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**Report on the future permanent premises of the International
Criminal Court: Project Presentation***

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties has received the following report from the Court and has been requested to submit it to the Committee on Budget and Finance for its consideration.

* Previously issued as ICC-ASP/4/CBF.1/3 and submitted to the Assembly pursuant to paragraph 80 of the report of the Committee on Budget and Finance on the work of its fifth session (ICC-ASP/4/27).

**REPORT ON THE
FUTURE PERMANENT PREMISES
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
COURT**



**PROJECT
PRESENTATION**

Elaborated by the International Criminal Court and the Task Force ICC of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, assisted by the Netherlands Government Building Agency.

PERMANENT PREMISES OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL COURTS

International Court of Justice, The Hague, the Netherlands



International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, Hamburg, Germany



International Criminal Court, The Hague, the Netherlands



(to be designed and built on the basis of the requirements and planning data contained in this Project Presentation)

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Since October 2003, planning for the future permanent premises of the International Criminal Court has been the responsibility of the Inter-Organ Committee on the Permanent Premises (IOCPP), chaired by Judge Hans-Peter Kaul.

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FOREWORD

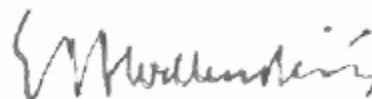
The International Criminal Court and the Netherlands as its host State share the conviction that the establishment of new permanent premises for the International Criminal Court, the first permanent international criminal court in the history of mankind, is a necessary step to ensure that the International Criminal Court and its users can be housed with the *best possible working conditions* over an extended period of time. At the same time new purpose-built permanent premises will fully reflect the unique character and identity of the International Criminal Court and symbolize in a dignified way the eminence and authority of the Court for the international community as a whole.

While temporary international courts, for understandable reasons, may be housed in temporary compromise solutions, it is imperative that the International Criminal Court, because of its permanent and universal vocation, should be accommodated in new purpose-built permanent premises, which are in full conformity with its general functional, organizational, security and other needs.

The International Criminal Court and the Netherlands are determined to do jointly all in their power to bring about, in the years ahead, the construction of the envisaged permanent premises for the ICC on the site of the Alexanderkazerne in The Hague, which will become available for such construction from 2009 onwards. This will be another decisive step towards ensuring that the Court becomes, as UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan stated on 18 July 1998 in Rome, Italy, “a gift of hope to future generations”.



President
International Criminal Court



Director-General, ICC Task Force
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Dated this 10th day of February 2005

At The Hague (the Netherlands)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report is submitted further to paragraph 4 of the report to the Assembly of States Parties (the Assembly) regarding discussions on the permanent premises of the Court, dated 17 August 2004 (ICC-ASP/3/17). In that report the International Criminal Court expressed its intention to submit a substantive report on the main requirements of the permanent premises to the Committee on Budget and Finance at its summer 2005 session at the latest.

1. Definition of requirements

2. This Project Presentation gives a concise overview of the Court's needs and requirements with regard to the permanent premises. It is based on the most recent information and prognostications available. However, it should be stressed that this is an *ongoing process* and that nothing stated here is completely final. A number of unknown factors beyond the control of the International Criminal Court continue to exist, especially with regard to particularly relevant variables, such as the actual or expected workload of the International Criminal Court and the related question of staffing levels/number of workplaces. It should therefore be understood by all concerned that the International Criminal Court may, as appropriate, elaborate on, supplement or even reconsider its views and considerations regarding some of the requirements for the permanent premises.

3. It is nevertheless possible to define certain essential requirements that the permanent premises will have to fulfill. The following are the most important:

- Regardless of final staffing levels, the permanent premises will need to be flexible enough to accommodate up to 30 per cent growth and shrinkage of staffing levels. Currently, the requisite flexibility is estimated to range from 950 to 1,300 staff members.
- The permanent premises should occupy a single site. There should be no splitting up of organizational units among separate locations. This principle should be adhered to even if unforeseen expansion necessitates additional construction.
- The permanent premises must be completely secure but at the same time remain open and welcoming.

2. The site

4. The host State has proposed the site of the Alexanderkazerne in The Hague as the future location for the permanent premises. This site of around 72,000 m² fully meets the criteria set by the International Criminal Court. Its designation is a crucial step towards realization of the permanent premises and will lay a solid basis and provide full planning security for the process that lies ahead.

3. Way ahead

5. The target date for completion of the permanent premises is 2012. In order to meet that target, planning and preparatory work must begin without further delay. This will require some fundamental decisions by the Assembly of States Parties at its November 2005 meeting. As the host State is currently preparing a detailed study of projected costs and possible financing options and modalities, the present document contains no information about these crucial issues.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General background

6. On 17 July 1998, the International Criminal Court was established in Rome by government representatives from 160 United Nations Member States. The founding treaty, the “Rome Statute”, was signed on behalf of 139 governments. Since then, it has been ratified by 97 States. On 1 July 2002 the Rome Statute entered into force and the first permanent international criminal court became a reality.

7. In Rome the Netherlands made a successful bid to serve as the future host State. Its responsibilities include providing premises in The Hague for the International Criminal Court for a period of ten years, beginning in 2002. As this ten-year period ends in July 2012, the International Criminal Court must plan for a permanent solution to its accommodation requirements. It is currently engaged in a process of planning for the Court’s move into permanent accommodation or “permanent premises” after 2012 in close cooperation with the host State.¹ This Project Presentation contains the results of that process to date.

1.2 Current status

8. Before construction of the new premises can begin, further intensive and lengthy planning is necessary. The first steps have already been taken with the preparation of this Project Presentation, which sets forth key functional, organizational, security and other requirements of the planned permanent premises. In order to meet the deadline of 2012, these efforts must be intensified. Now that an appropriate site has been provided by the host State, the following important decisions must be taken:

- General approval for moving forward with the planning process;
- Clarification of the financing modalities for the project.

9. Once these decisions have been taken and general approval for development of new permanent premises has been given, the planned international design competition will be launched.

1.3 The Project Presentation, the Functional Brief and the Technical Brief

10. To define the requirements for the future premises of the International Criminal Court, the following three documents have been produced or are being prepared:

¹ On the side of the host State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BZ: Buitenlandse Zaken) was assigned final responsibility for the project and the role of coordinator. It set up a special task force (TF/ICC) for this purpose, which is supported by the relevant ministries. The Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM: Volkshuisvesting Ruimtelijke Ordening & Milieu), which is in charge of state buildings in the Netherlands, including the ministry buildings, is the advisory body for activities concerning the International Criminal Court premises. The Office of the Chief Government Architect, which is part of the Government Buildings Agency (RGD Rijksgebouwendienst), advises the Government on local and national matters involving architecture and spatial planning. BZ asked the RGD to take responsibility for the International Criminal Court’s temporary premises and to advise on the permanent premises.

- **Project Presentation**

The present document, known as the Project Presentation, is intended to serve as an overview for the stakeholders, especially for the Assembly of State Parties and the Committee on Budget and Finance. It describes the main requirements for the future International Criminal Court complex and will serve as a basis for the international design competition. It should be stressed, however, that the data and requirements contained in this Project Presentation will be reviewed and optimized at regular intervals.

11. On the basis of the principles and requirements outlined in the Project Presentation, two detailed briefs will be developed:

- **Functional Brief**

The Functional Brief will provide detailed information on certain methodologies and on the functional and spatial organization of the future premises. It is intended to serve as the basis for selection of design consultants and other specialists.

- **Technical Brief**

At a later stage, after the winning design has been selected, the Functional Brief will be supplemented with a Technical Brief containing all technical specifications and requirements.

II. OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

II.1 Introduction

12. This chapter presents the main needs and requirements of the International Criminal Court permanent premises that cannot be expressed in figures but will play an important role in the development of the premises. They are determined first and foremost by the nature and purpose of the International Criminal Court as a permanent international judicial institution.

13. The International Criminal Court is expected to become a prestigious institution on the world stage. Its significance and status as an enduring symbol of international criminal justice will gradually increase. The permanent premises must reflect this stature and importance. The international media will add a visual dimension to the perception of the Court by the outside world by presenting images and pictures of both the exterior and interior (especially the courtrooms). The permanent premises will thus become the public face of the institution – an emblem of fairness and dignity and a symbol of justice and hope.

II.2 Objectives

II.2.1 Primary objectives

- **Premises to reflect the character of the International Criminal Court**

The premises must fully reflect the Court's character and identity as a permanent, effective, functioning, independent and therefore credible international criminal court, with a universal vocation. The area of the International Criminal Court premises that is open to the public must be perceived as secure (but not as a fortress), people-friendly, comfortable and accessible to all.

- **One site forever**
The International Criminal Court premises² must house its headquarters optimally, with the best possible working conditions for the Court, its staff and other users, for an unlimited period of time.
- **All on one site**
The International Criminal Court should never be forced to split up its permanent premises among separate locations. The permanent premises must house all organs of the Court together on a single site. The International Criminal Court site must therefore be spacious enough to absorb further possible enlargement of the permanent premises complex necessitated by currently unforeseeable developments.
- **Form defined by function**
The International Criminal Court premises must be in full conformity with its general functional, organizational, security and other needs. The Court's needs in the most comprehensive sense must be the decisive criteria for the premises. The site and the buildings should always be an enabling factor, not a limiting one.

II.2.2 Secondary objectives

- **User-friendly**
The International Criminal Court premises should excel in suitability for use and must be healthy, amenable, and safe for users and the public.
- **Adaptable**
The International Criminal Court premises and buildings must be adaptable to changing needs in terms of size and use.
- **Secure**
The International Criminal Court premises and in particular the International Criminal Court site should enable full provision to be made for security requirements, in the comprehensive sense, as necessary and appropriate in all possible situations.
- **Separation of organs**
The International Criminal Court premises should allow the Court's main organs, in particular Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, to be clearly and visibly separated from each other.
- **Facilities for victims, witnesses and defence**
The International Criminal Court premises should provide suitable facilities for the requirements of victims and witnesses as well as for the needs of defence counsel. The International Criminal Court premises must provide specific separated areas where activities involving victims, witnesses and defence counsel may take place.

² For the purposes of this document, the term "International Criminal Court premises" refers to both land and buildings and to all other areas used by the International Criminal Court (e.g. parking areas). This means that the International Criminal Court site (i.e. the geographical location of the land) is considered part of the International Criminal Court premises and is subject to the same requirements and criteria.

- **Open and welcoming**

The International Criminal Court premises should excel in terms of its openness to the public and the outside world in order to publicize the Court's contribution to justice and the rule of law. The International Criminal Court must therefore provide adequate facilities for receiving visitors of all kinds (from heads of State to groups of schoolchildren) and the international media. Key requirements are:

- An entrance cluster that is open and spacious and makes visitors feel welcome, despite the security checks. The entrance cluster should also serve as an educational space where the public can learn basic facts about the Court.
- The public galleries of the courtrooms must be comfortable and spacious enough to accommodate visitors, random observers (e.g. from governments or NGOs) and the press. The public should be made to feel as closely involved in the court action as possible, without compromising the necessary security precautions.
- The press should be treated as a permanent observer of the Court's activities and as a prime witness for the wider world. The press facilities should make adequate coverage of the proceedings as easy and efficient as possible.
- The International Criminal Court's library should attract scholars and students and establish an intellectual link between the Court and the outside world. Visitors must be able to consult the Court's collection in a comfortable purpose-designed setting.
- The conference cluster should allow the International Criminal Court to receive outside visitors and to organize events related to the Court's activities.

- **High-quality design**

The International Criminal Court premises must display outstanding features in terms of architecture and impact on the urban landscape:

- The premises must be unobtrusive and on a human scale, while at the same time symbolizing the eminence and authority of the Court.
- The International Criminal Court premises and buildings should immediately be perceived as reflecting the Court's identity. The Court's main facade should serve as a timeless image symbolizing its principal mission: to bring to justice the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. It should also reflect the fact that the International Criminal Court is an international Court with a universal vocation, and seeks well-balanced representation of the entire international community and a place at the heart of that community.

- **Low maintenance costs**

As maintenance costs tend to be an important factor in the overall costs of comparable institutions, durable and low-maintenance materials should be used in the whole complex.

III. SIZE AND QUALITY

III.1 Introduction

14. The objectives and principles formulated in chapter 2 determine the requirements regarding size (i.e. space needed) and quality described in this chapter. In line with those objectives, all of the International Criminal Court's organizational units, apart from the field offices and the detention unit,³ will be centrally located on a single site (see II.2.1: Primary objectives). The detention unit will be accommodated in Scheveningen Prison, at a short distance of 900 metres from the International Criminal Court.

15. As is usual in the early phases of construction projects, the International Criminal Court is constantly reviewing its assumptions in the light of the experience that is being accumulated, especially with regard to the amount of ongoing investigations and trials.

III.2 Planning assumptions/staffing levels

16. The International Criminal Court pursues the short and long-term objective of administering international criminal justice with an organization and a staff that as small and efficient as possible in light of the requirements of the moment. To meet this fundamental policy objective, the organization, its staff and the structure of the International Criminal Court will need to be highly flexible.

17. The current assumptions⁴ are that, at *Full Capacity*, the Court will be able to handle a maximum of:

- three complex⁵ investigations and
- six hearings per day.

18. The average level of activity, the *Standing Capacity*, is estimated to be in the range of:

- two complex⁵ investigations and
- three hearings per day.

19. Based on these assumptions, the corresponding staffing levels will be:

- at Full Capacity up to 1,300⁶ staff members or
- at Standing Capacity up to 950 staff members.

³ The permanent premises will have a number of holding cells for daytime detention before and between hearings.

⁴ Subject to further review by the Strategic Planning Group of the International Criminal Court.

⁵ Or more investigations of a less complex nature, depending on location, language, time zone, etc.

⁶ The figures of up to 1,300 and up to 950 staff members include personnel without a permanent office/workplace, i.e. mainly security officers and interpreters. However, the figures do not include outsourced services, such as cleaning, catering, etc.

20. The buildings should be flexible enough to accommodate both the *Standing Capacity* (950 staff members), i.e. the initial occupancy, and the *Full Capacity* (1,300 staff members) without expansion of the existing buildings.

III.3 Phases

21. At the moment, the International Criminal Court estimates that it will need about 950 staff members at *Standing Capacity* when it moves to the new permanent premises, i.e. in 2012.

22. *Full capacity* of up to 1,300 staff members may be required at any time, depending on the necessary level of investigations and courtroom activity. The accommodation should thus be flexible enough to allow growth and shrinkage comfortably between these two phases within the existing walls of the buildings.

III.4 Key elements

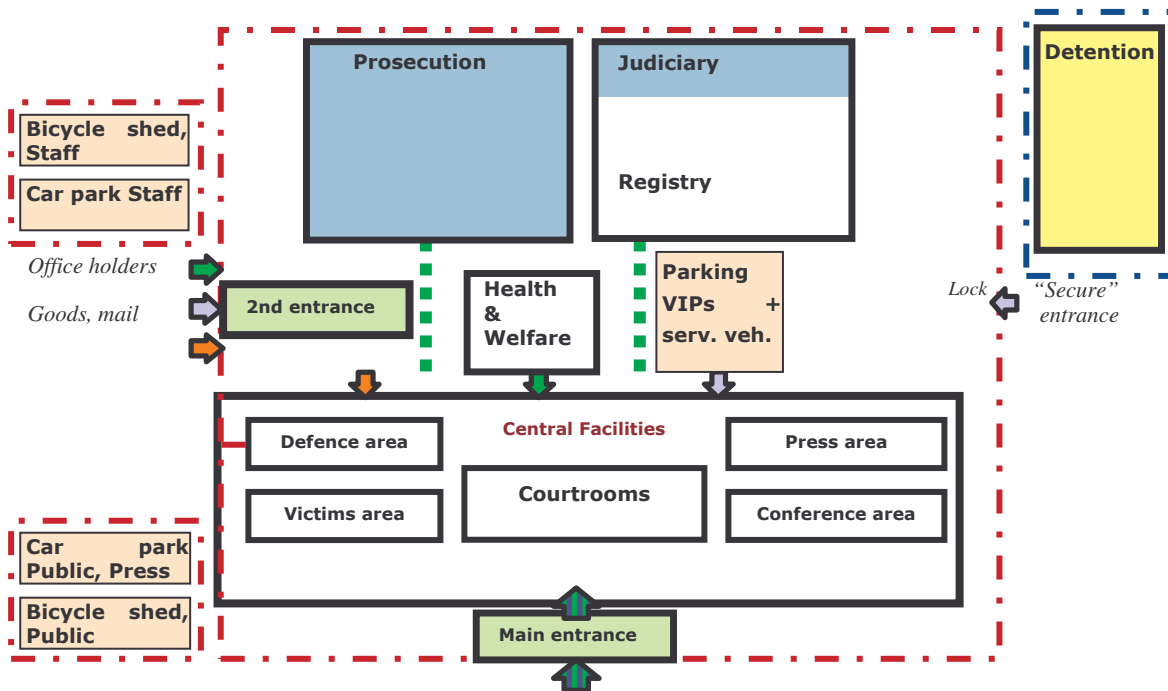
23. The spatial programme will be derived from the functional needs of the International Criminal Court. Key components of the functional needs are:

- Main entrance, staff entrance, secured entrance
- Reception and information desks, main hall
- Courtrooms
- Library and documentation rooms
- Press and media rooms
- Meeting/conference and instruction rooms
- Catering facilities
- Judiciary
- Office of the Prosecutor
- Registry
- Facilities for victims, witnesses and defence.
- Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties
- Security facilities
- Holding facilities
- Storage facilities
- Parking

24. The following is a schematic representation of the key elements. It is not a layout or plan and will not influence the ultimate design of the permanent premises. The drawing is merely for illustrative purposes.

Functional concept permanent premises

Not drawn to scale !!



III.5 The courtrooms

25. The courtrooms, as the core element of the International Criminal Court, are among the most important and prominent rooms and must therefore be given special attention. It is foreseen that the International Criminal Court will have:

- Two “normal” courtrooms for standard hearings, plus
- One larger courtroom for special cases with increased spatial requirements.

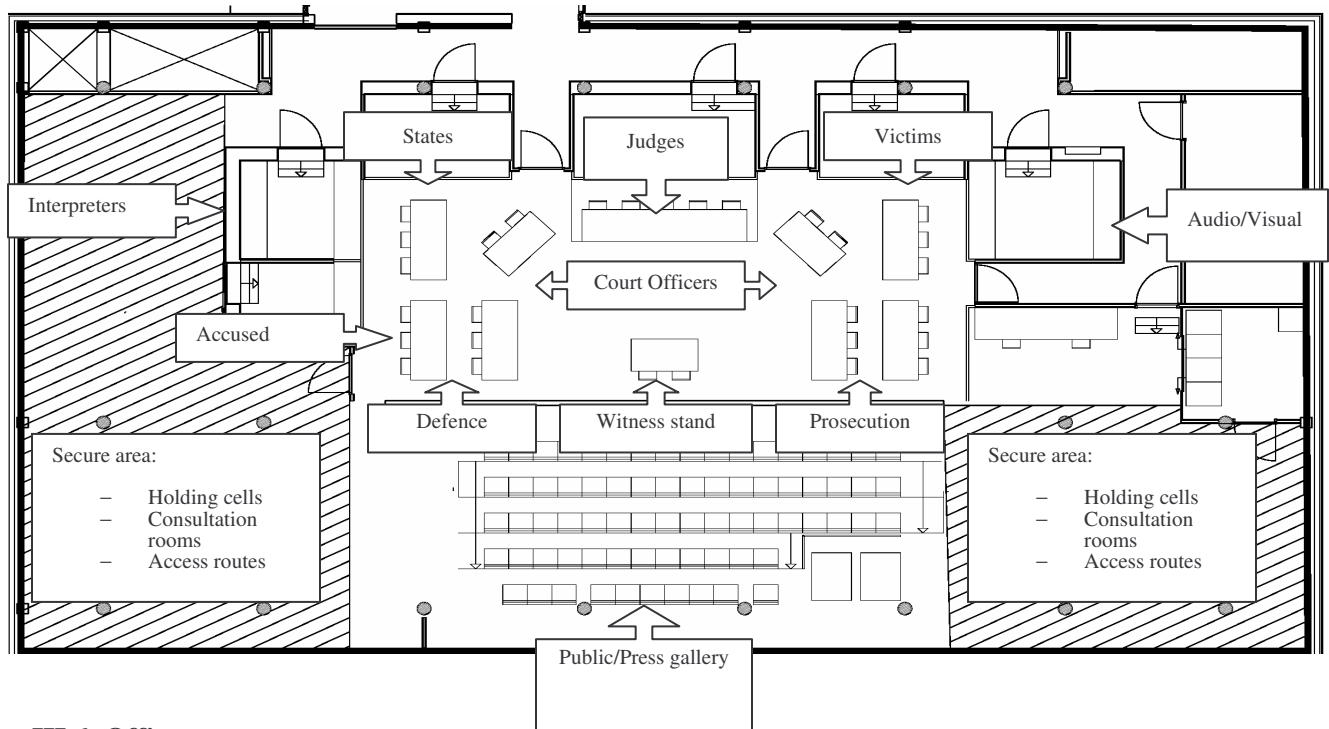
26. Reserve space for additional courtrooms should be available on the site for possible future extensions.

27. The size and layout of the courtrooms will depend on the number of directly and indirectly involved participants⁷ and their distance from each other, and will be elaborated in detail together with the design consultant. It should be borne in mind that the International Criminal Court will regularly have a larger number of participants than is usual in domestic proceedings since, in particular, victims and their representatives and States and their representatives may take part. In addition, the Court may need to accommodate a large number of victims who wish to follow the proceedings, especially interventions by their legal representatives, from close quarters.

28. The following is a possible layout of a courtroom, indicating the main elements that must be included. It should be noted that this picture does not represent any concrete planning. The

⁷ For example judges, defence lawyers, victims’ representatives, counsel for States, accused, press and media representatives, visitors, etc.

design and layout of the courtrooms will be developed by the architect in close consultation with the judges.



III.6 Offices

29. The following table is based on Netherlands and international standards. It shows assumed space requirements for offices:

Office function characteristics	Basic work place	Ancillary	Total USR ⁸ [m ²]	Examples
Basic office work	9	0	9	General personnel
Basic office work + meetings with 2 persons	9	4	13	Personnel with frequent meetings
Basic office work + meetings with 4 persons	9	8	17	Head of unit
Basic office work + meetings with 6 persons	9	12	21	Head of section
Basic office work + meetings with 8 persons	9	15	24	Director of division
Basic office work + meetings with 8 persons + informal seating for 4 persons	9	21	30	Judge, Prosecutor, Registrar
Basic office work + meetings with 8 persons + informal seating for 4 persons and large furniture	9	27	36	President

⁸ Usable Space Requirement

III.7 Building size

SURVEY GROSS FLOOR AREA (GFA) PERMANENT PREMISES INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT - As outlined in section 3.2: Planning assumptions/staffing levels

Ref.	Subject	GFA [m ²]	
JUDICIARY			
1	Office workplaces Judiciary	4,170	
2	Supporting functions (conference/deliberation rooms, storage, sanitary)	550	
OTP			
3	Office workplaces OTP	9,315	
4	Supporting functions (conference/deliberation rooms, storage, sanitary)	950	
REGISTRY			
5	Office workplaces Registry	10,440	
6	Supporting functions (conference/deliberation rooms, storage, sanitary)	1,020	
OTHER			
7	Main entrance plus reception area	1,650	
8	Salle des pas perdus (main lobby) plus supporting functions	1,590	
9	Courtroom cluster (courtroom plus supporting functions)	3,350	
10	Holding cluster (cells, area for detained accused, witnesses)	1,260	
11	Conference cluster (central conference facilities incl. supporting functions)	1,770	
12	Library cluster	1,215	
13	Press facilities	395	
14	Catering cluster	2,170	
15	Vault, secure storage	650	
16	Workshops (repairs, ICT)	200	
17	Reproduction, post handling	290	
18	Security	960	
19	Medical unit	160	
20	Welfare	170	
21	Sports (fitness) cluster	375	
22	Housekeeping, goods, storage cluster, general (sanitary, smoking rooms)	1,300	
23	Entrance areas (staff, special staff, VIPs, goods)	225	
24	Gate buildings	645	
	Total		44,820
PARKING			
25	Staff	12,050	
26	Internal parking (VIPs), service vehicles	550	
27	Public	3,245	
28	Satellite vans (press)	300	
29	Coaches	300	
30	Bicycles (staff plus public)	685	
	Total parking		17,130
TOTAL GENERAL			61,950
The planning data in this table will be reviewed and further refined			

III.8 Architectural concept

30. Several criteria for the design can be derived from the objectives and principles in chapter II:

- Distinct identities for the Presidency/Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, defence and victims;
- Provision for possible future extensions of the International Criminal Court buildings with minimum disturbance;
- Maximum security, with provision for quick evacuation in emergencies;
- A design that reflects the character of the International Criminal Court and fits into the environs and landscape.

31. These criteria have led to a preliminary preference for a campus-like arrangement involving buildings of modest height with a limited number of floors. This model allows the designer to create a coherent concept without being bound to a single high or large building (as for instance in the case of a high-rise concept).

III.9 Quality

32. High-quality and low-maintenance materials corresponding to Netherlands quality standards should be used in the whole complex. Although the appearance of the premises must be consonant with the stature of the court, no luxury is foreseen.

33. It is envisaged that the whole International Criminal Court complex will be easily accessible for people with disabilities.

III.10 Security and safety

34. The International Criminal Court premises are subject to the most stringent international standards for the highest level of security. In addition, the provisions of Netherlands law apply to the security of individuals and buildings and the facilities to be installed for this purpose. These standards and requirements have fundamental implications for the nature of the permanent premises.

35. Detailed threat and risk assessments will be made of the site in order to further develop and finalize the security measures to be taken. This will involve detailed studies of the security implications of the environs, access routes, buildings and grounds. The conclusions of these assessments will serve as the basis for further development of security plans in the design phase. This will have direct implications for the required number of security officers: the safer the design of the premises, the smaller the security staff that will be needed to protect them.

III.10.1 Security

36. The buildings on the International Criminal Court site are arranged in such a way that threats from all directions are reduced to a minimum. Besides this safeguard, the International Criminal Court premises will be protected in various other ways:

- Security of the public area outside the complex;

- A barrier around the site;
- Security at the entrances;
- The security technology (detectors, cameras, etc.) to be installed throughout the complex will be of the highest standards.

37. International Criminal Court foresees a four-level security system within the perimeter resulting in the compartmentalization of the International Criminal Court premises in four different zones as follows:

- Public zone: open to the general public after being scanned for dangerous objects. This zone will broadly include the entrance area, with access to public facilities such as the exhibition area, etc.
- Semi-public zone: also open to the public, but persons seeking access, in addition to screening, will have to identify themselves with a picture ID and have their names registered. This zone will include, in particular, the public galleries of the courtrooms, the conference rooms, the library, etc.
- Restricted zone: for staff and other authorized personnel only. This zone will include the more sensitive areas, such as the Presidency, Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor, the Registry offices and the archives. Visitors seeking access to this zone will be scanned and registered and assigned to an International Criminal Court staff member who will be responsible for the person in question.
- High security zone: only for specially authorized persons. This zone will include, for example, the courtrooms and the holding facilities.

III.10.2 Safety

38. The buildings will be designed to give users enough time to evacuate the building in an emergency, using suitable escape routes. The design must at least meet municipal minimum norms. Each escape route will lead to a controlled and secure zone associated with the relevant part of the building. In principle, security measures will remain in effect during emergencies. Detainees will be subject to special emergency measures to prevent their escape.

III.11. Environmental principles

39. The International Criminal Court and the host State are very eager to have environmentally friendly and sustainable premises, both as a matter of principle and for reasons related to the image that the Court presents to the world. Where possible and financially feasible, this requirement will be met in accordance with Netherlands standards.

IV. LOCATION AND SITE

IV.1 Introduction

40. The location of the new premises within a residential area of the city of The Hague and the specific features of the site are important parameters for the functionality and image of the International Criminal Court. Pertinent criteria have been defined in order to find a suitable location. The host State has already presented a site that seems to fulfil all these requirements.

41. The city of The Hague fully supports the project for the new permanent premises.

IV.2 Criteria

42. The following main requirements have been borne in mind by the host State in identifying an appropriate site:

- “One site forever” i.e. a site large enough for future growth scenarios that are currently difficult to foresee;
- Representative location;
- Favourable conditions for security measures;
- Accessibility;
- Proximity of:
 - A prison/detention centre
 - Hospitals
 - Hotels
 - The city centre;
- No inhibiting building restrictions (e.g. environmental restrictions, protected monuments);
- Available by 2009 to start construction.

IV.3 The location

43. In 2001, the host State took a cabinet decision to offer the front section of the site of the Alexanderkazerne to the International Criminal Court for its permanent premises in The Hague. The host State has subsequently stated that the site will be available in its entirety by January 2009.

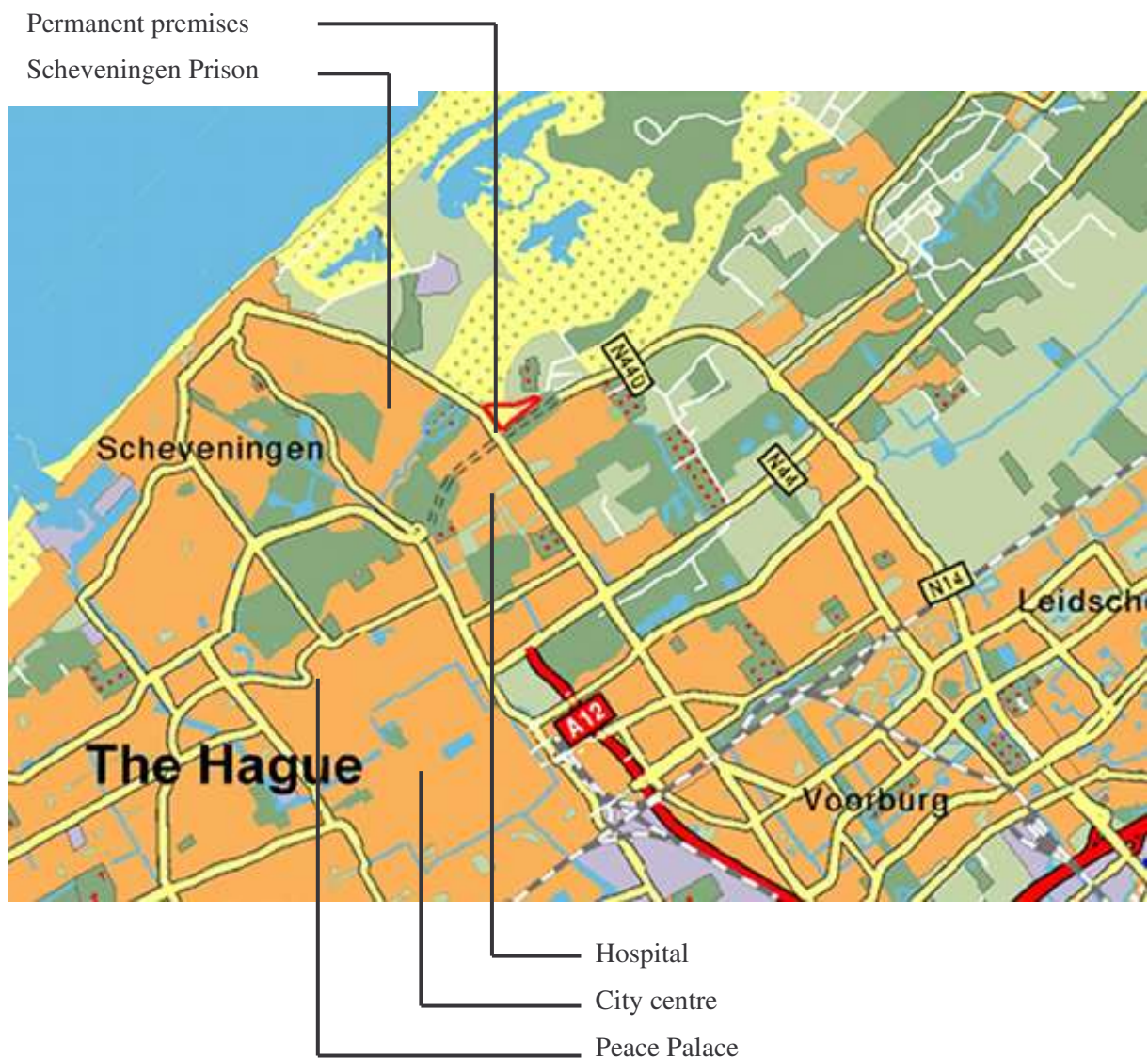
IV.3.1 Characteristics

44. The International Criminal Court and the host State are confident that this location meets all the requirements set out above. Additional advantages of the Alexanderkazerne are:

- Its size, which is large enough to host the International Criminal Court even with possible future extensions;

- The representative location near the city centre and at the same time adjacent to a nature reserve (dunes);
- Excellent conditions for security measures (former military area);
- The proximity of detention facilities at the penitentiary complex in Scheveningen;
- Proximity to a hospital and the Peace Palace Library;
- Good accessibility, room for parking facilities and availability of public transport;
- Absence of inhibiting building restrictions.

45. The location of the site within the city and its relationship to and distance from the above-mentioned facilities is shown in the following map:



IV.3.2 The site

46. The original proposal made in 2001 by the host State comprised only the front part of the Alexanderkazerne (approximately 30,000 m²). This would have allowed a maximum staffing level of between 600 and 800, without the option of further expansion on the same site. However, following a review of the initial assumptions about the size of the organization and in light of the “all on one site” principle, the host State looked into the possibility of making the entire site (i.e. 72,000 m²) available for the International Criminal Court and confirmed in January 2005 that the complete site will be available by 2009.

47. The following site plan depicts the entire Alexanderkazerne site. The total site area is around 72,000 m². This rough plan shows the functional units to be constructed and the areas for possible future expansion. It should be emphasized that the plan is intended merely to give a general impression.



72,000 m²
Functional scheme of future site

V. SCHEDULE

V.1 Introduction

48. The schedule and the time period for each stage of the project are based on certain assumptions and on experience with similar projects, circumstances and procedures.

49. The target date for completion is 2012, i.e. ten years after moving into the current interim premises.

V.2 The target schedule

50. This first rough strategic target schedule for the main stages is based on certain assumptions. It is important to recognize that meeting the target date of 2012 will depend on:

- Timely decisions by the Assembly of States Parties;
- Launching of the design competition in early 2006;
- Sustained support by the host State;
- Timely agreement on the financing modalities;
- Short approval periods;
- Competent building partners (design consultants, construction companies, etc.).

Main stages	Begins	Completed
Definition stage	2002	2006
Competition stage	2006	2007
Design and procurement stage	2007	2009
Construction stage	2009	2012
Management stage	Late 2012	Ongoing

V.3 Next steps

- **Full information of the States Parties**

This Project Presentation has been prepared to inform, initially, the Committee on Budget and Finance at its fourth session in The Hague from 4 to 6 April 2005 with a view to securing general support from the Committee on Budget and Finance for the project. Furthermore, it is planned to use this Project Presentation for the proper and full information of States Parties on other occasions, in particular during meetings in The Hague with the Working Group of the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties under the chairmanship of Ambassador Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil). In addition, other appropriate opportunities to inform the States Parties may be contemplated when necessary. It should be ensured that the States Parties are properly informed and have enough time to consider the project before the fourth session of the Assembly.

- **Assembly of States Parties session in 2005**

At the next session of the Assembly, the project presented in this document will be considered for general approval so that the international design competition can be launched soon afterwards. In the meantime, work on the detailed technical documents for the launching of the design competition will be continued with a view to completion by early 2006.

- **International design competition**

Given the International Criminal Court's global significance and unique character, the Chief Government Architect of the Netherlands firmly believes it would be best to select a design consultant from a large international pool of candidates.

VI. CONCLUSION

"[...] In the prospect of an international criminal court lies the promise of universal justice. That is the simple and soaring hope of this vision. We are close to its realization. We will do our part to see it through till the end. [...]"

-- Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General

51. The realization of the permanent premises is of great importance for the International Criminal Court. The Court needs the permanent premises not only as a working place but also as a symbol of its permanent and universal character. Only when the Court moves from the interim premises to its permanent premises will it be fully established in the eyes of the world.

52. The International Criminal Court and the host State share the hope that the 2005 session of the Assembly of States Parties will give its general approval to the project as presented in this document, thereby enabling the permanent premises to be ready by 2012. As ten years will already have elapsed by that date since the International Criminal Court started its work, it would be deplorable if another year's delay were to result from the 2005 Assembly being unable to give its general approval for the planning process to go forward.