
Assembly of States Parties

Distr.: General
4 June 2008

Original: English

Resumed sixth session

New York
2-6 June 2008

Review Conference: Report on the Uganda site-visit

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the mandate entrusted by the Bureau of the Assembly in its 29 April 2008 meeting¹ on the issue of the Review Conference (hereinafter “conference”) a site-visit to Uganda was undertaken by a group composed of:

- (a) Ambassador Rolf Fife (Norway), focal point of the Assembly on the review of the Rome Statute;
- (b) Mr. Sabelo Sivuyile Maqungo (South Africa), facilitator of the New York Working Group of the Bureau for the topic of the Review Conference;
- (c) Mr. Renan Villacis, International Criminal Court, Director of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties; and
- (d) Mr. Steven Row, Security Section, International Criminal Court.

2. In accordance with the site-visit group’s mandate, this report seeks to reflect information on the practical and logistic matters regarding the conference. The group’s mandate did not include an investigative approach on any of the issues under consideration. However, the site-visit group raised with the Ugandan authorities non-exhaustive criteria contained in the 11 April 2008 Secretariat paper. This report seeks to reflect a summary of the replies received. The site-visit group takes no stand on these issues. As also stated in the informal consultations held by the New York Working Group of the Bureau on the matter, it is up to States Parties to apply the criteria, which are not exhaustive, and make a considered judgement on such issues.

3. The group visited Uganda from 13 to 15 May 2008 and met with the following senior Government officials, in addition to visiting prospective sites in Uganda and carrying out meetings with management representatives:

¹ Extract of the 29 April 2008 Bureau decisions: “The Bureau agreed that the visit to Uganda should be limited to assessing issues of a practical nature, such as the capability/capacity to host the conference, without prejudice to other aspects of the objective criteria which will have to be decided upon by States at a later stage.

The Bureau further agreed that, after the visit, the group should submit a written report to the Bureau, before the resumed sixth session of the Assembly in June, following the same structure as the Note for the file of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties dated 11 April 2008.”

Hon. Dr. E. Khiddu – Makubuya
Attorney General / Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

Hon. Frederick Ruhindi
Deputy Attorney General / Minister of State

Ms. Kiggundu Jane F B
Ag. Solicitor General

Hon. Amama Mbabazi
Minister in Charge of Security

Hon. Ruhukana Rugunda
Minister for Internal Affairs, Leader of Government Delegation to the Uganda-LRA
Peace Talks

Hon. Oryem Henry Okello
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs / International Affairs

4. The meetings centered on a broad range of issues that included, inter alia, the political commitment to facilitate the holding of the conference, the legal framework that would be required to ensure that all conference participants be accorded the requisite privileges and immunities, the logistic capacity to accommodate all participants, the budgetary lines which the host State was prepared to finance and the possible mechanism for the respective disbursements, the impact on the country and the region of holding the conference, as well as the steps taken by the host State in support of the International Criminal Court (hereinafter “Court”).

5. The Ugandan authorities welcomed the visit of the group, which they viewed as a testimony to the seriousness which the Bureau had accorded to their offer to host the conference, and reiterated the importance which Uganda attached to the work and mission of the Court.

6. The Ugandan authorities highlighted the important role that the Court has played also in bringing about peace in northern Uganda. In response to questions concerning the issues pertaining to holding a review conference in a situation area, they affirmed that there would be no linkage between the Court’s handling of the situation, the on-going peace process and the conference. They mentioned that Ugandan people in the affected area and as a whole see evidence of a link between the peace that they now enjoy and the warrants of arrest issued against specific leaders of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and therefore appreciate the work of the Court.

7. They noted however, that this had not always been the case, since at the beginning when the LRA wanted the warrants of arrests to be withdrawn as a condition for peace, the people in the affected area who had suffered for so long due to the conflict were pressuring the government to concede to these demands for peace at all cost. They added that the government, as a committed State Party to the Rome Statute, had prevailed over those who were ready to sacrifice justice in order to receive the promise of peace. They maintained that Ugandans today all appreciate that impunity cannot be allowed and hence the Peace Agreement included elements of accountability through traditional justice and a division of the High Court of Uganda to deal with the LRA cases. The Ugandan authorities further affirmed that they intend to continue to work closely with the International Criminal Court consistent with the complementarity principle. They reiterated their understanding of the Court, stating that its success is also determined by initiatives taken by national systems to deal with the crimes under the Rome Statute. Hence, Uganda is putting in place mechanisms

to handle these crimes. Moreover, the Ugandan authorities were keen to emphasize that people in northern Uganda who were previously displaced are now returning to their homes. The Ugandan authorities stated that there is a general feeling that the country is now past the delicate period where there was fluidity in respect of the Court's role in the political situation relating to the peace process in northern Uganda.

8. The visit has enabled the group to observe that Uganda possesses the logistic capability to host the conference. The minor shortcomings in terms of conference facilities and services should be addressed well in advance of the date of the conference. Additional consultations with Uganda would be required in order to follow up or elaborate on some of the legal, technical and financial matters referred to below.

9. The report follows the structure contained in the informal paper on the Review Conference prepared by the Secretariat of the Assembly, dated 11 April 2008, which was based on the criteria set out in the annex to the report of the Assembly's Working Group on the Review Conference.² The information obtained by the site-visit group is reflected via italics under each of the criteria contained in the Secretariat paper.

Site-visit information

1. **The venue should allow for the broadest possible participation of as many States, as well as international organisations and civil society organisations**

States Parties might consider the number of diplomatic missions and international organisations based in the prospective host State or in States of the region, as well as the presence of non-governmental organizations in that State and region. Greater diplomatic representation could attract a higher number of participants in the conference.

A total of 38 Embassies are accredited to Uganda and resident in Kampala, while there are other diplomatic missions accredited to Uganda but resident in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa. There are also 23 international organizations in Uganda. The Ugandan authorities indicated that they would welcome the presence and activities of non-governmental organizations in relation to the conference, noting in this regard that during the 2007 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) civil society had held a one week "People's Forum".

2. **Financial implications**

The Secretariat, in its informal report on the Review Conference, dated 31 March 2007, prepared cost estimates for the Review Conference at three venues - The Hague, New York and a third venue - as follows:³

- The Hague, based on 2006 actual costs: €1,851,500.00.
- New York: €1,698,400.00.
- Third venue, based on preliminary costs: €1,881,000.00.

² ICC-ASP/6/WGRC/1, annex.

³ Informal report on the Review Conference: draft rules of procedure of the Conference and practical and organizational issues, dated 31 March 2007, appendix 2.

The final cost for a third venue would be determined after receipt of detailed information from a prospective host State of the costs associated with the holding of the conference at that venue.

A consolidation of the Uganda offer with the technical servicing requirements of the Secretariat of the Assembly is contained in annex I. Some elements may still need further refinement, once the scope of the conference is determined and the Assembly decides on the level of support which States Parties prefer.

The Ugandan authorities reiterated the commitment made by the Attorney General, the Hon. Dr. E. Khiddu – Makubuya, during the sixth session of the Assembly and in the 15 April 2008 letter by the Deputy Attorney-General, Hon. Frederick Ruhindi, to commit the necessary funds. In this connection, they noted that their budgetary cycle begins in the second semester of each year, so they would need to have the detailed projected costs in the first semester of 2009.

3. The positive impact in strengthening the work of the Court

States Parties may wish to analyse the political situation in the prospective host State, to determine the impact of the hosting of a conference relating to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

In this regard, they may wish to consider whether the Review Conference could highlight the work/achievements of the Court, and thus engender broader support for and appreciation of the work of the Court in the geographical region of the prospective host State, and indeed more generally.

The Ugandan authorities highlighted the importance of hosting the conference in the State which submitted the first referral of a situation to the Court. The referral was a demonstration of the commitment and support of Uganda to the Rome Statute, which continued unabated. Furthermore, hosting the conference in the Great Lakes region where additional cases have been the object of the Court's investigations would make the conference extremely relevant. It would offer Uganda and the region an opportunity to appreciate and identify with the Court. Furthermore, they noted that Uganda was a State Party with a stable environment, conditions not necessarily met in all States of the region where the Court had conducted investigations.

4. The contribution to the outreach activities of the Court, especially as regards victims

The Assembly may wish to consult with the relevant sections of the Court engaged in outreach activities to get detailed information, as appropriate, on the implementation of the outreach programmes.

Such information may be useful in helping the Assembly to formulate an opinion of the likely effect of the Review Conference in the prospective host State or region on the Court's outreach activities. Factors that may be considered could include the potential of the conference to highlight the outreach work of the Court; to raise awareness of the Court generally, and among victims in particular and, in the latter regard, the possibility of greater encouragement to the victims to participate in Court proceedings. The possibility of such benefits extending beyond the territory of the prospective host State to include other States of the region could also be considered.

The Ugandan authorities stressed the positive impact that the conference would have in increasing awareness of the Court both in Uganda and in the region, which was the object of the Court's activities. Some of the Court's more salient investigations have to date been conducted in States which border Uganda, thus ensuring proximity to the target audience of the Court's outreach activities. The Ugandan authorities stated that the Court is well known in Uganda as its work is linked to the day to day lives of its people. The Ugandan authorities emphasised that the role of the Court and international criminal justice is being debated by ordinary people. They made the point that the Court is a positive and dynamic innovation and that the conference would have greater impact if it were held in an area and environment where there is already a major debate, including on the issue of peace and justice. According to the Ugandan authorities, this would constitute an important contribution to outreach.

5. The existence of national implementing legislation

The Assembly may seek to ascertain whether a prospective host State has adopted national implementing legislation or is in the process of doing so. Should no such legislation exist, the Assembly may wish to seek to ascertain whether there are any difficulties which prevent that State from adopting implementing legislation.

It may also wish to consider whether there are any political implications of holding a Review Conference in a State which has not yet adopted implementing legislation (e.g. is there information available in the public domain that may indicate that the State has, of its own accord, resisted adopting the legislation, or are the delays simply a result of the internal legislative processes of that particular State? Could information obtained by States Parties be an indication that the State may not be fully supportive of the work of the Court?)

The Ugandan authorities expressed their full commitment to expedite the approval of the implementing legislation for the Rome Statute, which would most likely occur within 2008. The bill to that effect had been before the Parliament's Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee for a second reading based on questions that had been responded to by the Government, but the time had lapsed before the requisite approval could take place. The applicable norms had thus called for commencing anew the procedure for approval in Parliament. No problematic issues were foreseen in obtaining Parliamentary approval for the draft legislation that had already been comprehensively discussed.

6. The ratification or accession of the host State to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court

As in the case of national implementing legislation, the Assembly may wish to determine whether a prospective host State is, or is in the process of becoming, a party to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court.

The legal implications of holding the conference in a State that is party to the Agreement, as opposed to a State that is not, must also be considered (e.g. whether measures have been adopted to ensure that participants in the conference and Court officials are accorded the appropriate privileges and immunities; is the Review Conference covered by the Agreement?).

It may also wish to consider whether there are any political implications of holding a Review Conference in a State which has not yet become a party to the Agreement.

The Ugandan authorities expressed their full commitment to expedite the ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court, which would most likely occur within 2008. They noted that ratification could take place, once the Finance Ministry provided a certificate on possible financial obligations, via the Cabinet, since the 1998 Ratification of Treaties Act did not require submission to Parliament for ratification. As regards the additional need for regulation of specific privileges and immunities for participants in the conference, the Ugandan authorities indicated that they would follow the regime applied for United Nations-organized conferences through adoption of such model agreement, with any modifications that may be required by the specificity of the conference.

7. Overall compliance and cooperation with the Court

The Assembly may wish to consider to what extent a prospective host State cooperates with the Court (e.g. willingness to enter into cooperation agreements with the Court as necessary; to assist the Court with investigations, the execution of arrest warrants, the protection of witnesses, etc).

The Ugandan authorities indicated that, unlike certain other situations considered by the Court, they had always cooperated with the Court, a matter to which both the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry could attest. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Uganda and the Registry of the Court had been concluded on 20 August 2004 to facilitate the work of the Court in Uganda. As regards the execution of the arrest warrants, the Ugandan authorities emphasized that, despite calls for the Government to request the Court to withdraw the arrest warrants in order to make progress on the negotiations for a peace agreement with the LRA, the Government had steadfastly and unequivocally refused to do so. Having fully appreciated the role of the Court, via the indictments, in bringing peace to the northern part of the country, the Ugandan authorities indicated that they would certainly not hinder the Court's work. As regards the issue of peace and justice, Uganda had chosen to attain peace first, since that allowed for a more conducive environment in which to pursue investigations and support the administration of justice. Uganda's independent judiciary would assume its role when the LRA members were captured; the authorities would never condone impunity. The Ugandan authorities confirmed that the International Criminal Court would be the final arbiter of any issue of legal interpretation in conformity with the Rome Statute concerning the execution of arrest warrants and legal processes relating thereto.

8. Logistic capacity

The Assembly may wish to:

- (i) Obtain information from a prospective host State on its logistic capacity to host a conference of approximately 1,000 participants; and
- (ii) Organise a site visit (reconnaissance mission) consisting of representatives of the Bureau, the Secretariat and, as appropriate, the Court, in order to meet with the relevant government authorities and to assess conditions on the ground.

Two prospective convention centers were visited: the Serena Hotel, located in the center of Kampala, and the Munyonyo Commonwealth Resort (MCR), located on the shores of Lake Victoria, approximately 12 kilometers from the city centre. Both were deemed capable of accommodating the conference with over 1000 participants. The MCR offered a greater number of sizable conference rooms and services. Additional rooms for accommodation could, in both cases, be found within the vicinity of either convention center. The 2007 CHOGM meeting and a forthcoming June 2008 Organization of the Islamic Conference meeting, as well as other meetings with large numbers of participants, evidenced the logistic capacity to host the conference. Five thousand hotel rooms satisfying international standards had been built in the past two years. As regard hotel rates, the Ugandan authorities indicated that they would endeavour to obtain special rates for participants in the conference.

9. Security

The Assembly may wish the Secretariat to request the assistance of the Security Services of the Registry to carry out an assessment of the security situation in the prospective host State.

The prospective host State may be requested by the Assembly to provide details on the nature and extent of the security services which it would provide.

Based on the assurances received during the visit, the resources both deployed and maintained for CHOGM, as well as the commitment to maintain operational skills, it appeared that Uganda was both equipped and competent to facilitate a comprehensive security plan in support of a high profile event. Subject to official documented confirmation, it appeared that the provision of security support is a turnkey operation inclusive of all applicable staffing and equipment resources required that will not be subject to a cost-recovery exercise.

The Ugandan authorities indicated that they would follow the practice of United Nations-organized conferences by providing all the requisite off-site security, plus the necessary assistance for on-site security of the conference facilities, with the latter to be under the control of the organizers of the conference.

10. Implications of holding the conference in a situation country

The Assembly may wish to consider whether the hosting of the Review Conference by a situation country may possibly generate greater support for the Court among States of the region, manifested in, for example, increased ratifications, a higher level of cooperation, increased awareness among victims about the work of the Court, and a higher profile for the Court.

In this regard, the Assembly may examine the political implications, taking into account the current situation, and also taking into account any foreseeable political developments (e.g. the Assembly may wish to ascertain the level of support within the Government of the prospective host State for the activities of the Court on its territory; whether the conference is likely to generate increased support for the Court; whether the possibility exists of supporters of the indicted persons detracting from the Review Conference; whether the Court could be viewed as an external party intervening in the internal affairs of the situation country).

The views of States Parties could be sought in this regard.

The Ugandan authorities were of the view that being a situation country was a key reason to hold the conference in Uganda. It would provide a unique opportunity for the Court to be better known and allow for local civil society to interact in a broader debate about international criminal justice, thus reinforcing the message that the Court was not distant. The conference would, in the view of the authorities, clearly have a positive impact in Uganda and the region by highlighting the importance of the Court, the respect for international law and for the fulfilment of legal obligations. The Ugandan authorities stated that holding the conference would not complicate the peace process, but that, on the contrary, it would have the opposite effect, as exemplified by the fact that the Court's indictments had constituted a pivotal factor in bringing the LRA to the negotiating table in the first place, thus promoting agreement on a ceasefire. The complementarity between Uganda and the Court in the fight against impunity had already produced fruitful results and a growing perception in public opinion that long-term and sustainable peace required accountability for mass crimes.

As regards the issue of future developments up to 2010, the Ugandan authorities recalled that the Office of the Prosecutor had referred to the Court's success being reflected by the steps taken by States to initiate their own mechanisms for accountability, thus avoiding the need to resort to the Court. The Court had performed a decisive role with the indictments. Uganda would proceed to set in place the traditional justice mechanisms it deemed necessary, while ensuring conformity with international legal obligations.

11. Extent to which the population of the country would welcome the Conference

This is a multi-faceted criterion, and one whose elaboration would depend on which segments of the population are considered, since the views of the population in any given State are not likely to be homogenous.

The Assembly might therefore wish to consult with the prospective host State, diplomatic missions accredited to that State, as well as with locally-based non-governmental organizations, in order to ascertain the range of views among the local population, as a pre-condition to attempting to determine the extent to which the population would welcome the conference.

The Ugandan authorities indicated that, with the possible exception of some supporters of a minor political party, located in the north of the country, which had voiced concerns about the Court's indictments constituting an impediment to achieving a peace agreement with the LRA, there were, as developments had shown, no voices against the Court nor the conference. Attention was drawn to the fact that because of the sensitization carried out in Uganda, the awareness of the Court among the general population was greater than in most other States. The Ugandan authorities added that a lot of hope and expectation has been vested in the offer to host the conference.

Annex I

Technical servicing requirements: comparison table

I. Conference rooms and ancillary technical services	Available Hotel Serena	Available MCR	Host State offer	Can be obtained	To be further discussed
Main conference room, 1000+ capacity Podium: lectern, forum seating for 7 persons Seating per State delegation: four chairs, two desks Seating area for NGOs and Press, public gallery Technical booth; 7 interpretation booths Desks for 6 meeting room attendants Technical facilities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sound system/debating system for six languages with headsets/receivers - standard technical facilities, archive quality DVD/video recordings - availability of internet in the SASP office space and wireless internet in the conference rooms - 7 interpretation channels - audio recording of meetings in English and Floor - archive quality visual recording opening/closing - electronic voting mechanism (allowing each of the 195 delegations to vote from their seat) - DVD/powerpoint projector 	Y	Y	Y		
1 meeting room; capacity at least 200 persons; for parallel meetings w/interpretation (6 languages); technical facilities would be the same as for the main conference room Podium: lectern, forum seating for 7 persons DVD/powerpoint projector	Y	Y	Y		
1 meeting room, ¹ capacity approximately 70, interpretation for six languages	Y	Y	Y		
1 meeting room, ² capacity approximately 60 Sound system and audio recordings floor (no interpretation)	Y	Y	Y		
3 meeting rooms, capacity 50 – 100, working groups, regional group meetings, meetings of NGOs	Y	Y	Y		

¹ Could be used for Drafting Committee (approx. 25 members).

² Could be used for Bureau meetings (21 members).

II. Office space, including workstations^{3 4}					
10 offices (30 workstations) ⁵	Y	Y	Y		X
President of the Assembly of States Parties; SASP staff (substantive servicing)	Y	Y	Y		X
Translation teams and technical servicing: 11 offices with 3 workstations each ⁶	Y	Y	Y		X
III. Service area facilities					
Registration area delegations, NGO & Press ⁷	Y	Y			
Badging stations, all equipment for on-site production of badges, software for production ⁸	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Documentation and reproduction centres: a facility for mass production of documents (printing/stapling)					X
NGO centre	Y	Y	Y		
Media centre	Y	Y			
Security control centre, including security monitoring function (for on-site security)	Y	Y	Y		

³ One workstation would include a personal computer (PC), a printer, a telephone and internal/external telephone line; approximately four fax lines would also be required.

⁴ SASP offices would have to be operational at least two working days before the opening of the Review Conference.

⁵ The chairs, tables and telephones are available locally and would be covered by the host State offer. Whether the host State would bear the cost of transport and insurance charges from, e.g. The Hague or Nairobi, is a matter that needs further discussion.

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⁷ Registration and badge production facilities would have to be operational at least two days before the opening of the Review Conference.

⁸ Badge production facilities would have to be operational at least two days before the opening of the Review Conference.

IV. Meeting Services, including interpretation					
Interpretation services teams in 6 official languages	N	N			
Documentation (translation, reproduction, distribution) in-session: 250 pgs x 6 languages (official) in-session: 50 pgs (e.g. unofficial, Journal) pre-session: 250 pgs x 6 languages (official) ⁹ post-session: 250 pgs x 6 languages (official) ¹⁰	N	N	Y		
	N	N	Y		
	N	N	N		
	N	N	N		
Meeting room attendance , 3 persons per conference room	Y	Y	Y		
V. Communications					
SASP Office: IT server to store documentation, setting-up of a local area network (LAN) 10 workstations ¹¹ 4 fax lines 5 heavy-duty high speed industrial photo copiers 3 scanners	N	N			
	Y	Y			
	N	N	Y		
	N	N	Y		
Delegates Lounge Convention center: - Public pay phones - 10 public PCs with internet connection - 10 printers	N	N			
	Y	Y	Y		
	Y	Y	Y		

⁹ The cost would have to be borne by the Assembly.

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¹¹ The chairs, tables and telephones are available locally and would be covered by the host State offer. Whether the host State would bear the cost of transport and insurance charges from, e.g. The Hague or Nairobi, is a matter that needs further discussion.

VI. All other services					
<p>Security services. Security is location-specific and dependant on cooperation with the host State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Off-site security would be provided by the host State. - Would on-site security be provided by the convention centre? 			Y		X
<p>Transportation local access to/from conference site, as well as transport between the airport and the hotel.¹²</p>			N		
<p>Hotel accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of at least 1000 hotel rooms in the vicinity of the convention centre - Can rooms be reserved well in advance for participants? 	Y	Y			X
<p>Services for delegations and NGOs: travel, bank, post office, internet, WIFI, telephone, fax.</p>	Y	Y	N		
<p>Medical facilities in proximity of convention centre</p>	Y	Y	Y		

¹² The host State will ensure the availability of private providers of transportation with the cost to be borne by each individual traveller. Nonetheless, the host State offer includes the transportation for the Heads of Delegations.

Annex II**Review Conference of the Assembly of States Parties in 2010**

Estimate of conference, non-conference-servicing costs and venue and ancillary services *

(estimate based on five days of meetings, 2008 prices in Euro)

			Uganda	Host State	Assembly
I Conferencing service costs					
A	Pre-session	250pagesX 6 languages(official)	119,011		Y
	In-session	250pagesX 6 languages(official)	114,437	Y	
	In-session	50 pages unofficial, Journal (X2)	8,282	Y	
	Post-session	250pagesX 6 languages(official) (750 pages total) 6 languages	107,535		Y
B	Meeting services (interpretation)		65,073		Y
II Non-conference servicing costs					
A	SASP staff Travel & DSA (daily assistance allowance)		48,753		Y
B	Two planning missions to Uganda Travel & DSA (daily assistance allowance)		10,606		Y
C	ASP President Travel & DSA (daily assistance allowance)		9,359		Y
D	Temporary assistance		118,200	Y	
E	Press coverage & public information activities		12,962		Y
F	Security services				
	-	Off-site		Y	
	-	On-site	83,841	Y	
	-	Equipment		Y	
	-	Badges		Y	
G	Miscellaneous supplies & services		9,630		Y
III Venue & Ancillary Services					
A	Venue rental			Y	
B	IT & technical facilities		85,031	Y	
IV Costs resulting from UNON provided services					
	Programme support costs (7.5%)		40,302		
	5% Contingencies		28,883		
Grand Total (I + II + III + IV) (Euro)			861,903		

Costs that would be borne by the host State/Assembly

Host State	409,790
Programme support costs (7.5%)	24,801
5% Contingencies	<u>17,774</u>
Subtotal host State	452,365
Assembly	382,929
Programme support costs (7.5%)	15,501
5% Contingencies	<u>11,109</u>
Subtotal Assembly	409,538
	<u>861,903</u>

* Some of these cost estimates have been provided by the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON), which would be able to provide support services for meetings held in Uganda.

Some of the budget lines do not include a cost estimate, since at the time of the visit it was not possible to determine the precise cost (ie, venue rental was contingent upon the choice of the venue and the determination of the set-up of the conference rooms, the purchase of additional equipment, such as the voting mechanism, etc.)

Some of the budgetary lines contained in the Uganda offer of 15 April 2008, such as transport for the Heads of Delegations, and courtesy accommodations are not contained in the present cost estimate.

The host State would determine at a later stage the use that could be made of those funds.

The exchange rate used is 0.642 US dollars per euro

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