



Twenty-second session

New York, 4-14 December 2023

**Report of the Bureau on 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****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 twenty-first session, the Assembly of States Parties (hereinafter "the Assembly") welcomed the annual report of the Bureau on 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 twenty-second 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. On 31 January 2023, the Bureau of the Assembly re-appointed the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea as *ad country* 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/21/21, November 2022) until November 2023. During this period, the *ad country* focal points conducted consultations and briefings in order to exchange information between States, Court officials, members of civil society and other interested parties.

¹ *Official 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.

² Resolution ICC-ASP/21/Res.2 of 9 December 2022, para. 9 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 continued to contribute actively to the efforts to promote universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute in cooperation and coordination with other actors, including the President of the Assembly, the co-focal points on the Plan of Action, other States Parties, regional and intergovernmental organizations, and civil society, notably the Coalition for the ICC and Parliamentarians for Global Action. Periodic virtual meetings chaired by the co-focal points continued to prove highly useful and effective for the purpose of exchanging information and coordinating activities between these different actors.

7. During the reporting period, the President of the Court held many high-level meetings with States not parties with the specific purpose of promoting ratification of the Rome Statute, either in The Hague during official visits hosted by the Court, or during official travel, notably including a mission to Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he addressed a major conference of parliamentarians from around the world. In his speech, the President of the Court made a strong call for universal ratification of the Rome Statute, outlining the arguments in favour of joining the ICC system and the benefits it carries for the participating States. The President also held several bilateral meetings in the margins with parliamentarians from States not party to the Rome Statute in attendance.

8. More generally, the principals of the Court used numerous occasions of meetings, exchanges and public speeches to draw attention to the need for increasing membership in the Rome Statute as well as its implementation in national legislation, both in terms of providing national procedures for cooperation as well as incorporating the Rome Statute crimes in national law. The Court also engaged in many technical, working-level exchanges with state officials of States not parties on questions related to the ratification of the Rome Statute.

9. With funding from the European Commission, the Court built upon the momentum created by the 2022 visit of the ICC President to Guinea-Bissau and organized a virtual informative meeting for a delegation of the Ministry of Justice of Guinea-Bissau, with the objective of enhancing understanding of the ICC and further promoting ratification of the Rome Statute by that State.

10. In November 2022, the ICC held its annual Asia-Pacific Seminar for Judges on the Rome Statute System and the International Criminal Court, co-hosted with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea, and aiming to encourage Rome Statute ratification in the most underrepresented region in the ICC system. In November 2023, the Court is organizing a high-level regional seminar in Seoul focused on universality and cooperation, with funding from the European Commission, and the participation of a number of States Parties as well as States not party to the Rome Statute.

11. The Registry availed itself in several instances during the reporting period to provide support and technical advice to interested States engaged in a domestic process to adopt cooperation implementing legislation. While the Registry will not provide substantive advice on matters of national concern, it remains ready, when requested and when considered helpful for advancing national implementation of the Rome Statute, to participate in discussions, provide submissions to national stakeholders at the request of the State on the key elements of Part 9, and share what has been its experience and lessons learned in applying the cooperation provisions of the Statute with States Parties.

12. The Court's public information activities, notably through the ICC website and social media channels, maintained in multiple languages, and platforms of partners and influencers such as the United Nations (UN), continued to serve as a crucial tool for raising awareness and providing access to information essential for the promotion of the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute. The Court liaises closely with UN communication teams, and continued the social media promotion of its online course of 15 lectures in Spanish and French for national practitioners, judges and prosecutors, culminating in the final two closing lectures on cooperation and universality.

13. The Court's Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) supported various events and actions which contributed to enhancing global awareness about the Court and its work, including the events in The Hague, New York and Siracusa, marking the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute, and related initiatives. This notably included creating a new photo exhibition and providing extensive publicity in four languages, including via press releases, interviews, op-eds, audio-visual materials and social media posts, which were amplified by partners.

14. Under its Legal Professionals Programme (LPP) funded by the European Commission, the Court seeks to offer young and mid-career legal professionals from situation countries and developing regions an opportunity to enhance their professional skills in the field of international criminal law by working at the Court. One of the objectives of the programme is to benefit the national jurisdictions of the participants, who will bring their enhanced knowledge and skills back to their domestic system upon return from the Court. During the reporting period, 16 Legal Professionals were selected for a six-month working placement at the Court under the LPP.

15. The free, online ICC Legal Tools Database (LTD),³ which is supported by the Court with funding from the European Commission, continued to be a leading international law digital resource. The LTD plays an important role by providing free global access to international criminal law legal sources, for which there is high demand globally, including in States not party to the Statute. As such, the LTD helps promote awareness of the Court and its jurisprudence in jurisdictions that may join the Rome Statute in the future, as well as strengthen the Court's profile as a leading institution in the field, reinforcing positive perceptions among legal communities as a key stakeholder group. With funding from the European Commission, the Court launched the LTD interface in French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese, in addition to the original English language version.

16. As part of the Legal Tools project, the Court has also developed the ICC Case Law Database (CLD), which indexes all judgments, decisions, orders and any other similar document issued by a judicial body of the ICC in an easily searchable format. In addition to the full text of the Court's jurisprudence since 2004, the CLD provides substantive analysis in the form of legal findings (extracts from the Court's case law with jurisprudential value). So far, almost 10,000 legal findings have been extracted and head-noted by the CLD team in the Court's Chambers, and the database is now available in English, French and Spanish. The availability of the database in additional languages enables access to key ICC jurisprudence to a significantly expanded number of countries and legal communities around the world.

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

17. Throughout the reporting period, the President of the Assembly of States Parties, Ms. Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi, held a series of bilateral and multilateral meetings where she encouraged States to become parties to the Rome Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and stressed the importance for States to have implementing legislation at the national level. She emphasized in those meetings that the universality of the Rome Statute would promote the legitimacy of the Court and expand its jurisdiction, given that the Court can only enhance its reach through ratifications to the Statute in the absence of a referral by the United Nations Security Council.

18. The President has coordinated with Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, Ambassador Bob Rae (Canada) and Ambassador Katerina Sequensova (Czech Republic), to reach out to non-States Parties and encouraged them to consult their capitals with an aim to ratifying the Rome Statute. The Presidency of the Assembly also addressed the crucial importance of universality before major regional organizations including the European Union and the Organization of American States as well as the regional groups of States Parties in the contexts of the Assembly and the United Nations and called for their action to further promote universality.

³ <http://www.legal-tools.org/>.

19. Further to the Assembly's mandate,⁴ the President of the Assembly undertook the preparation of a process to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute, which aimed to inter alia promote the universality of the Rome Statute system. The commemorative process on 12 July 2023 with the opening of the exhibition *Common Bonds: From the Rome Conference to today*, hosted by the Municipality of The Hague and the Trust Funds of Victims, during which the President of the Assembly delivered remarks. As part of the commemorative process, the President of the Assembly chaired the event on the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute held on 17 July 2023 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, where she emphasised that universality is essential to the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Court, and recalled that universality also encompassed sufficient and equitable regional and gender representation in the Court, respecting inclusion and diversity. The President also delivered opening remarks at the Symposium entitled *Strategic Vision for the next decade: how to ensure consistent and sustainable support for the International Criminal Court*, held on 12 and 13 October 2023, organized as part of the commemorative process by the Siracusa Institute for International Criminal Justice and Human Rights with the support of the Assembly.

20. In addition to the commemorative events, the President participated in events organized by States Parties to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rome Statute. On 18 July 2023, the President of the Assembly briefed the Security Council at the Arria-formula meeting entitled *25th Anniversary of the Rome Statute: The Contribution of the International Criminal Court to the Maintenance of International Peace and Security*, organized by the Permanent Missions of Switzerland and Japan to the United Nations, where she recalled that universal participation in the Rome Statute is a matter of priority. The President of the Assembly also participated in the Conference on possible future amendments of the Rome Statute, organized by the University of Vienna, School of Law, on 6 and 7 October, as well as the High-level regional seminar "The International Criminal Court and the Asia-Pacific: past, present and future of the Rome Statute - vision for the greater regional solidarity" on 14 and 15 November in Seoul, Republic of Korea, where she highlighted the need for continued engagement to expand the reach of the Court.

21. The President also engaged with States to promote their accession to the Rome Statute. In this connection, the President with the Special Advisor to the President of the Somali House of Speakers in connection with the relation to the process of accession of Somalia to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, designating him as her Personal Adviser on Somalia's accession to the Rome Statute.

22. The President worked closely with civil society organizations, including the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, Human Rights Watch, Open Society Justice Initiative and the American Bar Association's ICC Project, the International Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, as well as in connection with their local NGOs and focal points, to promote the environment conducive to expanding the universality of the Rome Statute.

23. The Secretariat, for its part, continued to support the collection of information on the promotion of universality and the full implementation of the Rome Statute. As of 3 November 2023, the Secretariat had received no responses to the questionnaire concerning the Plan of action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute. Relevant information submitted by States and international organizations can be found on the Assembly's website.⁵

C. Activities of the focal points

24. Throughout the reporting period, the initiatives of the co-focal points, continuing the work of the previous focal points, focused mainly on two categories of activities: firstly, on synergizing efforts of different stakeholders in the promotion of universality and the implementation of the Rome Statute; and secondly, on directing efforts at non-States Parties to the Rome Statute. Several activities were undertaken in order to make progress on both categories. The most important activities are listed below.

⁴ ICC-ASP/21/Res.2, para. 7.

⁵ <https://asp.icc-cpi.int/sessions/plan-of-action/2022-Plan-of-Action>.

25. During the 21st session of the Assembly of States Parties, the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, together with Belgium, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Parliamentarians for Global Action and Global Rights Compliance organised a side-event on the universality of the International Criminal Court and the importance of ratifying the Rome Statute and its amendments. At this side-event, both the President of the Assembly of States Parties, Silvia Fernández de Gurmendi, and the President of the Court, Judge Piotr Hofmański, delivered presentations, which were followed by a meaningful exchange on the importance of achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute in order to combat impunity at the global level.

26. Throughout the year, the working-level meetings have taken place with the European External Action Service and civil society organizations – in particular, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and Parliamentarians for Global Action – in order to promote the universality of the Rome Statute. In addition, the ambassadors of the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of the Netherlands have been in regular contact with the President of the Assembly of States Parties on the possibilities of promoting the universality of the Rome Statute in specific target States.

27. As part of the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Rome Statute, the Permanent Representatives of the Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations hosted a luncheon in New York on 17 July 2023, dedicated to the promotion of the universality of the Rome Statute. Representatives of Armenia, Ukraine and Tuvalu were present at the luncheon.

28. For the purposes of the parliamentary approval procedure in Somalia, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has financed the translation of the Rome Statute into Somali. This translation was shared by the Kingdom of the Netherlands with the relevant authorities of Somalia in early September 2023, along with an estimate of Somalia's annual contribution, the Universality brochure and a list of advantages of becoming a party to the Rome Statute. On several occasions, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has contributed to promoting Armenian interest in joining the Rome Statute. This was done in cooperation with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and Parliamentarians for Global Action and focused on sharing experiences in working with the Court and providing additional information. The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea therefore welcome the ratification by Armenia of the Rome Statute. In contacts with Ukraine, the importance of ratifying the Rome Statute was repeatedly raised, as this would strengthen the ICC's role and investigations in Ukraine.

29. On 14 and 15 November 2023, one of the focal points, the Republic of Korea, jointly with the ICC, plans to host a high-level regional seminar in Seoul. The objective of the event is to raise awareness of the ICC and the Rome Statute system in the Asia-Pacific region through increased dialogue with high level ministerial, judicial and technical State actors from the region. The co-hosts (the Republic of Korea and the ICC) of the event plan to invite a number of States that are not party to the Rome Statute as well as States Parties. The invitations are also extended to universities with which the ICC has a Memorandum of Understanding, regional experts, Civil Society Organizations, and members of local and regional media network.

D. Activities of international organizations and other organizations

30. **Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)** continued its efforts on Universality and Full Implementation of the Rome Statute during 2023. PGA conducted a field mission to Armenia and met with its members and Government officials to galvanize the ratification of the Rome Statute by Armenia (the ratification law was afterwards adopted by the Armenian Parliament on 3 October). PGA has further advanced the Rome Statute ratification process in Somalia as well as Guinea Bissau.

31. PGA has mobilized States globally to amend the Rome Statute and align the jurisdictional regime of the Crime of Aggression to that of the other three core crimes. With the support of its members in the country, Uruguay ratified in March 2023 all the amendments to the Rome Statute on war crimes. Following PGA's Board Member submission to the National Assembly of Ecuador of a draft law on cooperation with the ICC in 2022, the

International Relations Commission approved it on first debate in April 2023. PGA has also been working with its members in Mexico and Ghana on aligning their legal framework with international criminal law.

32. **The Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)** continued advocating for the universal ratification of the ICC Rome Statute around the world. Activities undertaken by the Coalition include activities by member organizations – which often work under the umbrella of National Coalitions for the ICC – as well as activities undertaken by the Coalition’s International Secretariat.

33. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute, the Coalition for the ICC called on States Parties and international organizations to promote universality, and called on all States to ratify the Rome Statute to expand the Court’s reach and reduce the impunity gap, including the adoption of the necessary laws to integrate Rome Statute provisions domestically. In 2023, the Coalition for the ICC promoted universality in Armenia, Malaysia, and Ukraine. In May 2023, the Coalition for the ICC’s Advocacy Director travelled to Armenia to promote the country’s ratification of the Rome Statute with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The Coalition for the ICC continued to promote a prompt ratification of the Rome Statute and welcomed the approval and entry into force of the ratification bill in October 2023.

34. Throughout 2023, the Coalition’s International Secretariat has continued to coordinate with, and to support the initiatives on universality of the Presidency of the ICC, the ASP President, the ASP focal points on universality and States Parties, as well as the European Union in its demarches and efforts to advance ratifications of the Rome Statute.

III. Recommendations

35. In general, there is a continuing need for further sustained efforts in promoting the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court. Many activities are already being undertaken on an on-going basis, and the scope for better coordination and identification of possible synergies as well as more systematic follow-up on initiatives 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, building on existing initiatives. Against this background, the following recommendations are made:

A. To the Assembly of States Parties

1. To continue to monitor closely the implementation of the Plan of action.

B. To the States Parties

2. 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;
3. 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;
4. 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;
5. To continue to promote, as far as possible, the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute in collaboration with the Court, civil society, academia, international organizations and professional organizations;
6. To organize, in conjunction with the Court, 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;

7. 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;
8. To provide financial and/or other support, 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;
9. To continue to contribute to the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries and other developing States to promote the attendance of States not party to the sessions of the Assembly; and
10. 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

11. 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;
12. To compile information on all available resources and potential donors, and post it on the Court's website for easy access by States; and
13. To prepare a matrix to serve the purpose of enhanced information-sharing between potential recipients and donors of technical assistance.

Annex

Draft language to be included in the omnibus resolution

A. Universality of the Rome Statute

1. **Welcomes the State that has ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court since the twenty-first session, 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, **all international and regional organizations, and civil society** to intensify their efforts to promote **the universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute;**
2. **Invites all States Parties not yet parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, to become parties to this Agreement.**
3. *Notes with deep regret* the notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute submitted by a State Party under article 127(1) of the Statute on 17 March 2018 as well as the withdrawal of its instrument of accession by another State on 29 April 2019, and *calls upon* these States to reconsider these withdrawals;¹
4. *Welcomes with appreciation* also the continuation by the President of the Assembly of the dialogue on the “Relationship between Africa and the International Criminal Court” initiated by the Bureau during the fifteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties, and invites the Bureau to further widen and deepen this dialogue as needed with all interested State Parties;
5. *Welcomes* the initiatives undertaken to celebrate 17 July as the Day of International Criminal Justice² ~~as well as those to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the entry into force of the Rome Statute³~~ and *recommends* that, on the basis of lessons learnt, all relevant stakeholders, together with the Court, continue to engage in preparation of appropriate activities and share information with other stakeholders to that effect through the Secretariat of the Assembly⁴ and otherwise;
6. ~~Calls upon all international and regional organizations as well as civil society to intensify their efforts to promote universality;~~
7. *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, and *calls upon* States to annually provide the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties with updated information about actions and activities in support of international justice, as per the Plan of Action (paragraph 6(h));⁵
8. *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 and when appropriate;
9. *Welcomes* the report of the Bureau on the Plan of action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute⁶ and *notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Court’s President, the Office of the Prosecutor, the President of the Assembly, the Assembly,

¹ Depository Notification C.N.138.2018.TREATIES-XVIII.10, see at: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2018/CN.138.2018-Eng.pdf>.

² *Official Records... Review Conference...* 2010 (RC/11), part II.B, Kampala declaration (RC/Decl.1), para 12.

³ See ICC—Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties at: <https://asp.icc-cpi.int/asp-events/20a-Entry-Force>

⁴ See at: <https://asp.icc-cpi.int/asp-events/ICJD/default>.

⁵ ICC-ASP/5/Res.3, annex I.

⁶ ICC-ASP/21/21.

States Parties and 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 the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, as well as relevant efforts undertaken in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council;

10. *Recalls* rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of States Parties, *endorses* the Bureau decision of 18 October 2017 whereby it adopted an Understanding on the Participation of Observer States in Meetings of the Assembly of States Parties,⁷ and *underscores* the importance of promoting the universality of the Rome Statute and of strengthening the openness and transparency of the Assembly;

11. *Welcomes* the commemorative process to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute undertaken by the Presidency of the Assembly of States Parties, with the support of the Court, States and civil society, which emphasized the historic significance and universal relevance of the Rome Statute;⁸ underscored its fundamental importance to address the harm suffered by victims and affected communities; and promoted an in depth reflection on its future, pursuant to a recommendation of the Independent Expert Review;

12. *Welcomes* the exhibition *Common Bonds: From the Rome Conference to today*, that launched the commemorative process in July 2023 in The Hague as well as the ministerial roundtable and panels discussion on *Strategic vision for the next decade: how to ensure consistent and sustainable support for the ICC* held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 17 July 2023 followed by a symposium on the same theme at the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights on 12 and 13 October 2023 in Siracusa, Italy;

13. *Takes note* of the outcome of the discussions, including in particular, the *Siracusa Declaration on ensuring consistent and sustainable support for the International Criminal Court* drafted at the end of the Siracusa symposium

14. *Thanks* all States, organizations and academic institutions that took initiatives throughout the year to mark the historic adoption of the Rome Statute on 17 July 1998.

B. Draft reference to update the Arria Formula meeting to be placed in the section of the omnibus dedicated to the Security Council

15. *Welcomes* the Arria formula meeting of the Security Council on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rome Statute and the contribution of the Court to the maintenance of international peace and security, held on 18 July 2023;

C. Mandates of the Assembly of States Parties for the intersessional period

1. With regard to universality of the Rome Statute,

(a) *endorses* the recommendations of the report of the Bureau on the Plan of action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute; and

(b) *requests* the Bureau to continue to monitor the implementation of the Plan of action for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute and to report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-second~~second~~third session.

⁷ See: Agenda and decisions of the sixth meeting of the Bureau, annex II, appendix: https://asp.icc-cpi.int/icedocs/asp_docs/Bureau/ICC-ASP-2017-Bureau-06.pdf.

⁸ See at: <https://asp.icc-cpi.int/asp-events/25a-Adoption-RS>.