



OTP Briefing

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December 2011

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NEWS



ICC Prosecutor addresses the Assembly of States Parties at its 10th Session in New York

12 December - Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo, addressed the Assembly of States Parties at the opening of the [10th session](#) in New York. In his last [speech](#) to the Assembly as the ICC Prosecutor, Moreno-Ocampo emphasized the need to respect complementarity and to consider “states genuine proceedings as an indicator of the Court’s achievement” as the first fundamental policy of the OTP. He also [recalled](#) the second fundamental policy, to focus investigations on those who bear the greatest responsibility for the most serious crimes, stating that “this policy has also been consistently implemented: none of the 26 individuals facing justice before the ICC are low level perpetrators, all the cases before the Judges have been against the top leaders of the organizations involved in the commission of the crimes, including three Heads of State.” The third key policy he highlighted was to maximize the Office’s contribution to the prevention of future crimes. The outgoing Prosecutor said that “no international court, no domestic jurisdiction will ever end crimes by itself; local and international communities, political leaders, State representatives, police and armies should also work in the ‘shadow of the Court’”.

He also exposed some [challenges](#) the ICC will have to face. One challenge is possible infringement of the independence of the Court. According to Moreno-Ocampo, “reality has demonstrated that the Office’s independent decisions have triggered conflicts of interests for States (...) and States Parties have struggled to prioritize their commitment to international justice over more immediate economic or political interests.” The second risk he emphasized was of an isolated Court, “ignored in the management of massive violence”. However, he explained that “these two competing risks have both been managed. The Rome Statute has been operational for more than 8 years and seen the ratification of 42 additional states, including all South America and Europe and most of the Oceania and Sub Saharan Africa.”

Fatou Bensouda gives first [speech](#) as elected Prosecutor



12 December - Following her election as Prosecutor of the ICC, Prosecutor elect Fatou Bensouda thanked the ASP and [stated](#) that as the next Prosecutor, she will contribute to the goals of the Court and the legal mandate *"to end impunity for those responsible for the gravest offenses, bringing justice to their victims, and preventing future crimes."* Fatou Bensouda also [explained](#) that she will *"continue to work towards an integrated Court, based on inter-organ dialog, coordination and support."* She finished her speech by thanking the outgoing Prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, and stating that she was *"proud to inherit a well respected and sound functioning Office with high calibre dedicated staff, and organised policies and practices. I will continue efforts to uphold the highest standards in Court."*

Prosecutor briefs UNSC on Darfur situation and on Hussein arrest warrant request

15 December - ICC Prosecutor gave his 14th [Report](#) on the situation in Darfur to the UN Security Council, affirming that *"after careful consideration the Office has decided to publicly announce its request for a warrant against Hussein"* as *"the evidence collected shows that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Hussein is among those who bear the greatest responsibility for the same crimes and incidents that are more fully recited in the Arrest Warrant Application against Harun and Kushayb"*. He [recalled](#) the decision taken under UNSCR 1593, in which the Security Council established that the *"Government of Sudan and all other parties to the conflict in Darfur shall cooperate fully and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor."* [See continuation on page 4]

Pre-Trial Chamber I [declines](#) to confirm the charges against Callixte Mbarushimana and orders his release

16 December - Pre-Trial Chamber I decided by Majority, the Presiding Judge Sanji M. Monageng dissenting, to [decline](#) to confirm the charges in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Callixte Mbarushimana* and to release Mr. Mbarushimana from the custody of the Court, on the completion of the necessary arrangements. The Chamber found substantial grounds to believe that FDLR troops committed several war crimes in different locations and at different times, particularly in Busurungi and surrounding villages in March 2009 (murder) as well as on or about 9 to 12 May 2009 (attacking civilians, murder, mutilation, rape, cruel treatment, destruction of property and pillaging); in Manje on or about 20 July 2009 (attacking civilians, murder, cruel treatment and destruction of property); in Malembe on or about 11 to 16 August 2009 (attacking civilians and destruction of property), and in Mianga on or about 12 April 2009 (attacking civilians, murder and destruction of property). Although the Chamber found substantial grounds to believe that acts amounting to war crimes were perpetrated in five out of the twenty-five occasions identified by the Prosecutor, the Majority of the Chamber, comprising Judge Sylvia Steiner and Judge Cuno Tarfusser, found that there were not substantial grounds to believe that crimes against humanity were committed by the FDLR troops. The Majority found that there was not sufficient evidence to establish substantial grounds to believe that Mr. Mbarushimana could be held criminally responsible, under article 25(3)(d) of the Rome Statute. In her dissent, Judge Monageng noted *"a clear line of reasoning in the Prosecution's case"*, observing in relation to the confirmation process, *"[t]he case against Mr. Mbarushimana is not a conventional one, but what the Majority sees as 'insufficient evidence' I see as 'triable issues' deserving of the more rigorous fact finding that only a Trial Chamber can provide"*. [See continuation on page 3]

OTP issued [Preliminary Examinations Report](#)

13 December - The OTP issued a report on preliminary examinations activities at the ASP. The report provides a summary of recent preliminary examinations activities of the OTP in the eight ongoing situations (Palestine, Afghanistan, Honduras, Republic of Korea, Nigeria, Colombia, Georgia, and Guinea), as well as in the completed preliminary examinations (Libya and Côte d'Ivoire).

In accordance with its Prosecutorial Strategy for 2009-2012, the Office is committed to issuing periodic reports on the status of its preliminary examinations, in order to enhance predictability and consistency. The Office further intends to issue a nine year report in the first half of 2012.

OTP Activities

OVERVIEW

7 situations under investigation
14 cases in relation to 27 persons
9 outstanding arrest warrants
8 preliminary examinations in 4 different continents

Phases

1 initial appearance
4 cases before Pre-Trial Chambers
4 cases before Trial Chambers

I. Preliminary Examinations

Preliminary examinations refer to the analytical process by which the OTP assesses whether there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation in a given situation.

In accordance with Article 15 of the Statute, the OTP proactively gathers and evaluates information from multiple sources, including “communications” from individuals and parties concerned (phase 1 – initial review). Following a sequential process, and irrespective of the mechanism by which the jurisdiction of the Court is triggered, the Office then applies the same legal criteria laid out in Article 53 of the Statute, namely **temporal/territorial/personal jurisdiction** (phase 2a), **subject-matter jurisdiction** (phase 2b), **admissibility**, including complementarity and gravity (phase 3) and the **interests of justice** (phase 4).

Currently, the OTP is conducting preliminary examinations into eight situations: [Palestine](#) (phase 2a), [Afghanistan](#), [Honduras](#), [Korea](#) and [Nigeria](#) (phase 2b), [Colombia](#), [Georgia](#) and [Guinea](#) (Phase 3).

II. Investigations and Prosecutions

1. Situation in the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#) (DRC) – Referred: April 2004 Investigation Opened: June 2004

Trials

The Prosecutor v [Thomas Lubanga Dyilo](#) – charged with war crimes against children committed in the Ituri region 2002 – 2003

Status: Trial finished on 26 August 2011, pending judgment

The Prosecutor v [Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui](#) – charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during the attack of the village of Bogoro in the Ituri region on 24 February 2003

Status: Defence case presentation concluded

Confirmation of Charges Hearing

The Prosecutor v [Callixte Mbarushimana](#) – charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity, including massive sexual violence, committed in the North and South Kivus 2009 – 2010

Status: Pre-Trial Chamber I declines to confirm the charges (16 December 2011); appeal pending

Warrant Pending

The Prosecutor v [Bosco Ntaganda](#) – charged with war crimes against children committed in the Ituri region 2002-2003

Issued: 22 August 2006

[Continuation of Highlight on Mbarushimana case]: On 19 December the Pre-Trial Chamber [rejected](#) the Prosecution’s [request](#) to stay the order of release for Mr. Mbarushimana, stating that it did not have the power to grant suspensive effect to its decision. The Prosecution [sought](#) an appeal to the Appeals Chamber against the “Decision on the confirmation of the charges” and, in the alternative, against the “Decision on the Prosecution’s Request for stay of order to release Callixte Mbarushimana” on 19 December, requesting it “to grant suspensive effect of that appeal, pursuant to Article 82(3) and Rule 156(5), and in particular to immediately suspend the release of the Suspect until the Appeals Chamber has ruled on the merits of this appeal. In the alternative, pursuant to Article 82(1)(b) and Rule 154(1), the Prosecution appeals the 19 December 2011 Decision, rejecting the Prosecution’s request for a stay of the order to release the Suspect, and requests the Appeals Chamber to immediately modify the Pre-Trial Chamber Decision and order the stay of the release of the Suspect until the Decision on the Confirmation of Charges is final”. On 20 December, the Appeals Chamber [rejected](#) as inadmissible the Prosecution’s appeal on the decision, and rejected also its request for suspensive effect.

6 December - The Prosecutor [affirmed](#) that "as the election process in the DRC unfolds (...) we are closely watching the situation on the ground, and recourse to violence will not be accepted. We continue to receive multiple reports of violent attacks against civilians, of fighting between rival factions, as well as attacks by armed groups and the national security forces." He also affirmed that the Office was requesting information from the DRC authorities on the allegations that security forces fired at demonstrators. The Office is closely following the initiatives taken by national authorities to investigate and prosecute those responsible for such attacks against the civilian population. He stated then he was "aware of reports of violence by armed groups apparently associated with different political parties, politicians and party officials against demonstrators from opposing parties." The Prosecutor called on leaders from all sides to understand that "the Office is watching the situation in the [DRC](#) very closely (...) Planning and executing attacks on civilians for electoral gain will not be tolerated. This Court can investigate and prosecute you if you are responsible for committing ICC crimes, irrespective of position, and irrespective of political affiliation." He urged "leaders, commanders, and politicians on all sides to calm your supporters. Electoral violence is no longer a ticket to power, I assure you. It is a ticket to The Hague."

Romeo A. Dallaire, member of the Canadian Senate, [stressed](#) that "the election results must not be recognized by other governments" as it would be dangerous and irresponsible for the international community to allow this election to be falsely declared until the election results are scrutinized and approved through a transparent verification process. Dallaire [recommended](#) Ottawa and Canadian diplomats in Central Africa, joined by the U.S government, to pressure the government of DRC to protect the lives of all presidential candidates and remind them that the ICC is already prosecuting politicians from Kenya and Ivory Coast who allegedly promoted or failed to stop political violence.

2. Situation in [Uganda](#) – Referred: January 2004 Investigation opened: July 2004

Warrants Pending:

The Prosecutor v [Joseph Kony et al.](#) – charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during LRA's insurgency activities in Northern Uganda 2002 – 2004

Issued: 8 July 2005. On 11 July 2007, Pre-Trial Chamber I ordered to terminate the proceedings against [Raska Lukwiya](#). On 8 November 2007, the OTP submitted information to the PTC on the reported death of Vincent [Otti](#).

3. Situation in [Darfur, the Sudan](#) – Referred: March 2005 Investigation opened: June 2005

Trial

The Prosecutor v [Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus](#) – charged with war crimes committed during an attack against the Haskanita AU peacekeeping base in North Darfur on 29 September 2007

Status: Charges confirmed, trial date to be set

Prosecution to present additional evidence

The Prosecutor v [Bahar Idriss Abu Garda](#) – charged with war crimes committed during an attack against the Haskanita AU peacekeeping base in North Darfur on 29 September 2007

Warrants Pending:

The Prosecutor v [Omar Al Bashir](#) – charged with war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed as part of the counter-insurgency campaign in Darfur 2003 – 2008 (at least)

Issued: 4 March 2009 & 12 July 2010

[Continuation of Highlight on Report to the UN Security Council]: Mark Lyall Grant, Permanent Representative of the UK Mission to the UN, thanked the Prosecutor for his report and [stated](#) that the Government of Sudan is bound, as member of the UN, "to cooperate with the Court and its investigations." Ambassador Jeffrey DeLaurentis, U.S. Alternate Representative to the UN for Special Political Affairs, [reminded](#) states "of the importance of ending impunity and cooperating fully with the investigations."

4. Situation in the [Central African Republic \(CAR\)](#) – Referred: January 2005 Investigation opened: May 2007

Trial:

The Prosecutor v [Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo](#) – charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity, including a massive rape campaign, committed in CAR between 26 October 2002 – 15 March 2003

Status: Prosecution case presentation ongoing

5. Situation in [Kenya](#) – OTP request to start investigation: November 2009 Investigation opened: March 2010

Confirmation of Charges Hearing:

The Prosecutor v [William Samoei Ruto, Henry Kiprono Kosgey and Joshua Arap Sang](#) – charged with crimes against humanity committed during the post-electoral violence in Kenya 30 December 2007 – end January 2008

Status: Hearing held from 1 to 9 September 2011, pending decision

The Prosecutor v [Francis Kirimi Muthaura, Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta and Mohammed Hussein Ali](#) – charged with crimes against humanity committed during the post-electoral violence in Kenya 24 – 31 January 2008

Status: Hearing held from 21 September to 6 October 2011, pending decision

9 December - In the case the *Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto, Henry Kiprono Kosgey and Joshua Arap Sang* Pre-Trial Chamber II [rejected](#) the Legal Representative of victims' request for leave to file written submissions to present their views and concerns, in particular, the view that the Prosecutor has not conducted a meaningful investigation into the eyewitness experience of victims. The Chamber considered that the appropriate addressee of such concerns should be the Prosecutor on the grounds, *inter alia*, that: the power to conduct investigations concerning the commission of crimes and/or to direct the Prosecutor to investigate certain offences or persons do not fall among the prerogatives of the PTC as reflected in article 57; and article 54 vests the Prosecutor with autonomous and independent investigative powers. It decided that the Legal Representative's request for the Chamber to request the Prosecutor to consider amending the charges to reflect acts of destruction of property, looting and infliction of physical injuries will be addressed in its decision on confirmation of charges.

6. Situation in [Libya](#) – Referred: February 2011 Investigation opened: March 2011

Warrants Pending:

The Prosecutor v [Saif Al Islam Gaddafi](#) and [Abdullah Al Senussi](#) – charged with crimes against humanity committed during attacks on the civilian population by the Libyan Security Forces 15 February – at least 28 February 2011

Issued: 27 June 2011; Pre-Trial Chamber I ordered the termination of the case the *Prosecutor v. Muammar Gaddafi*, after Prosecution request (22 November 2011).

6 December - In the case the *Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi* Pre-Trial Chamber I [requested](#) the Libyan authorities to file submissions by 10 January 2012 on: (i) whether Saif Al-Islam was arrested on account of the ICC arrest warrant; (ii) whether the information received by the Chamber as to he being held *incommunicado* is true; (iii) when and where could the Registrar, or one of her representatives, meet him in order to seek his views on being assigned counsel from the Court for purposes of ICC proceedings, (iv) how, when and where could an expert be mandated by the Court to examine him in order to assess his physical and mental state; and (v) whether and when the Libyan authorities intend to surrender him to the Court. It also decided, *inter alia*, to authorize the OPCD to represent the interests of the Defence until otherwise decided by the Chamber.

7. Situation in [Côte d'Ivoire](#) – OTP request to start investigation: June 2011 Investigation opened: October 2011

Warrant executed:

The *Prosecutor v [Laurent Gbagbo](#)* – charged with war crimes and crimes against humanity committed after the November 2010 Ivorian elections.

Issued: 23 November 2011 (under seal)

Status: initial appearance on 5 December 2011; confirmation of charges hearing set for 18 June 2012

9 December - In the case the *Prosecutor v. Laurent Koudou Gbagbo* Pre-Trial Chamber III [decided](#) to convene two status conferences on 14 December 2011: one, to be held in an open session, to discuss all matters relevant to the disclosure process; and the other, to be held *ex parte* and *in camera*, to obtain information on security matters and protective measures, if necessary, to be put in place. The OTP is to provide an indication as to a range of issues, including the number of documentary evidence and witnesses to be relied on for the confirmation hearing and material for which redactions will be requested.

III. Arrests - Cooperation

9 PERSONS SOUGHT BY THE COURT



The Prosecutor v Bosco Ntaganda (more information [here](#))

Current location: **DRC, in and around Goma**

The Prosecutor v Joseph Kony et al (more information [here](#))

Current location: **variously, at different times, in the border area between DRC, CAR and South Sudan**

The Prosecutor v Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi (more information [here](#))

Current location: **Libya**

The Prosecutor v Ahmed Harun and Ali Kushayb (more information [here](#))

Current location: **South Kordofan, Sudan (A. Harun)**
Sudan (A. Kushayb)

The Prosecutor v Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir (more information [here](#))

Current location: **Khartoum, Sudan**

10 December - German President Christian Wulff said he would boycott a conference in Qatar if Sudan's President, Omar al-Bashir attended. President Wulff stated that "*Participation will be out of the question for me if reports are confirmed that Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir will attend.*"

12 December - Pre-Trial Chamber I decided that the Republic of [Malawi](#) failed to cooperate with the Court by not arresting and surrendering Omar Al Bashir to the Court during his visit to Malawi on 14 October 2011. The Chamber decided to refer the matter to both the United Nations Security Council and the Assembly of States Parties.

13 December - Pre-Trial Chamber I of the ICC [decided](#) that the Republic of Chad failed to cooperate with the Court by not arresting and surrendering Omar Al Bashir to the Court during his visit to Chad on 7 and 8 August 2011. The Chamber decided to refer the matter to both the United Nations Security Council and the Assembly of States Parties. The Chamber also indicated that the Republic of Chad failed to comply with its obligations to consult with the Chamber by not bringing the issue of Omar Al Bashir's immunity to the Chamber for its determination. The Chamber reaffirmed that there is no conflict between the obligations of States Parties to the Rome Statute towards the Court to arrest and surrender the suspect and their obligations under customary international law.

IV. Other Co-operation

7 December - Kofi [Annan](#) has urged Kenya to respect the judiciary's independence, after political leaders condemned a Nairobi court ruling calling for the arrest of Sudan's president. The decision led Foreign Minister Moses Wetangula to call it a "judgment in error" and he vowed to appeal the court order.. *"The Kenyan government should abide by its legal obligations. And in fact right from the beginning they have indicated they'll cooperate with the court. I hope that commitment stands, regardless of which way the decision of the court goes,"* Annan said.

8 December - The OTP replied to Human Rights Watch's recent report "Unfinished business: Closing gaps in the selection of ICC Cases". The HRW [report](#) asserts that *"the cases [presented by the Office] have not gone far enough to ensure that justice delivered by the ICC will resonate with concerns of victims and affected communities."* The OTP responded that HRW is effectively challenging the policy of the OTP, without mentioning the Office's September 2003 Policy Paper that guides its case selection. The Paper expresses two fundamental policies: (1) the exceptional nature of the Court's intervention under the principle of complementarity; and, (2) the Office's focus on those who bear the greatest responsibility for the most serious crimes in accordance with the evidence collected. The HRW request for more investigations by the Office is a request to rewrite the 2003 Policy Paper without referring to it. Rather than proposing more investigations by the OTP, In conclusion, the Office suggests that HRW can heighten the impact of its campaign by focusing on the roles played by national justice systems that have the primary responsibility to prosecute crimes.

10th Session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC

12-21 December - During the opening plenary of the [ASP](#), Seretse Khama Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana, stressed during the plenary of the 10th Session of the ASP, that he felt *"the ICC helps to send a strong message that no one, irrespective of their station in life, is above the law."* He also explained that the ICC plays an important role as a deterrent against any temptation to engage in such crimes and he referred to the perception that *"the ICC unfairly targets African countries by affirming that in reality atrocious human right abuses and other serious crimes that merit ICC's attention have and continue to be committed in Africa. And in majority of situations it is Africans themselves who invite the intervention of the Court."* President Khama noted with regret that the African Union formally decided not to cooperate with the ICC over the indictments and arrest warrants issued against some leaders, decision that he considered to be a *"serious setback in the battle against impunity in Africa"* which *"undermines efforts to confront war crimes and crimes against humanity which are committed by some leaders on the continent."*

The UN Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro [stressed](#) that *"If we fail to support the ICC and its noble cause, we fail humanity."* She emphasized as well that the ICC *"is the vital and indispensable centerpiece of our system of international criminal justice. It is our best hope of ending impunity for international crimes"*.

During the General Debate, States parties called for reinforced cooperation with the ICC, in particular in the area of outstanding arrest warrants. Martin Briens, French Permanent Representative to the UN, stated that *"la coopération judiciaire est une obligation juridique pour tous les Etats ayant choisi de ratifier le Statut de Rome. Cela ne peut être une coopération à la carte. Il n'y a pas de bons ou de mauvais mandats d'arrêt; il y a des mandats d'arrêt de la CPI qui doivent être exécutés."* Regarding budget issues, several States stressed the need to ensure that the Court had adequate resources to exercise its mandate, in a year of increased activities, in order to maintain its capacity to act in a fully independent manner. Ambassador Jorge Lomónaco, Mexican representative in the Netherlands, stated that *"the Assembly of States Parties has the historic responsibility to ensure that the Court has all the necessary tools to comply efficiently and effectively, with the mandate given"* and that *"the independence of the Court is the supreme value, and the Assembly has the duty to ensure it."* Ambassador Ombeni Sefue, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the UN, also expressed his concern about *"the ability of the ICC to deliver justice in a robust manner"* due to the 2012 budget cuts.

Other States mentioned the clear impact and preventative role of the OTP and the Court's activities. For instance, Guillaume Soro, Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire, affirmed that his presence in the ASP was the proof of the importance they confer to the ICC. He stressed that *"at the height of the Ivorian crisis, when we, the democratically elected president and all democrats, took refuge in a hotel, surrounded by tanks of Mr. Gbagbo, imposing on us a terrible blockade, without the repeated warnings by the ICC Prosecutor on the possibility of court proceedings against the perpetrators of serious crimes, I would not be the among you today"*. Prime Minister Soro also announced Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to ratify the Rome Statute *"very soon"*. Abdul Momen, Representative from Bangladesh to the UN, affirmed that thanks to the work of the ICC, *"all those in power from now on can no longer ignore the long shadow of international and criminal justice"*.



In addition, many States congratulated incoming Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda for her election by consensus and thanked Mr. Moreno-Ocampo for his contribution as first Prosecutor of the ICC. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon [congratulated](#) Mrs. Bensouda on the election and wished her the best of success in her important new role. He underscored the vital significance of the Court as the indispensable centerpiece of our system of international criminal justice and our best hope of ending impunity for international crimes. The Secretary-General pledged to Mrs. Bensouda the continued support and cooperation of the UN to assist the Court in fully achieving its great potential. South Africa [welcomed](#) the election of Fatou Bensouda as the Court's new Prosecutor and lauded the fact that the position of Prosecutor will be filled by an African woman. South Africa also recalled the fact that

African States were amongst the strongest proponents of the establishment of the ICC.

The ASP adopted its omnibus resolution, calling *“upon States Parties to comply with their obligations under the Rome Statute, in particular the obligation to cooperate in accordance with Part 9 [...], [and] to continue and strengthen their efforts to ensure full and effective cooperation with the Court in accordance with the Statute, in particular in the areas of implementing legislation, enforcement of Court decisions and execution of arrest warrants”*. The resolution also *“encourages States Parties to express their political and diplomatic support to the Court”*. The Assembly further *“notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the OTP to achieve the efficiency and transparency of its preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions [...], and welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Court to implement the One-Court principle, and to coordinate its activities among its organs at all levels, including through the implement on measures to increase clarity on the responsibility of different organs in line of the report of the Court, while respecting the independence of the judges and the Prosecutor and the neutrality of the Registry”*. Finally, the Assembly decided *“to continue discussions on the IOM in close consultation with the organs of the Court, fully respecting the provisions in the Rome Statute regarding judicial and prosecutorial independence and the management oversight of the ASP, including articles 40, 42 and 112”*.

During the closing plenary, ASP President Tiina Intelmann made a statement thanking Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo for his work as the first ICC Prosecutor. Ambassador Intelmann stated that the Prosecutor had significantly contributed to the achievements of the Court, taking decisions in all independence, and added that his work had been deeply appreciated by all States present in the room.

Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo and Prosecutor Elect Fatou Bensouda held meetings with heads of several delegations, including Ian Khama, President of Botswana; Guillaume Soro, Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire; Andries Nel, Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development of South Africa; Alhaji Mamadou Tangara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Gambia; Urmas Paet, Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Estonia, and Wanjuki Muchemi, Solicitor General of Kenya. The Prosecutor Elect also held a meeting with Radhika Coomaraswamy, UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, and [participated](#) in the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice's launching of the ICC 2011 Gender Report Card.

V. Upcoming Events

January						
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8

9 <i>Prosecutor attends a seminar at the Catalán International Institute for Peace, Barcelona,</i>	10 <i>Prosecutor attends a seminar at the Catalán International Institute for Peace, Barcelona</i>	11	12	13	14	15
16 <i>Prosecutor presents lectures at Harvard Law School on Prosecution Policies and Strategy at the International Criminal Court, Cambridge</i>	17 <i>Prosecutor presents lectures at Harvard Law School on Prosecution Policies and Strategy at the International Criminal Court, Cambridge</i>	18 <i>Prosecutor presents lectures at Harvard Law School on Prosecution Policies and Strategy at the International Criminal Court, Cambridge</i>	19 <i>Prosecutor speaks at the Boston School College of Law Owen Kupferschmid Memorial Lecture, Boston</i>	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

VI. Other Information

* This document reflects the views of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC. For more information, contact Mrs. Olivia Swaak-Goldman, International Cooperation Adviser in the Office of the Prosecutor, at Olivia.Swaak-Goldman@icc-cpi.int