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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 2025 and 15 September 2026.[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 41 cases in the public domain, involving 47 defendants, and 18 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") I and 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, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela ("Venezuela I") and Republic of Lithuania/Republic of Belarus. 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. While not strictly within the reporting period, it is important to indicate that on 5 October 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided to unseal four warrants of arrest issued in the Situation in Afghanistan. The warrants were issued on 8 July 2025 against Mr Haibatullah Akhundzada and Mr Abdul Hakim Haqqani, and on 9 September 2025 against Mr Habibullah Agha and Mr Neda Mohammad Nadim. The Chamber found that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the four suspects are criminally responsible for having ordered,

[1] In the interest of providing the most up-to-date information to the Assembly, selected important developments that occurred between 15 September 2026 and the finalization of the report are nevertheless mentioned.

induced or solicited the crime against humanity of persecution under article 7(1)(h) of the Rome Statute. The alleged persecution was committed on gender grounds against girls, women and other persons who do not conform with the Taliban's policy on gender, gender identity or expression, and on political grounds against persons perceived as "allies of girls and women".

2. Investigations

4. The OTP continued to conduct investigative activities. The investigation addresses alleged crimes by the Taliban *de facto* authorities, including systematic discrimination and persecution of women and girls, and of other groups. The Office continues to integrate gender, country and psycho-social experts in its investigative work, to ensure that the gender and intersectional dimension of alleged crimes is addressed.

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.

6. The Public Information and Outreach Section ("PIOS"), in cooperation with partners, maintained a monitoring of Afghan media, to follow perceptions and potential rumours on the Court, and to identify misinformation. In coordination with VPRS, PIOS conducted some general information sessions, both online and in person with victims' groups, in order to provide general understanding about the ICC, its mandate, and functioning. This allowed the VPRS to then conduct more in-depth sessions with these groups on victims' rights and participation. Finally, PIOS updated its mapping report identifying communities, survivor groups and Afghan media in exile along with current contextual information.

B. Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar

1. Investigations

7. The OTP's investigation has been ongoing and progressing toward completion. The Office of the Prosecutor has continued cooperation with multiple national and international actors, particularly the Government of Bangladesh, the United Nations Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and civil society organisations.

8. The investigation has focused on the cross-border persecution and mass forcible displacement of the Rohingya population from Myanmar in 2017, including the different forms of violence against civilians that caused their displacement.

2. Registry Activities

9. 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 both in-person (at the ICC Headquarters) and online outreach activities with both local and international partners on the ground, to bridge the information gap with the different target groups in Bangladesh. Notably during the reporting period, PIOS organised a 4-day stakeholder visit at the seat of the Court for representatives of the Rohingya community, with the main purpose of building long-term partnerships. The visit allowed the participants to gain deeper insight into the Court's mandate and the functioning and role of victims in the justice process; it also allowed them to become "Ambassadors of Justice" who will share their experiences and disseminate information received within their communities.

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

11. The Registry registered 7 missions in relation to this situation.

C. Situation in Burundi

1. Investigations

12. The OTP's investigation continued to progress toward completion, 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

13. The Court kept communicating with the ICC Network of Burundian Journalists and 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. In coordination with the VPRS, PIOS continued to hold general information sessions on the ICC with a group of victims in exile, and to respond to the main questions on the mandate of the ICC, on the situation in Burundi, as well as to concerns expressed by victims on the perceived lack of tangible progress and the frustration it creates. 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

14. On 26 September 2025, the Prosecutor, the Defence for Mr Ngaïssona, and the Defence for Mr Yekatom filed notices of appeal against the judgment and, on 25 November 2025, the Prosecutor, the Defence for Mr Ngaïssona, and the Defence for Mr Yekatom filed their respective appeal briefs.

15. On 16 September 2025, the Appeals Chamber lifted the prohibition of discussions related to the present case during Mr Yekatom's and Mr Ngaïssona's non-privileged communications. On 5 February 2026, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision maintaining the remaining restrictions on Mr Ngaïssona's contact. On 17 February 2026, the Appeals Chamber issued a decision modifying the conditions for contact between Mr Yekatom and persons on the list of his non-privileged contacts pending the Appeals Chamber's decision on the Registry's following regular report. On 31 March 2026, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision maintaining the conditions for contact between Mr Yekatom and persons on the list of his non-privileged contacts as established in its previous decisions. On the same day, the Appeals Chamber directed that all future reports, concerns, or requests relating to Mr Yekatom's and Mr Ngaïssona's contact restrictions shall henceforth be addressed to Trial Chamber V.

16. On 8 October 2025, Trial Chamber V issued an order instructing the parties and participants to file their submissions on reparations-related issues. During April and May 2026, the parties and participants in the case filed their submissions and responses on reparations. On 4 May 2026, Trial Chamber V issued an order scheduling a hearing on reparations to be held on 1 October 2026.

(b) The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

17. On 19 September 2025, Trial Chamber VI issued further directions *inter alia* setting time and page limits in relation to the Closing Briefs to be filed by the parties and participants. The Prosecution and the CLRV filed their respective Closing Briefs on 25 September 2025.

18. On 16 October 2025, Trial Chamber VI sought clarification from the Prosecution in respect of two charged incidents and, on 22 October 2025, allowed the Defence to make submissions in respect of these incidents.

19. On 17 October 2025, Trial Chamber VI rejected a Defence request seeking reconsideration of some of the Chamber's instructions concerning the Closing Briefs, and the Defence filed their Closing Brief on 11 November 2025. The Closing Statements took place on 25 and 26 November 2025.

20. On 1 May 2026, Trial Chamber VI confirmed the suspension of Mr Said's legal counsel's right to practise before the Court for a period of 18 months, following the decision of the ICC Disciplinary Appeals Board, which affirmed that she had committed professional misconduct in violation of the ICC Code of Conduct.

21. On 22 July 2026, Trial Chamber VI scheduled the delivery of its trial judgment, which was rendered on 23 September 2026, convicting Mr Said for a number of crimes against humanity and acquitting, *inter alia*, for war crimes.[2] The Chamber has also set the procedure for sentencing to follow.

(c) The Prosecutor v. Edmond Beina

22. On 11 March 2026, the Appeals Chamber delivered a judgment on the appeal of Mr Edmond Beina against Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision of 12 September 2025 entitled "Decision on the Central African Republic's challenge to the admissibility of the case against Edmond Beina", confirming the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II that the case against Mr Edmond Beina is inadmissible under Article 17(1)(a) of the Statute.

2. Investigations

23. The investigation in this situation is completed. The OTP has continued to engage in complementarity activities with the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic and the country's authorities, including through the provision of information and forensic documents and the delivery of investigators' expertise and capacity-strengthening on specific topics, including international crimes investigation techniques, witness protection and judicial cooperation.

3. Registry Activities

24. 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.

25. PIOS led public information and outreach activities in key locations throughout the country where there are communities of victims or communities associated with the accused persons, including through missions to Bossangoa, Mbaïki and Bria. Activities focused on providing communities with timely, accurate, and accessible information on key judicial developments in the *Yekatom & Ngaïssona* and *Said* cases, responding to questions raised by affected communities, and engaging in two-way communication to better understand the

[2] This update is provided exceptionally, despite falling outside the reporting period.

communities' views, concerns, and information needs. PIOS conducted two information and awareness-raising sessions for local leaders and youth representatives from the 4th and 7th arrondissements of Bangui, in cooperation with VPRS, to provide information specifically on the *Said* case. PIOS also continued the "Ambassadors of Justice" project, facilitating a visit to the Court's seat for 13 Ambassadors of Justice from the Central African Republic, to strengthen their understanding of the Court's mandate and judicial work and enabling them to disseminate accurate information within their communities.

26. In both the *Yekatom & Ngaïssona* and *Said* cases, also in the later stages of the judicial proceedings, the VPRS continued to engage with victims to inform them about the proceedings and the potential options if there were to be reparation proceedings in case of a conviction. In the *Yekatom & Ngaïssona case*, the VPRS filed a mapping report of victims and observations on reparations on 13 April 2026. It continued to provide relevant data and submissions thereafter. In the Said case, the VPRS likewise carried out a mapping previously ordered by the Chamber of victims who are entitled to reparations. It also reviewed the list of experts for reparations currently registered before the Registry to identify potential relevant experts, in case of a conviction, as ordered by the Trial Chamber in a decision issued on 13 April 2022.

27. Overall, the VPRS received a total of 274 victim applications and supplementary information in the reporting period (including 262 in the *Adam* case).

28. In the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, a counsel from the OPCV has been representing 1,625 victims of other crimes, jointly with four external counsel. In the *Said* case, a counsel from the OPCV has been representing 32 victims at the trial stage.

29. Counsel from the OPCV represented the victims' interests in the admissibility proceedings, both before Pre-Trial Chamber and Appeals Chamber, following the CAR authorities' challenge to the admissibility of the case against Edmond Beina filed in October 2024.

30. COCAR supported a total of 51 registered missions to CAR.

E. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

1. Investigations

31. The investigation has been ongoing and is progressing toward completion, with the OTP making efforts to secure cooperation from national authorities to assist the ongoing investigation into crimes allegedly committed in the context of post-election violence between December 2010 and June 2011.

2. Registry Activities

32. 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 Côte d'Ivoire 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.

33. The Registry registered 7 missions to Côte d'Ivoire.

F. Situation in Darfur

1. Judicial Developments

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

34. Trial Chamber I issued its judgment on 6 October 2025, finding Mr Abd-Al-Rahman guilty of 27 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Chamber issued its Sentencing Decision on 9 December 2025, sentencing Mr Abd-Al-Rahman to a joint sentence of 20 years of imprisonment. On the same day, Trial Chamber I issued an order setting out the procedure for the reparations proceedings and requesting submissions on reparations.

35. On 6 November 2025, the Defence for Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed a notice of appeal against the trial judgment and, on 30 January 2026, the Defence filed the appeal brief. On 17 April 2026, the Prosecutor filed a response to the appeal brief. On the same day, the LRV filed their observations. On 5 June 2026, the Defence responded to the LRV's observations. On 25 June 2026, having been granted leave by the Appeals Chamber, the Defence replied to certain aspects of the Prosecutor's response. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

36. On 8 and 9 January 2026 respectively, the Defence for Mr Abd-Al-Rahman and the Prosecutor filed notices of appeal against the sentencing judgment and, on 10 March 2026, the Defence and the Prosecutor filed their appeal briefs. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

37. On 8 September 2026, Trial Chamber I held a hearing on reparations.

(b) The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain

38. On 15 July 2026, Trial Chamber IV authorised the Prosecution to withdraw the charges in the case after reconsidering its previous decision refusing such withdrawal. During a public status conference held on 21 July 2026, the Office of the Prosecutor gave public notice of its decision to withdraw the charges against Mr Banda. On 23 July 2026, the Chamber terminated the proceedings against Mr Banda and thereby vacated the arrest warrant against him.

2. Investigations

39. The situation in Darfur has seen significant progress in the reporting period, as reflected in the briefings provided by Deputy Prosecutor Khan to the Security Council, pursuant to resolution 1593 (2005), on 20 January and 15 July 2026, respectively.

40. The OTP has continued to place significant focus on investigating crimes related to the escalation of the conflict in Darfur after 2023, initially prioritising crimes committed in West Darfur and also collecting evidence in relation to incidents in North Darfur. Investigations have also ensured a proper emphasis on crimes affecting children and gender-based crimes and have included advanced use of online open sources and imagery.

41. The OTP accelerated its work through missions to engage with victims and national authorities in Sudan and neighbouring countries as well as advanced use of online open sources. The visit by Deputy Prosecutor Khan to Chad in July 2026 provided an opportunity to visit refugee camps and engage with Darfuri communities who fled their homes to find shelter. In her July briefing to the Security Council, Deputy Prosecutor Khan emphasised that crucial interviews with key witnesses had supported significant progress in investigations.

3. Registry Activities

42. PIOS continued implementing outreach activities through online, hybrid, in-person, and media-based formats targeting affected communities in Darfur, Sudanese refugees in Chad and Uganda, and the Sudanese diaspora. PIOS produced audio-visual content in Arabic and Fur covering key developments in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case as well as updates from the OTP on its current investigations. The materials were broadcast through short-wave radio and digital platforms, reaching victims and affected communities in Darfur and Chad. PIOS also conducted an outreach session with 20 women in Darfur. During the delivery of the verdict in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case, PIOS organized live screenings in four affected localities in Darfur and one refugee camp, attracting more than 350 participants. PIOS also hosted an online media briefing for Sudanese journalists, facilitating interviews with representatives of the OTP, Defence, and Legal Representatives of Victims, and organised a hybrid post-verdict discussion with 30 Sudanese lawyers, human rights experts, and civil society representatives. Furthermore, PIOS conducted a mission to refugee camps in Chad to screen verdict summaries and prepare communities for the sentencing phase. After the sentencing, PIOS produced and disseminated video summaries of the hearing in Arabic and Fur, and subsequently conducted online and hybrid outreach sessions on sentencing and reparations. PIOS further carried out a mission to Goz Beida refugee camps in Chad. Finally, PIOS organized five live screenings of the reparations hearing in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case in Darfur, enabling affected communities to follow the proceeding in real time.

43. VPRS continued its activities assisting victims in the process of collecting their information for potential reparations. 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 the present reparation proceedings in light of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's conviction. The mapping report was filed on 4 November 2025,[3] followed by Registry observations on reparations on 4 June 2026[4] and victim-related submissions during the 8 September 2026 reparations hearing. VPRS also carried out several online activities as well as a field mission in pursuit of its victim-related mandate. The OPCV has provided advice to external lawyers representing victims groups prior to the trial judgment.

44. The Registry supported 2 missions to Sudan and a further 39 missions to Chad in relation to this situation.

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

1. Judicial Developments

45. On 10 July 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued an order to the Prosecution to provide information on the scope and progress of the investigation in the Situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo II.

(a) The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo and The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

46. The reparations implementation phase is ongoing in both cases. On 29 June 2026, the TFV filed its latest Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases, updating Trial Chamber II on the implementation of the Former Child Soldiers and the Victims of the Attacks programmes.

[3] Registry, "Registry Victim Mapping Report", ICC-02/05-01/20-1256-Conf. A corrected and public redacted version thereof was notified on 19 and 24 November 2025, respectively, ICC-02/05-01/20-1256 Conf-Corr and ICC-02/05-01/20-1256-Corr-Red.
[4] Registry, "Registry Observations on Reparations", 4 June 2026, ICC-02/05-01/20-1343-Conf. (A public redacted version was notified on 25 June 2026, see ICC-02/05-01/20-1343-Red.

47. According to the TFV, by March 2026, 2,335 victims (69% of eligible victims) were enrolled in the Former Child Soldiers programme. In relation to the rehabilitation measures linked to this programme, the TFV reported that the implementation of collective service-based reparations continues to provide medical, psychological, and socio-economic support, including education and vocational training, with tailored rehabilitation plans. Regarding symbolic reparations linked to this programme, the TFV reported that measures related to this modality of reparations, such as memorialisation centres, were completed by late 2025.

48. As to the Victims of the Attacks Programme relating to the *Ntaganda* case, the TFV has assisted 194 victims in urgent need who have benefited from psychological rehabilitation and income-generating activities. The TFV will provide comparable reparations to an estimated 7,500 additional victims, with the commencement of the Victims of the Attacks Programme in 2027.

49. The TFV estimates that approximately USD 20 million is still needed to fully fund the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* reparations, with ongoing donor engagement and efforts to secure sustainable support from the DRC government and international partners.

50. Relatedly, Trial Chamber II issued three decisions on 19 December 2025, 15 June 2026 and 18 August 2026, respectively, approving the Registry's positive eligibility assessment of a total of 1,715 victims, who will benefit from the TFV programmes referred to above.

2. Investigations

51. The OTP's investigation has continued, with frequent engagement with the Congolese authorities, the United Nations, NGOs and civil society organizations. In parallel to the ongoing investigation, the Office has been supporting efforts by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to address international crimes, as foreseen in the Memorandum of Understanding concluded in June 2023. The aim is to enhance the technical support provided to national judicial authorities.

3. Registry Activities

52. The ICC presence in Kinshasa is now operating from new premises located within the UNDP compound. One Registry staff member is located in Kinshasa and manages all administrative matters and serves as a liaison with the Government, MONUSCO, the diplomatic community and other partners.

53. In the ICC presence in Bunia, all P staff have been relocated to the Country Office in Uganda. The former Bunia Field Office, Ndoromo Camp, has been handed back to MONUSCO. All assets that were not transferred to the UNDP compound were disposed of in line with ICC rules and regulations. The new Bunia Field Office is located within the UNDP compound. COBUN continues to support the activities of the TFV and VPRS in relation to the reparations phase in the Lubanga and Ntaganda cases in Ituri province. It also supports OTP missions in Ituri province. Since May 2026, the Ebola pandemic, has had a direct impact on operational activities in DRC. All missions to Ituri and Beni have been suspended. During the reporting period, the DRC Department of Health recorded 6,757 confirmed cases of Ebola and 3,267 confirmed deaths related to Ebola. No ICC staff members or dependents were infected. The Office has implemented comprehensive health and security measures in line with the UN agencies in the DRC. All ICC staff have been issued with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), daily screening and monitoring which includes temperature checks, psychological support and wellness support from OHU colleagues.

54. 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 1,715 positive eligibility determinations and

the transmission of 1,092 dossiers of victims, comprising 780 victims of attacks and 312 Child soldiers, to the TFV. The VPRS prepared eleven 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, even though the Ebola outbreak in 2026 slowed down relevant efforts, despite an increased IT posture in the field. During the reporting period and until the Ebola outbreak made relevant travel impossible, the VPRS conducted eight missions to Ituri, DRC, to advance the activities described above.

55. A Counsel from the OPCV provided legal support to potential beneficiaries of reparations as victims of the attacks in order to collect supplementary information for the purpose of assessment of eligibility for reparations.

56. PIOS continued to host a monthly live radio broadcast on a Bunia-based radio station in French, which was then aired again several times on a network of eleven community radio stations throughout the Ituri province, in Alur, French, Lingala, and Swahili. One-minute capsules, highlighting the most important details of each broadcast, were also produced and aired several times in all four languages. The aim was to inform the population and enable victims to come forward, thereby facilitating the administrative eligibility process as ordered by the Trial Chamber. Listeners could also address their questions to PIOS via their local station and answers were aired subsequently. The full broadcasts and the capsules were disseminated to PIOS' network of NGOs, media outlets, representatives of local authorities, law practitioners, and academia.

57. The CO-UGA, covering DRC, supported a total of 61 registered missions.

H. Situation in Georgia

1. Investigations

58. The investigation in this situation is completed. The Office of the Prosecutor continued residual activities in Georgia, primarily focusing on suspect-tracking activities and evidence management for trial readiness in relation to the existing arrest warrants and witness management. The Office undertook efforts for the preservation of evidence under article 56 of the Rome Statute, also monitoring the status of its witnesses for that purpose.

2. Registry Activities

59. 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 TFV's, Registry, and OTP's activities on the ground and missions to Georgia, as well as to liaise with national authorities, victims and affected communities, civil society, and the diplomatic corps.

60. COGEO supported OTP missions to Georgia, including the Deputy Prosecutor's mission to Georgia in October 2025, and meetings with national authorities, engagement with victims and affected communities, civil society representatives, and meeting with diplomatic community, with the main aim of raising awareness of the three outstanding arrest warrants in the Situation in Georgia.

61. COGEO supported also the mission of the TFV Executive Director and the Chair of its Board of Directors to Georgia in March 2026, including meetings with relevant national and local authorities, engagement with victims and affected communities, civil society representatives, and meeting with diplomatic community, in order to raise awareness of the achievements of the TFV assistance mandate activities vis-à-vis victims and affected communities in Georgia and extension of its programme.

62. The Trust Fund for Victims continued to implement its programme in Georgia, extending its partners' three-year contracts through limited cost extensions. During the reporting period, 676 individuals received direct support through medical treatment, individual and group counselling, training, and small grants for income-generating activities. The Registry registered a total of 14 missions to Georgia.

I. Situation in Kenya

1. Investigations

63. The investigation in this situation is completed. Two suspects who are alleged to have committed offences against the administration of justice remain at large.

2. Registry Activities

64. The Registry registered five missions to Kenya.

J. Situation in Libya

65. 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

66. On 17 October 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that Italy failed to comply with its obligation under the Statute by not properly executing the Court's request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Osama Elmasry Njeem while he was on Italian territory. On 26 January 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I, by majority, referred the matter of Italy's non-compliance to the Assembly of States Parties.

67. On 30 April 2026, the Defence for Mr Njeem filed a challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court and the admissibility of the proceedings against Mr Njeem. On 13 May 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued an order setting time limits for the Prosecution, the State of Libya and the OPCV to submit observations on the challenge. The matter is currently under consideration by the Chamber.

(a) The Prosecutor v. Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri

68. Following the issuance of an arrest warrant under seal on 10 July 2025, Mr El Hishri was arrested in Germany and surrendered to the Court on 1 December 2025. His initial appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber I took place on 3 December 2025.

69. On 7 November 2025, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision rejecting as inadmissible the appeal of the Prosecutor against an aspect of the arrest warrant.

70. From 19 to 21 May 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I held the confirmation of charges hearing.

71. On 15 July 2026 Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Defence's challenge to jurisdiction and confirmed the Court's jurisdiction in this case. On 17 July 2026, the Defence for Mr El Hishri filed a notice of appeal against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I and, on 28 August 2026, the Defence filed its appeal brief. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

72. On 16 July 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed all charges and committed Mr El Hishri to trial for 17 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity. On 20 July 2026, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber VII and referred to it the *El Hishri* case.

73. On 3 August 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision rejecting the Defence's request for leave to appeal the decision on confirmation of charges.

74. On 3 September 2026, Trial Chamber VII held a first status conference. On 14 September 2026, Trial Chamber VII issued a decision setting the commencement date of the trial to 4 May 2027.

2. Investigations

75. Through partnership with a wide range of actors, including renewed engagement with Libyan national authorities, the Office has achieved new landmarks in the situation in Libya. On 25 November 2025 and 22 May 2026, Deputy Prosecutor Khan briefed the Security Council on the situation in Libya pursuant to Council resolution 1970 (2011), outlining the progress made in its investigations, in particular with respect to crimes committed after the escalation of the conflict in 2014. Deputy Prosecutor Khan emphasized that this work had been supported by strong cooperation with victims' groups, civil society and national partners.

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

3. Registry Activities

77. Throughout the reporting period, PIOS continued to hold online consultations to deepen its understanding of the context in Libya and to gather information on communication channels, the security situation, and risk mitigation measures for PIOS and VPRS interlocutors. Online information sessions also continued, particularly in the lead-up to the Confirmation of Charges hearing in the El Hishri case, held in May 2026. In parallel, PIOS maintained constant engagement with civil society and journalists through WhatsApp and other platforms, providing regular updates on the case and the Situation. PIOS also continuously monitored online media to identify disinformation trends and respond in a timely and effective manner. To help the affected communities understand key concepts, Q&A documents and videos were produced in English and Arabic. A Trello board dedicated to Libya was also created, giving easy access to all information tools in one place.

78. Following the confirmation of charges hearing of Mr El Hishri in early 2026, the VPRS redoubled its interactions with victims and organizations assisting them, to provide further information about victims' rights to participate in the proceedings, and to facilitate the application process.

79. During the reporting period, the Registry filed several reports (5) to the Pre-Trial Chamber and to the Trial Chamber on participating victims and the legal representation of victims in the *El Hishri* case. It also organised a selection process of legal representatives chosen by victims, to assist the Chamber with the appointment of a team of common legal representatives of victims in the case. The Registry further transmitted 67 applications for participation in the confirmation of charges proceedings at the pre-trial stage. The victim application process is on-going. The OPCV represents 64 victims authorized to participate in the proceedings. The OPCV has provided advice to external lawyers on matters related to the proceedings.

80. The Registry registered one mission to Libya and a further 43 to Tunisia in relation to this situation.

K. Situation in Mali

1. Judicial Developments

(a) The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

81. During the reporting period, the TFV continued implementing the reparations programme as ordered by Trial Chamber VIII on 17 August 2017. The implementation stage finished by March 2026.

82. On 29 July 2026, the TFV filed before Trial Chamber II its last Update Report on the implementation of reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case. Having finished the implementation of reparations in the case, the TFV will submit a Final Report and a Financial Report by 6 February 2027.

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

83. On 28 April 2026, Trial Chamber X delivered its Reparations Order in the case. On 28 and 29 May 2026, the Defence for Mr Al Hassan, the OPCV, and the LRVs filed notices of appeal against the reparations order and, on 28 July 2026, filed their respective appeal briefs. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

84. Currently, Trial Chamber X is deliberating on the Registry's submissions on outreach, identification and eligibility process, filed on 23 June 2026. The Chamber will have to establish a deadline for the eligibility assessment process, which started with the issuance of the Reparations Order.

85. On 6 May 2026, the three judges of the Appeals Chamber appointed for the review concerning reduction of sentence delivered a decision, dismissing the application of Mr Al Hassan for full commutation and release pursuant to rule 224(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

2. Investigations

86. The OTP's investigation has continued to receive cooperation from, *inter alia*, United Nations entities and civil society organizations. The Office also continues its interaction with relevant national judicial authorities with a view to supporting national investigations and prosecutions, including through sharing information and expertise where necessary.

3. Registry Activities

87. 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 for the appearance of the witnesses via video link. All ICC entities operating in Mali received administrative, logistical 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.

88. Due to the security situation, certain areas, notably the Timbuktu region, remained inaccessible, and PIOS relied on partners to distribute content. This included organising screenings of video Q&As on the *Al Hassan* reparations at cultural festivals in localities where affected communities reside, and disseminating information on key judicial developments, including the reparations order, appeals, and victim registration, through community radio and digital channels reaching NGOs, media, local authorities, legal practitioners, and academics. Information materials were produced and disseminated in Bambara, French, Songhay, and Tamasheq.

89. The VPRS continued its victim mapping efforts in the Al Hassan proceedings. This included information and training sessions for its partners in various locations. These efforts led to the preparation of one filing, on the eligibility assessment process for reparations. The VPRS is currently analysing the 3,235 victim applications received to date regarding their eligibility for reparations. Other current field activities aim at the identification of remaining reparation beneficiaries as per the Reparations Order.

90. In the *Al Hassan* reparations proceedings, Counsel from the OPCV has represented 4 victims.

91. 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 Court's continuing activities and is exploring partnerships with other UN agencies.

92. The CO-Mali facilitated and supported a total of 23 missions.

93. The CO-Mali submitted a total of 20 cooperation requests to the Malian Authorities and two cooperation requests to the UN.

L. Situation in Uganda

1. Judicial Developments

(a) The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

94. On 30 April 2026, Trial Chamber II held a public status conference hearing to discuss the Registry's request for an extension of time to conduct the administrative eligibility assessment of victims who can benefit from reparations.

95. In parallel, the implementation of the reparations order is ongoing. On 5 May 2026, the TFV filed its latest Update Report on the implementation of reparations, reporting on the commencement of the rehabilitation programmes and the payment of the 750 euros as symbolic award.

96. On 15 May 2026, the Chamber instructed the Registry and the TFV to file a joint report on the issue of the notification of eligible beneficiaries. The Chamber is currently deliberating on the extension of time request.

(c) The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony

97. On 6 November 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber III confirmed the charges and committed Mr Kony to trial for 39 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

98. On 4 December 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber III dismissed the Defence's request for leave to appeal the confirmation decision.

2. Investigations

99. The investigation in the situation in Uganda is completed, and the focus of the OTP has been on ensuring the successful prosecution of Mr Kony. In cooperation with the Registry and relevant partners, the Office's activities focused on arresting Mr Kony. Moreover, following the confirmation of charges, the Office of the Prosecutor initiated outreach activities in several cities in Northern Uganda and in the capital, Kampala, with the support of the Registry.

100. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to work with the Ugandan authorities and civil society to ensure information and evidence sharing under the Office's policy on Complementarity and Cooperation, in addition to continuing its fugitive tracking efforts.

3. Registry Activities

101. 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, thereby enabling continued judicial proceedings despite logistical constraints. The Country Office in Uganda transmitted 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 22 requests for cooperation to the UN. The Country Office also extended support to twelve missions to Mahagi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ensuring effective coordination and field-level facilitation. Furthermore, the Country Office played a key role in organizing and supporting high-level visits by the President and First Vice-President of the Court, ensuring that all protocol, security, and administrative arrangements were effectively managed. Uganda was also affected by the Ebola outbreak from mid-May to the end of July and all missions to Northern Uganda were suspended. Uganda recorded 20 confirmed cases of Ebola and 2 confirmed deaths linked to Ebola.

102. During the reporting period, COUGA supported 124 registered missions, including 66 missions to Northern and Eastern Uganda.

103. PIOS outreach activities in Uganda during the reporting period centred on two key priorities: communicating developments following the confirmation of charges hearing in the *Kony* case, and supporting affected communities' understanding of the implementation of reparations in the *Ongwen* case. 77 face-to-face outreach activities were conducted, directly reaching 22,279 participants, including victims and affected communities, local and community leaders, civil society representatives, and the media. Participants received case-specific information, sought clarification on issues of concern and engaged directly with the Court regarding developments in the respective judicial proceedings.

104. Following the confirmation of charges hearing in the *Kony* case, PIOS held interactive meetings with victims, affected communities and other stakeholders to explain the outcome of the proceedings and the next procedural steps in the case. Outreach addressed questions arising from the confirmation decision, clarified its implications and reinforced understanding of the distinction between confirmation proceedings and a trial. Engagement with community leaders, civil society, and the media further supported the dissemination of accurate information to wider audiences.

105. With respect to the Ongwen case, PIOS and VPRS jointly conducted targeted outreach on the scope of reparations and the eligibility criteria established by the Chamber. Particular emphasis was placed on communities and groups whose circumstances may fall outside the scope of the reparations order, where expectations and concerns remained particularly high. The engagements provided a forum to explain the judicially determined eligibility parameters, respond directly to questions and misconceptions, and manage expectations.

106. The Ebola outbreak in Uganda disrupted face-to-face outreach for approximately four months, prompting PIOS to adapt its communication approach to maintain the flow of information to the affected communities. During this period, PIOS expanded its use of community radio, broadcasting reparations-related spot messages three times a day across five vernacular radio stations, ensuring that the affected communities continued to receive reparations-related information during the temporary suspension of field activities. The five radio stations have an estimated combined listenership of 8 million people, representing the potential audience for the radio campaign.

107. During the reporting period, the VPRS prepared three periodic reports in the Situation and one joint filing with the TFV in the *Ongwen* case to provide observations on the reparations process. It also analysed the eligibility and specific vulnerabilities of 2,667 victim applicants and transmitted relevant results to the TFV. In the *Kony* case, VPRS remains at last year's status of almost 6,000 victim applications received and assessed as within the case confines. No further developments have evolved since Pre-Trial Chamber III's decision on the confirmation of charges *in absentia* against Mr Kony of 6 November 2025. Again in the *Ongwen* case, the VPRS' victim identification and vetting efforts for reparations are ongoing; thanks to novel methods of victim data collection through its local networks with a stronger IT footprint, the Section has been able to collect approximately 8,500 forms between September 2025 and September 2026. The VPRS is eager to continue this speed in order to meet the target set by the Chamber; however, the Ebola outbreak in DRC and knock-on effects in the Ugandan context in the first half of 2026 have led to an inevitable temporary slow-down of operations during that time.

108. In the *Kony* case, two Counsel from the OPCV have represented 5,975 victims, together with 3 external lawyers.

M. Situation in the State of Palestine

1. Judicial Developments

109. On 17 October 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision rejecting Israel's request under Article 82(1)(d) of the Statute for leave to appeal the decision rejecting Israel's request to have arrest warrants withdrawn, vacated or declared of no force or effect and to suspend the Prosecutor's investigation.

110. Further to the Appeals Chamber's judgment of 24 April 2025 on Israel's appeal of the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on its jurisdictional challenge, the matter is pending before the Pre-Trial Chamber.

111. On 19 November 2025, the Registry transmitted to the Appeals Chamber the "Request to Disqualify the Prosecutor and for Ancillary Remedies" filed by Israel. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

112. On 15 December 2025, the Appeals Chamber delivered a judgment on the appeal of Israel against Pre-Trial Chamber I's "Decision on Israel's request for an order to the Prosecution to give an Article 18(1) notice", confirming, by majority, the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I.

2. Investigations

113. The OTP's investigation is ongoing, covering multiple lines of inquiry pertaining to alleged crimes committed since 13 June 2014. The Office's activities are progressing actively in all areas of focus. To this end, the OTP continues to engage with 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.

3. Registry Activities

114. PIOS' outreach efforts focused on enhancing access to information through the production and dissemination of general and situation-specific materials in Arabic and Hebrew, as well as the establishment of a dedicated platform consolidating all information and updates related to the situation.

115. PIOS continued to engage with key civil society organisations through both virtual and in-person discussions, addressing security-related concerns while deepening its understanding of the broader context and specific issues relevant to the Court.

116. The VPRS continued its activities to support victims in the Situation, including communicating with victims, lawyers, LRVs and representatives of CSOs. 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. 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 continued to deliver online trainings and information sessions on victims' rights. During the reporting period, the VPRS received 1,318 forms from victims in relation to the Situation in Palestine.

117. The OPCV represented 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.

N. Situation in the Philippines

1. Judicial Developments

118. On 6 November 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued an arrest warrant against Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa for the crime against humanity of murder. The arrest warrant was unsealed on 11 May 2026.

(a) The Prosecutor v. Rodrigo Roa Duterte

119. On 26 September 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Defence's request for Mr Duterte's interim release. The Appeals Chamber confirmed this decision on 28 November 2025.

120. On 2 October 2025, the Appeals Chamber granted a request by the Defence for Mr Duterte seeking disqualification of the Prosecutor from the *Duterte* case.

121. On 23 October 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Mr Duterte's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court. On 22 April 2026, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, confirmed the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

122. On 26 January 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision finding Mr Duterte fit to take part in the pre-trial proceedings and rejecting the related adjournment request. On the same day, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision to maintain Mr Duterte's detention. The Appeals Chamber confirmed this decision on 6 March 2026.

123. From 23 to 27 February 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I held the confirmation of charges hearing. On 23 April 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed all charges and committed Mr Duterte to trial for three counts of crimes against humanity. On 24 April 2026, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber III and referred to it the *Duterte* case.

124. On 21 May 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision rejecting the Defence's request for leave to appeal the decision on the confirmation of charges on the basis that none of the issues raised by the Defence were appealable issues under Article 82(1)(d) of the Rome Statute.

125. On 22 May 2026, Trial Chamber III reviewed Mr Duterte's detention and decided that he shall continue to be detained.

126. On 27 May 2026, Trial Chamber III held a first status conference and scheduled the start of the trial for 30 November 2026.

127. On 12 June 2026, Trial Chamber III appointed experts for the purpose of a medical examination pursuant to Rule 135 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

128. On 19 June 2026, Trial Chamber III issued the Directions on the conduct of proceedings, setting out directions regarding, *inter alia*, the submission of the trial brief, opening statements, presentation of evidence, questioning of witnesses and multiple protocols. Trial Chamber III held further status conferences on 23 June and 16 September 2026.

129. On 16 September 2026, Trial Chamber III issued the second decision on the review of detention and decided to maintain Mr Duterte's detention.

2. Investigations

130. In parallel to proceedings related to the *Duterte* case, the OTP has continued investigative activities and engagement with key stakeholders, including civil society organisations, with a view to further advancing its investigation.

3. Registry Activities

131. PIOS deployed continued efforts to make all judicial developments accessible in the Philippines situation, such as the unsealing of an arrest warrant for Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa and the confirmation of charges hearing in the *Duterte* case. Special efforts were made to put in place systems to address fake news and disinformation campaigns. Online briefings are conducted monthly with civil society in the Philippines, often jointly with the OTP or the VPRS, to explain the main developments, address concerns, and respond to questions. In addition, constant engagement with the media in the Philippines ensures that factually correct reports reach the general population; PIOS continues to feed a WhatsApp group of about 150 journalists from the Philippines covering the ICC, provides interviews, and assists journalists who want to verify facts before publishing. PIOS also facilitated the access of civil society and media representatives to the confirmation of charges hearing and status conferences at the Court's Headquarters and is supporting their ability to follow the trial preparation process.

132. The VPRS conducted, with the assistance of its network of interlocutors on the ground, the victim application process for participation in the Duterte proceedings. The VPRS conducted informative sessions and provided trainings on how to fill in victim applications. It further assisted victims directly in filling applications. The Section also participated in periodic outreach sessions organized by PIOS.

133. During the reporting period, the VPRS received 82 victim applications for participation and reparations (individual and household victim applications) and transmitted 227 in the record of the case through one transmission filing. Following a consultation on legal representation of victims conducted by the VPRS, on 26 January 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I appointed a team of common legal representatives of victims authorized to participate in the Duterte proceedings comprised of external lawyers as well as counsel of the OPCV. Counsel from the OPCV represent 539 victims authorised to participate, together with 2 external lawyers.

134. The Registry registered a total of 26 missions to the Philippines.

O. Situation in Venezuela I

1. Judicial Developments

135. On 19 September 2025, the Appeals Chamber dismissed 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)".

2. Investigations

136. The OTP’s investigation has been ongoing in relation to crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Venezuela since at least 2014 in the context of detention. Regular meetings have been held with civil society organizations for outreach purposes, both in person and remotely.

137. A review of the viability of the complementarity efforts was conducted, leading to the Office’s conclusion that no meaningful progress has been made by the national authorities. Consequently, the Office discontinued its in-country presence by the end of 2025.

3. Registry Activities

138. During the reporting period, the VPRS continued to organise informative sessions with interlocutors and 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.

139. PIOS, in close coordination with OTP and VPRS, continued to maintain regular communication with civil society representatives and members of the media. These exchanges allowed the Court to gain insights into the interlocutors' views and concerns, provide updates on activities and judicial developments, answer questions, and distribute ICC-produced information materials. Tailored activities were conducted with specific stakeholder groups to meet their particular information needs. The Registry also conducted monitoring of traditional and social media to detect information trends and to be able to address disinformation. In relation to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's 24 July 2026 notification of its withdrawal from the Rome Statute, PIOS produced and widely disseminated a Questions and Answers document in English and Spanish and a video in Spanish, to ensure that the relevant audiences are accurately informed of the effects of the notification under the Court's legal framework. The OPCV has provided advice to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests.

P. Situation in Ukraine

1. Judicial Developments

140. On 19 March 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber II found that Tajikistan failed to comply with its obligations under the Statute by not executing the Court’s request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Vladimir Putin while he was on Tajikistan’s territory and referred the matter to the Assembly of States Parties.

141. On 9 June 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a response to the submissions of a State Party under Article 97 of the Statute.

2. Investigations

142. The OTP continued to pursue a variety of established lines of investigation, while monitoring developments in the ongoing conflict and identifying new crimes as they emerge. Key progress was made with respect to crimes committed in detention facilities. The Office continued to engage actively on the ground in Ukraine, with the support of the Court’s Country Office, and in European and other countries where witnesses and evidence were identified and located. The Office continued to benefit from effective cooperation with Ukraine, member States of the Joint Investigation Team, and international organizations, and engaged in cooperation and coordination efforts with various domestic and international stakeholders, and civil society organisations. Deputy Prosecutor Mame Mandiaye Niang visited Ukraine in March 2026 in order to meet with national authorities, civil society organisations, and the UN Resident Coordinator, and to visit impact sites of recent attacks against civilian infrastructure.

3. Registry Activities

143. Despite the ongoing war, the very challenging security situation on the ground, and the negative impact of US sanctions, COUKR has continued to provide operational, administrative, and security support to the Court's missions and activities in Ukraine during the reporting period. COUKR remained resilient and continued to improve its premises and take relevant measures, in order to ensure staff safety, security, and wellbeing. COUKR carried out the transition to the new IT system and implemented other changes on the ground, in order to ensure flexibility, operationality, and business continuity. COUKR liaised with relevant national authorities, the UN-family and diplomatic corps in Kyiv.

144. Throughout the reporting period, ICC officials, both in The Hague and in COUKR in Kyiv, have held meetings with relevant Ukrainian counterparts, including civil society.

145. COUKR supported OTP missions and activities in Ukraine, including the Deputy Prosecutor's mission to Ukraine in March 2026, and meetings with national authorities and UN Resident Coordinator, engagement with civil society, with the main aim of deepening cooperation and collaboration with Ukrainian authorities, raising awareness of the ongoing investigations and ICC's activities on the ground.

146. COUKR also supported also the mission of the TFV team, including the Chair of the TFV Board of Directors, to Ukraine in September 2026, including meetings with relevant national and local authorities, engagement with victims and affected communities, civil society representatives, and meetings with diplomatic community, in order to raise awareness of the mandate of the TFV and potential assistance mandate activities vis-à-vis victims and affected communities in Ukraine in the future.

147. VPRS responded to queries from various interlocutors, including victims, organisations and legal representatives regarding procedural developments, victims' rights before the Court and victim application forms for participation and/or reparations. VPRS received more than five 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.

148. PIOS continued to use various opportunities to provide general information on the Court and on the situation and cases in relation to Ukraine, as well as to respond to questions from the public, such as during visits to the Court by groups of victims and civil society organisations from Ukraine. PIOS concluded the recruitment of a staff member (National Professional Staff) to be based in Kyiv, Ukraine, from October 2026. This will allow the Court to develop a more tailored outreach and communication strategy in Ukraine, to build closer partnerships in the country, and to have sustainable engagement with relevant groups, such as affected communities, media, NGOs as well as legal and academic professionals.

149. The OPCV has provided advice to external lawyers representing victims on matters related to the representation of their interests. The Registry supported 34 missions to Ukraine.

Q. Situation in Lithuania/Belarus

1. Investigations

150. On 12 March 2026, the OTP opened an investigation in relation to the alleged deportation and other crimes against humanity partly committed on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

151. Respecting current work demands, the Office of the Prosecutor has been sequencing the application of resources, building gradually a new team fully dedicated to this investigation, also taking into account the resources allocated to the Office by the Assembly of States Parties.

R. Outstanding Warrants of Arrest

152. The Registry's Judicial Cooperation Support Section ("JCSS") continues to play a pivotal role in acting on behalf of Chambers in relation to the execution of judicial orders by national authorities, particularly related to Warrants of Arrest, and in liaising with States Parties and Non-States Parties to secure the arrest and surrender of suspects at large. Working in consultation and coordination with the OTP, over the reporting period, such activity has included tracking the whereabouts of suspects at large to anticipate their possible movements and activities, as well as liaison with competent national authorities and other regional partners and international organizations to enhance the operational and diplomatic support for the arrest and surrender of ICC suspects.

153. During the relevant reporting period, there have been 34 publicly known suspects at large in 12 different Situations, which required JCSS to liaise with a large number of States Parties and Non-States Parties across multiple continents in relation to identifying entry points for collaboration at national level, including the fostering of a more conducive environment for the arrest and surrender of suspects at large. In this spirit, efforts by the Court continued to implement the set of recommendations for increased engagement with States Parties on the implementation of outstanding ICC Arrest Warrants, which necessitate a collective effort for the fulfilment of the Court's judicial mandate.

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

i. Afghanistan: Haibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani, since 2025; Habibullah Agha and Neda Mohammad Nadim, since 2025, unsealed in 2026;

ii. Central African Republic II: 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;

iv. Democratic Republic of the Congo: Sylvestre Mudacumura, since 2012;[5]

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, Makhlouf Makhlouf Arhoumah Doumah, Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou, Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi, Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqaqi and Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, since 2023, unsealed in 2024; and Osama Elmasry Njeem, since 2025;

viii. Mali: Iyad Ag Ghaly, since 2017;

ix. Palestine: Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant, since 2024;

x. Philippines: Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa, since 2025, unsealed in 2026;

xi. Uganda: Joseph Kony, since 2005; and,

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

xii. 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

155. On 12 March 2026, the OTP concluded its preliminary examinations in the situation in Venezuela II, and the situation in Lithuania/Belarus.

156. In the situation in Venezuela II, the Office of the Prosecutor determined that there is no reasonable basis to believe that crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court had been committed through the imposition of sanctions by the United States of America on Venezuela, since at least 2014. Accordingly, there was no reasonable basis to initiate an investigation into the situation in Venezuela II.

157. In the situation in Lithuania/Belarus, the Office of the Prosecutor opened an investigation as it concluded that there was a reasonable basis to believe that Rome Statute crimes were committed at least in part on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

158. Following the aforementioned decisions by the OTP, the current preliminary examination portfolio consists of only the situation in Nigeria. There, the Office has been engaging with domestic authorities to enhance complementarity based on a Memorandum of Understanding signed in March 2026, during Deputy Prosecutor Niang's official visit to Nigeria.

159. The Office also continues to receive and review large volumes of communications from victims, civil society organisations and others. As part of its initial filtering procedure, the OTP systematically processes these communications to identify those manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction and analyses those warranting further analysis in order to recommend whether or not to open a new preliminary examination.

IV. Other situations

160. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor continued its engagement with Colombia as done across successive Governments, reflecting its fundamental commitment to partner with all national actors in the spirit of complementarity that underpins the Rome Statute. From 4 to 8 May 2026, Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan undertook her first official mission to Bogotá under the 2021 Cooperation Agreement between the Office and the Government of Colombia. The Deputy Prosecutor met with the former Minister of Justice and the leadership of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to discuss stronger coordination in implementing the sentences. The Office further held consultations with international organisations, civil society organisations, victims' representatives and other stakeholders.

161. Similar engagement continued in Guinea this reporting period. In furtherance of the monitoring of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the OTP and Guinea, signed on 28 September 2022, Deputy Prosecutor Niang visited Guinea from 20 to 22 April 2026, where he met with the country's senior officials as well as victims' associations, CSOs and international partners to discuss the progress of national proceedings relating to the events of 28 September 2009, in particular the status of the appeal proceedings in the main trial and the supplementary cases.

[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.

V. Administration, management, and support activities

1. Attacks against the Court

162. In the 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.

163. On 6 February 2025, the President of the United States of America issued Executive Order 14203, entitled “Imposing Sanctions on the International Criminal Court”. As at the end of the reporting period, eleven elected officials, comprising the President, eight Judges, the former Prosecutor, and the Deputy Prosecutors, and a staff member, have been sanctioned on account of the performance of their independent judicial mandates.[7]

164. On 12 December 2025, it was announced that the Moscow City Court had sentenced *in absentia* the former Prosecutor and eight current and former Judges of the International Criminal Court to imprisonment for terms ranging from 3.5 to 15 years.

165. On 3 December 2025, the Assembly of States Parties adopted Declaration ICC-ASP/24/Decl.1, whereby it expressed its grave concern about the attempts to undermine the independence of the Court through threats and coercive measures, including the use of sanctions, against elected officials or those cooperating with the Court, including civil society organisations, which hinder the fulfilment of the Court’s mandate and deter cooperation with it. It likewise reiterated its resolve to take measures aimed at ensuring that the Court, its officials, and staff are able to carry out their mandate impartially, undeterred by coercive measures or intimidation, including the use of sanctions or arrest warrants against elected officials.

166. On 5 December 2025, the Assembly adopted resolution ICC-ASP/24/Res.6, in which it 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 and take relevant action to protect the Court and its resilience, in line with the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute and, as appropriate, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. It also took note of the Court’s Guidelines on the protection of former officials against coercive measures as a means to facilitate the Court’s engagement with States Parties on this subject.

167. The Court remains in close contact with States Parties, including the Host State, and other partners to ensure that threats and coercive measures do not hamper the Court’s ability to carry out its mandate under the Rome Statute.

2. Policy Initiatives

168. In furtherance of its Policy on Complementarity and Cooperation, launched in April 2024, the OTP has continued to advance the implementation of its strategic objectives by actively supporting national jurisdictions investigating and prosecuting core international crimes consistent with the Rome Statute. The Office of the Prosecutor has engaged in a wide range of positive complementarity initiatives in partnership with stakeholders from the Central African Republic, Colombia, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Guinea, Libya, Nigeria and Ukraine. The establishment of the OTP Trust Fund on Complementarity has enabled dedicated programmatic support 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.

[7] These figures do not include the institutional designation of the International Criminal Court under Executive Order 14203 that was announced on 9 October 2026, as this falls outside the reporting period.

169. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor advanced the implementation of its thematic policies and strengthened their integration into operational work. Following the launch of its policies on environmental damage and cyber-enabled crimes in December 2025, the Office developed implementation plans, incorporated environmental considerations into assessments, investigations and case-building, and expanded cooperation with national authorities, international organisations, civil society and scientific experts.

170. It also significantly progressed a renewed policy on case selection, prioritisation and completion. Alongside this work, the OTP continued to operationalise its policies on gender persecution, gender-based crimes, crimes against and affecting children, and slavery crimes through specialised advice, training and external engagement.

171. Significant judicial developments in the Uganda, Libya, Darfur and Mali situations further strengthened the legal recognition of complex and intersecting harms, while targeted capacity-building enhanced the Office's ability to conduct survivor-centred, trauma-informed, gender-competent and child-sensitive investigations and prosecutions.

VI. Conclusion

172. The Court continued to have an extremely high workload in relation to judicial, prosecutorial and investigative activities. In addition to the developments described in the present report, an increasing amount of confidential activity took place, particularly at the pre-trial level. Strong engagement from victims and affected communities across situations, and in particular those cases before the chambers in this period, has underlined the continued relevance and value of the work of the Court for those affected by Rome Statute crimes.

173. The Court recognises with gratitude the many forms of invaluable assistance and cooperation of States and other partners with its ongoing investigative, prosecutorial and judicial activities.

174. The Court remains gravely concerned about the attacks, threats and coercive measures against the Court and its officials, and calls upon States and the international community at large to take immediate, determined and concerted action to protect the Court, its independence and its ability to effectively carry out its mandate.

Annex

The ICC's year in numbers

Where	*What*	*Details and remarks*
	18 situations and 41 cases in the public domain, involving 47 defendants	AFGHANISTAN: 1) Haibatullah Akhundzada, 2) Abdul Hakim Haqqani, 3) Habibullah Agha, 4) Neda Mohammad Nadim; BANGLADESH/MYANMAR: no case; BURUNDI: no case; CAR I: no case; CAR II: 5) Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, 6) Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, 7) Mahamat Nouradine Adam, 8) Edmond Beina; CÔTE D'IVOIRE: no case; DARFUR (SUDAN): 9) Omar Al Bashir, 10) Ahmad Muhammad Harun, 11) Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, 12) Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, 13) Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein; DRC: 14) Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, 15) Bosco Ntaganda, 16) Sylvestre Mudacumura; GEORGIA: 17) David Georgiyevich Sanakoev, Gamlet Guchmazov and Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev; KENYA: 18) Walter Osapiri Barasa, 19) Philip Kipkoech Bett; LIBYA: 20) Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, 21) Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqaqi, 22) Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, 23) Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou, 24) Makhlouf Makhlouf Arhoumah Doumah, 25) Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi, 26) Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi, 27) Osama Elmasry Njeem, 28) Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri, 29) Saif Suleiman Sneidel; LITHUANIA/BELARUS: no case; MALI: 30) Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi, 31) Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud, 32) Iyad Ag Ghaly; STATE OF PALESTINE: 33) Benjamin Netanyahu, 34) Yoav Gallant; PHILIPPINES: 35) Rodrigo Roa Duterte, 36) Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa; UGANDA: 37) Dominic Ongwen, 38) Joseph Kony; UKRAINE: 39) Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, 40) Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash and Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov, 41) Sergei Kuzhugetovich Shoigu and Valery Vasilyevich Gerasimov; VENEZUELA I: no case.
In the courtroom	33 hearings with 1 witness testifying	The witness appeared via Video Link from the Kampala field office.
	24,241 victims participating in proceedings and accepted for reparations	The figure includes 5,795 participating victims in the *Kony* case, 4,096 former participating victims in the *Ongwen* case (now reparation recipients), 1,965 in the *Yekatom/Ngaïssona* case and 1,592 in *Abd-Al-Rahman* case. The figure also includes the number of beneficiaries of reparations: approx. 2,500 in the *Lubanga* case, 1,500 in the *Al Mahdi* case, and at the end of the reporting period 3,686 in the *Ntaganda* case. Victims are **represented** by both external counsel and the OPCV in different constellations. In the *Said* and

		Ntaganda proceedings, OPCV counsel represent the entirety of participating victims. In the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case, legal representation is entirely external. In the *Al Hassan* reparations proceedings, victims are likewise still represented by a team of external counsel; yet, OPCV counsel will represent victims' interests during the implementation phase. In the *Kony*, *Duterte* and the *Yekatom/Ngaïssona* cases, victims are presently represented by a group of common legal representatives composed of counsel from the OPCV and external counsel.
	286 decisions and orders issued	286 decisions and orders were issued, which together with their annexes, redacted versions and translations, amount to 404.
	5 judgments on interlocutory appeals under Article 82 of the Rome Statute	*CAR II OA (11 March 2026)* *Duterte OA2 (28 November 2025)* *Duterte OA3 (22 April 2026)* *Duterte OA4 (6 March 2026)* *Palestine OA3 (15 December 2025)*
	No appeal judgment based on Article 82.4 of the Rome Statute	
	3,189 filings made	Includes originals, translations, annexes, corrected and redacted versions. 49,051 pages
	Assistance provided on requests to 17 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 10 defence and 7 victims' teams, including 76 defence team members in the Banda, Ongwen, Al Hassan, Yekatom, Ngaïssona, Abd-Al-Rahman, Said, Mokom, El Hishri and Kony cases and to 41 members of legal representatives of victims' teams in the Al Hassan, Ongwen, Yekatom and Ngaïssona, Abd-Al-Rahman, Banda, Kony and Duterte cases. Lastly, CSS also appointed 36 duty counsel. The Office of Public Counsel for the Defence ("OPCD") provided legal research and advice to external defence counsel representing suspects and accused persons in the proceedings. The OPCD also conducted litigation to represent and protect the rights of the defence during the reporting period. In the *Kony* 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	6 to 7 persons in custody	The total number of persons in custody during the reporting period varied between 6 and 7: Mr Al Hassan (awaiting transfer to an Enforcement State), Mr Yekatom, Mr Ngaïssona, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman, Mr Said, Mr Duterte and Mr El Hishri who arrived on 1 December 2025.
	150 persons at risk (witnesses/victims) and 675 dependents protected or relocated	The number of protected witnesses/victims and dependants is comparable to, though higher than, last year (150 v.137). This can be explained by the cumulative nature of the data: the number of new persons protected in 2026 is added to those already under protection in previous years, resulting in a total that naturally increases over time. The level of engagement of the VWS towards those protection cases is variable. Whereas a significant portion of these cases require active case management and financial support from the VWS, 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 **650**.
	18 candidates admitted to the ICC List of counsel.	In addition, 9 persons were added to the ICC List of Assistants to counsel.
	54,179 communications, including 4,203 directly relevant to ongoing activities, received through OTPLink	During the reporting period, the OTP received 54,179 communications, comprising 292,294 attached files and more than one terabyte of uploaded material, representing an average of approximately 148 communications per day. Of these submissions, 4,203 have either been identified as relevant to ongoing Office activities or are currently being assessed for their relevance to ongoing investigations, preliminary examination activities and other matters within the Court's jurisdiction.
	1,320 interpreter days	Court and conference interpretation: hearings, seminars/ round tables, visits from delegations, NGO/diplomatic briefings, trainings and others – 726 interpreter days Field and Operational Interpretation: missions, interpretation services at HQ and at the detention centre – 594 interpreter days.

	30,036 pages or 484 hearing-related transcripts, 265 English and 219 French.	Hearing related: Includes 13,280 pages of French and 16,756 pages of English transcripts. Two non hearing related transcripts have been produced, for 90 pages in total.
	25,536 pages of translation requested; 7,234 pages finalized.	21,262 pages of judicial translations were requested, with 3,851 pages finalized. 4,274 pages of non-judicial translations were requested, with 3,383 pages finalized.
	24,481 visitors received (including virtual visitors)	402 VIP visitors in 114 visits; 1,602 individuals who participated in 107 stakeholder visits (diplomats, NGOs, lawyers, prosecutors and journalists) 8,412 general information visitors (university students and general public, in person and virtually) 12,943 individuals who attended hearings or visited the courtroom in absence of hearings. The Court held 13 events, which included, for example the various Moot Courts, an NGO roundtable and the welcoming ceremony for Ukraine as a new State Party.
	33,382,726 website page views, 4.7M total followers across social media platforms, 1,286,798 YouTube views	During the reporting period, the Court's website received a total of 33,382,726 page views and 15,998,569 users. 143 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 4.7M, of which 2.57M were new followers. Total followers reached 3M on X, 996K on Facebook, 415K on Instagram, 420K on LinkedIn and 196K on YouTube, ensuring that the various ICC messages, campaigns, informative products and innovative visuals were shared with a wide audience. Social media posts published across the Court's platforms generated a total of 142M impressions (= number of times the content was displayed on a screen) and a total of 7.3M engagements (= number of interactions with the content – likes, comments, shares, saves, etc.). The Court's LinkedIn page garnered 96K new followers. The platform contributes to the efforts to increase awareness of the Court and its mandate, to deliver content supporting gender and geographical representation and diversity in its workforce, and to promote career opportunities at the Court.

		The YouTube channel accumulated a total of 1,286,798 views and 162,193.1 watch hours. Over 250 new videos were uploaded during this reporting period. These metrics highlight the Court's consistent content production for this channel and its continued popularity among viewers.
	70,245 job applications processed, with 179* recruitments, 871 staff members on established posts, 3 elected officials, and 18 judges *Only FTA and STA	During the period covered: 30,884 applications for short-term positions, 39,361 applications for fixed-term positions, with 105 recruitments for fixed-term and 74 recruitments for short-term positions. In addition, 160 staff members hold positions funded by General Temporary Assistance, 104 are on short-term appointments and 12 staff members occupy Junior Professional Officer (JPO) positions.
	163 interns and 41 visiting professionals recruited	There were 163 interns and 41 visiting professionals at the Court, of whom 5 visiting professionals and 5 interns received a monthly stipend from the Court, funded by the Trust Fund for the development of interns and visiting professionals.
	2 Administrative Instructions	2 Administrative Instructions were published in this reporting period.
	3 external audits and 7 internal audits and 2 internal audit Advisory Services	**External audits:** Audit of Financial Statements of the International Criminal Court for the year ended 31 December 2025; Audit of Financial Statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2025; and Performance audit on Human Resources Management. **Internal audits**: Audit of the administrative and financial controls within the DEO (November 2025); Advisory Service: IM Advisory Service: Gap analysis of the Business Continuity at the ICC (December 2025); Audit of the implementation of the eDiscovery process (December 2025); Country Offices: administrative and financial controls - UKR CO and NYLO (January 2026); Audit of the management of funds of the protection program for victims and witnesses (April 2026); Audit of the Recruitment Process (May 2026); Advisory Service: CTO within the Registry (June 2026); Audit on the Administrative and financial controls in DMS (June 2026); and Audit of the Logical Access Controls (August 2026).
	944 missions submitted[8]	OTP registered 110 missions in situation countries and 218 missions in non-situation countries for the purposes

[8] Understanding that Mission Plans and the submission process are distinct tfrom 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

		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 232 missions in situation countries and 238 missions in non-situation countries. 57 additional missions were undertaken in situation countries and 89 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	321 outreach meetings and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 27,666 individuals	Between 16 September 2025 and 15 September 2026: 321 outreach meetings and workshops, including on Afghanistan (6), Bangladesh/Myanmar (21), Burundi (1), CAR (57), Darfur/Sudan (36), DRC (5), Libya (21), Lithuania/Belarus (1), Mali (4), Palestine (10), Philippines (20), Uganda (79), Ukraine (2), and Venezuela (58). These meetings reached out to 27,666 individuals in Afghanistan (84), Bangladesh/Myanmar (75), Burundi (43), CAR (4,609), Darfur/Sudan (1,489), DRC (164), Libya (323), Lithuania/Belarus (40), Mali (69), Palestine (112), Philippines (375), Uganda (18,759), Ukraine (62), and Venezuela (1,462).
	Around 800 hours of media broadcast, with an estimated audience of 37.3 million persons	Includes ICC radio and TV productions and local productions in partnership with the ICC, in English, French, Arabic and local languages. According to local media statistics, estimated audiences reached: CAR – 3 million, DRC – 6 million, Mali – 10 million, Sudan – 2.3 million, Uganda – 16 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 at 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 by senior Court officials.
	Outstanding arrest warrants against 34 individuals	Against: Haibatullah Akhundzada, Abdul Hakim Haqqani, Habibullah Agha, Neda Mohammad Nadim, Mahamat Nouradine Adam, Ahmad Muhammad Harun, Omar Al-Bashir, Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, Sylvestre Mudacumura, David Georgiyevich Sanakoev, Gamlet Guchmazov, Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev, Walter Barasa, Philip Kipkoech Bett, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Saif Suleiman Sneidel, Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi, Makhlouf Makhlouf Arhoumah Doumah, Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou, Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi, Abdelbari

Countries. Similarly, "Internal Travel" data also includes plans from Country Office Drivers and/or Field Security, submitted as separate Mission Plans in support of the operational needs from the OTP, Registry, TFV and/or Judiciary, where applicable in-country. Further detailed analysis can be provided on request.

		Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqaqi, Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, Osama Elmasry Njeem; Iyad Ag Ghaly; Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant; Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa; Joseph Kony; Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, Sergei Ivanovich Kobylash, Viktor Nikolayevich Sokolov, Sergei Kuzhugetovich Shoigu, Valery Vasilyevich Gerasimov.
States-related	125 States Parties	During the reporting period, Hungary notified the UN Secretary-General on 29 May 2026 of its decision to revoke its notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute. On 18 June 2026, Niger submitted to the UN Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 18 June 2027. On 24 June 2026, Burkina Faso and Mali submitted to the UN Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 24 June 2027. On 24 July 2026, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela submitted to the UN Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 24 July 2027. On 27 July 2026, Chad submitted to the UN Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 27 July 2027.
	150 cooperation requests sent	During the reporting period, the Registry transmitted 150 primary judicial cooperation requests (including 71 requests from the Victims and Witnesses Section) in addition to over 280 requests for cooperation to support operations of Court personnel in situation countries transmitted by the country offices. Likewise 373 requests for assistance from OTP were sent (in addition, 175 notifications of missions were sent).
	No new cooperation agreements	During the reporting period, the Court did not enter into an agreement on the release of persons, on the enforcement of sentence, or on relocation of witnesses.
	402 high-level visitors welcomed at the seat of the Court including accompanying delegations	Visitors to the seat of the Court included Queen Máxima of the Netherlands, the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, the President of Finland; Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Germany, the Netherlands, and Ukraine; Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mongolia, and Palestine; Ministers of Justice from Germany, Indonesia, Japan, and Montenegro; as well as the Mayor of The Hague, the President of the UN General Assembly, State Attorneys, high representatives from other international organisations, the UN, and the EU.
	7 documents submitted for the ASP and 54 documents for the CBF. 41 documents submitted for the Audit Committee	For the 48th and 50th sessions of the CBF, the Court submitted 27 and 27 documents, respectively. There were no submissions for the 49th session. For the 23rd and 24th sessions of the Audit Committee, the Court submitted 22 and 19 documents, respectively.

		The Court submitted 7 documents for the ASP during the reporting period.