

	Background	Affected parties	Decision	Current Status
Afghanistan[2]	In November 2017, Prosecutor requested the Pre-Trial Chamber for authorisation to investigate alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity which occurred in Afghanistan since 1 May 2003. While the Pre-Trial chamber rejected this request, the request was granted by the Appeals Chamber.	U.S. (non-member to the Rome Statute), Afghan National Security Forces and Taliban	Permission to investigate granted to the Office of the Prosecutor on 5 March 2020	In September 2020, the U.S. imposed sanctions (asset and travel bans) on the Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda, and other ICC officials. Sanctions lifted by the Biden administration on 2 April 2021.[3]
Myanmar/ Bangladesh[4]	In July 2019, the Prosecutor requested the Pre-Trial Chamber for authorisation to investigate crimes against humanity of deportation committed in Bangladesh, against the Rohingya population after October 2016	Myanmar (non-member to the Rome Statute)	Permission to investigate granted to the Office of the Prosecutor on 14 November 2019	Investigations have still not commenced. The military coup in Myanmar is likely to make such actions even more difficult
Palestine[5]	In January 2020, Prosecutor requested the Pre-Trial Chamber for authorization to investigate war crimes committed in the Occupied Territory of Palestine in West Bank including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, after June 2014.	Israel (non-member to the Rome Statute) and Palestinian militant groups including Hamas	Permission to investigate granted to the Office of the Prosecutor on 5 February 2021	The investigation will be tricky given the question around the statehood of Palestine. In the case of an adverse trial decision against Israeli citizens, even if Israel considers imposing sanctions like the U.S. did, it is unlikely to have much effect. The U.S. too may not impose fresh sanctions on Israel's behest as the Biden Administration itself has withdrawn the sanctions imposed on ICC officials.

