



General Assembly

Distr.: General
18 August 2025

Original: English

Eightieth session

Item 75 of the provisional agenda**

Report of the International Criminal Court

Report of the International Criminal Court

Note by the Secretary-General***

The annual report of the International Criminal Court on its activities for 2024/25 is submitted herewith to the General Assembly in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court and paragraph 32 of General Assembly resolution [79/6](#).

* Reissued for technical reasons on 4 November 2025.

** [A/80/150](#).

*** The present document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline for technical reasons beyond the control of the submitting office.



Report of the International Criminal Court on its activities in 2024/25

Summary

During the reporting period, the International Criminal Court made significant progress in contributing to the global fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. Drawing on various tools and approaches, the Court has been addressing its heightened workload across several situations and at different stages of proceedings.

At the same time, attacks, threats and coercive measures by States and other external actors against the Court and its officials persisted, presenting a significant challenge to the Court's mandate and the global fight against impunity.

Notable developments in judicial proceedings include the issuance of the trial judgment in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*, convicting both accused persons of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the Central African Republic. The two other ongoing trials are at an advance stage of proceedings. Reparations proceedings and their implementation continued, with the Appeals Chamber issuing its judgment confirming the *Ongwen* reparations order. Simultaneously, the Trust Fund for Victims continued to implement other programmes for the benefit of victims.

Pre-Trial Chambers issued or unsealed arrest warrants in relation to the situations in Afghanistan, Libya, the Philippines, Ukraine and the State of Palestine. Court-issued public arrest warrants^a are outstanding against 33 individuals:

- (a) Democratic Republic of the Congo: Sylvestre Mudacumura, since 2012;^b
- (b) Uganda: Joseph Kony, since 2005;
- (c) Darfur: Ahmad Muhammad Harun, since 2007; Omar Al-Bashir, since 2009 and 2010; Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, since 2012; and Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain, since 2014;
- (d) Kenya: Walter Osapiri Barasa, since 2013; and Philip Kipkoech Bett, since 2015;
- (e) Libya: Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, since 2011; Saif Suleiman Sneidel, since 2020; Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi ("Al Khani"), Makhlof Makhlof Arhoumah Doumah ("Douma"), Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou ("Al Lahsa"), Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi ("Salheen"), Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqqaqi and Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, since 2023; and Osama Elmasry Njeem and Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri, since 2025;
- (f) Mali: Iyad Ag Ghaly, since 2017;
- (g) Central African Republic II: Edmond Beina, since 2018; and Mahamat Nouradine Adam, since 2019;
- (h) Georgia: Mikhail Mayramovich Mindzaev, Gamlet Guchmazov and David Georgiyevich Sanakoev, since 2022;
- (i) Afghanistan: Haibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani, since 2025;
- (j) State of Palestine: Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant, since 2024;

(k) 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.

The Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry continued efforts to secure the
arrest and surrender of the above-named persons. The Court calls on States Parties
and others to provide the cooperation and assistance necessary for their arrest and
surrender to the Court.

The Court is grateful for the highly valuable cooperation that it continued to
receive from the United Nations on a wide range of issues, including, notably,
operational assistance in the field on a cost-reimbursable basis. The cooperation,
assistance and support of States remained essential to the Court's operations.

^a While the warrants issued in relation to the situation in Ukraine and the situation in the State of
Palestine are secret, the Chambers have 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.

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

Introduction

1. The present report, which covers the period from 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025, is submitted in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (see [A/58/874](#) and [A/58/874/Add.1](#)).¹

I. Court activities

A. Situations and cases

2. During the reporting period, the Chambers issued 382 written decisions, in addition to oral and email decisions, and 63 hearings were held.

3. A combined total of over 18,000 victims participated in cases before the Court. During the reporting period, the Court received 4,975 new victim application forms, including 4,183 new requests for reparations, and a total of 164 representation forms from victims and victim groups with regard to the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The Registry also received and processed follow-up information for 927 existing applications.

4. The Registry continued to engage with victim communities and collect victims' information and application forms in ongoing cases. For the purpose of reparations, the Registry continued to conduct victim identification and eligibility screening in various locations. The deteriorating situation on the ground has made these operations increasingly challenging.

5. The above statistics and the information below do not reflect confidential proceedings at any level, notably before Pre-Trial Chambers.

1. Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(a) Judicial proceedings and reparations

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo

6. The administrative implementation phase of the reparations proceedings is ongoing. Eligibility determinations have concluded and a total of 2,471 victims have been found eligible for reparations. The Trust Fund for Victims is implementing reparations for the victims. As of March 2025, 1,702 of the 2,471 victims found eligible had been enrolled in the programme for former child soldiers. In July 2025, the Trust Fund handed over to local communities the completed memorialization centres in two locations in Ituri Province, namely Rwampara and Mahagi.

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga

7. On 30 January 2025, Trial Chamber II took note of the final report submitted by the Trust Fund for Victims and found that the reparations proceedings had concluded.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

8. On 1 November 2024, the Appeals Chamber amended in part, and confirmed the remainder of, the addendum to the reparations order of 8 March 2021. As at 11 July 2025, the Chamber had approved the Registry's positive determination of reparations for 1,971 victims.

¹ More information on the Court's activities can be found on its website, www.icc-cpi.int.

9. A total of 123 victims have benefited from required measures, while resource mobilization continues. The development of the fully fledged programme, which seeks to benefit an estimated 7,000 victims, is under way.

(b) *Investigations*

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

11. Alongside its investigation, the Office is supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its efforts to establish a Congolese special jurisdiction that can help to close the impunity gap.

(c) *Other programmes for the benefit of victims*

12. A total of six projects continued to be implemented in the country: three in Ituri Province, providing peace education and care to victims of sexual and gender-based violence and war-wounded victims; and three in North and South Kivu, focusing on support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

13. From July 2024 to June 2025, 1,328 direct beneficiaries received socioeconomic, medical and psychological services, which contributed to their holistic rehabilitation. A total of 1,167 young people and their families from communities affected by conflict participated in peace education initiatives.

2. Situation in Uganda

(a) *Judicial proceedings and reparations*

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

14. On 18 February 2025, the Chamber approved the Trust Fund for Victims draft implementation plan. On 7 April 2025, the Appeals Chamber issued a judgment, confirming the reparations order of Trial Chamber IX. The Trust Fund has set up a participation mechanism to ensure inclusion and ownership of the programme among the numerous victims and other stakeholders.

The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony

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

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

(b) *Investigations*

17. Following the conclusion of the investigation phase, the focus has been on ensuring the successful prosecution of Mr. Kony, in concert with the Registry and relevant partners.

18. The Office continued to work with the Ugandan authorities and civil society to ensure information- and evidence-sharing under the Office's policy for complementarity.

(c) *Other programmes for the benefit of victims*

19. A total of 13,680 direct beneficiaries (9,085 female and 4,595 male) were rehabilitated, of whom 2,745 were victims of sexual and gender-based violence, the majority women. Beneficiaries were provided with critical medical rehabilitation services as well as psychological and economic support.

3. Situation in the Central African Republic I and situation in the Central African Republic II

(a) *Judicial proceedings*

20. On 22 October 2024, following the arrest of Edmond Beina and his transfer to the Special Criminal Court, the Central African Republic filed a challenge to the admissibility of the case.

The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona

21. On 18 September 2024, Trial Chamber V declared the submission of evidence closed, after the Defence teams concluded their presentation of evidence, and an unsworn statement was given by Mr. Ngaïssona. The Defence teams presented 55 witnesses (19 of whom appeared before the Chamber and 36 of whom had their prior recorded testimony introduced in writing). The parties and participants presented their closing statements from 9 to 12 December 2024 and subsequently filed their submissions on potential sentencing. On 8 and 9 January 2025, the Chamber held a hearing under article 76, paragraph 2, of the Statute.

22. Over the course of the trial, more than 19,000 items of evidence were recognized as formally submitted into evidence by the Chamber. A total of 1,965 victims are authorized to participate in the proceedings.

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

The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

24. On 15 November 2024, the Prosecution concluded its presentation of evidence. In total, the Prosecution introduced the testimony of 81 witnesses (58 of whom appeared before the Chamber and 23 of whom had their prior recorded testimony introduced in writing). The Prosecution submitted 2,227 items of documentary evidence. A total of 32 victims are authorized to participate in the proceedings.

25. To date, Trial Chamber VI has heard two Defence witnesses and authorized the introduction of the written statements of two witnesses under rule 68, paragraph 2 (b), of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The Defence has submitted 979 items of documentary evidence through witnesses, and several requests for the submission of documentary evidence are pending. The Chamber granted the Defence an extension of time for the presentation of its case to facilitate the completion of investigations. The submission of Defence evidence is expected to conclude in August 2025.

The Prosecutor v. Maxime Jeoffroy Eli Mokom Gawaka

26. On 31 January 2025, the Article 85 Chamber issued its decision rejecting Mr Mokom's compensation claim. Mr. Mokom was granted leave to appeal, and the matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

(b) Investigations

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

28. The Office has continued to engage in complementarity activities with the Central African Republic authorities and the Special Criminal Court, including the provision of information and forensic documents and expertise and on specific topics including investigation techniques, witness protection and judicial cooperation.

(c) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

29. As of March 2025, 14,027 individuals (76 per cent female) had benefited from the Trust Fund for Victims assistance programme, resulting in immediate relief and long-term, sustainable health and socioeconomic recovery.

4. Situation in Darfur*(a) Judicial proceedings*

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

30. On 25 September 2024, Trial Chamber I declared the closure of the submission of evidence. In total, the Defence introduced the testimony of 20 witnesses (17 of whom appeared before the Chamber and 3 of whom had their prior recorded testimony introduced in writing). The parties and participants presented their closing statements between 11 and 13 December 2024, during which time Mr. Abd-Al-Rahman gave an unsworn statement. The Chamber's judgment is due to be rendered in 2025.

31. Over the course of the trial, over 1,800 items of evidence were recognized as formally submitted into evidence by the Chamber. To date, 1,591 victims are authorized to participate in the proceedings.

(b) Investigations

32. On 28 January and 10 July 2025, respectively, the Prosecutor and the Deputy Prosecutor gave briefings to the Security Council on the situation in Darfur, pursuant to Council resolution [1593 \(2005\)](#).

33. In 2025, the Office continued to place significant focus on investigating crimes related to the escalation of the conflict in Darfur after 2023, initially prioritizing crimes committed in West Darfur. Investigations have also ensured a proper emphasis on crimes affecting children and gender-based crimes.

34. These investigations have been accelerated through continual missions to engage with victims and national authorities in the Sudan and neighbouring countries, as well as the advanced use of online open sources. The visits by representatives of the Office to five refugee camps in Chad in April and May 2025 provided an opportunity to deepen dialogue with Darfuri communities that had fled their homes to find shelter.

5. Situation in Kenya*(a) Investigations*

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

(b) *Other programmes for the benefit of victims*

36. A total of 200 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have been enrolled in the two-year programme launched in 2023, receiving medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation and counselling, vocational training and mentorship on business models.

6. Situation in Libya

37. On 12 May 2025, the Government of Libya, acting under article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, declared its acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction with respect to alleged crimes in its territory from 2011 to the end of 2027.

(a) *Judicial proceedings*

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

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

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

41. On 10 July 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri for crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, torture, rape and sexual violence, allegedly committed in Libya from around February 2015 to at least early 2020. Mr. El Hishri was arrested in Germany on 16 July 2025. Domestic procedures are ongoing.

(b) *Investigations*

42. On 9 November 2024 and 15 May 2025, pursuant to Security Council resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), the Prosecutor gave a briefing to the Council on the situation in Libya, outlining a road map to complete the investigation phase by the end of 2025, subject to operational conditions. In accordance with the road map, investigations have advanced significantly.

43. The Office has made particular progress with respect to crimes committed after the escalation of the conflict in 2014, and related investigations are advancing towards completion.

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

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

7. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

(a) Investigations

46. The Office made significant efforts to secure cooperation from national authorities, international organizations, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including undertaking regular investigative missions.

(b) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

47. At the time of its completion, 1,400 affected individuals directly benefited from community therapy and 750 from individualized rehabilitation services. The construction and delivery of six memorials, built in collaboration with national authorities to address the collective moral harm of the affected communities, was completed.

8. Situation in Mali

(a) Judicial proceedings and reparations

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

48. The administrative implementation phase of the reparations proceedings is ongoing. The implementation of individual reparations has concluded, with 1,687 beneficiaries having received individual awards as of December 2024. The implementation of collective reparations is ongoing, including the restoration of protected buildings of cultural value, memorialization for the Timbuktu community and the establishment of an economic resilience facility to address the indirect economic damage.

The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud

49. On 18 September 2024, the parties filed their notices of appeal against the trial judgment of Trial Chamber X. On 17 December 2024, the parties filed their respective notices of discontinuance of the appeals against the trial judgment. On 7 March 2025, the Appeals Chamber issued a decision in which it found that the parties' notices of discontinuance were valid and that the appellate proceedings were thus terminated.

50. On 20 November 2024, Trial Chamber X sentenced Mr. Al Hassan to a total period of imprisonment of 10 years. On 23 July 2025, a panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber completed the review regarding the reduction of Mr. Al Hassan's sentence and reduced the original 10-year sentence by 12 months.

51. The Registry has collected and submitted victim mapping information for the impending reparation proceedings. It remains in close contact with victim communities pending the forthcoming reparation order. A hearing on reparations is scheduled for 17 September 2025.

(b) Investigations

52. The Office has been monitoring the situation in Mali and conducting investigative activities. The Office has been receiving cooperation from, inter alia, United Nations entities and civil society organizations.

(c) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

53. There is a focus on victims and communities that have a connection to the situation under investigation but have been affected by crimes committed outside Timbuktu, the area covered by the conviction cases. Extensive consultations were

conducted with the communities and local authorities. The programme will progressively finalize and roll out rehabilitative measures.

9. Situation in Georgia

(a) Investigations

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

(b) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

55. Since 2023, nearly 4,000 individuals have benefited directly or indirectly from medical and psychological counselling, income-generating activities and small grants to address harm resulting from crimes that took place in and around South Ossetia between 1 July and 10 October 2008.

10. Situation in Burundi

Investigations

56. The Office's investigation into the situation continued through cooperation with various sources, despite the lack of cooperation from the Government of Burundi. The Office continued to work towards achieving tangible results, building on engagement with States, United Nations entities and civil society organizations.

11. Situation in Afghanistan

(a) Judicial proceedings

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

(b) Investigations

58. The Office continued to conduct major investigative activities. The groups under investigation include the Taliban leadership and various branches of its hierarchy, as well as the so-called Islamic State in Khorasan.

59. Allegations of systematic discrimination and persecution against women and girls, as well as minority and opposition groups, have been a priority. The Office has integrated gender, country and psychosocial experts, ensuring that the gender and intersectional dimension of alleged crimes is addressed.

60. The Office is also cooperating with various national authorities investigating crimes allegedly committed by their armed forces in the territory of Afghanistan.

12. Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar

Investigations

61. The Office's investigation is ongoing. The Office has continued cooperation with a number of national and international actors, particularly the Government of Bangladesh and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar.

62. The investigation has focused on the mass deportation of the Rohingya population from Myanmar, including the various forms of violence against civilians that caused their displacement.

13. Situation in the State of Palestine

(a) Judicial proceedings

63. On 9 August and 25 October 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I terminated the proceedings in relation to Ismail Haniyeh and Yahya Sinwar, respectively, following the withdrawal of the Prosecution's warrant of arrest application because of their deaths.

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

65. On the same day, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the request by Israel that the Pre-Trial Chamber order the Prosecution to give a notice under article 18, paragraph 1, finding that Israel had failed to request a deferral within the statutory period.

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

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

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

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

(b) Investigations

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

14. Situation in the Philippines*(a) Judicial proceedings**The Prosecutor v. Rodrigo Roa Duterte*

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

72. On 14 March 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I held a hearing for the first appearance of Mr. Duterte. The Chamber scheduled a hearing on the confirmation of charges on 23 September 2025.

(b) Investigations

73. The Office has continued investigative activities and engagement with key stakeholders, including civil society organizations, with a view to further advancing its investigation.

15. Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I*(a) Judicial proceedings*

74. On 10 February 2025, the Appeals Chamber rendered a decision dismissing a request for disqualification of the Prosecutor pursuant to article 42, paragraph 8, of the Statute.

(b) Investigations

75. Following judicial determinations in 2023 and 2024, the Office of the Prosecutor resumed its independent investigations with renewed focus and momentum. This has been supported by cooperation with a range of national and international entities.

76. In parallel, the Office has sought to promote cooperation and complementarity through engagement with the Venezuelan authorities. Since the inauguration of the Office's country office in April 2024, the Office has advanced its investigation while simultaneously assessing the potential for complementarity.

77. Following the presidential elections held in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 28 July 2024, the Office has received several communications alleging crimes against humanity. These allegations are currently being independently assessed in accordance with the Office's mandate.

16. Situation in Ukraine*(a) Judicial proceedings*

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

(b) Investigations

79. The Office continued its investigation, engaging actively on the ground in Ukraine and the region, benefiting from the Court's country office in Ukraine. The Office has benefited from effective cooperation with Ukraine and has engaged in cooperation and coordination efforts with various national and international

stakeholders. The Office has also continued to support States Parties deploying teams of experts in the context of the Office's innovative forensic rotation model. The Russian Federation has not responded to date to any of the Office's letters inviting it to contribute to the investigation and share relevant information or evidence.

(c) *Other programmes for the benefit of victims*

80. The Trust Fund for Victims continues to build partnerships in Ukraine and internationally, aimed at supporting victims of crimes within the Court's jurisdiction through reparative initiatives and shared expertise.

B. Preliminary examinations

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

82. In relation to the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II, the Office worked towards finalizing its preliminary examination assessment.

83. In relation to the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo II, the Office assessed jurisdiction and admissibility and, in October 2024, reached the determination that the latest episodes of violence in North Kivu since 2022 were interconnected with patterns of violence and hostilities falling within the scope of the Court's ongoing investigation in the country triggered by the first referral.

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

85. Throughout 2024, the Office continued to consider continuously increasing large volumes of submissions received under article 15 of the Rome Statute through OTPLink, and worked towards the finalization of its assessment on a number of situations at the initial filtering stage. The Office also continued to review its policy on preliminary examinations. It continued to optimize its internal processes and enhance synergies between preliminary examinations and investigations.

II. International cooperation

A. Cooperation with the United Nations

86. The Court continued to benefit from crucial cooperation and support from the United Nations and its leadership, in line with the 2004 Relationship Agreement. The Court's principals valued the constructive bilateral meetings held throughout the reporting period with United Nations officials.

87. The Court recognizes the critical role of the Office of Legal Affairs as the interface between the Court and the United Nations, in particular for the transmission and coordination of judicial cooperation requests. The Court continued to reimburse staffing costs for two posts in the Office of Legal Affairs, at the P-3 and P-2 levels, to handle the significant number of requests from the Court for cooperation.

88. The Court appreciates ongoing support from the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, in particular its support for the Special session of the Assembly of States Parties, which was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7 to 9 July 2025.

89. The Court's liaison office to the United Nations continued to facilitate cooperation between the two organizations, represent the Court in various meetings, apprise it of relevant developments and facilitate and support meetings between officials of the two organizations. The liaison office continued to act as a key contact point between the Court and permanent missions to the United Nations.

90. The Court highly appreciates the continued cooperation with various United Nations entities, departments, offices and special advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General, including those present in the field, which are essential for its operations. The Court's country offices and presences in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Uganda and Ukraine played an important role by liaising with United Nations entities. As of mid-2025, the Registry has closed its full-time physical presence in Côte d'Ivoire, following the conclusion of the Trust Fund for Victims assistance programme. As the Court looks into opening offices or presences in other countries, support from United Nations entities will continue to be invaluable.

91. The Registry continued to receive support from the United Nations for the deployment of Court personnel throughout the many countries in which it operates, and there were continued requests for operational support for several actors and participants in the proceedings (defence teams, Office of the Prosecutor, legal representatives of victims and the Trust Fund for Victims). A total of 59 missions received support from the United Nations. The support consisted primarily of the facilitation of United Nations flights and, where applicable, the arrangement of accommodation, local transportation, security support or the provision of meeting rooms.

92. The Court continued to cooperate with United Nations common system organizations by participating in inter-agency meetings on facilities management, travel and security. The country offices and the Court's liaison office to the United Nations also benefited from coordination in administrative and management areas across the United Nations system. The Court continued to participate in the United Nations security management system and relied on the United Nations for services such as transportation, radio and video communication, medical assistance, security briefings and security training on a reimbursable basis. The Court also continued to engage with the High-level Committee on Management.

93. During the reporting period, five of the Court's staff members were on loan, three were on secondment to other international organizations and five were transferred to other organizations under the Inter-Organization Agreement concerning Transfer, Secondment or Loan of Staff among the Organizations Applying the United Nations Common System of Salaries and Allowances. One United Nations staff member came on secondment to the Court, and the Court received six staff members on transfer from other international organizations.

94. The United Nations supported the Court's communications by amplifying its social media content, enabling it to reach millions of followers; by including the Court's staff in several communications groups, including strategic communications, crisis cells and the long-standing social media focal points group; and by including the Court's staff in training opportunities.

95. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to expand engagement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including through thematic exchanges and cooperation in relation to ongoing activities.

96. During the reporting period, and in line with the Court's high-level priorities, the Registry undertook various initiatives to further enhance cooperation with the United Nations based in Geneva and Vienna, including on matters such as witness protection and the exchange of best practices in judicial cooperation.

97. The Prosecutor's biannual briefings to the Security Council on the situations in Darfur and Libya provided opportunities to inform the Council and the United Nations membership of progress and challenges related to the Office's investigations and of the importance of cooperation, including the outstanding arrest warrants. The Court is grateful for the Council's support, which the States Parties to the Rome Statute serving on the Council play a key role in securing, as coordinated by the Co-Chairs of the Court's Security Council caucus.

B. Cooperation with and assistance from States, other international organizations and civil society

98. States continued to provide highly valuable assistance to the Court, including with respect to the identification and recovery of assets, the provision of documents and the facilitation of missions on their territory.

99. During the reporting period, the Registry transmitted 200 requests for cooperation to States Parties, other States and international and regional organizations. In addition, the Registry transmitted 554 requests for visas to States, and country offices transmitted numerous requests for cooperation to support operations of Court personnel in situation countries.

100. The Registry requested the assistance of States to support the investigative activities of defence teams, including requests for access to documents and for meetings with relevant authorities and potential witnesses, in addition to support provided to legal representatives for victims. Requests were also transmitted for reparations proceedings, including to identify the whereabouts of victims and to support activities of the Trust Fund for Victims.

101. The Office of the Prosecutor continued efforts to enhance cooperation with partners, including by increasingly incorporating the use of technology and intelligence-led actions. The Office transmitted 498 requests for assistance (including 180 notifications for missions), including to States Parties, States not Parties, international and regional organizations and other public or private entities, and followed up on the execution of pending requests. The Office also received 27 incoming requests for cooperation under article 93, paragraph 10, of the Statute.

102. In addition to the surrender of Mr. Duterte, two other arrests were successfully executed. One surrender did not occur, while the other is pending the conclusion of national procedures. As demonstrated by the list of outstanding arrest warrants in the summary of the present report, the arrest and surrender of suspects remains a critical challenge, requiring intensified engagement by States and the Court. The Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor continued to work closely on tracking activities and within the inter-organ working group on arrest strategies. The Court reiterates the importance it attaches to the Secretary-General's guidance on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the Court ([A/67/828-S/2013/210](#), annex).

103. The Court continued to encourage States to conclude cooperation agreements regarding the relocation of witnesses, the enforcement of sentences and the interim and final release of suspects or accused. The lack of long-term solutions to address these gaps continues to have a critical impact on the Court's ability to function properly.

104. The Court continued its efforts to further enhance cooperation with national, regional and international judicial and law enforcement networks in support of its needs and to assist national proceedings, where appropriate, in accordance with the principle of complementarity. The Court also continued to develop its interaction with regional intergovernmental organizations. On 18 September 2024, it signed a memorandum of understanding on secure communication and a liaison agreement with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), which operationalizes aspects of the cooperative relations between the Court and Europol, better enabling the two institutions to enhance their cooperation and encourage the exchange of information, knowledge, experience and expertise.

105. To assist the implementation of its policy on complementarity and cooperation, the establishment of the Office of the Prosecutor trust fund on complementarity has enabled dedicated programmatic assistance funded through voluntary contributions. For instance, the Office conducted specialized workshops addressing key aspects of the cases before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace of Colombia.

106. The Registry continued its efforts to obtain sufficient funds for the trust fund used for family visits for indigent detainees and for securing relevant visas. The Court organized five family visits, in which a total of 16 persons (10 adults and 6 children) participated.

107. With the financial support of the European Commission and other donors, the Court organized 18 events in support of efforts to strengthen cooperation, complementarity and universality.

108. The Court continued to engage with civil society in recognition of its valuable contribution in raising awareness, promoting universal ratification and ensuring full implementation of the Rome Statute. From 16 to 20 June 2025, the Court held, in a hybrid format, an annual round table with non-governmental organizations, centred on reinforcing strategic partnerships and fostering constructive dialogue to advance justice and accountability.

109. The Office of the Prosecutor sought to deepen its engagement with civil society organizations, including those in situation countries, in recognition of their vital contributions in support of its mandate and addressing multiple thematic and situation-specific priorities, including through its dedicated civil society organization focal point. The Office's structured dialogue sessions with civil society, launched in November 2024, provided a space for civil society organizations worldwide to discuss cross-cutting issues, thus promoting a two-way dialogue to strengthen engagement and integrate relevant feedback into the Office's practices. Two structured dialogue sessions, held in November 2024 and May 2025, focused on ways to enhance collaboration by discussing the role of the Office's international cooperation advisers and the submission of information under article 15 of the Rome Statute.

110. In addition, the Office and the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation jointly participated in technical briefings to disseminate the 2022 guidelines for civil society organizations on documenting international crimes and human rights violations for accountability purposes. Technical briefing sessions engaged civil society organizations globally and regionally for outreach and awareness-raising on key issues in the field of documentation for criminal accountability purposes. The guidelines are translated into Arabic, French, Spanish

and Ukrainian, with plans for translations into more languages, supporting civil society organizations in effective documentation and accountability efforts worldwide.

III. Institutional developments

A. Treaty matters

111. Ukraine deposited its instrument of ratification on 25 October 2024, becoming the 125th State Party as from 1 January 2025. The Court continued efforts to encourage non-States Parties to join the Rome Statute.

112. Four States accepted or ratified the amendments regarding the crime of aggression, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified these amendments to 49. Three States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 124 of the Rome Statute, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified this amendment to 26. Three States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 regarding the use of weapons that use biological agents or toxins, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified the amendment to 24. Three States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 regarding the use of weapons designed to injure by fragments undetectable by X-rays, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified the amendment to 22. Three States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 regarding the use of blinding laser weapons, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified the amendment to 22. Four States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 on intentionally using the starvation of civilians, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified the amendment to 20.

113. One State acceded to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, bringing the total number of parties to 80.

114. On 2 June 2025, Hungary submitted to the Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute pursuant to article 127 and a denunciation of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities. Both actions will take effect on 2 June 2026.

B. Trust Fund for Victims

115. By April 2025, over 3,800 victims had received or enrolled in reparations programmes in relation to four cases. In addition, the Trust Fund for Victims implemented numerous collective reparations awards in the *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases, which are aimed at benefiting a community of 70,000 individuals, particularly in Timbuktu.

116. The assistance programmes benefited approximately 19,500 individuals directly in 2024, of whom nearly 13,000, or 69 per cent, were women. Assistance programmes complement ongoing investigations and judicial proceedings by expanding the Court's footprint and impact regardless of the course or outcome of those proceedings.

117. The amounts awarded as reparations, which range from \$1 million to \$52.4 million, are commensurate with the large number of victims affected by the atrocities for which individuals have been convicted. The scale of victimization in these cases ranges from 297 victims to an estimated 49,772 victims per case.

118. As at 31 December 2024, the Trust Fund for Victims had received voluntary contributions from 53 States. In 2024, it received over 5.7 million euros from 29 States, the highest amount since 2004.

119. To ensure the sustained implementation of programmes, the Trust Fund for Victims has set a medium-term target of 5 million euros of annual resources for the reparations programmes. This target makes the completion and implementation of programmes achievable within a multi-year schedule. Higher revenue will, however, ensure that the programmes are completed faster. The longer it takes to implement programmes, the higher the operational costs of maintaining capacity.

120. The Board of Directors of the Trust Fund continues to call upon States, individuals and entities to make voluntary contributions for the benefit of victims and their families.

C. Security of the Court

121. Faced with 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 saw additional threats and coercive measures taken against the institution.

122. On 6 December 2024, the Assembly of States Parties adopted resolution ICC-ASP/23/Res.1, 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 to the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute and, as appropriate, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities. It also welcomed the Court's concept note on the protection of former officials against coercive measures.

123. On 6 February 2025, the Government of the United States of America issued executive order 14203, entitled "Imposing sanctions on the International Criminal Court". As of July 2025, the Second Vice-President, Reine Alapini-Gansou (Benin), Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda), Judge Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza (Peru), Judge Beti Hohler (Slovenia) and the Prosecutor, Karim Khan (United Kingdom), had been designated as specially designated nationals on account of the performance of their independent judicial mandates.

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

IV. Conclusion

125. The Court continued to have an extremely high workload in relation to judicial proceedings at the pretrial, trial and appeals levels, reparations for victims and the preliminary examinations and investigations conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor. In addition to the developments described in the present report, an increasing amount of confidential activity took place, particularly at the pretrial level.

126. The Court recognizes with gratitude the many forms of invaluable assistance provided by the United Nations system during the reporting period and is equally

appreciative of the cooperation of States and other partners with its ongoing investigative, prosecutorial and judicial activities.

127. During the reporting period, attacks, threats and coercive measures from States and other external actors against the Court and its officials persisted, presenting a significant challenge to the Court's mandate and the global fight against impunity. The Court remains gravely concerned about this worrisome trend and calls upon States and the international community at large to take immediate, determined and concerted action in order to protect the Court, its independence and its ability to effectively carry out its mandate of justice.
