2012

### Gaddafi and Al-Senussi Case

#### Decision on the Request for Disqualification of the Prosecutor

Issued by the Appeals Chamber on 12 June 2012

### Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In this situation, four cases have been brought before the relevant Chambers: *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*; *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*; *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*; and *The Prosecutor v. Callixte Mbarushimana*. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui are currently in the custody of the ICC. The suspect Bosco Ntaganda remains at large. The trial in the case *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo* started on 26 January 2009. Trial Chamber I convicted Mr Lubanga Dyilo on 14 March 2012, and is scheduled to hear submissions for sentencing on 13 June 2012. The trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui* started on 24 November 2009. Closing statements in the case were heard from 15 to 23 May 2012. On 16 December 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I declined to confirm the charges in the case *The Prosecutor v. Callixte Mbarushimana*. Mr Mbarushimana was released on 23 December 2011.

### ICC Prosecutor's address on the sentencing of Thomas Lubanga

13 June 2012

#### Check against delivery

The Prosecution will request a very severe sentence. Thomas Lubanga is guilty of enlisting and conscripting children under the age of 15 and using them in hostilities.

In 1998, more than 100 states from all over the world decided that this is one of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole.

The Judgment<sup>[1]</sup> recognized the fact that "children are particularly vulnerable [and] require privileged treatment in comparison with the rest of the civilian population".

The sentence of the International Criminal Court will confirm this special protection and the gravity of the crime.

As a consequence, the Prosecution will request a sentence in the name of each child recruited; in the name of the Ituri community, including the members of the Hema community directly affected by the crimes, because they were living in fear that their children would be taken from them, but also in the name of the members of the Lendu and other communities attacked by Lubanga's militia, and in the name of citizens concerned from all over the world and 121 states parties committed to end the impunity of these crimes and to contribute to their prevention.

The Prosecution requests the Chamber to impose a sentence of 30 years of prison to Mr Thomas Lubanga.

The Prosecution will provide its reasons.

The gravity of the crime defines the gravity of the sentence. In a domestic prosecution each separate act committed against a child would call for a serious punishment. The International Criminal Court should not be more lenient. The seriousness of Mr Lubanga's crimes, crimes committed for almost a year against many victims calls for a very severe punishment.

In addition the Prosecution will consider four aggravating factors:

1. Lubanga bears the greatest responsibility for the UPC actions. He was the top leader, he approved and supervised the common plan. No one in his militia can refuse his orders. For that reason, Thomas Lubanga was involved in each child recruitment, in each use of children into hostilities.
2. Thomas Lubanga's recruitment included particularly cruel treatment. Children were abducted, their families forced to accept the situation, instead of obeying their mothers children had to obey commanders. Children were trained by terror. They were trained to kill and to rape. The children were launched into battle zones where they were instructed to kill everyone regardless of whether they were men, women, or children, all were the enemy.

The harm produced by this cruel treatment continue even after demobilization. Those who didn't die as soldiers, they have permanent physical effects or they have ongoing psychological trauma, all them still suffer.

In addition to these two aggravating factors, the Prosecution will like to highlight two aspects that should not be invisible. The crime of recruiting children as soldiers included as a fundamental aspect a gender discrimination, and fourth, the crime of recruiting children as soldiers denied these children and their generation of their right to education.

I will briefly elaborate on both aspects:

3. Embedded in the recruitment of girl soldiers was their special use as sex slaves. In the training camps, girl soldiers were the daily victims of rape by the commanders and soldiers.

The Prosecution chose not to charge this gender aspect as a separate crime because gender abuse is an essential part of the crime of recruiting girls as soldiers.

All the girls recruited would be raped and abused because they are girls.

As emphasized by Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy in her amicus brief to this court, girl soldiers are too often invisible. "Wife" is the word used to make this crime invisible.

A severe sentence would ensure that the gender suffering of these girls and other girls will no longer continue to be invisible.

4. Finally, the special protection of children includes not only protection from violence and injuries, but also protection of their right to education. Victims and those close to them repeatedly identified the loss of education as their immediate reality and one of their greatest concerns.

The interruption, delay, and/or denial of education to child soldiers deeply affect their lives for ever. Other families did not send their children to the schools for fear of the recruitment. Schools were attacked. Mr Thomas Lubanga's crimes affected the education system in its entirety.

The Prosecution cannot find any mitigating factor in order to reduce the sentence. Thomas Lubanga made a deliberate choice to use children in his militia. He knew he was breaking the basic rules that the world established to protect children. He tried to mislead and appease the international community. He pretended to demobilize, and then went to Rwampara to encourage the child recruits.

During the opening statement I put the defence on notice that the Prosecution anticipates to call for a severe punishment, very severe, close to the maximum. Today and for the reasons mentioned the Prosecution requests a 30 year prison sentence.

However, and before I conclude my presentation, the Prosecution would like to offer Mr Lubanga a last chance to mitigate his guilt. Today, or tomorrow, in this courtroom, Mr Lubanga can offer a genuine apology.

A witness today said he is a man of peace. Thomas Lubanga has to show that, if he is a man of peace, he can offer a genuine apology to the children recruited, to the Hema families, to the other Ituri communities, in particular the Lendu community.

He has to show genuine remorse. He has to help to prevent future crimes in Ituri.

He has to use his leadership and position of respect to promote peace, advocate for measures to unify and heal and improve injured communities, promote reconciliation and the reintegration of the child soldiers back into the communities, in particular the girls raped.

Finally, Thomas Lubanga has to promote educational efforts. The schools in Ituri should be rebuilt, the Ituri teachers should be able to present the International Criminal Court case of Mr Lubanga as the corner stone of a new comprehensive effort to establish lasting peace in Ituri.

This is the last chance for Mr Lubanga to try to remedy the harm he inflicted to all the affected communities. If he does that, if he seriously commit himself to work to prevent future crimes the Prosecution is ready to recommend a reduced sentence of 20 years.

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[1] Citation in Lubanga judgment in reference to the following provisions: "ICRC Commentary on the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (1987), page 1377 at marginal note 4544; see also page 1379 at marginal note 4555.

### ICC Prosecutor persists regarding his request for an Arrest Warrant against Sylvestre Mudacumura

On 13 June 2012, the Office of the Prosecutor submitted an amended application to ICC judges for an arrest warrant against Sylvestre Mudacumura, for 5 counts of crimes against humanity (murder, inhumane acts, rape, torture and persecution) and 9 counts of war crimes (attack against a civilian population, murder, mutilation, cruel treatment, rape, torture, destruction of property, pillaging and outrage upon personal dignity). The new application follows ICC judges' decision to dismiss a previous application, considering that this application fell short of the proper level of specificity.

The Prosecution considers that Sylvestre Mudacumura is Supreme Commander of the FDLR-FOCA, one of the most active militias in the Kivu Provinces of the DRC, and is allegedly responsible for a campaign of violence targeting civilians in these provinces.

ICC judges have already issued one arrest warrant for Bosco Ntaganda, leader of the CNDP militia, another armed group active in the Kivu provinces. The Prosecution has also sought to add new charges against him on 14 May 2012. Both these men lead armed and dangerous militias and their arrest can lead to stopping the crimes and bringing justice to the populations they continue to afflict.

Source: Office of the Prosecutor

#### Decisions taken between 11 - 15 June 2012

##### Decision on the Prosecutor's Request for Extension of Page Limit

Issued by Pre-Trial Chamber II on the 11 June 2012

### Lubanga Dyilo Case

##### Order on the defence request to present evidence during the sentencing hearing

Issued by Trial Chamber I on 11 June 2012

### Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire, which is not party to the Rome Statute, **had accepted the jurisdiction** of the ICC on 18 April 2003; more recently, and on both 14 December 2010 and 3 May 2011, the Presidency of Côte d'Ivoire **reconfirmed the country's acceptance** of this jurisdiction. On 3 October 2011, the Pre-Trial Chamber authorised the Prosecutor to open an investigation into the situation in Côte d'Ivoire since 28 November 2010. On 22 February 2012, Pre-Trial Chamber III decided to expand its authorisation for the investigation in Côte d'Ivoire to include crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed between 19 September 2002 and 28 November 2010. The hearing on the confirmation of charges in the case *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo*, the only case currently heard before the Court in this situation, is scheduled to start on 13 August 2012.

### Gbagbo case: The opening of the confirmation of charges hearing is postponed to 13 August 2012

On 12 June 2012, following the request submitted by Laurent Gbagbo's Defence, Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court (ICC) decided to postpone the opening of the confirmation of charges hearing in the case *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo* to 13 August 2012 to preserve the rights of the Defence in fair proceedings.

On 5 June 2012, Mr Gbagbo's Defence requested the Chamber to postpone the opening of the hearing to allow the Defence team to prepare for an effective and efficient defence. Deciding on this request, Pre-Trial Chamber I took into consideration the fact that, in the context of the legal aid accorded to Mr Gbagbo, the Defence team was granted additional resources by the Court shortly before the opening of the confirmation of charges hearing, initially scheduled on 18 June 2012. The Chamber decided to postpone the opening of the hearing, to give the Defence time to apply effectively these additional means for its preparation for the confirmation hearing.

For more information on this case, please click [here](#).

#### Background information

Pre-Trial Chamber found that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Mr Gbagbo bears individual criminal responsibility, as an indirect co-perpetrator, for four counts of crimes against humanity, namely murder, rape and other sexual violence, persecution and other inhuman acts, allegedly committed in the context of post-electoral violence in the territory of Côte d'Ivoire between 16 December 2010 and 12 April 2011.

The Chamber also found that there are reasonable grounds to believe that in the aftermath of the presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire pro-Gbagbo forces attacked the civilian population in Abidjan and in the west of the country, from 28 November 2010 onwards, targeting civilians who they believed were supporters of the opponent candidate. Allegedly, the attacks were committed pursuant to an organisational policy and were also widespread and systematic as they were committed over an extended time period, over large geographic areas, and following a similar general pattern. The attacks were allegedly often directed at specific ethnic or religious communities and left a high number of reported victims.

A plan allegedly existed between Mr Gbagbo and his inner circle and they were allegedly aware that implementing it would lead to the commission of the crimes charged. Mr Gbagbo, together with others, allegedly exercised joint control over the crimes, and made a coordinated and essential contribution to the realisation of the plan.

#### Decisions taken between 11 - 15 June 2012

### Gbagbo Case

#### Decision on the "Requête de la Défense en report de l'audience de confirmation des charges prévue le 18 juin 2012"

Issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 12 June 2012

#### Decision on the conduct of the proceedings following the defence challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court pursuant to article 19 of the Rome Statute

Issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 15 June 2012

### Situation in Kenya

On 31 March 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Prosecutor's request to open an investigation *proprio motu* in the situation in Kenya, State Party since 2005. Following summonses to appear issued on 8 March 2011 in two separate cases, six Kenyan citizens voluntarily appeared before Pre-Trial Chamber II on 7 and 8 April 2011. The confirmation of charges hearings in the two cases took place from 1 to 9 September 2011, and 21 September to 5 October 2011, respectively. On 23 January 2012, the judges declined to confirm the charges against Henry Kiprono Kosgey and Mohammed Hussein Ali. Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed the charges against William Samoei Ruto, Joshua Arap Sang, Francis Kirimi Muthaura and Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta and committed them to trial. On 29 March 2012, the ICC Presidency constituted Trial Chamber V and referred to it the two cases: *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang* and *The Prosecutor v. Francis Kirimi Muthaura and Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*.

### The ICC Prosecutor's press conference on Kenya was held on 12 June

ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo held a press conference on 12 June 2012, following the status conferences with regard to the situation in Kenya.

Source: Office of the Prosecutor

#### Decisions taken between 11 - 15 June 2012

### Ruto and Sang case

#### Order setting the deadline for submissions on Regulation 55 and Article 25(3)

Issued by Trial Chamber V on 15 June 2012



ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo speaks at press conference regarding Kenya © ICC-CPI

## Events

### Ceremony for the solemn undertaking of the ICC Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda

On 15 June 2012, Fatou Bensouda made her solemn undertaking and formally took office as the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) during a ceremony held at the seat of the Court in The Hague. Ms Bensouda (the Gambia) was elected at the latest session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute (ASP) in December 2011 for a nine-year term.

In accordance with article 45 of the Rome Statute, founding treaty of the ICC, the ceremony was held in open court. The ceremony was presided over by ICC President Sang-Hyun Song. Referring to Ms Bensouda's wealth of prosecutorial experience and staunch international support, ICC President Song stated, "I am confident that her strong independent voice, legal expertise and genuine concern for human rights issues will contribute greatly to the continued fight against impunity".



Ms Fatou Bensouda taking her solemn oath as ICC Prosecutor © ICC-CPI/AP/Bas Czerwinski



The ASP President, H.E. Tiina Intelmann, then made a [report on the election of the Prosecutor](#) and administered the solemn undertaking. Taking her oath, Ms Bensouda stated: "I solemnly undertake that I will perform my duties and exercise my powers as Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court honourably, faithfully, impartially and conscientiously, and that I will respect the confidentiality of investigations and prosecutions".

Ms Bensouda then signed her oath before the ICC Registrar, Ms Silvana Arbia, and made her first speech as the ICC Prosecutor.

[ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda's speech](#)

[Photographs](#)

**YouTube (for viewing):** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yamDcjK57No>

**Video (MPEG-4) for download:** [http://www.fileserver.icc-cpi.info/video/120615\\_Prosecutor\\_Solemn\\_Undertaking\\_Ceremony.mp4](http://www.fileserver.icc-cpi.info/video/120615_Prosecutor_Solemn_Undertaking_Ceremony.mp4)

**Audio (MPEG-3) for download:** [http://www.fileserver.icc-cpi.info/audio/120615\\_Prosecutor\\_Solemn\\_Undertaking\\_Ceremony.mp3](http://www.fileserver.icc-cpi.info/audio/120615_Prosecutor_Solemn_Undertaking_Ceremony.mp3)

### ICC President, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, participates in the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the International Association for Court Administration (IACA)

The ICC President, Judge Sang-Hyun Song participated in a panel discussion at the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the International Association for Court Administration (IACA) in The Hague on Thursday, 14 June 2012. The topic of the panel discussion was "The Challenge of Building and Sustaining Global Confidence in International Justice Tribunals." The other panellists were: President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Judge Theodor Meron; Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, Judge Bernardo Sepúlveda-Amor; and Judge Vagn Joensen, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.



ICC President Song speaking at the 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the IACA on 14 June 2012 © ICC-CPI

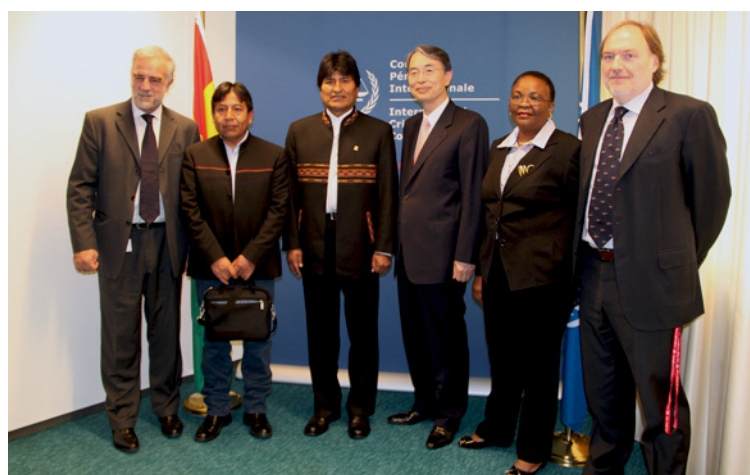
### President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia visits the ICC

**Español**

On 12 June 2012, H.E. Mr Evo Morales Ayma, President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, visited the International Criminal Court (ICC). President Morales met with the ICC President Judge Sang-Hyun Song, First Vice-President Judge Sanji Mmasenono Monageng, Second Vice-President Judge Cuno Tarfusser, ICC Prosecutor Mr Luis Moreno-Ocampo, and other high-ranking officials of the Court.

During the meeting, the ICC President briefed President Morales on recent developments at the Court and thanked the visiting President for his personal commitment and interest in the ICC. This was President Morales's second visit to the Court; he previously visited on 27 November 2006.

Commenting on the steps Bolivia is taking towards full implementation of the Rome Statute, President Song stated: "It is of utmost significance for the fight against impunity that the Rome Statute norms are incorporated in the national laws of the States Parties, and I hope Bolivia will soon finalise this importance process".



From left to right: Mr Luis Moreno-Ocampo, ICC Prosecutor, H.E. Mr David Choquehuanca Céspedes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia H.E. Mr Evo Morales Ayma, President of Bolivia, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, ICC President, Judge Sanji Mmasenono Monageng, First Vice-President, and Judge Cuno Tarfusser, Second Vice-President © ICC-CPI

In turn, President Morales explained the democratic ongoing progress made in the political transformation that Bolivia's democracy has been implementing since 2006, with a profound restructuring of the political system of representative democracy and human rights. He also explained

the current judicial reform in the Plurinational State, where for the first time in Bolivian history people chose by direct vote the representatives of the judiciary and the Constitutional Court. Finally, President Morales requested technical assistance for the preparation of the new legal systematization of the judiciary, and extended an invitation to the ICC's President and Prosecutor to visit Bolivia.

Photos of the visit are available [here](#).

## Interacting With Communities

### Central African Republic: New meeting with lawyers

A seminar for Central African lawyers was organised by the Outreach Unit of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on Thursday, 14 June 2012, in Bangui, the CAR capital. The seminar was organised in conjunction with Mr Zoumaldé, the President of the CAR Bar. Approximately 30 legal practitioners participated in the interactive seminar aimed at updating them on developments at the Court, providing them with a thorough update of the case of the *Prosecutor v. Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo*, and answering any questions the lawyers might have had about the Court.

The seminar was also used an opportunity to remind the lawyers of the procedures for applying to be registered on the List of Counsel or List of Assistant Counsel of the Court. Ms Marie-Edith Douzima-Lawson and Mr Celestin Nzala, both Central African lawyers on the ICC list of counsel and members of the teams of Legal Representative of Victims in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo*, also participated in the seminar and were able to share their experiences with their peers. In his final remarks, Mr Zoumaldé, the President of the CAR Bar, emphasised the importance of the ICC outreach programme for lawyers so that all Central African lawyers, regardless of their specialisations, are conversant with the mandate and activities of the ICC, as well as the progress made in all the legal proceedings in the different situations.



Ms Fabienne Chassagneux (Outreach Coordinator in CAR) updating Central African Republic lawyers on the latest developments at the ICC © ICC-CPI

## Calendar

| JUNE 2012  |                                    |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Monday   | Tuesday                            | Wednesday  | Thursday  | Friday   | Saturday   | Sunday   |
| 18   | 19                                 | 20   | 21  | 22   | 23   | 24   |
|  |                                    |  |   | Court to host ICC Trial Competition (Spanish)  | Judge Kaul to participate in the strategic meeting and "Workshop on the Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute Amendments on the Crime of Aggression", organised by the Global Institute for the Prevention of Aggression and the Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the United Nations, New York (USA)* |  |
| 25   | 26                                 | 27   | 28  | 29   | 30   |  |
| Judge Kaul to participate in the strategic meeting and "Workshop on the Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute Amendments on the Crime of Aggression", organised by the Global Institute for the Prevention of Aggression and the Permanent Mission of Liechtenstein to the United Nations, New York (USA)* |                                    |  | Judge Kaul to speak as expert on the ICC at the meeting, "International Criminal Justice", Brussels (Belgium), organised by the European External Action Service* | Judge Van den Wyngaert to give a lecture at the 12th Summer Course on International Humanitarian Law, International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo (Italy)* |  |  |
| JULY 2012  |                                    |  |   |  |  |  |
| Monday   | Tuesday                            | Wednesday  | Thursday  | Friday   | Saturday   | Sunday   |
|  |                                    |  |   |  |  | 1  |
|  |                                    |  |   |  |  | 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the International Criminal Court |
| 2  | 3                                  | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7  | 8  |
| ICC President Song to participate in Panel on 'The Role of the International Courts and Tribunals in The Hague and Their Contribution to International Legal System', Peace Palace, The Hague (The Netherlands)  |                                    | Judge Kaul to deliver a keynote speech at the conference "Tenth Anniversary of the entry into force of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court", Budapest (Hungary), organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary* |   |  |  |  |
| 9  | 10                                 | 11   | 12  | 13   | 14   | 15   |
| 16   | 17                                 | 18   | 19  | 20   | 21   | 22   |
|  | International Criminal Justice Day |  |   |  |  |  |
| 13 August: Confirmation of charges hearing to start in the case against Laurent Gbagbo   |                                    |  |   |  |  |  |

The calendar is subject to last-minute changes.

\* The ICC is grateful to the organizers for covering the costs of the Court's participation.