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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 2025/26 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 80/6.

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Report of the International Criminal Court on its activities in 2025/26

Summary

The International Criminal Court has made significant progress in its judicial and prosecutorial activities, contributing to the global fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. The Court's workload remained high, with activities across several situations and at different stages of proceedings, amidst threats and coercive measures against the Court and its officials. Strengthened engagement from victims and affected communities across situations has underlined the strong relevance and value of the Court's work to those affected by Rome Statute crimes.

The present report sets out key activities and developments in judicial proceedings during the reporting period, reflecting the achievement of a number of milestones despite the challenging operational environment faced by the Court.

These include the conviction of Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman in the situation in Darfur, which constitutes a landmark as the first trial judgment arising from a situation referred to the Court by the Security Council.

In the situation in the Philippines, the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed all charges brought by the Prosecutor against Rodrigo Roa Duterte and committed him to trial, scheduled to commence on 30 November 2026.

The Pre-Trial Chamber also confirmed all charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity in relation to Khaled Mohamed El Hishri in the Libya situation, following his arrest and transfer to the Court on 1 December 2025. This will be the first trial before the Court in furtherance of the referral made by the Security Council pursuant to Security Council resolution 1970 (2011).

The case of Joseph Kony was also committed to trial by the Pre-Trial Chamber, following the conclusion of the first *in absentia* confirmation proceedings before the Court.

Reparations proceedings and their implementation also continued, with Trial Chamber X issuing a reparations order in the *Al Hassan* case. The Trust Fund for Victims continued to implement programmes for the benefit of victims.

The dynamic activity of the Court during the reporting period is reflected in the more than 23,500 victims participating in cases before the Court, including more than 7,000 victims who participated during the reparations stage.

The report also outlines significant progress in investigations conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor across situations. This work has been carried out in partnership with victims' groups, national authorities, civil society, and international and regional organizations. The Office has also continued to strengthen its provision of assistance to domestic authorities in support of national efforts to address Rome Statute crimes, in line with its policy on complementarity and cooperation.

The Court notes with appreciation the highly valuable cooperation that it continued to receive from the United Nations on a wide range of issues, as well as the cooperation, assistance and support of States and other stakeholders, which remain essential to the Court's operations.

Introduction

1. The present report, which covers the period from 1 August 2025 to 31 July 2026, 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. Threats and coercive measures

2. 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.

3. On 6 February 2025, the President of the United States of America issued Executive Order 14203, entitled "Imposing Sanctions on the International Criminal Court". As at the end of the reporting period, 11 elected Court officials, comprising eight Judges, the former Prosecutor and the Deputy Prosecutors, have been sanctioned on account of the performance of their independent judicial mandates.[2]

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

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

6. On 5 December 2025, the Assembly adopted resolution ICC-ASP/24/Res.6, in which it urged States Parties, in the face of threats or coercive measures as a means of attempting to impede or influence the work of the Court, to give full effect and take relevant action to protect the Court and its resilience, in line with the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute and, as appropriate, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court. It also took note of the Court's Guidelines on the protection of former officials against coercive measures as a means to facilitate the Court's engagement with States Parties on that subject.

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

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

[2] These figures do not include the additional designation for sanctions of the President of the Court and a staff member of the Office of the Prosecutor that was announced on 18 August 2026, as this falls outside the reporting period.

II. Court activities

A. Situations and cases

8. During the reporting period, the Chambers issued 374 written decisions, in addition to oral and email decisions, and 32 hearings were held. At present, Court-issued public arrest warrants are outstanding against the following 32 individuals:[3]

(a) Democratic Republic of the Congo: Sylvestre Mudacumura,[4] since 2012;

(b) Uganda: Joseph Kony, since 2005;

(c) Darfur: Ahmad Muhammad Harun, since 2007; Omar Al-Bashir, since 2009 and 2010; and Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein, since 2012;

(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"), Makhlouf Makhlouf Arhoumah Doumah ("Douma"), Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou ("Al Lahsa"), Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi ("Salheen"), Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqaqi and Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, since 2023; and Osama Elmasry Njeem, since 2025;

(f) Mali: Iyad Ag Ghaly, since 2017;

(g) Central African Republic II: 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;

(l) Philippines: Ronald Marapon Dela Rosa, since 2025.

9. A total of over 23,500 victims participated in cases before the Court during the reporting period, including more than 7,000 victims who participated during the reparations stage. The Court received approximately 19,500 new applications for participation and/or reparations. The Registry also received and processed follow-up information for around 850 existing applications.

10. The Registry continued to engage with victim communities and collect victims' information and application forms in ongoing cases. With respect to reparations, the Registry continued to conduct victim identification and eligibility screening in various locations. The Trust Fund for Victims has continued to mobilize voluntary

[3] While the warrants issued in the situations in Afghanistan, the State of Palestine and Ukraine 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.

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

resources to complement the liability of the convicted persons, and to implement reparations and other programmes for the benefit of victims.

11. The Court has issued six reparations orders following eight convictions. As at March 2026, 7,396 victims have received individualized reparations, and more than 95,000 victims have benefited from collective reparations measures. Beyond reparations, other programmes for the benefit of victims have reached 497,406 victims since 2008, of whom 74% are women. External evaluations found that these programmes contribute to sustainable development outcomes and strengthen trust in justice, institutions and the rule of law.

12. To support the implementation of reparations and other programmes for the benefit of victims, the Trust Fund for Victims has received voluntary contributions from 54 States. In 2026, the Fund seeks to mobilise €10 million to maintain programme delivery and ensure the timely implementation of reparations awards. The Fund's Board of Directors continues to call upon States, individuals and entities to make voluntary contributions for the benefit of victims and their families.

13. The above statistics and the information below do not include confidential proceedings, notably those before the Pre-Trial Chambers.

1. Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(a) Judicial proceedings and reparations

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo and *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*

14. The reparations implementation phase is ongoing in both cases. Some 2,381 victims have been enrolled in the former child soldier reparations programme relating to the *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda* cases. They have benefited from collective service-based reparations in the form of medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation and socioeconomic support, including educational support. In December 2025, the Trust Fund for Victims completed memorialization centres in Rwampara, Mahagi, Tchomia, and Katoto in Ituri Province, finalizing the collective symbolic reparations component.

15. The Victims of the Attacks Programme relating to the *Ntaganda* case will provide comparable reparations to an estimated 7,500 victims, with intake targeted for 2027. By the end of the reporting period, the Victim Participation and Reparations Section had found over 2,000 victims to be eligible for reparations, and that finding was endorsed by the Chamber; 194 victims in urgent need had benefited from medical, psychological and basic socioeconomic rehabilitation services.

(b) Investigations

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

(c) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

17. During the reporting period, the Trust Fund for Victims conducted a stocktaking exercise in December 2025 of its programme in the three eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which closed in April 2025. Initiated in 2008, the programme benefited 246,126 individuals.

2. Situation in Uganda

(a) Judicial proceedings and reparations

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

18. The reparations implementation phase is ongoing. Of an estimated 49,772 victims of the crimes for which Mr. Ongwen was convicted, 4,779 victims had been found to be eligible for reparations by the Victim Participation and Reparations Section by the end of the reporting period, and notification of eligibility of those in dire need began in January 2026. The programme – comprising collective community-based rehabilitation services and symbolic measures, including distribution of a symbolic amount of €750 to each eligible victim – is targeted to commence in 2027, and is supported by a participatory mechanism established by the Trust Fund for Victims during the reporting period to ensure victims' inclusion and ownership throughout its design, implementation and monitoring.

The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony

19. On 9 and 10 September 2025, the confirmation of charges hearing took place in the suspect's absence. On 6 November 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber III confirmed the charges and committed Mr. Kony to trial. On 4 December 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber III dismissed the Defence's request for leave to appeal the confirmation decision.

(b) Investigations

20. The investigation in the situation in Uganda is completed, and the focus of the Office has been on ensuring the successful prosecution of Mr. Kony. In cooperation with the Registry and relevant partners, the Office conducted the activities required for the confirmation of charges hearing in the absence of Mr. Kony. Following the confirmation of charges, the Office initiated outreach activities in several cities in Northern Uganda and in the capital, Kampala, with the support of the Registry.

21. The Office continued to work with the Ugandan authorities and civil society to ensure information- and evidence-sharing under the Office's policy on complementarity and cooperation, and continued its fugitive tracking efforts.

(c) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

22. During the reporting period, the Trust Fund for Victims conducted a stocktaking exercise of its programme in northern Uganda, which closed in 2025. Initiated in 2008, the programme benefitted 231,172 individuals.

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

(a) Judicial proceedings

23. On 12 September 2025, following an admissibility challenge brought by the Central African Republic, Pre-Trial Chamber II declared the case against Edmond Beina inadmissible before the Court, finding that the Central African Republic was willing and able to genuinely investigate and prosecute the case against him within the meaning of article 17(2) and (3) of the Rome Statute. The Appeals Chamber confirmed this decision on 11 March 2026.

The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona

24. Following Trial Chamber V's judgment of 24 July 2025 convicting Mr. Yekatom and Mr. Ngaïssona, both convicted persons filed appeals against their convictions and

the sentences imposed. The Prosecutor also filed an appeal against an aspect of the trial judgment. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

25. On 8 October 2025, Trial Chamber V issued an order instructing the parties and participants to file their submissions on reparations-related issues. A reparations hearing was scheduled by the Chamber for 1 October 2026.

The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

26. During the reporting period, Trial Chamber VI heard one more Defence witness and authorized the introduction of the written statements of two additional Defence witnesses pursuant to rule 68, paragraph (2) (b), of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. On 9 September 2025, the Chamber formally declared the closure of the presentation of evidence. In total, the Prosecution presented the testimony of 81 witnesses (58 of whom appeared before the Chamber, and 23 of whom had their prior recorded testimony introduced pursuant to rule 68, paragraphs (2) (b) or (c), of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence). The Defence presented the testimony of seven witnesses (three of whom appeared before the Chamber, and four of whom had their prior recorded testimony introduced pursuant to rule 68, paragraph (2) (b)). Over the course of the trial, over 3,800 items of evidence were recognized as formally submitted by the Chamber. Thirty-two victims were authorized to participate in the proceedings. The parties and participants presented their closing statements on 25 and 26 November 2025, after which the Chamber retired to deliberate. The Chamber's judgment is due to be rendered on 23 September 2026.

The Prosecutor v. Maxime Jeoffroy Eli Mokom Gawaka

27. On 2 September 2025, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Article 85 Chamber's decision rejecting Mr. Mokom's request for compensation.

(b) Investigations

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

(c) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

29. During the reporting period, the programme covering the two situations in the Central African Republic (I and II) continued into a sixth year, maintaining its focus on survivors of sexual and gender-based violence through activities relating to medical and psychological care, livelihoods, family reunification and positive masculinity support. Since 2020, the Trust Fund for Victims has benefited over 14,982 victims, which include men, women, and children born of rape.

4. Situation in Darfur

(a) Judicial proceedings

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

30. On 6 October 2025, Trial Chamber I convicted Mr. Abd-Al-Rahman on 27 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes. This represented a landmark as the first conviction of an individual pursuant to a referral to the Court by the Security Council and the first in relation to the situation in Darfur.

31. On 9 December 2025, Trial Chamber I sentenced Mr. Abd-Al-Rahman to 20 years of imprisonment. On the same day, the Trial Chamber issued an order setting out the procedure for the reparations proceedings. The Chamber has since received written submissions, and a hearing on reparations will be held on 8 September 2026.

32. On 6 November 2025, the Defence for Mr. Abd-Al-Rahman filed a notice of appeal against the trial judgment. The Defence as well as the Prosecutor also filed appeals against the sentence imposed. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain

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

(b) Investigations

34. On 20 January and 15 July 2026, respectively, Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan briefed the Security Council on the situation in Darfur, pursuant to its resolution 1593 (2005).

35. The Office has 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 and also collecting evidence in relation to incidents in North Darfur. Investigations have also ensured a proper emphasis on crimes affecting children and gender-based crimes and have included advanced use of online open sources and imagery.

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

5. Situation in Kenya

Investigations

37. The investigation phase is completed. Two suspects who are alleged to have committed offences against the administration of justice remain at large.

6. Situation in Libya

(a) Judicial proceedings

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

39. On 8 August 2025, the arrest warrant against Saif Suleiman Sneidel was unsealed.

The Prosecutor v. Khaled Mohamed El Hishri

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

41. On 7 November 2025, the Appeals Chamber issued a decision rejecting as inadmissible the Prosecutor's appeal against an aspect of the arrest warrant.

42. From 19 to 21 May 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I held the confirmation of charges hearing against Mr. El Hishri. On 15 July 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the Defence's challenge to jurisdiction and confirmed the Court's jurisdiction in this case. On 16 July 2026, the Chamber confirmed all charges against Mr. El Hishri and committed him to trial.

(b) Investigations

43. On 25 November 2025 and 22 May 2026, Deputy Prosecutor Khan briefed the Security Council on the situation in Libya pursuant to Council resolution 1970 (2011), outlining the progress made in its investigations, in particular with respect to crimes committed after the escalation of the conflict in 2014. Deputy Prosecutor Khan emphasized that this work had been supported by strong cooperation with victims' groups, civil society and national partners.

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

7. Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

(a) Investigations

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

(b) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

46. The Trust Fund for Victims programme in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, which focused on memorialization for the affected communities and rehabilitation for those in urgent need, closed on 31 May 2025. Following its closure, stocktaking activities continued during the reporting period.

8. Situation in Mali

(a) Judicial proceedings and reparations

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

47. On 31 March 2026, the Trust Fund for Victims completed its reparations programme, comprising individual, collective and symbolic measures. Individual reparations were provided to 1,687 eligible victims in the form of financial compensation to address harm done to the direct descendants of the saints associated with the destroyed mausoleums and to those whose livelihoods depended exclusively on the buildings. Comprehensive collective reparations addressed moral and economic harm done to the more than 70,000 members of the community of Timbuktu as well as the damage to cultural heritage, through measures directly benefiting 2,836

individuals. The reparations consisted of psychological support, economic rehabilitation, and measures for the protection and maintenance of protected buildings. Symbolic measures, including ceremonies and other memorialization initiatives, addressed harm to the Malian people and the international community.

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

48. On 27 January 2026, the Defence filed an application for full commutation and release of Mr. Al Hassan, pursuant to rule 224 (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. A panel of three judges of the Appeals Chamber dismissed the Defence's application on 6 May 2026.

49. On 28 April 2026, Trial Chamber X issued a reparations order, assessing Mr. Al Hassan's liability at approximately €7,250,000 for collective community-based reparations with individualized elements; appeals against the reparations order are pending before the Appeals Chamber, and the Trust Fund for Victims has begun consultations on the draft implementation plan, which is due in January 2027.

(b) Investigations

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

(c) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

51. In Mali, the Trust Fund for Victims continued to implement a programme in locations not covered by the cases under judicial proceedings. Since 2022, the programme has directly benefited 34,669 people through community-based measures, while individual rehabilitation was prioritized for 240 beneficiaries.

9. Situation in Georgia

(a) Investigations

52. The Office continued its activities in Georgia, primarily focusing on suspect-tracking activities and evidence management for trial readiness in relation to the existing arrest warrants and witness management. The Office also focused its efforts on preservation of evidence under article 56 of the Rome Statute and monitoring the status of its witnesses for that purpose.

(b) Other programmes for the benefit of victims

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

10. Situation in Burundi

Investigations

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

11. Situation in Afghanistan

Investigations

55. The Office continued to conduct investigative activities. The investigation addresses alleged crimes by the Taliban de facto authorities, including systematic discrimination and persecution of women and girls, and of other groups. The Office continues to integrate gender, country and psychosocial experts in its investigative work, to ensure that the gender and intersectional dimensions of alleged crimes are addressed.

56. The Office is also cooperating with different national authorities and United Nations mechanisms that are documenting, examining or prosecuting alleged international crimes committed on the territory of Afghanistan.

12. Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar

Investigations

57. The Office's investigation has been ongoing and is progressing towards completion. The Office has continued cooperation with multiple national and international actors, particularly the Government of Bangladesh, the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and civil society organizations.

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

13. Situation in the State of Palestine

(a) Judicial proceedings

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

60. On 15 December 2025, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, confirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 21 November 2024 concerning notice under article 18, paragraph 1, of the Rome Statute.

(b) Investigations

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

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

The Prosecutor v. Rodrigo Roa Duterte

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

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

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

66. On 26 January 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision finding Mr. Duterte fit to take part in the pretrial proceedings and rejecting his adjournment request. From 23 to 27 February 2026, the confirmation of charges hearing took place. On 23 April 2026, the Chamber confirmed all charges brought by the Prosecutor, comprising three counts of crimes against humanity, and committed Mr. Duterte to trial.

67. On 24 April 2026, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber III and referred to it the *Duterte* case. On 27 May, the Trial Chamber held a first status conference and scheduled the start of the trial for 30 November 2026.

(b) Investigations

68. In parallel to proceedings related to the *Duterte* case, 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

69. On 1 August 2025, following a request to conduct an *ex officio* review of the Prosecutor's conflict of interest in the Venezuela I situation, the Appeals Chamber found that there were reasons to believe that a ground for disqualification of the Prosecutor existed and that he was under a duty to request to be excused from the Venezuela I situation. On 18 August 2025, the Prosecutor filed before the Presidency a request for authorization to recuse himself from the Venezuela I situation, which the Presidency granted on 2 September 2025.

(b) Investigations

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

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

16. Situation in Ukraine

(a) Judicial proceedings

72. On 19 March 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber II found that Tajikistan failed to comply with its obligations under the Rome Statute by not executing the Court's request for

the arrest and surrender of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin while he was on Tajikistan's territory and referred the matter to the Assembly of States Parties.

(b) Investigations

73. The Office continued to pursue various established lines of investigation, while monitoring developments in the ongoing conflict and identifying new crimes as they emerged. The Office continued to engage actively on the ground in Ukraine, with the support of the Court's country office in Ukraine, and in European and other countries where witnesses and evidence have been identified and located. The Office continued to benefit from effective cooperation with Ukraine, member States of the joint investigation team, international organizations, and it engaged in cooperation and coordination efforts with various domestic and international stakeholders and civil society organizations.

17. Situation in Lithuania/Belarus

Investigations

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

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

B. Preliminary examinations

76. On 12 March 2026, the Office of the Prosecutor concluded its preliminary examinations in the situation in Venezuela II and the situation in Lithuania/Belarus.

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

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

79. Following the aforementioned decisions by the Office, the current preliminary examination portfolio consists of only the situation in Nigeria. There, the Office has been engaging with domestic authorities to enhance complementarity based on a memorandum of understanding signed in March 2026, during the official visit of Deputy Prosecutor Mame Mandiaye Niang to Nigeria.

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

III. International cooperation

A. Cooperation with the United Nations

81. The Court continued to benefit from the cooperation and support of 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.

82. 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 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.

83. 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 on 24 July 2026.

84. 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.

85. 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 to 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 the Court looks into opening offices or presences in other countries, support from United Nations entities will continue to be invaluable.

86. The Court continued to benefit from the support provided by the United Nations in the field, particularly in locations where the Court's own presence was limited. This support remained critical to the implementation of the Court's mandate, especially in areas where no viable alternatives existed.

87. During the reporting period, the United Nations directly supported 61 missions undertaken by the Court and participants in the proceedings, including the Office of the Prosecutor, legal representatives of victims, the Trust Fund for Victims and Defence teams. The assistance provided on a cost reimbursable basis included access to United Nations flights, including the organization of special flights, arrangements for accommodation and local transportation, the provision of meeting facilities and cargo transportation services.

88. 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.

89. The Court attended the 2026 meeting of the network of legal advisers of the specialized agencies and the related and other organizations of the United Nations system, held in Bern, Switzerland, from 13 to 15 April 2026.

90. During the reporting period, three of the Court's staff members were on loan, one was on secondment to another international organization and one was transferred to another organization 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. The Court received three staff members on transfer from other international organizations.

91. 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.

92. During the reporting period, and in line with the Court's high-level priorities, the Registry continued to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations based in Geneva and Vienna on matters of common interest, by, for example, exchanging best practices. It also further enhanced cooperation with United Nations regional institutes, such as the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

93. The Office of the Prosecutor continued to strengthen engagement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including through thematic working group activities and multilateral sessions focused on current and potential cooperation initiatives. In parallel, the Office of the Prosecutor has maintained ongoing dialogue with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs as a means to streamline processes related to requests for assistance.

94. The biannual briefings of the Office of the Prosecutor 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 with respect to 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

95. 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.

96. During the reporting period, the Registry transmitted 140 requests for cooperation to States Parties, other States and international and regional organizations. In addition, the Registry transmitted 445 requests for visas to States, and country offices transmitted numerous requests for cooperation to support operations of Court personnel in situation countries.

97. 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.

98. The Office of the Prosecutor continued efforts to enhance cooperation with partners. The Office transmitted 383 requests for assistance (including 177 notifications for mission), including to States Parties, other States, international and regional organizations, and other public or private entities, in addition to following up on the execution of pending requests. The Office also received 29 incoming requests for cooperation under article 93, paragraph 10, of the Rome Statute. The Office further developed its Cooperation and Complementarity Forum, as a platform for exchange with domestic authorities, with eight events carried out from July 2024 to June 2026 in the fields of financial investigations, immigration and witness security.

99. As set out above, 32 publicly known arrest warrants are outstanding, and in that regard, the Court continued its efforts to strengthen its tracking capabilities. The arrest and surrender of suspects remains a critical challenge, requiring intensified engagement between States and the Court. The Registry led several familiarization exercises with States to test and review national procedures in place to implement requests for arrest and surrender. In this spirit, the Court organized an expert round table on 21 November 2025 with a number of States, international tribunals and partner organizations to exchange best practices on arrest and surrender operations. 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).

100. 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. One agreement on the relocation of witnesses was signed during the reporting period. However, the lack of long-term solutions to address these gaps continues to have a critical impact on the Court's ability to function properly. On 6 July 2026, the Registry organized a roundtable on State cooperation on release and interim release, bringing together representatives of States from different regions, Court officials, international organizations, bar associations and legal practitioners to discuss best practices.

101. 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.

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

103. With the financial support of the European Commission and other donors, the Court organized 17 events in support of efforts to strengthen cooperation, complementarity and universality.

104. 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 8 to 12 June 2026, the Court held, in a hybrid format, its annual round table with non-governmental organizations, centred on reinforcing strategic partnerships and fostering constructive dialogue to advance justice and accountability. The Office of the Prosecutor additionally organized four structured dialogue sessions with civil society organizations, held between August

2025 and July 2026, to discuss thematic items, such as implementation of its policies on addressing environmental damage through the Rome Statute, as well as on cyber-enabled crimes under the Rome Statute. Also, the Office concluded, jointly with the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), a series of regional briefings to disseminate and gather feedback from civil society organizations on the 2022 publication, *Documenting international crimes and human rights violations for accountability purposes: Guidelines for civil society orrganisations*.

105. The establishment of the Office of the Prosecutor trust fund on complementarity has enabled the Office to deepen its complementarity support in respect of domestic proceedings. For instance, the Office conducted specialized workshops and closed consultations addressing key aspects of the cases before the Special Jurisdiction for Peace of Colombia, and conducted a technical exchange workshop for Guinean magistrates in Conakry, co-organized with the Guinean authorities and the United Nations. In partnership with the United Nations and the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic, the Office also delivered a workshop for investigators on international core crimes, gender-based crimes and crimes affecting children, online investigations, and protection of victims and witnesses.

IV. Institutional matters

106. On 24 July 2026, the Assembly of States Parties decided to remove with immediate effect the Prosecutor from office, having found that he had committed serious misconduct and serious breach of duty.

V. Treaty matters

107. Two States accepted the amendment to article 124 of the Rome Statute, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified this amendment to 28. Four States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 of the Rome Statute regarding the use of weapons which use biological agents or toxins, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified this amendment to 28. Four States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 of the Rome Statute 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 this amendment to 26. Four States accepted or ratified the amendment to article 8 of the Rome Statute regarding the use of blinding laser weapons, 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 of the Rome Statute on intentionally using the starvation of civilians, bringing the total number of States Parties having accepted or ratified the amendment to 24.

108. On 29 May 2026, Hungary notified the Secretary-General of its decision to revoke its notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute deposited with the Secretary-General on 2 June 2025.

109. On 18 June 2026, the Niger submitted to the Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 18 June 2027.

110. On 24 June 2026, Burkina Faso and Mali submitted to the Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 24 June 2027.

111. On 24 July 2026, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela submitted to the Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 24 July 2027.

112. On 27 July 2026, Chad submitted to the Secretary-General a notification of withdrawal from the Rome Statute, which will take effect on 27 July 2027.

113. The Court continued efforts to achieve universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute.

VI. Conclusion

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

115. 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.

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