



Assembly of States Parties

Distr.: General
30 October 2025

Original: English

Twenty-fourth session

The Hague, 1-6 December 2025

Report on the activities of the International Criminal Court

I. Introduction

1. This report presents an overview of the activities of the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “Court”) between 16 September 2024 and 15 September 2025.¹ The report is structured around the active situations before the Court. The Annex provides an overview of the most important statistics (“The ICC’s year in numbers”). The content of this report does not reflect confidential activity before the Pre-Trial Chambers, which has increased in terms of both workload and output.

2. During the reporting period, the Court was seized of 38 cases in the public domain, involving 44 defendants, and 16 situations – Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, People’s Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar (“Bangladesh/Myanmar”), the Republic of Burundi, Central African Republic (“CAR”) II, the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire, Darfur (Sudan), Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”), Georgia, the Republic of Kenya, State of Libya, the Republic of Mali, the State of Palestine, the Republic of the Philippines (“Philippines”), Republic of Uganda, Ukraine and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (“Venezuela I”). A detailed overview of the activities emanating from each situation that are in the public domain is provided in Part II of this report. Additionally, during the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP” or “Office”) was seized of three preliminary examinations, and other activities, described in Parts III and IV.

II. Situations before the Court

A. Situation in Afghanistan

1. Judicial Developments

3. On 8 July 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued warrants for the arrest of Mr Haibatullah Akhundzada and Mr Abdul Hakim Haqqani, for the crime against humanity of persecution on gender and political grounds, allegedly committed in Afghanistan between 15 August 2021 and 20 January 2025.

2. Investigations

4. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to conduct major investigative activities. The focus of the investigation include the Taliban leadership and different branches of their hierarchy, as well as the so-called Islamic State in Khorasan. Allegations of systematic discrimination and persecution against women and girls, as well as minority and opposition groups, have been a priority. The Office has integrated gender, country and psycho-social

¹ In the interest of providing the most up-to-date information to the Assembly, selected important developments that occurred between 15 September 2025 and the finalization of the report are nevertheless mentioned.

experts, ensuring that the gender and intersectional dimension of alleged crimes is addressed. The Office is also cooperating with different national authorities who are investigating crimes allegedly committed by their armed forces in the territory of Afghanistan.

3. Registry Activities

5. The Victims Participation and Reparations Section (“VPRS”)

continued to inform victims and their representatives related to judicial developments and victims’ rights before the Court. In addition, it continued conducting its activities of identification of victims who fall within the scope of the situation and organizations which support them.

The Public Information and Outreach Section (“PIOS”), in cooperation with partners, maintained a monitoring of the Afghan media, to follow perceptions and potential rumours on the Court, and to identify misinformation. Judicial developments, such as the issuance of two warrants of arrest in July 2025 were made public widely with the dissemination of a press release, a Statement of the Prosecutor and via interviews conducted by the spokesperson. General information tools about the Court were made available in Dari and Pashto on the ICC website, and shared with partners. The Office of Public Counsel for Victims (“OPCV”) provided advice to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests.

B. Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar

1. Investigations

The Office of the Prosecutor’s investigation has been ongoing. The Office has continued cooperation with multiple national and international actors, particularly the Government of Bangladesh and the United Nations Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar. The investigation has focused on the mass deportation of the Rohingya population from Myanmar, including different forms of violence against civilians that caused their displacement.

2. Registry Activities

6. The VPRS continued to respond to queries from victims and their Legal Representatives (LRVs) regarding relevant judicial developments and the rights victims have before the Court. Together with PIOS, the VPRS prepared and transmitted to the Pre-Trial Chamber two periodic reports on the Registry’s information and outreach activities. PIOS continued to use online outreach activities with both local and international partners on the ground, to bridge the information gap with the different target groups in Bangladesh. Additionally, to counter the spread of misinformation, PIOS continued coordinating a project of interactive Questions and Answers videos allowing the voices of ICC representatives to be heard directly by victims on the most pressing issues such as the status and scope of the current investigations, and on the rights of victims before the ICC next steps.

7. The OPCV provided advices to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests

8. The Registry registered 12 missions in relation to this situation.

C. Situation in Burundi

1. Investigations

9. The OTP’s investigation continued through cooperation with various sources, despite the lack of cooperation from the Government of Burundi. The Office continued to work towards achieving tangible results, building on engagement with States, United Nations entities and civil society organisations.

2. Registry Activities

10. The Court kept communicating with the ICC Network of Burundian

Journalists and the member organisations of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court on potential collaborations in the event of judicial developments. Some general information tools on the ICC were already produced in Kirundi and made available on the

ICC website and shared widely with these networks. The VPRS continued to engage with representatives of victim organizations and their lawyers in order to respond to their requests of information about the Court and the VPRS mandate.

D. Situation in the Central African Republic II

1. Judicial Developments

(a) The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona

Following the closure of the presentation of evidence earlier in the year, Trial Chamber V heard the closing submissions from the Prosecution, the Defence and the participating victims from 9 to 12 December 2024.

Having decided to issue any potential decision on sentencing pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute at the same time as its judgment under Article 74 of the Statute, the Trial Chamber scheduled the sentencing hearing for 8 to 10 January 2025, following which the Chamber retired to deliberate.

On 24 July 2025, Trial Chamber V convicted Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona for several war crimes and crimes against humanity which were committed in the context of an armed conflict between the Seleka and the Anti-Balaka in Bangui and the west of the Central African Republic between September 2013 and at least February 2014. The Chamber sentenced Mr Yekatom to a total of 15 years of imprisonment and Mr Ngaïssona to a total of 12 years of imprisonment.

11. On 1 August 2025, the Appeals Chamber, following requests by the parties, extended the time limit for the filing of notices of appeal against the Trial Chamber's judgment to 26 September 2025, and the time limit for the filing of the appeal briefs to 25 November 2025.

12. On 19 August 2025, the Presidency, noting that the mandates of Judges Schmitt, Kovács and Chung had come to an end, re-composed Trial Chamber V with Judges Hohler, Korner and Paek. The newly composed Trial Chamber V will notably be responsible for the conduct of the reparations proceedings in this case.

13. On 25 July 2025 and 5 August 2025, the Defence for Mr Yekatom and the Defence for Mr Ngaïssona, respectively, filed requests for amendment of contact restrictions. On 28 August 2025, the Registry filed its bi-annual report on the implementation of contact restrictions on Mr Yekatom. These matters are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

(b) The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

14. The Prosecution concluded its presentation of evidence on 15 November 2024, the Chamber having heard the testimony of 58 Prosecution witnesses. On 17 March 2025, the Defence called its first witness and concluded its presentation of evidence on 2 September 2025. During the course of its case the Defence presented the testimony of three oral witnesses and four witnesses pursuant to rule 68(2)(b) of the Rules. On 8 September 2025, the Prosecution notified the Chamber that it did not intend to seek leave to present evidence in rebuttal, and the Chamber formally declared the evidentiary phase of the proceedings closed on 9 September 2025. During the course of the evidentiary phase the Parties and Participants formally submitted over 3,600 items of evidence. The Chamber will now proceed to the Closing Briefs and Closing Statements, with the latter intended to be scheduled for November 2025, then proceeded with pending a final verdict in the case and potential ensuing reparation proceedings in case of a conviction.

(c) The Prosecutor v. Maxime Jeoffroy Eli Mokom Gawaka

15. On 31 January 2025, the Article 85 Chamber issued its decision rejecting Mr Mokom's request for compensation. On 27 March 2025, after the Article 85 Chamber had granted leave to appeal, Mr Mokom filed an appeal against the Article 85 Chamber's decision. On 2 September 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Article 85 Chamber's decision.

(d) The Prosecutor v. Edmond Beina

16. On 22 October 2024, following the arrest of Mr Edmond Beina and his transfer to the Cour Pénale Spéciale, the Central African Republic filed a challenge to the admissibility of

the case. On 12 September 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber II determined that the case is inadmissible before the Court, in accordance with article 17(1)(a) of the Statute.

2. Investigations

17. Following the conclusion of the investigation phase announced by the Prosecutor in December 2022, the Office has not been pursuing new lines of inquiry. The Office has however been conducting investigative activities in relation to the pending cases before the ICC, including outstanding warrants of arrest.

18. The Office of the Prosecutor has continued to engage in complementarity activities with the Central African Republic authorities and the Cour Pénale Spéciale, including the provision of information and forensic documents and expertise, and the support on specific topics on investigation techniques, witness protection and management, and judicial cooperation.

3. Registry Activities

19. The ICC Country Office (“COCAR”) supported parties and participants relating to all CAR II situation trials (to include video link witness testimony facilitation and video link virtual family visits) and Trust Fund for Victim, PIOS and VPRS activities. COCAR continued to develop and protect the ICC’s strong cooperation with the CAR authorities and International Organisations, including through the transmittal of cooperation requests and in relation to suspect at large activities.

20. PIOS led public information and outreach activities in Bangui and in key locations in the other parts of the country where there are communities of victims and/or communities associated with the accused persons, especially in Bossangoa, Mbaïki and Bria. Activities were conducted in relation to the continuation and key judicial instances of the Yekatom & Ngaïssona and Saïd cases, such as the closing statements in the Yekatom & Ngaïssona case in December 2024, and the case verdict in July 2025. PIOS also conducted extra-budgetary outreach and access to justice activities funded by the United Kingdom, which included the fourth visit to the Headquarters of the Court of a group of key local leaders which are trained and work in collaboration with PIOS in conducting activities on the ground with affected communities.

21. In both the the *Yekatom & Ngaïssona* and *Saïd* cases, following the closure of the victim application processes for participation in the judicial proceedings, the VPRS continued to engage with victims and communities to inform them about the proceedings and the potential options if there were to be reparation proceedings in case of a conviction of an accused person before an ICC Chamber. In the *Saïd* case, VPRS carried out a mapping previously ordered by the Chamber of victims who are entitled to reparations. Overall, the VPRS received a total of 228 victim applications and supplementary information in the reporting period (including 46 in the *Saïd* case and 182 specific to the warrant of arrest against Mr Mahamat Nouradine Adam). The VPRS assessed and transmitted a total of 27 applications in the *Saïd* case, bringing the amount of participating victims to 32.

22. In the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, a counsel from the OPCV has been representing a total of 292 former child soldiers, and a group of 1,625 victims of other crimes has been represented by another counsel from the OPCV, jointly with four external counsel. In the *Saïd* case, a counsel from the OPCV has been representing all 32 participating victims at the trial stage.

23. In the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, during the reporting period the VPRS issued six filings, including two periodic reports on the victims admitted to participate in the proceedings. A total of 1,965 applicants have been granted victim participant status. In the *Saïd* case, the VPRS issued four filings to transmit new applications and complete previously collected ones.

In February 2025, Counsel from the OPCV was appointed to represent the victims’ interests in the admissibility proceedings following the CAR’s authorities challenge to the admissibility of the case against Edmond Beina filed in October 2024.

24. COCAR supported a total of 50 registered missions to CAR.

E. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

1. Investigations

25. The Office of the Prosecutor continued efforts to secure cooperation from national authorities, international organisations, civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders to assist in accelerating the ongoing investigations into crimes allegedly committed in the context of post-electoral violence between December 2010 and June 2011. The Office has been conducting investigative missions and seeking to move its activities towards the next phase of proceedings.

2. Registry Activities

26. The field presence in Côte d'Ivoire provided support to the residual investigative activities of the OTP as well as to the assistance programme of the Trust Fund for Victims. Following the conclusion of the relevant judicial proceedings in Côte d'Ivoire, the field presence has further scaled down. The Registry has further reduced its presence in the country, although it continued to provide support to missions. PIOS assisted the field presence in ensuring that the closure of the Registry presence in CIV is well understood by partners and in informing them about the headquarters' residual role in the future. The total number of victim applications for participation and/or reparations received in relation to the situation is 4,845. In the absence of active proceedings, the VPRS has carried out only limited and residual activities in relation to victims of the Situation by maintaining its contact with relevant actors based in the field.

F. Situation in Darfur

1. Judicial Developments

(a) *The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (Ali Kushayb)*

27. In 2024, the Trial Chamber I heard the testimony of the defence witnesses and, on 25 September 2024, declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case. The parties and participants subsequently filed closing briefs and presented their closing statements during hearings held between 11 and 13 December 2024. The Chamber issued its judgment on 6 October 2025.²

2. Investigations

28. On 28 January and 10 July 2025, respectively, the Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor briefed the Security Council on the Situation in Darfur, pursuant to resolution 1593 (2005). In 2025 the Office continued to place focus on investigating crimes related to the escalation of the conflict in Darfur after 2023, initially prioritising crimes committed in West Darfur. Investigations have also ensured a proper emphasis on crimes affecting children and gender-based crimes. These investigations have been accelerated through missions to engage with victims and national authorities in Sudan and neighbouring countries as well as advanced use of online open sources. The visits by representatives of the Office to five different refugee camps in Chad in April and May 2025 provided the opportunity to deepen dialogue with Darfuri communities who fled their homes to find shelter.

3. Registry Activities

29. During the reporting period, PIOS expanded its outreach through hybrid and online activities, particularly in Chad and Uganda and among the Sudanese diaspora in the US, Canada, and Europe. It produced Arabic and Fur audio-visual programmess covering the closingclosing arguments of the parties and participants statements in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case and broadcasted them widely via short-wave radio to victims and affected communities in Darfur, and Chad. To strengthen media coverage, PIOS trained twenty journalists in Chad and Uganda, and facilitated interviews with the Prosecution. This included summaries of closing arguments presented OTP, Defence, and Common Legal Representatives of Victims (CLRVs)Legal Representatives of Victims. In December 2024, it hosted twenty-one Darfuri civil society leaders at the Court's Headquarters to attend hearings and engage with officials. Given security constraints preventing access to Darfur, joint missions with OTP and VPRS

² This development was exceptionally included although it falls outside the reporting period.

were conducted in Chad in April and May to refugee camps across Farchana and neighbouring areas, and, in July, a mission to Uganda provided face-to-face sessions with seventeen CSO representatives to enhance understanding of the Court's mandate and ongoing work on Darfur.

30. VPRS continued its activities assisting victims in the process of completing their applications to participate in the proceedings and potential reparations. During the reporting period, 172 applications were transmitted to the Chamber for participation in the trial proceedings. All 1,592 participating victims are represented in the proceedings by external counsel. VPRS conducted missions to third countries to meet with victims, intermediaries and other interlocutors, with a view to collecting mapping data for potential future reparation proceedings in case of a conviction. The mapping report is due later this year. VPRS also joined the OTP and PIOS in several online activities as well as in a field mission to provide information to Sudanese CSOs and The OPCV has provided advice to external lawyers representing victims groups prior to the trial judgment.

G. Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC")

1. Judicial Developments

(a) The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo

31. The Trust Fund for Victims continued implementing the symbolic and the collective service-based reparations ordered by Trial Chamber II. In total, 2,471 former child soldiers have been deemed eligible for a reparations award; 1,702 beneficiaries have completed or are currently benefitting from service-based reparations in the form of medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and socio-economic support. The Trust Fund continues the construction of two community centres as part of the symbolic reparation awards. The construction of two other community projects, in Rwanpara and Mahagi, was completed, and inaugural ceremonies were held at both sites to commemorate the handover of the completed multi-purpose halls.

(b) The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga

32. On 30 January 2025, after its receipt of the Trust Fund's final report on reparations, the Chamber declared that reparations proceedings have concluded.

33. The reparations ordered by Trial Chamber II on 24 March 2017 benefitted individuals who lost family members, who suffered physical and psychological harm, and who lost their homes, property and livestock as a result of the attack of 24 February 2003 on the village of Bogoro in Ituri Province, for which Mr Katanga was found guilty, as an accessory, of one count of crime against humanity (murder) and four counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property and pillaging).

(b) The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

34. On 1 November 2024, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment on the appeals of the common legal representatives of the victims against Trial Chamber II's "Addendum to the Reparations order of 8 March 2021, ICC-01/04-02/06-2659", confirming the Trial Chamber's decision.

35. Trial Chamber II remained seized of the implementation of the reparations order issued on 8 March 2021 by Trial Chamber VI and the addendum issued by Trial Chamber II on 14 July 2023, which included the estimation of the approximate number of direct and indirect victims of crimes against child soldiers (3,000), the estimation of the approximate number of direct and indirect victims of the attacks (7,500), and an assessment of Mr Ntaganda's liability for reparations (USD 31,300,000). The identification process is ongoing with increasing processing speed and volume.

2. Investigations

On 14 October 2024, the Prosecutor announced his decision to renew investigative efforts in this situation, with priority focus given to alleged crimes in North Kivu since January 2022.

36. Alongside its ongoing investigation, the Office of the Prosecutor is supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's efforts to address international

crimes including through the implementation of their national strategy and the establishment of a Congolese special jurisdiction which can help close the impunity gap.

3. Registry Activities

37. The Country Office in Kinshasa closed its physical premises in 2021, yet one staff member remains on the ground mainly to conduct residual outreach functions and serve as a liaison with the Government. Country Office Bunia, however, continued to support the activities of the TFV in relation to the reparations phase in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases in Ituri province. It supported the TFV's high-level mission, and OTP's mission in three provinces.

38. In the *Lubanga* case, the Chamber concluded its assessment of the eligible beneficiaries. The Registry also facilitated the Trial Chamber's access to the file of beneficiaries admitted for reparations by the TFV.

39. In the *Ntaganda* case, the VPRS continued to engage actively with the TFV in the implementation of the Trial Chamber's orders relating to reparations. This included, during the reporting period, the issuance of a total of 1,549 positive eligibility determinations and the transmission of 1044 dossiers of victims, comprising 688 victims of attacks and 356 Child soldiers, to the TFV. The VPRS prepared eight filings on its identification of potential beneficiaries for reparations, the collection of information, and the administrative eligibility process. The VPRS continued to implement said activities in the field at increasing speed as the security situation permitted. The VPRS entertains a network in the field in the collection of victim applications for reparations and supporting documents. During the reporting period, the VPRS conducted eight missions to Ituri, DRC, to advance the activities described above. Activities also extended following the Trial Chamber's orders on reparations. PIOS produced a series of short videos, summarising the case, explaining the roles of the VPRS and the TFV as well as the scope and steps of the reparations process. The aim was to inform the population and enable victims to come forward, thereby facilitating the identification process as ordered by the Trial Chamber. Each episode was aired, several times a day for a week, in Alur, French Lingala and Swahili, on a network of community radio stations in Ituri. Listeners could address their questions to PIOS via their local station and answers were aired as well. PIOS also disseminated the videos to its network of CSOs, media outlets, representatives of local authorities, law practitioners and academia. A new series of episodes in refugee camps in neighbouring Uganda, in collaboration with VPRS and the TFV, is currently being devised and will be produced at the beginning the next reporting period.

40. The CO-DRC supported a total of 72 registered missions.

H. Situation in Georgia

1. Investigations

41. Following the conclusion of the investigation phase on 16 December 2022, the Office of the Prosecutor has focused its efforts on ensuring trial readiness in relation to the existing warrants of arrest, including by undertaking preservation activities under article 56 of the Statute and monitoring the status of its witnesses for this purpose.

2. Registry Activities

42. The Country Office in Georgia ("COGEO") closed its physical premises in Tbilisi at the end of 2023, with relevant resources re-allocated to Ukraine, but continued to provide support to the remaining TFV's and OTP's activities on the ground, as well as to liaise with host authorities. COGEO transferred remaining assets (e.g. vehicles and office equipment) from Georgia to Ukraine. The OPCV has provided advice to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests..

I. Situation in Kenya

1. Investigations

43. Following the decision in November 2023 to conclude the investigation, two suspects who are alleged to have committed offences against the administration of justice remain at large.

2. Registry Activities

44. The Registry registered three missions to Kenya.

J. Situation in Libya

45. On 12 May 2025 the Libyan government, acting under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute, declared its acceptance of the ICC's jurisdiction with respect to alleged crimes in its territory from 2011 to the end of 2027.

1. Judicial Developments

46. On 4 October 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I unsealed six warrants of arrest which had been issued on 18 July 2023. The warrants concern war crimes allegedly committed in Tarhunah, including murder, outrages upon personal dignity, cruel treatment, torture, sexual violence and rape.

47. On 18 January 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I, by majority, issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Osama Elmasry Njeem for crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed in Libya from around February 2015 to at least 2 October 2024. The corrected version of the warrant of arrest was issued and unsealed on 24 January 2025.

48. On 17 February 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I invited Italy to explain its failure to surrender Mr Njeem to the Court after he had been arrested on Italian territory on 19 January 2025.

49. On 10 July 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri for crimes against humanity and war crimes including murder, torture, rape and sexual violence, allegedly committed in Libya from around February 2015 to at least early 2020. On 16 July 2025, Mr Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri, was arrested by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany. The warrant of arrest was unsealed on 31 July 2025. The suspect, arrested upon the ICC request, will remain in the custody of the German authorities pending the completion of the national proceedings as foreseen in article 59 of the Rome Statute.

50. On 1 August 2025, the Prosecution filed, under seal and *ex parte*, its appeal brief against the warrant of arrest. Pursuant to an order of the Appeals Chamber issued on the same day, the appeal brief was reclassified as public. On 8 August 2025, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence filed a request for leave to make submissions on Mr El Hishri's right to be heard through counsel. On 27 August 2025, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims requested leave to appear before the Appeals Chamber, pursuant to regulation 81(4) of the Regulations of the Court. These matters are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

51. On 8 August 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I unsealed the warrant of arrest for Saif Suleiman Snejdel which had been issued on 10 November 2020. The warrant concerns war crimes of murder, outrages upon personal dignity and torture allegedly committed in Benghazi or surrounding areas, in Libya, on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017.

2. Investigations

52. On 9 November 2024 and 15 May 2025, the Prosecutor briefed the Security Council on the Situation pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011), outlining a roadmap to complete the investigation phase by the end of 2025, subject to operational conditions. In accordance with the roadmap, investigations have advanced significantly. The Office has made particular progress with respect to crimes committed after the escalation of the conflict in 2014 and related investigations are advancing towards completion.

53. The Office of the Prosecutor has also contributed to domestic investigations and continued its operational cooperation with national authorities within the Joint Team on crimes against migrants. The Office is equally engaged with the national authorities in Libya, including specific complementarity projects to enhance their capability.

54. The OTP has also responded to a request for assistance from the National Crime Agency of the United Kingdom in support of a UK civil investigation into assets held by Mr Njeem which resulted in orders to freeze accounts and properties with a combined value of 12 million pounds sterling.

3. Registry Activities

55. Throughout the reporting period, PIOS continued conducting online consultations with small groups of people to minimise security concerns, achieving a better knowledge of the context and relevant concerns about the Court. PIOS, VPRS and the OTP conducted a mission in a third country during April 2025, where information sessions and bilateral meetings with relevant stakeholders were held, to inform them about current judicial developments. The Registry gathered information about communication channels, the security situation and risk mitigating measures for PIOS and VPRS interlocutors. Key information has been placed in the website of the ICC and disseminated via key partners. The OPCV has provided advices to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests. Following the arrest of Mr El Hishri by German authorities on 16 July 2025, the VPRS increased its interactions with victims and organizations assisting them, to provide further information about victims' rights to participate in the proceedings and reparations, and to facilitate a future application process. VPRS has begun to receive applications for participation and/or reparations in said case and prepared one periodic report during the reporting period.

K. Situation in Mali

1. Judicial Developments

(a) *The Prosecutor v. Al Mahdi*

56. The Trust Fund for Victims continued implementing the reparations ordered by Trial Chamber VIII on 17 August 2017 for the community of Timbuktu. The symbolic reparations award was completed in March 2021 through ceremonies in Bamako and Timbuktu. In June 2024, the Trust Fund completed the delivery of individual awards in the form of financial compensation to 1,685 eligible victims of the attacks against religious and historic buildings in June and July 2012. The Trust Fund continues to implement the collective awards which include restoring protected buildings of cultural value; memorialisation to address the moral damage caused to the Timbuktu community; and setting up an economic resilience facility to address the indirect economic damage caused to the community.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud ("Mr Al Hassan")*

57. Following Mr Al Hassan conviction on 26 June 2024 for war crimes and crimes against humanity by Trial Chamber X, on 18 September 2024, the Prosecution and Defence filed notices of appeal against the trial judgment.

58. Following the recomposition by the Presidency of Trial Chamber X following the end of mandate of one of its judges, the Chamber issued, on 20 November 2024 its decision on the sentence for Mr Al Hassan, pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute. Trial Chamber X sentenced him to 10 years of imprisonment, from which the time he had spent pending trial was deducted.

59. On 17 December 2024, the parties filed their respective notices of discontinuance of the appeals against the trial judgment. On 7 March 2025, the Appeals Chamber issued a decision finding that the parties' notices of discontinuance were valid and that the appellate proceedings were thus terminated.

60. On 23 July 2025, a panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber completed the review regarding the reduction of Mr Al Hassan's sentence and reduced the original 10-year sentence by 12 months. Following this decision, the Registry was instructed to provide support and assistance to the Defence in its efforts to identify a State to which Mr Al Hassan can enter following the completion of his sentence. On 1 August 2025, the same panel of judges dismissed *in limine* a request by the Defence seeking leave to appeal the sentence review decision.

61. In parallel to the proceedings before the Appeals Chamber, the Trial Chamber has received submissions from the parties and participants in relation to reparations to victims and proceeded to schedule a hearing on reparations.

2. Investigations

62. The OTP has been monitoring the situation in Mali and conducting investigative activities. The Office has been receiving cooperation from *inter alia* United Nations entities and civil society organisations.

3. Registry Activities

63. The field presence in Mali provided operational support to the activities pertaining to the reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case and the judicial proceedings in the *Al Hassan* case, including support to the appearance of the witnesses via video link. All ICC entities operating in Mali received administrative, logistic and security support. Despite challenges related to the downsizing of the Court's presence on the ground in Mali, PIOS continued to fulfil its mandate of informing communities, particularly in relation to the proceedings in the *Al Hassan* case, by leveraging its well-established network of partners to maintain a consistent level of community engagement, albeit primarily through remote means.

64. Due to the security situation, certain areas, notably the Timbuktu region, remained inaccessible, and PIOS relied on partners to distribute content. This included organizing screenings of video summaries of the trial and verdict in local languages at various cultural festivals in localities where affected communities reside, and messages on judicial developments (declaration of apology by Mr Al Hassan, reduction of sentence), in local languages, aired on community radio stations and shared via WhatsApp and mailing groups of CSOs, media outlets, representatives of local authorities, law practitioners and academia.

65. The VPRS continued to hold information sessions for its partners and to identify victims in affected communities in Mali. During the reporting period, the VPRS received 41 reparations forms pertaining to the *Al Hassan* case, with a steep increase expected after the verdict. In view of the imminent reparation phase, the VPRS continued conducting information and training sessions for its partners and affected communities in various locations. The views on reparations of victims, victims groups and key CSOs were collected as well. These sessions took place in Bamako and other parts of the country, as well as remotely. All these efforts led to the preparation of five filings, including the VPRS observations on reparations including a display of collected victim views on the matter. In the *Al Hassan* reparations proceedings 4 victims are represented by Counsel from the OPCV.

66. Following completion of the withdrawal of MINUSMA from Mali on 31 December 2023, the Registry scaled down its presence in-country. The Registry has identified alternative sources of logistical and security support to the continuous Court's activities and exploring partnership with other UN agencies.

67. The Registry Country Office facilitated and supported a total of 34 registered missions.

L. Situation in Uganda

1. Judicial Developments

(a) *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*

68. On 7 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the reparations order against Mr Ongwen, which Trial Chamber IX had issued on 28 February 2024. The implementation of the reparations order is ongoing.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony*

69. On 12 September 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber III postponed the date of the confirmation of charges hearing initially set for 15 October 2024 until further notice, given that Counsel for Mr Kony had only been appointed in June 2024 and in view of the wide-ranging scope of the Prosecution's allegations against Mr Kony.

70. On 29 October 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber III decided that the confirmation of charges hearing will be held in Mr Kony's absence. On 3 June 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision on appeal.

71. On 9 September 2025, the confirmation of charges hearing commenced. The hearing concluded on 10 September 2025, following which the Pre-Trial Chamber retired to deliberate on the confirmation of charges.

2. Investigation

72. Following the conclusion of the investigation phase, the focus of the OTP has been on ensuring the successful prosecution of Mr Kony, in concert with the Registry and relevant partners on the necessary activities related to the confirmation hearing in the absence of Kony.

73. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to cooperate with the Ugandan authorities, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to ensure information and evidence sharing under the Office's policy for complementarity and cooperation.

3. Registry Activities

74. The Country Office in Uganda ("COUGA") continued to support the activities of its clients in the country and provided support to missions. Due to its geographical position as well as stable facilities and experienced staff, COUGA has also been utilised to provide support to the operational requirements associated with other situations in the region. COUGA facilitated one (1) testimony/hearing of witnesses via video link. The Country Office in Uganda, transmitted 65 requests to the Ugandan authorities for implementation of judicial decisions, for visa applications and cooperation requests for the Legal Representatives of Victims. It also sent 29 requests for cooperation to UN. The office support 34 missions of defence and victims' legal representatives' teams in Uganda, and facilitated one mission in relation to this situation outside of Uganda. It also provided support to 13 missions to Mahagi, DRC. It assisted in arranging high level meetings between the Kony Defence team and various Government entities.

75. During reporting period, the Registry Country Office supported 179 registered missions. In relation to the *Kony* case, it carried out a number of activities to inform and identify potential new victims participants, held small focus group discussions to explain the *Kony* case, the victims' rights and collect information on legal representation of victims. It carried out primarily its activities in Gulu, Lira, and Soroti, also bringing in survivors from different districts in the Acholi, Lango, Teso and West Nile sub-regions.

76. Throughout the reporting period, PIOS continued targeted outreach in Northern Uganda to ensure victims and affected communities were informed and meaningfully engaged in the ongoing identification and eligibility verification processes related to reparations in the *Ongwen* case. A total of 282 face-to-face meetings were conducted with a broad range of stakeholders—including victims' groups, civil society, religious and cultural leaders, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the media—reaching 76,928 individuals. Discussions focused on eligibility criteria, modalities of reparations as ordered by the Chamber, implementation mechanisms, and timelines.

77. On 21 July 2025, PIOS, together with the Country Office and VPRS, co-hosted a multi-stakeholder dialogue in Lira City to commemorate the Day of International Justice and the Rome Statute anniversary. The event brought together regional leaders from the Acholi, Lango, Teso, and West Nile sub-regions, as well as victims' representatives, to reflect on the role of the Court and the pursuit of justice. A thematic photo exhibition highlighted the Court's founding and operational mandate.

78. Further to an order by Pre-Trial Chamber II in the *Kony* case, PIOS furthermore carried out outreach activities and a media campaign to inform the suspect about the charges and the scheduled date of the confirmation of charges hearing.

79. In relation to the *Joseph Kony* case, PIOS facilitated outreach for OTP, OPCV, and the Defence, enabling direct engagement with victims, community leaders, and the media to clarify each party's role in the confirmation of charges hearing. To enhance public access, three live screening centres were established in Gulu, Lira, and Soroti—urban hubs for conflict-affected populations—while 29 community radio listening clubs were activated in areas linked to the alleged crimes. National television broadcasts on NTV, NBS, and UBC extended awareness to audiences across Uganda, increasing transparency and visibility of the proceedings.

80. Due to its geographical position as well as stable facilities and experienced staff, COUGA has also been utilised to provide support to the operational requirements associated with other situations in the region. COUGA facilitated 5 testimony/hearing of witnesses via video link.

81. During the reporting period, the VPRS prepared three periodic reports in the Situation and one filing in the *Ongwen* case to provide observations on the Trust Fund for Victims proposed draft implementation plan for reparations. It also analysed the eligibility and vulnerability of victim applicants and transmitted to the TFV consolidated dossiers of the victims found to be eligible for reparations together with the result of the VPRS assessment of their level of priority. In the *Kony* case, VPRS received 2,681 new applications for participation and/or reparations. In three filings, the VPRS transmitted a total of 5,793 Group A application forms (identified as falling clearly within the scope of the case) and 34 Group B (identified as falling clearly outside the scope of the case) application forms, from which the Chamber accepted 5,795 victims to participate in the proceedings. Additionally, specific to the *Kony* proceedings, the Section collected information on the victims' preferences as to their legal representation and subsequently submitted one report on legal representation of victims on 28 June 2024. In the *Ongwen* case, the VPRS' victim identification and vetting efforts for reparations through the Trust Fund are ongoing; thanks to novel methods of victim data collection through its local networks, the Section has been able to collect thousands of forms in the summer months of 2025, a trend that is envisaged to continue in order to meet the targets set by the Chamber.

82. In the *Kony* case, two Counsel from the OPCV are appointed to represent the 5,975 participating victims together with 3 external lawyers.

83. The Registry Country Office supported 146 registered missions.

M. Situation in the State of Palestine

1. Judicial Developments

84. On 25 October 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I terminated the proceedings in relation to Mr Yahya Sinwar, following the withdrawal of the Prosecution's warrant of arrest application because of his death.

85. On 21 November 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Israel's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court pursuant to article 19(2) of the Statute, finding that States are not entitled to challenge jurisdiction of the Court on the basis of article 19 prior to the issuance of a warrant of arrest or a summons to appear.

86. On the same day, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Israel's request that the Pre-Trial Chamber order the Prosecution to give an Article 18(1) notice, finding that Israel had failed to request a deferral within the statutory period.

87. Also on 21 November 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued arrest warrants against Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mr Yoav Gallant, Minister of Defence of Israel at the relevant time. Mr Gallant and Mr Netanyahu are allegedly responsible for the war crime of starvation as a method of warfare; and the crimes against humanity of murder, persecution, and other inhumane acts, committed as co-perpetrators, from at least 8 October 2023 to 20 May 2024. On the same day, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Mohammed Diab Ibrahim Al-Masri, highest commander of the military wing of Hamas at the relevant time. On 26 February 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I terminated the proceedings in relation to Mr Al-Masri following the Prosecution's request for the withdrawal of the warrant of arrest due to his death.

88. On 24 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, dismissed Israel's appeal against the Article 18 decision of 21 November 2024 as inadmissible. Pre-Trial Chamber I subsequently granted leave to appeal, and the matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

89. On the same day, the Appeals Chamber reversed the Article 19(2) decision of 21 November 2024 and remanded the matter to the Pre-Trial Chamber for a ruling on the substance of the jurisdictional challenge by Israel.

90. On 24 July 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that Hungary had failed to comply with its international obligations under the Statute by not executing the Court's request to provisionally arrest Mr Netanyahu while he was on Hungarian territory between 3 and 6 April 2025, and decided to refer the matter to the Assembly of States Parties.

2. Investigations

91. The OTP's investigation into the situation is ongoing, covering multiple lines of inquiry. With a view to further strengthening action, the Office continued to engage with all relevant parties and stakeholders, including civil society, States and international and regional organisations. As in all situations, complementarity is taken into consideration on a continuous basis, as necessary and appropriate.

3. Registry Activities

92. PIOS' outreach efforts focused on providing information through the production and distribution of general and situation-specific information materials in Arabic and Hebrew.

93. PIOS continued engaging in both virtual and in-person discussions with key Civil Society organisations to address security issues effectively, while gaining deeper insight into the surrounding context and specific concerns related to the Court. PIOS disseminated public judicial communications and situation related updates to the widest possible audience through social media, the ICC website and emails the throughout the year.

94. The VPRS carried out a series of activities to support victims in the Situation in Palestine, including communicating with victims, lawyers, LRVs and representatives of CSOs regarding the Prosecutor's request for arrest warrants. Following the issuance of arrest warrants in November 2024, the VPRS updated the victim-related page on the ICC website ("Information for Victims") in English, Arabic, and Hebrew; it also provided in said languages application forms for participation and reparations, and guidelines on how to complete victim applications online. Consequently, the VPRS received a number of victim applications for participation and reparations, and provided guidance to LRVs and victims on how to complete and submit them. In close collaboration with numerous LRV teams, the Section delivered online trainings and an information session on victims' rights, facilitated communication and logistical support among a broad range of victim groups and representatives following the Chamber's decision of 28 May 2025, and held meetings with external experts to provide victim-specific information. During the report period, the VPRS received 312 forms from victims in relation to the Situation in Palestine.

95. The OPCV appeared before the Pre-Trial Chamber to represent the general interests of the victims and the victims currently unrepresented in the proceedings regarding Israel's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court. The OPCV has also provided advice to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests.

1. Situation in the Philippines Judicial Developments

(a) *The Prosecutor v. Rodrigo Roa Duterte*

96. On 7 March 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Rodrigo Roa Duterte, for alleged crimes against humanity of murder committed in the Philippines between 1 November 2011 and 16 March 2019. Mr Duterte was surrendered to the Court on 12 March 2025.

97. On 14 March 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I held a hearing for the first appearance of Mr Duterte.

98. On 6 August 2025, the Defence of Mr Duterte filed a request for the disqualification of the Prosecutor from "any further role" in the case against Mr Duterte. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

99. On 8 September 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I, by majority, decided to postpone the commencement of the confirmation hearing, following a request from the Defence of Mr

Duterte for an indefinite adjournment of the proceedings alleging that Mr Duterte is not fit to stand trial. The Chamber will, if applicable, set a specific date for the hearing once it has addressed the outstanding matters.

2. Investigations

100. The OTP has continued its prosecutorial and investigative activities and engagement with key stakeholders, including civil society organisations, with a view to further advancing its investigation.

3. Registry Activities

101. With the important judicial developments in the Philippines situation, including the transfer of Mr Duterte to the ICC, his initial appearance and upcoming confirmation of charges hearing, the level of Outreach activities raised after March 2025. After having conducted a preliminary mapping of NGOs and of communication channels, PIOS conducted thematic Outreach sessions to increase the understanding of partners on specific issues (such as the role of victims before the Court, the investigations of the OTP, the ICC List of counsels, etc). Currently, online briefings are conducted monthly with the civil society in the Philippines, often jointly with the OTP or the VPRS, to address main concerns and to respond to questions. In addition, constant engagement with the media in the Philippines ensures that factually correct reports reach the population; PIOS created and feeds a WhatsApp group of more than 100 journalists from the Philippines covering the ICC, provides interviews and assist daily journalists who want to verify facts before publishing. General ICC information tools translated into Filipino continued to be shared with partners, for a wider distribution.

102. The VPRS continued to engage with victims and other interlocutors who sought information about procedural developments and victims' rights before the Court. It also conducted informative sessions with a diverse group of interlocutors. It provided trainings on how to fill in victim application forms, and jointly with CSS organized discussions on legal representation of victims.

103. As of April 2025, Counsel from the OPCV represents the reporting period, the VPRS received 352 victim applications for participation and reparations (individual and household victim applications) in the context collective interests of the *Duterte* case and transmitted a number of them in the record of the case through two transmission filings and two related reports (at the end of the reporting period). The VPRS also prepared one filing in relation to the common legal representation of potential victims in the case.

104. The OPCV has also provided advices to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests.

N. Situation in Venezuela I

1. Judicial Developments

105. On 10 February 2025, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision dismissing a request for disqualification of the Prosecutor pursuant to article 42(8) of the Statute. On 8 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber was seized of request to conduct "an ex officio review of the Prosecutor's conflict of interest in the Venezuela I Situation". In its decision of 1 August 2025, the Appeals Chamber found that there are reasons to believe that a ground for disqualification of the Prosecutor exists and that he is under a duty to request to be excused from the Venezuela Situation, and it instructed the Prosecutor to comply with such duty within three weeks.

106. On 7 and 13 August 2025, the "Request for Clarification on the Competence of Deputy Prosecutors to Conduct Investigations in the Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I" and the "Request for Targeted Transparency Measures to Safeguard Judicial Integrity Following the Appeals Chamber's Decision of 1 August 2025 (ICC-02/18-118)" were filed before the Appeals Chamber. These matters are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

107. On 18 August 2025, the Prosecutor filed before the Presidency the "Prosecutor's Request to be Excused from the Venezuela I Situation". On 2 September 2025, the *ad hoc* Presidency granted the Prosecutor's request.

2. Investigations

108. Following judicial determinations in 2023 and 2024, the OTP resumed its investigations with renewed focus and momentum. This has been supported by cooperation with a range of national and international entities. The Office has sought to promote cooperation and complementarity through engagement with the Venezuelan authorities. Since the inauguration of the Office's country office in April 2024, it has advanced its investigation while simultaneously assessing the potential for complementarity.

109. Following the Presidential elections held in Venezuela on 28 July 2024, the OTP has received multiple communications alleging crimes against humanity. These communications are currently being assessed in accordance with the Office's mandate and the Court's legal framework.

3. Registry Activities

110. During the reporting period the VPRS has organised numerous informative sessions with a large number of interlocutors and actively participated in various events organised by victim groups, community-based and regional/international human rights organisations. The VPRS prepared together with PIOS two periodic reports in the situation, on the Registry outreach plan of activities for the victims of the situation.

111. PIOS ensured the publicity of judicial developments, such as the Appeals Chamber Decision on the 'Request for Recusal of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in the Case of Venezuela I Due to Conflict of Interest' of February 2025, and the subsequent Decision on the 'Request for the Appeals Chamber to Conduct an Ex Officio Review of the Prosecutor's Conflict of Interest in the Venezuela I Situation' of August 2025. Messages and answers to common concerns from main civil society partners have been crafted and shared in close coordination with OTP. Finally, PIOS, in coordination with OTP and VPRS, met online and in person (both in The Hague and in a third country) with stakeholders to answer questions, clarify misinformation and distribute ICC-produced information material. A mapping of the Venezuela-related stakeholders' landscape was done, allowing the Registry to plan more strategically how to conduct activities on issues related to the Court directed at the public in Venezuela and the diaspora. Counsel from the OPCV represented before the Appeals Chamber the general interest of the victims in relation to the request for recusal of the Prosecutor. The OPCV has also provided advices to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests.

112. The Registry registered 4 missions to Venezuela.

O. Situation in Ukraine

1. Judicial developments

113. On 24 October 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber II found that Mongolia had failed to comply with its international obligations under the Statute by not executing the Court's request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin while he was on Mongolian territory in September 2024 and decided to refer the matter to the Assembly of States Parties.

2. Investigations

114. The Office continued its investigation, engaging actively on the ground in Ukraine and the region, benefiting from the Court's Country Office in Ukraine ("COUKR"). The Office has benefitted from effective cooperation with Ukraine and engaged in cooperation and coordination efforts with various domestic and international stakeholders. The Office also continued to support States Parties deploying teams of experts in the context of the Office's innovative forensic rotation model. The Russian Federation has not responded, to date, to any of the Office's letters inviting it to contribute to the investigation and share relevant information or evidence.

3. Registry Activities

115. Since the opening of the COUKR has been providing operational, administrative, and security support to the Court's missions in Ukraine, both in Kyiv and to various regions of Ukraine. CO UKR continued adjusting premises according to security requirements and operational needs, procuring necessary services, equipment, and assets, and recruiting new

staff members, as well as liaising with relevant national authorities, the UN-family and diplomatic corps in Kyiv. In order to carry out some savings the COUKR transferred COGEO soft-skin vehicles from Georgia to Ukraine, and procured used armoured vehicles during reporting period.

116. Throughout of the reporting period, ICC officials, both in The Hague and in COUKR in Kyiv, have held numerous meeting with relevant Ukrainian counterparts, including civil society. The DEO Director carried out mission to Kyiv in mid-September 2025, in order to meet the CO UKR staff and relevant national and international stakeholders on the ground, and support the work of the CO UKR in light of the U.S. Sanctions adopted by the U.S. Administration on 6 February 2025, and on the subsequent designations.

117. VPRS responded to queries from various interlocutors, including victims, organisations and legal representatives regarding procedural developments, victims' rights before the Court and victim application form for participation and/or reparations. VPRS received close to three thousand applications for participation and/or reparations. The OPCV has been contacted by local lawyers and has provided support and assistance on substantive matters related to the participation of victims. Public information tools on the Court translated into Ukrainian and Russian continued to be made available on the ICC website as well as shared with partners.

118. PIOS had a mapping of the media landscape in Ukraine produced, allowing the Registry to plan more strategically how to reinforce the capacity of Ukrainian journalists to cover issues related to the Court. Following its findings, PIOS organised the visit at the Headquarters of the Court of 8 journalists from the main Media houses in Ukraine for 4 days, which gave them the opportunity to build on their knowledge and understanding on the ICC, to conduct interviews and experience the Court first-hand. They now constitute a well-trained network of journalists able to report on the Court accurately and promptly. In addition, PIOS used several opportunities to train the Ukrainian judicial community on the ICC, such as visits at the Court of groups of judges and prosecutors from Ukraine. Finally, PIOS held several online sessions with international NGOs working with partners in Ukraine, and provided general information on the Court and on the situation and cases in relation to Ukraine, as well as responded to the questions from the audience.

119. The OPCV has provided advices to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests. The Registry registered 71 missions to Ukraine.

P. Outstanding requests for arrest and surrender

120. The Registry's Judicial Cooperation Support Section ("JCSS") continues to play a pivotal role in enhancing judicial cooperation in order to secure the arrest and surrender of ICC suspects by competent national authorities. Working in close consultation and coordination with the OTP, over the reporting period, JCSS has been actively engaged in efforts to track the whereabouts and movements of suspects at large by collecting relevant information and leveraging strategic partnerships to enhance the operational and diplomatic support of States in the execution of pending warrants.

121. Such close inter-organ consultation and coordination between the Registry and the OTP, which is essential for the implementation of judicial orders issued by Chamber of the Court, involves the development and implementation of tailored strategies aimed at securing the arrest of each suspect at large. It also requires the rapid and continuous real-time exchange of information with competent law enforcement and judicial agencies at the national level and the fostering of enabling environments that are conducive to arrest and surrender. During the reporting period, efforts have also been undertaken by the Court to implement, together with States Parties, a set of recommendations for increased engagement with States Parties on the implementation of outstanding ICC arrest warrants. These combined and collective efforts remain crucial for the fulfilment of the Court's judicial mandate.

122. Arrest warrants against 34 publicly known suspects at large remain outstanding:

- i. Afghanistan: Haibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani, since 2025;

- ii. Central African Republic II: Edmond Beina³, since 2018, Mahamat Nouradine Adam, since 2019, unsealed in 2022;
- iii. Darfur: Ahmad Muhammad Harun, since 2007; Omar Al-Bashir, since 2009 and 2010; Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, since 2012; Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, since 2014;
- iv. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Sylvestre Mudacumura, since 2012;⁴
- v. Georgia: David Georgiyevich Sanakoev, Gamlet Guchmazov and Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev, since 2022
- vi. Kenya: Walter Barasa, since 2013 and Philip Kipkoech Bett, since 2015;
- vii. Libya: Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, since 2011, Saif Suleiman Sneidel, since 2020; Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi, Makhlof Makhlof Arhoumah Doumah, Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou, Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi, Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqqaqi and Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, since 2023, unsealed in 2024; Osama Elmasry Njeem and Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri⁵, since 2025;
- viii. Mali: Iyad Ag Ghaly, since 2017;
- ix. Palestine: Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant, since 2024.
- x. Uganda: Joseph Kony, since 2005; and,
- xi. Ukraine: Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, since 2023; and Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash, Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov, Sergei Kuzhugetovich Shoigu and Valery Vasilyevich Gerasimov, since 2024;⁶

III. Preliminary examinations

123. The preliminary examination of the Situation in Nigeria has been completed. The Office of the Prosecutor is engaging with Nigeria to identify steps to be taken towards accountability. The Office remains committed to move forward with investigations in the absence of timely, genuine and tangible progress by the Nigerian authorities in addressing the crimes effectively.

124. In relation to Venezuela II, the Office worked towards finalizing its preliminary examination assessment.

125. In relation to DRC II, the OTP assessed jurisdiction and admissibility and, in October 2024, reached the determination that the latest episodes of violence in North Kivu since 2022 are interconnected with patterns of violence and hostilities that fall within the scope of the Court's ongoing DRC investigation triggered by the first referral. On 14 October 2024, the Prosecutor announced his decision to renew investigative efforts in this situation.

126. 30 September 2024, the Republic of Lithuania submitted a referral requesting the Office to investigate alleged crimes against humanity committed in the Republic of Belarus, a non-State Party, stating that part of the elements of the alleged crimes were committed on the territory of Lithuania. This resulted in the opening of a preliminary examination by the Office which is ongoing.

127. Throughout the reporting period, the OTP has continued to consider continuously increasing large volumes of submissions received under article 15 of the Rome Statute through OTPLink - and worked towards finalisation of its assessment on a number of

³ On 12 September 2025, Pre-trial Chamber II determined that the Central African Republic is willing and able to genuinely investigate and prosecute the case against Mr Beina and that the case against Mr Beina is inadmissible. On 6 October 2025, the Counsel of Mr Beina filed the Defence appeals brief.

⁴ Efforts are being undertaken to verify the reported death of Sylvestre Mudacumura (in 2019).

⁵ Surrender pending finalization of national judicial proceedings

⁶ While the warrants are secret, the Chamber has authorized the Registry to make public their existence, the names of the suspects and the legal qualification of the alleged crimes, considering that public awareness of the warrants may contribute to the prevention of the further commission of crimes pursuant to Article 58, paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of the Rome Statute.

situations at the initial filtering stage. The Office also continued to review its policy on preliminary examinations, to optimize its internal processes and to enhance synergies between preliminary examinations and investigations.

IV. Other situations

128. In May 2025, Deputy Prosecutor Niang conducted his fourth official visit to the Republic of Guinea in the context of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 28 September 2022. During the visit he addressed concerns in relation to the presidential pardon granted to former President Moussa Dadis Camara, stressing that it risks undermining Guinea's accountability efforts, but welcomed assurances from the government that appeals, related trials, reparations, and victim participation could proceed in line with Guinea's commitments under the Memorandum of Understanding. The visit is part of the Office of the Prosecutor's ongoing monitoring activities and commitment to support Guinea's pursuit of justice for crimes against humanity.

129. The Office continued deepening its engagement with Colombia in support of national accountability efforts as part of the two-way collaborative framework set forth by the October 2021 Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Colombia. In July 2025, the OTP shared its expertise with the officials and experts of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace during a workshop on matters relating to international humanitarian law, war crimes under customary international law, crimes affecting the environment and others. This event created a platform to discuss investigative and prosecutorial strategies, promoting theoretical discussions as well as practical and insightful exchanges.

V. Administration, management, and support activities

1. Attacks against the Court

130. In face of a transformative and escalating threat environment, the security of the Court and its officials remained one of the highest priorities during the reporting period, which has seen additional threats and coercive measures taken against the institution.

131. On 6 December 2024, the Assembly of States Parties adopted Resolution ICC-ASP/23/Res.1 which urged States Parties, in the face of threats or coercive measures as a means of attempting to impede or influence the work of the Court, to give full effect to the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute and, as appropriate, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities. It also welcomed the Court's concept note on protection of former officials against coercive measures.

132. On 6 February 2025, the Government of the United States issued Executive Order 14203, entitled "Imposing Sanctions on the International Criminal Court". As of 16 September 2025, Second Vice-President Reine Alapini Gansou (Benin), Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda), Judge Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza (Peru), Judge Beti Hohler (Slovenia), Judges Kimberly Prost (Canada), Judge Nicolas Guillou (France), as well as Prosecutor Karim A.A. Khan (United Kingdom), Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan (Fiji) and Deputy Prosecutor Mame Mandiaye Niang (Senegal) have been designated as Specially Designated Nationals, on account of their performance of their independent judicial and prosecutorial mandates.

133. On 30 June 2025, the Court announced that it has detected a sophisticated and targeted cyber security incident and signalled that this incident, the second of this type against the Court in two years, was swiftly detected, confirmed and contained, through the Court's alert and response mechanisms. Following the unprecedented 2023 cyberattack against the Court, the Registry had reviewed and conducted a comprehensive threat assessment of its cybersecurity infrastructure and processes, resulting in the development and ongoing implementation of a new Security Blueprint.

134. The Court has taken prompt action to respond to these attacks and threats and is highly appreciative of the concrete assistance provided by several States Parties, in particular the Host State, to mitigate their impact and protect the resilience of the ICC. While making unprecedented progress in enforcing international law and advancing the global fight against

impunity, the Court and its officials are being subjected to increasing attacks and threats from external actors. Gravely concerned about this worrisome trend, the Court's leadership calls upon States and the international community at large to redouble their commitment to the Court and its independence to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate of justice.

2. Policy Initiatives

135. In furtherance of its Policy on Complementarity and Cooperation, launched in April 2024, the OTP has advanced in the implementation of its strategic objectives by actively supporting national jurisdictions investigating and prosecuting core international crimes consistent with the Rome Statute. The establishment of the OTP Trust Fund on Complementarity has enabled dedicated programmatic assistance funded through voluntary contributions. The Office has further deepened its engagement with local, regional, and international partners to facilitate secure information exchange and judicial cooperation.

136. In December 2024, the OTP launched its new Policy on Slavery Crimes. The ongoing internal implementation of this policy marks a significant milestone, enhancing its ability to identify, investigate, and prosecute slavery crimes with greater clarity and consistency.

137. The work of the Office in relation to the finalization and launching of policies on Addressing Environmental Damage Through the Rome Statute and Cyber-Enabled Crimes under the Rome Statute continued over the reporting period. These policies have moved to the finalisation stage, incorporating valuable comments from a range of States Parties, international and civil society organisations, experts, and other stakeholders.

VI. Conclusion

138. The reporting period marked a particularly active year for the International Criminal Court, where its workload remained extremely high in relation to pre-trial, trial and appeal proceedings, reparations to victims, and the preliminary examinations and investigations conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor on four continents, with a combined total of over 21,000 victims participating in the judicial proceedings, including an increasing number of victims accepted for reparations.

139. Among notable developments during the reporting period, two accused persons were convicted and one trial hearings continued. One suspect was presented to the Judges for his initial appearance. Fourteen new arrest warrants were issued and seven were unsealed. A confirmation of charges hearing in *absentia* was held for the first time, in the Kony case. Two judgments were issued on the appeal on the reparation orders (Ongwen and Ntaganda cases). In addition to the developments described, the amount of confidential activity before the Court's Pre-Trial Chambers continued during the reporting period.

140. The cooperation and support of States and the Assembly of States Parties remains crucial for the Court's ability to conduct its mandate effectively, especially at a time when it faces unprecedented attacks and threats aimed at undermining its independent work.

Annex

The ICC's year in numbers

Where		What	Details and remarks
		16 situations and 38 active cases, involving 44 defendants	AFGHANISTAN – 1) <i>Haibatullah Azkhundzada</i> 2) <i>Abdul Hakim Haqqani</i> ; BANGLADESH/MYANMAR – 3) <i>Min Aung Hlaing</i> ; BURUNDI – no case; CAR II – 4) <i>Alfred Yekatom</i> and <i>Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i> ; 5) <i>Mahamat Said Abdel Kani</i> ; COTE D'IVOIRE – no case; DARFUR (SUDAN) – 6) <i>Omar Al Bashir</i> , 7) <i>Ahmad Muhammad Harun</i> , 8) <i>Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman</i> , 9) <i>Abdallah Banda</i> , 10) <i>Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein</i> ; DRC – 11) <i>Thomas Lubanga</i> , 12) <i>Bosco Ntaganda</i> , 13) <i>Germain Katanga</i> , 14) <i>Sylvestre Mudacumura</i> ; GEORGIA –15) <i>David Georgiyevich Sanakoev</i> , <i>Gamlet Guchmazov</i> and <i>Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev</i> ; KENYA – 16) <i>Walter Osapiri Barasa</i> , 17) <i>Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> ; LIBYA – 18) <i>Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi</i> , 19) <i>Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaaqai</i> , 20) <i>Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal</i> , 21) <i>Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou</i> , 22) <i>Makhlouf Makhlouf Arhoumah Doumah</i> , 23) <i>Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi</i> , 24) <i>Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi</i> ; 25) <i>Osama Elmasry Njeem</i> ; 26) <i>Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri</i> ; 27) <i>Saif Suleiman Sneidel</i> ; MALI – 28) <i>Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i> , 29) <i>Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud</i> 30) <i>Iyad Ag Ghaly</i> ; STATE OF PALESTINE – 31) <i>Benjamin Netanyahu</i> 32) <i>Yoav Gallant</i> ; PHILIPPINES – 33) <i>Rodrigo Roa Duterte</i> ; UGANDA – 34) <i>Dominic Ongwen</i> , 35) <i>Joseph Kony</i> ; UKRAINE – 36) <i>Vladimir Putin</i> and <i>Maria Lvova-Belova</i> , 37) <i>Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash</i> and <i>Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov</i> ; 38) <i>Sergei Kuzhugetovich Shoigu</i> and <i>Valery Vasilyevich Gerasimov</i> ; VENEZUELA I – no case.
In the courtroom		46 hearings with 13 witnesses testifying	13 witnesses testified, with 9 appearing physically before the Court in The Hague and 4 testifying via video link.
		21,710 participating victims and accepted for reparations	The figure includes recently accepted 5.795 victims in the <i>Kony</i> case, 4,096 former participating victims in the <i>Ongwen</i> case (now reparation recipients), 1,965 in the <i>Yekatom/Ngaïssona</i> case and 1,592 in <i>Abd-Al-Rahman</i> case. The figure also includes the number of beneficiaries of reparations: approx. 2,500 in the <i>Lubanga</i> case, 1,500 in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case, and at the end of the reporting period 1,549 in the <i>Ntaganda</i> case. Victims are represented by both external counsel and the OPCV in different constellations. In the <i>Said</i> proceedings, OPCV counsel represent the entirety of participating victims. In the <i>Duterte</i> case, an OPCV counsel represents the applicants. In the <i>Abd-Al-Rahman</i> and cases, legal representation is entirely external. In the <i>Yekatom/Ngaïssona</i> case In the <i>Al Hassan</i> reparations proceedings, victims are represented by a team of external counsel and the OPCV. In the , victims are divided into different groups, represented by external counsel and the OPCV respectively (similar to the arrangement that was in place in the <i>Ongwen</i> proceedings). In the <i>Kony</i> case, victims are represented by a group of common legal representative composed by counsel from the OPCV and external counsel.
		407 total decisions and orders issued	Decisions and orders: excluding annexes, redacted versions and translations –328
		3 interlocutory appeal and judgments as per Article 82 of the Rome Statute	<i>Kony</i> OA4 (03 June 2025) <i>Palestine</i> OA2 (24 April 2025) <i>Mokom</i> OA5 (02 Sept. 2025)
		1 appeal judgment based on Article 82.4 of the Rome Statute	<i>Ongwen</i> A3 (07 April 2025)
		9661 filings made	Includes originals, translations, annexes, corrected and redacted versions.
		Assistance provided on requests to 22 defence and victims' teams (excluding States' representatives and situation-related representatives)	The Registry's Counsel Support Section ("CSS") centralises and coordinates all logistical and administrative support to defence counsel, legal representatives of victims and their teams as well as duty counsel and state representatives. During the reporting period, it facilitated the deployment of 69 missions to both situation and non-situation countries. CSS also provided support to 12 defence and 10 victims' teams, including 138 defence team members in the <i>Banda</i> , <i>Ntaganda</i> , <i>Ongwen</i> , <i>Al Mahdi</i> , <i>Al Hassan</i> , <i>Yekatom</i> , <i>Ngaïssona</i> , <i>Abd-Al-Rahman</i> , <i>Said</i> , <i>Mokom</i> , <i>Kony</i> and

Where		What	Details and remarks
			Duterte cases and to 62 members of legal representatives of victims' teams in the Lubanga 1 & 2, Katanga, Al Hassan, Al Mahdi, Ongwen, Yekatom and Ngaïssona, Abd-Al-Rahman, Mokom and Kony cases. Lastly, CSS also appointed 23 duty counsel. The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence ("OPCD") provided legal research and advice to external defence counsel representing suspects and accused in the proceedings. The OPCD also conducted litigation to represent and protect the rights of the defence in the reporting period. In the <i>Kony</i> case, the OPCD sought leave to appeal the decision to hold the confirmation of charges hearing in the suspect's absence, and made submissions on the process for selecting Mr Kony's counsel. In the Palestine situation, the OPCD provided amicus curiae submissions on the prosecution's arrest warrant applications and the fair trial considerations at this stage of proceedings.
Behind the courtroom		5 to 6 persons in custody	The total number of persons in custody during the reporting period varied between 5 up to 6: Mr Al Hassan, Mr Yekatom, M. Ngaïssona, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman, Mr Said and Mr Duterte.
		12.000 victims' applications for participation and/or reparations received	This figure contains also relevant follow-up information on individual victim forms processed by VPRS, as well as applications by victims to be considered in a second case (Uganda situation). Furthermore, the figure also entails novel group applications of victims (counted by application) in a number of cases.
		137 persons at risk (witnesses/victims) and 616 dependents protected or relocated	The number of protected witnesses/victims and dependants is comparable though higher than last year (137 v.119). This can be explained by the cumulative nature of the data: the number of new persons protected in 2025 is added to those already under protection in previous years, resulting in a total that naturally increases over time. The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) also undertook a comprehensive review of all current and historical protection cases, resulting in the refinement of its statistical data. A significant portion of these cases require active case management and financial support from the VWS, while others are regarded as having been effectively addressed through protection measures such as relocation, thereby requiring a more remote form of engagement. Given the historical fluctuations in the number of dependants, the decision was made to report figures based on averages rather than actuals. A historical average of 4.5 dependants per protected individual was applied, resulting in the reported figure of 616.
		20 candidates admitted to the ICC List of counsel.	In addition, 15 persons were added to the ICC List of Assistants to counsel and 1 person was admitted to the List of professional investigators.
		83,119 submissions received through OTPLink	During the reporting period, the Office received 83,119 submissions through its online platform OTPLink. Approximately half of the submissions received (47,636) were related to an open investigation or preliminary examination, and half (35,483) related to other matters. Of the total number of submissions, 3,373 submissions provided directly relevant information on crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court.
		1,748 interpreter days	Court and conference interpretation: hearings, seminars/ roundtables, visits from delegations, NGO/diplomatic briefings and others – <u>1,362</u> interpreter days (with 288 cancellations); field and operational interpreter days – <u>386</u> .
		88,342 pages or 1,340 hearing-related transcripts, 743 English and 597 French.	Hearing related: Includes 38,920 pages of French and 49,422 pages of English transcripts.
		35,698 pages of translation requested; 8,605 pages finalized.	32,265 pages of judicial translations were requested, with 5,600 pages finalized. 3,433 pages of non-judicial translations were requested, with 3,005 pages finalized.
		28,553 visitors received (including virtual visitors)	222 VIP visitors in 55 visits; 2,216 individuals who participated in 210 stakeholder visits (diplomats, NGOs, lawyers, prosecutors and journalists) 11,999 general information visitors (university students and general public, in person and virtually) 12,737 individuals who attended hearings or visited the courtroom in absence of hearings.

Where		What	Details and remarks
			We held 13 events which included for example the different Moot Courts, NGO roundtable and the welcoming ceremony for Ukraine as a new State Party.
		38,056,801 website page views, 2.46M total followers across social media platforms, 2,681,287 YouTube views	On the reporting period, the Court's website received a total of 38,056,801 page views and 3,446,789 visitors. 118 press releases were distributed to a mailing list of more than 5,000 journalists and other stakeholders around the world. PIOS also continued to actively engage with global audiences through its various social media channels. The Court's social media presence has grown considerably. Total followers across all platforms reached 2.23M, from which 558K are new followers. Total followers reached 935K on X, 746K on Facebook, 274K on Instagram, 319K on LinkedIn and 182K on YouTube, ensuring that the various ICC messages, campaigns, informative products and innovative visuals were shared to a wide audience. Social media posts published across the Court's platforms generated a total of 130.6M impressions (= number of times the content was displayed on a screen) and a total of 7.9M engagements (= number of interactions with the content – likes, comments, shares, saves, etc.). The Court's LinkedIn page garnered 78.5K new followers. The platform contributes in the efforts to increase the awareness of the Court and its mandate, deliver content supporting gender and geographical representation, diversity in its workforce and promoting career opportunities at the Court. The YouTube channel saw significant growth, accumulating a total of 2,681,287 views and 249,761.3 watch hours. Over 200 new videos were uploaded during this reporting period, contributing to the steady influx of views and subscriber growth. These metrics highlight the channel's consistent content production and growing popularity among viewers.
		51,055, job applications processed, with 204* recruitments, 842 staff members on established posts, 4 elected officials, and 18 judges *Only FTA and STA	During the period covered: 19,161 applications for short-term positions, 3138,894 applications for fixed-term positions, with 118 recruitments for fixed-term and 86 recruitments for short-term positions. In addition, 149 staff members are on positions funded by General Temporary Assistance, 97 on short-term appointments and 16 staff occupy Junior Professional Officer (JPO) positions.
		139 interns and 44 visiting professionals recruited	There were 139 interns and 44 visiting professionals at the Court, of which 8 visiting professional received a monthly stipend from the Court funded by the European Commission Grant and 1 intern received a monthly stipend from the Court funded by the Trust Fund for the development of interns and visiting professionals.
		1 Presidential Directive and 1 Administrative Instruction	1 Presidential Directive and 1 Administrative Instruction were published in this reporting period.
		3 external audits and 8 internal audits	External audits: Audit of Financial Statements of the International Criminal Court for the year ended 31 December 2024; Audit of Financial Statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2024; and Performance audit on Trust Funds. Internal audits: Audit of sick leave management (November 2024); Audit of the new modality of accounting of direct witnesses' confidential expenditures through MODs (November 2024); Audit of IT Security – Awareness and Training (December 2024); Administrative and financial controls in Country Offices: review of completed self-assessment questionnaire and testing (January 2025); Audit of personnel protective security measures: elected officials and investigators (May 2025); Audit of the administration and utilisation of funds of the Special Trust Fund for relocations (June 2025); Audit of the employment of interns and visiting professionals (July 2025); Advisory: Review of the management of Information Security risks within the OTP (December 2024); a support mission to the Ukraine Country Office by the OIA (December 2024)

Where		What	Details and remarks
		971 missions submitted ⁷	OTP registered 147 missions in situation countries and 178183 missions in non-situation countries for the purposes of, inter alia, collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners. The Registry, including the Defence Teams, the Legal Representatives of the Victims, OPCV and OPCD registered 279 missions in situation countries and 215 missions in non-situation countries. 68 additional missions were registered undertaken in situation countries and 84 in non-situation countries by other entities including the Presidency, the Chambers, the Assembly of States Parties, the Trust Fund for Victims, the Audit, IOM and Staff Union.
In the field		483 outreach meetings and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 107,170 individuals	Between 16 September 2024 and 15 September 2025: 483 Outreach meetings and workshops, including on Burundi (1), CAR (83), Darfur (26), DRC (5), Libya (5), Mali (3), Myanmar (1), Palestine (9), Philippines (2), Uganda (282), Ukraine (3) and Venezuela (63). These meetings reached out to 107,170 individuals, of whom in Sudan/Darfur (373), CAR (25,702), DRC (79), Libya (26), Uganda (76,928), Mali (127), Palestine (17), Burundi (1), Myanmar/Bangladesh (2), Philippines (5), Venezuela (3,885) and Ukraine (25).
		666 hours of media broadcast, with an estimated audience of 25,500,000 persons	Includes ICC radio and TV productions and local productions in partnership with the ICC, in English, French and local languages. According to local media statistics, estimated audiences reached: CAR – 3 million, DRC – 6 million, Mali – 8.5 million, and Uganda – 8 million.
		6 country offices/ field presence, 1 liaison office	Country offices/ field presence in Uganda; DRC; CAR; Côte d'Ivoire; Mali and Ukraine. The liaison office to the UN in New York promotes cooperation between the ICC and the United Nations, represents the Court in various meetings, and assists in organising relevant events as well as visits of senior Court officials.
		Outstanding arrest warrants against 34 individuals	Against: Mr Haibatullah Akhundzada, Mr Abdul Hakim Haqqani, Mr Edmond Beina, Mr Mahamat Nouradine Adam, Mr Ahmad Muhammad Harun, Mr Omar Al-Bashir, Mr Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, Mr Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura, Mr David Georgiyevich Sanakoev, Mr Gamlet Guchmazov, Mr Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev, Mr Walter Barasa, Mr Philip Kipkoech Bett, Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Mr Saif Suleiman Sneidel, Mr Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi, Mr Makhoul Makhoul Arhoumah Doumah, Mr Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou, Mr Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi, Mr Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqaqi, Mr Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, Mr Osama Elmasry Njeem, Mr Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri, Mr Iyad Ag Ghaly, Mr Joseph Kony, Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, Mr Yoav Gallant, Mr Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, Ms Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, Mr Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash, Mr Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov, Mr Sergei Kuzhugetovich Shoigu and Mr Valery Vasilyevich Gerasimov.
States-related		125 States Parties	Ukraine ratified the Rome Statute and formally joined the Court as a new State Party on 01 January 2025, becoming the 125 th State Party to the Statute.
		206 cooperation requests sent	During the reporting period, the Registry transmitted 206 primary judicial cooperation requests (including 75 requests from the Victims and Witnesses Section) in addition to numerous requests for cooperation to support operations of Court personnel in situation countries transmitted by the country offices.). 478 requests for assistance from OTP (in addition, 133 notifications of missions were sent).

⁷ Understanding that Mission Plans and the submission process is distinct to the SAP Travel Module Processes and that more than one Mission Plan submitted may be related to the same activity in-country. The SAP Travel Module is specific to individual travelers with approval and certification for travel coming from each Organs'/Sections' own budget code and internal approval processes. Mission plans may include more than one person deployed or more than one mission plan may be submitted in relation to the same activity. Also understanding that "External Travel" data includes the following categories: Travel from HQ to a Situation Country/Country Office; travel from HQ to a non-Situation Country; travel between Situation Countries/Country Offices; travel from Situation Countries/Country Offices to HQ and travel from Situation Countries/Country Offices to non-Situation Countries. Similarly, "Internal Travel" data also includes plans from Country Office Drivers and/or Field Security submitted as separate Mission Plans in support to the operational needs from the OTP, Registry, TFW and/or Judiciary where applicable in-country. Further detailed analysis can be provided on request.

<i>Where</i>		<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
		No new cooperation agreements	During the reporting period, the Court did not entered into an agreement on the release of persons, on the enforcement of sentence, or on relocation of witnesses.
		222 high-level visitors welcomed at the seat of the Court	Visitors to the seat of the Court included the Presidents of Slovenia; Vice President of Venezuela; President of the Bundersrat of Germany; Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Armenia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Finland, Estonia, Panama, Syria, Slovakia, Chile, Sweden; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, Slovenia, Norway, Armenia; Ministers of Justice from Democratic Republic of Congo, Italy, South Africa, Nigeria, Uganda, Central African Republic and Sierra Leone; as well as State Attorneys, high representatives from other international organisations and the EU.
		7 documents submitted for the ASP and 60 documents for the CBF. 36 documents submitted for the Audit Committee	For the 45th and 47th sessions of the CBF, the Court submitted 29 and 31 documents, respectively. There were no submissions for the 46th session. For the 21st and 22nd session of the Audit Committee, the Court submitted 17 and 19 documents, respectively. The Court submitted 7 documents for the ASP during the reporting period.