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Report on activities and programme performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2021^{*}

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I. Introduction

1. This report details the main activities conducted by the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) in 2021 and provides an overview of its budgetary performance for that year. Annexes I to XVI provide detailed information on, *inter alia*, performance by Major Programme and the realization of budgetary assumptions, as well as indicators relating to defendants, victims and witnesses managed by the Registry, to missions, and to documents and pages filed by the Office of the Prosecutor (“the Office” or OTP).
2. As can be seen from the detailed descriptions of activities in the first section of the report, the Court conducted not only the activities projected for 2021, but also various unforeseen activities. Support for those activities was initially requested from the Contingency Fund but the costs were, ultimately, absorbed by the regular programme budget as a result of strict budgetary controls and constant reprioritization of activities, as explained in section IV.

II. Main activities of the Major Programmes

A. Major Programme I – Judiciary

1. Presidency

3. In 2021, the Presidency continued to exercise its functions in its three main areas of responsibility: judicial and other legal tasks; external relations; and administration.
4. The Presidency’s Legal and Enforcement Unit (PLEU) continued its multifaceted work on legal and judicial matters. This consisted first in facilitating all aspects of the proper administration of the judiciary, including support in relation to the Presidency elections, the subsequent assignment of judges to divisions and the constitution of chambers. In addition, the PLEU supported meetings and plenaries of the judges, including in relation to requests for disqualification, and provided assistance in relation to the judges’ retreat. Further, the PLEU supported the Presidency’s consideration of the report of the Independent Expert Review and assisted in the provision of information to the Review Mechanism of the Assembly of States Parties. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the PLEU supported the Presidency in a range of matters, including amendments to and implementation of the policy on the physical reopening of the Court’s buildings and the related terms of access and use. It also prepared Presidency decisions on applications and requests, many of which were confidential and proved to be more frequent in 2021 than in previous years. In the area of enforcement of sentences, the PLEU successfully negotiated the conclusion of one enforcement-related agreement; commenced the procedure to designate a State of enforcement in relation to one sentenced person; and continued to supervise a number of sentences of imprisonment of persons convicted by the Court. The PLEU also continued to provide administrative and legal support to the Advisory Committee on Legal Texts; considered issues pertaining to the waiver of privileges and immunities; and conducted reviews of a growing number of inter-organ draft administrative issuances. Substantive work went into the revision and updating of key administrative issuances, in close cooperation with representatives of other organs. The PLEU further engaged with the other organs of the Court in the negotiation and conclusion of Court-wide cooperation instruments, which are negotiated under the authority of the President.
5. With regard to external relations, the Presidency continued to engage with States, including senior representatives of national jurisdictions, the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) and its subsidiary organs, intergovernmental and regional organizations, and civil society, to enhance cooperation with, awareness of, and support for the Court. As the public face of the Court, the President (or one of the Vice-Presidents, on his behalf) held official meetings with numerous senior representatives of States, the Assembly, international and regional organizations, civil society and professional associations, either at the seat of the Court, in the case of visiting delegations, on virtual platforms, or in the context of official travel. The President delivered several public speeches and participated in conferences (mostly on virtual platforms) and gave media interviews, addressing current issues related to the Court. Some of the dominant themes during 2021 included the Independent Expert Review of the Court and the Rome Statute system, the Court’s heavy judicial workload, and

the transition from the previous composition of the Presidency to the current one. The Presidency led the inter-organ coordination of Court-wide external relations matters, such as decisions on general objectives and strategies; planning of events aimed at enhancing engagement with external actors; preparation of official statements and reports; cooperation and communication with other stakeholders in the Rome Statute system; and representation at various forums. The Presidency led the Court's efforts to promote the universality of the Rome Statute in cooperation with the Assembly's focal points on the Plan of Action for Universality and Full Implementation of the Rome Statute, the President of the Assembly, non-governmental organizations and regional organizations. Regrettably, the continued restrictions on travel and physical gatherings necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic limited opportunities for certain types of external relations activities. At the same time, however, the Court made wide use of modern technology to offset the effect on activities of the pandemic, holding a large number of highly important discussions with key interlocutors via online meeting platforms. In some cases, the online format of discussions enabled wider participation than otherwise would have been possible.

6. In the area of administration, the new Presidency (which commenced its three-year term in March 2021) continued, together with the other organs of the Court, to further streamline the Court's governance framework and control structures through improvements to the Court's strategic planning process (including the implementation of a Strategic Plan for the Court); and further work identifying the need and developing new proposals for policies, projects or processes for Court-wide application, in particular in the areas of strategic planning and the overall administration of the Court. Extensive work continued to address the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the Court. The Presidency also continued its work with the oversight bodies of the Court, such as the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee"), the Audit Committee and the External Auditors, the Assembly and the Hague Working Group, on administration, policy and strategic matters. As regards strategic oversight of the Registry and coordination of inter-organ issues, the Presidency continued to engage with the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry on topics of common concern, including risk management and, in the context of developments in 2021, the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, the Independent Expert Review process, and, for the first part of the year, threats and coercive measures by the United States. The Presidency represented the Court in a number of facilitations within the Assembly's Hague Working Group. Alongside the other organs, it also reported on initiatives regarding the Court's synergies and efficiencies. As in previous years, as part of the Court's Budget Working Group, the Presidency was heavily involved in inter-organ matters such as preparation of the Court's programme budget and related reports and documents, and other budgetary matters. This involvement also extended to cooperation with the Committee and the Assembly's budget facilitator in a year that saw an increase in judicial activity at the Pre-Trial level and a concomitant rise in requested resources for 2022. Lastly, the Presidency facilitated monthly meetings of the Coordination Council ("CoCo") and engaged in a wide variety of matters of Court-wide concern.

2. Pre-Trial Division

7. In 2021, there were four Pre-Trial Chambers¹, composed of seven judges assigned to the Pre-Trial Division. Owing to the current workload of the Court, six of the seven pre-trial judges are temporarily attached to the Trial Division.

8. The three Pre-Trial Chambers were seized of twenty situations².

¹ On 16 March 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber III was dissolved by the Presidency. Following the completion of the pre-trial proceedings in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru* in July 2021, the only case before it, Pre-Trial Chamber A ceased to exist.

² Central African Republic I; Central African Republic II; Republic of Uganda; Darfur, Sudan; Republic of Kenya; Republic of Côte d'Ivoire; Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; Republic of Burundi; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Libya; Republic of Mali; Gabonese Republic; Registered Vessels of Comoros, Greece and Cambodia; State of Palestine; People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar; Plurinational State of Bolivia; Georgia; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II and the Republic of the Philippines.

The Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

9. On 16 April 2021, the Prosecutor informed Pre-Trial Chamber II of the request of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan pursuant to article 18(2) of the Rome Statute to defer to it the investigation of its nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to criminal acts allegedly committed within the parameters of this situation.

10. On 8 October 2021, following the request of the Prosecutor of 27 September 2021 to authorize the resumption of the investigation, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision setting the procedure pursuant to rule 55(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court to submit information on the identification of the authorities currently representing the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. On 8 November 2021, the Registry transmitted the communications submitted by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel on 18 October 2021, and by the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties on 26 October 2021.

11. As instructed by the Pre-Trial Chamber, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section submitted, on 17 December 2021, the first group of victims' representations in relation to the proceedings pursuant to article 18(2) of the Rome Statute.

The Situation in the State of Palestine

12. On 5 February 2021, following the request of the Prosecutor pursuant to article 19(3) of the Statute seeking a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that Palestine was a State Party to the Statute and that the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the situation in Palestine extended to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

The Situation in the Republic of Kenya: The Case of the Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru

13. On 29 January 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A granted Mr Gicheru's request for interim release subject to conditions.

14. On 26 February 2021 and on 23 April 2021, the Chamber, at the request of the defence, postponed the date of filing of written submissions replacing the confirmation hearing and ordered the Prosecutor and the Defence to file their written submissions first on 23 April 2021, and then on 30 April 2021 at the latest.

15. On 8 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber A finding that provisional rule 165 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence was applicable in the proceedings and that, accordingly, it had been properly constituted as a chamber composed of one judge.

16. On 15 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A confirmed all charges brought against Mr Gicheru and committed him for trial, finding that there were substantial grounds to believe that he had committed acts amounting to offences against the administration of justice (article 70(1)(c) of the Rome Statute), perpetrated in Kenya between April 2013 and the closure, on 10 September 2015, of the case of *Ruto and Sang* before the Court.

17. On 27 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A rejected the Defence's request for leave to appeal the decision on the confirmation of the charges.

The Situation in the Republic of the Philippines

18. On 27 August 2021, as instructed by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 17 June 2021, and pursuant to article 15(3) of the Statute and rule 50(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the Registry transmitted the victims' representations as well as a report on the victims' representations.

19. On 15 September 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecutor's request of 24 May 2021 and authorized the commencement of an investigation into this situation in relation to any crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed on the territory of the Republic of the Philippines between 1 November 2011 and 16 March 2019 in the context of the so-called 'war on drugs' campaign.

20. On 18 November 2021, the Prosecutor informed Pre-Trial Chamber I that the Republic of the Philippines had requested on 10 November 2021 that the Prosecutor defer to

it the investigation of its nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to criminal acts allegedly committed within the parameters of the situation.

The Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I

21. On 14 June 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected *in limine*, for lack of proper legal basis, the request of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that it exercise judicial control over the Prosecutor's conduct of the preliminary examination in this situation.

22. On 2 July 2021, following a request by the Prosecutor on 22 June 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I reminded the Prosecutor to abide by the duty to maintain a meaningful dialogue with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The Situation in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire: The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo

23. On 19 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Prosecutor's request filed on 15 June 2021 to vacate the warrant of arrest for Simone Gbagbo. The Chamber considered that developments at the trial and appeal stages of the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* made it apparent that the evidence upon which the warrant of arrest was grounded could no longer be considered as satisfying the evidentiary threshold required under article 58(1)(a) of the Statute; accordingly, it ordered that the warrant of arrest for Simone Gbagbo cease to have effect and that the Registrar withdraw the requests for arrest and surrender transmitted to States.

The Situation in the Central African Republic II: The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

24. On 24 January 2021, Mr Said was surrendered to the Court. He was transferred to the Court's Detention Centre on 25 January 2021. On 28 and 29 January 2021, Mr Said made his first appearance. On 29 January 2021, the Single Judge scheduled the hearing on the confirmation of charges to commence on 5 October 2021.

25. On 30 June 2021, in the light of developments in the schedule of the Judiciary, the Court's calendar and the concurrent responsibilities of the judges, Pre-Trial Chamber II postponed the date of commencement of the confirmation hearing to 12 October 2021.

26. On 6 October 2021, the Chamber authorized 27 victims to participate in the proceedings and appointed the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) to represent them.

27. On 4 October 2021, the Chamber rejected the Defence's request to postpone the date of the confirmation hearing, and the hearing took place from 12 to 14 October 2021.

28. On 9 December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Said and committed him for trial. The Chamber found that there was sufficient evidence to establish substantial grounds to believe that Mr Said, as a senior member of the Seleka coalition, is criminally responsible, under article 25(3)(a) and (b) of the Rome Statute, for crimes against humanity (imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts and persecution) and war crimes (torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity) committed at the *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* in Bangui between 12 April 2013 and 30 August 2013 against detained persons perceived as supporters of former President Bozizé. The Chamber rejected the remainder of the charges brought against Mr Said in connection with crimes against humanity and war crimes allegedly committed at the *Comité Extraordinaire pour la Défense des Acquis Démocratiques* in Bangui between mid-September 2013 and 8 November 2013.

The Situation in Darfur, Sudan: The Case of the Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")

29. Following its decisions of 18 January and 5 February 2021 adopting principles applicable to victims' applications for participation in the case, on 20 May 2021 the Single Judge admitted 151 victims to participate in the proceedings and appointed the OPCV and two external counsel as legal representatives.

30. Between March and May 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued several decisions on disclosure and evidence-related requests submitted by the Prosecutor and the Defence.

31. On 12 April 2021, and subsequently on 5 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed the necessity for ordering Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's continued detention.

32. On 17 May 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Defence's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court under article 19(2) of the Statute. The Defence argued that the United Nations Security Council referral of the situation in Darfur, Sudan, to the Court was illegal. The Chamber held that the case satisfied all the relevant statutory requirements of jurisdiction.

33. From 24 to 26 May 2021, the Chamber held the hearing on the confirmation of charges and, on 27 May 2021, a hearing concerning detention matters pursuant to rule 118(4) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

34. On 9 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed all of the charges brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Abd-Al-Rahman and committed him for trial. Pre-Trial Chamber II found, unanimously, that there were substantial grounds to believe that Mr Abd-Al-Rahman is responsible for 31 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed between August 2003 and at least April 2004 in Kodoom, Bindisi, Mukjar, Deleig and their surrounding areas in Darfur, Sudan.

35. On 15 November 2021, the Chamber rejected the Prosecutor's and the Defence's requests for reconsideration of and leave to appeal the confirmation decision.

Other

36. In 2021, the Pre-Trial Chambers also issued a number of decisions and orders which are not included in the present report due to their current level of classification.

3. Trial Division

Trials

The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

37. After Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed seven counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity against Mr Said Abdel Kani on 9 December 2021, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber VI on 14 December 2021 and referred the case to it. Because it had not yet been possible to translate the confirmation decision into a language which the accused fully understands, pursuant to article 67 of the Statute, the time limit for requesting leave to appeal against the confirmation decision was suspended.

38. Mr Said Abdel Kani has remained in detention pending trial since he was surrendered to the Court. A first review of his detention by Trial Chamber VI and the first status conference are due to take place in January 2022.

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

39. On 9 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Abd-Al-Rahman. On 21 July 2021, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber I and referred the case to it. The Chamber held a first status conference on 16 August 2021 in which it set 5 April 2022 as the date for the commencement of the trial.

The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru

40. On 15 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A issued its decision on the confirmation of the charges, confirming all charges of offences against the administration of justice presented by the Prosecutor. On 22 July 2021, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber III and referred the case to it. Trial Chamber III held the first status conference on 24 September 2021.

41. On 30 September 2021, Trial Chamber III set 15 February 2022 as the date for the commencement of the trial.

The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice- Edouard Ngaïssona

42. On 16 February 2021, the trial opened before Trial Chamber V. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence began on 15 March 2021, as scheduled, and is ongoing. Hearings were held in person, with witnesses attending either at the headquarters of the Court or via video link. As at the end of the reporting period, the Chamber had heard the testimony of 25 witnesses, approximately half of whom testified by way of video link. The evidence of 15 of

the 25 witnesses was presented in part through the use of written statements in order to reduce the length of the examinations in court.

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

43. In 2021, the Chamber heard the testimony of 33 witnesses. By the end of 2021, the Chamber had heard the testimony of 52 Prosecution witnesses overall. The evidence of 10 of the 33 witnesses was presented in part through the use of written statements in order to reduce the length of the examinations in court. One last witness is scheduled to testify for the Prosecution in January 2022. On 22 September 2021, in the light of the imminent conclusion of the Prosecution's presentation of evidence, the Chamber issued directions relating to the presentation of evidence by the Legal Representatives of Victims and the Defence.

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

44. Trial Chamber IX issued its judgment on 4 February 2021 and its sentencing decision on 6 May 2021. Mr Ongwen was found guilty of 61 crimes against humanity and war crimes and was given a joint sentence of 25 years of imprisonment. Mr Ongwen appealed both decisions.

The Prosecutor vs. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain

45. On 21 July 2021, Trial Chamber IV, noting that limited progress had been made in the case, revoked a previous order of 17 December 2019 giving a mandate to the Registry, Mr Banda and his Defence team, and the Prosecution to liaise with a view to finding reasonable and realistic solutions to ensure Mr Banda's appearance. Mr Banda remains at large.

Reparations

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

46. Trial Chamber IX is seized of reparations proceedings, with the first submissions received in December 2021, including information on the comprehensive mapping of the direct and indirect victims potentially eligible for reparations ordered by the Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

47. Trial Chamber VIII remained seized of the implementation of its reparations order, which continued during the reporting period and is projected to continue in 2022.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

48. On 8 March 2021, Trial Chamber VI issued its Order on Reparations, setting the total reparations award for which Mr Ntaganda is liable at USD 30,000,000. The Chamber awarded victims collective reparations with individualized components as the most appropriate way of addressing, holistically, the multi-faceted harm suffered by the large number of victims eligible to receive reparations in the case. Appeals against the Order by Mr Ntaganda and one of the legal representatives of victims are pending.

49. On 23 July 2021, Trial Chamber II, to which the case was assigned, approved the Trust Fund for Victims' (TFV) initial draft implementation plan with focus on priority victims, subject to amendments and additional information to be provided by the TFV.

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga

50. Trial Chamber II remained seized of the implementation of its reparations order handed down on 24 March 2017, and issued decisions approving the implementation of collective reparations in the form of psychological support and alternative housing assistance. The implementation of collective reparations in the form of educational assistance and income-generating activities is almost complete.

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo

51. Trial Chamber II remained seized of the implementation plans for symbolic collective reparations and service-based collective reparations approved in 2016 and 2017, respectively. To date, 1,355 victims have been recognized as beneficiaries of reparations in the case. The final deadline for the submission of applications for reparations was 1 October 2021. Implementation of the service-based collective reparations commenced in March 2021. The

case record on reparations was made public by the newly constituted Trial Chamber II by means of two decisions issued in April and May 2021.

Compensation (Article 85)

The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé

52. On 9 September 2021, Mr Blé Goudé filed a request before the Presidency for compensation pursuant to article 85(3) of the Statute. On 16 December 2021, at the request of Mr Blé Goudé, a hearing was held by the Chamber constituted by the Presidency, during which the parties made further submissions. Mr Blé Goudé also addressed the Chamber during the hearing. The matter remains pending before the article 85 Chamber, which will render its decision on the request in due course.

4. Appeals Division

53. In 2021, the Appeals Division was seized of four final appeals which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year, namely:

- one appeal arising out of the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*, with the Prosecutor appealing Trial Chamber I's acquittal of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé; and
- three appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, with Mr Ntaganda and the Prosecutor appealing Trial Chamber VI's conviction decision and Mr Ntaganda also appealing the sentence.

54. Four additional final appeals were filed in the course of 2021:

- two appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*, with Mr Ongwen appealing Trial Chamber IX's conviction and sentencing decisions; and
- two appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, with Mr Ntaganda and one of the legal representatives of victims appealing Trial Chamber VI's reparations order.

55. Three judges of the Appeals Chamber conducted a review concerning the question of reduction of sentence in the case of *Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*.

56. In addition, the Appeals Division was seized of twelve interlocutory appeals, including three which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year.

57. The Appeals Chamber issued three public judgments on final appeals in 2021, a decision on reduction of sentence, and eleven public judgments on interlocutory appeals.

The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé

58. On 16 September 2019, the Prosecutor filed her notice of appeal against the acquittal entered by majority by Trial Chamber I with respect to Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé. Filings in this appeal were made in the course of 2019 and early 2020 and appeals hearings were held on 6 February 2020 (concerning questions relating to the conditional release of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé pending the appeal), and from 22 to 24 June 2020 (on the substance of the Prosecutor's appeal). That hearing took place in part remotely, on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on these appeals on 31 March 2021, confirming, by majority, the acquittals.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

59. On 9 September 2019, the Prosecutor and Mr Bosco Ntaganda filed appeals against the conviction decision handed down by Trial Chamber VI on 8 July 2019. On 9 December 2019, Mr Ntaganda filed an appeal against the sentencing decision handed down by Trial Chamber VI on 7 November 2019. Filings in these appeals were made in the course of 2020 and a hearing, which took place in part remotely on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, was held between 12 and 14 October 2020. On 31 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, confirmed the conviction decision, and unanimously confirmed the sentencing decision.

60. Appeals against the reparations order issued by Trial Chamber VI on 8 March 2021 were filed by Mr Ntaganda and one of the legal representatives of victims on 8 April 2021. Filings in those appeals were made in the course of 2021 and the appeals are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

61. On 21 May 2021, Mr Ongwen filed an appeal against the conviction decision handed down by Trial Chamber IX on 4 February 2021. On 28 June 2021, Mr Ongwen filed an appeal against the sentencing decision handed down by Trial Chamber IX on 6 May 2021. Filings in these appeals were made in the course of 2021. On 17 November 2021, a hearing was scheduled to take place on both appeals from 14-18 February 2022 and, on 24 November 2021, the Appeals Chamber authorized 18 applicants to submit observations as amici curiae.

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

62. On 28 June 2021, the Appeals Chamber appointed three judges to conduct a review concerning a possible reduction of Mr Al Mahdi's sentence, pursuant to article 110(3) of the Statute. Filings were made in the course of 2021 and a hearing took place on 12 October 2021. On 25 November 2021, the three judges of the Appeals Chamber reduced Mr Al Mahdi's original sentence by two years, with 18 September 2022 set as the date of completion of sentence.

The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona

Admissibility Challenge

63. On 11 December 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed the charges against Mr Yekatom. On 17 March 2020, the case was transferred to Trial Chamber V and Mr Yekatom presented his challenge to the admissibility of the case against him on the same day. On 28 April 2020, Trial Chamber V rejected Mr Yekatom's challenge. On 19 May 2020, Mr Yekatom filed his appeal brief. On 11 February 2021, the Appeals Chamber issued a public redacted version of its judgment confirming the Trial Chamber's decision.

Scope of the charges and of evidence at trial

64. On 29 October 2020, Trial Chamber V dismissed Mr Yekatom's request that the mode of liability of co-perpetration confirmed against him be dismissed and that he be tried solely under the mode of liability of ordering. On 4 November 2020, Mr Yekatom requested leave to appeal this decision on two issues. On 13 November 2020, the Trial Chamber granted leave to appeal in respect of the two issues, with modifications to the second. On 26 November 2020, Mr Yekatom filed his appeal brief against the Trial Chamber's decision. On 5 February 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Trial Chamber's decision.

The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru

65. On 10 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber A issued a decision concerning the applicability of provisional rule 165 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. On 17 December 2020, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence (OPCD) requested leave to appeal this decision, which was granted on 23 December 2020. The OPCD filed its appeal on 8 January 2021. On 8 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

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

Legal characterization of facts

66. On 17 December 2020, Trial Chamber X issued a decision with respect to the Prosecutor's application for notice that the legal characterization of some facts included in the confirmed charges might change. On 18 January 2021, Mr Al Hassan requested leave to appeal on five issues. On 24 February 2021, the Trial Chamber granted leave to appeal in respect of two issues. Mr Al Hassan filed his appeal brief on 12 March 2021. The Appeals Chamber confirmed the Trial Chamber's decision on 1 July 2021.

Custodial visit

67. On 23 December 2020, Trial Chamber X issued the decision on Mr Al Hassan's urgent request for a custodial visit on compassionate grounds, rejecting the request. On 4 January

2021, Mr Al Hassan appealed against this decision. On 22 February 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Trial Chamber's decision.

Introduction of evidence

68. On 15 November 2021, Trial Chamber X, by majority, declined to admit the prior recorded testimony of a witness. On 22 November 2021, the Prosecutor requested leave to appeal this decision. On 6 December 2021, the Trial Chamber granted leave to appeal in part. On 17 December 2021, the Prosecutor filed its appeal. The matter is pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani

69. On 16 April 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II rendered the decision establishing the principles applicable to victims' applications for participation. On 26 April 2021, Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani requested leave to appeal the decision on three issues. On 21 May 2021, leave to appeal was granted on one issue. On 3 June 2021, Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani filed his appeal brief against the decision. On 14 September 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

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

Jurisdictional challenge

70. On 17 May 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected a jurisdictional challenge by Mr Abd-Al-Rahman. On 22 May 2021, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman appealed against that decision. On 1 November 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

Review of detention

71. In 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed three decisions issued by Pre-Trial Chamber II on review of detention, continuing Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's detention, which were appealed by Mr Abd-Al-Rahman: the decision of 11 December 2020, appealed on 16 December 2020 and confirmed by the Appeals Chamber on 5 February 2021; the decision of 12 April 2021, appealed on 14 April 2021 and confirmed by the Appeals Chamber on 2 June 2021; and the decision of 5 July 2021, appealed on 7 July 2021 and confirmed by the Appeals Chamber on 27 August 2021.

72. In addition, on 1 November 2021, Trial Chamber I issued a decision on review of detention, continuing Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's detention. On 5 November 2021, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman appealed against this decision. On 17 December 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the Trial Chamber's decision.

B. Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

1. Preliminary examinations

73. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor ("the Office" or OTP) conducted preliminary examination activities relating to nine situations. In addition, the Office conducted several assessments at the initial filtering stage to determine whether proceeding with a preliminary examination into other specific situations was warranted.

74. Following the referral received from the Government of Bolivia on 4 September 2020 regarding the situation in its own territory, the Office analysed the information provided by the Government, along with information from other reliable sources, with a view to concluding its assessment of whether the alleged conduct – acts allegedly committed in connection with nationwide road blockades held in August 2020 – amounted to crimes under the Rome Statute.

75. With respect to Colombia, on 28 October 2021, the Prosecutor concluded the preliminary examination with a Cooperation Agreement between the Office and the Government of Colombia that renews the commitment of the Office to Colombia's national accountability process, and reinforces and further defines the mutual roles the Office and the Government will undertake to ensure that the significant progress achieved by domestic prosecutorial and judicial entities, and in particular by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, is sustained and strengthened.

76. With respect to Guinea, the Office continued to conduct its admissibility assessment for the purpose of determining whether the ongoing national proceedings are vitiated by an unwillingness or inability to genuinely conduct the proceedings within a reasonable time. In November 2021, the Office conducted a mission to Conakry, where it held meetings with the new government, judicial authorities and other relevant stakeholders, to take stock of the progress of the trial organization. The Office received positive signs that a key trial could commence in the first quarter of 2022.

77. In relation to Ukraine and Nigeria, following the completion of the respective preliminary examinations in December 2020 and the determinations that the statutory criteria for opening investigations were met, the Prosecutor continued to consider strategic and operational issues related to the prioritization of the Office's workload before making a decision on seeking judicial authorization to proceed. In the interim, the Office took measures to seek to ensure the integrity of any future investigations. In accordance with the legal requirements of the Rome Statute and what is permissible at this stage of activities, these measures included the following pre-investigative steps: identification and implementation of evidence preservation needs; securing potential leads; and conducting advance operational planning. The Office also continued to receive information on new alleged crimes, monitored national judicial efforts and worked closely with national authorities and other stakeholders to explore possible opportunities in relation to how justice may best be served under the shared framework of complementary domestic and international action.

78. On 3 March 2021, the Office announced the opening of its investigation into the situation in Palestine, following the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 5 February 2021. On 12 May 2021, the Office issued a preventive statement raising concerns about the escalation of violence in the region, including the possible commission of crimes under the Rome Statute. (See below under Section II (l))

79. On 24 May 2021, the Office requested judicial authorization to proceed with an investigation into the situation in the Philippines, having completed its preliminary examination and concluding that there was a reasonable basis to believe that crimes against humanity had been committed and that the statutory criteria for opening an investigation were met. On 15 September 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the commencement of the investigation into the situation. (See below under Section II (m)).

80. With respect to the Venezuela I situation, following the referral received from a group of States Parties, and having determined that there was a reasonable basis to believe that crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court ("the Court") have occurred in Venezuela since at least April 2017, the Prosecutor announced on 3 November 2021 that the preliminary examination had been concluded with a decision to proceed with an investigation. The Prosecutor's announcement was coupled with the joint signing with the Venezuelan Government of a Memorandum of Understanding, setting the stage for sustained dialogue and cooperation during the investigation. (See below under Section II (o)).

81. With respect to the Venezuela II situation, following the referral received from the Government of Venezuela regarding the situation in its own territory, the Office continued to analyse the information provided by the Venezuelan Government along with information from other reliable sources, with a view to reaching a determination on whether the alleged conduct amounted to Rome Statute crimes.

2. Investigative and prosecutorial activities

(a) Situation in Afghanistan

82. The Office continued to engage with stakeholders to prepare the foundation for the commencement of investigative activities, if authorized by the Pre-Trial Chamber. This preparatory work included the identification, analysis and management of risks, assessment of security and logistical issues, and where appropriate, preservation of evidence.

83. On 16 April 2021, the Prosecutor filed a notification on the status of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's article 18(2) deferral request, detailing communications between the Office and the Government of Afghanistan, following the latter's request of 26 March 2020 for deferral of the investigation.

84. On 27 September 2021, the Prosecutor filed an application before Pre-Trial Chamber II for an expedited order seeking authorization for the Office to resume its investigation in the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The developments in Afghanistan and the change in the national authorities represent a significant change of circumstances with import for the assessment of the deferral request filed by the Government of Afghanistan on 26 March 2020. The Prosecutor reached the conclusion that, at this time, there is no longer the prospect of genuine and effective domestic investigations into article 5 crimes within Afghanistan. It is this finding that has necessitated the application.

(b) *Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar*

85. Due to the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office conducted a limited number of missions in relation to its ongoing investigations. The Office has, however, advanced other aspects of its investigations and has continued to make important progress in the collection of evidence. The Office has engaged with a range of stakeholders, including government ministries in Bangladesh, diplomats, UN agencies and NGOs, regarding requests for assistance and to inform them of developments in relation to the situation. In February, March and December 2021, the Office conducted outreach activities to affected communities in Bangladesh to inform them of the work of the Court and the focus of the Bangladesh/Myanmar investigations. On 16 July 2021, the Prosecutor received a high-level visit from the authorities of Bangladesh, aimed at strengthening cooperation.

86. The Office continued its efforts to expand its cooperation network, both in Bangladesh as well as in the wider region, and called upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including Myanmar. The Office also monitored judicial proceedings and investigations of other (international) investigative and/or judicial structures, and sought to engage where relevant.

(c) *Situation in Burundi*

87. The Office conducted several missions in connection with its investigation into the alleged crimes committed in this situation, as well as to strengthen cooperation networks. The Office continued to collect evidence, including witness interviews, concerning the crimes under investigation. Against that background, the OTP benefited from cooperation with States, UN entities and NGOs.

(d) *Situation in the Central African Republic II (CAR II)*

88. The trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaißona* commenced on 16 February 2021 before Trial Chamber V. The presentation of evidence by the Prosecutor started on 15 March 2021, and is ongoing at the time of writing.

89. On 24 January 2021, Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, an alleged commander and senior member of the armed group known as ‘Seleka’ was arrested in the Central African Republic and subsequently transferred to the Court’s custody, pursuant to the warrant issued for his arrest on 7 January 2019. On 29 January 2021, Mr Said made his first appearance before the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II. On 16 August 2021, the Prosecutor submitted the document containing the charges together with the list of evidence and, on 30 August 2021, the pre-confirmation brief. Mr Said is charged with 14 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly perpetrated in Bangui between April and 8 November 2013. On 9 December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges and committed Mr Said for trial.

90. The Office conducted several investigative missions to, among others, the CAR, in the context of its ongoing investigations into the situation, and in particular in relation to the proceedings before the Court.

91. Maintaining and further strengthening cooperation with the authorities of the CAR, and enhancing and sustaining cooperation with key stakeholders, including the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR and neighbouring countries, remained a priority.

92. The Office continued to monitor and encourage national criminal proceedings and to cooperate and share expertise with national judicial actors, including the Special Criminal Court.

(e) *Situation in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV)*

93. The Office continued to collect evidence in relation to alleged crimes committed during the post-election violence from the side opposed to former President Laurent Gbagbo (CIV II).

(f) *Situation in Darfur*

94. The confirmation of charges hearing in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman* ("Ali Kushayb") was held from 24 to 26 May 2021. On 9 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed 31 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed between August 2003 and at least April 2004 in Kodoom, Bindisi, Mukjar, Deleig and their surrounding areas in Darfur, Sudan, and committed Mr Abd-Al-Rahman for trial. On 8 September 2021, Trial Chamber I scheduled the opening of the trial for 5 April 2022.

95. In August 2021, the Prosecutor conducted an official visit to Sudan, his first visit to a situation country since assuming office, to advance cooperation with both national authorities and the diplomatic community in Khartoum. A new Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the Office and the Government of the Republic of Sudan regarding the investigation of all suspects for whom warrants of arrest have been issued by the Court was signed at the conclusion of the visit on 12 August. The Office also expressed its openness to discuss with the Government of Sudan, and within the Rome Statute framework, possible avenues towards complementarity in relation to the outstanding warrants of arrest. Since August 2021, the Office has been working to further advance cooperation for its investigations, to create the conditions for a continuous presence of its staff in Sudan, to advance investigations in relation to the suspects who remain at large and to be ready for trial in the case against Mr Ali Abd-Al-Rahman.

(g) *Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)*

96. On 30 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the conviction of Mr Bosco Ntaganda for crimes against humanity and war crimes and the sentence of 30 years of imprisonment imposed by the Trial Chamber. These two decisions are now final.

97. The Office continued to engage with the national authorities and various stakeholders, including to secure cooperation in the context of the ongoing proceedings and to encourage national proceedings. The Office has also been interacting with authorities of the DRC with a view to clarifying some issues relevant to the case against Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura.

(h) *Situation in Georgia*

98. During 2021, the Office carried out several investigative missions in the context of its ongoing investigation and continued to engage with national authorities and various stakeholders on matters related to cooperation. The Office continued to make progress in other important aspects of its investigation, which is currently in an advanced phase.

(i) *Situation in Kenya*

99. On 2 November 2020, Mr Paul Gicheru surrendered himself to the authorities of the Netherlands, pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued by Pre-Trial Chamber II on charges of interfering with witnesses, contrary to article 70 of the Rome Statute. On 6 November 2020, Mr Gicheru made his first appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber A. On 15 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A confirmed eight counts of offences against the administration of justice allegedly committed between April 2013 and September 2015, and committed Mr Gicheru for trial. On 30 September 2021, Trial Chamber III scheduled the opening of the trial for 15 February 2022.

100. In parallel, the Office continued to collect additional evidence and conduct witness interviews in preparation for Mr Gicheru's trial. The Office continues to encourage the Government of Kenya to cooperate fully and promptly with the Office, and to surrender to the Court the remaining individuals who are subject to warrants of arrest for alleged offences against the administration of justice.

101. The Office also continued to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008.

(j) *Situation in Libya*

102. As highlighted in its reports to the UN Security Council, including in Prosecutor Khan's first briefing to the Council on 23 November 2021, the Office, despite the difficult security situation, made progress in its investigations and conducted several missions to different countries to collect evidence and conduct witness interviews regarding crimes allegedly committed by all parties to the conflict, including in relation to detention facilities and with regard to migrants.

103. The Office continued to call for the support of States and stakeholders to secure the execution of outstanding warrants of arrest. The Office has been conducting checks to verify the alleged deaths of two suspects, namely Mr Al-Werfalli and Mr Al-Tuhamy.

104. In its investigative activities, the Office has continued to secure cooperation from a number of States and international and regional organizations, and to expand and enhance its existing network of cooperation to achieve further progress in its investigations.

(k) *Situation in Mali*

105. The trial in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud* ("Al Hassan"), which commenced on 14 July 2020 before Trial Chamber X, continued throughout 2021.

106. The Office conducted several missions to investigate alleged crimes in this situation. It continued to receive cooperation from the national authorities and other partners, including UN entities – in particular, the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

(l) *Situation in the State of Palestine*

107. On 5 February 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued the Decision on the Prosecution request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine. The Chamber found that the State of Palestine is a State Party to the Statute and, by majority, that the State of Palestine qualifies as "[t]he State on the territory of which the conduct in question occurred" for the purposes of article 12(2)(a) of the Statute and that the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the situation in the State of Palestine extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

108. On 3 March 2021, the Office announced the opening of its investigation into the situation. On 21 March 2021, the Office received a visit from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, aimed at exploring ways to strengthen cooperation. An agreement on cooperation was signed with the State of Palestine on 15 June 2021.

109. As in other situations, the Office is conducting a feasibility assessment in order to ensure a safe and efficient investigation and to determine how best to address the risks and unique challenges arising in this situation. In addition, the Office has assessed and mapped the different criminality in the situation and established some tentative investigative priorities which seek to maximize the use of its limited resources and take into account the characteristics of this situation. The Office continues to experience challenges as a result of the operating environment and the availability of resources which need to be spread over different situations. Notwithstanding, the Office continues to expand its cooperation network to include a variety of relevant stakeholders. In this regard, it has secured cooperation from a number of States and continues to explore possibilities for engagement with others.

(m) *Situation in the Philippines*

110. On 24 May 2021, the Prosecutor filed a confidential request for authorization of an investigation pursuant to article 15(3). On 14 June 2021, the Prosecutor filed a public redacted version of that request. On 15 September 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the commencement of the investigation into the situation in the Philippines, in relation to crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed on the territory of the Philippines between 1 November 2011 and 16 March 2019 in the context of the so-called ‘war on drugs’ campaign.

111. On 10 November 2021, the Philippines responded to the Prosecution’s notification under article 18(1) of the Rome Statute with a request that the Prosecution defer to the Philippines’ investigation of nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to the alleged crimes against humanity of murder under article 7(1)(a) of the Statute committed throughout the Philippines between 1 July 2016 and 16 March 2019 in the context of the so-called “war on drugs” campaign, as well as in the Davao area between 1 November 2011 and 30 June 2016. Following receipt of the Philippines’ article 18(1) response, the Prosecution has temporarily suspended its investigative activities while assessing the scope and effect of the deferral request. In that regard, and pursuant to rule 53 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the Prosecution requested additional information from the Philippines. The Prosecution continues its analysis of information already in its possession, as well as of any new information it may receive from third parties, and is actively assessing the need for applications to the Pre-Trial Chamber for authority to conduct the necessary investigative steps for the preservation of evidence under article 18(6) of the Statute.

(n) *Situation in Uganda*

112. Trial Chamber IX issued its judgment in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* on 4 February 2021 and the sentencing decision on 6 May 2021. Mr Ongwen was found guilty of 61 crimes against humanity and war crimes and was given a joint sentence of 25 years’ imprisonment.

113. Mr Ongwen has appealed both decisions and these appeals are currently pending. He has raised 90 grounds of appeal against his conviction and 12 grounds of appeal against the sentence. The Appeals Chamber has set 14 to 18 February 2022 to hear submissions from the parties and participants on both appeals. The Appeals Chamber issued procedural decisions on 11 June and 20 August 2021 dealing with the modalities of victim participation in both appeals.

114. The Trial Chamber is seized of reparations proceedings.

115. In parallel, the Office continued to explore leads and avenues for the arrest or surrender of Joseph Kony, alleged leader of the Lord’s Resistance Army.

(o) *Situation in Venezuela*

116. On 28 May 2021, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela) filed before Pre-Trial Chamber I a request for judicial control pursuant to articles 15 and 21(3) of the Statute and regulation 46(2) of the Regulations of the Court, following the Prosecutor’s indication in its Report on Preliminary Examination Activities of 14 December 2020 that, since at least April 2017, crimes against humanity may have been committed by civilian authorities, members of the armed forces and pro-government individuals. In its filing, Venezuela requested the Pre-Trial Chamber to exercise judicial control over the preliminary examination conducted by the Office of the Prosecutor. On 14 June 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Venezuela’s request for judicial review.

117. On 3 November 2021, the Prosecutor, Mr Karim A.A. Khan QC, announced that the preliminary examination in Venezuela had been concluded with a decision to proceed with investigations. The Prosecutor’s announcement was coupled with the joint signing with the Government of Venezuela of a Memorandum of Understanding, setting the stage for sustained dialogue and cooperation. Since then, the Office has sought to explore means and modalities to continue its engagement with the Venezuelan authorities while progressing its investigation.

(p) *Appeals*

118. The Prosecution Division Appeals and Prosecution Legal Coordination Section (APLCS) had a very busy year in 2021. The following is a snapshot of its main activities during the year:

- In *Ongwen*, the Trial Chamber convicted the accused on all charges, and, in a separate decision, sentenced him to 25 years of imprisonment. The APLCS analysed both decisions and made recommendations for the Prosecutor. Mr Ongwen's defence team appealed the judgment of conviction (A1 - putting forward 90 grounds of appeal) and the sentencing decision (A2 - 12 grounds of appeal). On 21 October 2021, the Prosecution filed its response brief to the appeal against conviction and on 27 October 2021, it filed its response brief to the appeal against sentence. The Prosecution further submitted numerous procedural filings in this appeal, either on its own motion or in response to requests from the Defence. On 24 November 2021, the Appeals Chamber permitted 18 amici curiae to make submissions on discrete legal and factual topics identified by the Appeals Chamber. It also scheduled a hearing for both the appeal against conviction and the appeal against sentence to run from 14 to 18 February 2022.

- During 2021, the Prosecuted litigated in 11 interlocutory appeals under article 82:

- The only interlocutory appeal in which the Prosecution was the appellant arose from the *Al Hassan* case and concerned the scope of the admission of prior recorded testimony under rule 68(2)(b) (OA4). The Prosecution argued that rule 68(2)(b) should not be regarded as an exceptional means of adducing evidence with a view to reducing the length of proceedings before the Court and streamlining evidence presentation. The appeals decision is pending.

- Also in *Al Hassan*, the Prosecution responded to two Defence appeals, first, to an appeal against the Trial Chamber's decision restricting Mr Al Hassan's custodial visits (OA2), and second, to the Defence appeal against the Trial Chamber's decision giving notice of a possible legal re-characterization of facts pursuant to regulation 55(2) (OA3). The Appeals Chamber rejected both appeals.

- In *Abd-Al-Rahman*, the Prosecution responded to four Defence appeals against decisions by the Pre-Trial Chamber and the Trial Chamber on the review of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's detention (OA6, OA7, OA9 and OA10). All four appeals were rejected. The Prosecution further responded to the Defence appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision rejecting the Defence's challenge to the Court's jurisdiction (OA8). While the Appeals Chamber rejected this appeal, it held, by majority, that the Pre-Trial Chamber had committed a harmless legal error in interpreting the principle of legality under article 22 of the Statute.

- In *Said Abdel Kani*, the Prosecution responded to a Defence appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on Mr Said's contact restrictions at the Detention Centre (OA1); and to the Defence appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision setting out principles for processing victims' applications (OA2). The Appeals Chamber rejected both appeals.

- Lastly, in *Gicheru*, the Prosecution responded to the appeal by the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence against the Pre-Trial Judge's decision on the application of provisional rule 165 (OA1). The Appeals Chamber rejected this appeal.

- The Prosecution responded to a total of 28 applications for leave to appeal primarily filed by the Defence for *Al Hassan* (14), *Abd-Al-Rahman* (5), and *Said Abdel Kani* (5). In many of these applications, the Defence sought leave to appeal in the alternative to requesting the respective chambers to reconsider their decisions. The Prosecution sought leave to appeal on two occasions. First, in *Abd-Al-Rahman*, it requested the Pre-Trial Chamber to reconsider discrete findings of the decision on the confirmation of charges, or, in the alternative, leave to appeal the decision. The Pre-Trial Chamber rejected both requests, finding that it no longer retained jurisdiction to decide on a request for reconsideration and that decisions on the confirmation of charges are generally not appealable under article 82(1)(d) of the Statute. Second, in *Al Hassan*, the Prosecution sought leave to appeal the Trial Chamber's decision rejecting the introduction of the prior recorded testimony of

witness P-113 pursuant to rule 68(2)(b). The Trial Chamber partially granted the Prosecution's application.

- Throughout the year, in addition to its primary responsibility of addressing appellate litigation, the APLCS provided dozens of memoranda of legal advice and ongoing legal assistance to trial teams on complex points of law and procedure. These included in *Al Hassan* (drafting a filing on the admissibility of suspect interviews under article 69(7)); in *Abd-Al-Rahman* (drafting the response to the Defence's challenge to the Court's jurisdiction, and providing advice and support in drafting the document containing the charges and the pre-trial brief); in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* (providing advice on domestic law on aiding and abetting); in *Gicheru* (providing advice and support in drafting the document containing the charges, on the admission of one-party consent recordings and on other ongoing pre-trial issues); in *Said Abdel Kani* (providing advice and support in drafting the document containing the charges); in the situation in Afghanistan (providing advice on article 18 and drafting various procedural submissions); and in the situations in Bangladesh/Myanmar, Palestine, Burundi, Georgia, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya, on miscellaneous legal and evidentiary issues. The APLCS also provided advice to the trial teams in responding to or drafting responses to Defence applications for leave to appeal and participated in numerous evidence reviews and murder boards.

- The APLCS, in conjunction with the trial team, also drafted the Prosecution's response to Mr Blé Goudé's request for compensation pursuant to article 85, and provided support to the Prosecutor and the Deputy Prosecutor in the preparation of and during the compensation hearing conducted on 13 December 2021.

- The APLCS also continued to support and assist several ongoing preliminary examinations conducted by the Preliminary Examination Section of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division. In particular, in the situation in the Philippines, the APLCS reviewed the draft article 15 application and provided advice and support on Phase I preliminary examinations in the situations in Yemen, Mexico, Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela II, Syria/Jordan and Tajikistan/China.

- Throughout the year, members of the APLCS participated in several Prosecution Division working groups and in researching and drafting guidelines, policy papers and reports produced in support of the Prosecutor's mandate as a whole. In particular, members of the APLCS took a leading role in drafting the OTP policy on situation completion, which was released on 15 June 2021. This policy explains how the Office will complete its work in situations where the Court is exercising its jurisdiction. Members of the APLCS are also part of a working group advising the Prosecutor on the implementation of the policy by assessing whether in certain situations the investigation phase may be completed. In addition, members of the APLCS were actively involved in drafting and reviewing the OTP's policy on cultural heritage, which was released on 14 June 2021. Members of the APLCS also provided legal support to teams as focal points for the Division on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and assisted in conducting a survey on the effects of COVID-19 on female staff. In addition, the APLCS kept the OTP Case Digests on substantive and procedural law updated and participated in the Office working group on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). During the first half of 2021, the Senior Appeals Counsel and Head of the APLCS continued her role as a member of the Executive Committee (ExCom), participating in all ExCom meetings, discussions and decisions.

3. International cooperation and judicial assistance

119. In 2021, in connection with its investigative and prosecutorial activities, the Office sent 338 requests for assistance, (20.47 per cent less compared to 2020) to over 57 different partners, comprising 32 States Parties, 6 non-States Parties and 19 international, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as private institutions, and followed up on the execution of pending requests.

120. The Office maintained and further developed its extended network of judicial cooperation partners – war crimes units, financial investigation units, organized crime and other specialized services and other relevant law enforcement and judicial actors nationally, regionally and internationally. Further progress was made in expanding the network to

national and regional immigration and asylum authorities, asset recovery and asset tracking authorities, as well as to national experts involved in social media and cyber investigations.

121. In 2021, the Office processed 24 incoming requests transmitted to it by national authorities pursuant to article 93(10) as part of its efforts to reduce the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts where appropriate.

122. The Office continued to emphasize to States and other partners the importance of timely, positive responses to its requests for assistance in order to facilitate investigations and trial preparations. The continuing COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions on travel, including to situation countries, has only added to the Office's demand for cooperation, including with respect to alternative forms of evidence and the modalities for access thereto that may concern any State Party. This includes the provision of information and access relating to financial or banking data, immigration and asylum records, data held by private entities – including social media and internet companies – and generally assistance with identifying persons of interest outside the situation countries and helping them see justice done for the wrongs they have suffered in their countries of origin.

123. The Office also noted the negative impact on its effectiveness and efficiency of slow or incomplete replies to its requests, and highlighted the particular challenges associated with identifying the whereabouts of its suspects and facilitating their surrender. The OTP remained closely involved in the management and further development of a specialized network of judicial partners with dedicated focal points and central points of contact to ensure the diligent processing and follow-up of its requests, including in relation to financial investigation efforts. The Office further highlighted that failure to execute the Court's warrants of arrest, some dating back more than 10 years, impinges on the legitimacy and credibility of the Court and of the international community as a whole.

4. General cooperation, external relations and public relations

124. Throughout the year the Office organized, coordinated or participated in activities relevant to the Office's external relations, in conjunction with other organs of the Court when appropriate, with a view to galvanizing general support for its mandate and activities. The activities were conducted in virtual settings where needed and possible, taking into account prevailing restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.

125. In the first months of 2021, priority efforts were focused on addressing the repercussions of the measures adopted by the United States under Executive Order 13928 following the revocation of the order by President Biden on 2 April 2021. Over the remainder of the year, general cooperation and external relations activities were mostly geared towards ensuring the end-of-term and farewell events for former Prosecutor Ms Fatou Bensouda, and the commencement of the term of office of Prosecutor Karim A.A. Khan QC, including, through several external engagements, communication and implementation of his vision and plans for the functioning of the Office.

126. Key examples of the Office's activities during the year include the organization or initiation of a significant number of virtual diplomatic briefings for the former Prosecutor and the new Prosecutor with regional groups, and other meetings with representatives of States Parties such as with EU Foreign Ministers and the EU COJUR-ICC, the Assembly of States Parties working groups, and other forums. These engagements were opportunities to update and enhance awareness of the Office's activities and policy initiatives, including the legacy of the former Prosecutor, and to discuss key issues for the Office, such as cooperation, complementarity, and budget. In the second half of the year, the new Prosecutor's vision and plans for reorganization were the main focus of briefings to States Parties. With the same aims, dedicated meetings with the Prosecutor were also organized with civil society organizations.

127. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the Office also engaged in bilateral meetings with actors from governments and regional and international organizations, both in The Hague and during travel abroad, including in situation countries, to promote understanding of the Office's mandate and work in furtherance of operational discussions relating to its investigative and prosecutorial activities. In the first part of the year, the Office

held over 10 such meetings. Since the inauguration of Prosecutor Khan on 16 June 2021, the Office has received around 50 visits from ambassadors and other stakeholders.

128. At the working level, the Office also organized and participated in virtual induction training for newly-arrived diplomats as well as a roundtable with the United Nations and two virtual roundtable meetings with civil society organizations.

129. The former and current Prosecutors also participated in various events and speaking engagements throughout the year, including those organized by the Institute of International and European Affairs in Dublin, the University Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires, the London School of Economics – Centre for Women, Peace and Security, University of Sydney, the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the International Bar Association, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, and the Global Security Forum in Qatar.

130. The Office actively engaged in (virtual) meetings and consultations in the context of the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”). This included attending 45 meetings of the Assembly’s subsidiary bodies to, *inter alia*, provide information and disseminate key messages of the Office, including in relation to the Prosecutor’s plans for reorganization, or to provide substantive input to the work of facilitators, e.g. in the context of discussions on the review of the Court and the Rome Statute system, budget negotiations, as well as facilitations on cooperation and complementarity and the Study Group on Governance.

131. The Prosecutor and the Office also actively participated in the Assembly itself, including by delivering remarks during the opening session and the plenary on cooperation, as well as in several Assembly side-events, such as with the Office’s panel on workplace culture, on a child-sensitive approach to the Court, on gender persecution, and on the mutual legal assistance initiative.

132. The foregoing efforts were supported, where appropriate, by the Office’s public information products and services. During the reporting period, the Office engaged with the media, giving 11 interviews to media outlets around the world, organized a media roundtable with foreign press represented in the Hague, issued 29 press statements and press releases in both the official languages of the Court and in situation languages in relation the different situations and developments, organized three press conferences in situation countries, answered hundreds of media queries, and ensured an active social media presence throughout the year with key messaging for a variety of audiences.

C. Major Programme III – Registry

133. The Registry provided support to parties and participants in all proceedings before the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) throughout the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic situation. The Registry maintained specific protocols and measures adapted in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic, including video-conferencing for hearings, and referred to them where needed, while at the same time facilitating in-person hearings where possible. Continued support and assistance was provided by the Registry in the pre-trial, trial and appeals proceedings in the following cases: *Abd-Al-Rahman*; *Al Hassan*; *Gicheru*; *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*; *Ntaganda*; *Ongwen*; *Said*; and *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*. The Registry further continued to provide its support to reparations proceedings in various cases.

1. Court management

(a) Judicial activities

134. A total of 9,996 court records (107,648 pages) and 941 transcripts (65,833 pages) were registered and notified in 2021. These figures include documents registered and/or notified across all cases and situations as detailed below, as well as 158 records (1,626 pages) and 5 transcripts (237 pages) registered and/or notified pursuant to the Regulations of the Court and/or the Regulations of the Registry but which did not necessarily relate to a particular case or situation.

135. In the situation in Uganda, 304 documents (6,998 pages) and 8 transcripts (389 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for four hearings in *Ongwen*.
136. In the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 352 documents (5,951 pages) and 26 transcripts (1,967 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for two hearings in *Ntaganda*.
137. In the situation in the Central African Republic I, 10 documents (64 pages) were registered and notified. No hearings were held.
138. In the situation in Darfur, 1,089 documents (16,883 pages) and 42 transcripts (2,040 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 14 hearings in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case.
139. In the situation in Kenya, 571 documents (12,381 pages) and 96 transcripts (8,069 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for two hearings in the *Gicheru* case.
140. In the situation in Libya, 16 documents (109 pages) were registered and notified. No hearings were held in the *Gaddafi* case.
141. In the situation in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 109 documents (2,633 pages) and 12 transcripts (825 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for two hearings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*.
142. In the situation in Mali, 3,270 documents (23,942 pages) and 391 transcripts (26,200 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 108 hearings in *Al Hassan* and one sentence review hearing in *Al Mahdi*.
143. In the situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, 2 documents (14 pages) were registered and notified. No hearings were held.
144. In the situation in the Central African Republic II, 3,696 documents (30,488 pages) and 360 transcripts (26,106 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 78 hearings in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case and 6 in the *Said Abdel Kani* case.
145. In the situation in Georgia, two documents (14 pages) were registered and notified.
146. In the situation in Gabon, two documents (14 pages) were registered and notified.
147. In the situation in Burundi, 16 documents (1,496 pages) were registered and notified.
148. In the situation in Afghanistan, 75 documents (592 pages) were registered and notified.
149. In the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II, two documents (14 pages) were registered and notified.
150. In the situation in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, two documents (14 pages) were registered and notified.
151. In the situation in Palestine, 18 documents (404 pages) were registered and notified.
152. In the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 40 documents (1,313 pages) were registered and notified.
153. In the situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 17 documents (163 pages) were registered and notified.
154. In the situation in the Republic of the Philippines, 243 documents (2,515 pages) were registered and notified.
155. In 2021, the number of court records increased by 51 per cent in comparison with 2020, while the number of transcripts registered and notified across all situations and cases increased by 94.82 per cent.

156. The use of audio or video link technology to facilitate witness testimony continued throughout 2020. Two Associate Legal Officers (ALO)/Courtroom Officers are required to organize video link hearings: one in The Hague courtroom and the other at the witness location. In 2021, 100 hearing days were held via video link to facilitate the testimony of witnesses. In order to ensure continuity of hearing support in the courtroom in The Hague, and to avoid quarantine as a result of COVID-19, the travel of ALO/COs has been restricted and field staff have been trained to provide the necessary technical support for testimony via remote video link. In addition, and as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, detained persons have been able to follow their respective proceedings from the Detention Centre via video link when necessary.

157. To support the workload of one active case at the trial phase and one continuous hearing, a minimum of two ALO/Courtroom Officers is required. Besides hearing support, they also perform a number of back office tasks to ensure overall support to proceedings.

158. Throughout 2021, the Transcript Coordinators and the Court Reporters worked on the reclassification and correction of transcripts. From the overall figures of transcripts provided above, 236 were corrected transcripts (16,967 pages), 95 were reclassified transcripts (7,930 pages), and 219 were public redacted transcripts (15,671 pages). These activities are labour intensive and require precision and accuracy owing to the severe consequences of any errors. A total of five transcripts (237 pages) of events other than hearings was produced, registered and notified.

159. In addition to routine in-court and registration activities, the Court Management Section (CMS) was and remains fully involved in the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP).

160. Additionally, to strengthen the Section and to mitigate the risk of unforeseen staff shortages, CMS staff have been provided with in-depth training on the several unique fields of expertise within CMS, which has resulted in 60 per cent of the staff being able to perform multiple functions.

(b) *eCourt*

161. **Evidence:** to continue improving evidence management, and to specifically streamline the procedure whereby parties request CMS to upload their disclosures, CMS eCourt introduced an upload request process making use of the existing centralized tracking tool SolvIT, thereby providing improved tracking of requests and minimizing email transactions. In 2021, CMS uploaded 37,204 evidence items containing 245,026 pages.

162. Electronic court binders in eCourt Ringtail have been implemented so that parties can create and circulate their witness binders electronically without having to print the material and produce several physical binders. This saves time and affords easier access to the information.

163. Efforts are under way and much of the work has been accomplished to upgrade the existing evidence management software, Ringtail, to the latest version. The upgrade is expected, ultimately, to benefit the evidence-related modules in the JWP project by providing an interim phase to ease the process transition and to facilitate the migration of evidentiary data once the new JWP system has been implemented.

164. **Live streaming of hearings on the Court's premises:** The deployment of the live streaming system, Livecourt, was initiated and continued on a rolling basis, enabling full teams to follow hearings in real time and in their entirety (structural benefit for more team members than courtroom benches allow, as well as an additional temporary benefit during COVID limitations placed on attendance inside the courtroom).

165. **Training, presentations and user support:** standard and advanced-level training has continued to be provided to members of Chambers, Defence, Victims and OTP teams in the use of systems for transcript management, evidence management, and the Transcript Verification Module. For easier access to training material, especially during COVID restrictions, online training has been provided to further promote the efficient use of eCourt application systems.

166. **Access to case files:** In 2021, CMS processed 2,818 user support requests (1,232 SolvIT tickets, 424 SolvIT tasks, 312 email requests received by CMS eCourt, and 850 ECOS

and RM-related requests received by CMS Court Records). A user support request includes: (a) requests for granting access to an individual or a group of individuals to one or more judicial applications, including court records, as well as (b) requests relating to the use of judicial applications, issues encountered and requested customizations. Bi-annual user account reconciliations (in June and in December) has been carried out with each team's focal point to ensure that user access to judicial applications is current.

(c) *CMS AudioVisual*

167. **Hearing and/or special event support:** CMS AV supported all hearings, judicial activities, special events, training and testing of new (virtual) systems in all three courtrooms, for full in-court, live and delayed, hybrid and virtual/remote hearings as well as special events. Notable special and non-judicial events in hybrid or full virtual set up included moot courts, inaugural sessions, the swearing in ceremony, interviews conducted by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties for the Deputy Prosecutor, and round tables. CMS AV-produced courtroom AV footage, either live or delayed, was recorded for archiving, and, either directly or in AV copy form, provided to the Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) and/or the Information Management Services Section (IMSS) for release to the press and/or the public, summaries on the Court's website, internet streaming, and internal Livecourt streaming

168. **AV Copy, Norm-Conversions and/or edit requests:** CMS AV produced and delivered to clients a total of 156 copy request and/or norm-conversions in 2021. Copies were produced and subsequently delivered by means of tape or cartridge, USB data carrier, external hard-drive and/or drop-box-file transfer.

169. **Victims and Witnesses Section Witness familiarizations:** CMS AV provided planning (IMSS/country office support) and courtroom AV booth support for 57 witness familiarizations, with an average duration of 1 hour and 30 minutes per familiarization. The majority of the Victims and Witnesses Section familiarizations took place using video link and/or WebEx technology requiring full AV booth operation and staffing. All familiarizations took place once hearings had been adjourned.

170. In addition, CMS AV provided full AV booth support for an almost equal amount of witness-party video link/WebEx courtesy and/or thank-you meetings, mainly during breaks in the hearings or once hearings had been adjourned.

171. **IPV Digital Recording system:** the ongoing implementation and full activation of the IPV digital recording and archiving system suffered a set-back in 2021 due to the roll-out and activation of Windows 10 Court-wide, which affected certain aspects of the IPV recording system. Expansion of the server storage capacity was required, causing major issues for the IPV/Adobe post-facto/editing module. IMSS/CMS AV and the vendor (IPV) were unable to resolve those issues before the end of the reporting period. In addition, IPV implementation requires two additional modules to be completed: the back-up ingest module and the legacy ingest module

172. **WebEx integration in courtrooms:** IMSS/CMS AV fully integrated all WebEx connections and infrastructure, used for remote participation in hearings and remote witness testimony, into the existing video link infrastructure, thereby enhancing reliability, ease of operation and efficiency, while simultaneously reducing the chances of malfunctions and court downtime due to failure to connect with online remote locations. WebEx/video link operation and security is now centralized and has increased monitor ability from the CMS AV-Booth. This effectively resulted in the cancellation of Interactio for virtual and/or hybrid hearings and special events in all courtrooms.

(d) *Judicial Workflow Platform*

173. In 2021, business analysis of 10 modules was completed. Solution specification was initiated for Disclosure and completed for the Situation and Case and Filings modules. Solution design was completed for the Filings and Situation and Case modules. Development was completed for the Situation and Case and Filings modules. The first newsletter was issued at the end of November 2021. The first release of the system went live on 24 December 2021. In the first release, the Court's judicial participants will be able to use the Situation and

Case Management and Filings modules. The application is expected to start with a new situation.

2. Detention

174. Throughout 2021, the Detention Centre held nine detained persons (Mr Ntaganda, Mr Ongwen, Mr Al Hassan, Mr Yekatom, Mr Ngaïssona, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman, Mr Gicheru, Mr Said and an additional detained person).

175. The Court had budgeted for six cells during 2021. However, with the arrival of the additional detained person and the arrival of Mr Said, it was necessary to rent an additional wing owing to a requirement for segregation, in addition to additional cells.

176. In 2021, two family visits involving four persons were organized. Other family visits have been delayed as a result of the ongoing pandemic.

3. Language Services

(a) Translation

177. The English Translation Unit (ETU) translated a significant number of lengthy filings and decisions, mostly in *Al Hassan*, *Said Abdel Kani*, and *Ali Abd-Al-Rahman* for the Appeals Chamber, but to a lesser extent, in *Gbagbo*, *Lubanga*, *Ongwen* and *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*; translated scripts from Spanish to English for video lectures on the Court; and met other requests of a non-judicial nature, such as notes verbales, disciplinary proceedings, insurance documentation, police reports, and safety and security documentation in relation to the Court's premises, from French, Spanish, German and Dutch.

178. As is the case every year, the bulk of ETU's editing workload consisted of the Court's budget documents, reports of the Court to the Committee on Budget and Finance and the Audit Committee, correspondence with States Parties and other high-level entities, and the Court's Organizational Manual.

179. The French Translation Unit (FTU) translated filings and decisions in a number of cases, *inter alia*, *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, *Ongwen*, *Al Mahdi*, *Al Hassan*, *Said Abdel Kani*, *Abd-Al-Rahman*, and *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*. As usual, priority was given to urgent filings to be notified by a certain date, but the team also worked intensively on clearing the so-called backlog, i.e. all decisions that do not require immediate notification in French. Among other purely legal documents translated, the FTU provided the French versions of various papers prepared for the judges' retreat and proposals for amendments to the Court's core texts.

180. In addition, the FTU translated various non-judicial documents including the Court's response to the Independent Experts Report, requests related to human resources management and development (all staff surveys, managerial leadership initiatives, standard operating procedures and vacancy announcements), budget and finance documentation, speeches, outreach material for the Public Information and Outreach Section, COVID-19 material for the Crisis Management Team, and, on an exceptional basis, non-judicial documentation for the Trust Fund for Victims.

181. The Situation Languages Translation Unit (SLTU) provided translation support in 18 languages, namely Acholi, Arabic, Cebuano, Dari, Dutch, Hebrew, Kinyarwanda, Pashto, Sango, Portuguese, Rohingya, Spanish, Sudanese Arabic, Swahili, Tagalog, Tamasheq, Teso and Zaghawa. The Unit has ensured timely provision of situation language translation services to the Judicial Divisions and to the various sections within Registry. As in previous years, the Unit has maintained and expanded the roster of situation language translators in various language combinations as necessary, to support new situations and active cases. Examples of the translation services provided by the Unit include the Acholi translation of the judgment, dissenting opinion and sentencing decision in the *Ongwen* case, the translation into Arabic of the decision on the confirmation of charges in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case and of the Cooperation Agreement between the International Criminal Court and Sudan, as well as translations into various languages of victim application forms and of press releases and outreach materials, including voice-overs, into Sudanese Arabic, Rohingya and Teso.

182. The Translation Support and Terminology Unit (TSTU) provided administrative and technical support to all the translation units, but also organized various training sessions on terminology in situation languages for the Sango court interpreters, but also for the Songhay and Tamasheq field interpreters as they were called upon to provide interpretation during various hearings.

(b) *Interpretation*

- Court Interpretation

183. From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Interpretation Unit (IU) provided a total of 2,590 interpreter days. In addition to English (1,025 days) and French (1,060 days), Acholi (7 days), Bambara (8 days), German (2 days), Sango (201 days), Songhay (33 field interpreter days), Tamasheq (6 field interpreter days), Standard Arabic (247 days), and Standard Swahili (2 days) were the languages most used in the courtroom. Interpretation into and from Spanish (32 days) was also provided for non-judicial events.

184. Trial Chamber and Appeals Chamber hearings represented the bulk of the interpretation services provided by the IU in terms of judicial events. For 2021, the Unit covered the initial appearance in the CAR II situation of Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, the delivery of the judgment in *Ongwen*, the opening statement in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*, and delivery of the Appeals Chamber judgment in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, to name but a few. Other judicial events included the sentencing hearing and the delivery of sentence in *Ongwen*, the hearings on the confirmation of charges in *Abd-Al-Rahman* in the Darfur situation and the hearings on the confirmation of charges in *Said Abdel Kani*.

185. In 2021, 345 requests for non-judicial events covered partly remotely included, *inter alia*, the swearing in ceremony for the new judges and the new Prosecutor, as well as interviews for the new Deputy Prosecutors. All non-judicial events were covered remotely via ZOOM or WebEx. Other than French and English, the languages most used were Spanish and Standard Arabic.

- Field and Operational Interpretation

186. Field and Operational Interpretation (FOI) services were provided for meetings at Headquarters, in the field, and remotely in 14 different language combinations in ten situations, totalling 1,227 field interpreter days. Services were provided to the various sections of the Registry, including to defence counsel for telephone conversations; witness familiarization; psychosocial, vulnerability and protection assessments; and audio-visual translation. Supported field missions included those conducted by legal representatives of victims, defence counsel, the Trust Fund for Victims, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section and the Victims and Witnesses Section, in situation countries and elsewhere. In total, 192 requests for field and operational interpretation services were received.

187. Field interpreters provided remote consecutive interpretation in Songhay and consecutive interpretation in Tamasheq in the courtroom at hearings in *Al Hassan*, and provided reading assistance to witnesses in the courtroom.

188. Remote video and telephone interpretation services were provided to various Registry sections, including the Victims and Witnesses Section and the Counsel Support Section, to replace face-to-face service owing to the suspension of missions to the field during the COVID-19 crisis. Situations supported by remote interpretation include Sudan, Libya, Mali, Kenya, Burundi, Bangladesh / Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

189. Field interpreter recruitment and accreditation continued online, and the roster of freelance field interpreters for Arabic was expanded in the framework of the joint field interpreter accreditation programme. Efforts to expand the roster of freelance field interpreters for the Myanmar / Bangladesh situation languages, and in particular for Sudanese situation languages, continued, although hampered by security constraints.

190. In the course of 2021, staff and field interpreters also carried out regular assignments for the Detention Centre to meet the communication needs of persons in detention in the Mali, Central African Republic and Darfur situations. Monitoring services were provided by staff interpreters as needed and by Language Assistants in respect of four detainees throughout the year on a daily basis.

4. Legal aid and counsel issues

(a) *Counsel Support Section (CSS)*

191. In 2021, CSS focused on maintaining services and adapting them to the new circumstances while improving their efficiency.

192. The assumptions used to establish the budget for 2021 included provision for nine indigent defendants and eight teams of legal representatives of victims.

193. The Registry provided administrative and logistical support to all legal teams representing suspects, accused persons, victims, witnesses and legal representatives of States involved in the proceedings at the Court. By the end of 2021, assistance had been provided to 12 defence teams and 8 teams of legal representatives of victims financed through legal aid. In the course of 2021, CSS provided assistance to 242 team members, including interns, visiting professionals and experts, involved in the representation of indigent clients before the Court. CSS also provided assistance to members of the International Criminal Court Bar Association (ICCBA) and its various committees attending meetings with the Registry.

194. In 2021, the Registry received 67 new applications for inclusion on the List of Counsel (LoC) and 43 applications for inclusion on the List of Assistants to counsel (LoA). By the end of 2021, 48 individuals had been added to the LoC, bringing the number of admitted counsel to 910. With 28 admissions to the LoA in 2021, by year-end the number of admitted persons had increased to 433. The List of Professional Investigators saw little activity in 2021, with two new applications received and two admissions recorded. Accordingly, by the end of 2021 this list comprised 45 members.

(b) *Office of Public Counsel for the Defence (OPCD)*

195. In 2021, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence focused on continuously improving the quality of service for the defence teams and the Court. The OPCD received numerous complex requests and adapted work to provide assistance to an increasing number of defence teams, especially noting that many were advancing into the trial phase. As always, the OPCD remained available to provide legal and technical assistance to defence teams in matters arising in the early or late phases of a case, namely pre-arrest/admissibility or reparations/post-conviction/post-acquittal. The Office also assisted in the initial appearance of one defendant, assisted in early investigation opportunities, and was granted leave to make written submissions in one appeal (*Gicheru and Bett*).

196. During 2021, the OPCD primarily:

- Created and distributed specialized legal memoranda to 17 defence teams (Lubanga, Katanga, Simone Gbagbo, Laurent Gbagbo, Blé Goudé, Ntaganda, Bemba, Ongwen, Al Mahdi, Banda, Gaddafi, Al Hassan, Yekatom, Ngaïssona, Abd-al-Rahman, Gicheru, and Said Abdel Kani) upon request by teams or collectively to all.
- Continued a series of weekly updates to teams, providing the document in both working languages of the Court.
- Realized projects initiated from the 2019 defence team survey, including the creation of an online platform for defence teams for more static, continuous communication of research and information from OPCD.
- Conducted a new 2021 survey to develop new defence-initiated projects, maximize resources and find efficiencies.

- Continued development of a new system for the OPCD's jurisprudential manuals to better update them in a timely manner and reflect the procedures employed by the Chambers.
- Assisted teams during court hearings by following real time access to transcripts.
- Supported teams in uploading and downloading evidence, accessing filings and handling case-management issues, and provided training for defence teams, upon request, in specific software, including Ringtail Legal, Legal Craft, iTranscend and Casemap.
- Participated in various working groups of the Court including, *inter alia*, technology development groups (JWP), the Library Working Group, and the Hague Working Group (HWG) (on certain issues).
- Worked with the Review Mechanism Focal Points, the HWG Legal Aid Facilitator, the Registry, and the working group on the Independent Experts Report recommendations related to the functioning of the OPCD and the defence, as a part of the review framework initiated by the Assembly.
- Contributed feedback for the Prosecution's "Developing a Benchmarking Framework in Preliminary Examinations" exercise.
- Provided feedback for Registry-managed projects including, *inter alia*, those related to cooperation agreements, the Trust Fund for Family Visits, materials for defence teams, and public information and outreach communications.
- Continued discussions with PIOS to increase OPCD/defence communications in social media outreach.
- Continued the Defence to Defence training, in partnership with the STL Defence Office, to host the series for defence team members at both institutions in virtual format; three sessions were held in 2021.
- Continued mutual collaboration in research and training pursuant to ongoing agreements with UNICRI and completed a new project with the Nottingham Law School.
- Continued to work to protect the rights of suspects/accused by making efforts to raise general awareness of defence issues, including by giving presentations to visiting groups (especially those facilitated by PIOS, including a CAR delegation, and the induction of diplomats), participating in conferences and seminars, and contributing to publications.

(c) *Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV)*

197. OPCV counsel are appointed by Chambers as common legal representatives of victims in different ongoing proceedings. Consequently, providing legal representation to victims continues to be the primary task performed by the OPCV staff.

198. In particular, in 2021, the OPCV represented victims in the following cases/situations (5,557 victims in total):

- *Lubanga* (reparations proceedings): 634 victims.
- *Ongwen* (trial, appeal and reparations): 1,532 victims.
- *Ntaganda* (trial, appeal and reparations): 283 former child soldiers and 1,836 victims of the attacks.
- *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* (trial): 133 former child soldiers (OPCV team) and 1,085 victims of other crimes (joint team with external counsel).
- *Abd-Al-Rahman* (pre-trial and confirmation of charges hearing): 27 victims of the attacks.
- *Said Abdel Kani* (pre-trial and confirmation of charges hearing): 27 victims.

199. In addition to its involvement in proceedings as legal representative of victims, the Office is mandated to protect the rights and interests of victims having communicated with the Court within the framework of proceedings pursuant to article 19 of the Rome Statute.

200. Furthermore, the OPCV actively cooperated with the Trust Fund for Victims in the residual proceedings related to the *Bemba* and *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* cases following the acquittals; as well as in other cases for the implementation of the assistance programmes.

201. Moreover, in 2021, the OPCV was increasingly involved in providing assistance to victims at the preliminary examination stage in several countries; in particular advising on how to provide information to the Office of the Prosecutor at that stage.

202. In 2021, the OPCV also supported the external legal representatives appointed in the cases of *Lubanga*, *Ongwen* and *Abd-Al-Rahman* by providing advice on a variety of legal issues and in preparation for and during hearings.

203. As part of its mandate related to the legal representation of victims, OPCV counsel undertook 10 missions in the field to meet with clients with a view to effectively representing their interests in the proceedings.

204. The OPCV continued to seek to protect the interests of victims by making efforts to raise general awareness of victims' issues, including by participating in conferences and seminars together with other Court staff, and contributing to publications.

5. Victim participation and reparations

205. The Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) assists victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court in gaining access to the Court and to relevant judicial proceedings. It acts as the entry point and key facilitator for victim applications for participation in judicial proceedings and reparations; it handles the legal assessment and storage of victim data and reports to the various Chambers in all cases and situations.

206. The functions of the Section require operations both at the seat of the Court and in the field. Field activities aim at enabling victims to be informed of their rights regarding participation in proceedings before the Court, reparations and legal representation in the courtroom. At the seat of the Court, the Section analyses and logs applications for participation and reparations and all other related documents received from victims, and transmits them to the Chambers. It also assists Chambers in all victim participation and reparations-related matters, specifically by providing its legal analysis of the applications in reports on the case file, or in suggesting the victim application/participation framework per case. Its most recent application assessment and reporting practice³ across cases before the Court has now been incorporated into the latest version of the Chambers Practice Manual. The Section is also responsible for providing accurate data, reports and statistics on victim participation and reparations internally and outside the Court. Relevant field staff carrying out VPR functions maintain a substantive link to the VPRS at Headquarters in performing the corresponding functions, while otherwise reporting to the relevant Head of Country Office.

207. **Overall number of victim applications in 2021:** During the reporting period, the VPRS received 5,956 applications for participation and/or reparations, follow-up forms providing additional information across cases, and representations pursuant to proceedings under article 15 of the Rome Statute (*proprio motu* investigation by the Prosecutor). The vast majority of victim requests for participation and/or reparations were submitted through the most recent combined application forms (with relevant sections for participation and reparations), either on paper or electronically. The greatest number of applications were received in relation to (i) the *Yekatom/Ngaïssona* case in the situation in the Central African Republic II (1,533 applications); (ii) the *Lubanga* case in the situation in the DRC (1,368 applications); and the latest pre-trial proceedings before the Court in preparation for the hearing on the confirmation of charges, namely the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case before Pre-Trial Chamber II (418 applications received in 2021). In addition, over 2,000 new applications for

³ See a recent example in the *Abd-Al Rahman* case (perpetuating the VPRS approach to victim participation from the *Al Hassan* and *Yekatom/Ngaïssona* proceedings): "Registry Observations on Aspects Related to the Admission of Victims for Participation in the Proceedings", 17 November 2020, ICC-02/05-01/20-203.

participation and for reparations as well as additional information were received in the Mali situation (*Al Mahdi* and *Al Hassan*).

208. **Article 15(3) Representations.** In late 2021, the Section concluded the victim representation process pursuant to article 15(3) of the Rome Statute in the situation in the Philippines before Pre-Trial Chamber I. Its final report outlining victims' views on a potential investigation by the Prosecutor into alleged crimes committed in the situation was issued in late August 2021. Similarly, in the victim representation exercise following proceedings under article 18 of the Rome Statute in the Afghanistan situation before Pre-Trial Chamber II, a first report on victims' views was issued by the VPRS in December 2021. The process is ongoing in early 2022.

209. **Participation of victims in the *Said Abdel Kani* proceedings at the pre-trial stage.** In December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges against Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani. The Registry had previously informed potential victims of the proceedings and collected applications. Altogether, 27 victims were admitted to participate in the proceedings on the confirmation of charges. The victim application process will continue in 2022, following the confirmation decision.

210. **Participation of victims in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* proceedings at trial.** In 2021, the victim application process continued in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case following the confirmation of charges. As a result of the specific circumstances on the ground as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, the Section carried out a limited number of missions in the field and relied on measures put in place to respond to the situation. Of note, a special electronic form suitable for use on any mobile device⁴ and IT technology was used to carry out a host of activities remotely. More than 200 application forms were received and processed in 2021, with the majority of applicants participating in the proceedings on the confirmation of charges. The application process will be ongoing in 2022.

211. **Participation of victims in the *Yekatom* and *Ngaïssona* and *Al Hassan* cases.** In 2021, the VPRS, alongside its colleagues in the Country Office, Central African Republic, continued victim-related activities and collected victim applications for participation in the proceedings. Despite COVID-19-related restrictions and difficulties, continued assistance to victims was still possible.

212. **Victim Applications for Reparations.** In 2021, 3,844 forms requesting reparations were received across the proceedings. One thousand, five hundred and forty-two applicants for participation in the *Yekatom* and *Ngaïssona* case also requested reparations and 1,568 applicants also requested reparations in the context of the *Al Hassan* proceedings. In reparations proceedings in *Lubanga*, 1,335 forms were received, processed, analysed and reported upon. Similarly, in reparations proceedings in *Al Mahdi*, a total of 606 forms were processed.

213. The VPRS continued to be engaged very actively in the *Ntaganda* reparations process, as instructed by the Chamber. Despite prevailing security and health challenges, a victim consultation exercise continued in early 2021. The Section subsequently provided assistance to the Trust Fund for Victims as requested in the implementation phase of reparations.

214. In the *Ongwen* case, the Registry issued a first filing on a mapping exercise of potential beneficiaries of reparations in the case, following relevant field missions and collaboration with the legal representatives in the production of preliminary figures. COVID-19-related restrictions, together with the complexity of mapping the high numbers of potential beneficiaries in numerous locations, led to this process continuing into 2022.

215. **Filings and communications.** During the reporting period, the VPRS submitted to Chambers approximately 102 filings in various proceedings, including reports on victim applications and representation forms, reports on legal representation of victims, and other reports and documents. This represents an increase of almost 50 per cent in filing activity compared to 2020. In addition, approximately 460 relevant communications relating to the proceedings other than formal filings were prepared and sent to Chambers, legal representatives of victims, parties and others. Other relevant tasks included the organization of information and training sessions for lawyers and civil society organizations on how to fill

⁴ See at <https://www.icc-cpi.int/pages/victims-info-page.aspx?for=%27abd-al-rahman%27>

in the relevant victims' forms for participation and reparations, and assistance to the Trust Fund for Victims across cases in reparation implementation matters.

216. **Continuous improvement.** VPRS strived to improve its efficiencies and working methods by: (i) further expanding the functionalities of its Victims Applications Management System (VAMS) database; (ii) applying its online application form/system (now implemented across all cases before the Chambers); (iii) field-testing its IT-solution to collect victim applications through a tablet device in the field; and (iv) improving accessibility of victim information by making documents available in local languages in a number of situations.

6. Victims and witnesses

217. In addition to the *Al Hassan* trial that resumed at the beginning of February 2021, the Prosecution commenced the presentation of evidence in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* in mid-March. Of the 56 witnesses who appeared, 24 testified in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* (2 expert witnesses and 22 witnesses of fact), and 32 testified in *Al Hassan* (4 expert witnesses and 28 witnesses of fact). Fourteen witnesses testified in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* via video link from various locations, while 28 witnesses testified in the same manner in *Al Hassan*.

218. The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) provided logistical assistance for travel and accommodation under unprecedented challenging circumstances relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as psychosocial and other support services to the 56 witnesses who appeared before the Court. This included the necessary cooperation with the host State, preparation for travelling to the Court to testify, preparation for testimony and familiarization with courtroom procedures, as well as the implementation of a bespoke VWS health and safety protocol established in coordination with the Occupational Health Unit to alleviate the risk to witnesses and Court personnel related to the pandemic. Those protocols were adapted to the fluctuations of the pandemic to mitigate any health hazard for Court witnesses and staff, while maintaining business continuity.

219. The VWS conducted protection and psychological assessments for the purpose of advising Chambers on the need for in-court protective measures pursuant to rule 87 and special measures pursuant to rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence in relation to all 56 witnesses called to appear before the Court. Special measures were ordered in respect of four vulnerable witnesses, whereas 46 witnesses were granted in-court protective measures.

220. The VWS provided 130 written submissions to the Chambers. Those submissions included 23 formal filings, including redacted versions, 56 communications on the need for in-court protective measures, 19 vulnerability assessments and 32 communications related to specific witness information. In addition to these activities, the VWS provided continuous care and protection services to the persons placed under its responsibility. The VWS provided protective measures to approximately 633 individuals in 2021 (witnesses, victims, others at risk on account of testimony given and the dependents of those protected persons). Despite the challenging circumstances, the VWS managed to relocate internationally a significant number of persons at risk (50 per cent more than the number of persons internationally relocated in 2020) who could not remain in their areas of residence due to increased risks to their physical safety associated with their interaction with the Court. The VWS also pursued efforts to implement risk reduction measures for protected individuals in order to allow them to resume their normal lives and to phase out the involvement of the Registry in their protection. The VWS provided psychosocial support to 16 witnesses or victims in the field in the form of medical, psychosocial and other appropriate assistance pursuant to regulation 83 of the Regulations of the Registry.

221. The VWS strengthened its strategy to increase the number of partner States willing to receive witnesses or victims on their territory. A joint DEO Relocation Task Force involving various expert staff from relevant sections of the Division was created to support VWS efforts in that respect. The VWS has engaged with 10 States to raise awareness on witness protection matters in the hope of enhancing cooperation and increasing the number of partnerships in the area of witness relocation. The VWS drafted 45 formal correspondences which included initial and follow-up requests for assistance in relation to VWS operations and witness protection. One relocation agreement was signed in the reporting period.

7. Public information and outreach

222. In 2021, the Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) continued to engage in information and outreach activities. The Court's website attracted a total of 2,528,165 visitors; the Court streaming services showed 23,613,185 hits and 320 new videos were posted on YouTube, attracting 2,446,244 views. A total of 122 press releases were distributed in 2021 to a mailing list of almost 6,000 journalists and other stakeholders around the world. More than 217 interviews were conducted with Court officials at Headquarters alone. The Court's two Twitter accounts gained more than 108,806 new followers in 2021, ending the year with 614,036 followers, and the two Facebook accounts generated more than 277,886 likes. The Court's two Instagram accounts have 72,240 followers and the Court's YouTube account gained 19,000 new subscribers. The Court's strong presence on social media ensured that the various messages, informative products and innovative visuals shared on those platforms reached a wide audience. Facebook Live was also used successfully for major hearings, decisions and events, and Instagram stories were used to significantly broaden the scope of audience.

223. The Court's social media campaigns frame the International Criminal Court as a leader in global justice issues and achieving UN SDG16: Peace and Justice. Three key campaigns in 2021 focused on this theme. From January to July, the Court continued its "Resilience in crisis and conflict" campaign in support of SDG 16, featuring the "Life after conflict" story series and a video statement by the President on SDG16. The story series and video statement were also promoted on UN websites and social media platforms, with a potential reach to millions. From July onwards, PIOS streamlined and reinvigorated its campaigns, by creating campaign pages on the Court's website to feature [#JusticeMatters](#), [#MoreJustWorld](#), [#AccessToJustice](#), [#SDG16](#) and to encourage viewers to [#ShareStories](#) and find resources specifically for them. The [#MoreJustWorld](#) page contains multiple calls to action for States and individuals, [#SDG16](#) creates a direct link between the work of the Court and the UN, giving the Court's UN counterparts the tool to amplify the Court's messages, and [#ShareStories](#) highlights new content in the [#JusticeAtWork](#) and [#LifeAfterConflict](#) story series, giving an insight into how the Court works and why the Court's work matters. Judicial developments at the Court, statements by the Principals and stories from the [#LifeAfterConflict](#) stories were widely shared by the UN, including on UN News [From the Field](#) series and by offices such as the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and UN Peacekeeping. In December the UN's monthly newsletter featured an article on the Court and SDG16 in six languages: English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian. The journalists and media outlets in the UN SDG Media Compact form a powerful alliance of over 200 members around the world, spanning 160 countries on five continents, with a combined audience of about 2 billion people worldwide.

224. Thanks to external funds, PIOS started production of an academic video lecture series entitled "Introduction to the International Criminal Court". The series is intended for law students and legal professionals practicing in national jurisdictions, other decision makers, as well as influencers (academia and NGOs) who wish to have a thorough but introductory course on the Court. It aims at raising awareness and increasing global support, with the ultimate goal of increasing cooperation at different levels. It comprises 15 video lectures, each under 10 minutes long. The series will be hosted on the academic resources page of the Court's website and promoted worldwide. Though other language versions may be considered in future, the series will initially be available in Spanish, English and French. Also as part of the Court's academic program, PIOS launched a 13-minute video on "The ICC Process" featuring Court staff guiding viewers through the judicial process, from preliminary examinations and investigations into the pre-trial, trial, appeals and reparations phases of Court proceedings. The video is available in English, French, and Arabic. Spanish and Dutch versions will be available soon.

225. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, in-person visits had already been drastically reduced since March 2020 and this continued in 2021. However, online briefings were given to the general public, students, and stakeholders. Major events – such as the Open Day, roundtables, induction for newly-arrived diplomats as well as judicial events such as the swearing-in ceremonies of the newly elected Judges and Prosecutor – were held online in

adapted formats. By the end of December 2021, the Court had welcomed 2,553 persons, both virtually and in person. Thirty delegations consisting of diplomats, lawyers, civil society actors and others were welcomed virtually for two-way dialogue meetings, allowing the Court to interact on a wide range of topics with these key stakeholders. While general information visits and most events and stakeholder visits continued on virtual platforms, high-level VIP and courtesy visits continued in accordance with new standard operating procedures developed to ensure the safety of staff and visitors. Forty-five VIP visits, including of Ministers and Ambassadors, took place at the Court for meetings with the Court's elected officials to strengthen cooperation and support at the highest level. Public attendance at hearings was also facilitated in full compliance with the aforementioned operating procedures.

226. In relation to the situation in Darfur, PIOS designed a cost-effective system ensuring access to information about the Court and its proceedings for a number of target groups, the general population and diaspora, while respecting COVID-related restrictions. Overall, PIOS organized four hybrid activities with partners on the ground targeting local civil society, leaders from the IDP camps in Darfur, the media, the Sudanese diaspora and international civil society. Participants were selected based on their key role in their communities and their ability to further distribute information increasing the impact of activities. Overall, these sessions were successful in clarifying some common misconceptions about the Court. Participants received tailored information materials in Arabic about the Court and its work for further distribution within their networks, including animations about the Court in general, victim participation and who is who in the courtroom; the "Understanding the ICC" series of animations and infographics as well as an electronic version of the booklet providing basic information about the Court and how it works; a series of videos on the proceedings; Q&A documents on the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case; the audio-visual program summarizing what happened during the hearing on the confirmation of charges; the core legal documents; and case information sheets.

227. Systems were put in place to ensure timely information on judicial developments to media houses and, through them, to the affected communities. Interviews were facilitated with Court officials, a WhatsApp group was created with almost 50 media representatives, as was a system to respond rapidly to journalists' questions, hybrid information sessions were organized and tailored information material was distributed. Special focus was placed on the media with national coverage and a wide audience in the IDP camps in Darfur. As a result, the hearing on the confirmation of charges was widely covered in Sudan by the most prominent media (also on their social media accounts) and the reporting was found to be remarkably accurate.

8. External relations and cooperation

228. In 2021 the External Relations and State Cooperation Unit (ERSCU) drafted and reviewed 94 requests for cooperation to States and international organizations on behalf of the Chambers, on behalf of the Defence and on its own account, and filed 57 submissions before the Chambers. ERSCU provided support for the conduct of judicial activities which included organization of and active involvement in a number of operations. One such operation resulted in the arrest of a suspect from the Central African Republic in January 2021. Others included support in the organization of the interim release of a detained person and the transfer of a detained person to and from the seat of the Court, pursuant to the relevant Chambers' orders. ERSCU also ensured the cooperation of the States and international organizations in organizing video link testimony in two trials when it was not possible for the witnesses to travel to the seat of the Court. In addition, the Unit provided support for the smooth conduct of missions, including missions by counsel, to countries having no country office, by securing privileges and immunities in the absence of APIC or other agreements and logistical support where necessary.

229. As part of its efforts to enhance understanding of the Court's mandate and integration of its role regarding financial investigations and asset recovery, ERSCU organized a first online meeting of operational focal points designated by the States to strengthen the capacity of the Court in the realm of financial investigations and the identification, freezing and seizure of assets. ERSCU presented the work of the Registry on the issue during the plenary session of the Assembly.

230. The Country Analysis Unit (CAU) remained integral in 2021 as a provider of strategic analysis, primarily across Sudan/Darfur, CAR, DRC, and Côte d'Ivoire, to effectively support delivery of the Registry's mandate in key areas, namely commencement of trials; victim participation and reparations; suspects at large; and early warning and threat analysis, including to the inter-organ Joint Threat Assessment Group. In relation to Sudan/Darfur and CAR, the CAU provided regular contextual political and security analysis in response to direct requests from Chambers. With regard to the DRC, one Chamber received regular CAU contextual political and security analysis through Trust Fund for Victims filings. The Unit continues to monitor and deliver regular updates on Uganda, DRC, Mali and Libya.

231. As a key member of the inter-organ Suspects at Large (SAL) Working Group, the CAU has been actively contributing to defining and implementing arrest strategies. By identifying opportunities, providing regular strategic analyses and updating periodically the Court's stakeholders on the whereabouts and activities of suspects at large. The CAU provided regular status updates, tracking and analyses in order to elaborate arrest strategies. The CAU is monitoring a total of fifteen suspects at large across five situations. CAU responded to ad hoc requests on Myanmar, the Philippines, Chad, and Afghanistan. During the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic, the CAU continued to provide additional support to the Court's Crisis Management Team and bi-weekly up-to-date data on COVID-19 worldwide. Altogether, the CAU produced 233 written reports and oral briefings, 27 Court filings, and 128 joint reports in 2021.

232. The Coordination and Planning Unit (CPU) continued to operate as the central hub for all official missions in situation and non-situation countries, ensuring that missions complied with applicable rules and procedures in terms of security, medical and diplomatic clearance. It similarly continued to play a pivotal role with members of its team having key direct advisory roles within the Court's COVID-19 Crisis Management Team and its Sub-Committee on Return to Mission Activities (also known as the Subgroup Field). Noted outputs, in close collaboration with other major intra-organ stakeholders, have been updates to the COVID-19 Travel Advisory Guidelines for both international travel and in-country activities; the travel dashboard; and weekly COVID-19 Situation Country Overview Reports. In the same context, the CPU included the review and revision of mission plans, liaison with the country offices and Headquarters, stakeholders involved in the mission planning process as well as the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, as appropriate. Work also continued in close collaboration and cooperation with IMSS on improving the mission planning software capabilities released early in 2021.

233. Field Security remains embedded within the CPU (CPU-FS). In 2021 it provided security support to 587 missions (329 to situation countries and 258 to non-situation countries). Close protection and security liaison services were also provided to senior officials of the Court on nine occasions. Additionally, coordination and support was provided for three detainee transport missions. More than the anticipated number of security reports were completed by the various country offices owing to the deterioration in the security situation in the respective areas of operation.

9. Field operations

234. In 2021, the Country Office, Central African Republic, built upon the previous work and Covid-19 resilience measures introduced in 2020 to deliver a significant programme of specific judicially-driven events, an enduring generic work programme and support to Headquarters-initiated mission and courtroom activities. The country office used resource- and input factor-driven solutions and steadfast determination to continue delivering in the Covid-19 and challenging CAR security environment. The historic focus on long-term partnership and relationship development with key influencers and interlocutors paid increased dividends in terms of leveraging overall effect and delivering specific outcomes in a demonstrably neutral manner. Numerous outreach activities were conducted, including in relation to the arrest of, and confirmation of the charges against, Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, and the commencement and progress of proceedings in the trial of Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. Other events and activities continued to position the Court, and international criminal justice, within the CAR's transitional justice continuum, thereby deepening the link between justice and peace. Examples of those enduring activities, which began in 2000, included the "urban intervention campaign" (the use of roadside billboards to

announce key judicial events and reinforce justice-related principles) and *Le Grand Débat sur la Justice* (a radio-based justice dialogue to address concerns and questions about the Court). Messaging underlining the vital importance of a fair and equitable process, including the protection of rights for the accused, was delivered.

235. In Côte d'Ivoire, activities which had been limited by the COVID-19-related restrictions resumed after April 2021. The country office continued its outreach campaign, in partnership with the *Confédération des Organisations de Victimes de la Crise Ivoirienne* (COVICI) and the Ivorian Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CI-CPI) to provide the general public, and in particular the affected communities, with a better understanding of the work of the Court and the acquittal decision in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* case. Outreach activities were organized in 12 localities in Côte d'Ivoire. During outreach sessions, the Court's staff provided general information about the Court, explained the acquittal decision and responded to the questions and concerns of the communities. About 500 people participated in the activities.

236. The outreach team of the Country Office, Democratic Republic of the Congo, organized and supported outreach activities aimed at raising awareness about the Trust Fund for Victims and in particular, the reparation process in relation to the DRC cases. In partnership with the Embassy of the Netherlands in the DRC and with the participation of six other embassies on the highest level, the outreach team participated in the organization of the "Day of the International Criminal Justice". The country office organized several interviews and radio broadcasts on the issue of reparations and the work of the Trust Fund for Victims broadcast throughout the Ituri region.

237. The Country Office, Georgia, conducted various online and in-person outreach activities, including around ten meetings/workshops with affected communities and academia, as well as the "Life after Conflict" mini-exhibitions, directly engaging around 250 individuals. The country office continued to provide information to victims and affected communities about the mandate and work of the Trust Fund for Victims in Georgia, especially its upcoming assistance mandate activities.

238. During 2021, despite a difficult environment marked by a sensitive security and health context, the Country Office, Mali, continued to conduct outreach activities mostly with the media and civil society in relation to the *Al Hassan* trial by distributing information and holding information sessions. On 8 and 9 November 2021, the country office organized media training for 28 journalists from different regions of Mali. The objective was to enhance the media's knowledge of the Court and the cases in the Mali situation, and to strengthen the local media network covering a potential audience of 4,357,822 people and providing reliable information about the Court through competent and objective reporting.

239. In Uganda, two major judicial developments occurred during this period – delivery of the trial judgment and sentencing decision in the case of *Dominic Ongwen*. Notwithstanding the prevailing COVID-19 situation and its related restrictions, the Country Office, Uganda, used various innovative approaches to publicize these milestone judicial proceedings: viewing and radio listening hubs were established in twenty-three remote villages in the four case locations providing direct access to the proceedings to victims and affected communities. The trial judgment and sentencing hearing were also aired live in the local language of Acholi on four community radio stations, reaching an estimated population of sixteen million people in Northern Uganda and its immediate environs. Throughout this period, the primary objective was to engage in a constructive dialogue that provided relevant information about the trial of Dominic Ongwen so as to manage the expectations of the public as they awaited delivery of the verdict. A total of 350 face-to-face public information sessions were held with the direct participation of 37,352 people, including women (25,504), children, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and local authorities.

10. Liaison offices

240. In 2021, the Court's Liaison Office to the United Nations in New York (Liaison Office) continuously engaged with UN partners, including UNDP, OLA and DPPA, to seek support for the Court's activities. The Liaison Office assisted in organizing and participated in the annual UN-ICC roundtable held in May 2021. The roundtable brings together participants from the UN and the Court to exchange views on how to strengthen cooperation

between the two bodies. The Liaison Office supported two high-level visits by Court officials to the United Nations for the President's presentation of the Court's annual report to the UNGA and the Prosecutor's briefings to the UNSC.

241. During the reporting period, the Liaison Office represented the Court and participated as an observer in relevant meetings of the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and its main committees. The Liaison Office continuously engaged with delegates to encourage mainstreaming of the Court in relevant discussions and decisions, including resolutions. As in previous years, the Liaison Office assisted in mobilizing sponsorship for the annual International Criminal Court resolution at the UN General Assembly. To increase awareness of the Court's work within the UN community in New York, the Liaison Office continued to disseminate information and key judicial updates from the Court and maintained regular correspondence with representatives of States Parties, including responding to queries relating to the work of the Court.

242. In the light of the COVID-19 mitigation measures that restricted travel to New York by officials from the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (SASP), the Liaison Office, under the direction of and with support from the SASP, assisted in the second resumed nineteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly") held at UN Headquarters in February 2021 to elect the third Prosecutor of the Court. The Liaison Office also continued to provide, upon request by the SASP, technical support for meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly held in New York, including the Bureau and the New York Working Group.

11. Human resources

243. In 2021, the Court filled a total of 49 established posts, of which fourteen were recruited externally, twenty were internal moves from GTA-funded positions to established posts and fifteen were internal moves from established post to established post. Only two staff members moved from established posts to GTA-funded positions as a result of a competitive process.

244. Table 1 below provides a summary of the recruitment activities by Major Programme.

Table 1: List of recruitments in 2021

<i>Major Programme</i>	<i>Approved posts 2021</i>	<i>Number of posts filled in 2021</i>	<i>Number of posts filled as at 31/12/2021</i>	<i>Number of posts vacated in 2021 due to staff members leaving the Court</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/01/2021</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/12/2021</i>
Major Programme I Judiciary	51	2	43	4	8%	16%
Major Programme II Office of the Prosecutor	318	25	281	19	12%	12%
Major Programme III Registry	573	22	498	31	12%	13%
Major Programmes IV-VII Secretariat of the ASP, Secretariat of the TFV, the IOM and the Office of Internal Audit	27	0	25	0	10%, 0%, 25% and 0%, respectively	10%, 0%, 25% and 0%, respectively
Total	969	49	847	54	11%	13%

12. SAP Team

245. To continuously improve the remote services delivered by the team in 2021, several SAP training courses were added to the Learning Management System. This allowed the team to shift the focus to service and change delivery rather than responding to questions from the Court's SA end users on how to process SAP transactions.

246. The SAP team participated in and supported several projects in 2021 to further automate and digitize the administration of the Court. New reports and dashboards were developed and existing ones were improved to continue to support the Court in measuring performance indicators and to provide management with better insight into relevant statistics. In addition, the SAP team supported the implementation of the paperless travel expense report settlement system and continued to participate in and support the implementation of recommendations from the travel process and e-recruitment process reviews.

13. Security and safety

247. In 2021, the Security and Safety Section (SSS) continued to focus on the maintenance of security, safety and risk management in support of the Court. At Headquarters, the Section provided 24/7 security and safety services to the Court and contributed to the Court's crisis management efforts by participating in various working groups. The Personnel Security and Investigations Office processed 552 personnel security clearance files (fewer than in previous years as anticipated due to the COVID-19 outbreak) including an extraordinary vetting process in relation to the election of the Deputy Prosecutor(s), conducted in tandem with the Independent Oversight Mechanism on behalf of the Assembly. The Section actively participated in the work of the United Nations Security Management System, ensuring the Court's inclusion in the system and improved compliance with the common policies and best practices.

248. Outside Headquarters, the Section continued to ensure that all relevant security and safety risks to Court personnel, operations, assets and premises were managed appropriately, in line with the Court's protocols and relevant security and safety guidelines. Security support was provided to 587 missions (329 to situation countries and 258 to non-situation countries). The Court had no serious security or safety incidents in the field but recorded 32 minor incidents (a decrease of 26 per cent) relating to various activities outside Headquarters. Close protection and security liaison services were provided to senior officials of the Court on nine occasions. Additionally, the Section provided security and safety support to three arrestee transport missions.

249. During 2021, in addition to direct security and safety support to Court-related activities, SSS personnel actively contributed to the conduct of events and meetings organized at the Court's premises attended by senior officials and dignitaries. The SSS also supported the meeting of the Assembly at an outside venue by coordinating all the required security and safety services and by providing direct support and supervision to the private security personnel in their service provision. At Headquarters, 72 incident reports (an increase of 4 per cent) were submitted on various matters and 160,338 items were security screened (a decrease of 16 per cent).

14. Information and communication technologies

250. The Information Management Services Section (IMSS) provides Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IM) services. IMSS divides its services between those necessary to sustain the current level of Court operations and implementing new or improved IT or IM capabilities. While continuing to deliver the Court's strategic projects, as defined by the Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy, operational continuity for Court staff working remotely and judicial hearings in the continuing COVID-19 crisis remained the top priorities in 2021.

251. During 2021, IMSS continued to support and enhance the Court's remote working infrastructure, enabling staff members to be efficient and productive while working from home. In order to strengthen operational resilience and information security, major Windows operating system and virtual infrastructure (Citrix) upgrades were performed.

252. Throughout the year, the WebEx secure video conferencing platform was gradually replaced by Microsoft Teams, providing all staff members with access to a video teleconferencing solution and freeing up the IT resources required to support WebEx calls.

253. In 2021, IMSS continued to focus on executing initiatives scheduled for the fifth year of the Court's IT/IM Strategy. This included continued collaboration with OTP on forensic investigation tools, a new Investigation Management System (IMS) and enhancements in digital evidence management. Two new solutions were commissioned for OTP in 2021: the standalone evidence processing network (SCREEN) and the automated antivirus antimalware pipeline (Sanitation engine) allowing secure exchange of digital evidence between different networks. Work on the OTP IMS will continue in 2022, and will be funded with a carry-forward of €200.0 thousand as approved by the Assembly.

254. IMSS devoted staff and non-staff resources to progressing the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP) project, specifically implementing the JWP production and user acceptance testing (UAT) infrastructure and completing the business analysis for the priority modules. Most importantly, two JWP modules were commissioned into the production environment in 2021: the Situation and Case Management Module, and the Filing Module. For the Information Security stream, the Information Management Governance Board (IMGB) endorsed reprioritization of information security initiatives as a result of the Court's adjusted attitude towards cloud solutions, and brought forward full implementation of the Microsoft 365 solution. Work on this project started in December 2021 and will remain the priority for 2022. It will be funded by the carry-forward of €127.0 thousand as approved by the Assembly.

255. The operational work of IMSS in 2021 included a number of enterprise-wide upgrade projects, including database upgrades for the Court's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system - SAP, the upgrade of the enterprise backup and backup storage systems and the upgrade of the ePhone billing system. A major project to upgrade three of the Court's main judicial solutions: OTP's evidence management system (OTP Ringtail), the Court Management System (eCourt Ringtail) and the Defence Evidence Management System (Defence Ringtail) started in 2021 and is scheduled for completion in 2022.

256. IMSS provides daily operational support for information security, information management and IT systems:

- Throughout 2021, the Court continued to face a broad range of business continuity and information security issues relating to or emanating from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Taking into account the host State's regulations to limit the spread of coronavirus, the Court had maintained a hybrid working environment to facilitate both remote and on-premises activities by staff. Threats were detected and responded to in both the remote and Headquarters environments by the Information Security Unit (ISU). The majority of threats involved cyber-attacks targeting users with phishing via social media, messaging and email, along with an increasing number of fraud-oriented attacks involving text messages, voicemail messages and pre-recorded voice calls to mobile numbers. This same increase and tactic has been noted by other international organizations.

- In 2021, the ISU declared and responded to five information security incidents, of which four were classified as "serious". The average response time to serious incidents in 2021 was 36 minutes, an increase of 7 minutes over the previous year. No substantive harm to the Court's interests resulted from any security incident, and there were no substantive malicious software infections in 2021.

- However, the Court continues to be the target of persistent and relentless cyber-attacks, and the Court's defences detected and blocked a monthly average of 40 million probes from the Internet. The Court's email defences continued to repel an average of 40,000 malicious emails (phishing, virus or spam) per month. There was an overall reduction in the number of attempted malicious software and virus infections due to the increased use of remote working tools and the resulting reduction in the use of removable media.

- The ISU has continued to effectively operate its security monitoring, vulnerability management, malware protection, threat detection and response capabilities throughout the year in line with its mandate and the Court's information management strategy. IMSS continued to apply the recommended security updates to the Court's systems and applications.

- The ISU provided awareness training on information security matters to all staff throughout the year, continuing to highlight the risks associated with online (cyber) threats. The staff of the ISU have maintained their skills and education through participation in online training, attending webinars and self-study.

- In 2021, the Office of Internal Audit (OIA) undertook a supplementary audit to examine the implementation of the new policy and procedures for incident response. The audit made no adverse findings and made no recommendations for improvement.

- The Library, Archives and Legacy team provides daily library services, including research assistance and access to library print and digital collections. In 2021, as a result of COVID-19, the library reading room remained closed for onsite consultation of publications. However, the Library continued to successfully provide its services remotely throughout the year answering 876 enquiries, of which 346 were reference queries requiring 312 hours of in-depth research assistance or the equivalent of 42 working days. During the months of September to November, as restrictions were eased, the Library introduced an appointment service via a self-service intranet booking system to accommodate the collection of required print materials. While remote working significantly decreased library lending of print materials to 170 items and inter-library loans from libraries across Europe to 15, the use of electronic resources continued to be high. Library users executed 9,186 searches on the library platform and 1,559 searches via the Court's website, leading to 33,180 access requests for electronic content. The continued focus on online resources has been reflected this year in the priority purchase of Ebooks (where available) for core publications, a heavy investment of staff time to reach agreements with relevant Ebook providers. During this same period, the Library team offered library training to 259 Court staff, interns and counsel, a higher number than in previous years. It also reviewed the online presence and content of three of its most popular research guides to ensure staff, interns and counsel are aware of the most relevant items in the collections.

- In 2021, the Court's IT Service Management System, SolvIT, recorded 9,492 tickets opened by the Service Operations Unit Service Desk team, with 9,245 closed and resolved by teams across IMSS. The overall quality of work of the Service Desk was high, resolving 96 per cent of requests at the first call and achieving a 93 per cent good or very good customer service feedback rating. The backlog of tickets increased from 117 to 328 due in the main to inability to source increased demand for equipment. The Service Operations Unit Audio Visual (AV) team provided 753 hours and 20 minutes of support for courtroom hearings with only 523 minutes being lost due to technical issues, the majority of which occurred at remote locations outside the control of IMSS. Technical issues at Headquarters resulted in the loss of 198 minutes in total. IMSS's system availability target of 99.2 per cent was exceeded, increasing to over 99.9 per cent for courtroom availability and 98.89 per cent for IT systems as a whole.

257. IMSS continued to make steady progress in its continuous improvement initiatives related to IT Governance. A formalized approach to managing the Court-wide IT landscape was put in place, based on a combination of technical and business feedback. For the fourth year in a row, IMSS has completed a financial indicators exercise to track the staff and non-staff resources required to deliver services.

15. Procurement

258. The Procurement Unit (PU) recorded for 2021 a total amount of €26.8 million in procurement of goods and services. This is an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year. The new IT strategic initiatives ITS 2020 and 2021 funds represented a significant part of the growth. Furthermore, the sustained portfolio of reparations and assistance mandates of the Trust Fund for Victims generated a complex set of additional services to be sourced from the DRC, CAR, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. OTP investigations in the new situation countries of Sudan and Libya represented procurement challenges, given limited local market capacities and the sensitivity of the ground operations.

259. Throughout 2021, the evolving COVID-19 crisis necessitated high agility and constant adaptation in the procured supply chain to avoid disruption to staff mission travel, office re-opening and new remote working systems. Furthermore, the United States Executive Order sanctions resulted in significant changes and actions to mitigate risk in

existing contractual arrangements for telecommunications and financial services. Despite the challenging environment, the Registry strategic initiatives were implemented with the aim of continued efficiency and effectiveness in the procurement process. To that end, 64 per cent of the amounts procured result from competitive tenders and 5 per cent result from cooperation with other UN organizations. Further cooperation prospects for sharing best practices, savings opportunities and continuous operational improvement have been identified with other tribunals and judicial organizations.

16. Annual inventories

260. Physical and electronic inventories were performed by the General Services Section (GSS) at Headquarters starting on 18 October 2021. In the country office in Kampala, Uganda, a full physical inventory was carried out by LTU Asset Management from 1 to 19 November 2021.

List of items written off 1 January – 31 December 2021 (euros)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for Disposal</i>	<i>Number of Assets</i>	<i>Acquisition value</i>	<i>Book value</i>
ICT equipment	Donation ¹	3	136,407.09	00
	Normal Wear	9	49,192.59	00
	Obsolete	11	25,538.69	00
ICT equipment Total		23	211,138.37	00
Low value ICT equipment	Lost	2	784.96	00
	Normal Wear	5	1,883.76	00
	Obsolete	75	30,365.42	00
	Other ²	2	1,105	00
	Stolen	1	793.12	00
Low value ICT equipment Total		85	34,932.26	00
Low value other assets	Left behind ³	5	3,243.41	00
	Normal Wear	1	385	00
	Obsolete	11	6,090.52	00
Low value other assets Total		17	97,18.93	00
Motor vehicles	Donation ¹	4	95,822.77	00
Motor vehicles Total		4	95,822.77	
Other assets	Donation ¹	5	11,161.05	00
	Normal Wear	2	4,768.6	00
	Obsolete	5	7,942.78	00
Other assets Total		12	23,872.43	00
Grand Total		141	375,484.76	00

*Note 1: **Donation** – all donations relate to the downsizing of the Kinshasa office. Various assets were donated to MONUSCO:*

Obsolete ICT equipment, three safes and two containers (other assets). Four motor vehicles were beyond economical repair and also donated to MONUSCO.

*Note 2: **Other** - relates to a smartphone and a tablet PC that were sold to Judge R. Fremr and Judge Chile Eboe Osuji for replacement value.*

*Note 3: **Left behind** - relates to five air conditioners left in the Court's former rented premises when the Kinshasa office was downsized.*

17. Finance

261. The Finance Section closed the 2021 financial year and prepared its financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). In addition, the Section examined the year's annual audits and was required to manage temporary cash shortfalls.

(a) Compliance with the current investment policy

262. At the end of fourth quarter 2021, the distribution of funds fully met the diversification criteria. The Court continued to prioritize the security of its funds, while ensuring that liquid funds were invested with a view to avoiding negative interest and to receiving positive interest return wherever possible.

263. The Court watches the markets closely and obtains recent credit-risk evaluations from credit rating agencies to ensure the high creditworthiness of all the Court's banking relationships. The Court keeps its funds with banks that have high short-term credit ratings and places them geographically in countries that have the highest (AAA or AA) credit ratings, in accordance with the ratings given by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch credit rating agencies.

(b) Return on investments

264. Between 1 January and 31 December 2021, the Court held an average monthly cash balance, including the General Fund, Working Capital Fund, Contingency Fund, trust funds and the Trust Fund for Victims, of approximately €58.2 million. Of this sum, on average, €20.9 million was held with respect to the approved programme budget, excluding the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund. The status of the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund as at 31 December 2021 is provided in annex XII.

265. In 2021, the European Central Bank (ECB) base interest rate remained at the record low of 0.0 per cent (see Annex XI). In addition, the ECB deposit rate remained at negative 0.5 per cent. From 1 January 2022, ABN AMRO and Rabobank will charge negative interest of 0.5 per cent when the balance on all accounts is above €100,000, CIC charges negative 0.25 per cent, and BCEE remains at negative 0.125 per cent. The Court's average interest rate yield was 0.07 per cent in 2021. In the existing financial environment, considering the impact of central bank policies on returns, a total return on all funds of €25 thousand can be considered satisfactory.

(c) Future trend and investment strategy

266. The Court is risk averse and its first priority will remain to continue to preserve its funds. The Investment Review Committee will continue to meet quarterly to discuss performance, analyse current market conditions and provide guidance to the Head of Accounts and Treasury. The Court will strive to generate and optimize returns in a difficult market, while safeguarding funds by adhering to its strict policies on the investment of surplus funds. However, considering recent ECB monetary policy decisions and the continued trend of falling interest rates, it will not be possible to avoid some negative interest charges in 2022.

267. Information on the performance of the Court's liquid funds during 2021 is provided in Annex XI.

D. Major Programme IV – Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

268. The Secretariat continued to provide substantive and conference services for the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly"), its subsidiary bodies and other oversight bodies in 2021.

269. Significant achievements of the Secretariat in 2021 included the following:

(a) Organization and provision of services for the second resumption of the nineteenth session of the Assembly held on 12 February 2021 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and the twentieth session of the Assembly held in The Hague for a period of five working days. The twentieth session was scheduled to take place from 6 to 11 December for a period of six working days but due to the efficiency of the Assembly and with the assistance of the Secretariat, the session successfully concluded in five working days;

(b) Provision of administrative and technical services for meetings of the Review Mechanism, which held nine joint meetings of The Hague and New York delegations;

(c) Coordination of virtual public hearings with six shortlisted candidates for the position of Deputy Prosecutor on 15 November 2021 via the WebEx platform, with simultaneous interpretation in English and French with the assistance of the Registry's Court Management Section, Language Services Section and Public Information and Outreach Section;

(d) Provision to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies of legal and substantive secretariat services, such as the provision of documentation, reports and analytical summaries, including the preparation of documentation relating to the election of the two Deputy Prosecutors, nine members of the Advisory Committee on Nominations of Judges and five members of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims;

(e) Provision of services for the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, primarily the Bureau and its working groups, the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee"), the Audit Committee, the Study Group on Governance and the Working Group on Amendments;

(f) Organization and provision of services for two sessions of the Committee virtually and in The Hague over a total period of 18 working days;

(g) Organization and provision of services for two virtual sessions of the Audit Committee over a period of six working days;

(h) Provision of advice to the Assembly, the Bureau and their subsidiary bodies on legal and substantive issues relating to the work of the Assembly;

(i) Discharge of its mandate relating to the Plan of Action of the Assembly of States Parties for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court pursuant to relevant resolutions, resulting in improved accessibility of information provided on the Assembly's website;

(j) Discharge of its mandate relating to complementarity, as set out in the relevant resolutions, including RC/Res.1, ICC-ASP/9/Res.3, ICC-ASP/10/Res.5, ICC-ASP/11/Res.6, and ICC-ASP/12/Res.4. This involved acting as liaison among States, the International Criminal Court ("the Court"), international organizations and civil society; gathering information on complementarity activities and requirements and posting them on the Assembly's website; and maintaining the database of complementarity actors, which is available on the website;

(k) Regarding the trust fund for the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the work of the Assembly, and given the uncertainties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic for travel and the working methods of the twentieth session of the Assembly, it was not possible to proceed with the use of the trust fund;

(l) The Secretariat corresponded with governments, the Court, intergovernmental organizations, other relevant bodies, individuals and non-governmental organizations on matters relating to the work of the Assembly;

(m) The Secretariat organized the twentieth session of the Assembly in The Hague, despite the ongoing pandemic, with over 450 participants, managed accreditation of non-governmental organizations, and facilitated the in-person participation of 73 civil society representatives;

(n) The Secretariat organized the second resumption of the nineteenth session of the Assembly at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the United States ban on travel from the Schengen area, relying instead on the support of the Court's New York based staff members who received remote support from colleagues in The Hague; and

(o) The Secretariat assisted the President of the Assembly, including by providing legal advice on substantive issues relating to the work of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, making travel arrangements and facilitating attendance at various in-person and virtual meetings.

270. In addition to the plenary meetings of the Assembly and the related informal consultations, the Secretariat provided services for meetings as follows:

(a) Bureau	15 meetings ¹
(b) Meetings held in The Hague	86 meetings total
1. The Hague Working Group total	53 meetings ²
<i>The Hague Working Group</i>	7 meetings
<i>Complementarity</i>	4 meetings
<i>Cooperation</i>	2 meetings
<i>Plan of Action</i>	0 meetings
<i>Budget</i>	16 meetings ³
<i>Budget Management Oversight</i>	5 meetings
<i>Premises</i>	2 meetings
<i>Study Group on Governance</i>	6 meetings
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	3 meetings
<i>Legal Aid</i>	6 meetings
<i>Briefings</i>	2 meetings
2. Review Mechanism (<i>joint New York and The Hague delegations meetings</i>)	9 meetings
3. Committee on Budget and Finance	18 meeting days ³
4. Audit Committee	6 meeting days ⁴
(c) Meetings held in New York	22 meetings total ⁶
(i) New York Working Group total	20 meetings
<i>New York Working Group</i>	7 meetings
<i>Omnibus</i>	5 meetings
<i>Equitable geographical representation and gender balance</i>	2 meetings
<i>Procedure for the Election of Judges</i>	5 meetings
<i>Assembly sessions scheduling</i>	1 meeting
<i>Arrears</i>	0 meetings
<i>Non cooperation</i>	0 meetings
(ii) Working Group on Amendments	2 meetings
(d) The Hague and New York Working Group joint/virtual	1 meeting
Meetings total	124 meetings

271. The Secretariat processed a total of 243 documents and 7,389 pages (in the four official languages of the Assembly) for the second resumption of the nineteenth session and twentieth session, as follows:

- (a) Pre-session: 157 documents and 6,493 pages;
- (b) In-session: 52 documents and 459 pages;
- (c) Post-session: 18 documents and 246 pages; and
- (d) Second resumption: 16 documents and 191 pages.

272. In the context of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Secretariat processed a total of 316 documents (or 5,625 pages) in both working languages, including a total of 111 pages for both reports of the Committee.

273. The Secretariat further processed a total of 64 documents (or 1,127 pages) in relation to the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Audit Committee, including a total of 36 pages for both reports of the Audit Committee.

¹ Thirteen meetings held virtually. One meeting held in the hybrid format and one in-person during the twentieth session of the Assembly.

² All meetings held virtually.

³ One meeting was held jointly with New York delegations.

⁴ Meetings in the first semester were held virtually and meetings in the second semester were held in the hybrid format.

⁵ All meetings held virtually.

⁶ All meetings held virtually.

E. Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

Introduction

274. In 2021, the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) continued its activities under its mandates: (1) to implement reparations awards ordered by the International Criminal Court (“the Court”); and (2) to provide assistance through physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support for the benefit of victims, their families, and affected communities who have suffered harm from crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court.

I. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and security challenges on operations

275. Government travel restrictions and preventative measures in situation countries continued to affect the personnel of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) and to hinder the activities of the TFV’s implementing partners, thus requiring suspension, postponement and adaptation of some reparations and assistance activities. The STFV acts in close coordination within the Court, national and local government authorities, and United Nations missions.

276. Security challenges in CAR, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Mali, and Uganda have continued to heavily affect operations and delay the implementation of activities, including the possibility for TFV staff to be deployed in the field or carry out missions in situation countries.

II. TFV Board of Directors – selected activities

277. Despite the constraints arising as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the TFV’s Board of Directors (“Board”) remained fully engaged and committed to moving forward with decision-making and providing guidance to the STFV. In 2021, the Board held 17 virtual and two in-person meetings, and continued to take decisions through email communications. The Board also engaged and cooperated with the Review Mechanism established by the Assembly of the States Parties (“the Assembly”) as a consequence of the Independent Experts Review (IER).

278. The Board conducted virtual meetings with the President and Vice Presidents of the Assembly and with the Court Principals, including on the ramifications of the IER report, and engaged in a remote session with 40 representatives of civil society organizations. The former Board Chair, Mama Koité Doumbia, and Board members Minou Tavárez Mirabal, Sheikh Mohamed Belal and Andres Parmas, travelled to The Hague to attend the twentieth session of the Assembly and other meetings. On 6 December 2021, Ms Doumbia presented the report on the activities of the TFV to the Assembly.

279. The Board decided to appoint several focal points to work closely with the STFV and represent the Board in the area of reparations. They included former Board Chair Mama Koité Doumbia, and former Board member Arminka Helić for the TFV’s administrative eligibility decisions in relation to reparations awards in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*, respectively. Board member Sheikh Mohamed Belal was appointed focal point for the IER/Review Mechanism (RM) process and Board member Andres Parmas was appointed focal point for the *Ntaganda* case, both assisted by current Board Chair Minou Tavárez Mirabal.

280. On 6 December 2021, a new Board of Directors was elected at the opening of the twentieth session of the Assembly for a three-year mandate (2021-2024): Sheikh Mohammed Belal (Bangladesh), representing Asia-Pacific States Parties, Minou Tavárez Mirabal (Dominican Republic), representing Latin American and Caribbean States Parties, Andres Parmas (Estonia), representing Eastern European States Parties, Kevin Kelly (Ireland), representing Western European and Other Group States Parties, and Ibrahim Sorie Yillah (Sierra Leone), representing African States Parties. On 7 December 2021, the new Board held their first meeting. They elected Ms Tavárez Mirabal (Dominican Republic) as the new Chair and, for the first time, a Vice-Chair, Mr Ibrahim Sorie Yillah (Sierra Leone).

281. In July 2021, the Board agreed to a proposed increase of EUR 188.6 thousand, or 5.9 per cent, in the 2022 STFV Proposed Programme Budget. In December 2021, the Assembly

approved the STFV budget of EUR 3,227.2 thousand, representing an annual increase of 0.9 per cent.

282. The Board approved the allocation of EUR 300,000 from assistance resources to the new assistance programme in Mali. It also decided to maintain the third-year of the Uganda assistance programme (2021-2022) (five projects) at the total value of the second year, i.e. EUR 1.5 million; the Board approved the allocation of USD 1.5 million to finance the second year of the DRC assistance programme (ten projects) at the level of the first year. The Board approved the allocation of EUR 1.5 million as a first complement to the payment of the liability amount in the *Ntaganda* case, pursuant to regulation 56 of the Regulations of the TFV. The Board also approved the allocation of EUR 1 million to increase reparations resources (“reserve”) to a total of EUR 2.479 million.

283. In December 2021, the Board approved the proposed allocations for the Incidental Programme Costs (IPC) 2022 provision for a total of EUR 625,170, including the carry-over of EUR 226,636 from the IPC 2021 provision, distributed over situational assessments, monitoring and evaluation, fundraising and visibility and partnerships and reparations. The Board noted the STFV’s commitment to commissioning the gender and conflict audit in 2022.

III. TFV Strategic Plan

284. The Board made observations on and suggestions for the draft Theory of Change (ToC), as presented by the STFV, as a first step in the development of the TFV Strategic Plan 2022-2024. The following part reports on results and activities in accordance with the TFV Strategic Plan 2020-2021.

IV. Goal 1: Impact

A. Reparations Mandate (public information only)

1. Katanga

(a) *Implementation of collective awards in Katanga*

285. The implementation of collective reparations, particularly the remaining income-generating activities (IGAs), continued in the region of Bunia whenever the volatile security situation allowed for it. A field mission was conducted by one of the Legal Representatives of Victims (LRV), accompanied by a member of his team, from 22 to 29 September 2021. Individual and collective meetings were held with beneficiaries to prepare for the final steps in implementing all modalities of the collective reparation awards. The TFV finished the modality for educational support fully in 2021.

286. Progress was made in relation to housing assistance, in consultation with the LRV. Since the preparatory meetings with victims in September 2021, the TFV has taken all preparatory financial and administrative steps to start implementation and has started to implement this collective reparation modality. The TFV also implemented IGAs for victims who changed their reparation choices. Accordingly, in respect of the IGA modality, the TFV expects to implement the awards of the remaining four victims in the first quarter of 2022. As to the psychological support modality, the TFV and the lead psychologist are currently preparing the training session on the management of PTSD for local persons with a background in healthcare or education who will be in charge of the counselling sessions under the supervision of the locally-based psychologist. The training session is to take place at the beginning of 2022, after which the counselling sessions can start.

2. Lubanga

(a) *Victim identification and verification process in Lubanga*

287. COVID-19 travel restrictions as well as security constraints continued to hinder the progress of the TFV’s victim identification and verification process in *Lubanga*, specifically the ability of staff based in The Hague and the LRV teams from outside the DRC to travel to

and work throughout Ituri. However, the TFV team in the field and at Headquarters, together with the LRVs, have continued to identify and verify of potential victims remotely.

288. Over 1,146 applications for collective reparations have been made. With the deadline for the transmission of the last complete dossiers for reparations to VPRS set by the Chamber at 1 October 2021, the identification process in *Lubanga* concluded. Potential beneficiaries who have not had the opportunity to come forward will be offered the opportunity to do so during the reparations implementation process in *Ntaganda*.

289. During the reporting period, the Board of Directors, through former Board Chair Mama Koité Doumbia, issued 422 positive eligibility decisions.

(b) *Implementation of collective reparation awards in Lubanga*

290. In the *Lubanga* case, the liability amount set by the Trial Chamber was USD 10 million (equivalent to EUR 8,810,000 at December 2021 UN exchange rates). As at 31 December 2021, the TFV has complemented 47 per cent of the total liability amount, or EUR 4,150,000, from its extra-budgetary resources.

291. The contract with the partner for the implementation of the collective service-based reparations entered into force on 15 March 2021. The publication of the case record, including the Trial Chamber's decision approving the proposal in relation to the implementation of the collective service-based reparations of December 2020, allowed the TFV and the Court to communicate on the status of the *Lubanga* reparations both from Headquarters and in the DRC.

292. On 1 July 2021, the TFV transmitted to the implementing partner a list of beneficiaries composed of the 425 applicants determined to be beneficiaries by Trial Chamber II's decision of 15 December 2017. The partner has contacted the beneficiaries and identified their needs and started implementing the reparations in early August 2021 for those beneficiaries they managed to reach. On 20 December, a second list of 930 beneficiaries was transmitted. The TFV will provide lists of eligible victims on an ongoing basis to the implementing partner. By the end of 2021, 183 victims had access to psychological, socio-economic and/or physical rehabilitation services.

293. The TFV finalized the procurement process for the partner implementing collective symbolic reparations and the contract entered into force on 1 November 2021. The partner has received a first payment for the implementation.

3. **Al Mahdi**

(a) *Victim identification and verification process in Al Mahdi*

294. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the TFV continued collecting victims' applications directly in Bamako and, with the assistance of local intermediaries, in Mopti. In 2021, the TFV no longer proactively encouraged the submission of applications and did not deploy active efforts to identify more applicants. It did, however, take all necessary steps to ensure that potential beneficiaries who have not yet submitted an application have the opportunity to do so and are able to contact the TFV directly. A total of 50 applications were collected during the first quarter of the year. In addition, the TFV collected applications from a limited number of individuals who came forward because they learned that other victims had received individual awards. In addition, a group of individuals was made aware of the possibility of submitting individual reparations at a later stage and came forward with a request to submit an application. The TFV organized a mission to provide them with accurate information and collect their application forms. More than 20 applications were collected.

295. In 2021, the Board of Directors, through former Board members Baroness Arminka Helić and Gocha Lordkipanidze, took 570 positive decisions on victims' eligibility for reparations in *Al Mahdi*.

(b) *Implementing individual and collective reparations awards in Al Mahdi*

296. The liability amount of the convicted person in the *Al Mahdi* case is set at EUR 2.7 million. The TFV has complemented 51 per cent of the liability amount, or EUR 1,384,400. Donor countries which have earmarked their contributions to *Al Mahdi* reparations include Italy (EUR 40,000), Norway (EUR 516,000), the United Kingdom (EUR 28,400) and Germany (EUR 110,000). In December 2021, the TFV finalized negotiation of the grant agreement with Canada, at a value of CAN\$ 4 million, which will enable the TFV to fully complement the liability amount (direct costs only) and support the launch of an assistance programme.

297. Seven hundred and forty beneficiaries have received their individual reparation award. The TFV completed notification of the decisions and payment of individual reparation awards to all individuals who had received a positive decision by 21 June 2021, with the exception of those who were unreachable at the time of the notification. The tracing of and disbursement of the awards to the remaining beneficiaries is ongoing.

298. Two partners, CFOGRAD and CIDEAL, received the first instalment for the implementation of the collective awards at the end of March 2021 and started their activities. The partnership agreement with UNESCO, which had suffered a delay due to administrative compliance matters at UNESCO, was finalized and signed by the end of 2021. The operationalization of building rehabilitation and maintenance reparative measures will start in early 2022. Several meetings were held with CFOGRAD and CIDEAL in order to coordinate their actions resulting in a formal partnership between CIDEAL and AMASSA to jointly carry out activities related to socio-economic rehabilitation. Regarding the collective memorialization measures, CFOGRAD set up memorialization committees in Timbuktu and Bamako. The four Timbuktu committees were established in collaboration with various local officials and representatives of the general population. With regard to the economic resilience facility, the TFV and its implementing partners, CIDEAL and AMASSA, worked at framing the market survey in accordance with the reparations order. The TFV ensured that the notion of restorative value is inserted into the possible economic actions. A consultancy firm was tasked to carry out the market survey. The TFV is strongly engaged with its implementing partners to ensure that the programmes are implemented in a participatory manner and will generate redress and reparative value. It gathered key staff of the implementing partners (both in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire) in Abidjan from 8 to 12 November to exchange experiences and harmonize methodology.

299. The TFV, in collaboration with the Presidency of Mali, hosted a high-level ceremony in Bamako on 30 March 2021, with the participation of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, to award symbolic reparations of one euro handed over by TFV Board Chair Mama Koite Doumbia to the Government of Mali, in respect of moral harm suffered by the Malian population, and to UNESCO, in respect of moral harm suffered by the international community. The ceremony was accompanied by side events organized in cooperation with the Government of Mali, embassies and civil society, as well as by another high-level event with the participation of the President of Mali, commemorating the victims of conflict-related violence in Mali.

4. **Ntaganda**

300. On 8 March 2021, Trial Chamber VI issued the Order for Reparations and ordered collective reparations with individualized components in favour of direct and indirect victims. The liability amount set by the Trial Chamber is USD 30 million. The TFV Board allocated the amount of EUR 1,500,000 from its reparations reserves fund, and received an earmarked contribution of AUD 300,000 from Australia (EUR 189,013).

301. On 23 July 2021, the Chamber approved two projects proposed in the initial draft implementation plan (IDIP) submitted by the TFV, with focus on priority victims with urgent needs, subject to certain conditions. The Trial Chamber requested the TFV to develop, in cooperation with VPRS and the LRVs, the eligibility mechanism as well as a way to identify and verify whether the relevant victims can indeed be beneficiaries of the *Ntaganda* urgent reparation implementation measures. Upon approval of the IDIP, the TFV contacted the two implementing partners and requested them to develop a concrete plan and budget within the shortest possible timeline. The implementing partners reviewed their current assistance

mandate proposals, previously submitted to the TFV, to accommodate additional activities within the budget. The revised proposals and budgets have been approved. These partners have received first instalment payments and the TFV shared with them a first list of priority victims on 17 December. They are expected to start implementation in early 2022.

302. A Call for Expressions of Interest was published on 9 December 2021 in relation to the implementation of reparations in *Ntaganda*.

303. In preparation of the draft implementation plan (DIP), the TFV conducted several missions, the timing and extent of which were determined by the very volatile security situation in Ituri and the COVID-19 restrictions on travel to Kinshasa and within Uganda. Upon approval by the Board, the TFV submitted the DIP to the Trial Chamber on 17 December 2021.

5. Ongwen

304. The TFV submitted its observations on reparations to the Trial Chamber on 6 December 2021. In support of this filing, the TFV carried out a survey with organizations operational within northern Uganda to solicit information concerning the types of services available within the region, the costs of the provision of various services, and the location of facilities and service providers in the future area of operation. During the Assembly, the newly-elected Chair of the Board, Board members, the Executive Director and TFV staff met with the Ugandan Attorney-General, who conveyed his support for the work of the TFV.

B. Assistance Mandate

1. Central African Republic

(a) CAR Pilot Programme

305. The pilot programme (with one project) had a value of EUR 250,000, fully funded from an earmarked voluntary contribution by the Netherlands, and was completed in October 2021. The pilot programme, started in September 2020, achieved tangible improvements and results for 212 victims in the areas of psychological rehabilitation, medical referrals, socioeconomic assistance and support for the education of victims' dependents, despite operational challenges resulting from political instability and the impact of COVID-19. At the end of the pilot programme, the victim beneficiaries were channelled into the full assistance programme.

(b) CAR Full Assistance Programme

306. The TFV completed the contracting process on 1 February 2021 with five partners selected to implement the assistance programme in CAR: Dan Church Aid (DCA), the Mukwege Foundation, *Comité Inter-Africain sur les pratiques traditionnelles ayant effet sur la santé des femmes et des enfants* (CIAF), *Médecins d'Afrique* and *Association des Femmes Juristes de Centrafrique* (AFJC) and the Rwanda Men's Resource Centre (RWAMREC). On 1 March 2021, the partners initiated their activities under the TFV assistance mandate.

307. By December 2021, the assistance programme had assisted a total of 3,858 individuals (1,032 male and 2,826 female) receiving direct services. About 20 collective psychotherapy centres were set up and equipped to provide psychotherapy sessions and individual counselling; 2,930 survivors of sexual violence, rape and abductions received psychological support through a range of activities individually or in groups; 249 group sessions of psychotherapy were held; and 652 home visits for family mediation were conducted in these centres. In order to facilitate follow-ups and customized psychosocial therapy, 94 social workers and health auxiliaries were trained through a session on psychosocial therapy using a holistic approach. A total of 1,091 survivors in need of immediate health services and those suffering with pathological diseases associated with HIV-Aids were able to access the medical services through the partnership with 23 locally-based medical health centres.

308. To date, 238 children have been able to regain access to education and receive educational materials. A total of 786 survivors received support through capacity building

and technical training in order to run small business activities. So far, 511 survivors have launched their small businesses and are generating income. A total of 25 couples (partners living together), survivors of rape and sexual violence, strengthened their knowledge of gender equality and empowerment through training on positive masculinity. In addition, 14,526 people, including survivors of sexual violence, participated in community peace education and awareness activities on the elimination of all forms of violence against women in the Central African Republic.

2. Côte d'Ivoire

309. The TFV assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire aims to bring reparative value to victims who suffered harm due to 13 events that amounted to crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court. The programme entered its second year of implementation in autumn 2021 and continues to address the harm resulting from these selected events. The TFV met with the three implementing partners in May 2021 to develop a common methodology of action for identifying victims who suffered harm due to these events. In June 2021, the implementing partners started the phase of identifying individual victims who could benefit from the reparative measures.

310. The three implementing partners, contracted at a total value of EUR 299,433 for the first contract cycle, also conducted consultations with the affected communities. On this basis, they were able to design detailed action plans in relation to the different kinds of harm suffered as a consequence of each event. These action plans were reviewed in April 2021 by an advisory committee composed of representatives of national civil society associations and victim organizations. They also selected symbolic community-based actions at each location.

3. Democratic Republic of the Congo

311. The Board approved the DRC second annual cycle of the assistance programme (May 2021 – April 2022) (ten projects) to remain at the contract values of the first year, i.e. a total value of USD 1.5 million. The second cycle started on 1 May 2021.

312. Since the start of activities in July 2020, about 8,949 individuals have received psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation and material support, and about 37,784 persons have participated in community peacebuilding activities. The number of beneficiaries is expected to increase in 2022. Close monitoring, including field visits, is carried out by the TFV Programme Manager and staff based in Bunia, Ituri Province.

4. Uganda

313. With the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, the TFV was able to conduct the first mission to northern Uganda to visit several projects and partners, and met with victims at the surgery camp in November 2021. TFV implementing partners continued to enhance their operations and engagement with victims within the community. They had employed adaptive implementation measures as a result of the pandemic and have retained some measures, such as reducing the size of groups and increasing the number of groups engaged in surgery patient mobilization, counselling initiatives, and greater use of telephone counselling sessions. Telephone follow-up consultations with victims continue to be used to minimize unnecessary contact and to observe social distancing.

314. On 24 March 2021, the Board of Directors authorized EUR 1.5 million in funding for renewal of the contracts with the five implementing partners for a third year. Accordingly, the renewal notifications were signed electronically between 1 and 6 April 2021. Through the assistance mandate programme, an estimated 7,070 beneficiaries received medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and livelihood support services.

5. Georgia

315. The TFV published the call for Expressions of Interest to selected implementing partners from 1 February to 29 March 2021. The TFV received ten applications. On 26 and 27 May, the Request for Proposals was sent to seven eligible candidate organizations. On

30 July 2021, the TFV received five proposals which were evaluated by the technical evaluation committee. Final reports were submitted to the Procurement Review Committee for evaluation in February 2022.

6. Kenya

316. A Call for Expressions of Interest to selected implementing partners was published from 1 February to 29 March 2021. The TFV received eight applications and in May 2021 the TFV invited all eight eligible applicants to submit their proposals. Pursuant to the procurement procedures, the TFV technical evaluation committee completed the evaluation of the eight applicant proposals, which were received on 30 July 2021, and developed the requisite evaluation reports. Final reports were submitted to the Procurement Review Committee for evaluation in February 2022.

7. Mali

317. By end of 2021, the TFV had finalized the procurement process for the assistance programme in Mali. One consortium of several Mali-based non-governmental organizations was selected. The TFV will proceed in the first quarter of 2022 with the TFV regulation 50(a) notification to the Pre-Trial Chamber. The new Mali assistance programme will benefit from earmarked funding from the Government of Canada and aims at responding to emblematic incidents from the region of Mopti and Gao, the two areas most affected by conflict during the period 2012-2021. The launch of the programme is expected for April/ May 2022.

V. Goal 2: Performance

A. Organizational development

1. Governance and results-based management

318. At their meeting in September 2021, the Board made suggestions in relation to the draft ToC, as presented by the STFV, towards the development of the TFV Strategic Plan 2022-2024. On 2 December 2021, the Board noted with satisfaction the further development of the draft ToC, including the incorporation of their earlier suggestions. The newly-elected Board decided to designate one focal point from the Board to work together with one focal point from the STFV and represent the TFV in its communication with the Court and IER Review Mechanism (RM). Board member Sheikh Mohammed Belal was designated as focal point by the Board, supported by Board Chair Minou Tavárez Mirabal.

319. The Board and the STFV, as well as the Registrar of the Court, participated in a series of informal meetings with States Parties, initiated and hosted by Sweden, about the IER recommendations in respect of the TFV, allowing for the sharing of information and views. The TFV views on the IER recommendations were integrated into the Court's overall response to the IER Report submitted to the RM on 14 April 2021. Separate observations by the Board of Directors were annexed to the overall response. On 22 October 2021, the Board and STFV, as well as the Registrar, attended the RM assessment meeting and addressed and clarified their views on IER recommendations 352 to 358 concerning the mandate of the TFV and its operational relationship with the Registry.

320. The Board adopted a working method policy in September 2021, noting that it should be understood as a living document. A final technical review of the document was conducted before entry into force in October 2021. The Board also took note of the TFV's first outline of a fund management and investment policy (FMIP), which will require further development and completion in the first half of 2022. The aim of the FMIP is to codify and clarify the TFV's decision making on the use of its extra-budgetary resources.

321. The TFV continued to provide all implementing partners with technical assistance and advice in relation to the monitoring of their projects, to improve their data collection tools and systems. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) bilateral meetings have also been organized with each implementing partner and capacity building sessions have been scheduled from

December 2021 onwards. The TFV is tailoring the M&E's capacity building for partners in line with the new performance monitoring changes that are taking place within the TFV.

322. The TFV began reforming its M&E mechanism for better accountability, reporting, and learning. This reform entails moving from the longstanding system that tracked "process indicators" towards an "outcome-oriented" monitoring, evaluation, and learning system. The TFV identified an MIS development firm, but as a result of delays to the study and other preparations, the team turned to KoBo Toolbox, an open-source data collection system powered by UNHCR and used mostly in surveys. The TFV transferred its data collection benchmarks to Kobo and designed corresponding reporting and analysis forms. The Court's Information Management Services Section is engaging with the owners and hosts of Kobo Toolbox to establish more security guarantees and an agreement on a data storage protocol.

323. In December 2021, the TFV finalized a partnership with Edinburgh University to carry out programme evaluations, including a beneficiary satisfaction survey for the *Katanga* reparations and for baseline surveys in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*. The *Katanga* evaluation concerns the impact of reparations on the lives of the victims, as well as their level of satisfaction. In *Lubanga*, a baseline study will inform ongoing implementation as well as benchmark its eventual impact. In *Al Mahdi*, the evaluation assesses the delivery of individual reparations. In northern Uganda, an evaluation is under way to assess the impact of assistance activities.

2. External audit and internal control measures

324. The External Auditor's annual review of the TFV took place from 17 May to 4 June 2021. Of the four open recommendations, three were closed, and one, relating to the presentation of the TFV's budget and fund management information, considered partially implemented. The External Auditors had considered the following four recommendations to be implemented: (i) the procedure for accruals; (ii) actions required to accurately substantiate all commitments related to the enforcement of reparations awards; (iii) strengthening financial controls of operations; and (iv) strengthening of the field teams.

325. In September 2021, the TFV management met the Court's new External Auditors, the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea. A series of documents and answers have been provided following their queries.

326. The TFV continued, with a consultant, to review and update the SAP Grants Management module to accommodate reporting needs under the reparations mandate as well as to strengthen internal financial control. A further external review of the SAP Grants Management module, with a view to future application, has been commissioned to take place in the first quarter of 2022.

327. A thorough review of the TFV's Management Assessment Overview Tool (concerning implementing partners) took place during the second quarter of 2021.

3. Internal Communication

328. The TFV continued the bi-monthly routine of internal remote grant management sessions to discuss issues including: multi-year project extensions; proposal development; budgeting; approval; annual reports from partners; M&E plans; TFV public reporting; filing systems and organization of partner files; TFV Strategic Plan and Performance Monitoring Plan; Management Assessment Overview Tool (MAOT); reparations principles and analysis of the *Ntaganda* reparations order; procurement processes in reparations; the audit of implementing partners; the new template for quarterly budget reporting; preparation for the twentieth session of the Assembly; and implementing partner verification checks. The TFV also strengthened internal coordination for communication activities within the TFV and regularly coordinates with relevant Registry sections for a streamlined approach towards generating quality content in support of the TFV's visibility in the public domain and with donors.

4. Reporting

329. The TFV provided regular progress reports on the implementation of reparations to the relevant Trial Chambers, usually on a quarterly basis. Public redacted versions, subject to confidentiality measures, are available on the Court's website and accessible through the public versions of TFV Management Briefs. The Financial Statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the year ended 31 December 2020 as well as the Board's Reports to the Assembly of States Parties on the projects and activities of the TFV Board of Directors for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 and 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 are posted on the Assembly website. The TFV's quarterly Management Briefs are posted on the TFV website. The TFV has continued to circulate these documents, including press releases and statements, to its key stakeholders. The TFV continued to provide updated information on the implementation of reparations and assistance to its key stakeholders by email, meetings, website publication or on social media.

B. Resource Development

1. TFV regular budget performance in 2021

330. Budget performance for MPVI as at 31 December 2021 is projected to be 99.9 per cent following year-end account closure adjustments, higher than the 2020 implementation rate (92.2 per cent), notwithstanding COVID-19 related constraints.

331. Implementation for established posts was 116.5 per cent and for general temporary assistance positions, 90.1 per cent. In non-staffing budget lines, despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, travel expenditures were elevated (84.3 per cent implementation rate) while training expenditures remained depressed. Contractual services were at 95.3 per cent and consultancy services were higher than planned.

2. Extra-budgetary revenue

332. The TFV wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received in 2021 from 26 States Parties of almost EUR 2.7 million, and from private donations (EUR 17,355).

333. The TFV received voluntary contributions from Andorra (EUR 8,000), Australia (AUS\$ 300,000 equivalent to EUR 189,000), Austria (EUR 15,000), Belgium (EUR 25,000), Cyprus (EUR 20,000), Czech Republic (EUR 23,239), Estonia (EUR 50,000), Finland (EUR 575,000), France (EUR 50,000), Germany (EUR 110,000), Hungary (EUR 10,000), Iceland (EUR 10,000), Ireland (EUR 300,000), Italy (EUR 30,000), Japan (EUR 49,308), Liechtenstein (EUR 9,371), Lithuania (EUR 20,000), Luxembourg (EUR 35,000), Malta (EUR 20,000), Poland (EUR 20,000), Portugal (EUR 10,000), Republic of Korea (EUR 44,185), Slovakia (EUR 10,000), Slovenia (EUR 15,000), Spain (EUR 40,000), and Sweden (EUR 974,800).

334. Five contributions were earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV): from Andorra (EUR 8,000), Australia (EUR 189,000), Finland (EUR 300,000) as part of a EUR 1.2 million four-year agreement, Estonia (EUR 50,000) and Japan (EUR 49,308). Lithuania's first ever voluntary contribution was earmarked to the TFV's assistance programme in Georgia (EUR 20,000).

335. The TFV continued its efforts to mobilize resources from public donors, including through bilateral and regional meetings with current and prospect donors to explore several possible funding proposals. Several extensive and detailed reports on activities which have been funded by voluntary contributions have been submitted to donors.

3. Funding of reparations awards

336. At the end of 2021, the TFV has a total amount of EUR 2,489,275 in resources for reparations investment, in addition to the funds already allocated to complementing reparation awards or earmarked to specific reparation awards. These funds are the result of

voluntary contributions allocated by the Board to reparations resources, donor earmarked contributions to reparations and fines transmitted by the Presidency to the TFV.

337. In relation to TFV investment decisions in reparations programmes, the total as at 31 December 2021 is EUR 4,944,888. During the last quarter of the year, investment in reparations programmes increased by EUR 1,315,721, equivalent to 36.25 per cent, as a result of the increase in investments related to *Al Mahdi*, *Lubanga* and *Ntaganda*. By end of 2021, the TFV had accounted for the following multi-annual contract and programme values: in the *Lubanga* case, EUR 2,490,072; in the *Katanga* case, EUR 810,541 implemented directly by the TFV; in the *Al Mahdi* case, EUR 1,377,875 implemented through implementing partners and individual reparations implemented directly by the TFV and in the *Ntaganda* case, EUR 266,400 implemented through implementing partners.

338. The Australian contribution has been the first earmarked contribution to reparations in *Ntaganda* focusing on SGBV survivors. With approval by the Board of the allocation of EUR 1.5 million, as mentioned above, the current total TFV complement for *Ntaganda* is EUR 1,689,013. The TFV and Ireland finalized an agreement on a voluntary contribution of EUR 300,000, which is a 50 per cent increase on 2020, equally divided between reparations and assistance. Germany contributed EUR 110,000 to the TFV in 2021 earmarked to the TFV's reparations mandate, in particular in the *Al Mahdi* case, to support the collective reparations measures aimed at the rehabilitation and maintenance of protected buildings, in close coordination with UNESCO. Finland made a contribution of EUR 275,000 that will go to the implementation of reparations in the *Lubanga* case. This is the first time Finland has provided an earmarked contribution to reparations resources. The TFV finalized negotiation of the grant agreement with Canada at a value of 4 million Canadian dollars (final signature on 4 January 2022), that will enable the TFV to fully complement the payment of reparation awards in the *Al Mahdi* case and will also support the launch of the new assistance programme in Mali.

339. The liability values for reparations as per Trial Chambers' decisions and current Board allocations are illustrated in the below table and graph (not including contributions pledged in 2021 and received in January 2022):

Reparations			
Case	Reparation Order Liability Value (Target)	Total Fund Allocations (Reparations)	% Reparation Funding Allocated at December 2021
<i>Al Mahdi</i>	2,700,000	1,384,400	51%
<i>Katanga</i>	881,000	881,000	100%
<i>Lubanga</i>	8,810,000	4,150,000	47%
<i>Ntaganda</i>	17,620,000	1,689,013	10%

*UN Exchange Rate at December 2021

4. Private donor engagement

340. The TFV followed up with prospects identified during the research conducted on private fundraising. In 2021, the TFV prepared proposals to be submitted to four foundations. Strategic approaches to best contact a private prospect are being drafted in order to conduct research on private sector fundraising and build a comprehensive database of potential donors for the TFV to pursue. The focus has so far been on European entities, but with the lifting of the US Executive Order, the TFV has begun to research US prospects.

341. The TFV conducted and finalized a restricted tender procedure to invite proposals for a donor relationship management tool which will be essential to track and support donor identification, engagement and relationship management. Due to the 2020 US Executive Order, IMSS objected to procuring a product affiliated with a US-based firm. Since the Executive Order has been lifted, as advised by the Procurement Unit, the TFV has approached the finalist from 2020 to request their updated 2021 costs for the Constituent Relationship Management database as a continuation of the 2020 procurement exercise. The TFV also engaged in negotiations with a partner to allow its private donors to raise funds with tax benefits. The negotiations are ongoing.

5. Financial Overview

342. Chart 1 below illustrates the overall active TFV portfolio of voluntary contributions and allocation of resources to each of the mandates and current programmes including Incidental Programme Costs (IPC) as well as the amounts under reserves with a combined value of EUR 16,838,952 million. Chart 2 represents the specific amounts allocated by the Board plus contributions earmarked to the assistance programmes including not yet active programmes in Georgia, Kenya and Mali (on a calendar year 2021 basis), and the complements for reparations and IPC.

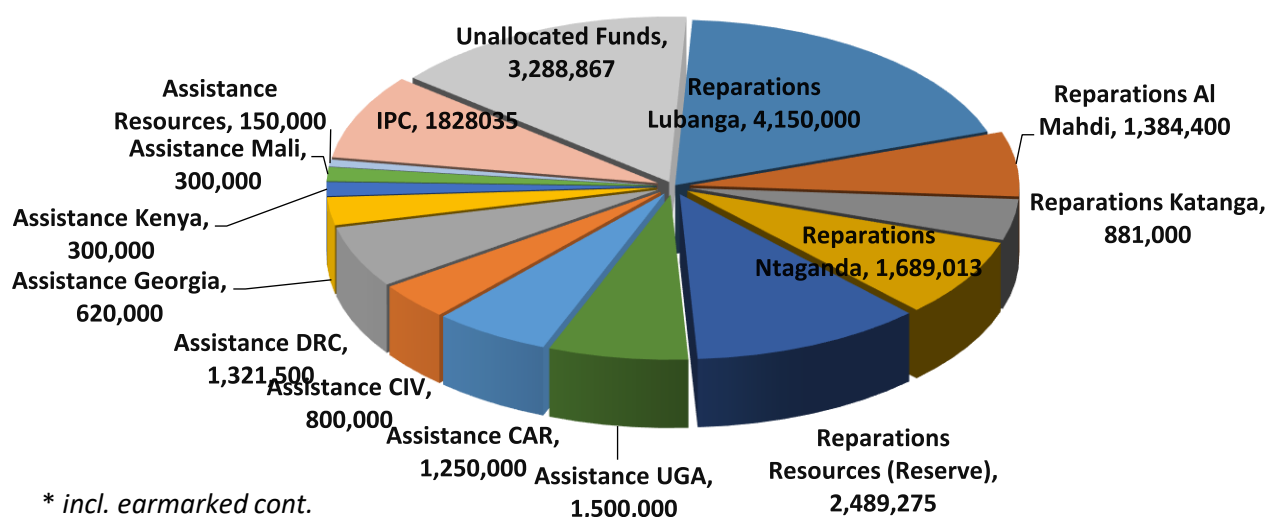
343. As at 31 December 2021, and as set out above, the current allocation of available resources to reparations cases amounted to EUR 4,944,888. The amount of EUR 4,137,887 represents the value of allocations to assistance programmes, and EUR 1,828,035 for IPC reflects the latest investment decision of the Board taken in December 2021. The table also shows the current total amount for Reparations Resources under Reserve (EUR 2,489,275) which includes contributions earmarked to reparations, as well as the total amount for Assistance Resources under Reserve of EUR 150,000 from earmarked contributions. The total funds available for Board allocation, excluding reserves, at 31 December 2021 are EUR 3,288,867 million.

TFV Portfolio Distribution	Total in Euros
Assistance Programmes with Implementing Partners	4,137,887
Reparations Programmes with Implementing Partners	4,944,888
Incidental Programme Costs allocated by Board	1,828,035
Reparations Resources (Reserves + earmarked resources)	2,489,275
Assistance Resources (Reserves + earmarked resources)	150,000
Available Funds for Allocation at Dec 2021 (Excl. Resources/Reserves)	3,288,867
Total	16,838,952

Chart 1

344. Board allocations to the different mandates by case and situation are represented below with the following aggregated values, IPC, resources under reserves and available for new programme allocation: Board allocations to reparations cases to date equals EUR 8,104,413 million while Board allocations to assistance programmes equals EUR 6,681,500 million.

Breakdown of Programme Allocations by TFV Board Current Cycle*



VI. Cross-Cutting Goal: ADVOCACY

A. External Communication

345. Throughout 2021, the TFV staff at Headquarters and in country offices communicated closely with PIOS and continued to raise awareness of the TFV's activities. In its public communications, appropriate and accessible language was used in order to ensure that the information could be understood by a variety of audiences, from professionals in the field of reparations and victim's rights to the general public. Additionally, content material for TFV information fact sheets and handouts is being developed so that the TFV has a pool of material and visuals ready to use as needed. The TFV is also publishing its quarterly Management Brief.

346. In 2021, the TFV issued 38 press releases and statements, which were each distributed to more than 700 recipients each time, or over 13,300 in total, including embassies, missions, representatives of civil society, journalists and other stakeholders. All public announcements and reports have been posted on the TFV and the Court's websites. The TFV continued to provide documents and reports to the Board in preparation for its meetings and decision making. The TFV also submitted reports to donors, to the External and Internal Auditors and to the Committee on Budget and Finance.

347. The TFV significantly increased its Twitter presence with various messages, updates on activities, news of voluntary contributions, and innovative visuals frequently shared, thus reaching a wider audience. In 2021, the TFV posted 626 tweets and gained 516 new followers, ending the year with 1,902 followers. During this period, the TFV profile was also visited over 61,350 times, mentioned more than 2,843 times and generated 1,289,089 impressions. Impressions show the total tally of all the times the Tweets have been seen. The TFV made important progress in 2021, with an increase of 147 per cent in the number of tweets posted compared to 2020. This has led to a 40 per cent rise in new followers and a 106 per cent rise in impressions.

348. Before and during the twentieth session of the Assembly, the TFV hosted four virtual events to inform key stakeholders on the results and progress of TFV activities as well as to increase awareness and advocacy efforts: (1) On 3 December 2021, the event "No Women or Girls left behind: programming through a gender lens" was held; (2) On 7 December 2021, together with the Governments of Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ireland and Sierra Leone, the TFV co-hosted an event, entitled "The TFV: Now & Going into 2022"; (3) On 8 December 2021, in cooperation with the Governments of Australia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the TFV hosted "Reparation implementation in DRC and Mali: stories from the insight"; (4) On 10 December 2021, the TFV hosted a virtual event co-hosted by the Governments of Italy and the United Kingdom, entitled "Beyond symbolic reparations, expectations and challenges in the *Al Mahdi* case and in Mali" including the screening for the first time of the movie "Alwilidji, Les Mausolées" by Kaourou Magassa.

B. Outreach in situation countries

349. Press events and outreach activities in country offices were seriously hampered by the COVID-19 situation and subsequent restrictions. However, the TFV was still able to conduct several outreach activities, although mostly virtual. The TFV very much appreciates the close coordination with the country offices in CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Georgia, Mali and Uganda as well as the continued support they have provided in helping the TFV achieve its goals, especially during this challenging period.

350. In CAR, the launch of the new assistance programme was marked by a remote meeting between the TFV and its implementing partners. A comprehensive series of launch workshops with partners was also conducted, aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the TFV's assistance programme in the country. The TFV organized several events as well as interviews with local radio stations, participated in a number of workshops and continued to engage with stakeholders through informal and formal meetings with civil society organizations, including human rights organizations, UN agencies, including MINUSCA, CPS, government officials and other stakeholders.

351. In Côte d'Ivoire, the TFV held meetings with government representatives, including newly-appointed Ministers, to present the progress of the assistance programme. The implementing partners continued their outreach with the communities and victims of the 13 incidents covered by the assistance programme to assess the different kinds of harm and collect the views and expectations of the victims, as well as to explain the TFV's assistance programme.

352. In the DRC, the TFV continued to hold meetings with government officials including the President of the DRC, the Minister of Justice and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ambassador of the Netherlands to the DRC organized a working lunch to present the TFV's activities, challenges, perspectives and funding needs to the ambassadors of Canada, Germany and Senegal as well as staff of the Swedish and the United Kingdom embassies. Several radio sessions and interviews were organized, as were audio-visual recordings for future radio programmes.

353. In Georgia, the TFV participated in a webinar hosted by the Middle East Institute, "Georgia's case at the International Criminal Court: hope for justice?"

354. In Mali, several workshops were organized in relation to the notification and payment of individual reparations as well as collective reparations in the *Al Mahdi* case. More detailed information is reported in the section on reparations in *Al Mahdi* above.

355. In Uganda, the TFV participated in various online outreach activities, workshops and conferences with partners and other organizations including a Refugee Law Project virtual event on "Dominic Ongwen verdict: reactions from Uganda", an "Expert Roundtable: The Ongwen Case" hosted by the Public International Law Policy Group (PILPG) and a virtual meeting on Women's Senses of Justice and Reparation in Uganda. On 9 September, the TFV met with the Transitional Justice Advisor of the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) within the Government of Uganda to discuss matters pertaining to the *Ongwen* reparations proceedings.

356. Performance indicators for Major Programme VI, Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims, are provided in Annex VII.

F. Major Programme VII-5 – Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM)

357. During this reporting period, the IOM continued to provide comprehensive oversight of the International Criminal Court ("the Court") by conducting independent internal administrative investigations and evaluations. Detailed information regarding the IOM's 2021 activities can be found in its annual report submitted to the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly").⁶ In summary, the IOM:

- Continued to assist the work of the Bureau's Hague Working Group on the review of the IOM's work and operational mandate with regard to the revised IOM mandate and in deliberations pertaining to the implementation of the Independent Expert Review Report and recommendations touching on the mandate and operations of the IOM.
- Processed 23 allegations of misconduct; completed and issued two reports on (i) Evaluation of the Interaction of Victims with the International Criminal Court and (ii) Evaluation of the International Criminal Court Registry's Strategic Plan 2019-2021; and consulted with Heads of Organs and developed evaluation planning for 2022.
- Provided advice and expertise related to IOM's mandate to Heads of Organs and senior officers at the Court. In this regard (i) supported the Presidency of the Assembly and the Prosecutor in the due process for the election of the Deputy Prosecutors; (ii) assisted the Prosecutor in establishing a panel of experts to advise him on the findings of the Independent Experts regarding (sexual) harassment and bullying within the Office of the Prosecutor; (iii) took note of the Independent Experts' recommendations that the IOM play a significant role in strengthening the Court's disciplinary framework; and (iv) conducted awareness sessions for over 200 staff at the Court on the mandate of the IOM. The IOM also assisted the Staff Engagement Team by providing input and technical advice on a new Staff

⁶ ICC-ASP/20/16.

Engagement Survey for consideration by the Principals and eventual implementation, as appropriate.

- Participated in and contributed to the External Auditors' report on the governance of oversight bodies at the Court.
- Continued to work with the Court in progressing the Court's internal regulatory standards and procedures to ensure alignment with the revised IOM mandate. The following Administrative Instructions (AI) were prepared and revised: (i) AI on unsatisfactory conduct and disciplinary proceedings; (ii) AI on investigations of unsatisfactory conduct; and (ii) AI on addressing discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority.
- The IOM continued to deepen its cooperation with counterparts in the UN Common system and international organizations by participating in various forums and meetings

358. Performance indicators for Major Programme VII-5, Independent Oversight Mechanism, are provided in Annex VIII.

G. Major Programme VII-6 - Office of Internal Audit (OIA)

359. In 2021, in compliance with the 2021 Audit Plan that had been validated by the Audit Committee, the OIA:

- Completed six general audits and one IT audit; and initiated three general audits and two IT audits:
 1. Audit of Technical Evaluation in the Procurement Process (initiated in 2020 and completed in 2021);
 2. Assessment of the effectiveness of the strategy for setting up, scaling down and closing country offices;
 3. Audit of the effectiveness of the implementation of the risk-based vetting process and compliance with the established policy;
 4. Audit of the administrative and financial controls in the country offices;
 5. Audit of the Court's external communication framework;
 6. Audit of the Court's external communication expenses;
 7. Audit of incidents response;
 8. Audit of the administrative and financial controls over procurement contracts, monitoring and control of approved budget, staffing levels and official travel in the Office of the Prosecutor (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022);
 9. Audit of the duty of care framework of the International Criminal Court ("the Court") covering the process and initiatives implemented or coordinated by the OHU at Headquarters and country offices (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022);
 10. Audit of the legal claims process (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022);
 11. Audit of logical access management related to the systems managed by VPRS, CMS, SAP, IMSS, VWS and Investigation Division (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022); and
 12. Audit of Judicial Workflow Platform user requirements (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022).
- Provided 2 (two) advisory services:
 1. Lessons learned in crisis management, including facilitation of workshops, working group and surveys by the OIA on the lessons learned from the management handling of the COVID-19 crisis, to be embedded in the future process; and

2. Assistance in the selection process for a qualified audit firm for the Trust Fund for Victims (continuation from 2019).

- Developed a risk-based audit plan for 2022, reviewed and validated by the Audit Committee.
- Managed and followed up the status of implementation of internal audit recommendations (around 70 recommendations); organized biannual meetings with stakeholders to discuss the status of implementation; reviewed the documentation provided as evidence of implementation; and prepared reports on the status of implementation for the Audit Committee.
- Assessed the Court's risk management and prepared a report for the Audit Committee.
- The Director had several meetings with the External Auditors and States representatives on audit or oversight-related topics.
- Provided ad hoc technical expertise to operational managers of the Court when requested.
- Contributed to the functioning of two sessions of the Audit Committee through active participation and the preparation of reports for their information.
- Attended the Hague Working Group (HWG) sessions on budget management oversight and provided relevant information to HWG members when requested.
- Provided information and documentation to the External Auditors (*Cour des Comptes* and the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea - BAI) at various meetings.
- Conducted several quality assurance and improvement activities in accordance with its Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme.

360. Performance indicators for Major Programme VII-6, Office of Internal Audit, are provided in Annex IX.

III. Cross-cutting issues

361. Information on the realization of the Court's assumptions for 2016-2021 is provided in Annex XIII.

Transfers of funds

362. There were no transfers of funds of an amount greater than €200,000 during 2021.

Risk management

363. Throughout 2021, the Court carried out risk management activities following a structured approach, in accordance with its administrative instruction on risk management.

364. In the first half of 2021, the Risk Management Committee (RMC) engaged with managers Court-wide in order to reassess and update risk registers at the operational level. The updated operational risk registers were collected and considered by the RMC.

365. In addition, the RMC liaised with the owners of the Court's strategic risks in order to review the Court's risk register. The Court's updated risk register was presented to the Coordination Council in December 2021 and the Principals endorsed the updated risk register by consensus.

366. Risk management is a continuous effort and the RMC will continue to work closely with owners of risks in order to monitor risks and update the current risk registers as necessary.

367. During 2021 the Court also launched a risk management newsletter aimed at raising awareness of risk management concepts, developments at the Court and best practices.

368. As per normal practice, the work performed by the Court on risk management during 2021 was reported to the Audit Committee.

Efficiency measures

369. Since its fifteenth session in November 2016, the Assembly has requested the Court to present a sustainable budget proposal for the following year in which proposed increases are requested only after all possible steps had been taken to finance such increases through savings and efficiencies.⁷ In addition, the Assembly also requests the Court to present an annex to the programme budget with detailed information about the savings and efficiencies achieved in the current year and estimates for the following year.⁸ Subsequently, savings and efficiencies were reported in the 2018, 2019 2020 and 2021 programme budgets.⁹

370. At its eighteenth session in December 2019, the Assembly renewed its request for the Court to present an annex to the 2020 programme budget on the achievement of those efficiency targets as well as detailed information clearly distinguishing, to the extent possible, between savings, efficiencies, non-recurrent cost reductions and additional cost reductions achieved in 2020 and estimates for 2021¹⁰. The following four categories to be employed in the savings and efficiencies report were agreed upon in previous years and continue to be used:

(a) Savings (two subcategories): (i) costs incurred in the previous/current financial period and no longer appearing in the next programme budget, resulting in a reduction in the baseline; and (ii) increases in costs avoided through newly-introduced policies, procedures and/or negotiations with suppliers or service providers, resulting in the same baseline;

(b) Efficiencies: activities which limit or avoid requests for additional resources and/or provide increased productivity, resulting in the same baseline but avoiding any increase in costs;

(c) Non-recurrent costs: one-off decreases in resource requirements due to non-continuation of activities, resulting in a reduction in the baseline; and

(d) Additional cost reductions: workload-related changes resulting in a reduction in the baseline.

371. The following activities have been undertaken in order to fully comply with the Assembly's request: identification of efficiencies and savings in the first part of the year; assessment of the nature of efficiencies and savings identified; and estimation of the impact of such efficiencies and savings on the 2022 budget baseline. The efficiencies and savings efforts identified have all been fully taken into account in the 2022 proposed programme budget and, as requested by the Assembly, the Court has sought to absorb increases in resource requirements for new activities by first redeploying resources released by savings, non-recurrent costs and additional costs reductions.¹¹

372. While detailed information on each initiative is presented in an annex to the proposed programme budget, when relevant they are also described in Programme-specific budget narratives, illustrating the Court-wide efforts to request resources only after exploring all other options. Savings, non-recurrent costs and additional cost reductions have been identified during the year, reducing the 2022 budget baseline amounts by a total of €1.6 million (€0.9 million in savings, €0.2 million in non-recurrent costs and €0.5 million in additional cost reductions)

⁷ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fifteenth session, The Hague, 16-24 November 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, Section L, para. 1.

⁸ *Official Records ... Fifteenth session ... 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, Section L, para. 2.

⁹ *Official Records ... Sixteenth session ... 2017* (ICC-ASP/16/20), vol. II, part A, paras. 38-51 and Annex X; *Official Records ... Seventeenth session ... 2018* (ICC-ASP/17/20), vol. II, part A, paras. 35-41 and Annex XI.

¹⁰ *Official Records ... Eighteenth session ... 2019* (ICC-ASP/18/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/18/Res.1, Section K, para. 6.

¹¹ *Official Records ... Fifteenth session... 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, para. L.1.

IV. Budgetary performance 2021

1. Overview of the budgetary performance of the Court

373. The actual implementation rate for the Court in the programme budget is 97.4 per cent, or a total of €144.45 million, including the interest and capital repayment on the premises of €3.59 million, against the approved budget of €148.26 million. This reflects an increase of 2.2 percentage points compared with the previous year's implementation rate of 95.2 per cent. With the interest and capital repayment on the premises excluded, the actual implementation rate is 97.4 per cent, or a total of €140.87 million, against the approved budget of €144.67 million.

374. The higher implementation rate is accounted for by high staff costs due to an increase in short-term assistance (STA) resources needed for simultaneous trials and an increase in General Service salaries, retroactive from 1 May 2021. Expenditure for STA contracts is included in staff costs and relates mainly to the hiring of staff to meet short-term operational needs under the relevant Major Programmes, such as additional courtroom activities, and to bridge the gap during temporary absences of staff (e.g. SLWOP) or pending completion of a number of recruitments. The continued Covid-19 crisis meant that the Court was able to take advantage of the reduced level of operations and to absorb staff costs through an underspend in non-staff costs. The postponement of missions involving travel led to the most significant savings, in addition to the curtailment of planned training activities and general operating expenses, in particular linked to the low occupation of the Court's premises. The Court also continued its search for new ways of working with a positive impact on the organization's operating costs and other savings and efficiencies. All Major Programmes reviewed their planned non-staff expenditure, including reprioritization of essential expenses. This allowed the Court to reallocate funds to cover the increase under staff costs and remain within its approved envelope.

375. The Court submitted three notifications to the Committee for potential access to the Contingency Fund (CF) pending full utilization of the Court's programme budget, in a total initial amount of €3.29 million, with regard to: (i) the case of *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and the case of *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru* in the situation in Kenya in the total amount of €0.33 million; (ii) the case of *The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) II in the total amount of €2.13 million; and (iii) the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman* in the situation in Darfur (Sudan) in the amount of €0.83 million. At year-end, CF notifications were implemented at 67.0 per cent, or a total of €2.20 million. The CF notifications are detailed in paragraphs 34 to 41.

376. The Court expects to absorb all additional expenditure in the CF notifications within its approved 2021 programme budget envelope, subject to completion of the external audit certification. When CF notification expenditure is added to that of the approved budget, total expenditure increases to €146.65 million, which represents an implementation rate of 98.9 per cent for the approved budget of €148.26 million, with a residual balance of €1.61 million. On a consolidated basis, the Court implemented the budget at a rate of 96.8 per cent, or €146.65 million, against the consolidated budget amount of €151.54 million, including total CF notifications of €3.29 million.

2. Budget performance for the programme budget

377. Table 1 below provides a summary of implementation of the programme budget by Major Programme and Programme. Details of implementation of the programme budget by commitment item under each Major Programme, Programme and Sub-Programme are provided in Annex XVI, as requested by the Assembly.¹²

¹² *Official Records ... Fifteenth session ... 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, M, para. 9.

Table 1: Budget Performance in 2021 by Major Programme and Programme (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme / Programme</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2021 [1]</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2021 [2]</i>	<i>Variance [3]=[1]/[2]</i>	<i>Implementation rate in % [4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Major Programme I				
Judiciary	11,756.3	11,019.9	736.4	93.7
The Presidency	1,342.1	1,069.6	272.5	79.7
Chambers	10,414.2	9,950.2	464.0	95.5
Major Programme II				
Office of the Prosecutor	47,334.8	45,435.9	1,898.9	96.0
The Prosecutor	11,458.1	9,916.0	1,542.1	86.5
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	4,214.9	3,770.3	444.6	89.5
Investigation Division	19,865.5	19,843.3	22.2	99.9
Prosecution Division	11,796.3	11,906.4	(110.1)	100.9
Major Programme III				
Registry	75,784.0	74,864.5	919.5	98.8
Office of the Registrar	1,666.2	1,770.2	(104.0)	106.2
Division of Management Services (DMS)	18,151.7	18,139.1	12.6	99.9
Division of Judicial Services (DJS)	34,758.3	35,353.8	(595.5)	101.7
Division of External Operations (DEO)	21,207.8	19,601.4	1,606.4	92.4
Major Programme IV				
Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	2,837.0	2,745.1	91.9	96.8
Major Programme V				
Premises	2,270.0	2,270.0	-	100.0
Major Programme VI				
Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	3,199.6	3,136.5	63.1	98.0
Major Programme VII-5				
Independent Oversight Mechanism	739.5	664.7	74.8	89.9
Major Programme VII-6				
Office of Internal Audit	752.7	732.2	20.5	97.3
Subtotal	144,673.9	140,868.7	3,805.2	97.4
Major Programme VII-2				
Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
ICC	148,259.0	144,453.9	3,805.1	97.4

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

378. The Judiciary's implementation rate was 93.7 per cent, or €11.01 million, against the approved budget of €11.76 million, an increase of 1.1 percentage points over the previous year's implementation rate of 92.6 per cent. At the Pre-Trial level, Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani was transferred to the Court. In December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges and committed him for trial. Pre-Trial Chamber I issued an order directing observations on the Prosecutor's request related to the situation in the State of Palestine. The Prosecutor's request to commence an investigation in the situation in the Philippines was granted by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Pre-Trial Chamber II declined to exercise its discretion to award compensation to Mr Bemba and, later in the year, conducted confirmation of charges proceedings in *Abd-Al-Rahman*. Pre-Trial Chamber A confirmed the charges in *Gicheru* and committed him for trial. Trial Chamber III was constituted for this case. The trial was scheduled to open on 15 February 2022. Venezuela made a self-referral to the Court, which has been assigned to Pre-Trial Chamber III. At the Trial level, Trial Chamber IX found Mr Dominic Ongwen guilty and sentenced him to 25 years in prison. Trial Chambers V and X conducted hearings in *Yekatom and Ngaissona* and *Al Hassan*, respectively. Trial Chamber I scheduled the *Abd-Al Rahman* trial to open on 5 April 2022. At the Appeals level, the appeal of Mr Al Hassan was rejected and the charges in that case were confirmed. The Appeals Chamber also amended the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II, authorized the Prosecutor to commence an investigation in the

Afghanistan situation, and confirmed that the case of *Gaddafi* is admissible before the Court. The Appeals Chamber also reviewed and amended the conditions of release of the accused in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, after confirming the decision of Trial Chamber I acquitting the accused. The Appeals Chamber handed down its order on reparations in *Ntaganda* and confirmed the verdict and sentence in that case. The under-implementation is mainly attributable to the amended conditions of service and compensation of the Court's judges and to a low implementation rate in non-staff costs of 34.0 per cent, due to reduced travel, hospitality and training as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

379. The OTP implemented its approved budget at 96.0 per cent, an increase of 1.3 percentage points, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 94.7 per cent. The corresponding actual expenditure was €45.44 million, against the approved budget of €47.33 million. The ongoing COVID-19 restrictions have limited the number of missions in the field, reducing the possibility for the Office to regain the pace of investigative activities postponed in the last quarter of 2020. Only essential priority missions have been authorized. On the other hand, the special measures required to mitigate the health risks for deploying teams have slightly increased the cost per mission. The Office has prioritized unique investigative opportunities and activities in relation to ongoing trials and preparation of confirmation of charges. For instance, the Office had a surge in missions to Sudan following positive developments in cooperation with the local authorities in relation to *Abd-Al-Rahman*. Likewise, the surrender of Mr Said in the CAR II.a situation has triggered the need for additional activities. The Office prepared Contingency Fund notifications to cover unforeseen costs that could not be covered by funds approved in the regular budget. The high implementation rate of general operating expenses is mainly explained by expenses in relation to leases in the field to cover operating and witness-related costs. The 2021 plan was informed by the efforts of the Court to submit a zero net growth proposal. In order to do so, the Office had its non-staff cost items reduced by 36.3 per cent. This had a substantial impact on the estimates for general operating expenses. In spite of the COVID-19 restrictions, however, operations in the field continued and higher general operating expenses were incurred. This has been addressed in the 2022 proposed programme budget by requesting a level of funds for general operating expenses more aligned with the actual pattern of expenses. Lastly, the Office experienced an acceleration in activities in Sudan in the last part of the year. The situation in Sudan is, however, quite volatile following the coup. The Office is considering the possibility of establishing a longer-term presence in Sudan, which would involve leasing facilities in the country. This solution would reduce the number of missions to deploy staff. Cooperation with UN agencies is being considered. Reductions in the implementation rate of the regular budget allowed the OTP to absorb costs in relation to the *Said* case and the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case for which CF notifications were submitted in 2021. With the inclusion of these costs, the overall budget implementation of the 2021 approved budget is 96.8 per cent.

380. The Registry's budget was implemented at a rate of 98.8 per cent, or €74.86 million, against the approved budget of €75.78 million. This is an increase of 2.8 per cent compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 96.0 per cent. In order to ensure greater support of the Court's operations, the Registry has had to implement short-term solutions over the year, in particular with regard to simultaneous hearings in the ongoing trials. These unbudgeted resources have had an impact on the Registry's implementation rate, leading to over-implementation in staff costs. In addition, the high implementation rate is attributable to non-staff cost obligations mainly linked to legal aid fees; utilities, maintenance and cleaning contracts for the Court's headquarters and country office premises; ICT services costs; the rental of detention cells; field counsel contracts; victim and witness protection activities; and medical support costs. The requirements for forecast additional courtroom hearing days and support for more trial activities than originally budgeted for led to over-implementation for the Language Services Section and the Court Management Section. In terms of commitment items, the Registry over-implemented under Consultants (138.8 per cent) due in particular to higher than budgeted Court-wide strategic activities such as the leadership development programme and the staff engagement survey, as well as for other case-related costs, such as victims' counsel and other situation- and language-specific costs. The Registry submitted Contingency Fund notifications to cover some of the unforeseen costs that could not be covered by funds approved in the regular budget. Including the Contingency Fund notification expenses, the Registry's implementation rate in 2021 was 101.2 per cent.

381. The implementation rate of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (SASP) was 96.8 per cent, or €2.75 million, against the approved budget of €2.84 million. This is an increase of 6.5 percentage points compared to the 2020 implementation rate of 90.3 per cent. Savings were made under staff costs as a result of delayed recruitment as well as considerably reduced travel. Sessions of the Audit Committee and the first session of the Committee on Budget and Finance were conducted virtually and planned trips were cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic-related restrictions. The savings were partially redeployed to contractual services to cover increased translation needs related to the Independent Expert Review/Review Mechanism and to cover Covid-19-related additional costs for the twentieth session of the Assembly.

382. The Premises budget of €2.27 million was fully utilized as a result of implementation of the necessary preventive and corrective maintenance programme included in the maintenance contract.

383. The Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) implemented at 98.0 per cent, or €3.14 million, against the approved budget of €3.20 million. This is an increase of 6.4 percentage points compared to the 2020 implementation rate of 91.6 per cent. In 2021, the activities of the STFV largely focused on the implementation phase of reparations in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases, commencement of implementation in the *Ntaganda* case and preparation for the *Ongwen* case. In addition, the TFV continued with assistance programme activities in DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and the Central African Republic, as well as preparation of the assistance activities in Georgia, Kenya, and Mali. Total staff costs were implemented at 98.7 per cent. Under non-staff costs, the TFV implemented 91.4 per cent, as travel to the field gradually resumed. In addition, the TFV continued to strengthen the existing reporting capabilities which required additional technical work. These included developing adjustments to the Performance Monitoring Plan and review of the SAP Grants Management system to report on the progress of implementation in all TFV activities, and analyse financial information. The lifting of some pandemic restrictions in situation countries allowed the workshops planned with implementing partners that were postponed last year to go ahead. Other activities resulted from the increasing need for translation and interpretation services due to the TFV's strategic efforts towards visibility and transparency.

384. Under Major Programme VII-2, Host State Loan, in accordance with the Host State Loan Agreement, the capital and interest for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 was fully paid in February 2021.

385. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) implemented at 89.9 per cent, or €0.66 million, against the approved budget of €0.74 million. This is an increase of 6.1 percentage points compared to the 2020 implementation of 83.8 per cent. The under-implementation was attributable to delays in the recruitment process of filling vacancies with temporary assistance and reduced travel and training due to cancelled events or travel restrictions.

386. The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) implemented its approved budget at 97.3 per cent, or €0.73 million, against the approved budget of €0.75 million. This represents a decrease of 1.3 percentage points compared to the 2020 implementation rate of 98.6 per cent. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions, the audit on administrative and financial controls in the country offices was performed remotely.

387. Table 2 below provides a summary of the Court's budget performance by item of expenditure.

Table 2: Budget performance in 2021 by item by expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2021 [1]</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2021 [2]</i>	<i>Variance [3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>Implementation rate in % [4]=[2]/[1]</i>
<i>Judges' Salaries</i>	4,711.1	3,988.6	722.5	84.7
Professional staff	64,587.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	25,005.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	89,592.7	88,668.9	923.8	99.0
General temporary assistance	18,648.3	19,079.3	(431.0)	102.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	511.8	1,072.0	(560.2)	209.4
Overtime	237.2	218.0	19.2	91.9
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	19,397.3	20,369.2	(971.9)	105.0
Travel	4,096.9	2,064.9	2,032.0	50.4
Hospitality	28.0	7.6	20.4	27.2
Contractual services	4,056.0	3,887.8	168.2	95.9
Training	624.8	360.0	264.8	57.6
Consultants	627.2	859.9	(232.7)	137.1
Counsel for defence	3,943.7	3,913.0	30.7	99.2
Counsel for victims	1,727.1	1,531.7	195.4	88.7
General operating expenses	14,026.5	13,747.1	279.4	98.0
Supplies and materials	1,111.0	909.3	201.7	81.8
Furniture and equipment	731.6	560.8	170.8	76.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	30,972.8	27,842.1	3,130.7	89.9
Total	144,673.9	140,868.7	3,805.2	97.4
Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	148,259.0	144,453.9	3,805.1	97.4

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

388. The Judges' salaries budget was implemented at 84.7 per cent, or €3.99 million, against the approved budget of €4.71 million. The low implementation rate is due to the amended conditions of service and compensation of the Court's judges.

389. The overall implementation rate for staff costs is 99.6 per cent compared to 101.1 per cent in 2020. In addition to an increase in STA contracts of €3.89 million, the expenditure also includes an increase in General Service salaries, retroactive from 1 May 2021, of €0.24 million.

390. The Court's staff costs for established posts was implemented at a rate of 99.0 per cent, or €88.67 million, against the approved budget of €89.59 million, representing a decrease of 2.7 per cent from 101.7 per cent in 2020. As previously indicated, the expenditure also includes some STA contracts and an increase in General Service salaries. Recruitment activities were rescheduled to try and strike a balance between reducing the financial impact of approved positions through postponement of the date of entry on duty and meeting relevant operational needs within the different Major Programmes to achieve their mandates in 2021, including but not limited to judicial, investigative, prosecutorial and support activities.

391. The GTA budget was implemented at a rate of 102.3 per cent, or €19.08 million, against the approved budget of €18.65 million, an increase of 4.4 percentage points, compared to 97.9 per cent in 2020. This high implementation rate is the result of increased recruitment of short-term staff by the Judiciary to increase flexibility to meet short-term workload needs, and increased recruitment of short-term staff by the Registry for operational purposes, such as simultaneous trials.

392. The implementation rate under temporary assistance for meetings was 209.4 per cent, or €1.07 million, against the approved budget of €0.51 million. The over-implementation is mainly due to the increase in the number of freelance interpreters recruited by the Registry's Language Services Section for the *Al Hassan* trial which ran simultaneously with the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* trial, and the mitigation measures which had to be put in place with regard to Covid-19.

393. The overtime budget was implemented at a rate of 91.9 per cent, or €0.22 million, against the approved budget of €0.24 million, an increase of 10.5 percentage points, compared to 81.4 per cent in 2020. In the Registry, the increased number of hearing days compared to 2020 resulted in a corresponding increase in the use of overtime by security officers. In the SASP, staff worked overtime to cover the large number of meetings and to format documents before and during the Assembly session.

394. Travel was implemented at a rate of 50.4 per cent, or €2.06 million, against the approved budget of €4.10 million, an increase of 18.9 percentage points, compared to 31.5 per cent in 2020. Although the 2021 implementation rate for travel increased compared to 2020, both rates were impacted by the Covid-19 crisis and the implementation rate for 2021 remains low compared to pre-pandemic figures. The travel funds were mostly reallocated to offset the deficit in the 2021 approved funds for staff costs or were simply not spent. Judiciary organized the judicial retreat at Headquarters. The OTP implemented its travel for investigative missions to a number of situation countries. Registry travel was linked to victim and witness protection activities and to operational support missions by the country offices. The SASP reduced its travel due to the Covid-19 pandemic-related restrictions and conducted two sessions for the Audit Committee and the first session of Committee on Budget and Finance virtually. The Audit on Administrative and Financial Controls in Country Offices was performed remotely by the OIA.

395. Hospitality under-implemented at 27.2 per cent of the €0.03 million approved budget, a decrease of 23.0 percentage points, compared to 50.2 per cent in 2020. The under-implementation is attributable to the significant reduction in high-level visits and meetings for all Major Programmes, as well as limited access to the premises due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In response to the Covid-19 crisis, the SASP organized most of its sessions virtually. Expenditure was incurred for catering services to host international delegations, diplomats and high-level dignitaries visiting the Court.

396. Contractual services was implemented at 95.9 per cent, or €3.89 million, against the approved budget of €4.06 million. This represents an increase of 13.1 percentage points, from 82.8 per cent in 2020. The OTP implemented its budget to fund outsourced transcription and translation services. The Registry's implementation rate reflects expenditure on the SAP S/4HANA roadmap, security mass communication systems, language services required to supplement in-house capacity, professional IT services for the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP) project under the Court's Five-year IT/IM Strategy, outsourced security services in the country offices and consultants for outreach activities in new situation countries where the Court has no field presence, in particular Sudan. Funds related to reductions in activities due to the Covid-19 crisis were used to cover the Registry's staff costs overspend. The SASP's over-implementation is attributable to the large number and length of reports related to the Independent Expert Review/ Review Mechanism and additional costs for the twentieth session of the Assembly related to the Covid-19 pandemic-related expenditure, which included procurement of personnel protective equipment, such as face masks and hand sanitizers, on-site COVID-19 testing, COVID-19 QR code hand scanners and additional support staff.

397. The training budget was implemented at 57.6 per cent, or €0.36 million, against the approved budget of €0.62 million, an increase of 22.1 percentage points, compared to 35.5 per cent in 2020. The under-implementation is attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic as most training was postponed or conducted remotely. The funds were used Court-wide to offset the increase under staff costs. Registry-incurred costs related to the Court-wide Strategic Leadership Programme, media training, security and safety training courses, IT technical training, audit training, and training activities in the country offices.

398. The consultants budget was over-implemented at 137.1 per cent, or €0.86 million, against the approved budget of €0.63 million. This represents a decrease of 8.9 percentage points, from 146.0 per cent in 2020. The OTP implemented at a rate of 147.9 per cent owing to the

engagement of investigation and quality control experts as well as spending on OTP-specific projects. The Registry implemented its consultants budget at a rate of 138.8 to cover the following : (i) payment of experts in relation to Court-wide projects impacting all staff, such as staff surveys and the mentoring programme; (ii) contract extensions for consultants to the Office of Public Counsel for Victims, in accordance with judicial decisions on the legal representation of victims in the relevant situation countries; (iii) engagement of a country analysis consultant by the External Operations Support Section to monitor, obtain and report information with respect to suspects at large; and (iv) consultants to support mandated situation country activities, such as media-based outreach activities required on account of COVID-19 restrictions. The Trust Fund implemented at a rate of 167.8 per cent as a result of the need to strengthen its existing legal expertise and reporting capabilities, in accordance with the requirements of the Trial Chambers, and the engagement of an expert in economic development hired to support the TFV in the implementation of reparation activities in the *Al Mahdi* case.

399. Legal aid was implemented at a rate of 96.0 per cent, or €5.44 million against the approved budget of €5.67 million. This represents an increase of 7.9 percentage points, from 88.1 per cent in 2020. Notably, when including expenditure against the Contingency Fund, the total implementation rate of the legal budget in 2021 was 107.0 per cent, or €6.07 million against the approved budget. The budget for defence counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 99.2 per cent and the budget for victims' counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 88.7 per cent. A total of 20 legal aid teams were supported under the legal aid programme: twelve defence teams (including two in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*) and eight victims' teams. The Abd-Al-Rahman defence team was funded by the regular budget and Contingency Fund resources (€0.16 million). The Gicheru and Said defence teams were funded by Contingency Fund resources (€0.48 million). The Contingency Fund resources are listed below.

400. The general operating expenses budget was implemented at a rate of 98.0 per cent, or €13.75 million, against the approved budget of €14.03 million, a decrease of 9.9 percentage points, compared to 88.1 per cent in 2020. The OTP over-implemented its budget at 199.8 per cent as a result of the high volume of operations in situation countries involving direct and indirect witness-related expenditure and long-term lease agreements. The Registry under-implemented at a rate of 93.8 per cent as a result of the identification and transfer of resources to offset high forecast staff costs, as well as the reduction in the cost of utilities and other building expenses due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

401. The implementation rate for supplies and materials was 81.8 per cent, or €0.91 million, against the approved budget of €1.11 million. This represents an increase of 7.2 percentage points, from 74.6 per cent in 2020. The OTP implemented its budget for the purchase of ICT supplies and materials which form part of the equipment included in the Court's IT/IM strategy, and continuation of the OTP-specific online licences and subscriptions. In the Registry, reductions were made in office supplies and utilities and fuel consumption in the field due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The resources were used to offset over-expenditure under staff costs. The crisis has also triggered unplanned expenditure for computer peripherals required for working from home, and for personal protective equipment.

402. The implementation rate for furniture and equipment was 76.6 per cent, or €0.56 million, against the approved budget of €0.73 million, a decrease of 17.4 percentage points, compared to 94.0 per cent in 2020. The under-implementation was due to the Court-wide review of non-staff resources to cover for the staff costs over-implementation. The OTP required funds for IT equipment, software and the continuation of specific licences related to its IT/IM strategy. The Registry mainly purchased IT equipment as well as equipment for the production of outreach tools and for building operations. The SASP replaced outdated laptops that were used by staff while working from home.

Field activity

403. Table 3 provides a summary of actual expenditure for field operations by situation. In 2021, the Court operated in eleven situations: Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan (SUD), the Central African Republic (CAR), Kenya (KEN), Libya (LBY), Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), Mali (MLI), Georgia (GEO), Burundi (BDI) and Myanmar (MMR). Operational support is for situation-related activities which cannot be directly linked to one situation. The total actual expenditure for all the situations was €52.06 million, which

is 35.1 per cent of the approved budget of €148.26 million. Of the total actual expenditure of €52.06 million, €34.45 million was spent by the OTP and €15.84 million by the Registry, leaving a balance of €1.78 million spent by the STFV.

Table 3: Actual expenditure in 2021 for field operations by situation (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme / Programme*</i>	<i>UGA situation</i>	<i>DRC situation</i>	<i>SUD situation</i>	<i>CAR situation</i>	<i>KEN situation</i>	<i>LBY situation</i>	<i>CIV situation</i>	<i>MLI situation</i>	<i>GEO situation</i>	<i>BDI situation</i>	<i>MMR situation</i>	<i>Operational Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
Major Programme II - Office of the Prosecutor	-	254.3	2,922.3	3,872.4	23.9	2,296.7	3,024.4	1,388.9	2,922.7	2,975.5	1,120.2	13,646.7	34,447.9
Immediate Office of the Prosecutor/ Legal Advisory Section	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	7.4
Services Section	-	-	364.5	685.0	15.3	154.7	136.0	-	260.2	109.3	31.7	1,742.4	3,499.0
Information, Knowledge and Evidence Management Section	-	-	72.6	35.1	-	80.6	61.0	-	77.2	-	0.1	3,004.2	3,330.8
<i>The Prosecutor</i>	-	-	443.3	720.0	15.3	235.3	197.1	1.2	337.4	109.3	31.7	4,746.6	6,837.2
<i>Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division</i>	-	-	34.5	10.6	-	2.0	7.1	11.0	81.6	114.6	4.8	2,248.5	2,514.7
<i>Investigation Division</i>	-	254.3	1,294.7	2,340.9	8.6	1,221.8	1,922.4	1,372.7	1,893.0	1,706.5	845.1	6,236.2	19,096.0
<i>Prosecution Division</i>	-	-	1,149.9	800.8	-	837.6	897.9	4.1	610.8	1,045.1	238.5	415.4	6,000.0
Major Programme III - Registry	1,608.9	2,194.8	160.6	2,569.7	16.4	156.2	1,568.1	1,856.3	411.3	58.6	13.9	5,221.3	15,836.0
Office of the Director DMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.3	77.3
Security and Safety Section	-	-	31.3	0.1	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	-	222.0	270.9
<i>Division of Management Services (DMS)</i>	-	-	31.3	0.1	-	-	-	17.5	-	-	-	299.3	348.2
Information Management Services Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.9)	(1.6)	-	(0.8)	-	(0.5)	(6.8)
Language Services Section	-	717.9	44.8	56.8	-	3.1	-	143.6	-	-	13.9	1,135.5	2,115.6
Victims Participation and Reparations Section	7.4	3.5	43.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.8	197.7
Office of Public Counsel for Victims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.6	87.6
Counsel Support Section	-	-	-	40.5	0.1	0.1	26.8	81.7	-	0.5	-	271.8	421.5
<i>Division of Judicial Services (DJS)</i>	7.4	721.4	88.0	97.3	0.1	3.2	22.9	223.8	-	(0.3)	13.9	1,638.1	2,815.6
External Operations and Support Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,614.8	1,614.8
Victims and Witnesses Section	439.0	381.6	41.3	554.6	16.3	153.1	594.6	461.4	179.8	58.9	-	1,315.3	4,195.9
Public Information and Outreach Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353.8	353.8
Court's external offices	1,162.5	1,091.8	-	1,917.7	-	-	950.6	1,153.7	231.4	-	-	-	6,507.7
<i>Division of External Operations (DEO)</i>	1,601.5	1,473.4	41.3	2,472.4	16.3	153.1	1,545.2	1,615.0	411.3	58.9	-	3,283.9	12,672.2
Major Programme VI - Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	282.3	466.4	-	241.7	-	-	200.4	31.9	-	-	-	554.0	1,776.9
Total ICC	1,891.2	2,915.5	3,082.9	6,683.8	40.3	2,452.9	4,792.9	3,277.2	3,334.0	3,034.1	1,134.0	19,422.0	52,060.8

*Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

404. As requested by the Committee,¹³ Annex XIV provides the total number of outstanding unliquidated obligations (ULOs) and the total amount due as at 31 December of the 2021 financial year, as well as the updated figures for the same period as at 31 December 2020.

3. Recruitment

405. Table 4 provides a summary of staffing by Major Programme. As at 31 December 2021, a total of 847 posts (87.4 per cent) were filled, against the approved total of 969, excluding three elected officials.

Table 4: Staffing – Approved versus filled posts by post type (P and G staff)*

	Approved	Filled	Recruitment completed	Under recruitment	Advertised not under recruitment	Vacant not advertised
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Judiciary						
Major Programme I	51	43	0	8	0	0
Office of the Prosecutor						
Major Programme II	318	281	1	13	2	21
Registry						
Major Programme III	573	498	2	20	2	51
Secretariat of the ASP						
Major Programme IV	10	9	0	0	0	1
Secretariat of the TFV						
Major Programme VI	9	9	0	0	0	0
Independent Oversight Mechanism						
Major Programme VII.5	4	3	0	0	0	1
Office of Internal Audit						
Major Programme VII.6	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total ICC	969	847	3	41	4	74

4. Budget performance for Contingency Fund notifications

406. In 2021, the Court submitted three notifications to the Committee for a total amount of €3.29 million. During the year, the Court made substantial efforts to optimize the utilization of existing resources to reduce its financial requirements. The Contingency Fund (CF) notifications are as follows:

(a) Notification of 19 December 2021 for €325,500 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru* in the situation in Kenya;

(b) Notification of 2 September 2021 for €2,132,700 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) II;

(c) Notification of 2 September 2021 for €827,200 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman* in the situation in Darfur (Sudan).

407. Table 5 below provides a summary of the overall budget performance for the three CF notifications submitted to the Committee. Overall actual implementation at year-end in 2021 was 67.0 per cent, or €2.20 million, against the total CF notification amount of €3.29 million.

¹³ *Official Records ... Twelfth session ... 2013* (ICC-ASP/12/20), vol. II, part B.2, para. 111.

Table 5: Overall budget performance in 2021 for the three Contingency Fund notifications, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2021</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2021</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General temporary assistance	782.7	42.3	5.4
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>782.7</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>
Travel	442.1	303.4	68.6
Consultants	71.5	74.5	104.2
Counsel for defence	636.0	624.6	98.2
Contractual services	213.5	294.3	137.8
General operating expenses	1,114.1	856.4	76.9
Supplies and materials	25.5	4.3	16.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>2,502.7</i>	<i>2,157.6</i>	<i>86.2</i>
Total ICC	3,285.4	2,199.9	67.0

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

408. The budget performance for each CF notification is detailed below in the order of the notifications to the Committee.

409. Table 6 below shows the budget performance for the Registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the Côte d'Ivoire situation and for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru* in the situation in Kenya. At year-end, the fund had been implemented at 96.2 per cent, or €0.31 million, against the notification amount of €0.33 million. The funds were used to cover overtime payments for security officers, per diem, accommodation and medical insurance for Mr Blé Goudé, and legal aid services provided to the defence team for Mr Gicheru.

Table 6: Budget performance in 2021 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru* in the situation in Kenya, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2021</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2021</i>	<i>Implementation Rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
Travel	18.0	18.0	99.9
Counsel for defence	272.0	261.3	96.1
Contractual services	35.5	33.7	95.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>325.5</i>	<i>313.0</i>	<i>96.2</i>
Total ICC	325.5	313.0	96.2

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

410. Table 7 below shows the budget performance for the OTP and the Registry in respect of the second CF notification in 2021 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan* in the Mali situation. The implementation rate was 61.9 per cent, or €1.32 million, against the notification amount of €2.13 million at year-end.

411. The OTP implemented 18.2 per cent of its notification amount of €0.94 million. The funds were used to cover general temporary assistance, staff to provide legal research and analysis, languages services and consultants specialized in exhumation and forensic evidence.

412. The Registry's actual implementation rate was 96.1 per cent against the notification amount of €1.20 million. The funds were used to cover the rental of additional cells at the Detention Centre, legal aid services provided to the defence team, a special flight charter for the transfer of Mr Said Abdel Kani from the Central African Republic to the Netherlands, general temporary assistance to maintain active monitoring orders by the Chambers for Mr Said Abdel Kani in the Detention Centre, and witness protection activities.

Table 7: Budget performance in 2021 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) II, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2021</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2021</i>	<i>Implementation Rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General temporary assistance	659.7	15.5	2.4
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>659.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Travel	225.0	134.9	60.0
Consultants	71.5	33.2	46.4
Counsel for defence	207.5	190.2	91.7
Contractual services	59.4	184.7	311.0
General operating expenses	899.1	757.3	84.2
Supplies and materials	10.5	4.3	40.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>1,473.0</i>	<i>1,304.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>
Total ICC	2,132.7	1,320.1	61.9

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

413. Table 8 below shows the budget performance for the OTP and the Registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman* in the situation in Darfur (Sudan). At year-end, the actual implementation rate was 68.5 per cent, or €0.57 million, against the notification amount of €0.83 million.

414. The OTP implemented 62.0 per cent of its notification amount of €0.36 million. The funds were used to cover general temporary assistance for staff to assist with legal research and analysis, UNDP contractual services related to the Prosecutor's visit to Darfur, travel for investigative activities, field interpretation, and support to outreach activities.

415. The Registry's actual implementation rate was 73.6 per cent against the notification amount of €0.46 million. The funds were used to cover legal aid services provided to the defence team, witness protection activities, including travel, United Nations Security Management System costs for staff based in Uganda acting as a hub for Sudan-based operations, rental and fuel for vehicles, and local police support for Sudan missions.

Table 8: Budget performance in 2021 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman* in the situation in Darfur (Sudan), by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2021</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2021</i>	<i>Implementation Rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General temporary assistance	123.0	26.8	21.8
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>123.0</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>21.8</i>
Travel	199.1	150.6	75.6
Consultants		41.3	x
Counsel for defence	156.5	173.1	110.6
Contractual services	118.6	75.8	63.9
General operating expenses	215.0	99.2	46.1
Supplies and materials	15.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>704.2</i>	<i>539.9</i>	<i>76.7</i>
Total ICC	827.2	566.7	68.5

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

5. Consolidated Budget Performance of the Court – Programme Budget and Contingency Fund notifications

416. Table 9 below shows the Court's consolidated budget performance, taking the programme budget and the total revised CF notifications together. The Court's actual expenditure, including CF expenditure, is €146.65 million, against the consolidated budget of €151.54 million, including the revised CF notification of €3.29 million. This represents a 96.8 per cent implementation rate and 98.9 per cent of the approved budget of €148.26 million, with a residual balance of €1.61 million.

Table 9: Court consolidated budget performance in 2021, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

Items	Approved Budget 2021	Total Contingency Fund (CF) 2021	Total Consolidated Budget and CF 2021	Actual Expenditure * 2021	Actual Expenditure* CF 2021	Total Actual Expenditure* Incl. CF 2021	Total Actual incl CF Implementation Rate 2021 against Approved Budget in %	Total Actual incl CF Implementation Rate 2021 against Total Consolidated Budget and CF notification in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]+[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]=[4]+[5]	[7]=[6]/[1]	[8]=[6]/[3]
Judges' Salaries	4,711.1	-	4,711.1	3,988.6	-	3,988.6	84.7	84.7
Professional staff	64,587.2	-	64,587.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	25,005.5	-	25,005.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	89,592.7	-	89,592.7	88,668.9	-	88,668.9	99.0	99.0
General temporary assistance	18,648.3	818.5	19,466.8	19,079.3	42.3	19,121.5	102.5	98.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	511.8	-	511.8	1,072.0	-	1,072.0	209.4	209.4
Overtime	237.2	-	237.2	218.0	-	218.0	91.9	91.9
Subtotal other staff	19,397.3	818.5	20,215.8	20,369.2	42.3	20,411.5	105.2	101.0
Travel	4,096.9	461.8	4,558.7	2,064.9	303.4	2,368.3	57.8	52.0
Hospitality	28.0	-	28.0	7.6	-	7.6	27.2	27.2
Contractual services	4,056.0	343.5	4,399.5	3,887.8	294.3	4,182.0	103.1	95.1
Training	624.8	-	624.8	360.0	-	360.0	57.6	57.6
Consultants	627.2	135.1	762.3	859.9	74.5	934.4	149.0	122.6
Counsel for defence	3,943.7	516.9	4,460.6	3,913.0	624.6	4,537.6	115.1	101.7
Counsel for victims	1,727.1	-	1,727.1	1,531.7	-	1,531.7	88.7	88.7
General operating expenses	14,026.5	984.1	15,010.6	13,747.1	856.4	14,603.6	104.1	97.3
Supplies and materials	1,111.0	25.5	1,136.5	909.3	4.3	913.6	82.2	80.4
Furniture and equipment	731.6	-	731.6	560.8	-	560.8	76.6	76.6
Subtotal non-staff	30,972.8	2,466.9	33,439.7	27,842.1	2,157.6	29,999.6	96.9	89.7
Total	144,673.9	3,285.4	147,959.3	140,868.7	2,199.9	143,068.6	98.9	96.7
Host State Loan	3,585.1	-	3,585.1	3,585.1	-	3,585.1	100.0	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	148,259.0	3,285.4	151,544.4	144,453.9	2,199.9	146,653.7	98.9	96.8

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

417. Table 10 provides a summary of the status of trust funds at year-end in 2021. It is followed by a brief description of each trust fund. The statement of financial performance by segment for the trust funds at year-end in 2021 to be disclosed in the financial statements is provided in Tables 11 and 12 below.

Table 10: Performance of Trust Funds as at 31 December 2021 (in euros)*

<i>Trust Funds</i>	<i>Balances brought forward</i>	<i>Contributions recorded</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Balance carried forward</i>
General Trust Fund	10,669	-	-	10,669
Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2020-2022	-	640,054	490,054	150,000
French Language and OIF	-	-	-	-
Cooperation ICC-KRSJI	-	964.00	964	-
Cooperation ICC-CILC, 2020-2022	-	-	-	-
20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018	6,277	-	-	6,277
Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals	47,304	15,217	6,216	56,305
ICC CO-UGA Access to Justice Project, 2019-2022	45,237	134,228.00	101,505	77,960
Special Fund for Relocations	1,851,392	130,000	154,766	1,826,626
Family Visits for Indigent Detainees	53,599	35,300	16,936	71,963
Junior Professional Officer Programme	-	1,086,406	426,992	659,414
Least Developed Countries	48,392	-	-	48,392
LDC Travel – Nominations of Judges	-	-	-	-
Sponsored Travel to External Conferences	-	-	-	-
Total	2,062,870	2,042,169	1,197,434	2,907,605

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

Table 11: Statement of Financial Performance for Trust Funds for the year ended 31 December 2021 (in euros) *

Trust Fund	General Trust Fund	Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation 2020-2022	French Language and OIF	Cooperation ICC-KRSJI	Cooperation ICC-CILC, 2020-2022	20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018	Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals	ICC CO-UGA Access to Justice Project, 2019-2022	Special Fund for Relocations	Family Visits for Indigent Detainees	Junior Professional Officer Programme	Least Developed Countries	LDC Travel Nominations of Judges	Sponsored Travel to External Conferences	Total
Voluntary contributions		640,054	-	964	-	-	15,217	134,228	130,000	35,300	1,086,406	-	-	-	- 2,042,169
Total revenue	-	640,054	-	964	-	-	15,217	134,228	130,000	35,300	1,086,406	-	-	-	- 2,042,169
Employee benefit expenses	-	204,273	-	853	-	-	-	-	-	-	381,243	-	-	-	- 586,369
Travel and hospitality	-	9,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,936	-	-	-	-	- 26,389
Contractual services	-	244,268	-	-	-	-	5,810	74,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 324,594
Operating expenses	-	32,060	-	111	-	-	406	6,578	154,766	-	45,749	-	-	-	- 239,670
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 20,236
Financial expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 176
Donor refunds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	-	490,054	-	964	-	-	6,216	101,506	154,766	16,936	426,992	-	-	-	- 1,197,434
Surplus/ (deficit) for the period	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	9,001	32,722	(24,766)	18,364	659,414	-	-	-	- 844,735

* Expenditure for 2021 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

418. The *General Trust Fund* relates to funds that had been provided by donors without specific purposes and implementation of which was on hold during 2021.

419. Contracts with the European Commission and other donors for the *Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation Programme* provide financial support to the implementation of the following three sub-projects:

a) *Seminars, events and training for fostering cooperation, sharing expertise and building national capacity*: provides representatives and professionals from States Parties and non-States Parties, including situation countries, with opportunities to develop their

knowledge as well as to share mutually relevant information, thus strengthening the Court's capacity to implement its mandate based on improved judicial cooperation; and to develop the knowledge and practical skills of legal professionals, build and maintain relationships with counsel and associations of lawyers, and provide a forum for consultations with the legal profession;

b) *Legal Professional Programme*: provides representatives and professionals from situation countries, countries in which the Court is conducting preliminary investigations, and any other relevant developing country which is a State Party to the Rome Statute, with opportunities to develop their legal knowledge and enhance national capacities to investigate and prosecute crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court; and

c) *Legal Tools Database*: under the responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor, facilitates development of the capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate core international crimes cases, in particular at the national level. It has been designed to assist legal professionals to work on core international crimes as enshrined in the Rome Statute and relevant national legislation, by providing (a) free access to legal information in international criminal law, legal digests of such information, and specialized software to work with such law; and (b) training, coaching and offering help desk services. The sub-project forms an important element in the Court's effort to reinforce national capacity and to ensure that those accused of such crimes can be brought to justice in accordance with international standards.

420. Collectively, these sub-projects stem from the programme's overall objective to contribute to the fight against impunity, by promoting the Rome Statute system and increasing support for the Court, and its sub-objectives to: (i) broaden the understanding of the Court and the Rome Statute among the key stakeholders, in particular States Parties and legal professionals, and achieve greater support and cooperation of States with the Court; and (ii) reinforce national capacities in dealing with crimes under the Rome Statute, particularly in countries related to situations before the Court, by promoting the principle of complementarity.

421. The Trust Fund for *French Language and OIF* was established in 2020 and was initiated by the Presidency in cooperation with the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF). The aim is to help fund the development of French language training programmes for judges at all levels (from A1 to C2) to enable them to understand oral debates in the courtroom and documents drafted in French during proceedings and, if necessary, to communicate without interpretation/translation.

422. The *Cooperation ICC - KRSJI* Trust Fund was established on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Court's OTP and the Special Prosecutor's Office (SPO) of the Kosovo Relocated Specialist Judicial Institution (KRSJI), under which the OTP will assist the SPO by providing technical extraction of data from telephone devices, including mobile phones. The SPO will pay the OTP in full for and in respect of all identifiable direct and indirect costs incurred as a result of providing the agreed services.

423. The *Cooperation North Africa Against Migrant Smuggling and THB (SMUGG)* Trust Fund ("Cooperation ICC-CILC") was established on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Court and the Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) in the context of the SMUGG project, which focuses on bringing to justice key players in the criminal networks active in the field of human smuggling, human trafficking and other migration-related crimes from countries in the Horn of Africa, through Libya to the European Union. The scope of cooperation between the Court and the CILC includes, among other things, OTP staff member participation in meetings with external partners and the exchange of information and experience to support the project. In return, the CILC will reimburse the Court with the daily subsistence allowance for the participation of the Court's staff.

424. The Trust Fund for the *20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute* aimed to raise global awareness of the role and significance of the Rome Statute, to increase public recognition and foster a genuinely positive narrative focused on the victims and survivors of the world's gravest crimes. The objectives were achieved through a number of events and were finalized in cooperation with the States Parties. The central events took place on 16 and 17 July 2018 at the Court, with the participation of high profile officials from the Court's situation countries, the experts and panellists.

425. The Trust Fund for the *Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals* was established in 2017 to provide funded internship and visiting professional opportunities to nationals of developing countries that are States Parties to the Rome Statute. The Internship and Visiting Professional Programme provides its participants with an opportunity for intellectual growth, development of knowledge and the acquisition of transferable professional skills. Funding for the Trust Fund is provided by interested donor countries, staff members and elected officials.

426. *The Access to Justice Project of the Country Office, Uganda, 2019-2022*, funded by the Government of Denmark through its Embassy in Kampala: since Uganda became a situation before the Court over 17 years ago, the Country Office, Uganda, through its Outreach Programme, had been conducting situation-related outreach activities throughout northern Uganda. Following the surrender of Dominic Ongwen in January 2015, his subsequent transfer to the custody of the Court, and the resulting judicial proceedings, there was an upsurge of interest in following the trial from various communities concerned by the case. Due to the demand for regular information and the need to make the proceedings accessible and meaningful to the vast majority of victims and affected communities residing in remote locations, it became imperative for the Office to create supplementary programmes that would address their information needs, allow wider access, and facilitate dialogue with and the participation of the various sections of the affected communities.

The Court does not have sub-offices in the affected communities, but with the support of its existing local structures and partnerships, the Office was able to collaborate with a network of 52 community volunteers to support the project implementation. The networks were drawn from 25 parishes, mainly from the locations linked to the case and Ongwen's home town. These networks continue to conduct public information activities that enable members of their constituencies to have direct access to the proceedings in the courtroom in The Hague.

The rising interest in following the *Ongwen* trial and subsequent judicial processes also engenders increasing expectations of reparations among the different communities affected by the conflict in northern Uganda. Through the project, the Office has maintained an effective and open dialogue to provide information about the trial and start a conversation on how communities should harmoniously coexist, irrespective of the conviction and sentence judgements. The continued sharing of information among victims and affected communities is critical in countering distortions, speculation and misconceptions that have the potential to build unwarranted tensions linked to certain judicial decisions or outcomes. Another component of the project relates to the sharing of best practices and experiences with representatives of the Ugandan justice, law and order sectors, with a view to contributing to strengthening their capacities and developing a stronger and more capable justice and law enforcement mechanism for handling international crimes.

427. The *Special Fund for Relocations* was established in 2010 to assist States which are willing, but do not have the capacity, to enter into relocation agreements with the Court with cost neutral solutions. It aims at increasing the number of effective relocations and building local capacity to protect witnesses. The fund receives voluntary contributions from States Parties and covers the direct expenses of the person at risk relocated in the receiving State.

428. The *Trust Fund for Family Visits for Indigent Detainees* was established within the Registry in 2011 by the Assembly in its resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.4. The purpose is to fund family visits for indigent detainees through voluntary contributions.

429. The Trust Fund for the *Junior Professional Officer Programme* was established in 2015 to provide funded appointments to nationals from sponsoring participating countries and/or developing countries. The programme provides opportunities for young professionals to be placed in entry level positions, at the expense of their governments, in an effort to familiarize them with the inner workings of the Court and the international legal system as a whole, with the aim of enhancing suitability for positions at the Court, other international organizations and national systems. The programme provides the participants with an opportunity for professional growth and the development of professional skills that can be applied to their careers.

430. The Trust Fund for the *Least Developed Countries* was established in 2004 by ICC-ASP/2/Res.6 and amended by ICC-ASP/4/Res.4. It is managed by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties and promotes the participation of delegates of the least developed

countries and other developing countries in the work of the Assembly of States Parties by covering their travel costs to the Assembly as determined by the Fund.

431. The Trust Fund for the *Travel of candidates from least developed countries to the venue of the interviews conducted by the Advisory Committee on nominations of judges* was established in 2020 by ICC-ASP/15/Res.5, annex I, 6(e). It is managed by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to provide financial assistance to candidates from the least developed countries, nominated by a State Party, to cover their round-trip travel costs to the venue of interviews conducted by the Advisory Committee on nominations of judges to the International Criminal Court as determined by the Fund.

432. The *Sponsored Travel to External Conferences* fund covers the travel and accommodation costs of the Court's officials and other delegates to participate in external conferences, training and public events, and is funded by various donors. The sponsors are mainly governments, universities and other educational institutions, and international non-profit organizations.

Annex I

Major Programme I – Judiciary Strategic Goals

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objectives 1- 4 (Strategic Goals 1-3)			
1. Provide effective Presidency planning and support for the efficient management of judicial proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Potential issues identified and effectively managed •Quality of preparation and support for Presidency and Judges' meetings •Efficient management of applications/filings before the Presidency •Timeliness and quality of advice to the President and Vice-Presidents on administrative and managerial issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% •Fully satisfactory •All decisions issued within agreed timescale •Fully satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% •Fully satisfactory •Full implementation •Fully satisfactory
2. Implement and operate in line with appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continued collection of relevant data in key areas for performance indicator initiative concerning both Court-wide and Judiciary processes •Use of performance indicators in Court-wide and Judiciary processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% •Fully satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% •Fully satisfactory
3. Conduct pre-trial, trial and appellate processes fairly and expeditiously, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Time between phases of proceedings shortened, without prejudice to the rights of parties, participants and victims to fairness and protection, where applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measurable improvement in comparison with earlier cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measurable improvements
4. Advance the lessons-learned review of judicial processes, consulting stakeholders as appropriate, with emphasis on changes not requiring amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continued harmonization of judicial practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •By end of 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measurable improvements made
Objective 5-8 (Strategic Goals 4-5)			
5. Transparent and effective communication and information exchange between Judiciary and Working Groups of the Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of HWG/SGG meetings attended by a Presidency/Court representative, as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Representation where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full attendance, as required
6. Strengthened trust, commitment and support among the Court's external stakeholders through information-sharing at meetings, conferences, etc. regarding the Court's efforts and commitment to provide high-quality justice in an expeditious manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of high-level meetings held with States, international organizations and civil society by the President/Presidency •Presidency participation in meetings of the Assembly, HWG, SGG and the Committee on Budget and Finance, diplomatic and NGO briefings, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100+ meetings •Whenever required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 • Full attendance, as required
7. Further accessions to/ratifications of the Rome Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (APIC) and enhanced communication and cooperation of non-States Parties with the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coordinate efforts with other stakeholders to draw attention to the importance of universality and the APIC and to encourage States that have not ratified the Rome Statute and APIC to do so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 new accession to Rome Statute and 1 to APIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 / 0
8. Conclusion of further sentence enforcement agreements with States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sentence enforcement agreements concluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1
Objective 9-11 (Strategic Goals 6-9)			
9. Further improve management of staff performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Full MP1 compliance with the Court's performance appraisal system, including appropriate input from line managers and judges •Provision of requested reports and information in a timely and transparent manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% •100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% •100%
10. Support the arrival of the incoming judges and corresponding departure of outgoing judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organize induction of judges at the Court to introduce them to the Court's procedures, staff and facilities Ensure appropriate transition with respect to departing judges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully satisfactory •Fully satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fully satisfactory •Fully satisfactory
11. Effective resource management including identification and implementation of possible further efficiency measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improvements in timescales of judicial proceedings through implementation of lessons-learned changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measurable improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Measurable improvements?
12. Efficient use of Chambers staff resources through central management and flexible deployment to meet changing case workload needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effective central management of staff resources by Head of Chambers' Staff (P-5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100%

Annex II

Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

Sub-Programme 2110: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2021

<i>Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 To achieve a high rate of success in court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quality of investigations and prosecutions ensured 	Performance Indicator 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3: Prosecutorial Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Review project finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Report on investigations plan approved by ExCom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Achieved. Transition to new Prosecutor led to a review of the Office's priorities and operations in the light of the reorganization of the OTP structure
Court-wide Goals 1 and 10				
OTP Strategic Goal 2: To increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased •Development of OTP and Court-wide strategy on completion 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proposals finalized •Timely convening of ExCom meetings and processing of decisions •Efficiencies or savings made •High quality proposal on completion strategy finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Report to improve match between workload and resources approved by ExCom •Weekly meetings of ExCom, and decision to be produced and circulated to internal stakeholders the same week •Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achieved •OTP and Court-wide working groups established, TORs developed, consultations held and first draft produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transition to new Prosecutor led to a review of the Office's priorities and operations in the light of the reorganization of the OTP structure. •Targets met during the reporting period while ExCom was in existence. ExCom was disbanded in June 2021 following a decision by Prosecutor Khan •2021 savings and efficiencies totalled €410.9 thousand (0.87%) •Policy completed following extensive consultations and revisions, published on 15 June 2021
Court-wide Goals 2 and 3				
OTP Strategic Goal 4: To refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children • The policies on SGBC and crimes against and affecting children are fully implemented • Contribution to development of an improved approach to victims as part of the Court-wide review 	Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done •Measures in place versus total foreseen in policy •Proposal finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All reporting on core activities shows sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes •100% •Report on improved approach approved by ExCom and integrated in other parts of the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SGBC and crimes against children included in investigative and prosecutorial plans wherever possible • Partially achieved (see previous point) • Transition to new Prosecutor led to a review of the Office's priorities and operations in the light of the reorganization of the OTP structure. ExCom's meeting ceased to be called
Court-wide Goals 6,7,8 and 9				
OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Responsible and accountable management •Improved well-being •Continuous improvement approach further implemented 	Performance Indicators 11.1–11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1–8.5 Human Resources-Staff Performance and Development •Compliance with Staff Rules and Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No major negative findings in administrative appeals •Simplified, consolidated performance report shared with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved •There have been no OTP-related ILOAT Judgments in 2021. All internal appeals procedures in 2021 ended in recommendations in support of the Office •Transition to new Prosecutor led to a review of the Office's priorities and operations in the light of the reorganization of the OTP structure. New reporting tools and KPIs are being evaluated

Strategic Goal	Expected results	Performance indicators	Target 2021	Achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved communication to stakeholders •Improved gender/geographical balance •Staff adequately trained to perform their duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New performance reporting system developed and implemented •Leadership framework (Court-wide) •Staff Well-being Framework (Court-wide), and Staff Engagement survey results follow-up •Gender awareness training •Milestones achieved/planned •Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects •Milestones of the gender/geographical action plan achieved/planned •Staff trained/total staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All milestones achieved •All milestones achieved •All milestones achieved •All milestones achieved (e.g.at least 1 lesson learned after any major investigative or prosecutorial event, > 50% of management attend leadership training) •Report on new communication strategy and model approved by ExCom •All milestones achieved •All milestones achieved >90% of staff took mandatory training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See previous point • n/a • n/a. • Transition to new Prosecutor led to a review of the Office's priorities and operations in the light of the reorganization of the OTP structure. The Office – in coordination with the other organs and with the support of the Crisis Management Team – ensured that the appropriate mitigating measures against the COVID-19 pandemic were implemented at Headquarters and while operating in the field. Another Court-wide Staff Survey was conducted. The new Prosecutor started a project on Work Culture to address staff well-being issues, <i>inter alia</i> •Gender awareness training program for OTP staff, trainers' manual are completed and gender awareness questionnaire has been conducted and analysed. The training is ready to be rolled out after COVID restrictions are lifted and staff allowed into the premises • Transition to new Prosecutor led to a review of the Office's priorities and operations in the light of the reorganization of the OTP structure. The new Prosecutor has envisaged strengthening the Public Information Unit. The 2022 approved budget includes new resources. The communication strategy will be drafted by the new Head of PIU Recruitment for this new position and another PIU staff member at the P3 level is under way • n/a • n/a • n/a
Court-wide Goal 4				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 To develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to outstanding warrants of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To support, review and approve proposals as tabled by the Office towards this goal 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Performance Indicators 4.7 International Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Timely response to request for approval of proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% response rate to requests received (positive or negative) within 2 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •n/a

<i>Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
arrest issued by the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Generate ideas and galvanize support and cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Participate in related high-level discussions, including in the context of the cooperation facilitation •Continue advocacy before the UNSC, in other diplomatic forums, and in engagements with States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% response rate to requests •At four UNSC briefings at the annual United Nations General Assembly (and other opportunities presented to call for greater cooperation on arrests and exchange ideas on the need for arrests and arrests strategies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. The Prosecutor and OTP's officials at various levels participated in discussions on cooperation in the context of the Assembly and in other forums as appropriate. • Achieved. During the reporting period, the Prosecutor and the Office continued to advocate for the arrest and surrender of suspects in different forums, including before the UNSC
Court-wide Goal 5				
OTP Strategic Goal 6: To strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To support, review and approve proposals as tabled by the Office towards this goal 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of Interaction with the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Timely response to requests for approval of proposals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% response rate to requests received (positive or negative) within 3 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •see Sub-programme 2200, which dealt with cooperation with relevant partners)

Sub-programme 2120: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2021

<i>Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 2: To increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials •Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned •Proposals finalized •Efficiencies or savings made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure units are capable of providing services to the OTP in a timely and efficient manner (minimize variances: < 5% variance compared to expected time and effort set out in the agreed processes and procedures) •Language support provided as per agreed schedule 98% of time •Contribute to drafting report to improve match between workload and resources to be approved by ExCom •Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved • Achieved • Report preparation was postponed due to changes in the OTP structure • FPCU contributed to implementation of new Court-wide automated processes (e.g.: TER).
Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9				
OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Responsible and accountable management 	Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No major negative findings by auditors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Auditors report on administrative activities found that the current organization of the OTP is satisfactory, ensures compliance and acts in good coordination with Registry The OIA audit on OTP controls is ongoing

<i>Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continuous improvement approach further implemented •Improved well-being •Staff adequately trained to perform their duties •Risk management improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Compliance with Financial Rules and Regulations •New performance reporting system implemented •Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects •Staff trained/total staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Full compliance with Financial Regulations and Rules and financially sound implementation of funds (approved budget and CF) within agreed target rates •Contribute to drafting simplified, consolidated performance report to be shared with stakeholders •All milestones achieved •>80% of staff participate in surveys •Action plan following survey results developed and implemented •100% of performance appraisal forms completed on time •All milestones achieved •> 90% of staff took mandatory training •Update section Risk Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved • The activity has been postponed due to the decision on the new OTP structure • Achieved • Achieved • n/a • Achieved • Achieved • Achieved. Training activities have been severely limited due to budgetary constraints • Achieved

Sub-programme 2160: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2021

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 2: To increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proposals finalized •Efficiencies or savings made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribute to drafting report to improve match between workload and resources to be approved by ExCom •Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continued IKEMS deployment Information Management Assistant (IMA) to the Preliminary Examination Section thus improving PE team efficiency •Contributed to ensuring business continuity and finding effective solutions for COVID-19 related restrictions •Fully implemented Evidence Registration System (ERS) to streamline digital processing of evidential material •Deployed new version of LSRS with new and improved features •Deployed new version of RFADB with new and improved features
Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9				
OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Responsible and accountable management 	Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development		

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continuous improvement approach further implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New performance reporting system implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contribute to drafting simplified, consolidated performance report to be shared with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following ERS implementation, prepared subsequent release including disclosure process optimizations •Completed pilot for technology-supported review of large open source datasets, currently preparing new version •Supported IMSS MS Teams deployment, facilitating improved means of digital communication •Delivery of technical components for integrated evidence review platform •SAAS platform review for strategic initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All milestones achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved Court's target on PAF completion. Development measures discussed with staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved information management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All milestones achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority was given to projects included in the Court's 5-year IT/IM plan and implemented in coordination with IMSS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Staff adequately trained to perform their duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects •Staff trained/total staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All milestones achieved • Establish an OTP data governance board in order to standardize and adjudicate data and information management-related issues • Develop e-learning platform for delivery of internal training • Timely and effective registration of evidence and disclosure (within the agreed target range) • 90% of staff took mandatory training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Documentation for OTP DGB completed and submitted to IOP •Achieved •Achieved •Achieved

Programme 2200: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2021

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 1: To achieve a high rate of success in court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quality of investigations and prosecutions ensured 	Performance Indicator 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3: Prosecutorial Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Results of quality controls (e.g. case review) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any major quality problem identified and addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. JCCD has provided requisite advice on cooperation and quality control and has contributed to internal reviews and lessons learned exercises
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 2: To increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials •Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any major delay due to OTP identified and addressed •Determinations reached on all preliminary examinations before the end of the Prosecutor's term – whether or not to proceed or to issue a detailed status report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. Contributed to ensuring business continuity and finding effective solutions, including for prevailing COVID-19-related restrictions. Cross-divisional integration further enhanced • Partially achieved. Former Prosecutor Bensouda's end of term statement, and further decisions since taken by Prosecutor Khan (PHL article 15 request filed, investigation initiated; VEN I analysis completed, investigation initiated; COL preliminary examination closed)

Strategic goal	Expected results	Performance indicators	Target 2021	Achievements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals finalized Efficiencies or savings made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual external relations and cooperation plans drafted, circulated and approved, and steps defined for the relevant period, with >80% implemented Network of operational focal points expanded with 3 partners More than 75% of Requests for Further Action responded to during the period Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Achieved, in particular with new contacts with law enforcement authorities, both within already cooperating States and with new States Not achieved (57%) as the result of external factors Achieved
Court-wide Goal 4				
OTP Strategic Goal 3: To develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to outstanding warrants of arrest issued by the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ability to locate and arrest suspects at large 	Performance Indicators 4.7 International Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned Expansion and mapping of cooperation networks and tools available to facilitate tracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation network mapped and in use Tracking tools implemented Network of tracking partners expanded with at least 2 partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Ongoing Achieved
Court-wide Goals 2 and 3				
OTP Strategic Goal 4: To refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children 	Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reporting on core activities show sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved, including information analysed during PEs
Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9				
OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible and accountable management Continuous improvement approach further implemented Improved well-being 	Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to drafting performance report to be shared with stakeholders Contribute to efforts to enhance the Office's communication with external stakeholders Continue follow-up to key findings of Staff Engagement Survey, including through divisional meetings Arrangements on flexible working in place following pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Ongoing, taking into account transition and reorganization Ongoing In progress, affected by COVID-19 pandemic. Work on reviewing and revising the AI on Flexible Working Arrangements was conducted inter-organ
Court-wide Goals 5 and 10				
OTP Strategic Goal 6: To strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts of national investigative and prosecutorial offices supported upon request Contribution to development of OTP and Court-wide strategy on completion 	Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of Interaction with the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely response to request for information (on cases and standards) OTP strategy finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of first responses to requests sent (positive or negative) within 3 months; 80% of substantive responses sent within 6 months Consultations held, follow-up with participants, and draft produced, ExCom approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Achieved. Policy paper on Situation Completion finalized and published on 15 June 2021. Stakeholders consulted. Presented to ASP/HWG

Strategic goal	Expected results	Performance indicators	Target 2021	Achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up with partners on evidence preservation standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with partners organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 roundtable organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reprioritized for a later date, partly due to COVID-19 factors

Programme 2300: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2021

Strategic goal	Expected results	Performance indicators	Target 2021	Achievements
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 1: To achieve a high rate of success in court		Performance Indicator 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3: Prosecutorial Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any major quality problem identified and addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – through the planning of investigations, evidence reviews prior to initiating proceedings and ongoing management and peer review of teams' work.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of investigations and prosecutions ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of quality controls (e.g. case review) Review project finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on investigations review approved by ExCom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – report on Investigations 3.0 completed and implementation plan developed
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 2: To increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials 	Performance indicator 1.1 7: Productivity of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any major delay due to OTP identified and addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – in the face of challenges presented by COVID, operations were adapted and investigative activity continued even if at a lower scale, considering the higher risks and costs involved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned Proposals finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports to optimize speed and efficiency of each core activity approved by ExCom Report to improve match between workload and resources approved by ExCom Completion strategy developed for 2 situations Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress through the Investigations 3.0 initiative and the ID contribution to the yearly efficiency gains In progress. Resource distribution proposed and accepted by the Prosecutor at the start of 2021. Adaptation of resources to shifting demands throughout the year. Work presently being undertaken to adjust resource allocation to prioritization by the new Prosecutor The final version of the policy on situation completion was published on 15 June 2021. Implementation of the strategy ongoing for several situations Achieved – through Headquarters-based and remote interviews and increased field presence ID contributed to Office-wide savings target
Court-wide Goal 4				
OTP Strategic Goal 3: To develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to outstanding warrants of arrest issued by the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ability to locate and arrest suspects at large 	Performance Indicators 4.7 International Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved internal functioning implemented on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved through development of concept paper
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned Proposal on future arrest and tracking strategy and model with partners finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report approved by ExCom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially achieved. Reassignment of the function in the new structure done Updating of the concept paper under way
Court-wide Goals 2 and 3				
OTP Strategic Goal 4: To refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular		Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children		

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children •The policies on SGBC and crimes against and affecting children are fully implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done •Measures in place versus total foreseen in policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All reporting on core activities shows sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially Achieved - Review of team's work done with recommendations formulated. Reporting of core activities showed variation in the level of priority focus • Partially Achieved - All implementation measures from SGBC Policy in place, implementation measures for Children Policy still in progress

Court-wide Goals 6,7,8 and 9

OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner		Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Responsible and accountable management •Continuous improvement approach further implemented •Improved well-being •Staff adequately trained to perform their duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New performance reporting system implemented •Milestones achieved/planned •Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects •Staff trained/total staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Simplified, consolidated performance report shared with stakeholders •All milestones achieved •All milestones achieved •90% of staff took mandatory training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved – PI dashboard updated each quarter • Achieved •Achieved • Achieved – the actions that were requested and taken by all managers to manage COVID-19 well-being • Not applicable due to COVID-19

Court-wide Goals 5 and 10

OTP Strategic Goal 6: To strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Efforts of national investigative and prosecutorial offices supported upon request •Reduced requirement for the OTP's intervention 	Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of Interaction with the Office •High quality proposal finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Completion strategy defined for 2 situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In progress; meaningful steps towards achievement taken • In progress; meaningful steps towards achievement taken
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Programme 2400: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2021

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 1: To achieve a high rate of success in court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quality of investigations and prosecutions ensured 	Performance Indicator 1., 1.2. and 1.3: Prosecutorial Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Results of quality controls (e.g. case review) •Charging guidelines finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any major quality problem identified and addressed •Charging guidelines promulgated in Prosecution Division •Standardized lessons-learned guide implemented in Prosecution Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. Implementation of evidence review further refined • On 9 June 2021, the OTP charging guidelines were adopted and circulated. The guidelines are binding on all teams and are followed when drafting AWAs and DCCs. An updated version was promulgated in July 2021. This has led to clear and more consistent DCCs • Continued work on lessons learned guidelines. Lessons learned sessions continued

Strategic goal	Expected results	Performance indicators	Target 2021	Achievements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continuous substantive and practical skill training completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. Both online and in-person training was completed in 2021, including training on reluctant insiders, art. 56 and right to return. PD Legal Meetings and Advocacy Skills training sessions took place throughout the year
Court-wide Goal 1				
OTP Strategic Goal 2 To increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials •Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned •Proposals finalized •Efficiencies or savings made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any major delay due to OTP identified and addressed •Disclosure manual finalized •Report to improve match between workload and resources approved by ExCom •Completion strategy developed for 2 situations •Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or savings achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. Operations were adapted to COVID circumstances where needed, including online hearings • Regular intra-office meetings on disclosure implemented Disclosure officers assigned and OTP Disclosure Group active. Disclosure Manual will be finalized in 2022 • In progress • The final version of the policy on Situation Completion was published on 15 June 2021. Implementation of the strategy ongoing for several situations • Continued work
Court-wide Goal 4				
OTP Strategic Goal 3: To develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to outstanding warrants of arrest issued by the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increased ability to locate and arrest suspects at large 	Performance Indicator 4.7 International Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Milestones achieved/planned • Proposal on future arrest and tracking strategy and model with partners finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved internal functioning (integration with teams and strategic guidance cycle) implemented on time • Arrest and tracking strategy implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Achieved through development of concept paper •Partially achieved
Court-wide Goals 2 and 3				
OTP Strategic Goal 4: To refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children • The policies on SGBC and crimes against and affecting children are fully implemented 	Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done •Measures in place versus total foreseen in policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All reporting on core activities shows sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved • In progress
Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9				
OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved

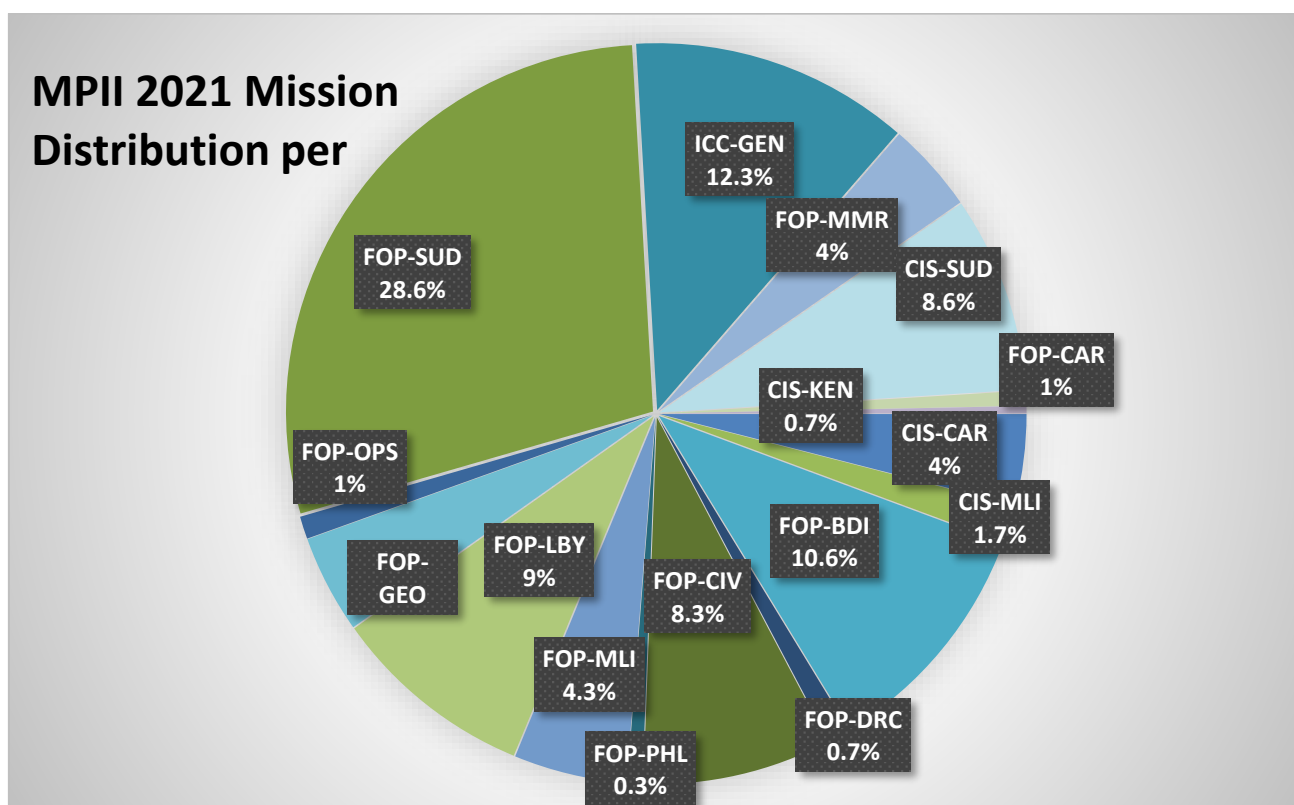
<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible and accountable management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New performance reporting system implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplified, consolidated performance report shared with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous improvement approach further implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones achieved/planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All milestones achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued work and adapted in the light of the changed context due to COVID-19 (working from home etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All milestones achieved 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff adequately trained to perform their duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff trained/total staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of staff attended mandatory training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training was made available online
Court-wide Goals 5 and 10				
OTP Strategic Goal 6: To strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts of national investigative and prosecutorial offices supported upon request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of Interaction with the Office 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In progress; meaningful steps towards achievement taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced requirement for the OTP's intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely response to request for information (on cases and standards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replies to requests given on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In progress; meaningful steps towards achievement taken

Annex III

Office of the Prosecutor: Information with regard to the number of mission trips¹ and the number of documents and pages filed in 2021

Number of trips

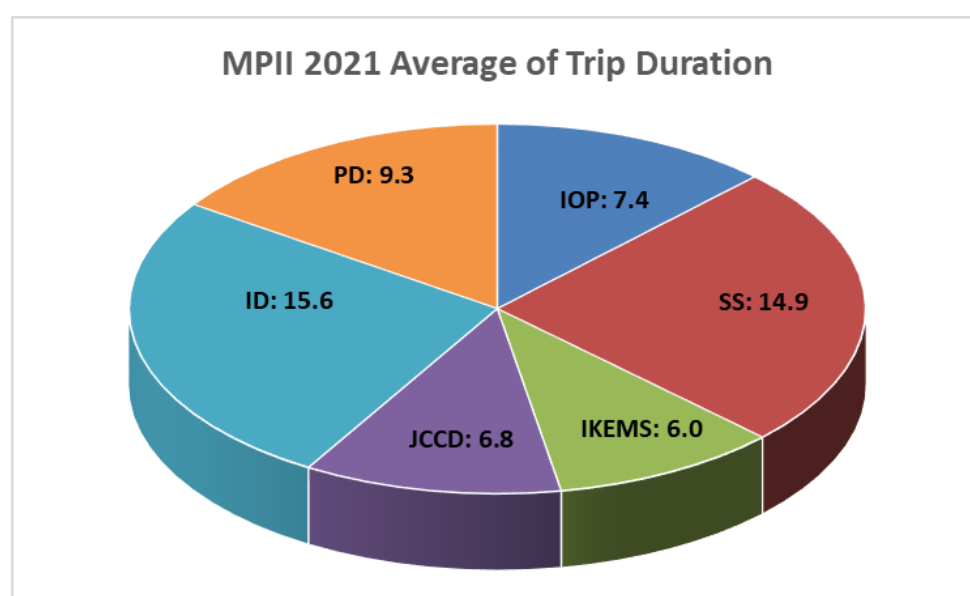
1. A total of 301² mission trips by all OTP staff and non-staff were covered by the 2021 regular travel budget:
 - (a) Situation-related missions: 264 (for staff and non-staff);
 - (b) Basic (non-situation-related): 37 (for staff and non-staff);
 - (c) IOP: 20 (17 for staff and 3 for non-staff);
 - (d) Services Section: 36 (1 for staff and 35 for non-staff- Field Interpretation);
 - (e) Information Knowledge and Evidence Section (IKEMS): 2 for staff;
 - (f) Investigation Division: 182 (179 for staff and 3 for non-staff);
 - (g) Prosecution Division: 21 for staff;
 - (h) JCCD: 29 for staff (excluding preliminary examinations); and
 - (i) JCCD: 11 preliminary examination-related missions (10 for staff and 1 for non-staff)
2. Missions are essential to the discharge of the Office's mandate. Securing cooperation from States, collecting evidence in the field, and interviewing victims, suspects and witnesses require deployment of officials and staff – often facing major security risks – to many different countries.
3. The percentage split of the trips per situation is shown in the graph below:



¹ Excludes: (1) cancelled trips, (2) witness trips/HR related trips/ R&R trips/training related trips as these are not covered under the regular Travel budget.

² Number of trips: One deployment mission for a staff member may comprise a number of trips.

4. In pursuance of the Office's strategy for increased presence in the field, deployment of investigative teams has in the past resulted in missions being of longer duration. On average, for the Office as a whole, the duration of missions was 13.3 days.³ The average per Division varied depending on the specific mandated activities. Thus ID-2310 and Services Section-2120 (due to the LSU component) have higher averages: 15.6 and 14.9 days, respectively. The Office is actively engaged in finding savings and efficiencies in all areas of operations. In the area of Travel, one of the savings measures implemented involves bringing witnesses to the Headquarters instead of sending OTP staff to the location of the witness, whenever possible. For each mission this entails cutting the cost (travel and DSA) by 50 per cent and reduces the number of trips. The average trip duration for 2021 is shown below:



Report of Submissions made by the Office of the Prosecutor for the Period 1/1/2021 to 31/12/2021

Situation / Case Code	Situation / Case	Filings	Total ⁴ Pages	Pages (Annexes)
ICC-01/04-02/06	<i>The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>	5	93	24
ICC-02/04-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i>	18	853	59
ICC-02/05-01/20	<i>The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")</i>	116	5148	4205
ICC-02/05-03/09	<i>The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain</i>	4	31	0
ICC-01/09-01/11	<i>The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i>	3	24	7
ICC-01/09-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Philip Kipkoech Bett</i>	3	20	0
ICC-01/09-01/20	<i>The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru</i>	117	2320	1170
ICC-01/11-01/20	<i>ICC-01/11-01/20</i>	1	7	0
ICC-02/11-01/12	<i>The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo</i>	2	9	0
ICC-02/11-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i>	6	211	30
ICC-01/12-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i>	14	141	0
ICC-01/12-01/18	<i>The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud</i>	345	6243	3893
ICC-01/14-00/00	Situation in the Central African Republic II	8	130	43
ICC-01/14-01/18	<i>The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i>	198	6289	4451
ICC-01/14-01/21	<i>The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani</i>	131	3930	2601
ICC-01/17-00/00	Situation in the Republic of Burundi	2	1465	1445
ICC-02/17-00/00	Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	12	105	14
ICC-02/18-00/00	Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	6	50	0
ICC-01/19-00/00	Situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar	1	42	18
ICC-01/21-00/00	Situation in the Republic of the Philippines	7	183	37
Totals		999	27294	17997

³ An increase in the 2020 average of 3.1 days.

⁴ Combined number of pages of filings and annexes.

Submissions by Situation

Situation Code	Situation	Filings	Totals Pages	Pages (Annexes)
ICC-02/17-00/00	AFG	12	105	14
ICC-01/17-00/00	BDI	2	1465	1445
ICC-01/19-00/00	BGD / MMR	1	42	18
ICC-01/14-00/00	CAR II	337	10349	7095
ICC-02/11-00/00	CIV	8	220	30
ICC-02/05-00/00	DAR	120	5179	4205
ICC-01/04-00/00	DRC	5	93	24
ICC-01/09-00/00	KEN	123	2364	1177
ICC-01/11-00/00	LBY	1	7	0
ICC-01/12-00/00	MLI	359	6384	3893
ICC-01/21-00/00	PHL	7	183	37
ICC-02/04-00/00	UGA	18	853	59
ICC-02/18-00/00	VEN	6	50	0
		999	27294	17997

Additional activities performed by the Office

5. From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the OTP registered 641 communications submitted under article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which the Office found 469 to be manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction, 39 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis, 25 were linked to a situation already under analysis, and 108 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Furthermore, 3,217 communications were registered as Additional Information to existing communications.

⁵ *Ibid.*

Annex IV

Major Programme III – Registry

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
•Provision of legally sound and client-oriented advice	•% of advice provided within agreed timescales	•95%	• 97 %
•Timely preparation and submission of high-quality filings	•% of filings submitted within established timescales	•100%	• 100 %

Division of Management Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
•Provision of a sound SAP environment through timely resolution of technical issues	•Average number of days to resolve SAP service tickets	•5 working days for the resolution of SAP incidents • 10 working days for the resolution of SAP service requests	•3.4 working days for the resolution of SAP incidents • 6.3 working days for the resolution of SAP service requests
•Reduction in health risks incurred by staff at work (Occupational Health Unit)	•Staff absence % (annual trend)	•Up to 3%	•There is no overview on the reduction in health risk incurred at work, as the OHU has been unable to assist the Court regarding this while managing the pandemic.
•Safe and secure working environment on Court premises	•Number of security and safety incidents having a negative impact on the use of the Court's premises or occasioning delays in judicial proceedings (annual trend)	•Not to exceed 1 incident in 2021	• 0, similar to previous years there were no security or safety-related incidents with implications for the use of the premises or on the conduct of hearings
•Effective and timely security clearance process	•% of security clearances completed on time	•90%	• 91 %
•Timely provision of accurate and complete accounting records	•No "qualification" of audit opinion for reasons within Finance Section control	• Receive unqualified audit opinion on 2020 financial statements	• The External auditor placed unqualified opinion on 2020 financial statements.
•Streamlined financial processes	•Number of processes streamlined, including automation through SAP	•Streamline two processes	• Two processes were streamlined
•Timely submission of an accurate budget document	•Number of corrigenda issued (annual trend) •Timeliness of submission •Number of months for budget preparation	•1 •no delay •6 months (February to July)	•2 • no delay • 6 months (February to July)
•Accurate and timely reports on budget implementation and forecasting	•% of reports provided on time	•90%	• 100%
•Procurement: purchase of value-for-money goods and services through a fair and transparent process	•% of purchase order value put up for competitive tender •% of sole-source procurements that are fully justified and documented	•60%-70% •90%-95%	•64% •100%
•Premises: proper maintenance and efficient operation, for all users, of the Court's permanent premises	•% of requests to Facilities Management Unit service desk fulfilled on the agreed workday •Number of instances in which part of the building is not fully operational •% staff satisfied	•95% •5 •95%	•96% •1 •96%
•Official travel: timely arrangement of official travel	•% of travel expense reports completed within 3 working days of receipt of the fully completed travel plan	•90%	•98%
•Asset management: maintenance of an accurate and complete database of registered assets	•% of assets registered in the database within 3 working days of completion of the goods-received report in SAP	•90%	•92%
•Timely and cost-effective recruitment of an inclusive workforce	•Duration of recruitment (annual trend)	•Reduce the average duration of recruitment (from vacancy announcement publication date to Principal approval date) by 5 days	•From 2020 to 2021, the average recruitment duration reduced by 3% from 207 to 196 days (11 days).

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	•Geographical representation and gender parity (annual trend)	•Increase average applications per job from candidates from under- and non-represented countries by 10% and increase average applications per job from female candidates for P-4 positions and above by 10%	•Applications from under and non-represented countries remained at 24% from 2020 to 2021. The female representation for P-4 and above positions decreased from 38% to 36%.
•Promotion of a culture of high staff engagement	•Staff engagement survey (annual trend)	•67%	• 59%
•Promotion of a culture of trust based on continuous performance and development conversations	•% of performance conversations and reviews completed on time	•96%	• 96%

Division of Judicial Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
•Timely provision of high-quality translations of documents required for judicial proceedings and the administrative work of the Court	•% of proceedings or other Court activities cancelled owing to lack of translation	•0%	• 0%
•Provision of high-quality interpretation of judicial proceedings and non-judicial events at Headquarters and in the field	•% of proceedings or events cancelled owing to unavailability of interpretation	•0%	• 0%
•Accurate assessment of legal aid entitlements	•Rate of successful appeals	•50%	• 0%
•Timely responses to defence requests for assistance	•% of responses provided within agreed timescale	•80%	• 100%
•Availability of core systems maintained	•% of availability of core systems, including % of incidents in courtrooms resolved within agreed timescales	•99.8% during business hours	•98.89% combined score of core and courtroom systems.
•Prompt responses to information security incidents to minimize harm and reduce risk of future security breaches	•Average response time (in minutes) for priority 1 (critical) and priority 2 (high) incidents	•Zero incidents. Responses given within the hour (during business hours)	• 4 x P2, average response time 29 mins. • 1 x P1, response time 60 mins.
•Detainees are kept safe and secure	•Incidence of escape attempts or injuries (annual total)	•Zero escapes. Injuries – no more than 12 per year per detained person due to sport	• 0
•Detainees arrive at the Court on time	•Number of delays in judicial proceedings caused by late arrival from the detention centre (annual trend)	•90% on-time arrival	•100% on time arrival (0 number of delays).
•Accurate and timely identification of victims for participation in active judicial proceedings	•% of victim application analyses which are accepted in the proceedings versus the total number of victim application filings transmitted	• 100%	• 100%
•Timely submission of Victims Participation and Reparations Section filings	•% of filings submitted by the Chamber's deadline	• 100%	• 100%
•Availability of courtrooms for hearings	•Number of hearings cancelled owing to unavailability of key support staff •Number of hearings cancelled owing to non-publication on the Court's calendar (Electronic Court System, Intranet and website) •Number of hearings cancelled owing to lack of testing by Court Management Section teams	• 0% • 0% • 0%	• 0% • 0% • 0%
•Availability of public filings, evidence and transcripts on the Court's external website	•% of documents made available within agreed timescales	• 100%	• 100%
•Timely provision of legal services to defence teams by the Office of Public Counsel for Defence	•% of defence requests for assistance satisfactorily resolved within 24 hours	• 100%	• 100%

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
•Timely submission of filings by the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence	•% of filings submitted by deadlines	• 100%	• 100%
•Timely provision of services to counsel for victims by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims	•% of counsel requests satisfactorily resolved within agreed timescales	• 100%	• 100%
•Timely submission of filings by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims	•% of filings submitted by deadlines	• 100%	• 100%

Division of External Operations

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
•Witnesses called to appear before a Chamber give their evidence on time	•% of necessary logistical solutions and assessment reports to the Chamber delivered within agreed timescales	• 100%	• 100%
•Effective reduction of risks to witnesses and victims	•Time and cost of witness and victim placement	• within 6 months •€30,000 - €100,000 in the first year of relocation	• Due to the impact of Covid-19 on witness movements, too many placements are currently ongoing making it difficult for the VWS to provide a meaningful average for time of placement. Compiled data will be collected and information provided for 2021 and 2022 at the same time in 2022 reporting. • In 2021 the average yearly cost for an International relocation was €45,500
•Timely provision of accurate integrated analytical assessments	•% delivery within agreed timescales (non-filing assessments, SitReps, Sudan/Libya Updates and JAC) • % delivery within imposed timescales (judicial filings and senior management briefings) • Number of products requiring substantive collaboration beyond the CAU, e.g. exchange with country offices and/or sections, divisions or organs at HQ	• 80% • 100% • 180	• 98.3% • 100% • 128
•Increase in cooperation agreements; promotion of universality	•Number new cooperation agreements in negotiation or concluded Number of new States ratifying the Rome Statute or taking steps to ratify the Rome Statute	• n/a • - n/a	• 4 – Correction of the KPI in order to ensure consistency with the KPIs that have been collected starting 2019 to date in accordance with the Registry Strategic Plan. The targets for 2021 have been adjusted accordingly • 1– Correction of the KPI in order to ensure consistency with the KPIs that have been collected starting 2019 to date in accordance with the Registry Strategic Plan. The targets for 2021 have been adjusted accordingly
•Timely cooperation by States Parties, other States, regional organizations and international organizations	•% of issues triggering cooperation requests receiving a positive response •Time taken from transmission of cooperation request to final reply •% of operations completed successfully (arrest, surrender, in situ visits/hearings and new situation country assessments)	• 50% • 60 days • 90%	• 59.4% • 73.1 days • 100%
•Effective integrated mission planning and safe travel	•% of missions approved with travel plans	• 95%-98%	• 93.1%
•Promotion of public access to the Court's work	•Number of new followers annually on all social media platforms •Number of visits to the Court •Number of visitors to the Court's website	• 100,000 • 450 groups/20,000 visitors • 2,5 million	• 202,331 (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube) • 93 • 2,528,165
•Victims and affected communities in situation countries are informed of the judicial activities relevant to them	•Number of people attending outreach activities in situation countries	• 110,000	• 57,500

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
•All clients receive adequate logistical and security support from country offices	•Number of missions supported	• DRC: 145 •UGA: 170 •CAR:141 •CIV: 40 •MLI: 118 •GEO: 20 •NYLO :7	• 91 • 107 • 51 • 34 • 47 • 11 • 4
	•Number of security and assessment reports conducted	• DRC: 482 •UGA: 646 •CAR: 141 •CIV: 65 •MLI: 61 •GEO: 40	• 1125 • 815 • 432 • 134 • 516 • 46
	•% of issues triggering cooperation requests receiving a positive response	•DRC: 75% •UGA: 75% •CAR: 25% •CIV: 90% •MLI: 90% •GEO: 90% •NYLO: 90%	• 57.1% • 94.1% • 73.3% • 82.6% • 32.1% • n/a % • 94.6%
	•Time taken from transmission of cooperation request to final reply	•DRC: 60 days •UGA: 21 days •CAR: 60 days •CIV: 15 days •MLI: 10 days •GEO: 30 days •NYLO: 30 days	• 72.6 days • 12.7 days • 50.7 days • 51.5 days • 97.9 days • n/a • 5.8 days
•Access to justice for victims and affected communities	•Number of planned events conducted with victims and affected communities • <i>Note: This KPI includes a broader range of activities, i.e. not only the ones conducted with victims, but also the ones aimed at victims, such as meetings, workshops, seminars, interviews given to media, press conferences, as well as blogs written and published.</i>	•DRC: 70 •UGA: 396 •CAR: 1 event/ 6 months •CIV: 33 •MLI: 22 •GEO: 20	• 294 • 879 • 729 • 152 • 665 • 17
	•Number of affected communities reached through direct and indirect outreach • <i>Note: The sub-KPI for population reached indirectly measures the estimated population reached through radio and television in situation countries (non-cumulative)</i>	• DRC: 4,500 reached directly and 23 million indirectly •UGA: 97,680 reached directly and 27 million indirectly •GEO: 300 reached directly and 300,000 indirectly •CAR: Not known •CIV: 5,000 reached directly and 10 million indirectly •MLI: 300 reached directly and 7 million indirectly	• 354 reached directly and 23 million indirectly • 37,352 reached directly and 40 million indirectly • 256 reached directly • 17,951 reached directly and 3 million indirectly • 980 reached directly and 2 thousand indirectly • 38 reached directly and 4,4 million indirectly

Annex V

Registry: Consolidation of the number of defendants, victim applications, duration of stay of witnesses and stay per witness at Headquarters

Table 1. Number of indigent defendants

2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	
Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption
12	9	11	8	11	9	15	12	13	12	17	16

Table 2. Table 2 New victim participation applications¹

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	2,017
DRC	0	0	0	0	8	0
Darfur, Sudan	205	89	0	7	0	0
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	1	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	16	786	1,002
Registered Vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	786	627	521	571	0	19
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	93
Myanmar/Rohingya	0	0	343	10	-	-
CAR II	820	432	1,250	-	-	-
Venezuela	0	0	1	-	-	-
Afghanistan	83	5	-	-	-	-
Philippines	218	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,112	1,153	2,116	604	794	3,131

Table 3. New victim reparation applications²

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	2,095
DRC	1,361	467	328	0	331	236
Darfur, Sudan	213	684	0	8	0	0
CAR	0	0	2,248	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	1	0	1	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	39	1,734	2,153
Registered Vessels	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	1,390	876	521	616	183	142
Georgia	0	0	0	0	1	94
Myanmar/Rohingya	0	0	0	19	-	-
CAR II	811	434	1,251	-	-	-
Venezuela	0	0	1	-	-	-
Afghanistan	69	5	-	-	-	-

¹ Representations received for the article 15 process in the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation appear in this table, although they were not *per se* applications for participation. In the course of 2019, VPRS received, in addition to the new applications for participation and reparations outlined in the present tables, 287 submissions of additional information on victim applications previously received in the Bangladesh/Myanmar, CAR II, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Uganda situations. These additional documents are not included in the tables showing the number of new victim applications although they generate a substantial amount of data processing and legal assessment work.

² The figure excludes 1,831 victims having submitted representation forms in the potential Afghanistan situation, as well as 25 unspecified application forms received by VPRS.

Philippines	0	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,844	2,466	4,350	682	2,250	4,720

Table 4. Stay per witness at Headquarters (maximum duration)

	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget Assumption</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget Assumption</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget Assumption</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget Assumption</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget Assumption</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget Assumption</i>
DRC I	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DRC II	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CAR (<i>Bemba et.al</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	15
<i>Ruto and Sang</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	0	0	0	0			0 (all testimonies via video link)					
DRC VI (<i>Ntaganda</i>)					7	10			14	14	15	30
CIV (<i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	14	16	15	22	15
<i>Ongwen</i>	0	0	0	0	12	10	12	14	8	15	N/A	N/A
<i>Al Hassan</i>	14	10	20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Yekatom and Ngaïssona</i>	26	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Annex VI

Major Programme IV – Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1 Conference held as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings run smoothly and end on time; reports are adopted • All agenda items are considered • Participants receive substantive and logistical support at meetings, including registration assistance and the provision of documentation and language services • Session participants are satisfied with the arrangements made and information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a • n/a • n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the pandemic and imposed constraints, high-quality conference and meeting services were provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. All pre-session, in-session and post-session documents were edited, translated and made available to States in a timely manner • All pre-session and in-session documentation for the second resumption of the nineteenth session and twentieth session was available electronically on the Assembly's website, in further pursuance of the paperless approach • Positive feedback was received from participants
Objective 2 Quality edited and translated documents released for processing, production and distribution in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States receive and are satisfied with the quality of conference services, including the editing, translation and timely issuance of documents in four official languages,¹ which fully support them in their functions • States receive the required assistance, in particular with obtaining information and documentation about the Assembly and the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, a total of 5,625 pages were processed, as set out in the table below. For the two sessions of the Audit Committee, 1,127 pages were processed. For the second resumption of the nineteenth session and the twentieth session of the Assembly, the Secretariat processed the pre-session, in-session and post-session documents set out in the table below (14,141pages)
Objective 3 Quality legal advice provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States receive substantive legal services, including the provision of documentation, which facilitate and support their work • Members of the Assembly and relevant bodies are satisfied with the sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available information and documentation sought regarding the work of the Assembly and the Court was provided upon request. States and Committee members were thus facilitated in fulfilling their roles • Positive feedback was received from participants

¹As of 2009, official documents for the Assembly are issued in four official languages only: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 4 Effective dissemination of documentation and information to States Parties (online and otherwise)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The website and extranets of the Assembly, Bureau, Committee on Budget and Finance, and Audit Committee are used frequently 	• n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All official documentation and useful information was used at all times by Assembly, Bureau and Committee members In connection with its mandate regarding complementarity, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other, posting relevant information, maintaining Extranet platform, as well as the contacts database for use by delegations and the Court organs In connection with its mandate regarding cooperation, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other regarding the creation of the secured digital platform for States Parties to exchange relevant information, identify challenges and raise awareness of the Court's mandate as well as cooperation requirements with regard to financial investigations and asset recovery Positive feedback was received from participants

Number of documents and pages, produced in 2021

	<i>English</i>		<i>French</i>		<i>Spanish</i>		<i>Arabic</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Committee on Budget and Finance, 36 th session	100	1074	29	490					129	1564
Committee on Budget and Finance, 37 th session	150	2768	37	1293					187	4061
<i>Committee on Budget and Finance: Total</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>3842</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1783</i>					<i>316</i>	<i>5625</i>
Audit Committee 13 th session	33	483	2	21					35	504
Audit Committee 14 th session	28	602	1	21					29	623
<i>Audit Committee: Total</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>1085</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>42</i>					<i>64</i>	<i>1127</i>
Assembly 20 th session: Pre-session documentation	46	1678	38	1705	37	1504	36	1606	157	6493
In-session documentation	13	112	13	118	13	116	13	113	52	459
Post-session documentation	0	0	5	73	6	81	7	92	18	246
<i>Assembly 19th session, second resumption: Total</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>191</i>
<i>Assembly 20th session, : Total</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>1790</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1896</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1701</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>1811</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>7198</i>
2021 Total	374	6759	129	3766	60	1746	60	1870	623	14141

Annex VII

Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>As a result of reparations and assistance programmes, victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace-building within their communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims and their families feel recognized for the harm they experienced Victimes and their families feel improvement in their physical and mental well-being Victims and their families feel accepted and (re)integrated in their communities Victims and their families improve their socio-economic status Victims and their families contribute to reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts in their communities Victims and their families contribute to reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts in their communities Victims are aware of and have access to reparations awards and assistance services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contracting of the five selected implementing partners for the CAR full assistance programme was completed on February and March 2021 and they initiated activities under the TFV assistance mandate. The CAR pilot project was completed in October 2021 The Côte d'Ivoire assistance programme entered its second year of implementation in autumn 2021 and continues to address the harm resulting from the 13 selected incidents Renewed contracts for the three implementing partners for the Côte d'Ivoire assistance programme. In June 2021, they started the phase of identifying individual victims who could benefit from the reparative measures Renewed five implementing partners' contracts and funding for the Uganda assistance programme for a third year The Board approved the second annual cycle of the DRC assistance programme (May 2021 – April 2022) with ten projects and renewed contracts for nine implementing partners In Mali, the TFV finalized the procurement process for the assistance programme and one consortium was selected. The new assistance programme will benefit from earmarked funding from the Government of Canada and aims at responding to emblematic incidents from the regions of Mopti and Gao, the two most affected areas during the period 2012 – 2021. The programme launch is expected for April/ May 2022 The launch of assistance programmes was approved by the Board in Georgia and Kenya and the procurement process is ongoing The CAR assistance programme addressed a total of 3858 individuals (1,032 male and 2,826 female victims) receiving direct services Through the Uganda assistance mandate programme, an estimated 7,070 beneficiaries received medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and livelihood support services Since the start of assistance activities in July 2021 in the DRC, about 8,949 individuals received psychological rehabilitation, physical rehabilitation and material support DRC: 9,231 direct beneficiaries (5,672 female and 3,560 male) have been reached by the TFV DRC: at least 132,082 indirect beneficiaries (71,307 female and 59,905 male) have been reached since the start of activities 20 collective psychotherapy centres were installed and equipped within the area of the CAR TFV assistance programme to provide psychotherapy sessions and individual counselling CAR: 2,930 survivors of sexual violence, rape and abductions received psychosocial support, individually and collectively CAR: 249 group sessions of psychotherapy and 652 homes visits for family mediation were conducted DRC: 8,951 beneficiaries (5,289 female and 3,663 male) have received psychological support to date CAR: 238 children were able to regain access to education and receive educational material CAR: 786 survivors received support through capacity building and technical training in order to run small business activities CAR: so far, 511 survivors have launched their small businesses and are generating income due to the CAR assistance programme DRC: 689 individuals (509 female, 180 male) have received material support to date Advancement of the housing assistance and psychological support modalities in the Katanga case. The implementation of collective reparations, particularly the remaining income-generating activities (IGAs) in the case, continued in the region of Bunia whenever the volatile security situation allowed for it. TFV finished the modality for educational support fully in 2021 14,526 people including SGBV survivors participated in community peace education and awareness activities on the elimination of all forms of violence against women in CAR Through the DRC assistance programme, about 37,784 people participated in community peacebuilding activities 14,526 people including SGBV survivors participated in community peace education and awareness activities on the elimination of all forms of violence against women in CAR Through the DRC assistance programme, about 37,784 people participated in community peacebuilding activities A high-level ceremony for the award of symbolic reparations awards in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case was hosted in Bamako on 30 March 2021 by the TFV in collaboration with the Presidency of Mali. Symbolic reparations of 1 euro were awarded and handed over by the

TFV Goal	Expected results 2021	Achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims and their families receive symbolic reparation measures (e.g. compensations, commemoration sites, etc.) 	<p>former Board Chair to the Government of Mali for moral harm suffered by the Malian people, and to UNESCO for moral harm suffered by the international community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementing partner for the collective symbolic reparations in the Lubanga case has been selected and notified and has received the first payment for the implementation Over 1,146 applications for collective reparations have been established in the Lubanga case and the identification process was concluded The contract with the implementing partner for the collective service-based reparations in the Lubanga case entered into force and two lists of eligible victims have been transmitted to them, on 1 July and 20 December 2021, respectively The payment of individual reparations in Al Mahdi case is nearly completed. The STFV completed the notification of the decisions and the payment of individual reparation awards to all individuals who had received a positive decision by 21 June 2021, with the exception of those who were unreachable at the time of the notification In 2021, the Board took 570 positive decisions in the case of victims' eligibility in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> reparations Contracts with three implementing partners for the collective awards in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case were finalized. Two of them started activities while the third one will start early 2022. Regarding the collective memorialization measures, TFV's implementing partner CFOGRAD set up memorialization committees in Timbuktu and Bamako. With regard to the economic resilience facility, the TFV and its implementing partners, CIDEAL and AMASSA worked at framing the market survey in accordance with the reparations order TFV submitted the draft implementation plan (DIP) in the <i>Ntaganda</i> case to the Trial Chamber on 17 December 2021 Launch of a Call for Expressions of Interest in relation to the implementation of the <i>Ntaganda</i> reparations. It was developed and published on 9 December 2021 TFV developed and submitted its reparation observations in the <i>Ongwen</i> case to the Trial Chamber on 6 December 2021
<p>Goal 2</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>The Trust Fund for Victims, acting in alignment with the Court, ensures good governance, accountability and transparency throughout its activities and is assured of adequate capacities and resources to operate its reparative programmes, while adhering to exigencies of efficiency, effectiveness and proportionality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TFV acts in alignment with the Court frameworks, ensuring good governance, accountability and transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFV views on the IER Recommendations were integrated into the Court's overall response to the IER Report, submitted to the Review Mechanism (RM) on 14 April 2021. On 22 October 2021, the Board, STFV and the Court's Registrar attended the RM assessment meeting and addressed and clarified their views on IER recommendations 352 to 35, concerning the mandate of the TFV and its operational relationship with the Registry The Board adopted a Working Method Policy, noting that the Policy should be understood as a living document. A technical review of the document was conducted in September 2021 before its entry into force in October 2021 TFV began reforming its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for better accountability, reporting, and learning. The TFV, with support from IMSS, identified a Management and Information System (MIS) development firm based on historical performance of the firm, but the procurement process was once again aborted. Alternatively, TFV identified KoBo Toolbox, an open-source data collection system, powered by UNHCR. KoBo may be used to facilitate data management needs and the application is currently under security assessment The Board was informed of and made suggestions to the draft Theory of Change (ToC), as presented by the STFV, as a first step in the development of the TFV Strategic Plan 2022-2024 TFV signed a contract with Edinburg University to carry out impact evaluation of the <i>Katanga</i> reparations as well as other programme evaluations TFV continued to provide continuous capacity building to its implementing partners in M&E The External Auditor's annual review of the TFV took place from 17 May to 4 June 2021. Of the four open recommendations, three were closed, and one considered partially implemented, relating to the presentation of the TFV's budget and fund management information TFV Management met with the Court's new External Auditors, the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea, in early September TFV continued with a consultant to review and update the SAP Grants Management module to accommodate reporting needs under the reparations mandate as well as to strengthen internal financial control Amid COVID-19, TFV continued bi-monthly routine of remote Grant Management sessions. It has instituted a series of internal Grant Management virtual sessions to discuss issues applicable to both assistance and reparations activities TFV continues to provide regular progress reports on reparations implementation to the relevant Trial Chambers. STFV continued to provide updated information on the implementation of reparations and assistance to its key stakeholders by email, meetings, website publication or on social media

TFV Goal	Expected results 2021	Achievements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The TFV has adequate capacities and sufficient funds to implement both reparation and assistance programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Assembly of States Parties approved a budget in the amount of EUR 3,025,600 million for the STFV. The amount represents an increase of EUR 27,600 thousand, equivalent to 0.8 percent TFV budget performance for MPVI as at 31 December 2021 is projected to be 99.9 per cent, an increase from the 2020 implementation rate (92.2 per cent), notwithstanding COVID-19 related constraints TFV received voluntary contributions from 26 States Parties of almost EUR 2.7 million: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden Five contributions from Andorra, Australia (first to be earmarked to the Ntaganda reparations), Finland as part of a new EUR 1.2 million four-year agreement, Estonia and Japan were earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence A contribution from Ireland was earmarked to the reparations reserve (50%) and the assistance reserve (50%). Germany's contribution of EUR 110,000 was earmarked to the TFV's reparations mandate, in particular the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case and Finland made an additional contribution earmarked to the <i>Lubanga</i> case. Lithuania's first ever voluntary contribution was earmarked to the TFV's assistance programme in Georgia. Continuation and third and final instalment of the three-year agreement with Sweden TFV finalized negotiation of the grant agreement with Canada with a value of 4 million Canadian dollars (signed on 4 January 2022) that will enable the TFV to fully complement the payment of reparation awards in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case and will also support the launch of the new Mali assistance programme A total of EUR 17,355 was donated by private individuals and institutions TFV followed up with prospects identified during the research conducted on private fundraising. Contacts with these prospects are ongoing
Goal 3 Advocacy The Rome Statute's harm-based, victim-centred approach to reparative justice is internationally recognized and finds adoption as a best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop accurate and insightful communication or materials about TFV activities and the impact for the general public (events, conferences, website, blogs, documentaries, social media, etc.) Advocate and network for the rights of victims and their families in the public domain (local, national, and international) Have sufficient knowledge, capacities, and competencies to adequately run the TFV operations and support implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFV issued 38 press releases and statements, distributed to a mailing list of more than 700 recipients each time and reaching an audience of over 13,300 recipients, including embassies, missions, civil society organizations, journalists and other stakeholders TFV significantly increased its Twitter presence and has posted 626 tweets and gained 516 new followers, ending the year with 1,902 followers The TFV profile was also visited over 61,350 times, was mentioned more than 2,843 times and generated 1,289,089 impressions (106% increase) TFV hosted four virtual events during the Assembly. On 3 December 2021, TFV hosted an event entitled "No Women or Girls left behind: programming through a gender lens" Together with the Governments of Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ireland and Sierra Leone, co-hosted an event on 7 December 2021, entitled "The TFV: Now & Going into 2022" On 8 December 2021, in cooperation with the Governments of Australia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the TFV hosted "Reparation implementation in DRC and Mali: stories from the insight" On 10 December 2021, the TFV hosted a virtual event co-hosted by the Governments of Italy and the United Kingdom, entitled "Beyond symbolic reparations, expectations and challenges in the <i>Al-Mahdi</i> case and in Mali" including the screening for the first time of the movie "Alwilidji, Les Mausolées," by Kaourou Magassa In CAR, A comprehensive series of launch workshops with implementing partners was conducted, aimed at facilitating the effective implementation of the TFV's assistance programme. TFV organized several events and interviews, participated in several workshops and continued to engage with stakeholders through informal and formal meetings with civil society organizations, including human rights organizations, UN agencies, including MINUSCA, CPS, government, official and other stakeholders In Côte d'Ivoire, the TFV met with government representatives, including newly-appointed Ministers, to present the progress of the assistance programme. The implementing partners continued their outreach with the communities and victims of the 13 incidents covered by the assistance programme In the DRC, TFV continued to hold meetings with government officials and embassies based in the DRC. The Ambassador of the Netherlands to the DRC organized a working lunch in honour of the TFV and invited its staff in the DRC to present the Fund's activities, challenges, perspectives and funding needs to the ambassadors of Canada, Germany and Senegal as well as staff of the Swedish and the United Kingdom embassies. In Uganda, the TFV participated in various online outreach activities, workshops and conferences with partners and other organizations In Mali, several workshops were organized including with intermediaries and implementing partners in relation to the notification and payment of individual reparations as well as collective reparations in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case. More detailed information is reported in the section on reparations in <i>Al Mahdi</i>

Annex VIII:**Major Programme VII -5 – Independent Oversight Mechanism**

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1 Contribute to the effective oversight of the Court through timely and professional investigations of allegations of misconduct	• Percentage of cases handled within 6 months of reporting	• 60%	• 56%
Objective 2 Contribute to the effective oversight of the Court through timely, professional and independent evaluations	• Completion of evaluation report(s) according to the scope of evaluation terms of reference and in accordance with set deadlines	• 100 %	• 100%

Annex IX

Major Programme VII-6 – Office of Internal Audit

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2021</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1 Contribute to achieving the Court's strategic and operational objectives by providing assurance to management on the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, internal control frameworks and risk management through audit/advisory work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of audits and advisory services (engagements) performed, as against the validated OIA workplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 9 engagements (audits and advisory services combined) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 engagements performed and 5 engagements initiated: (6 general audits completed; 1 IT audit completed; 2 advisory services provided; 3 general audits initiated; 2 IT audits initiated) • Audit of Technical Evaluation in the Procurement Process (initiated in 2020 and completed in 2021) • Assessment of the effectiveness of the strategy for setting up, scaling down and closing country offices • Audit of the effectiveness of the implementation of the risk-based vetting process and compliance with the established policy • Audit of Administrative and Financial Controls in the Country Offices • Audit of the Court's external communication framework • Audit of the Court's external communication expenses • Audit of Incidents Response • Audit of the administrative and financial controls over procurement contracts, monitoring and control of approved budget, staffing levels and official travel in the Office of the Prosecutor (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022) • Audit of the Court's Duty of Care Framework covering the process and initiatives implemented or coordinated by the OHU at Headquarters and the country offices (initiated in 2021 and to be completed in 2022)

Annex X

Procurement

A. Overview of procurement activities in 2021

	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of Procurement Staff	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
Number of Procurement Staff previous year	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Purchase Orders (POs)													
No of POs in 2021	253	79	76	48	40	62	59	31	43	54	85	50	880
No of POs previous year	251	97	85	44	64	52	53	48	42	55	81	50	922
Value of POs in 2021	8,051,643	1,509,950	2,097,956	3,128,894	2,298,655	848,278	681,757	394,788	2,140,315	698,033	944,057	4,085,556	26,879,883
Value of POs previous year	7,373,894	2,907,298	673,421	473,008	3,102,682	904,753	594,137	838,512	587,449	1,168,966	1,710,021	1,955,606	22,289,747
Requisitions													
No of requisitions in 2021	256	61	91	60	72	70	52	39	43	64	82	57	947
No of requisitions previous year	285	99	79	58	56	53	49	49	51	66	67	70	982
Procurement Review Committee (PRC)													
No of PRC in 2021	1	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	12	3	33
No of PRC previous year	7	0	4	2	6	4	3	1	7	9	11	5	59
Value of PRC in 2021	126,549	137,200	1,513,847	0	0	802,193	0	0	1,829,196	0	6,712,029	820,981	11,941,993

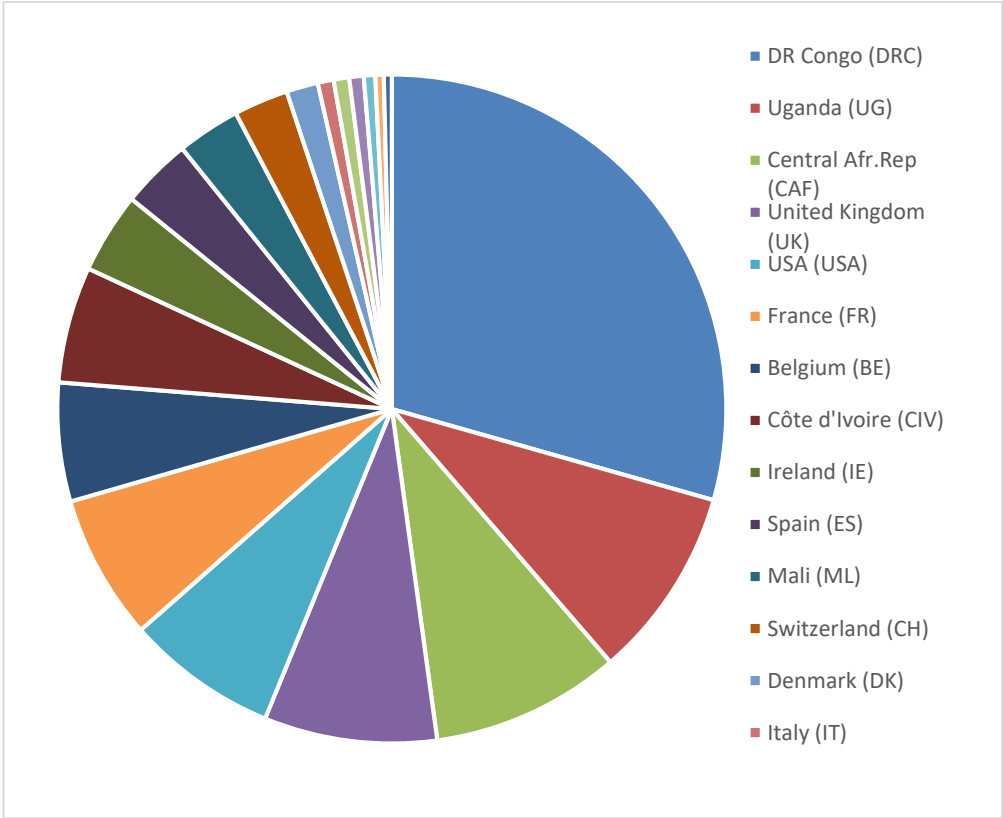
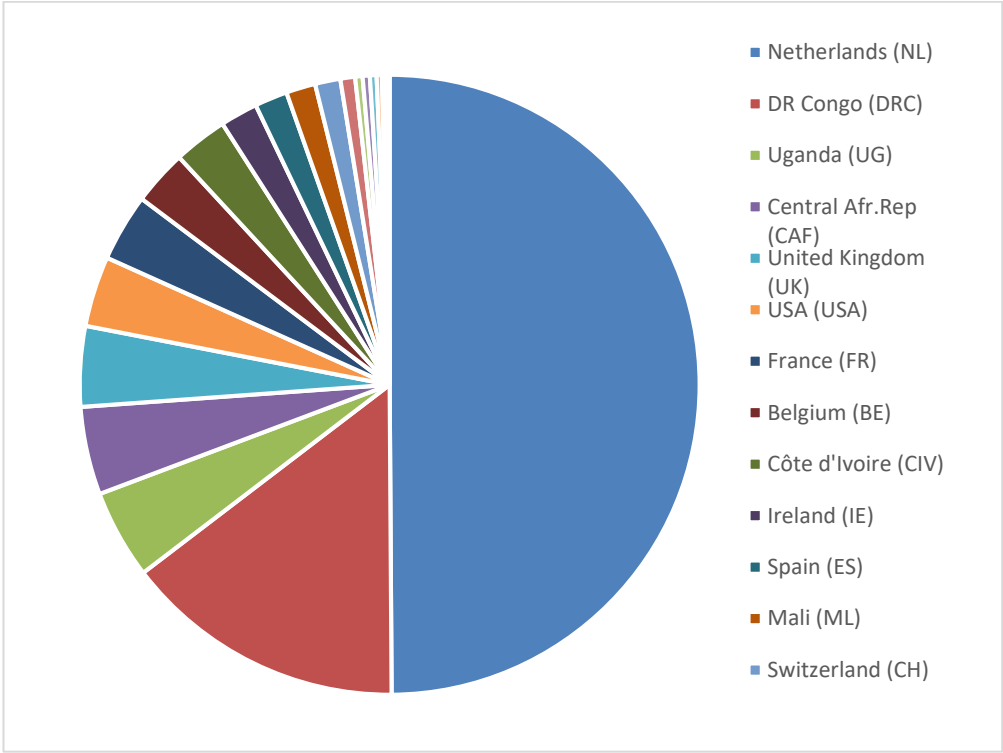
B. Overview of total expenditure in 2021 by country

<i>Vendor country</i>	<i>2021 PO value (in euros)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Netherlands (NL)	13,301,206	49.5%
DR Congo (DRC)	3,925,503	14.6%
Uganda (UG)	1,237,893	4.6%
Central Afr.Rep (CAF)	1,223,425	4.6%
United Kingdom (UK)	1,116,462	4.2%
USA (USA)	978,572	3.6%
France (FR)	938,162	3.5%
Belgium (BE)	766,056	2.8%
Côte d'Ivoire (CIV)	750,770	2.8%
Ireland (IE)	522,010	1.9%
Spain (ES)	455,303	1.7%
Mali (ML)	408,629	1.5%
Switzerland (CH)	351,984	1.3%
Denmark (DK)	204,680	0.8%
Italy (IT)	102,670	0.4%
South Korea (SK)	99,989	0.4%
Georgia (GE)	93,027	0.3%
Norway (NO)	73,621	0.3%
New Zealand (NZ)	54,674	0.2%
India (IN)	51,000	0.2%

C. Main goods and services purchased in 2021 shown with country (top 20)

	<i>Description</i>	<i>PO Value</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	Rental of detention cells	2,378,800	Netherlands (NL)
2	Maintenance of permanent premises	2,293,040	Netherlands (NL)
3	TFV reparations and assistance partner	2,073,933	DR Congo (DRC)
4	TFV reparations and assistance partner	772,360	DR Congo (DRC)
5	Cleaning services	717,500	Netherlands (NL)
6	IT software licenses	637,450	Netherlands (NL)
7	IT Equipment	565,091	Netherlands (NL)
8	UN cooperation	427,069	France (FR)
9	IT software licenses	402,905	Ireland (IE)
10	TFV reparations and assistance partner	400,000	Spain (ES)
11	IT data services	380,950	Netherlands (NL)
12	Heating and Cooling	360,000	Netherlands (NL)
13	Electricity	341,000	Netherlands (NL)
14	TFV reparations and assistance partner	300,000	Uganda (UG)
14	TFV reparations and assistance partner	300,000	USA (US)
14	TFV reparations and assistance partner	300,000	Uganda (UG)
14	TFV reparations and assistance partner	300,000	Belgium (BE)
14	TFV reparations and assistance partner	300,000	Uganda (UG)
19	TFV reparations and assistance partner	292,002	Central Afr. Rep (CAF)
20	TFV reparations and assistance partner	287,800	United Kingdom (UK)

D. Diagrammatic representation of the top 20 expenditures in 2021 by country (including and excluding the Netherlands)



Annex XI

Liquid funds

Table 1: Sovereign Risk – Credit Ratings

Country	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Netherlands	AAA	AAA	AAA
France	AA2	AA	AA
Luxembourg	AAA	AAA	AAA

Table 2: Banking Risk – Credit Ratings

Bank	Short-term rating			Long-term rating		
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
ABN AMRO, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1	A1	A	A
Rabo Bank, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1	Aa2	A+	A+
Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg	P-1	A-1+	-	Aa2	AA+	-
Credit Industriel et Commercial	P-1	A-1	F1	Aa3	A	A+
Société Générale	P-1	A-1	F1	A1	A	A-

Chart 1. Liquid Funds by Bank

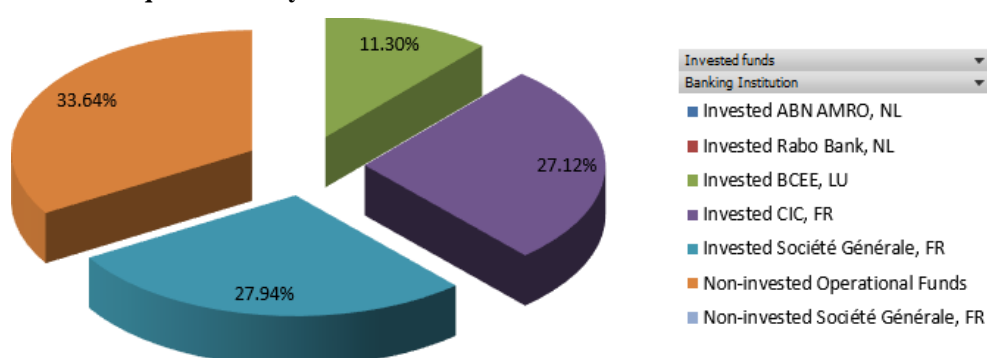


Chart 2. European Central Bank Base Rates 2012-2021



Annex XII

**Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund -
interim unaudited figures as at 31 December 2021**

<i>Status of Working Capital Fund</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Balance at beginning of financial period	11,539,923	5,950,165
Receipts from States Parties	30	602
Refunds to withdrawn States	-	-
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	-	-
Replenishments	-	5,589,156
Cash Surplus	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	11,539,953	11,539,923
Established level	11,600,000	11,600,000
Due from States Parties	(522)	(552)
Funding shortfall / to be financed through future surplus funds	(59,525)	(59,525)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	11,539,953	11,539,923
<i>Status of Contingency Fund</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Balance at beginning of financial period	5,241,317	5,241,317
Receipts from States Parties	92	-
Refund to withdrawn States	-	-
Replenishments	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	5,241,409	5,241,317
Established level	7,000,000	7,000,000
Due from States Parties	(203)	(295)
Funding shortfall	(1,758,388)	(1,758,388)
Balance as at 31 December	5,241,409	5,241,317

Annex XIII

Realization of assumptions 2016-2021

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
2016	139.6	96.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four and a half integrated teams to conduct investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations pending arrest - Five trials - Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR</i>: Mr Bemba was found guilty on 21 March 2016 of two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and rape) and three counts of war crimes (murder, rape, and pillaging). Mr Bemba was found to be a person effectively acting as a military commander with effective authority and control over the forces that committed the crimes. Sentenced on 21 June 2016 to eighteen years of imprisonment - <i>Mali</i>: On 24 March 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed against Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi the war crime charge regarding the destruction of historical and religious monuments in Timbuktu (Mali), and committed Mr Al Mahdi for trial. On 1 March 2016, Mr Al Mahdi explicitly expressed before the judges of the Court and in the presence of his lawyers, his wish to plead guilty. The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i> took place on 22-24 August 2016. On 27 September 2016 he was found guilty beyond reasonable doubt and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> was concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016 - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX - <i>Kenya 2</i>: On 5 April 2016, Trial Chamber V (A) decided to terminate the case against <i>William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i> - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IL.a (Séléka), CAR IL.b (anti-balaka), and Uganda (Ongwen). In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases (e.g.: Libya, Darfur, Mali, DRC, etc.) - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 April 2016, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Burundi. The PE focuses on acts of killing, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as cases of enforced disappearances that have been allegedly committed since April 2015 in Burundi - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 12 November 2016. The Office also received 593 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 410 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 42 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 98 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 43 were linked to an investigation or prosecution - Launch of the OTP Policy on Children, 16 November 2016 - <i>Georgia</i>: On 27 January 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the Prosecutor to open an investigation <i>proprio motu</i> into the situation in Georgia. The Chamber noted that the representations by or on behalf of 6,335 victims on this matter, which it received on 4 December 2015, "overwhelmingly speak in favour of the opening of an investigation". The Court alerted the Committee of the need for additional resources in February 2016 and submitted a formal Contingency Fund notification in September 2016
2017	144.6	99.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials - Preliminary examinations in ten situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017. Appeals proceedings are ongoing in relation to both the judgment and the sentencing decision - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The Prosecution presented its evidence throughout 2017. Courtroom support, provided by the Registry, was required to ensure that the 160 days of planned trial hearings in 2017 could take place in one of the operational courtrooms, alongside the proceedings in <i>Ongwen</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i>. It is expected that the Prosecution's presentation of evidence and the appearance of its witnesses will be completed by early 2018, and the case will move thereafter into the defence phase, expected to last throughout 2018

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017 - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. As alleged former Commander in the Sinia Brigade of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Dominic Ongwen is accused of 70 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity related to attacks against the civilian population. It is further alleged that from at least 1 July 2002 until 31 December 2005, Dominic Ongwen, Joseph Kony, and the other Sinia Brigade commanders were part of a common plan to abduct women and girls in northern Uganda who were then used as forced wives and sex slaves, tortured, raped and made to serve as domestic help; and to conscript children under the age of 15 into the LRA to participate actively in hostilities. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecutor's case will continue into 2018, to be followed by the defence phase - <i>Libya</i>: On 24 April 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecution's application to unseal the warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled and ordered the Registrar to reclassify it as public. That warrant of arrest was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 18 April 2013, following an application filed by the OTP on 27 March 2013 alleging the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture, other inhumane acts and persecution, and the war crimes of torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity. Mr Al-Tuhamy is currently at large. The OTP has continued to carefully collect and analyse evidence to determine whether the requisite legal standards are met to request additional warrants of arrest. It is also assessing the potential to expand its investigations into new crimes, such as those highlighted in its report to the UN Security Council in May 2017. On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest against Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. The Prosecutor is authorized to extend her investigation to crimes which were committed before 26 April 2015 or continue after 26 October 2017 if certain legal requirements are met. The decision was first issued under seal on 25 October 2017. The Chamber agreed, exceptionally, after ordering the Prosecutor to provide additional information, to conduct the authorization proceedings under seal and with the participation of the Prosecutor only, in order to attenuate risks to the life and well-being of victims and potential witnesses. The Prosecutor was, in addition, exceptionally granted a limited period of 10 working days to notify the initiation of the investigation to States normally exercising jurisdiction over the alleged crimes in order to prepare and implement protective measures for victims and potential witnesses to mitigate any potential risks. Pre-Trial Chamber III considered that the supporting materials presented by the Prosecutor, including victims' communications submitted to the Prosecutor, offer a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation in relation to crimes against humanity, including: (a) murder and attempted murder; (b) imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty; (c) torture; (d) rape; (e) enforced disappearance and (f) persecution, allegedly committed in Burundi, and in certain instances outside the country by nationals of Burundi, since at least 26 April 2015 - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR II.b (anti-balaka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 4 December 2017 - The Office also received 488 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 308 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 54 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 66 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 60 were linked to an investigation or prosecution
2018	147.4	96,8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR Article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017 Appeals proceedings went on during 2018. On 17 September 2018 new sentences for Mr Bemba, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo were pronounced. Convictions

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
			investigations pending arrest	and acquittals in relation to all five accused are now final. Imprisonment sentences were served
			- Three trials	- CAR: On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court decided, by majority, to acquit Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo of the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity
			- Preliminary examinations in ten situations	- CIV 1: <i>The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The OTP's presentation of its case-in-chief was completed on 19 January 2018. On 23 July 2018, Laurent Gbagbo's Defence filed its motion for acquittal and immediate release. Judicial hearings took place in October and November 2018, during which the Prosecution, the Legal Representatives of Victims, and the two Defence teams, presented their arguments regarding the motion. The Chamber will decide on the future conduct of proceedings in due course
				- DRC 6: <i>The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015 and continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017. Closing statements took place on 28-30 August 2018. Trial Chamber VI will deliberate and pronounce its decision in due course
				- Uganda: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecution completed its presentation of evidence, and the Legal Representatives of Victims also called witnesses to appear before the Chamber. The trial resumed on 18 September 2018 with the opening statements of the Defence and the Defence started the presentation of its evidence on 1 October 2018
				- Libya: On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest for Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya. A second warrant of arrest for the same suspect was issued on 4 July 2018 in relation to an eighth incident in which another 10 persons were allegedly executed in front of the Baya'at al-Radwan mosque on 24 January 2018
				- Burundi: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. In 2018, the OTP effectively launched its investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi. It conducted several missions to a number of countries, and started building the necessary cooperation networks in the region to facilitate its investigation
				- Although Burundi's withdrawal from the Statute came into effect on 27 October 2017, it remains under an obligation to cooperate with the Court. Nonetheless this presents some practical investigative challenges. In this context, the OTP has focused on the swift implementation of operational needs in areas such as security and other operational support, witness protection, and language requirements
				- CAR II.b: In relation to the CAR II.b investigation, a first warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom was issued on 11 November 2018 and unsealed on 17 November 2018. He was surrendered to the Court on 17 November and appeared before PTC II on 23 November. Mr Yekatom is in the Court's custody. A second warrant of arrest was issued for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. The suspect was arrested in France on 12 December 2018. Formal steps with the French authorities to have the suspect transferred to the Court have been taken
				- Mali: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and is in the Court's custody. The confirmation of charges hearing has been scheduled for 6 May 2019. Mr Al Hassan is suspected of crimes against humanity and of war crimes committed in Timbuktu between April 2012 and January 2013
				- The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR II.a (Séléka), CAR II.b (anti-balaka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases
				- The Office opened three new preliminary examinations during the reporting period; in <i>Venezuela</i> , regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since at least April 2017 in the context of demonstrations and political unrest; in the <i>Philippines</i> , regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since 1 July 2016 related to the Government's "war on drugs" campaign; and in <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i> concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh, a State Party to the Rome Statute. Two situations already subject to preliminary examination by the Office were referred to the Prosecutor. These were the situation in <i>Palestine</i> (referred by the State of Palestine,

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>on 22 May 2018) and the situation in <i>Venezuela</i> (referred by a group of six States Parties, on 27 September 2018). The OTP closed the preliminary examination regarding <i>Gabon</i> following a thorough factual and legal analysis of all the information available. The annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities was published on 5 December 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, the Office received 692 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 481 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 14 warranted further analysis; 161 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 36 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,513 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 13,385 article 15 communications since July 2002
2019	148.1	98.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials <p>Preliminary examinations in nine situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I, by majority, acquitted Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé on all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. On 1 February 2019, the Appeals Chamber set conditions to be imposed on Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé upon their release to a State willing to accept them on its territory and willing and able to enforce the conditions set by the Chamber. Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé are no longer being held at the Court's detention centre as an interim measure pending their conditional release. On 16 July 2019, Trial Chamber I filed the full written reasons for the acquittal of Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé. The Prosecutor filed an appeal on 15 October 2019 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty beyond reasonable doubt on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Prosecution and the Defence completed the presentation of their evidence. The Legal Representatives of Victims also called witnesses to appear before the Chamber. On 12 December 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case - <i>Libya</i>: As highlighted in the Prosecutor's reports of 8 May 2019 and 6 November 2019 to the UN Security Council, the OTP continued to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases and called for State support to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The OTP also continued to pursue its strategy of cooperation with a number of States and organizations to support national investigations and prosecutions that relate to people smuggling and trafficking through Libya - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. In 2019, the OTP conducted multiple missions in connection with investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi, as well as to build and maintain relevant cooperation networks. The limited additional resources in the 2019 approved budget, and the subsequent need to internally redeploy resources among existing situations and cases, have had a negative impact on the pace of activities in the Burundi situation - <i>CAR IIb</i>: In relation to the CAR IIb investigation, a first warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom was issued on 11 November 2018 and unsealed on 17 November 2018. He was surrendered to the Court on 17 November and appeared before PTC II on 23 November. A second warrant of arrest was issued for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. He was arrested and then transferred to the Court on 23 January 2019. His initial appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber II took place on 25 January 2019. On 20 February 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II joined the Yekatom and Ngaïssona cases. The confirmation of charges hearing was held on 19-25 September and 11 October 2019. On 11 December 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona and committed them for trial. The public redacted version of the decision on the confirmation of charges was published on 20 December 2019. Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona are in the Court's custody. - <i>Mali</i>: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and is in the Court's custody. The confirmation of charges hearing took place from 8 to 17 July 2019. On 30 September 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a confidential decision confirming the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Al Hassan and committed him for trial. On 12 December 2019, a status conference was convened by Trial Chamber X in preparation for the trial schedule. The trial will commence on 14 July 2020 and the Prosecution presentation of evidence will commence on 25 August 2020

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing pre-trials and trials, and in relation to other existing cases - <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i>: On 14 November 2019, following authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III, the Office initiated an investigation with respect to alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. The decision of Pre-Trial Chamber III was issued on the basis of the request for authorization of an investigation pursuant to article 15 of the Rome Statute, filed on 4 July 2019 - <i>Afghanistan</i>: On 12 April 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the request of the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation of the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Prosecutor appealed the decision on 30 September 2019 and presented her arguments in an appeal hearing set by the Appeals Chamber between 4 and 6 December 2019 - <i>Palestine</i>: the Prosecutor concluded the preliminary examination with the determination that all the statutory criteria under the Rome Statute for the opening of an investigation had been met. Given the legal and factual issues attaching to the territory within which the investigation may be conducted, the Prosecution filed a "Request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine" with Pre-Trial Chamber I on 20 December 2019 - The annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities was published on 5 December 2019 - Between 1 January and 31 December 2019, the Office received 814 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 602 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 64 warranted further analysis; 119 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 29 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,842 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 14,094 article 15 communications since July 2002 - The Office continued its preliminary examinations of the situations in Colombia, Guinea, Iraq/United Kingdom, Nigeria, Palestine, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Venezuela
2020	149.2	95.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in nine situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Two trials - Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CIV I: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I, by majority, acquitted Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé on all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. The Prosecutor filed an appeal on 16 September 2019. The Appeals Chambers will consider the appeal in this case - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty beyond reasonable doubt on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment. The verdict and the sentence are currently subject to appeals - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. On 12 December 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case. The closing briefs were filed on 24 February 2020. The closing statements took place from 10 to 12 March 2020. The judgment on conviction or acquittal pursuant to article 74 of the Rome Statute will be delivered on 4 February 2021 - <i>Kenya</i>: Warrants of arrest were issued under seal in the trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> against Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett on 10 March for offences against the administration of justice consisting in corruptly influencing witnesses in the cases in the situation in Kenya. They were unsealed on 10 September 2015. On 2 November 2020, Paul Gicheru surrendered to the authorities of The Netherlands pursuant to the warrant of arrest for offences against the administration of justice consisting in corruptly influencing witnesses of the Court. On 3 November 2020, Paul Gicheru was surrendered to the Court's custody following completion of the necessary national proceedings. Mr Gicheru's first appearance before the Court took place on 6 November 2020. On 11 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber A severed the cases against Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett. The Single Judge set provisional dates for the confirmation of charges procedure which will, in principle, be conducted in writing. The Prosecution is to file its document containing the charges by 12 February 2021. The Defence may file a list of evidence by 26 February 2021. The Office continues to carry out investigations into potential violations of article 70 of the Rome Statute in the Kenya situation and also continues to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008 - <i>Libya</i>: The Office conducted several missions during 2020 to different countries to collect evidence and conduct witness interviews regarding crimes allegedly committed by all parties to the conflict. The Office continues to engage with the Libyan authorities, and has conducted missions to Libya for investigative activities and cooperation-related

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>matters. As highlighted in its reports to the UN Security Council on 5 May 2020 and on 11 November 2020, the Office continued its efforts to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases and to call for States and stakeholders' support to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The Office has continued to work on additional applications for warrants of arrest in the situation. In its investigative activities, the Office received close cooperation from States, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society groups and private individuals. It has increasingly invested in cooperation with and support to domestic investigations of international and other crimes committed in Libya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Burundi</i>: During 2020, the Office conducted several missions in connection with investigations into the alleged crimes committed in this situation, as well as to strengthen cooperation networks. In particular, the Office has continued to collect evidence and to conduct witness interviews concerning the crimes under investigation. Against that background, while Burundi refuses to cooperate with the Court, the Office benefited from cooperation from States and United Nations entities - <i>CAR II.b (anti-balaka)</i>: In relation to the CAR II.b trial, on 16 March 2020, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber V to hear the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i>. The opening of the trial is scheduled for 9 February 2021. The Chamber will hold status conferences, confer with the parties and participants to prepare for the trial and adopt the procedures necessary to facilitate the fair and expeditious conduct of the proceedings - <i>Mali</i>: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018. On 23 April 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I partially granted the Prosecutor's request to modify the charges against Mr Al Hassan; the redacted version of this decision was published on 11 May 2020. The trial opened on 14-15 July 2020, including with the opening statement of the Prosecutor. The trial resumed on 8 September 2020, when the Prosecution started to present its evidence and call its witnesses before the judges. The presentation of the Prosecution evidence is ongoing. At their request, the Legal Representatives of Victims and the Defence will make their opening statements at the beginning of the presentation of their evidence, once the Prosecution has concluded the presentation of its case - <i>CIV II</i>: The Office continued, during 2020, to collect evidence in relation to alleged crimes committed during the post-election violence from the side opposed to former President Laurent Gbagbo (CIV II). The investigation is ongoing and is currently at an advanced phase - <i>CAR II.a (Séléka)</i>: The Office conducted various missions in relation to its ongoing investigations into both sides of the conflict in CAR, focusing on crimes committed since 1 August 2012. The Office benefitted from strong cooperation from the CAR authorities and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA). Enhancing and sustaining cooperation from key stakeholders, including several UN entities and agencies, as well as neighbouring countries, remained a priority. The Office continued to monitor and encourage national criminal proceedings as well as cooperate and share expertise with national judicial actors, including the Special Criminal Court. - <i>SUD (Darfur)</i>: The Office, in coordination with the Registry of the Court, was able to secure the surrender and transfer of Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, on 9 June 2020, to the custody of the Court, following his voluntary surrender to authorities in the Central African Republic, and notwithstanding the operational challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Office was then able to conduct several missions in Europe and Africa to expedite preparations for Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's confirmation of charges hearing scheduled on 22 February 2021. In October, the Prosecutor led the first mission by the Office to Sudan in 13 years. As highlighted, <i>inter alia</i>, in the Prosecutor's briefing to the UN Security Council of 10 December 2020, the Office engaged in Khartoum with the highest officials of the Government of Sudan, and also held discussions with representatives of civil society organizations, international bodies and the diplomatic corps. On 3 December 2020, in the light of a number of challenges it has been facing including the security and safety of witnesses, the Office requested the Pre-Trial Chamber to postpone the confirmation hearing until 31 May 2021 - <i>Georgia</i>: During 2020, the Office conducted a number of investigative missions to different countries. The Office continues to call upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Russian Federation and the de facto authorities of South Ossetia, in the interest of seeking justice for victims on all sides of the conflict. The investigation is ongoing actively and is currently at an advanced phase. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing pre-trials and trials, and in relation to other existing cases - <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i>: On 14 November 2019, following authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III, the Office initiated an investigation with respect to alleged crimes within

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>the jurisdiction of the Court committed in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. As a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Office's related limited ability to conduct field activities since March 2020, the Office is currently advancing other aspects of its investigation and has continued to make important progress in the collection of evidence. The Office continues its efforts to enlarge its cooperation network in the region, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Office conducted its first mission to Bangladesh following the opening of the investigation in January/February 2020 (its fourth mission in total). During the visit, the OTP engaged with relevant government ministries, UN agencies, civil society partners and the diplomatic community. In addition, the Office conducted several outreach activities to the affected communities, and advanced operational and logistical issues to allow for the start of investigative activities in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Afghanistan</i>: On 5 March 2020, the Appeals Chamber authorized the opening of an investigation in the Afghanistan situation. The Office continued to engage with a range of stakeholders, to build relevant cooperation networks and prepare the foundation for the commencement of investigative activities. On 15 April 2020, the Prosecutor informed Pre-Trial Chamber II that the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan had, pursuant to article 18 of the Statute, requested her to defer to its investigation of its nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to criminal acts allegedly committed within the parameters of this situation and had sought additional time to provide supporting materials for its request. The Afghan authorities provided supplementary information to the Office on 12 June 2020 - The annual <i>Report on Preliminary Examination Activities</i> was published on 14 December 2020
2021	148.3	97.4%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in nine situation countries¹ - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Two trials and one pre-Trial² - Preliminary examinations in nine situations³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CIV I: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I, by majority, acquitted Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé on all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. The Prosecutor filed an appeal on 16 September 2019. On 31 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the acquittal decision of 15 January 2019. - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty beyond reasonable doubt on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment. On 30 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the conviction and the sentence in this case. These two decisions are now final. The Office continued to engage with the national authorities and various stakeholders, including to secure cooperation in the context of the ongoing proceedings and to encourage national

¹ Burundi; CAR II; CIV II; Darfur; Georgia; Libya III; Mali; Bangladesh/ Myanmar; and Afghanistan.

² CAR II.b (*Yekatom and Ngaïssona*); Mali II (*Al Hassan*); and Darfur (*Abd-Al-Rahman*).

³ Colombia; Guinea; Iraq/UK; Nigeria; Palestine; Philippines; Ukraine; Venezuela I; and Venezuela II.

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>proceedings. The Office has also been interacting with the authorities of the DRC with a view to clarifying some issues relevant to the case against Sylvestre Mudacumura.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. On 12 December 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case. The closing briefs were filed on 24 February 2020. The closing statements took place from 10 to 12 March 2020. On 4 February 2021, Trial Chamber IX found Dominic Ongwen guilty of a total of 61 crimes comprising crimes against humanity and war crimes, committed in Northern Uganda between 1 July 2002 and 31 December 2005. On 6 May 2021, Trial Chamber IX sentenced Dominic Ongwen to 25 years of imprisonment. The period of his detention between 4 January 2015 and 6 May 2021 will be deducted from the total time of imprisonment imposed on him. On 6 May 2021, the Chamber also issued an order for submissions on reparations. The Office continued to explore leads and avenues for the arrest or surrender of Joseph Kony, alleged leader of the Lord's Resistance Army. The Office also continued to encourage national proceedings in relation to both parties to the conflict. - <i>Kenya</i>: Warrants of arrest were issued under seal in the trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> for Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett on 10 March for offences against the administration of justice consisting in corruptly influencing witnesses in the cases in the situation in Kenya. They were unsealed on 10 September 2015. On 2 November 2020, Paul Gicheru surrendered to the authorities of the Netherlands, pursuant to the warrant of arrest for offences against the administration of justice, consisting in corruptly influencing witnesses of the Court. On 3 November 2020, Paul Gicheru was surrendered to the Court's custody following completion of the necessary national proceedings. Mr Gicheru's first appearance before the Court took place on 6 November 2020. On 11 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber A severed the cases against Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett. The Single Judge set provisional dates for the confirmation of charges procedure which will, in principle, be conducted in writing. The Prosecution filed its document containing the charges by 12 February 2021. The Defence filed a list of evidence by 26 February 2021. On 15 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A confirmed the charges of offences against the administration of justice brought by the Prosecutor against Paul Gicheru and committed him for trial. On 30 September 2021, Trial Chamber III scheduled the opening of the trial against Mr Gicheru for 15 February 2022. The Office continues to carry out investigations into potential violations of article 70 of the Rome Statute in the Kenya situation and also continues to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008. - <i>Libya</i>: As highlighted in its reports to the UN Security Council, including in Prosecutor Khan's first briefing to the Council on 24 November 2021, the Office, despite the difficult security situation, made progress in its investigations and conducted several missions to different countries to collect evidence and conduct witness interviews regarding crimes allegedly committed by all parties to the conflict, including relating to detention facilities and respecting migrants. The Office continued to call for support from States and stakeholders to secure the execution of outstanding warrants of arrest. The Office has been conducting checks to verify the alleged deaths of two suspects, namely Mr Al-Werfalli and Mr Al-Tuhamy. In its investigative activities, the Office has continued to secure cooperation from a number of States and international and regional organizations, including the UN Support Mission in Libya, and to expand and enhance its existing network of cooperation to achieve further progress in its investigations. - <i>Burundi</i>: The Office conducted several missions in connection with its investigation into the alleged crimes committed in this situation, as well as to strengthen cooperation networks. The Office continued to collect evidence, including witness interviews concerning the crimes under investigation. Against that background, the OTP benefited from cooperation with States, United Nations entities and NGOs. - <i>CAR II.b (anti-balaka)</i>: In relation to the CAR II.b trial, on 16 March 2020, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber V to hear the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i>. The trial opened on 16 February 2021 before Trial Chamber V. The Chamber will hold status conferences, confer with the parties and participants to prepare for the trial and adopt the procedures necessary to facilitate the fair and expeditious conduct of the proceedings. - <i>Mali</i>: In the situation in Mali, the trial in <i>The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan)</i>, which commenced on 14 July 2020 before Trial Chamber X, continued throughout 2021. The Office conducted several missions to investigate alleged crimes in this situation. It continued to receive cooperation from the national authorities and other partners, including UN entities – in particular, the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. - <i>CIV II</i>: The Office continued, during 2021, to collect evidence in relation to alleged crimes committed during the post-election violence from the side opposed to former

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>President Laurent Gbagbo (CIV II). The investigation is ongoing and is currently at an advanced phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR IIa (Seleka)</i>: The warrant of arrest for Mr Mahamat Said Abdel Kani also known as "Mahamat Said Abdel Kani" and "Mahamat Saïd Abdelkani" ("Mr Said") was issued under seal on 7 January 2019 for war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Bangui (CAR) in 2013. Mr Said was surrendered to the Court on 24 January 2021. Mr Said made his first appearance before the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II, Judge Rosario Salvatore Aitala, on 28 and 29 January 2021. The hearing on the confirmation of charges took place from 12 to 14 October 2021. On 9 December 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Said and committed him for trial. The Office continued to monitor and encourage national criminal proceedings as well as cooperate and share expertise with national judicial actors, including the Special Criminal Court. - <i>SUD (Darfur)</i>: The Office, in coordination with the Registry of the Court, was able to secure the surrender and transfer of Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman on 9 June 2020 to the custody of the Court, following his voluntary surrender to authorities in the Central African Republic, and notwithstanding the operational challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. The hearing on the confirmation of charges in <i>The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")</i> was held from 24 to 26 May 2021. On 9 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed 31 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed between August 2003 and at least April 2004 in Kodoom, Bindisi, Mukjar, Deleig and their surrounding areas in Darfur, Sudan and committed Mr Abd-Al-Rahman for trial. On 8 September 2021, Trial Chamber I scheduled the opening of the trial for 5 April 2022. In August 2021, the Prosecutor conducted an official visit to Sudan, his first visit to a situation country since assuming office, to advance cooperation with the national authorities and the diplomatic community in Khartoum. A new Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the Office and the Government of the Republic of Sudan regarding the investigation of all suspects against whom warrants of arrest have been issued by the Court was signed at the conclusion of the visit on 12 August. Since then, the Office has been working to further advance cooperation for its investigations, to create the conditions for a continuous presence of its staff in Sudan, to advance investigations in relation to the suspects who remain at large and to be ready for trial in the case against Mr Abd-Al-Rahman. - <i>Georgia</i>: During 2021, the Office carried out several investigative missions in the context of its ongoing investigation, and continued to engage with relevant national authorities and various stakeholders, including to secure cooperation in the context of its investigative activities. - <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i>: On 14 November 2019, following authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III, the Office initiated an investigation with respect to alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. Due to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office conducted a limited number of missions in relation to its ongoing investigations. The Office has, however, advanced other aspects of its investigations and has continued to make important progress in the collection of evidence. The Office has engaged with a range of stakeholders, including government ministries in Bangladesh, diplomats, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to inform them on developments in relation to the situation. In February and March 2021, the Office conducted outreach activities to affected communities. On 16 July 2021, the Prosecutor received a high-level visit from the authorities of Bangladesh, aimed at strengthening cooperation. The Office continued its efforts to expand its cooperation network with respect to Bangladesh and the wider region, and called upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including Myanmar. The Office also monitored judicial proceedings and investigations of other (international) investigative and/or judicial structures, and sought to engage where relevant. - <i>Afghanistan</i>: On 5 March 2020, the Appeals Chamber authorized the opening of an investigation in the Afghanistan situation. The Office continued to engage with a range of stakeholders, to build relevant cooperation networks and prepare the foundation for the commencement of investigative activities. This preparatory work included the identification, analysis and management of risks, assessment of security and logistical issues, and where appropriate, preservation of evidence. On 16 April 2021, the Prosecutor filed a notification on the status of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's article 18(2) deferral request, detailing communications between the Office and Afghanistan following the latter's request for deferral of the investigation communicated by the Prosecutor to the Chamber on 15 April 2020. On 27 September 2021, the Prosecutor filed an application for an expedited order before Pre-Trial Chamber II seeking authorization for the Office to resume its investigation in the situation.

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Palestine</i>: On 5 February 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued the “Decision on the ‘Prosecution request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court’s territorial jurisdiction in Palestine’”. The Chamber found that (i) the State of Palestine is a State Party to the Statute; (ii) by majority, the State of Palestine qualifies as “[t]he State on the territory of which the conduct in question occurred” for the purposes of article 12(2)(a) of the Statute; and (iii) by majority, the Court’s territorial jurisdiction in the situation in the State of Palestine extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. On 3 March 2021, the Office announced the opening of its investigation into the situation. On 21 March 2021, the Office received a visit from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, aimed at exploring ways to strengthen cooperation. Also, an agreement on cooperation was signed with the State of Palestine on 15 June 2021. The Office has been assessing how best to meet the unique challenges that arise in this situation taking into account the operating environment, its resource capacity and heavy workload. - <i>The Philippines</i>: On 24 May 2021, the Prosecutor filed, in a confidential filing, the “Request for authorisation of an investigation pursuant to article 15(3)”. On 14 June 2021, the Prosecutor filed a public redacted version of the Request. On 15 September 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the commencement of the investigation into the situation in the Philippines, in relation to crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed on the territory of the Philippines between 1 November 2011 and 16 March 2019 in the context of the so-called ‘war on drugs’ campaign. - <i>Venezuela</i>: On 27 September 2018, the Office of the Prosecutor received a referral from a group of States Parties to the Rome Statute regarding the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela since 12 February 2014. Pursuant to article 14 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the referring States requested the Prosecutor to initiate an investigation into crimes against humanity allegedly committed on the territory of Venezuela. On 28 September 2018, the Presidency assigned the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to Pre-Trial Chamber I. On 19 February 2020, the Presidency reassigned the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela I to Pre-Trial Chamber III. In 2020, the Office concluded that there was a reasonable basis to believe that crimes against humanity, particularly in the context of detention, have been committed in Venezuela since at least April 2017. On 3 November 2021, the Prosecutor announced that the preliminary examination had been concluded with a decision to proceed with investigations. The Prosecutor’s announcement was coupled with the joint signing with the Government of a Memorandum of Understanding, setting the stage for sustained dialogue and cooperation. - <i>Preliminary Examinations</i>: During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor conducted preliminary examination activities relating to at least nine situations. With regard to <i>Colombia</i>, on 28 October 2021, the Prosecutor concluded the preliminary examination, with a Cooperation Agreement between the Office and the Government of Colombia that renews the commitment of the Office to Colombia’s national accountability process, and reinforces and further defines the mutual roles the Office and the Government will undertake to ensure that the significant progress achieved by domestic prosecutorial and judicial entities, and in particular by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, is sustained and strengthened. With regard to <i>Guinea</i>, the Office continued to conduct its admissibility assessment for the purpose of determining whether the ongoing national proceedings are vitiated by an unwillingness or inability to genuinely carry out the proceedings within a reasonable period. In November 2021, the Office conducted a mission to Conakry, including meetings with the Government and other authorities, to take stock of progress. With respect to <i>Palestine</i>, on 3 March 2021, the Office announced the opening of its investigation into the situation, following Pre-Trial Chamber I’s decision of 5 February 2021. Regarding the <i>Philippines</i>, on 24 May 2021, the Office requested judicial authorization to proceed with an investigation into the situation, having completed its preliminary examination and concluding that there was a reasonable basis to believe that crimes against humanity had been committed and that the statutory criteria for opening an investigation were met. With respect to the <i>Venezuela I</i> situation, having determined that there was a reasonable basis to believe that crimes within the Court’s jurisdiction have occurred in Venezuela since at least April 2017, the Prosecutor announced on 3 November 2021 that the preliminary examination in Venezuela had been concluded with a decision to proceed with investigations. - <i>Additional activities (Art.15)</i>: From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the OTP registered 641 communications submitted under article 15 of the Statute, of which the Office found 469 to be manifestly outside the Court’s jurisdiction, 39 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis, 25 were linked to a situation already under analysis, and 108 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Furthermore, 3217 communications were registered as Additional Information to existing communications.

Annex XIV

Unliquidated obligations

Table 1: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2021 – provisional unaudited figures (amounts in thousands of euros)

Major Programme/Programme	Open Purchase Orders		Open Trips		Total Unliquidated Obligations
	Number of POs	Amount for POs	Number of Trips	Amount for Trips	
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]=[2]+[4]
<i>Major Programme I</i>					
Judiciary	2	1.9	12	52.4	54.3
Presidency	1	0.9	1	0.6	1.5
Chambers	1	1.0	11	51.8	52.8
<i>Major Programme II</i>					
Office of the Prosecutor	29	415.6	148	558.3	973.9
The Prosecutor	23	215.3	12	58.0	273.3
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	0	1.9	16	59.2	61.1
Investigation Division	4	197.9	95	357.5	555.3
Prosecution Division	2	0.6	25	83.6	84.2
<i>Major Programme III</i>					
Registry	286	3,312.1	149	375.1	3,687.2
Office of the Registrar	1	0.9	4	9.8	10.7
Division of Management Services	54	407.2	4	10.5	417.8
Division of Judicial Services	90	2,513.0	101	251.4	2,764.5
Division of External Operations	141	390.9	40	103.3	494.2
<i>Major Programme IV</i>					
Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	55	174.0	15	29.7	203.7
<i>Major Programme V</i>					
Premises	1	797.1	-	-	797.1
<i>Major Programme VI</i>					
Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	5	29.6	4	12.8	42.4
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>					
Independent Oversight Mechanism	4	6.7	3	27.6	34.3
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>					
Office of Internal Audit	-	-	-	-	-
Total Court	382	4,737.0	331	1,055.9	5,792.9

Table 2: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2020 - provisional unaudited figures (amounts in thousands of euros)

Major Programme/Programme	Open Purchase Orders as at 31 Dec 2020		Open Trips as at 31 Dec 2020		Total Unliquidated Obligations as at 31 Dec 2020	Disbursed during 2021	Savings on 2020 ULOs
	Number of POs	Amount for POs	Number of Trips	Amount for Trips			
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]=[2]+[4]	[6]	[7]=[5]-[6]
<i>Major Programme I</i>							
<i>Judiciary</i>	8	52.1	2	12.1	64.3	31.8	32.5
Presidency	4	13.6	-	-	13.6	8.7	4.9
Chambers	4	38.5	2	12.1	50.7	23.1	27.5
<i>Major Programme II</i>							
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	17	218.7	63	230.1	448.8	327.9	120.9
The Prosecutor	8	71.3	4	13.7	85.0	66.7	18.3
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	1	19.8	7	22.8	42.6	20.1	22.5
Investigation Division	7	124.5	47	177.1	301.6	236.3	65.3
Prosecution Division	1	3.0	5	16.6	19.6	4.8	14.8
<i>Major Programme III</i>							
<i>Registry</i>	297	3,720.3	121	355.4	4,075.7	3,274.7	801.0
Office of the Registrar	1	22.1	-	-	22.1	-	22.1
Division of Management Services	50	834.3	1	2.1	836.4	659.0	177.4
Division of Judicial Services	92	2,223.2	86	214.8	2,438.0	2,082.5	355.5
Division of External Operations	154	640.7	34	138.5	779.2	533.3	246.0
<i>Major Programme IV</i>							
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	58	169.0	16	26.8	195.8	126.3	69.5
<i>Major Programme V</i>							
<i>Premises</i>	1	524.6	-	-	524.6	519.1	5.5
<i>Major Programme VI</i>							
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	3	24.6	5	27.5	52.1	33.5	18.5
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>							
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	1	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	1.6
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>							
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Court	385	4,710.9	207	651.8	5,362.7	4,313.3	1,049.4

Annex XV

Judicial decisions with significant financial implications in 2021

<i>Judicial Decision</i>	<i>Financial Implication</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ('Ali Kushayb')</i>		
ICC-02/05-01/20-259, Decision establishing the principles applicable to victims' participation and representation during the Confirmation Hearing Dated 18 January 2021	€41,200 €2,580	Appointment of Assistant Field Counsel Reimbursement of fees to meet with victims (GOE)
ICC-02/05-01/20-277, Decision supplementing the Chamber's first decision on victims' participation and representation and providing additional guidance Dated 5 February 2021		
Total	€43,780	
<i>Judicial Decision</i>	<i>Financial Implication</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani</i>		
ICC-01/14-01/21-119, Decision on legal representation of victims and related matters Dated 9 July 2021	€20,600	Appointment of Assistant Field Counsel
ICC-01/14-01/21-199, Decision on victim applications for participation in the proceedings and on legal representation of victims Dated 6 October 2021		
Total	€20,600	

Annex XVI

Budget Performance 2021 by Sub-Programme, Programme and Major Programme and by Item (amounts in thousands of euros)

Table 1: The ICC

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]- [2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
ICC				
<i>Judges' Salaries</i>	4,711.1	3,988.6	722.5	84.7
Professional staff	64,587.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	25,005.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	89,592.7	88,668.9	923.8	99.0
General temporary assistance	18,648.3	19,079.3	(431.0)	102.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	511.8	1,072.0	(560.2)	209.4
Overtime	237.2	218.0	19.2	91.9
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	19,397.3	20,369.2	(971.9)	105.0
Travel	4,096.9	2,064.9	2,032.0	50.4
Hospitality	28.0	7.6	20.4	27.2
Contractual services	4,056.0	3,887.8	168.2	95.9
Training	624.8	360.0	264.8	57.6
Consultants	627.2	859.9	(232.7)	137.1
Counsel for defence	3,943.7	3,913.0	30.7	99.2
Counsel for victims	1,727.1	1,531.7	195.4	88.7
General operating expenses	14,026.5	13,747.1	279.4	98.0
Supplies and materials	1,111.0	909.3	201.7	81.8
Furniture and equipment	731.6	560.8	170.8	76.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	30,972.8	27,842.1	3,130.7	89.9
Total	144,673.9	140,868.7	3,805.2	97.4
<i>Host State Loan</i>	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	148,259.0	144,453.9	3,805.1	97.4

Table 2: Major Programme - Judiciary

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Judiciary</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Judges' Salaries</i>	4,711.1	3,988.6	722.5	84.7
Professional staff	4,866.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	881.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	5,747.2	5,423.5	323.7	94.4
General temporary assistance	1,179.0	1,566.5	(387.5)	132.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	1.4	(1.4)	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,179.0	1,567.9	(388.9)	133.0
Travel	75.2	29.7	45.5	39.5
Hospitality	11.0	3.0	8.0	27.3
Contractual services	-	3.3	(3.3)	-
Training	27.8	3.8	24.0	13.6
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	119.0	39.8	79.2	33.4
Total	11,756.3	11,019.9	736.4	93.7

Table 3: Major Programme I – 1100

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>The Presidency</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Judges' Salaries</i>	28.0	-	28.0	-
Professional staff	910.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	306.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	1,216.6	852.5	364.1	70.1
General temporary assistance	-	196.9	(196.9)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	1.4	(1.4)	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	198.4	(198.4)	-
Travel	75.2	10.0	65.2	13.3
Hospitality	10.0	3.0	7.0	30.0
Contractual services	-	3.0	(3.0)	-
Training	7.3	2.7	4.6	37.6
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	97.5	18.8	78.7	19.2
Total	1,342.1	1,069.6	272.5	79.7

Table 4: Major Programme I – 1200

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Chambers</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Judges' Salaries</i>	4,683.1	3,988.6	694.5	85.2
Professional staff	3,955.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	575.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	4,530.6	4,571.1	(40.5)	100.9
General temporary assistance	1,179.0	1,369.5	(190.5)	116.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,179.0	1,369.5	(190.5)	116.2
Travel	-	19.7	(19.7)	-
Hospitality	1.0	-	1.0	-
Contractual services	-	0.3	(0.3)	-
Training	20.5	1.0	19.5	5.0
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	21.5	21.0	0.5	97.8
Total	10,414.2	9,950.2	464.0	95.5

Table 5: Office of The Prosecutor

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	27,999.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	5,032.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	33,031.9	32,435.8	596.1	98.2
General temporary assistance	11,200.2	10,357.8	842.4	92.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	12.8	(12.8)	-
Overtime	-	12.6	(12.6)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	11,200.2	10,383.3	816.9	92.7
Travel	1,973.7	1,172.5	801.2	59.4
Hospitality	5.0	3.0	2.0	61.0
Contractual services	370.0	336.0	34.0	90.8
Training	10.0	1.7	8.3	17.0
Consultants	50.0	74.0	(24.0)	147.9
General operating expenses	440.0	878.9	(438.9)	199.8
Supplies and materials	80.0	69.9	10.1	87.4
Furniture and equipment	174.0	80.9	93.1	46.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	3,102.7	2,616.9	485.8	84.3
Total	47,334.8	45,435.9	1,898.9	96.0

Table 6: Major Programme II – 2100

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>The Prosecutor</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	4,290.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	2,517.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>6,808.5</i>	<i>6,247.2</i>	<i>561.3</i>	<i>91.8</i>
General temporary assistance	3,552.6	2,822.2	730.4	79.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	12.8	(12.8)	-
Overtime	-	4.4	(4.4)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>3,552.6</i>	<i>2,839.4</i>	<i>713.2</i>	<i>79.9</i>
Travel	400.5	231.5	169.0	57.8
Hospitality	5.0	3.0	2.0	61.0
Contractual services	370.0	335.1	34.9	90.6
Training	10.0	-	10.0	-
Consultants	50.0	23.1	26.9	46.2
General operating expenses	7.5	85.8	(78.3)	1,143.5
Supplies and materials	80.0	69.9	10.1	87.4
Furniture and equipment	174.0	80.9	93.1	46.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,097.0</i>	<i>829.4</i>	<i>267.6</i>	<i>75.6</i>
Total	11,458.1	9,916.0	1,542.1	86.5

Table 7: Major Programme II – 2110

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Immediate Office of the Prosecutor / Legal Advisory Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,444.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	296.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,741.1</i>	<i>1,718.0</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>98.7</i>
General temporary assistance	133.5	330.3	(196.8)	247.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>330.3</i>	<i>(196.8)</i>	<i>247.4</i>
Travel	146.1	76.9	69.2	52.6
Hospitality	5.0	3.0	2.0	61.0
Contractual services	10.0	4.8	5.2	48.2
Training	10.0	-	10.0	-
Consultants	50.0	23.1	26.9	46.2
General operating expenses	-	73.4	(73.4)	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>221.1</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>82.0</i>
Total	2,095.7	2,229.4	(133.7)	106.4

Table 8: Major Programme II -2120

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Services Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,616.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	904.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,521.0</i>	<i>2,272.4</i>	<i>248.6</i>	<i>90.1</i>
General temporary assistance	2,381.7	1,486.0	895.7	62.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	12.8	(12.8)	-
Overtime	-	4.4	(4.4)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,381.7</i>	<i>1,503.2</i>	<i>878.5</i>	<i>63.1</i>
Travel	245.6	147.2	98.4	59.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	360.0	330.3	29.7	91.8
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	27.5	29.0	(1.5)	105.3
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>633.1</i>	<i>506.5</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>80.0</i>
Total	5,535.8	4,282.1	1,253.7	77.4

Table 9: Major Programme II – 2160

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Information, Knowledge and Evidence Management Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,229.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,316.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,546.4</i>	<i>2,256.7</i>	<i>289.7</i>	<i>88.6</i>
General temporary assistance	1,037.4	1,005.9	31.5	97.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,037.4</i>	<i>1,005.9</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>97.0</i>
Travel	8.8	7.5	1.3	84.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	7.5	12.4	(4.9)	165.3
Supplies and materials	52.5	41.0	11.5	78.1
Furniture and equipment	174.0	80.9	93.1	46.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>141.7</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>58.4</i>
Total	3,826.6	3,404.4	422.2	89.0

Table 10: Major Programme II – 2200

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	3,093.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	348.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,441.9</i>	<i>3,015.1</i>	<i>426.8</i>	<i>87.6</i>
General temporary assistance	467.3	615.3	(148.0)	131.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>467.3</i>	<i>615.3</i>	<i>(148.0)</i>	<i>131.7</i>
Travel	305.7	139.9	165.8	45.8
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>305.7</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>165.8</i>	<i>45.8</i>
Total	4,214.9	3,770.3	444.6	89.5

Table 11: Major Programme II – 2300

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Investigation Division</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	11,555.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,679.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>13,235.0</i>	<i>13,732.2</i>	<i>(497.2)</i>	<i>103.8</i>
General temporary assistance	5,129.6	4,539.1	590.5	88.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>5,129.6</i>	<i>4,539.1</i>	<i>590.5</i>	<i>88.5</i>
Travel	1,068.4	742.7	325.7	69.5
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	0.9	(0.9)	-
Training	-	1.0	(1.0)	-
Consultants	-	34.4	(34.4)	-
General operating expenses	432.5	793.1	(360.6)	183.4
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,500.9</i>	<i>1,572.0</i>	<i>(71.1)</i>	<i>104.7</i>
Total	19,865.5	19,843.3	22.2	99.9

Table 12: Major Programme 2400

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Prosecution Division				
Professional staff	9,059.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	487.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	9,546.5	9,441.3	105.2	98.9
General temporary assistance	2,050.7	2,381.3	(330.6)	116.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	8.2	(8.2)	-
Subtotal other staff	2,050.7	2,389.5	(338.8)	116.5
Travel	199.1	58.4	140.7	29.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	0.7	(0.7)	-
Consultants	-	16.5	(16.5)	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	199.1	75.6	123.5	38.0
Total	11,796.3	11,906.4	(110.1)	100.9

Table 133: Major Programme III – Registry

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Registry				
Professional staff	28,931.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	18,390.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	47,321.9	47,380.4	(58.5)	100.1
General temporary assistance	3,725.4	4,893.6	(1,168.2)	131.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	361.8	894.0	(532.2)	247.1
Overtime	223.2	183.4	39.8	82.2
Subtotal other staff	4,310.4	5,971.0	(1,660.6)	138.5
Travel	1,498.8	588.4	910.4	39.3
Hospitality	4.0	-	4.0	-
Contractual services	3,083.4	2,566.7	516.7	83.2
Training	524.7	317.3	207.4	60.5
Consultants	506.8	703.5	(196.7)	138.8
Counsel for defence	3,943.7	3,913.0	30.7	99.2
Counsel for victims	1,727.1	1,531.7	195.4	88.7
General operating expenses	11,293.1	10,591.2	701.9	93.8
Supplies and materials	1,019.5	834.4	185.1	81.8
Furniture and equipment	550.6	467.0	83.6	84.8
Subtotal non-staff	24,151.7	21,513.0	2,638.7	89.1
Total	75,784.0	74,864.5	919.5	98.8

Table 14: Major Programme III – 3100

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of the Registrar</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,480.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	150.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	1,630.9	1,508.8	122.1	92.5
General temporary assistance	-	236.8	(236.8)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other staff	-	236.8	(236.8)	-
Travel	19.5	1.0	18.5	5.1
Hospitality	4.0	-	4.0	-
Contractual services	-	20.8	(20.8)	-
Training	6.8	-	6.8	-
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	2.6	(2.6)	-
Subtotal non-staff	35.3	24.5	10.8	69.5
Total	1,666.2	1,770.2	(104.0)	106.2

Table 15: Major Programme III – 3110

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Immediate Office of the Registrar</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	637.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	83.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	720.6	777.4	(56.8)	107.9
General temporary assistance	-	142.2	(142.2)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other staff	-	142.2	(142.2)	-
Travel	11.7	-	11.7	-
Hospitality	4.0	-	4.0	-
Contractual services	-	20.5	(20.5)	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	2.6	(2.6)	-
Subtotal non-staff	15.7	23.1	(7.4)	147.4
Total	736.3	942.7	(206.4)	128.0

Table 16: Major Programme III – 3130

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Legal Office				
Professional staff	843.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	66.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	910.3	731.4	178.9	80.4
General temporary assistance	-	94.6	(94.6)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other staff	-	94.6	(94.6)	-
Travel	7.8	1.0	6.8	12.8
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	0.3	(0.3)	-
Training	6.8	-	6.8	-
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	19.6	1.4	18.2	7.0
Total	929.9	827.4	102.5	89.0

Table 17: Major Programme III – 3200

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Division of Management Services (DMS)				
Professional staff	4,116.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	9,446.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	13,562.5	13,774.3	(211.8)	101.6
General temporary assistance	760.2	749.6	10.6	98.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	203.2	166.2	37.0	81.8
Subtotal other staff	963.4	915.9	47.5	95.1
Travel	129.7	111.4	18.3	85.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	240.4	252.8	(12.4)	105.2
Training	364.3	243.4	120.9	66.8
Consultants	25.5	112.6	(87.1)	441.5
General operating expenses	2,623.6	2,559.1	64.5	97.5
Supplies and materials	232.3	149.7	82.6	64.4
Furniture and equipment	10.0	20.0	(10.0)	200.2
Subtotal non-staff	3,625.8	3,449.0	176.8	95.1
Total	18,151.7	18,139.1	12.6	99.9

Table 18: Major Programme III – 3210

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Office of the Director DMS				
Professional staff	797.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	399.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	1,197.4	1,591.7	(394.3)	132.9
General temporary assistance	519.2	312.2	207.0	60.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other staff	519.2	312.2	207.0	60.1
Travel	15.1	12.1	3.0	79.8
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	57.8	50.7	7.1	87.7
Training	27.5	9.1	18.4	33.1
Consultants	1.5	19.3	(17.8)	1,286.1
General operating expenses	332.2	330.7	1.5	99.6
Supplies and materials	-	0.7	(0.7)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	434.1	422.5	11.6	97.3
Total	2,150.7	2,326.4	(175.7)	108.2

Table 19: Major Programme III – 3220

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Human Resources Section				
Professional staff	1,146.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,082.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	2,228.6	2,199.0	29.6	98.7
General temporary assistance	133.5	301.1	(167.6)	225.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other staff	133.5	301.1	(167.6)	225.5
Travel	7.8	-	7.8	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	9.3	36.7	(27.4)	394.9
Training	231.3	151.2	80.1	65.4
Consultants	24.0	93.3	(69.3)	388.7
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	272.4	281.2	(8.8)	103.2
Total	2,634.5	2,781.3	(146.8)	105.6

Table 20: Major Programme III – 3230

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
Budget Section	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	396.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	199.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	596.4	432.9	163.5	72.6
General temporary assistance	-	74.4	(74.4)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	1.0	-	1.0	-
Subtotal other staff	1.0	74.4	(73.4)	7,442.0
Travel	1.1	-	1.1	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	1.3	-	1.3	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	2.4	-	2.4	-
Total	599.8	507.3	92.5	84.6

Table 21: Major Programme III – 3240

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
Finance Section	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	492.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	932.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	1,425.0	1,591.7	(166.7)	111.7
General temporary assistance	-	8.7	(8.7)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	5.0	5.1	(0.1)	102.1
Subtotal other staff	5.0	13.8	(8.8)	276.2
Travel	5.4	-	5.4	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	43.3	42.6	0.7	98.3
Training	6.8	5.5	1.3	81.1
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	70.0	62.5	7.5	89.3
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	125.5	110.6	14.9	88.1
Total	1,555.5	1,716.1	(160.6)	110.3

Table 22: Major Programme III – 3250

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>General Services Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	842.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	2,648.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,490.7</i>	<i>3,253.7</i>	<i>237.0</i>	<i>93.2</i>
General temporary assistance	107.5	53.2	54.3	49.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	74.0	71.0	3.0	95.9
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>181.5</i>	<i>124.2</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>68.4</i>
Travel	16.3	11.2	5.1	68.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	94.0	104.5	(10.5)	111.2
Training	3.8	3.0	0.8	79.9
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	2,057.4	2,025.3	32.1	98.4
Supplies and materials	169.0	105.3	63.7	62.3
Furniture and equipment	10.0	20.0	(10.0)	200.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,350.5</i>	<i>2,269.4</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>96.6</i>
Total	6,022.7	5,647.3	375.4	93.8

Table 23: Major Programme III – 3290

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Security and Safety Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	441.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	4,183.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,624.4</i>	<i>4,705.4</i>	<i>(81.0)</i>	<i>101.8</i>
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	123.2	90.2	33.0	73.2
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>123.2</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>73.2</i>
Travel	84.0	88.2	(4.2)	105.0
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	36.0	18.3	17.7	50.7
Training	93.6	74.5	19.1	79.6
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	164.0	140.5	23.5	85.6
Supplies and materials	63.3	43.7	19.6	69.1
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>440.9</i>	<i>365.2</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>82.8</i>
Total	5,188.5	5,160.7	27.8	99.5

Table 24: Major Programme III – 3300

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Division of Judicial Services (DJS)</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	12,616.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	4,829.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>17,446.1</i>	<i>18,111.5</i>	<i>(665.4)</i>	<i>103.8</i>
General temporary assistance	1,518.8	2,093.5	(574.7)	137.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	277.0	894.0	(617.0)	322.8
Overtime	20.0	17.2	2.8	85.8
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,815.8</i>	<i>3,004.7</i>	<i>(1,188.9)</i>	<i>165.5</i>
Travel	461.2	36.6	424.6	7.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	1,716.7	1,492.4	224.3	86.9
Training	60.6	47.9	12.7	79.0
Consultants	470.8	389.3	81.5	82.7
Counsel for defence	3,943.7	3,913.0	30.7	99.2
Counsel for victims	1,727.1	1,531.7	195.4	88.7
General operating expenses	6,291.2	6,035.8	255.4	95.9
Supplies and materials	314.6	370.6	(56.0)	117.8
Furniture and equipment	510.5	420.4	90.1	82.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>15,496.4</i>	<i>14,237.6</i>	<i>1,258.8</i>	<i>91.9</i>
Total	34,758.3	35,353.8	(595.5)	101.7

Table 25: Major Programme III – 3310

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of the Director DJS</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	519.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	66.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>586.4</i>	<i>648.7</i>	<i>(62.3)</i>	<i>110.6</i>
General temporary assistance	-	17.8	(17.8)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>(17.8)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	4.0	0.2	3.8	4.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	5.0	3.9	1.1	77.1
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Total	595.4	670.5	(75.1)	112.6

Table 26: Major Programme III – 3320

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Court Management Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,533.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,016.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,549.2</i>	<i>2,689.5</i>	<i>(140.3)</i>	<i>105.5</i>
General temporary assistance	158.0	540.1	(382.1)	341.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>158.0</i>	<i>540.1</i>	<i>(382.1)</i>	<i>341.8</i>
Travel	30.9	-	30.9	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	3.6	(3.6)	-
Training	5.2	-	5.2	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	12.8	6.0	6.8	47.2
Furniture and equipment	-	0.7	(0.7)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Total	2,756.1	3,239.9	(483.8)	117.6

Table 27: Major Programme III – 3325

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Information Management Services Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	2,225.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	2,331.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,556.2</i>	<i>5,045.7</i>	<i>(489.5)</i>	<i>110.7</i>
General temporary assistance	75.7	104.4	(28.7)	137.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	20.0	17.2	2.8	85.8
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>(25.8)</i>	<i>127.0</i>
Travel	17.3	6.8	10.5	39.1
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	1,537.0	1,327.7	209.3	86.4
Training	50.4	47.9	2.5	95.0
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	4,305.2	4,178.5	126.7	97.1
Supplies and materials	285.3	349.2	(63.9)	122.4
Furniture and equipment	510.5	419.7	90.8	82.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>6,705.7</i>	<i>6,329.7</i>	<i>376.0</i>	<i>94.4</i>
Total	11,357.6	11,496.9	(139.3)	101.2

Table 28: Major Programme III – 3330

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Detention Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	328.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	133.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>461.4</i>	<i>320.7</i>	<i>140.7</i>	<i>69.5</i>
General temporary assistance	129.5	183.5	(54.0)	141.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>129.5</i>	<i>183.5</i>	<i>(54.0)</i>	<i>141.7</i>
Travel	-	-	-	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	40.0	(40.0)	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	6.0	-	6.0	-
General operating expenses	1,956.0	1,823.9	132.1	93.2
Supplies and materials	7.5	6.4	1.1	84.9
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,969.5</i>	<i>1,870.3</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>95.0</i>
Total	2,560.4	2,374.5	185.9	92.7

Table 29: Major Programme III – 3340

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Language Services Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	4,606.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	549.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>5,156.6</i>	<i>5,360.4</i>	<i>(203.8)</i>	<i>104.0</i>
General temporary assistance	731.4	734.8	(3.4)	100.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	277.0	894.0	(617.0)	322.8
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,008.4</i>	<i>1,628.9</i>	<i>(620.5)</i>	<i>161.5</i>
Travel	189.9	4.8	185.1	2.5
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	123.7	115.4	8.3	93.3
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	7.0	4.4	2.6	62.2
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>320.6</i>	<i>124.5</i>	<i>196.1</i>	<i>38.8</i>
Total	6,485.6	7,113.8	(628.2)	109.7

Table 30: Major Programme III – 3360

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Victims Participation and Reparations Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,060.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	333.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,393.2</i>	<i>1,306.9</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>
General temporary assistance	183.2	276.4	(93.2)	150.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>183.2</i>	<i>276.4</i>	<i>(93.2)</i>	<i>150.9</i>
Travel	29.0	16.4	12.6	56.4
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	6.0	5.8	0.2	95.9
Training	4.5	-	4.5	-
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	19.0	16.0	3.0	84.4
Supplies and materials	2.0	4.7	(2.7)	233.0
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>
Total	1,641.9	1,626.2	15.7	99.0

Table 31: Major Programme III – 3370

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of Public Counsel for the Defence</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	491.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	66.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>557.8</i>	<i>519.1</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>93.1</i>
General temporary assistance	133.5	145.6	(12.1)	109.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>(12.1)</i>	<i>109.1</i>
Travel	3.0	3.1	(0.1)	104.4
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	0.5	-	0.5	-
Consultants	20.0	12.5	7.5	62.4
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Total	714.8	680.3	34.5	95.2

Table 32: Major Programme III – 3380

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of Public Counsel for Victims</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,266.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	66.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,333.1</i>	<i>1,370.8</i>	<i>(37.7)</i>	<i>102.8</i>
General temporary assistance	107.5	90.9	16.6	84.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>84.6</i>
Travel	131.3	5.4	125.9	4.1
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	50.0	-	50.0	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	434.8	372.9	61.9	85.8
General operating expenses	11.0	17.4	(6.4)	158.1
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>627.1</i>	<i>395.7</i>	<i>231.4</i>	<i>63.1</i>
Total	2,067.7	1,857.4	210.3	89.8

Table 33: Major Programme III – 3390

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Counsel Support Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	585.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	266.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>852.2</i>	<i>849.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>99.7</i>
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	55.8	-	55.8	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
Counsel for defence	3,943.7	3,913.0	30.7	99.2
Counsel for victims	1,727.1	1,531.7	195.4	88.7
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,726.6</i>	<i>5,444.6</i>	<i>282.0</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Total	6,578.8	6,294.4	284.4	95.7

Table 34: Major Programme III – 3800

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Division of External Operations (DEO)</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	10,718.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	3,964.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>14,682.4</i>	<i>13,985.8</i>	<i>696.6</i>	<i>95.3</i>
General temporary assistance	1,446.4	1,813.6	(367.2)	125.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	84.8	-	84.8	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,531.2</i>	<i>1,813.6</i>	<i>(282.4)</i>	<i>118.4</i>
Travel	888.4	439.4	449.0	49.5
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	1,126.3	800.7	325.6	71.1
Training	93.0	26.0	67.0	28.0
Consultants	5.5	201.6	(196.1)	3,665.7
General operating expenses	2,378.3	1,996.3	382.0	83.9
Supplies and materials	472.6	314.0	158.6	66.5
Furniture and equipment	30.1	24.0	6.1	79.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,994.2</i>	<i>3,802.0</i>	<i>1,192.2</i>	<i>76.1</i>
Total	21,207.8	19,601.4	1,606.4	92.4

Table 35: Major Programme III – 3810

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of the Director DEO</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	425.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	66.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>491.8</i>	<i>461.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>93.8</i>
General temporary assistance	-	287.3	(287.3)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>287.3</i>	<i>(287.3)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	60.4	0.2	60.2	0.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	1.5	(1.5)	-
Supplies and materials	-	0.4	(0.4)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	1.6	(1.6)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Total	552.2	752.3	(200.1)	136.2

Table 36: Major Programme III – 3820

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>External Operations and Support Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	2,063.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	532.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,596.1</i>	<i>2,239.6</i>	<i>356.5</i>	<i>86.3</i>
General temporary assistance	-	90.6	(90.6)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>(90.6)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	51.6	10.7	40.9	20.8
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	15.0	29.3	(14.3)	195.7
Training	15.8	1.4	14.4	8.6
Consultants	-	70.6	(70.6)	-
General operating expenses	-	3.1	(3.1)	-
Supplies and materials	10.0	14.4	(4.4)	144.4
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>129.6</i>	<i>(37.2)</i>	<i>140.2</i>
Total	2,688.5	2,459.7	228.8	91.5

Table 37: Major Programme III – 3830

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Victims and Witnesses Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	3,531.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,137.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,669.2</i>	<i>4,787.4</i>	<i>(118.2)</i>	<i>102.5</i>
General temporary assistance	784.3	758.8	25.5	96.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	84.8	-	84.8	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>869.1</i>	<i>758.8</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>87.3</i>
Travel	333.5	332.6	0.9	99.7
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	41.2	(41.2)	-
General operating expenses	1,279.0	1,191.1	87.9	93.1
Supplies and materials	-	14.8	(14.8)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	3.7	(3.7)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,612.5</i>	<i>1,583.3</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>98.2</i>
Total	7,150.8	7,129.6	21.2	99.7

Table 38: Major Programme III – 3840

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Public Information and Outreach Section</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,266.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,065.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,332.1</i>	<i>1,998.8</i>	<i>333.3</i>	<i>85.7</i>
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	31.6	2.0	29.6	6.4
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	186.5	97.4	89.1	52.2
Training	2.6	9.6	(7.0)	368.9
Consultants	5.5	50.4	(44.9)	917.0
General operating expenses	26.0	13.1	12.9	50.3
Supplies and materials	9.5	24.7	(15.2)	260.3
Furniture and equipment	15.0	16.3	(1.3)	108.9
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>276.7</i>	<i>213.6</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>77.2</i>
Total	2,608.8	2,212.4	396.4	84.8

Table 39: Major Programme III – 3850

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Court's external offices</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	3,431.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	1,161.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,593.2</i>	<i>4,498.6</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>97.9</i>
General temporary assistance	662.1	676.9	(14.8)	102.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>662.1</i>	<i>676.9</i>	<i>(14.8)</i>	<i>102.2</i>
Travel	411.3	93.8	317.5	22.8
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	924.8	673.9	250.9	72.9
Training	74.6	15.1	59.5	20.2
Consultants	-	39.4	(39.4)	-
General operating expenses	1,073.3	787.5	285.8	73.4
Supplies and materials	453.1	259.7	193.4	57.3
Furniture and equipment	15.1	2.4	12.7	16.1
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,952.2</i>	<i>1,871.9</i>	<i>1,080.3</i>	<i>63.4</i>
Total	8,207.5	7,047.3	1,160.2	85.9

Table 40: Major Programme IV - Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	800.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	417.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,217.4</i>	<i>1,108.6</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>91.1</i>
General temporary assistance	529.8	411.3	118.5	77.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	150.0	150.4	(0.4)	100.2
Overtime	14.0	22.0	(8.0)	157.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>693.8</i>	<i>583.6</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>84.1</i>
Travel	377.2	143.8	233.4	38.1
Hospitality	7.0	1.6	5.4	22.4
Contractual services	503.3	888.9	(385.6)	176.6
Training	7.4	-	7.4	-
Consultants	-	0.2	(0.2)	-
General operating expenses	17.4	5.0	12.4	28.7
Supplies and materials	8.5	0.8	7.7	9.9
Furniture and equipment	5.0	12.5	(7.5)	250.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>925.8</i>	<i>1,052.8</i>	<i>(127.0)</i>	<i>113.7</i>
Total	2,837.0	2,745.1	91.9	96.8

Table 41: Major Programme IV – 4100

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>ASP Conference</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
General temporary assistance	261.6	130.9	130.7	50.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	90.0	110.7	(20.7)	123.0
Overtime	9.0	5.4	3.6	60.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>360.6</i>	<i>246.9</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>68.5</i>
Travel	-	8.7	(8.7)	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	353.0	731.5	(378.5)	207.2
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	0.2	(0.2)	-
General operating expenses	6.0	5.0	1.0	83.3
Supplies and materials	5.0	0.8	4.2	16.8
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>364.0</i>	<i>746.2</i>	<i>(382.2)</i>	<i>205.0</i>
Total	724.6	993.2	(268.6)	137.1

Table 42: Major Programme IV – 4200

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
ASP Secretariat				
Professional staff	615.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	322.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	937.2	816.8	120.4	87.2
General temporary assistance	-	45.0	(45.0)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	5.0	16.6	(11.6)	331.8
Subtotal other staff	5.0	61.5	(56.5)	1,230.8
Travel	26.9	0.1	26.8	0.3
Hospitality	1.0	0.1	0.9	5.3
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	3.2	-	3.2	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	3.5	-	3.5	-
Furniture and equipment	5.0	12.5	(7.5)	250.6
Subtotal non-staff	39.6	12.7	26.9	32.0
Total	981.8	891.0	90.8	90.8

Table 43: Major Programme IV – 4400

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Office of the President of the Assembly				
Professional staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Subtotal staff	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	123.6	126.2	(2.6)	102.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
Subtotal other staff	123.6	126.2	(2.6)	102.1
Travel	102.6	47.3	55.3	46.1
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	6.0	-	6.0	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal non-staff	108.6	47.3	61.3	43.5
Total	232.2	173.5	58.7	74.7

Table 44: Major Programme IV – 4500

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Committee on Budget and Finance</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	185.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	95.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	280.2	291.8	(11.6)	104.1
General temporary assistance	144.6	109.2	35.4	75.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	60.0	39.7	20.3	66.2
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	204.6	148.9	55.7	72.8
Travel	247.7	87.7	160.0	35.4
Hospitality	6.0	1.5	4.5	25.2
Contractual services	144.3	157.4	(13.1)	109.1
Training	4.2	-	4.2	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	11.4	-	11.4	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	413.6	246.7	166.9	59.6
Total	898.4	687.4	211.0	76.5

Table 45: Major Programme V – Premises

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Premises</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	-	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	2,270.0	2,270.0	-	100.0
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	2,270.0	2,270.0	-	100.0
Total	2,270.0	2,270.0	-	100.0

Table 46: Major Programme VI - Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,031.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	133.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,164.6</i>	<i>1,357.6</i>	<i>(193.0)</i>	<i>116.6</i>
General temporary assistance	1,722.4	1,479.9	242.5	85.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	13.3	(13.3)	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,722.4</i>	<i>1,493.2</i>	<i>229.2</i>	<i>86.7</i>
Travel	144.9	123.6	21.3	85.3
Hospitality	1.0	-	1.0	-
Contractual services	99.3	88.4	10.9	89.0
Training	19.2	-	19.2	-
Consultants	40.2	67.5	(27.3)	167.8
General operating expenses	5.0	2.0	3.0	39.6
Supplies and materials	3.0	4.2	(1.2)	138.7
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>312.6</i>	<i>285.6</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>
Total	3,199.6	3,136.5	63.1	98.0

Table 47: Major Programme VII-2 - Host State Loan

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Host State Loan</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	-	-	-	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Total	-	-	-	-
<i>Host State Loan</i>	<i>3,585.1</i>	<i>3,585.1</i>	<i>(0.0)</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total Including Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0

Table 48: Major Programme VII-5 - Independent Oversight Mechanism

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	450.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	75.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>526.4</i>	<i>378.2</i>	<i>148.2</i>	<i>71.9</i>
General temporary assistance	158.0	258.3	(100.3)	163.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>158.0</i>	<i>258.3</i>	<i>(100.3)</i>	<i>163.5</i>
Travel	16.2	7.0	9.2	42.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	4.5	(4.5)	-
Training	10.7	1.5	9.2	14.1
Consultants	25.2	14.8	10.4	58.7
General operating expenses	1.0	-	1.0	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	2.0	0.4	1.6	19.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>51.1</i>
Total	739.5	664.7	74.8	89.9

Table 49: Major Programme VII-6 - Office of Internal Audit

	Approved Budget 2021	Actual Expenditure 2021	Variance (thousands of euros)	Implementation rate in %
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	507.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
General Service staff	75.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>583.3</i>	<i>584.6</i>	<i>(1.3)</i>	<i>100.2</i>
General temporary assistance	133.5	111.8	21.7	83.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>83.8</i>
Travel	10.9	-	10.9	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	25.0	35.7	(10.7)	143.0
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>99.6</i>
Total	752.7	732.2	20.5	97.3