



Fourteenth session

The Hague, 18-26 November 2015

**Report of the Bureau on the Plan of action for achieving
universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute of
the International Criminal Court****I. Introduction**

1. At its fifth session, the Assembly of States Parties adopted, by consensus, the Plan of action of the Assembly of States Parties for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (hereinafter "the Plan of Action").¹
2. At its thirteenth session, the Assembly of States Parties (hereinafter "the Assembly") welcomed the annual report of the Bureau on the implementation of the Plan of action, endorsed the recommendations contained therein and requested the Bureau to continue to monitor the implementation of the Plan and to report thereon to the Assembly during its fourteenth session.²
3. The Plan of action calls upon States Parties to proactively make use of the political, financial and technical means at their disposal to promote the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute through bilateral, regional and multilateral relationships. Furthermore, the Plan of action calls upon the Secretariat to support States in their efforts to promote universality and full implementation of the Statute by acting as a focal point for information exchange, within existing resources, including by collecting and ensuring dissemination of such information. It also requires the Assembly, through its Bureau, to keep the Plan of action under review.
4. The Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties decided to re-appoint the Republic of Cyprus on 18 February 2015 and to appoint the Kingdom of Denmark on 2 March 2015 as *ad country* co-focal points to facilitate the implementation of the Plan of action.
5. The reporting period covers the period after the adoption of the previous report (ICC-ASP/13/36, 28 November 2014) until November 2015. During the said period, the facilitators conducted consultations and briefings in order to keep States, Court officials, members of civil society and other interested parties up to date on the progress in the discussions on the Plan of action and to receive their suggestions, comments and recommendations and increase synergies. No amendments to the provisions of the current Plan of action were suggested during the reporting period.

¹Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fifth session, The Hague, 23 November to 1 December 2006 (ICC-ASP/5/32), Part III, ICC-ASP/5/Res.3, annex I.

²Official Records ... Thirteenth session... 2014 (ICC-ASP/13/20), vol I, part III, ICC-ASP/13/Res. 5, para. 5 and annex I, para.1.

II. Updates on efforts to promote universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute

A. Activities of the Court

6. The Court made an active contribution to the efforts to promote universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute in close cooperation with other actors, including the President of the Assembly, the co-focal points on the Plan of Action, States Parties, intergovernmental organizations and civil society.

7. The Court organized, with the financial support of the European Commission as well as Norway and the Netherlands, a cooperation seminar in San José, Costa Rica, on 9-10 July 2015. The national implementation of the Rome Statute – as an important factor in enabling smooth and comprehensive cooperation – featured on the agenda of the seminar. While the main focus of the seminar was cooperation, important issues related to the full implementation of the Rome Statute were also considered. It also served to raise the awareness about the ICC among non-States Parties through interaction with the Court as well as with States Parties, encouraging these States to consider joining the Rome Statute.

8. In the margins of the seminar in San José, the President of the Court participated in a separate event with parliamentarians from both Costa Rica and El Salvador on the accession to (in the case of El Salvador) and full implementation of the Rome Statute. During the meeting, hosted by the Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica and co-organized by Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA), the Salvadoran parliamentarians present expressed their willingness to continue working on the accession to the Rome Statute in order to make it a reality in the near future.

9. The Prosecutor addressed the diplomatic community on two occasions in Geneva, highlighting the importance of reaching universality and encouraging States to use the Universal Periodic Review process more effectively to achieve this goal. The principals of the Court promoted the goals of the Plan of Action also through speeches and participation at numerous other conferences and seminars.

10. Throughout the reporting period, senior officials of the Court used various opportunities – both during visits of external stakeholders to the ICC and during the official travel of ICC officials – to engage with government officials, parliamentarians and other stakeholders from a range of non-States Parties to the Rome Statute, including Armenia, Cameroon, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Thailand, Togo, Ukraine and the United States of America. During such discussions, Court officials encouraged informed consideration of Rome Statute accession/ratification, underlining the important role of the Rome Statute system in global efforts for accountability as well as clarifying several legal and technical issues related to the Court and the role and obligations of States Parties.

11. The Court's general public information activities continue to serve as an important tool for raising awareness and providing information that is crucial for the promotion of the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute. The Court is currently revising its website, and the new website will give enhanced attention to the specific information needs of stakeholder groups such as government officials and civil society activists.

B. Activities of the President of the Assembly and of its Secretariat

12. In addition to the activities mentioned elsewhere in this report, the President of the Assembly of States Parties, H.E. Mr. Sidiki Kaba, has identified the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute as one of the key priorities of his term in office. To that effect, the President has participated in numerous events and raised the issue in many high-level bilateral contacts.

12 *bis*. The President welcomed the accession of the State of Palestine to the Rome Statute on 7 January 2015³ and, upon entry into force of the Statute for the State of Palestine on 1 April 2015, participated in its Welcome ceremony as the 123rd State Party to the Rome Statute.⁴

12 *ter*. In the margins of the High Level Segment of the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, from 26 September to 1 October 2015, the President held several meetings at the ministerial level, with both States Parties and States non-Parties, to, *inter alia*, promote the universality of the Rome Statute and the adoption and implementation of legislation that would reinforce the principle of complementarity and cooperation with the Court.

12 *quater*. On 30 September 2015, in the context of a high level meeting on the restraint of the use of the veto in the case of mass atrocities, convened at the United Nations by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Mexico, President Kaba's address underscored the importance of universal ratification of the Statute as one of the means to reinforce the political will to reduce inaction of the Security Council. Further, in this context, in his bilateral dialogues in Africa, and in the press, President Kaba has constantly called upon all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to ratify the Rome Statute.

12 *quinquies*. Furthermore, to commemorate the Day of International Criminal Justice, the President convened in Dakar, Senegal, on 20 and 21 July 2015, a regional conference on "Sovereignty of States and International Criminal Justice" with the participation, *inter alia*, from States Parties and non-States Parties.

C. Activities of the co-focal points

13. At the first informal consultations of The Hague Working Group on 21 April 2015 the co-focal points presented a programme of work which included, *inter alia*, an increased focus on efforts by States Parties themselves, a more focused approach vis-à-vis non-States Parties, enhanced coordination among different stakeholders and increased use of ICT and social media in promoting universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute. The programme was presented following prior consultations at both New York and The Hague Working Group levels. During these consultations a number of issues were raised such as the political challenges facing each non-State Party, the possibility of applying low-key approaches in encouraging States to consider ratification or accession, the impact of the performance of the Court and the geographical composition of its staff on universality, the role of regional organizations, in particular the African Union, and the importance of taking different legal systems into account when addressing universality and full implementation. It was also mentioned that the legislative requirements to achieve full implementation vary amongst States Parties depending on their legal system, and that the concept of full implementation may warrant further discussion in the future. In addition the sensitivities in interacting with parliaments were discussed.

14. Based on the programme of work the ad-country focal points *continued* the practice of informal consultations with numerous actors in different settings. In the context of The Hague Working Group several rounds of informal consultations focused on efforts made and lessons learnt by State Parties in promoting universality and full implementation. The working group also received a briefing by the European External Action Service on the systematic efforts undertaken by the EU in this regard, including joint efforts with other States Parties, and had the opportunity to discuss these issues.

15. In addition, a whole-day retreat on cooperation organized by The Netherlands and Senegal on 11 May 2015 included a segment on universality where the President of the Assembly addressed the urgent need to move towards achieving universality and full implementation, followed by an open discussion. The President of the Court also addressed the topic during her intervention at the retreat.

³ http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/press%20and%20media/press%20releases/Pages/pr1082_2.aspx

⁴ http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/press%20and%20media/press%20releases/Pages/pr1103.aspx

16. In addition to the open meetings, the co-focal points held individual and joint bilateral consultations with representatives of States, members of civil society, international organizations and the Secretariat, at all levels, including the level of their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Where possible the issue of universality was raised at political level on a bilateral basis in the capitals of non-States Parties. In the same vein the co-focal points recently issued a call for States Parties to make use of the opportunities presented by the High-Level segment of the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly to promote universality and full implementation, inviting them also to make appropriate use of social media to inform of activities in support of the ICC.

17. In The Hague, the co-focal points organized an informal coordination meeting of representatives of the Court, the Assembly of States Parties and civil society. The aim of such meetings was to enhance coordination and identify ways of exploring synergies, and such an informal mechanism may be developed further.

18. The co-focal points also engaged with the Secretariat on developing a more comprehensive internet platform for promoting universality and full implementation of the Statute. Whilst the project has not been completed, these efforts should be continued, including exploring possibilities for using social media.

19. On 16 September 2015, the Embassies of the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Denmark in the Hague and the Hague Institute for Global Justice, co-hosted the seminar: "From Ratification to Action: The Importance of Full Implementation of the Rome Statute". The President of the ICC, Judge Silvia Alejandra Fernández de Gurmendi delivered the keynote address.

20. The co-focal points were also active in Geneva in the context of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) where they both made recommendations to non-States Parties to accede to the Rome Statute. They also actively participated in the group of the Friends of the International Criminal Court in Geneva, with the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Cyprus assuming the role of coordinator, as of April 2015.

21. At the time of writing, the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Denmark are planning a high-level event in Geneva entitled 'The Rome Statute, Accountability and the protection of Human Rights', to be held during the 23rd Session of the Universal Periodic Review. Events organized by the co-focal points are also foreseen during the upcoming session of the Assembly in The Hague in November.

22. In addition, the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Cyprus and the Kingdom of Denmark co-signed, along with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Australia, Austria, Botswana, the Czech Republic, Costa Rica, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland, the article "The International Criminal Court deserves better" published by international media on the occasion of the Day of International Criminal Justice on 17 July 2015⁵.

23. The co-focal points recalled the annual *note verbale*⁶ of the Secretariat requesting States to provide information on actions undertaken to promote the ratification and full implementation of the Rome Statute, and emphasized that the number of responses had been very low. During the consultations held, the co-focal points encouraged all States Parties that had not yet done so to provide the requested information.

D. Activities of international organizations and other organizations

24. During the 21st and 22nd sessions of the UPR, a State-driven process under the auspices of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations, the States under review received recommendations related to the ICC, in particular on the ratification of the Rome Statute, the domestic implementation and ratification of the so-called Kampala amendments and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court. The President of the

⁵ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/dr-aurelia-frick/the-international-criminal-court-deserves-better_b_7813960.html http://www.huffingtonpost.com/dr-aurelia-frick/the-international-criminal-court-deserves-better_b_7813960.html.

⁶ ICC-ASP/14/PA/45, dated 29 July 2015.

Assembly encouraged States under review in this period to join the Rome Statute and offered the support of the Assembly in the implementation of the recommendations made to them. The non-States Parties in focus were: Armenia, Belarus, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Turkey and the United States of America. All of them received recommendations to ratify and implement the Rome Statute. More than forty States made recommendations on this matter during the UPR of one or more of the afore-mentioned States not Party to the Rome Statute. Jamaica and Guinea-Bissau accepted the recommendations to ratify the Rome Statute. In addition, several States Parties accepted to fully implement the Rome Statute and/or ratify the APIC and the Kampala amendments: Bulgaria, Guinea, Honduras, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia and Panama.

25. The European Union (EU) continued its ongoing engagement towards the universality of the Rome Statute and promoting a better understanding of the ICC's mandate, in particular during its regular human rights dialogues with some 40 States, through systematic demarche campaigns worldwide, through the organization of dedicated local or regional seminars, through the systematic inclusion of an ICC clause into agreements with third States, or through financial support to civil society organizations lobbying for the universality of the Rome Statute. The new EU action plan on human rights and democracy⁷, adopted in July 2015, confirmed once more the EU's commitment to its comprehensive policy in support of the Court, one of its key objectives being to advance universal support for the Rome Statute by promoting the widest possible participation in it and to preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute.

26. During the reporting period, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) continued to promote the universality of the Rome Statute among its member and observer States, based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the ICC in September 2012. In 2015, the Organisation sponsored seminars that were open to member states of the Organisation which are not parties to the Rome Statute and is in the process of organizing the 4th ICC regional training seminar of Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, bar associations and civil society in the Francophone States of Southeast Asia, to be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

27. The Commonwealth of Nations also continued to support the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute. It has developed model legislation and implementation kits on Rome Statute for its member States, and is organizing capacity and awareness raising programmes. Its support to issues relating to the implementation of Rome Statute is demand driven.

28. The Organization of American States ("OAS") continued to support the ICC, including through the implementation of the "Exchange of Letters for the Establishment of a Framework Cooperation Agreement with the International Criminal Court" signed at the Headquarters of the OAS on 18 April 2011⁸ and the subsequent resolution of the OAS of 4 June 2014 which promotes ratification of and accession to the Rome Statute and recalls the importance of the implementation of the Rome Statute into domestic legislation.⁹ The next OAS "working session on the International Criminal Court" is scheduled for January 2016.

29. On the occasion of the Day of International Criminal Justice, the Union of South American Nations issued a declaration on 17 July 2015 which, inter alia, invites non-States Parties to ratify the Rome Statute.¹⁰ MERCOSUR also actively promoted the universality of the Rome Statute during the reporting period.

30. Civil society plays a crucial role in the awareness-raising on the Court, the increased ratification of the Rome Statute, promoting the adoption of national implementing legislation, the complementarity principle and cooperation of States Parties with the Court. The NGOs continued their regional and country-based approach in promoting the universality of the ICC, including with missions to and seminars held in non-States Parties.

⁷ Available at <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10897-2015-INIT/en/pdf>.

⁸ http://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/docs/acuerdos_bilaterales_41-2011.pdf.

⁹ AG/RES. 2852 (XLIV-O/14) "Promotion of International Law", available at: http://www.oas.org/en/sla/dil/docs/AG-RES_2852_XLIV-O-14.pdf.

¹⁰ http://www.icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/asp_docs/Events/ICJDay/2015/UNASUR-17July2015-1024-AX-ENG.pdf.

The Coalition for the ICC and Parliamentarians for Global Action continued their wide-ranging and essential activities in this field for which they held frequent consultations with all the stakeholders.

E. Other seminars, events and actions

31. The Action Plan 'Towards Universality of the Rome Statute', prepared by the UN Missions of participating delegations provides a focus on universality between October 2015 and September 2016.

32. On 1 September 2015, the Permanent Representation of Liechtenstein to the UN and Parliamentarians for Global Action co-organized a side event on the Kampala Amendments and the Crime of Aggression on the occasion of the 4th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, with the participation of members from non-States Parties, such as Algeria, Indonesia and Mongolia, and representatives from many States Parties that have ratified the Kampala Amendments.

33. The Geneva Friends of the ICC Group continued to hold regular consultations with relevant stakeholders to promote universality of the Rome Statute.

34. The Court, PGA, CICC and Amnesty International ("AI") participated in a Parliamentary Technical Round-Table on the full implementation of the Rome Statute and the ratification of the Kampala Amendments co-organized by Ecuador and PGA on 12 and 13 February 2015.

35. Officers from the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry together with members of PGA, AI and the CICC participated in the Parliamentary Workshop on the Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute and the Kampala Amendments for the Central American and Caribbean Region co-organized on the 10 and 11 March 2015, by the Parliament of Dominican Republic and PGA.

36. A strategic meeting on the ratification and activation of the Kampala Amendments on the Crime of Aggression was held at Princeton University on 29 and 30 June 2015 at the invitation of Liechtenstein, with participation of State Party representatives, academics and representatives of civil society.

37. The informal ministerial network for the International Criminal Court convened in New York on 30 September 2015, upon invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein. The network consists of 34 Ministers, including H.E. the President of the ASP Mr. Sidiki Kaba, as well as the Coalition for the ICC.

38. Some States Parties have contributed to the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries and other developing States, established by ICC-ASP/2/Res.6, which has allowed representatives of non-States Parties to participate in sessions of the Assembly.

F. Progress in achieving full implementation of the Rome Statute

39. The National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Congo adopted unanimously on 2 June 2015, a bill that incorporates the ICC Rome Statute into domestic law. Moreover, during the reported period, the National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire adopted two bills modifying the national Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes to Implement the Rome Statute. Furthermore, Austria adopted an amendment to its Criminal Code which incorporated the Rome Statute crimes into national legislation and adopted a stand-alone law on cooperation with the International Criminal Court.

III. Findings and Challenges

40. During the reporting period, the membership of the Rome Statute amounted to 123 with the State of Palestine acceding to the Rome Statute on January 2015.

41. From a regional perspective only a few States are missing for a full representation of the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Asia-Pacific region remains the most underrepresented while the Western European and Other States Group is one of the most

represented regions. Among the Eastern European States, on 8 September 2015 Ukraine, a signatory to the Rome Statute, accepted the jurisdiction of the Court over alleged crimes committed on its territory since 20 February 2014 in addition to its previous declaration. The African region continues to be the largest regional group in the membership of the Rome Statute.

42. The process of ratification of the both amendments to the Rome Statute adopted in Kampala was accomplished by Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Malta and Switzerland during the reporting period. Moreover, San Marino and Georgia adopted the Amendments on the Crime of Aggression in November and December 2014, respectively. As of October 2015, the amendments on the Crime of Aggression had been ratified by 24 States and the amendments to article 8 had been ratified by 25 States.¹¹

43. As of October 2015, the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (“APIC”) had been ratified by 74 States, out of which Ukraine is not yet party to the Rome Statute. The State of Palestine acceded to the APIC on 2 January 2015. In its thirteenth session the Assembly of States Parties decided to hold a pledge ceremony during its fifteenth session on the ratification of the APIC to invite States to ratify it before the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute (July 2018).¹²

44. Based on the information provided during the reporting period, the key challenges for achieving universality and full implementation are legal difficulties in amending the Constitution or the national legislation in order to ratify the Rome Statute, political challenges that hinder the ratification process, lack of expertise and financial resources, and insufficient information about the functioning of the Rome Statute System and the availability of technical assistance. Some States also stressed the possible impact a deletion of article 124 may have on the efforts to achieve universality, in particular for countries faced with armed conflict, although a consensus has been reached on this issue in the Working Group on Amendments.

45. Besides fostering the political will, stakeholders could enhance their efforts in assisting current or future States Parties with similar legal systems by sharing with them legal expertise and practice. Pro-activeness by States Parties in identifying potential States Parties and building partnerships with them was welcomed. As mentioned, efforts in this regard have been made bilaterally by States and jointly by regional organizations and civil society, but further activities are needed.

46. Given the objectives of the Plan of action, it was highlighted that States Parties should endeavor to make relevant information widely available, including by providing the Secretariat with information on activities undertaken in promoting universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute.

IV. Recommendations

47. In general there is a need for further sustained efforts in promoting the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute. Many activities are already being undertaken on an ongoing basis, and the scope for better coordination and identification of possible synergies should be explored further. Enhanced use of ICT and social media could play an important role in this regard, in particular when reaching out to academia and students. Against this background the following recommendations are made:

- (a) To the Assembly of States Parties:
 - (i) To continue to monitor closely the implementation of the Plan of action.

¹¹ See: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-10-b&chapter=18&lang=en.

¹² These recommendations are to be implemented in line with the ongoing review of the working methods of the Assembly by the Bureau as contained in ICC-ASP/12/59 and endorsed by the Assembly in resolution ICC-ASP/12/20 para. 41.

- (b) To the States Parties:
- (i) To continue to promote, as far as possible, the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute in their bilateral, regional and multilateral relationships, including enhancing the cooperation between international and regional organizations and the Court;
 - (ii) To continue their efforts to disseminate information on the Court at the national, regional and international level, including through events, seminars, publications, courses and other initiatives that may raise awareness about the work of the Court;
 - (iii) To continue to provide the Secretariat with updated information relevant to the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute, including current contact information on national focal points;
 - (iv) To continue to promote, as far as possible, the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute in collaboration with civil society, academia, international organizations and professional organizations.
 - (v) To organize, in conjunction with civil society, academia, international organizations and professional associations seminars, panel discussions and events focusing on promoting the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute, in New York, in The Hague and in different regions, and to disseminate information about the Court's work and the provisions of the Rome Statute;
 - (vi) To continue to provide, wherever possible, technical and financial assistance to States wishing to become Party to the Statute and to those wishing to implement the Statute in their national legislation;
 - (vii) To provide financial and/or other supports, wherever possible, to civil society, academia, international organizations and professional associations that provide technical assistance to overcome the challenges to ratification and implementation identified in this report;
 - (viii) To continue to contribute to the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries and other developing States to promote the attendance of non-States Parties to the sessions of the Assembly; and
 - (ix) To continue to cooperate with the Court so that it can fulfil its functions accordingly.
- (c) To the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties:¹³
- (i) To continue to support States in their efforts to promote the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute by acting as a focal point for information exchange and by making available updated information on this matter, including on the website of the Court;
 - (ii) To compile information on all available resources and potential donors, and post it on the Court's website for easy access by States; and
 - (iii) To prepare a matrix to serve the purpose of enhanced information sharing between potential recipients and donors of technical assistance.

¹³ These recommendations are to be implemented in line with the ongoing review of the working methods of the Assembly by the Bureau as contained in ICC-ASP/12/59 and endorsed by the Assembly in resolution ICC-ASP/12/20 para. 41.

Annex

Draft language to be included in the omnibus resolution

Universality of the Rome Statute

1. [Welcomes the State that has become a Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court since the thirteenth session of the Assembly] and *invites* States not yet parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to become parties to the Rome Statute, as amended, as soon as possible, and *calls upon* all States Parties to intensify their efforts to promote universality;
2. *Calls upon* all international and regional organizations as well as civil society to intensify their efforts to promote universality;
3. *Decides* to keep the status of ratifications under review and to monitor developments in the field of implementing legislation, inter alia with a view to facilitating the provision of technical assistance that States Parties to the Rome Statute, or States wishing to become parties thereto, may wish to request from other States Parties or institutions in relevant areas;
4. *Recalls* that the ratification of the Rome Statute must be matched by national implementation of the obligations emanating therefrom, notably through implementing legislation, in particular in the areas of criminal law, criminal procedural law and international cooperation and judicial assistance with the Court and, in this regard, *urges* States Parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt such implementing legislation as a priority and *encourages* the adoption of victims-related provisions, as appropriate;
5. *Welcomes* the report of the Bureau regarding the implementation of the Plan of action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute,¹⁴ *notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Court's President, the Office of the Prosecutor, the President of the Assembly of States Parties, the Assembly of States Parties, States Parties, and of civil society to enhance the effectiveness of universality-related efforts and to encourage States to become parties to the Rome Statute, as amended, and to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities, as well as relevant efforts undertaken in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council;

¹⁴ ICC-ASP/14/...