

**Thirteenth session**

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**Report on the activities of the International Criminal Court<sup>1</sup>****I. The Court In Brief: 2013-2014****A. Introduction**

1. The present report offers an overview of the activities of the International Criminal Court (ICC or Court) between 16 September 2013 and 15 September 2014. This year's report is markedly different compared to previous annual reports, being structured around the current situations before the Court, while providing the most important statistics in a single table. The Court hopes that this approach will provide the States Parties and the general public with a clearer, more transparent and more holistic presentation of the Court's activities.

2. The ICC is the first permanent international criminal court, mandated to investigate and prosecute the most responsible individuals for committing genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, when national judicial systems are unable or unwilling to perform that task. As recognised in the Preamble of the Rome Statute of the ICC, the Court serves as a key international instrument to provide accountability for and deter the commission of the abovementioned crimes which threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world.

3. The ICC nonetheless can be active and effective only to the extent that the States Parties to the Rome Statute provide it with the judicial cooperation as well as logistical, financial and other support necessary for the successful undertaking of the Court's functions and activities. As such, the present report, while primarily offering an overview of the Court's most relevant activities, is also reflective of the broader system of the Rome Statute.

**B. Overview of Preliminary Examinations and Situations**

4. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) opened preliminary examinations in the Central African Republic (CAR), Iraq and Ukraine; continued examinations in Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria and with respect to Registered Vessels of the Comoros, Greece and Cambodia; and concluded its examinations in CAR and the Republic of Korea. The OTP published a report on its preliminary examination activities on 25 November 2013. A brief summary of preliminary examinations is outlined in Part II of the present report.

5. Eight situations were before the Court – Central African Republic; Côte d'Ivoire; Darfur, Sudan; Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); Kenya; Libya; Mali; and Uganda. Each situation presents its own set of challenges and requirements. The ICC is, as

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it were, *several courts in one*. This report, by taking a situation-structured approach, intends to reflect that reality. A detailed overview of the activities stemming from each situation is provided in Part III.

### C. ICC's year in numbers *[details provided in the Annex]*

In the courtroom	19 cases in 8 situations; 164 hearings with 32 witnesses testifying; 9920 victims represented; 921 decisions and 245 orders issued; 1 final judgment and 9 judgments on interlocutory appeals rendered.
Behind the courtroom	11,239 filings made; 44 defence and victims' teams assisted; 14 persons in custody; 2112 victims' applications for participation, with 2647 applications granted; 1744 victims' applications for reparation; 69 lawyers added to the List of Counsel, with a total of 549; 540 Article 15 communications received; 9,994 hours interpreted; 21,346 transcribed pages; 21,550 translated pages; 19,362 visitors received, out of whom 8108 attended hearings; 19,958 job applications processed, with 51 recruitments, and 678 staff members on established posts; 237 interns and 28 visiting professionals recruited; 2 Presidential Directives, 2 Administrative Instructions and 13 Information Circulars promulgated.
In the field	112 witnesses and 540 dependants protected; 61 witnesses and 271 dependants relocated; 110,000 victims assisted by the Trust Fund for Victims; 971 missions undertaken; 1,113 meetings with and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 30,000 individuals; 291 hours of media broadcast, with estimated audience of 65,000,000; 6 field offices, 1 field presence, and 1 liaison office; requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 13 individuals.
States-related	122 States Parties; 546 cooperation requests sent; 5 agreements with States and UN concluded; 69 high-level visits from States welcomed at the Court's seat; 24 reports produced for the ASP and 49 other documents for the CBF, amounting to 849 pages.

## II. Preliminary Examinations

6. *Afghanistan* - The OTP continued to gather and verify information on alleged crimes. It engaged further with relevant States and cooperation partners, and held a number of meetings with NGO representatives to discuss possible solutions to challenges such as security concerns, limited or reluctant cooperation, and verification of information. The OTP conducted a mission to Afghanistan from 15-19 November 2013, to participate in an international seminar on peace, reconciliation and transitional justice. The OTP found that there is a reasonable basis to believe that crimes against humanity and war crimes have been committed since 1 May 2003. The Prosecutor thus decided that the examination should be expanded to include admissibility issues. The OTP is currently examining the existence and genuineness of relevant national proceedings.

7. *Central African Republic* - On 7 February 2014, the Prosecutor announced her decision to open a new preliminary examination in the CAR since September 2012. On 12 June 2014, the CAR authorities submitted a referral to the Prosecutor of the situation in the CAR since 1 August 2012, in accordance with Article 14 of the Rome Statute. The OTP conducted a mission to Bangui from 6 to 13 May 2014. On 24 September, the Prosecutor decided to open a second investigation in the CAR.

8. *Colombia* - The Colombian authorities took steps to prioritize investigations and prosecutions of those most responsible for ICC crimes, under both the Justice and Peace Law (JPL) and ordinary systems. Under the JPL, charges against such persons were broadened to include conduct amounting to sexual violence and forced displacement, while investigations initiated by the Attorney General's Office against other alleged perpetrators appear to have been expanded to include such conduct. The OTP continued to analyse the relevance and genuineness of national proceedings in order to reach determinations on admissibility, as well as legislative developments that could have an impact on the conduct of national proceedings relating to ICC crimes. The OTP continued to consult with the Colombian authorities with a view to ensuring that genuine national proceedings are carried out against those most responsible for the most serious crimes. The OTP conducted a mission to Colombia from 11-16 November 2013.

9. *Georgia* - The OTP requested updated information on national proceedings in order to conduct a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the admissibility of potential cases identified. The OTP conducted a mission to Moscow from 22 to 24 January 2014, and conducted a mission to Tbilisi from 29 April to 1 May 2014, in order to gather updated information on concrete investigative steps taken by Russia and Georgia, respectively.

10. *Guinea* - The OTP actively followed the national proceedings for the 28 September 2009 events and mobilized relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of the Guinean authorities to ensure that justice is served. The OTP visited Conakry from 18 to 20 February 2014, and met in London, on 11 June 2014, with the panel of judges responsible for the investigation in Guinea to obtain updated information on the status of the national proceedings.

11. *Honduras* - In relation to the events surrounding the June 2009 *coup d'état* and the measures taken in its aftermath, the OTP concluded that there is no reasonable basis to believe that the conduct attributable to the *de facto* regime authorities during that time constituted crimes against humanity. However, the OTP continued its examination of more recent allegations following the presidential elections of 2010 to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe that crimes against humanity have been or are being committed. A mission was conducted to Tegucigalpa from 23 to 28 March 2014.

12. *Iraq* - On 13 May 2014, the Prosecutor decided to re-open the preliminary examination of the situation in Iraq, previously concluded in 2006, following submission of further information in January 2014 in accordance with Article 15 of the Statute. While Iraq is not a State Party to the Rome Statute, the ICC has jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed on Iraq's territory by nationals of States Parties. The re-opened preliminary examination will analyse, in particular, alleged crimes attributed to the armed forces of the United Kingdom deployed in Iraq between 2003 and 2008. The OTP visited the UK from 26 to 27 June 2014.

13. *Nigeria* - The OTP continued to analyse whether the contextual elements for war crimes have been met. The OTP determined that, based on the level of intensity and the level of organisation of the parties, the elements for the existence of a non-international armed conflict have been met since at least May 2013. Therefore, allegations of crimes occurring in the context of the armed violence between Boko Haram and Nigerian security forces are being examined within the scope of Article 8(2)(c) and (e) of the Statute. The OTP analysed information submitted by the Nigerian authorities relevant to the admissibility assessment of alleged crimes committed by Boko Haram, and has requested additional information to substantiate its assessment. The Prosecutor conducted a mission to Abuja from 23-25 February 2014 to participate in an international seminar on the application of international humanitarian law in internal security operations. On 8 May 2014, the Prosecutor issued a statement expressing concern with the alleged abduction of over 200 schoolgirls in Borno State.

14. *Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia* - The OTP analysed the supporting documentation accompanying the referral from the Comoros, as well as the reports published by each of the four commissions that had previously examined the events of 31 May 2010 relating to the "Gaza Freedom Flotilla". The OTP identified significant discrepancies in the factual and legal characterization of the incidents, for which it sought additional information.

15. *Republic of Korea* - On 23 June 2014, the Prosecutor announced the conclusion of the examination, having determined that the Rome Statute requirements to seek authorization to initiate an investigation had not been satisfied. The OTP concluded that the alleged attack on the Cheonan corvette had been directed at a lawful military target and would not otherwise meet the definition of the war crime of perfidy as defined in the Statute. Regarding the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, although the shelling resulted, regrettably, in civilian casualties, the information available did not provide a reasonable basis to believe that the attack had been intentionally directed against civilian objects or that the civilian impact had been expected to be clearly excessive in relation to the anticipated military advantage. A detailed report was published with OTP's findings on these jurisdictional matters.

16. *Ukraine* - On 17 April 2014, the Government of Ukraine lodged a declaration under Article 12(3) of the Rome Statute accepting the jurisdiction of the ICC over alleged crimes committed on its territory from 21 November 2013 to 22 February 2014. The Prosecutor opened a preliminary examination in order to establish whether the Rome Statute criteria for opening an investigation are met.

### III. Situations before the Court

#### A. Situations in the *Central African Republic*

##### 1. Investigations

17. Following information collected in the course of the OTP's investigation in the *Bemba* case, and ensuing applications by the OTP, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued, on 20 November 2013, an arrest warrant against Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo Musamba (Mr Bemba's counsel in the case at trial), Mr Mangenda Kabongo, Mr Babala Wandu and Mr Arido for offences against the administration of justice under Article 70 of the Rome Statute, including presenting evidence that the party knows to be false or forged to the Court and corruptly influencing witnesses to provide false testimony.

##### 2. Judicial developments

18. *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*: Trial Chamber III closed the presentation of evidence in the case, set deadlines for closing briefs, and decided that it would issue separate decisions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused and, in the case of conviction, on the sentence to be imposed.

19. *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido*: The five suspects made their first appearances before Pre-Trial Chamber II between November 2013 and March 2014. On 3 March 2014, Mr Kilolo requested that the Appeals Chamber disqualify the Prosecutor, the Deputy Prosecutor and the entire OTP staff from the on-going investigations against him for the alleged offences. On 12 March 2014, Mr Mangenda requested that the Appeals Chamber apply its ruling equally to these proceedings in relation to him and, on 19 March 2014, Mr Babala filed observations, also requesting that the Appeals Chamber grant Mr Kilolo's request for disqualification. On 22 August 2014, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, rejected Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda's request, holding that there were not sufficient grounds to reasonably question the Prosecutor's impartiality due to her simultaneous involvement in the case *Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* and in the *Prosecutor v. Bemba et al.* case. The Appeals Chamber further considered that it was not necessary to address the request for disqualification of the Deputy Prosecutor and the entire OTP staff as they were based on the same arguments as the request for the disqualification of the Prosecutor.

20. On 17 March 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected a request presented by the Defence for Mr Mangenda for the Court not to exercise its jurisdiction in the present case. On 28 May 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber rejected a request presented by the Defence for Mr Kilolo for the judicial functions of the Chamber to be exercised by the full Chamber instead of a Single Judge. On 20 June 2014, the Plenary of Judges declined a Defence request to disqualify Judge Cuno Tarfusser from handling the Pre-Trial phase of this case, finding that none of the arguments put forward by the Defence substantiated any allegations of bias, or the appearance thereof. On 30 June 2014, the OTP submitted its document containing the charges and list of evidence. On 11 July 2014, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, confirmed the Pre-Trial Chamber's decisions against interim release in relation to Mr Mangenda, Mr Babala and Mr Kilolo and dismissed the respective appeals.

21. On 24 July 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected Mr Arido's request for interim release. On 9 July 2014, Mr Babala filed an appeal against the first review of his detention pursuant to Article 60(3) of the Statute. On 29 July 2014, Mr Arido filed an appeal against the decision rejecting his request for interim release. On 5 August 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided that Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda should remain in detention. On 8 August 2014, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo filed appeals against the first review of their detention pursuant to Article 60 (3) of the Statute. The matter is pending before the Appeals Chamber.

### 3. Field activities

22. The Court's field operations in the Central African Republic were greatly influenced by the extremely unstable security and political situation. The Court closed its field office on 26 November 2013, safeguarding the security and integrity of staff and assets, one week prior to renewed outbreak of violence in Bangui. A very small flexible structure was maintained for the staff who continued to cater for the judicial needs until the end of the *Bemba* case. Material assets were redeployed to other areas of operations such as Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. With the announcement of the Prosecutor to open a second investigation in the CAR, the Court started building on the existing staff structure in the country and, based on the clients requirements, identified a suitable location for a fully-fledged field office able to support this new development.

23. The Court kept affected communities informed, to the extent possible, about the relevant judicial developments, despite the security challenges. ICC radio programmes were broadcast locally, although intermittently. Security conditions, however, did not permit holding meetings and workshops directly with the affected communities. Due to the same security concerns, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) suspended its planned programme in the CAR in March 2013, but is ready to resume it once the situation improves.

## B. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

### 1. Investigations

24. The OTP focused its investigations on allegations of crimes against humanity in violation of Articles 7(1)(a), 7(1)(g), 7(1)(h) and 7(1)(k) of the Rome Statute that were committed in Côte d'Ivoire in the context of the post-election violence of 2010-2011 and continues its investigation in relation to alleged crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire, covering both sides of the conflict, irrespective of political affiliation.

### 2. Judicial developments

25. *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo*: On 12 June 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed four charges of crimes against humanity against Mr Gbagbo and committed him for trial. On 11 November 2013, 12 March and 11 July 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued decisions on the review of Mr Gbagbo's detention pursuant to Article 60(3) of the Statute and, in each instance, decided that he shall remain in detention. In its decisions, the Chamber also ordered the Registry and the Defence to submit reports on the progress of efforts to address the issue of Mr Gbagbo's health, with a view to exploring different options for conditional release.

26. *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo*: On 30 September 2013, Côte d'Ivoire lodged an admissibility challenge and requested the postponement of the request for the arrest and surrender of Ms Gbagbo. On 15 November 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided that the execution of the surrender request may be postponed pending the outcome of the admissibility challenge proceedings, which are currently on-going. On 28 February 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber authorized Ms Gbagbo's co-counsel, at his request, to withdraw from the case.

27. *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé*: On 30 September 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided to unseal the warrant of arrest against Mr Blé Goudé, which was issued under seal in December 2011. On 22 March 2014, Mr Blé Goudé was surrendered to the Court and had his first appearance before the Pre-Trial Chamber on 27 March 2014. On 11 July 2014, at the request of the Prosecutor, the Pre-Trial Chamber decided to postpone the start of the confirmation of charges hearing to 22 September 2014. On 1 August 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a second decision on victim's participation in the pre-trial proceedings. On 1 September 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I, at the request of the Defence, decided to postpone the start of the hearing on the confirmation of the charges to 29 September 2014.

28. On 15 November 2013 and 11 June 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber I appointed the OPCV as the common legal representative of all the victims who have already communicated with the Court in relation the *Simone Gbagbo* and *Blé Goudé* cases respectively.

### 3. Field activities

29. The field office in Abidjan assisted various Registry teams in facilitating the Government's cooperation in concluding relevant protocols, in particular related to witness and victim protection. Effective coordination with the authorities allowed for Mr Blé Goudé's surrender and the necessary measures prior to the confirmation of charges. The support of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) assisted the ICC teams in reaching various remote places bearing in mind the fact that the Court's field work days doubled in the reporting period.

30. The Court's outreach activities focussed on meetings and training sessions with NGO representatives, the legal community and journalists. Local radio and television stations broadcast two popular ICC programmes: "Dans la Salle d'Audience" (In the Courtroom), with summaries of the hearings, and "Demandez à la Cour" (Ask the Court), responding to the most frequently asked questions from local communities. The OTP gave interviews and participated in press conferences organized by various media. The first full-time field outreach coordinator for this situation was appointed in July and began activities in Abidjan in September 2014.

## C. Situation in *Darfur, Sudan*

### 1. Investigations

31. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1593 (2005), the Prosecutor presented her 18th and 19th reports on the situation in Darfur to the Council. In her briefings of 11 December 2013 and 23 June 2014, the Prosecutor *inter alia* highlighted the lack of cooperation by the Government of Sudan and the lack of national proceedings against those responsible for the crimes committed. The OTP expressed its concern that despite the 55 UN Security Council resolutions adopted on the Sudan since 2004, hardly any of them have been implemented, and that the Government of Sudan's persistent refusal to implement the Council's resolutions directly curtails efforts of the Council to curb or prevent crimes in Darfur, an issue of concern relevant to the mandates of both the Council and the Court.

32. The OTP continues to monitor and gather information regarding the situation. The information collected indicates that crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide continue to be committed. The OTP expressed concern about allegations of manipulation of the United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) reporting and of intentional cover-up of crimes committed against civilians and peacekeepers, in particular those committed by the Government of Sudan forces, allegations supported by documentation from the former UNAMID spokesperson. The OTP called on the UN Secretary-General to undertake a thorough, independent and public inquiry into these allegations based on the cases the former spokesperson has documented.

33. The OTP took note of recent high-level UN contacts with those under ICC arrest warrants. As the OTP suggested in its June 2013 report to the Council, the OTP encouraged a rigorous assessment through an ongoing critical analysis as to whether such contacts are strictly required for carrying out essential UN-mandated duties, in line with application of the non-essential contacts policy.

### 2. Judicial developments

34. *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*: During the reporting period, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued decisions inviting the following competent authorities, on the respective dates, to cooperate with the Court in the arrest and surrender of Mr Al Bashir in the event that he enters their territories: United States of America (18 September 2013); Federal Republic of Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait (10 October and 18 November

2013); Federal Republic of Ethiopia (30 January 2014); Federal Republic of Ethiopia (17 February 2014); Democratic Republic of the Congo (26 February 2014); State of Kuwait (24 March 2014); Republic of Chad (3 March 2014); Federal Republic of Ethiopia (29 April 2014); and Qatar (7 July 2014).

35. On 5 September 2013, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued a decision on the cooperation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria regarding Mr Al-Bashir's arrest and surrender to the Court, whereby it decided not to refer the matter to the Assembly of States Parties and/or the UN Security Council. On 3 March 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued a decision inviting the competent authorities of the DRC to submit observations with regard to their alleged failure to execute the requests for the arrest and surrender of Mr Al-Bashir during his visit on the territory of the DRC on 26 and 27 February 2014. The Pre-Trial Chamber found on 9 April 2014 that the DRC had failed to cooperate with the Court by deliberately refusing to arrest and surrender Mr Al-Bashir, and referred its decision to the President of the Court for transmission to the UN Security Council and the Assembly of States Parties.

36. *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus*: On 4 October 2013, Trial Chamber IV terminated the proceedings against Mr Jerbo, after receiving information which pointed to Mr Jerbo's death, without prejudice to resuming the proceedings, should information become available that he is alive.

37. On 16 April 2014, the Chamber vacated the 5 May 2014 trial commencement date for Banda in light of logistical difficulties encountered by the Registry. On 14 July 2014, the Chamber decided that the trial shall commence on 18 November 2014 and issued a cooperation request to the Government of Sudan to take all necessary steps to facilitate Mr Banda's presence for his trial. On 11 September 2014, the Chamber concluded that the Government of Sudan's cooperation was not forthcoming and that there are no guarantees, in the current circumstances, that Mr Banda would be in an objective position to appear voluntarily. The Chamber issued an arrest warrant against Mr Banda, vacated the 18 November trial date and suspended preparatory measures for the trial as well as rulings for pending filings until Mr Banda's arrest or voluntary appearance before the Court.

38. *The Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*: In September 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber II requested observations from the Republic of Chad and the CAR concerning their alleged failure to arrest Mr Hussein when on their territory. On 13 November 2013 the Pre-Trial Chamber decided not to refer the matter to the Assembly of States Parties and/or the UN Security Council.

### 3. Field activities

39. There were few Court activities in the field due to the lack of cooperation by the Government of Sudan and the resulting lack of access to its territory, as well as due to the lack of proceedings at the Court as a result of the non-execution of arrest warrants.

## D. Situation in the *Democratic Republic of the Congo*

### 1. Investigations

40. The investigations into alleged crimes committed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the Kivu provinces, continues. In relation to the *Katanga* case, the OTP undertook efforts to explain the discontinuance of appeal of the OTP and the Defence, resulting in the first conviction with finality of the ICC. Continuous discussion and liaison took place on the outstanding arrest warrant against the military commander of the "Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda", Sylvestre Mudacumura.

### 2. Judicial developments

41. *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*: The Appeals Chamber rendered numerous interlocutory decisions in the appeal against the conviction and sentencing of Mr Lubanga, including granting participatory status to an additional victim and rejecting the request of the Defence regarding the actions taken by the Prosecutor in relation to intermediaries that may have persuaded, encouraged or assisted witnesses to give false

evidence. On 14 January 2014, the Appeals Chamber granted Mr Lubanga's request to add an additional ground of appeal. From 19 to 20 May 2014, the Appeals Chamber held a hearing at which two Defence witnesses testified in support of Mr Lubanga's application to present additional evidence in his appeals against conviction and sentence. The matter is pending before the Appeals Chamber.

42. *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*: On 7 March 2014, Trial Chamber II found Mr Katanga guilty of one count of crime against humanity (murder) and four counts of war crimes (murder, attacking a civilian population, destruction of property and pillaging). Mr Katanga was acquitted of the charges of rape, sexual slavery and using children under the age of 15 years to participate actively in hostilities. On 23 May 2014, the Chamber sentenced Mr Katanga to 12 years' imprisonment. On 25 June 2014, the Defence and the Prosecutor withdrew their appeals against the judgment and indicated that they did not intend to appeal the decision on sentencing. The judgment issued by Trial Chamber II is thus final.

43. On 16 April 2014, the Presidency issued a decision reconstituting Trial Chamber II for the remaining reparations proceedings, and replaced two judges who had completed their extended terms of office. On 22 July 2014, the Plenary of Judges rejected an application from the Legal Representative of Victims in the case for the disqualification of Judge van den Wyngaert from the case.

44. *Prosecutor v. Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*: The Appeals Chamber issued several decisions related to the Prosecutor's appeal against the judgment of 18 December 2012, which acquitted Mr Ngudjolo of all charges. The Appeals Chamber also issued several orders and decisions relevant to three Defence witnesses who were detained within the Court's Detention Centre since March 2011 until their transfer into Dutch custody on 4 June 2014.

45. *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*: On 2 December 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber II decided to appoint two common Legal Representatives of Victims in the case, after taking into consideration the unprecedented number of victims who had applied to participate at the Pre-Trial stage and the conflicting interests between the different groups of victims. During the reporting period, the Pre-Trial Chamber admitted a total of 1,120 victims to participate in the case.

46. From 10 to 14 February 2014, the confirmation of charges hearing took place before the Pre-Trial Chamber. On 9 June 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed 13 charges of war crimes and 5 charges of crimes against humanity against Mr Ntaganda. On 17 July 2014, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued its third decision on Mr Ntaganda's interim release deciding that he shall continue to be detained. On 21 July 2014, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber VI, which will be in charge of the case. The trial is scheduled to start on 2 June 2015.

47. On 2 December 2013, Pre-Trial Chamber appointed two counsel from the OPCV as common legal representatives of two different groups of the victims admitted to participate at the confirmation of charges hearing and in the related proceedings.

### 3. Field activities

48. The Court's Field Office in Kinshasa contributed significantly to securing the Government's cooperation in the implementation of the Registry's requests for judicial cooperation and assistance. Cooperation of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) contributed to the successful implementation of complex forensic activities in the eastern part of the country. The scope of the Court's work, its complexities, the allocated field resources, the foreseen increase of 10% in activities for 2015 as well as the required cooperation of various actors, including MONUSCO, were part of the discussions with the Committee on Budget and Finance members during their visit to Bunia in September 2014.

49. Upon the Pre-Trial Chamber's request, the Registry's Victims Participation and Reparation Section designed and used a simplified application form for victims to apply to participate in the proceedings. For that purpose, extensive information and training activities with intermediaries and affected communities were conducted in the field.



50. Outreach activities focused on managing expectations of concerned populations with regard to the stage of the proceedings in the *Lubanga* and *Katanga* cases, including on potential reparations.

51. Under the TFV's assistance mandate, psychological rehabilitation services and material support, including securing the support of savings and lending groups for the purpose of literacy training and vocational training, were provided in the DRC.

## **E. Situation in Kenya**

### **1. Investigations**

52. The OTP continued to gather information on the crimes against humanity of murder, deportation or forcible transfer and persecution which were allegedly committed in Turbo town, the greater Eldoret area, Kapsabet town and Nandi Hills, from on or about 30 December 2007 until the end of January 2008.

53. Similarly, the OTP continued to gather information on the crimes against humanity of murder, deportation or forcible transfer, rape, other inhumane acts and persecution, allegedly committed between 24 and 28 January 2008, against the civilian residents of Nakuru and Naivasha, perceived as supporters of the Orange Democratic Movement, in particular those belonging to the Luo, Luhya and Kalenjin ethnic groups.

54. The OTP continues to investigate other alleged instances of offences against the administration of justice under Article 70 of the Rome Statute in the trial against William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang.

### **2. Judicial developments**

55. *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*: On 13 December 2013, the Appeals Chamber rejected as inadmissible the Prosecutor's appeal against Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision rejecting her request to amend the updated document containing the charges, finding that, once the trial has commenced it is no longer possible to amend or to add to the charges regardless of when the Prosecutor filed her request to amend the charges.

56. On 25 October 2013, the Appeals Chamber reversed Trial Chamber V(a)'s previous decision to grant Mr Ruto conditional excusal from continuous presence at trial. The Appeals Chamber found that while Article 63(1) of the Rome Statute does not operate as an absolute bar in all circumstances to the continuation of trial proceedings in the absence of the accused, Mr Ruto's absence can only take place in exceptional circumstances and must not become the rule. However, following the introduction of the new Rule 134quater to the Court's Rules of Procedure and Evidence, adopted in November 2013 by the Assembly of States Parties, on 15 January 2014, Trial Chamber V(a) decided in an oral ruling to conditionally excuse Mr Ruto from presence at trial.

57. On 17 April 2014, Trial Chamber V(a) granted the Prosecution's application for summonses to eight witnesses (a ninth was summonsed in June) required to appear before the Chamber, either via video-link or at a location in Kenya. This decision was unanimously confirmed on appeal on 9 October 2014.

58. Pursuant to Trial Chamber V(a)'s decision, and in light the Appeals Chamber's decision not granting the suspensive effect requested in the Defence appeal, with the cooperation from the Government of Kenya, from 1 September 2014 onwards the Court facilitated the appearance of summoned witnesses at a location in Kenya via video-link.

59. *The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*: On 31 October 2013, Trial Chamber V(b) vacated the trial commencement date of 12 November 2013 and provisionally set a new trial commencement date of 5 February 2014. On 19 December 2013, the Prosecution stated that it did not, at that time, have sufficient evidence to meet the standard required for a conviction at trial and sought a further adjournment of the trial date. On 31 March 2014, the Trial Chamber adjourned the provisional trial commencement date to 7 October 2014. On 29 July 2014, the Trial Chamber ordered the Kenyan Government to provide the

Prosecution with financial and communication records relating to Mr Kenyatta from 2007 to 2010. On 19 September 2014, the Chamber vacated the 7 October trial date and convened a status conference to discuss pending issues. A Prosecution application for a finding of non-cooperation against the Republic of Kenya remains pending.

60. On 8 July 2014 Trial Chamber V(b) decided to suspend the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision for the securing of the identification, tracing and freezing or seizure of property and assets of Mr Kenyatta.

61. *The Prosecutor v. Walter Osapiri Barasa*: Surrender proceedings are on-going in Kenya in relation to the charges of offences against the administration of justice under Article 70 of the Statute for corruptly influencing or attempting to corruptly influence three ICC witnesses.

### 3. Field activities

62. The Nairobi Field Office kept the relevant stakeholders, including members of the diplomatic community, United Nations and NGOs, abreast of the unfolding judicial developments and their possible impact, as well as facilitated cooperation with the Court.

63. The Court continued to implement the special victims' participation scheme instituted by the Trial Chambers for the Kenya cases, working closely with the Common Legal Representatives to identify and register qualifying victims.

64. Outreach activities intensified on the most popular radio and television news programmes. The Court participated in interviews and debates organized by media houses. In addition, two ICC television and radio programmes were produced, disseminated and broadcast: "In the Courtroom", with summaries of the most relevant hearings in the two Kenya cases, and "Ask the Court", responding to questions related to issues on the specifics of each of the cases. Furthermore, the Court participated in workshops organised by partners for over 180 Kenyan journalists, including radio anchors serving rural and ethnic communities. As a result, media reports on the ICC became more accurate, although headlines did not always correspond to the story reported.

65. The Westgate bombing on 23 September 2013 severely affected the general security and safety environment in Kenya. There were significant security restrictions for the Court to operate in the coastal areas of Kenya, and missions outside Nairobi, especially to Rift Valley, were deemed to require direct ICC security support.

## F. Situation in *Libya*

### 1. Investigations

66. The Prosecutor presented her 6th and 7th reports to the Security Council on the situation in Libya, on 14 November 2013 and on 13 May 2014. The OTP, *inter alia*, noted the conclusion of a burden-sharing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Libya on 29 January 2014, the purpose of which is to facilitate the collaborative efforts to ensure that individuals allegedly responsible for committing crimes in Libya as of 15 February 2011 are brought to justice either at the ICC or in Libya itself.

67. The OTP also indicated its awareness of and concerns regarding reports of alleged attacks carried out against the civilian population and civilian objects in Tripoli and Benghazi, and called for an immediate end thereto. The OTP continued to monitor the situation on the ground and its investigative activities, pursuant to UNSC resolution 1970 (2011).

### 2. Judicial developments

68. *The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi*: In relation to *Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi*, on 21 May 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed Pre-Trial Chamber I decision rejecting Libya's challenge to the admissibility of the case, finding that the Pre-Trial Chamber did not err in fact or law when it concluded that Libya had fallen short of substantiating, by means of evidence of a sufficient degree of specificity and probative

value, that Libya's investigation covers the same case that is before the Court. On 11 July 2014, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued a decision which reminds Libya of its duty to proceed immediately with the surrender of Mr Gaddafi to the Court.

69. *Abdullah Al-Senussi*: On 24 July 2014, the Appeals Chamber confirmed Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision which declared the case against Mr Al-Senussi inadmissible before the ICC as it was subject to on-going domestic proceedings conducted by the competent Libyan authorities, and Libya was willing and able genuinely to carry out such proceedings. In light of the confirmation of the decision declaring the case against Mr Al-Senussi inadmissible, on 11 September 2014, the Appeals Chamber considered that the appeal against the decision on Libya's postponement of the execution of the request for arrest and surrender of Mr Al-Senussi was moot and therefore dismissed it.

### **3. Field activities**

70. On 8 April 2014, an exchange of letters was finalised with Libya regulating the entry and presence of ICC staff and counsel on the territory of Libya and ensuring the respect of their privileges and immunities necessary for carrying out their functions. Due to the significantly deteriorated security situation, however, all ICC missions to Libya were suspended during the reporting period.

## **G. Situation in *Mali***

### **1. Investigations**

71. The OTP continued to collect information and evidence about alleged crimes on the entire territory of Mali. However, based on the results of the preliminary examination, initial geographical emphasis has been given to the three northern regions.

72. The OTP is, inter alia, giving particular attention to allegations concerning the intentional directing of attacks against buildings dedicated to religion and historic monuments, pursuant to Article 8(2)(e)(iv) of the Rome Statute, including those that have received World Heritage status, and has accordingly cooperated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The OTP also sought cooperation with a number of other UN agencies present in Mali, including from the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

### **2. Field activities**

73. The Court concluded two important cooperation agreements essential for its effective operations in Mali. On 20 August 2014, the ICC signed the Memorandum of Understanding with the MINUSMA and on 5 September 2014 a framework agreement with the Malian authorities. The Court also commissioned a mapping report in order to obtain a better understanding of the context of the country, including regarding potential victims and intermediaries, and thus to better prepare for any field activities that might be appropriate in light of future developments.

## **H. Situation in *Uganda***

### **1. Investigations**

74. The OTP met with the Government of Uganda and other partners in relation to the investigations on the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA); investigated allegations that an accused person, Okot Odhiambo, was killed between October and December 2013; and interviewed members of the LRA who had defected and returned to Uganda. The arrest warrants issued against the LRA leadership remain pending execution.

75. The OTP also continued gathering and analysing information related to alleged crimes committed by the Uganda People's Defence Forces. As before, the OTP encouraged national proceedings in relation to both parties to the conflict.

## 2. Field activities

76. The Court held meetings with affected communities, clearing misunderstandings on possible reparations to victims in northern Uganda. However, the Court announced to its partners that regular outreach activities would cease in 2015 due to the fact that there have been no judicial developments in the Uganda situation for a number of years, as a result of outstanding arrest warrants, and the need for the Court to prioritise its limited resources. The Court will continue monitoring the situation in Uganda from Kenya and hold occasional meetings to maintain the established networks that would enable the Court to reactivate outreach activities if the arrest warrants are executed and the judicial activities resume.

77. In 2013, the TFV phased out its material support activities in northern Uganda, due to the existing social, economic and security situation, while physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance projects continued in that region.

## IV. Administration, Management, and Judicial Support Activities

78. As the statistical overview of the Court's activities is provided under Section I.C., this Part provides a summary of the Court's main activities in the key fields of management, administration and judicial support areas aimed particularly at improving the existing structures and processes.

79. In January 2014, the Registrar initiated a detailed review of the Registry's structure and functioning. The *ReVision* project is aimed at introducing a number of changes that would enhance strategic management, optimise the use of resources and create synergies in order to increase the Registry's ability to respond to emerging needs. Changes would further make the Registry less bureaucratic while improving its effectiveness. In this regard, the project thus far resulted in the reorganisation of the Registry's high-level structure, which includes the creation of a new Division of External Affairs and Field Operations which is expected to advance the Court's work in situation countries and to facilitate the Registry's cooperation with States.

80. During the reporting period, the working conditions, health and welfare of staff in the field remained a high priority. Following his visit to the Kinshasa Field Office in 2013, the Registrar visited Kampala and Bunia Field Offices from 25 to 27 March 2014. The Court provided various workshops (e.g. on conditions of employment, rights and responsibilities of staff as well as general information about entitlements) and carried out individual consultations with the field staff.

81. On 1 January 2014, the Court started applying accounting policies in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and will issue its first IPSAS compliant financial statements for this year. In line with resolution ICC-ASP/11/Res.1, amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules relating to IPSAS implementation came into effect on the same date.

82. The Court modified and simplified the recruitment process in order to introduce an eRecruitment solution, which will become operational in due course.

83. The Court made important steps towards improving the management of information relating to the investigation of cases and the monitoring of the security and welfare of individuals under the Court's care. In this regard, a new case management system should be in place in the near future.

84. An internal audit was undertaken with the objective of assessing the compliance of the legal aid program with the established legal aid policies and procedures and the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the administrative procedures set up for the payment of the legal aid. It was concluded that the management of the Court's legal aid program is fully compliant with the established legal aid policy. However, concerns were raised as to its sustainability in light of the resource implications of managing such a complex system.

85. In order to optimise its information storage, the Court set-up conditions for the move of legacy data as part of the long-term archiving strategy, while working on the development of a Records Retention Policy.

86. Construction work continued on the new permanent premises site and the project's expected deadline for completion remains September 2015. Many sections of the Court became increasingly involved in the planning of the move from the interim premises to the permanent premises with a view to ensuring a smooth operational transition at the end of 2015.

87. On 4 August 2014, the President of the Court signed an Exchange of Letters on Cooperation between the ICC and PARLASUR, the Parliament of the MERCOSUR, a regional organisation in South America.

88. The judges of the Court continued efforts to enhance the efficiency of proceedings through the activity of the Working Group on Lessons Learnt (WGLL), established pursuant to the Roadmap to Expedite the Criminal Process. On 28 February 2014, the WGLL, chaired by the First Vice-President of the Court, submitted two reports to the Study Group on Governance (SGG), addressing the clusters of priority areas set in the Court's first lessons learned report in 2012. The first of these reports contained recommendations to amend rule 76(3), rule 101(3) and rule 144(2)(b) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence identified under the "Language Issues" cluster. The second contained a recommendation for a new rule 140 *bis*, identified under the "Organizational Matters" cluster. Following extensive exchanges with SGG between February and September 2014, the Court prepared revised versions of its reports, which were forwarded to the Working Group on Amendments in accordance with the Roadmap. On 13 March 2014 and 15 September 2014, the WGLL circulated two progress reports, which described important changes in practice implemented by Pre-Trial Chambers that have served to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the pre-trial and trial process.

89. The OTP, on the basis of its early experience, and the lessons learned from an evaluation of its early practices, made important changes to its prosecutorial strategy and policies, where necessary, to meet today's challenges, most importantly reflected in the OTP Strategic Plan 2012-2015, published on 11 October 2013. It also adopted a *Code of Conduct for the Office of the Prosecutor* in September 2013. This detailed Code provides clear guidelines for staff of the OTP to uphold an impeccable standard of professionalism, efficiency, independence and integrity in performing their respective duties and functions. The OTP also published, in June 2014, its policy paper on Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes, as guide for the OTP, and other stakeholders as appropriate, working on combatting sexual and gender-based crimes, while at the same time promoting transparency and clarity, as well as predictability in the application of the legal framework to such crimes.

90. From 21 to 25 October 2013, the Court hosted the 11th Seminar and Training of Counsel. From 9 to 3 December 2013, a Dyula Terminology Workshop was held at the Court with external experts and in-house terminologists in order to prepare for cases in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. On 15 and 16 September 2014, the ICC hosted a workshop on Developed Practices, attended by members of the ICC and other international criminal courts and tribunals, focusing on lessons learned by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. The Court furthermore organised or co-organised a number of other seminars and workshops to enhance cooperation and working relationships with States and international or regional organisations.

## V. Conclusion

91. The ICC's activities in the reporting period clearly showed that, with 19 cases, 8 situations, and 11 preliminary examinations (ongoing or terminated), the Court was more active than ever in the pursuit of its mandate to end impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, as a court of last resort when national jurisdictions are unable or unwilling to investigate the crimes and prosecute and try the alleged perpetrators. The

Court recognises that it has to operate as effectively and efficiently as possible, and it will continue to search for structural, methodological and procedural improvements.

92. At the same time, the Court cannot fulfil its mandate without the necessary cooperation of States Parties, including their political, material and logistical support, as well as the support of other relevant international actors, notably the United Nations. In this regard, while cooperation with States was generally positive, it was partially lacking in several key areas, such as the execution of arrest warrants, facilitation of access to witnesses and evidence, as well as witness protection. Ultimately, the Court can be only as active and effective as States allow it to be.

93. As such, the shared responsibility between the Court and the States Parties in ending impunity permeates most of the Court's activities. On its part, the Court will continue to do its utmost to maintain and further develop good working relationships with all the States Parties and all other international actors. The present report, through its transparent and holistic approach, is intended to contribute towards such an improved dialogue between the Court and the States Parties in order to jointly fulfil the promise of justice enshrined in the Rome Statute.

## Annex

### ICC's year in numbers

Where	What	Details and remarks
In the court-room	19 cases in 8 situations	CAR – 1) <i>Bemba Gombo</i> , 2) <i>Bemba, Kilolo et al.</i> ; CÔTE D'IVOIRE – 3) <i>Laurent Gbagbo</i> , 4) <i>Simone Gbagbo</i> , 5) <i>Blé Goudé</i> ; DARFUR (SUDAN) – 6) <i>Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb</i> , 7) <i>Al Bashir</i> , 8) <i>Banda</i> , 9) <i>Muhammad Hussein</i> ; DRC – 10) <i>Lubanga</i> , 11) <i>Ntaganda</i> , 12) <i>Katanga</i> , 13) <i>Ngudjolo Chui</i> , 14) <i>Mudacumura</i> ; KENYA – 15) <i>Ruto and Sang</i> , 16) <i>Kenyatta</i> ; 17) <i>Barasa</i> ; LIBYA – 18) <i>Gaddafi and Al-Senussi</i> ; MALI – no case; UGANDA – 19) <i>Kony et al.</i>
	164 hearings with 32 witnesses testifying	Witnesses physically appeared before the Court in The Hague (21 individuals) or by means of video-link technology (11 individuals). These witnesses were under the Court's protection for a total of 562 days, hence on average for 18 days per individual.
	9920 victims represented	More than 5000 victims represented in the <i>Bemba</i> case, approximately 500 in both <i>Ruto-Sang</i> and <i>Kenyatta</i> cases, less than 100 in the Uganda situation, between 150 and 1100 in each case in the DRC situation, and close to 700 in relation to the Côte d'Ivoire proceedings. Victims were mostly represented by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) at the Pre-Trial phase and by external legal representatives at the Trial phase.
	921 decisions and 245 orders issued	Decisions: excluding annexes (usually separate/dissenting opinions) – 721; excluding redacted versions – 633; excluding corrigenda – 622; Orders: excluding annexes – 147; excluding redacted versions – 145.
	1 final judgment and 9 judgments on interlocutory appeals	Final judgement: <i>The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga (ICC-01/04-01/07)</i> , ICC-01/04-01/07-3436, <i>Jugement rendu en application de l'article 74 du Statut (TCII)</i> (7 March 2014); includes only originals and excludes translations and redacted versions, dissenting/separate opinions.
Behind the court-room	11,239 filings made	Includes originals, translations and annexes.
	44 defence and victims' teams assisted	Assistance includes legal research and advice, assistance for hearings, receiving and/or uploading disclosure, assisting in filing, and conducting specialised training (Office of Public Counsel for the Defence / Office of Public Counsel for Victims), as well as logistical and administrative support (Counsel Support Section).  20 defence teams: <i>Al-Senussi, Arido, Babala, Banda, Bemba, Bemba (Art. 70), Blé Goudé, Gaddafi, Gbagbo, L., Gbagbo, S., Jerbo, Katanga, Kenyatta, Kilolo, Lubanga, Mangenda, Ngudjolo, Ntaganda, Ruto, Sang</i> .  24 victims' teams: out of which, 3 victims' teams were newly appointed. (In addition, 4 teams representing governments were assisted)
	14 persons in custody	Total number (14) of persons in custody during the reporting period; varied between 8 and 13 at any one point; Mr Lubanga, Mr Ntaganda, Mr Katanga, Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo, Mr Mangenda, Mr Babala, Mr Arido, Mr L. Gbagbo, Mr Blé Goudé, three detained witnesses in the <i>Ngudjolo Chui</i> case (who left on 4 June 2014), as well as Mr Charles Taylor who left on 15 October 2013.
	2112 victims' applications for participation, with 2647 applications granted	The number of individuals granted the status of victims, and thus represented in the proceedings, is higher than the number of applications during the reporting period as some applications processed were submitted prior to the reporting period.
	1744 victims' applications for reparation	Most applications for reparation received during the reporting period were related to the DRC cases.
	69 lawyers added to the List of Counsel, with a total of 549	In addition, 25 persons added to the List of Assistants to Counsel, making a total of 191 persons. The Registry appointed 34 duty counsels from the List of Counsel to assist persons entitled to legal assistance under Rule 74 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, Article 55 (2) of the Rome Statute or pursuant to decisions from the Chambers.
	540 Article 15 communications received	Out of the total number, 436 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction, 37 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis, 46 were linked to a situation already under analysis, and 21 were linked to an investigation or prosecution.
	9,994 hours interpreted	Courtroom and conference interpretation: hearings, seminars/roundtables, visits from delegations, NGO/diplomatic briefings and others – 1,015 hours; field interpretation and operational interpretation (e.g. witness familiarisation; detention), excluding OTP – 2,079 hours; OTP – 6,900 hours of field interpretation.

<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
	21,346 transcribed pages	Includes French and English transcripts.
	21,550 translated pages	Judicial translations for all situations and cases – 6,805 pages; non-judicial translations (policies, memos, conference materials, press releases, documents from Disciplinary Advisory Board and Appeals Board) – 3,545 pages; OTP translations: 11,200.
	19,362 visitors received, out of whom 8108 attended hearings	VIP visits (ministerial level and above) – 69 visits, or around 400 individuals (see also “high-level visits from States” below); stakeholder visits (diplomats, NGOs, lawyers, prosecutors and journalists) – 153 visits, or 2215 individuals; general information visits by university students and public at large – 473 visits, or 8639 individuals; an additional 8108 individuals attended public hearings.
	19,958 job applications processed, with 51 recruitments, and 678 staff	Covers the period from 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014; in addition, 129 staff members were hired on positions funded by General Temporary Assistance.
	237 interns and 28 visiting professionals recruited	These are unpaid positions between 3 and 6 months in duration.
	2 Presidential Directives, 2 Administrative Instructions and 13 Information Circulars promulgated	Presidential Directives set up procedures for implementation of regulations, resolutions and decisions adopted by the ASP, including regulations and rules on staff, budget and finance, programme planning etc. They are also connected to significant policy decisions applicable to all organs. Staff Regulation 9.5 was revised by a Presidential Directive, raising the mandatory age of separation to 65 years for staff joining the Court after 1 January 2014. In addition, by a Presidential Directive, an Anti-Fraud Policy was promulgated, laying out the Court’s zero tolerance for fraud and outlining the responsibility of all elected officials and staff members, as well as others serving at the ICC, in relationship to fraud, including the obligation for raising awareness, prevention and reporting of fraud, and the taking of remedial action. Administrative Instructions involve procedures, policies and regulatory matters of general concern. An administrative instruction on Dependency Status and Benefits and an administrative instruction on Overtime, Stand-By Duty, Compensatory Time Off and Night Differential were published. Information Circulars are announcements of lesser or temporary interest regarding, inter alia, changes in salary scales, entitlements and composition of Committees and Boards.
In the field	112 witnesses and 540 dependants protected	Out of which, there were 23 new applications for protection, which led to threat and risk assessments of 22 individuals taking also into consideration their 82 dependants.
	61 witnesses and 271 dependants relocated	
	110,000 victims assisted by the Trust Fund for Victims	Working independently of the ICC, the mandates of Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) are to implement ICC-ordered reparation awards and, using voluntary contributions and private donations, to provide victims and their families with physical rehabilitation, material support, and/or psychological rehabilitation.
	971 missions undertaken	OTP’s missions (283) for the purpose of, inter alia, collecting evidence, screening and interviewing witnesses, and securing the continued cooperation of its partners: CAR – 19 missions to 8 countries; Côte d’Ivoire – 43 missions to 5 countries; Darfur, Sudan – 20 missions; DRC – 92 missions to 8 countries; Kenya – 73 missions to 14 countries; Libya – 7 missions to 4 countries; Mali – 24 missions to 4 countries; 5 missions to Uganda. Other missions (688): Registry – 548; TFV – 47; Defence, OPCV, OPCD, CSS – 79; and 14 missions for other organs/sections.
	1,113 meetings with and workshops for affected communities, reaching out to around 30,000 individuals	Outreach meetings and workshops in Côte D’Ivoire, the DRC, Kenya and Uganda. Local security conditions precluded regular outreach operations in other situations – 321; these meetings reached out to 24,564 individuals. The Victims Participation and Reparation Section (VPRS) organised 792 individual meetings, training sessions, group meetings with victims, affected communities and intermediaries. Contact was made with victims in person or sometimes over the phone, when the security situation did not allow for face-to-face meetings, such as in Bangui. These meeting reached approximately 5200 victims.
	291 hours of media broadcast, with estimated audience of 65,000,000	Includes ICC radio and TV productions and local productions in partnership with the ICC; in English, French and local languages. According to local media statistics, estimated audiences reached: CAR – 800,000; DRC – 25 million; Kenya at the national level – 20 million, in specific sub-regions 25,000; and Uganda – 19 million.



<i>Where</i>	<i>What</i>	<i>Details and remarks</i>
	6 field offices, 1 field presence, 1 liaison office	Kinshasa and Bunia (DRC); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (CAR); Nairobi (Kenya); Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), and Bamako (Mali) (field presence); Liaison Office to the United Nations in New York promotes cooperation between the ICC and the UN, represents the Court in various meetings, and assists in organising relevant events as well as visits of senior Court officials.
	requests for arrest and surrender outstanding against 13 individuals	Against: Mr Joseph Kony, Mr Vincent Otti, Mr Okot Odhiambo, Mr Dominic Ongwen, Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura, Mr Ahmad Muhammad Harun, Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, Mr Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir, Mr Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Ms Simone Gbagbo, Mr Walter Osapiri Barasa, and Mr Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain.
States-related	122 States Parties	No new ratifications or accessions.
	546 cooperation requests sent	169 primary judicial cooperation requests from the Registry (excludes follow-up or secondary requests), and 377 from the OTP.
	5 agreements with States and UN concluded	Interim release agreement with Belgium; Memorandums of Understanding with Libya and Mali; 1 relocation agreement; Memorandum of Understanding between the Court and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).
	69 high-level visits from States welcomed at the Court's seat	Refers to visits by Heads of State, Ministers, Chief Justices and other senior State officials at the ministerial level and above; includes Head of State of Croatia and Ministers from Albania, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Chad, Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, The Gambia, Ghana, Mexico, Poland, and Senegal.
	24 reports produced for the ASP and 49 other documents for the CBF, amounting to 849 pages	Reports to the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF), which amounted to 303 pages, are not publicly available. Reports to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP), which amounted to 546 pages, included: Report of the Court on principles relating to victims' reparations (8/10/13); Report of the Court on the criteria for the determination of disposable means relating to reparations (8/10/13); Report of the Court on cooperation (9/10/13); Report of the Court on the implementation in 2013 of the revised strategy in relation to victims (11/10/13); Report of the Court on the status of ongoing cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, including in the field (14/10/13); Report of the Court on complementarity: Completion of ICC activities in a situation country (15/10/13); Report on the activities of the Court (21/10/13); Registry's second quarterly report on monitoring and assessing the implementation performance of legal aid (22/10/13); Third quarterly report of the Registry on monitoring and assessing the implementation performance of legal aid from the time the amendments came into force to the end of August 2013 (22/10/13); Refined report of the Court on Junior Professional Officer programme (30/10/13); Report of the Court on its current lease agreements for the interim premises (30/10/13); Report of the Court on the amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules necessitated by IPSAS implementation (30/10/13); Second Report of the Court on the financial implications of the draft Guidelines governing the relations between the Court and Intermediaries (30/10/13); Registry's fourth quarterly report on legal aid (22/05/14); Registry report on ways to improve the legal aid procedures (22/05/14); First quarterly report of the Registry on legal aid (23/05/14); Report of the Court on Human Resources Management (23/05/14); Report of the Court on policy issues (Accruals, anti-fraud and whistle blower, and multi-year project) (23/05/14); Report of the Court on the organizational structure (including the Court's position on the recommendations of the external consultants, the change in the investigation strategy of the Office of the Prosecutor and an update on measures implemented by the Registrar) (23/05/14); Report on activities and programme performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2013 (27/05/14); Proposed Programme Budget for 2015 of the International Criminal Court Executive Summary - 17 July 2014 (22/07/14); Financial statements for the period 1 January to 31 December 2013 (15/08/14); Report on Budget Performance of the International Criminal Court as at 30 June 2014 (20/08/14); Proposed Programme Budget for 2015 of the International Criminal Court (18/09/14; while falling three days after the end of the reporting period, it is included because the preceding report was produced prior to the reporting period).