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**NOTE**

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Conclusions of the 38th meeting of the Network for investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (Genocide Prosecution Network) (Eurojust, The Hague, 19-20 November 2025)

Delegations will find attached the above-mentioned conclusions.

## **Conclusions of the 38<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Network for Investigation and Prosecution of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes**

*The Hague*  
*19-20 November 2025*

1. The Danish Presidency of the Council of the European Union and the European Network of Contact Points for the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes ('Network') recognised the unique platform provided by the Network for practitioners to exchange information, facilitate cooperation and enhance national investigations and prosecutions for the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (core international crimes).
2. The Network members expressed their gratitude towards the Danish Presidency of the Council and the Network Secretariat for organising the meeting, which allowed for hands-on operational exchanges. The Network was once again appreciative of the participants' commitment, with 150 contact points attending the meeting in person at the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) in The Hague, the Netherlands.
3. The Network members welcomed to the meeting a delegation of visiting West African practitioners representing the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Senegal, and were thankful to the National Authorities Against Impunity (IMPNA) Project for organising and supporting this visit. The Network was particularly grateful to the delegation for sharing their national practices in investigating and prosecuting international crimes. Such experiences included the trial of Hissène Habré by the Extraordinary African Chambers in Senegal, the ongoing establishment of a specialised accountability mechanism for crimes committed in The Gambia, and the 2022 conviction of civilian and military leaders for crimes against humanity in Guinea. The West African practitioners expressed interest in exploring further avenues for judicial cooperation and peer-to-peer exchanges of expertise with European counterparts.

4. The Open Session of the meeting was dedicated to the use of new technologies in the investigation and prosecution of core international crimes. The Network members followed this session with interest, noting the increasing reliance on digital evidence and new investigative methods in core international crimes cases. The Network members valued the opening intervention which delved into the varied use of open source intelligence (OSINT) in combination with other sources of evidence (satellite imagery, physical evidence and witness statements). The presentation also provided an opportunity to discuss best approaches on how to integrate OSINT capacity and expertise within investigative teams, and the effective use of resources in this regard. The Network members also acknowledged that some civil society organisations are highly skilled in this field and may be able to facilitate the work national authorities.

5. The Network members were highly interested in the presentation by the specialised International Crimes Team of the Dutch Police on their national practices with open source investigations. They particularly valued the concrete case examples illustrating how geolocation, satellite imagery, and digital landscape assessment have translated OSINT into evidence before Dutch courts. They also noted the importance of international cooperation and sharing of expertise amongst OSINT experts in order to keep abreast of technological developments. Exchanges further underlined the increasing role of automation tools in managing data, and the need for technical knowledge, legal insight and practical application in order to ensure the effective integration of such tools.

6. Similarly, the Network members were grateful for insights shared by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC-OTP) on ongoing initiatives to modernise the Office's systems and improve the workflow of information management. They were updated on recent use of new advanced technologies in support of OTP activities, as well as the work of the OTP Information Fusion Centre as connected to its cooperation strategies. The members were particularly attentive to the use of technology to triage submissions processed through the "OTP-Link", facilitate preliminary assessments, and detect deepfakes. They also agreed that the human expertise of analysts remains essential, in partnership with artificial intelligence (AI) models which continue to be enhanced through use and further development by the OTP.

7. The Network members also welcomed the opportunity to learn more about practical capabilities of Earth Observation (satellite) data in the investigation of core international crimes, through the presentation of the European Space Agency and EVIDERI Project. As key takeaways, members noted that satellite data, similarly to OSINT, should be integrated with other data or sources of evidence in order to be used effectively. They acknowledged that satellite data is particularly valuable in assessing structural damage and destruction of property, detecting mass graves and the presence of hostilities, or identifying environmental damage. Further, the Network members took note of potential limitations, either technical (low image resolution, environmental factors, time gaps between image acquisitions) or legal (restrictions on the acquisition of satellite data imposed by national laws).

8. The Network members commended the efforts of Ukrainian authorities to develop a more holistic and efficient investigative approach of the ongoing armed conflict, including by integrating technological tools such as drones, 3D modelling and satellite imagery. These tools are used to document attacks, preserve evidence, and assess the consequences of strikes on civilian infrastructure. Further, OSINT and advanced analytical tools such as AI-assisted satellite imagery analysis are complementing on-site investigative work. The members also noted the role of the Core International Crimes Evidence Database (CICED) at Eurojust, in facilitating the identification of evidentiary gaps and evidence exchange.

9. The Network members greatly valued the presentation of the Norwegian International Crimes Section (National Criminal Investigation Service), demonstrating the use of digital visualisation tools in the investigation of a Rwanda case. Through the construction of a digital case file combining satellite imagery photography, and 3D modelling, as well as direct links to witness statements and other evidence, investigators and prosecutors can strongly improve their understanding of the geographic and evidentiary context of crimes. The Network members were also interested to learn that such digital visualisation tools can be developed internally at relatively low cost.

10. The Network members were grateful for the contribution of Forensic Architecture, presenting its work, methodology and findings in relation to the organisation's recent report on a spatial analysis of the Israeli Military's conduct in Gaza since October 2023. Forensic Architecture's report, complemented by an online mapping database, identified crime patterns indicating a strategy of forced displacement, as well as a systematic and organised military campaign to destroy life, conditions necessary for life, and life-sustaining infrastructure in Gaza. The Network members took note of the report's key findings and recommendations to national authorities to preserve and use the available spatial, testimonial and material evidence to hold alleged perpetrators accountable.

11. The Network members took note of the updated commentary of the Fourth Geneva Convention, newly published by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The updated commentary tackles complex and innovative legal issues, such as the obligation of states to prevent or put an end to violations of international humanitarian law, and the role of cyber-attacks in triggering an international armed conflict. The members acknowledged that these legal questions are directly relevant to armed conflicts currently under investigation in national and international jurisdictions.

12. The Network members shared their appreciation for the work of the Secretariat in support of the Network and followed with interest the updates shared on its completed and planned activities. They also took note of activities developed by the National Authorities Against Impunity (IMPNA) Project in its first year of implementation.

13. The Network members welcomed remarks from Network Associates representing civil society organisations, calling for increased engagement of national investigating and prosecuting authorities in situations such as Sudan and Palestine. The Associates notably emphasised the importance of joint investigation teams and financial investigations in the context of core international crimes investigations, and stressed the need for greater coordination in cases concerning dual nationals and mobile suspects. They also invited national authorities to continue collaborating with civil society to strengthen cases and support to victims, for instance by leveraging their research capabilities, access to affected communities, and expertise in areas such as secondary liability.

14. Lastly, the Network members and Observer States were grateful for the organisation of the Closed Session, which provided a confidential environment for valuable exchanges of best practices and information on ongoing proceedings.