



**Assembly of States Parties**

Distr.: General  
4 August 2015

Original: English

---

**Fourteenth session**

The Hague, 18-26 November 2015

**Financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims  
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

*Contents*

	<i>Page</i>
Letter of transmittal .....	3
Letter to the Registrar .....	3
Certification of Financial Statements.....	3
Independent auditor's opinion .....	4
External Audit Report on The Trust Fund For Victims - Financial Statements - Year Ended 31 December 2014 .....	5
Statement I - Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 .....	10
Statement II - Statement of financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2014 .....	11
Statement III - Statement of changes in net assets/equity for the year ended 31 December 2014.....	12
Statement IV - Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014.....	13
Statement V - Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 31 December 2014.....	14
Notes to the financial statements .....	15
1. The Trust Fund for Victims and its objectives .....	15
2. Summary of significant accounting and financial reporting policies .....	15
3. Cash and cash equivalents .....	20
4. Time deposits .....	20
5. Prepayments and other current assets .....	20
6. Receivables from the Court .....	20
7. Accounts payable .....	20
8. Deferred revenue and accrued expenses .....	21
9. Net assets/equity .....	21
10. Revenue .....	21
11. Expenses .....	21
12. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.....	22
13. Segment Reporting .....	23
14. Commitments .....	24
15. Related party disclosures .....	24
16. Adjustments to opening balances .....	25
17. Events after the reporting date.....	26

## Letter of transmittal

18 June 2015

In accordance with Financial Regulation 11.1 the Registrar shall submit to the Auditor accounts for the financial period. I have the honour of submitting the financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the financial period 1 January to 31 December 2014.

(Signed) Herman von Hebel  
Registrar

M. Hervé-Adrien Metzger  
Director  
Cour des Comptes,  
13 rue Cambon,  
75100 Paris Cedex 01  
France

## Letter to the Registrar

18 June 2015

Dear Mr Registrar,

Pursuant to Regulation 77(b) of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims, the Board of Directors must submit the accounts and the financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for review by the External Auditor.

I would be grateful if you would sign the Letter of Transmittal to the External Auditor.

Respectfully yours

(Signed) Motoo Noguchi,  
Chair, Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims

## Certification of Financial Statements

18 June 2015

The financial statements and supporting notes are approved.

(Signed) Motoo Noguchi,  
Chair, Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims

## Independent auditor's opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), for the 12 month period ended 31 December 2014. These financial statements include a Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014, a Statement of Financial Performance, a Statement of Changes in Net Assets, a Statement of Cash Flow, a Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Notes including a summary of the accounting principles and other information.

By virtue of Part IV, paragraph 77 of the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims, the Board of Directors is responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements of The Trust Fund for Victims. These statements are in conformity with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and monitoring of internal control procedures to ensure the preparation and the fair presentation of financial statements, free of significant misstatements, resulting either from frauds or errors. This responsibility also includes the determination of fair accounting estimates adapted to the circumstances.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA). These Standards require us to comply with the ethical rules and to plan and perform our audit in order to obtain a reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit consists in implementing audit procedures in order to collect audit evidence regarding the amounts and the information presented in the financial statements. The design of the audit procedures is based on the external auditor's professional judgment, as well as the risk evaluation that the financial statements include significant misstatements, resulting either from frauds or errors. In the context of this risk evaluation, the auditor considers the internal control in place for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, in order to design appropriate audit procedures and not in order to express any opinion on the internal control. An audit also consists in evaluating that the accounting method applied and the presentation of the financial statements are appropriate and that the significant accounting estimates are reasonable.

We believe that the audit evidence collected is sufficient and appropriate to constitute a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Based on our audit, the financial statements give a fair view of the financial position of the Trust Fund for Victims as at 31 December 2014, as well as the financial performance, the changes in net assets, the cash flow and the comparison of budget and actual amounts for the 12 month period ending 31 December 2014 in conformity with the IPSAS.

Didier Migaud

## External audit report on the Trust Fund for Victims

### Financial Statements - Year ended 31 December 2014

#### *Table of Contents*

Audit objective, scope and approach.....	5
Recommendations.....	6
Follow-up of prior year recommendations.....	6
Transition to IPSAS overview.....	6
Main Findings and recommendations.....	7
1. The Registrar’s administrative delegation of authority.....	7
2. Managerial roles and responsibilities.....	8
3. Amendments made to the Financial Statements during the course of the audit.....	8
Acknowledgements.....	9
Annex: Follow-up of previous recommendations raised by the United Kingdom National Audit Office.....	9

#### **Audit objective, scope and approach**

1. We have audited the financial statements of The Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and in accordance with Regulation 12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the International Criminal Court (ICC), including the additional terms of reference governing the audit.
2. The overall objective of an audit of financial statements is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, thereby enabling the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable financial framework.
3. The additional terms of reference governing the audit of ICC and all trust funds including The Trust Fund for Victims, disclosed in the annex 6.(c) to the Financial Regulations and Rules lists other matters, which the Auditor considers should be brought to the notice of the Assembly of States Parties, such as wasteful or improper expenditure of The Trust Fund for Victims’ money and other assets, and expenditure not in accordance with the intention of the Assembly of States Parties.
4. The audit mission comprised two phases:
  - (a) An interim audit, focusing on internal controls and IPSAS transition issues, from 08 to 19 December 2014.
  - (b) A final audit, focusing on the financial statements, IPSAS disclosure requirements and governance and managerial controls from 01 to 19 June 2015.
5. A closing meeting with the Executive Director of The Trust Fund for Victims and the Senior Programme Officer took place on 18 June 2015.
6. This report has been prepared, taking into account the written comments sent by The Trust Fund for Victims on 6 July 2015.
7. We issue an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for the year ended December 31st 2014.

## Recommendations

### *Recommendation n°1*

In order to clarify the scope of the Registrar's delegation of authority to the Secretariat of The Trust Fund for Victims, the External Auditor recommends to:

- (a) For the TFV Secretariat, in consultation with the Registrar, (i) to review the scope of the delegation of authority in order to clarify the roles and responsibilities over all eventualities, such as the conclusion, suspension, termination and extension of contracts with implementing partners; (ii) and to ensure proper authority has been granted to the TFV Secretariat staff so they may manage their operations and activities, as indicated in the TFV Regulations.
- (b) Establish a suitable arbitration mechanism, involving if necessary the Board of Directors of the TFV and the Bureau or another appropriate subsidiary organ of the Assembly of State Parties, to guarantee a smooth decision making process and avoid unnecessary delays and tensions.

### *Recommendation n°2*

The external auditor recommends putting an end to existing managerial ambiguities within TFV Secretariat leading to a lack of clarity about accountability and responsibilities by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the TFV staff mainly as regards to fund-raising, donor relations and project contract management in order to avoid overlaps and to make the decisions and activities of TFV more effective and coordinated. This could be done through the review of the work surveys and job descriptions; and adoption of the responsibility assignment chart as proposed by TFV, which identifies roles and responsibilities and avoids any confusion.

## Follow-up of prior year recommendations

8. After a review over the implementation status of our prior years' recommendations, it was noted that all recommendations have been implemented. It was further noted that out of the total of three outstanding recommendations resulting from the audits carried out by the United Kingdom National Audit Office, one has been implemented, one is considered to have been partially implemented and one is deemed to have lapsed and is therefore no longer applicable. These are disclosed in the annex to this report.

## Transition to IPSAS overview

9. The following section provides a short overview of the transition to IPSAS.

10. The 2014 financial statements constitute the first set of financial statements to have been prepared in accordance with IPSAS. The comparative information for the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Cash Flow that was not required and has not been provided in accordance with the transitional provisions contained in paragraph 151 of IPSAS 1 relating to the presentation of Financial Statements.

11. These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis whereas the previous ones had been prepared according to UNSAS accounting standards. The effects of transactions are recognised when they occur (not as cash is received or paid) and recorded in the Financial Statement of the periods to which they relate. IPSAS standards differ with UNSAS standards in that they attempt to capture the actual economic flows going in and out of the entity.

12. These financial statements should have a complete and documented record of its assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in its financial statements, leading to enhanced financial and resource stewardship.

13. In accounting terms, the main change from UNSAS relates to the transition towards full accruals accounting, that is recording income and expenditure in the period to which

they relate, irrespective of whether there has been a legal commitment or whether a payment has been received or made.

14. A transition to accruals accounting also implies recognising long-term assets (fixed assets) and liabilities (such as After Service Health Insurance) in the Statement of Financial Position and their variation as revenue or as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance.

15. Given the differences between IPSAS and UNSAS, there will from now on be a difference between the IPSAS cash flow statement and the budget surplus or deficit. This difference is fully explained and reconciled in the notes to the Financial Statements.

16. Given that The Trust Fund for Victims operates out of the International Criminal Court's offices at no cost and that its staff members participate in the Court's pensions and health plans, there are no significant changes to the balances in the Financial Statements following the adoption of IPSAS.

17. In terms of disclosure, the main differences concern the requirement to present a balance sheet called Statement of Financial Position and an income statement called Statement of Financial Performance. These statements are accompanied by a Cash-flow Statement and a Statement detailing the variations in net assets (the net wealth of the Organization effectively jointly owned by the State Parties).

## **Main findings and recommendations**

### **1. The Registrar's administrative delegation of authority**

18. There is a lack of clarity concerning the procedure to adopt in case of a difference of opinion between the TFV and the Registry concerning some matters arising from the implementation of projects. As an example, the Senior Programme Officer, in her capacity as TFV Programme Manager, terminated the contract with implementing partner KAF in the Democratic Republic of Congo, because of financial irregularities in the project that were established in a report by an independent auditor. KAF asked for arbitration through the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague. Instead, a conciliation procedure under UNCITRAL<sup>1</sup> rules, involving the mediation of an independent external party, as foreseen in the contract, was agreed. This resulted in January 2015 in a formal conciliation agreement between KAF, the ICC and the TFV, which provided for an extension of project activities financed with part of the unused funds under the previous project.

19. Despite its independence guaranteed by the Rome Statute, the TFV does not possess the legal capacity to enter into agreements independently from the ICC. A delegation of authority from the Registrar entitles the TFV Executive Director to sign contracts up to an amount of 250 000 euros and contracts of a higher value still require the signature of the Registrar.

20. However, there is no delegation to the TFV Secretariat in place to manage the suspension, termination or extension of contracts with implementing partners. This situation has resulted in delayed actions and lack of responsiveness to the needs of the field on one hand and on the other led to tensions between the Secretariat of The Trust Fund and the Registry of ICC.

21. An arbitration mechanism between the TFV and the Registry, involving the Board of Directors of the TFV and the appropriate subsidiary organ of the Assembly of State Parties, would ensure an improved responsiveness to the needs of the field and avoid unnecessary tensions between the Secretariat and the Registry.

#### *Recommendation n°1*

In order to clarify the scope of the Registrar's delegation of authority to the Secretariat of The Trust Fund for Victims, the External Auditor recommends to:

- (a) For the TFV Secretariat, in consultation with the Registrar, (i) to review the scope of the delegation of authority in order to clarify the roles and responsibilities over all

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

eventualities, such as the conclusion, suspension, termination and extension of contracts with implementing partners; (ii) and to ensure proper authority has been granted to the TFV Secretariat staff so they may manage their operations and activities, as indicated in the TFV Regulations.

- (b) Establish a suitable arbitration mechanism, involving if necessary the Board of Directors of the TFV and the Bureau or another appropriate subsidiary organ of the Assembly of State Parties, to guarantee a smooth decision making process and avoid unnecessary delays and tensions.

## **2. Managerial roles and responsibilities**

22. TFV suffers from the existence of managerial ambiguities arising from the lack of clear roles and responsibilities which has resulted in confusions related to responsibilities and accountability. Although the roles have been defined in job descriptions, TFV activities have evolved and the roles far exceed the job descriptions thus, it is unclear the respective responsibilities especially when the Executive Director (ED) and the Senior Programme Officer (SPO) are concerned.

23. This non-clarity has led to tensions between the ED and SPO that impacted the decision making process and the working environment within TFV on a daily basis and resulted in a recourse to an external mediator in order to discuss in a confidential manner a number of issues that have been troubling their working relationship and affecting the team.

24. The TFV Secretariat has included a draft responsibility assignment chart as a prospective risk mitigation measure in the TFV Risk Management programme, which is part of the TFV Strategic Plan 2014-2017 as adopted by the TFV Board of Directors in 2014. As a result of the decision of the TFV Board of Directors in December 2014 to request for the "ReVision" process to be applied to the TFV, including an assessment of the structure of the TFV Secretariat, a decision was taken to defer the development of a responsibility assignment chart until after the final outcome of the "ReVision" process, including a decision of the TFV Board of Directors on the structure of the TFV Secretariat.

25. A responsibility assignment chart enables to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the TFV staff as regards for instance fund-raising, donor relations and project contract management in order to avoid overlaps and to make the decisions and activities of TFV more effective.

### *Recommendation n°2*

The external auditor recommends putting an end to existing managerial ambiguities within TFV Secretariat leading to a lack of clarity about accountability and responsibilities by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the TFV staff mainly as regards to fund-raising, donor relations and project contract management in order to avoid overlaps and to make the decisions and activities of TFV more effective and coordinated. This could be done through the review of the work surveys and job descriptions; and adoption of the responsibility assignment chart as proposed by TFV.

## **3. Amendments made to the Financial Statements during the course of the audit**

26. The following adjustments were made in the Financial Statements and accepted by the External Auditor during the course of the audit:

- (a) Insertion of a note to the Financial Statements describing the relationship between ICC and TFV and contributions in-kind provided by ICC to SFTV.
- (b) Disclosure of the estimated amount of employee long-term liabilities and describing the reason why these amounts are only recorded in the International Criminal Court's Financial Statements.



## Acknowledgements

27. The External Auditor wishes to thank The Trust Fund for Victims and the members of the Office of the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, for the cooperation and general support provided to the audit teams during the audit.

*End of audit observations.*

## Annex

### Follow-up of previous recommendations raised by the United Kingdom National Audit Office

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>N°</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Partially completed</i>	<i>Not yet completed</i>	<i>Lapsed</i>
2011	3	The Fund's management should engage with the OIA to ensure that it receives sufficient assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Fund's framework of governance, risk management and control.	X			
2010	1	The process of setting objectives for the Fund must be examined. All objectives given must be measurable, specific and achievable.				X
2010	6	We recommend that The Trust Fund for Victims should consider the necessary resources required supporting the administrative and financial requirements of the Fund as online donations and reparations become more significant over the coming financial periods.		X		
<b>Total number of recommendations: 3</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

1. After careful review over the implementation status of recommendations raised by the United Kingdom National Audit Office, it was noted that out of the total of three outstanding recommendations raised for financial years 2010 and 2011, one has been implemented, one is considered to have been partially implemented and one is deemed to have lapsed and is therefore no longer applicable.

2. Recommendation n°3 (2011) is considered to have been completed given that a risk management framework now exists and The Trust Fund for Victim's activities having been subject to an internal audit review.

3. Recommendation n°1 (2010) is deemed to have lapsed given that The Trust Fund for Victims now has developed a new strategic plan for the period 2014-2017, which include strategic objectives.

4. Recommendations n°6 (2010) is considered to be partially implemented given that the necessary resources required to support the administrative and financial requirements of the Fund are being currently reviewed as part of the Court's "ReVision Project".

## Statement I

### Trust Fund for Victims Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Opening balance 1 January 2014 restated</i>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	6,407	8,079
Time deposits	4	5,473	-
Prepayments and other current assets	5	454	344
<i>Total current assets</i>		<i>12,334</i>	<i>8,423</i>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Receivables from the Court	6	403	392
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<i>403</i>	<i>392</i>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>12,737</b>	<b>8,815</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	7	62	-
Deferred revenue and accrued expenses	8	37	-
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<i>99</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Net assets/equity</i>	9	<i>12,638</i>	<i>8,815</i>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets/equity</b>		<b>12,737</b>	<b>8,815</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement II

### Trust Fund for Victims Statement of financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>
<b>Revenue</b>		
Assessed contributions	<i>10</i>	1,586
Voluntary contributions	<i>10</i>	5,027
Financial revenue	<i>10</i>	110
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>6,723</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Regular administrative expenses		1,433
Programme expenses		1,324
<b>Total expenses</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>2,757</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the period</b>		<b>3,966</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement III

### Trust Fund for Victims Statement of changes in net assets/equity for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Other funds</i>	<i>Reparation Reserve</i>	<i>Total Net Assets/ equity</i>
<b>Net assets/equity as at 31 December 2013</b>	-	<b>4,778</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>7,378</b>
<b>IPSAS opening balance adjustments to net assets/equity</b>				
Recognition of advances to implementing partners	-	329	-	329
Recognition of receivables from the Court for the Secretariat	392	-	-	392
Derecognition of unliquidated obligations	-	716	-	716
<i>Total recognised changes in net assets/equity</i>	392	1,045	-	1,437
<b>IPSAS opening balance as at 1 January 2014</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>8,815</b>
<b>Movement in net assets/equity in 2014</b>				
Surplus/(deficit)	154	3,812	-	3,966
Credits to States Parties/donors	(143)	-	-	(143)
Transfer to reserve	-	(1,000)	1,000	-
<i>Total movements during the year</i>	11	2,812	1,000	3,823
<b>Total net assets/equity as at 31 December 2014</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>12,638</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement IV

### Trust Fund for Victims Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	2014
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	
Surplus/(deficit) for the period (Statement II)	3,966
Unrealised foreign exchange differences	(12)
(Increase)/decrease in time deposits	(5,473)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables from the Court	(11)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and other current assets	(93)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	57
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue and accrued expenses	37
Less: interest income	(62)
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	<i>(1,591)</i>
<b>Cash flows from investing</b>	
Plus: interest received	62
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>	<i>62</i>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	
Credits to States Parties	(143)
<i>Net cash flows from financing activities</i>	<i>(143)</i>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,672)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period restated	8,079
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Statement I)</b>	<b>6,407</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement V

### Trust Fund for Victims Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

<i>Object of expenditure*</i>	<i>Appropriation approved</i>	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Total surplus</i>
<i>Staff costs</i>	730	737	(7)
General temporary assistance	281	264	17
Consultants	110	77	33
<i>Sub-total other staff</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>50</i>
Travel	233	151	82
Hospitality	2	2	-
Contractual services	180	180	-
Training	22	15	7
General operating expenses	15	-	15
Supplies and materials	3	-	3
Furniture and equipment	10	-	10
<i>Sub-total non-staff</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>117</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>160</b>

\*The budget for the Secretariat is approved as Major Programme VI of the Court's budget. The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. The Trust Fund for Victims and its objectives

#### 1.1 Reporting entity

The Trust Fund for Victims (“the Trust Fund”) was established by the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) in its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (“the Court”), and the families of such victims. Its primary goal is to support victims and their families to overcome harm, lead a dignified life and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities.

In the annex to that resolution, the Assembly established a Board of Directors (“the Board”), which is responsible for management of the Trust Fund.

The Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (“the Secretariat”) administers the Trust Fund, offers administrative support to the Board and its meetings and operates under the full authority of the Board. For administrative purposes, the Secretariat and staff are attached to the Registry of the Court and are part of the staff of the Registry and, as such, of the Court, and enjoy the same rights, duties, privileges, immunities and benefits.

By resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.3, the Assembly adopted the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims, which state that the Trust Fund is a separate reporting entity. The Trust Fund and the Secretariat are controlled by the Board and are considered to be a single economic entity for financial reporting purposes. The Trust Fund and the Secretariat are referred to together as the Trust Fund.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting and financial reporting policies

#### *Basis of preparation*

2.1 The financial statements of the Trust Fund are maintained in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Court, as established by the Assembly in the annex to resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6. The financial statements of the Trust Fund have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). These notes form an integral part of the Trust Fund’s financial statements.

2.2 This is the first set of financial statements to be prepared in accordance with IPSAS. The adoption of IPSAS has required changes to be made to the accounting policies previously applied by the Trust Fund. This includes the adoption of the new accounting policies resulting in changes to the assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Accordingly, the last audited Statement of Financial Position, dated 31 December 2013, has been restated and the resulting changes are reported in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets/equity (Statement III) and note 16. The revised 31 December 2013 Statement of Financial Position is referred to in these financial statements as the Opening Balance Restated. The net effect of the changes resulting from implementation of IPSAS in the Statement of Financial Position was an increase in total net assets/equity of €1,437 thousand on 1 January 2014.

2.3 *Financial period:* the financial period is one calendar year.

2.4 *Historical cost basis:* the financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting.

#### *Changes in accounting policies and transitional provisions*

2.5 The accounting policy changes, resulting from the transition to IPSAS from the United Nations system accounting standards (UNSAS), in recognising revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities on a full accrual basis, are explained in note 16.

2.6 As permitted when adopting IPSAS for the first time, the transitional provision allowed under IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* has been applied, according

to which comparative information for the previous year is not provided in the Statement of Financial Performance and Cash Flows.

*Currency of accounts and treatment of exchange rate movements*

2.7 The Trust Fund's functional and presentation currency is the euro.

2.8 Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the United Nations operational rates of exchange which approximate the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end of exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.9 Non-monetary assets and items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated at the reporting date.

*Use of estimates and judgements*

2.10 The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on past experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements, the results of which form the basis of judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2.11 The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and any future periods affected.

2.12 The judgements made by management in the application of IPSAS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are as follows:

(a) The Trust Fund recognises revenue from voluntary contributions upon receipt or upon signature of a binding agreement, where applicable. While agreements generally include restrictions on the use of funds, they do not include any measurable performance conditions which would require revenue to be deferred until conditions are satisfied;

(b) The Trust Fund advances funds to implementing partners on the basis of contractual provisions. Management believes that outstanding advances to implementing partners are fully recoverable. Provision for doubtful debts is not recognised in respect of any receivables from implementing partners.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents are held at nominal value and comprise cash on hand, funds held in current accounts, interest-bearing bank accounts and time deposits with a maturity of less than three months.

*Financial instruments*

2.14 The Trust Fund classifies its financial instruments as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities. Financial assets consist mainly of short-term bank deposits and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities consist of accounts payable.

2.15 All financial instruments are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair values plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The historical cost-carrying amount of receivables and payables subject to normal trade credit terms approximates the fair value of the transaction.



### *Financial Risks*

2.16 The Trust Fund has instituted prudent risk management policies and procedures in accordance with the Court's Financial Regulations and Rules. The Trust Fund makes short-term investments of moneys not needed for immediate requirements. In the normal course of business, the Trust Fund is exposed to financial risk, such as market risk (foreign currency exchange and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk.

2.17 *Currency risk*: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust Fund is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies relating to the projects it funds.

2.18 *Interest rate risk*: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Trust Fund deposits its funds only in short-term fixed interest accounts, and therefore has no significant interest rate risk exposure.

2.19 *Credit risk*: the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Trust Fund is exposed to credit risk through advances of funds to project implementing partners and deposits at banks. The Trust Fund has policies that limit exposure to risk from any one financial institution.

2.20 *Liquidity risk*: this risk arises from the general funding of the Trust Fund's activities. The operations of the Secretariat are funded from assessed contributions through the Court. Grants to implementing partners are made on the basis of voluntary contributions received.

### *Receivables*

2.21 Receivables and advances are recognised initially at nominal value. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised for receivables and advances when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the impairment losses being recognised in the statement of financial performance.

2.22 *Receivables from the Court* are recognised for the amount of assessed contributions for funding the activities of the Secretariat, net of expenses incurred from these assessed contributions.

In its resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res. 7, the Assembly decided that, pending further evaluation by the Assembly, the Secretariat would be funded by the regular budget. The Board submits a proposed budget for the Secretariat which is presented as a separate Major Programme VI in the Court's budget and is adopted by the Assembly. The Court assesses States Parties for the budget of the Secretariat. In substance, the Court collects assessed contributions as an agent of the Trust Fund and these assessments do not give rise to an increase in net assets or revenue of the Court but are recognised as a receivable and revenue of the Trust Fund. The receivables are reduced as expenses are incurred by the Secretariat. Liabilities to vendors and the staff of the Secretariat are settled directly by the Court. The receivables are finally settled when the Court credits any cash surplus pertaining to Major Programme VI, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Court, to the States Parties.

### *Other current assets*

2.23 Other current assets comprise interest accrued on bank accounts and deposits.

### *Accounts payable*

2.24 Accounts payable are recognised initially at nominal value, which best estimates the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

### *Deferred revenue and accrued expenses*

2.25 Deferred revenue includes pledged contributions for future financial periods and other revenue received but not yet earned.

2.26 Accrued expenses are recognised in respect of goods and services delivered during the reporting period for which invoices have not been received.

*Related party disclosures*

2.27 The Trust Fund will disclose related parties that have the ability to exercise control or significant influence over the Trust Fund by making financial and operational decisions, or will disclose if a related party and the Trust Fund are subject to common control. Transactions that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those done at arm's length in the same circumstance between the Trust Fund and its related parties will not be considered as related party transactions and therefore will not be disclosed. The Trust Fund and the Court are related parties as they are subject to the common control of the Assembly.

2.28 The key management personnel of the Trust Fund are the Board of Directors and the Executive Director, both of whom have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Trust Fund and influencing its strategic direction. The remuneration and benefits of key management personnel are considered a related party transaction. In addition, the Trust Fund will disclose any specific transactions with key management personnel and their family members.

*Provisions and contingent liabilities*

2.29 *Provisions* are recognised when the Trust Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle that obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amount of the provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The estimate is discounted where the effect of the time value of money is material. Provisions are released only for such expenses in respect of which provisions are recognised at inception. If the outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligations is no longer probable, the provision is reversed.

2.30 *Contingent liability* is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Court, or a present obligation which will probably not result in an outflow of economic resources/service potential or the amount of which cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

*Commitments*

2.31 *Commitments* are non-cancellable obligations to provide funds in the future to organisations that are implementing projects based on a contract entered into with the Trust Fund. Commitments are recognised off-balance sheet and are disclosed in the financial statements until such time funds are advanced or the implementing partner submits financial reports demonstrating that activities for which the organisation is entitled to receive funds, have been performed.

*Non-exchange revenue*

2.32 *Voluntary contributions*: revenue from voluntary contributions that include restrictions on their use is recognised upon signature of a binding agreement between the Trust Fund and the donor providing the contribution. Revenue from voluntary contributions that attach conditions to their use, including an obligation to return the funds to the contributing entity if such conditions are not met, is recognised as the conditions are satisfied. Until such conditions are met, the obligation is recognised as a liability. Voluntary contributions and other revenues which are not provided for by binding agreements are recognised as revenue when received.

2.33 *Goods-in-kind contributions* are recognised at their fair value and goods and the corresponding revenue are recognised immediately if no condition is attached. If conditions are attached, a liability is recognised until such time as the conditions are met and the obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognised at fair value, measured as of the date when the donated assets are acquired.

2.34 *Services-in-kind*: revenue resulting from services-in-kind is not recognised. Major services-in-kind are disclosed in the financial statements, including their fair value when it is practicable to determine it.

#### *Exchange revenue*

2.35 *Financial revenue* comprises interest revenue and net foreign exchange gains. Interest revenue is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset. At the end of the financial period, a net balance of the account for foreign exchange gains and losses, if positive, is recognised as revenue.

#### *Expenses*

2.36 *Financial expenses* comprise bank charges and net foreign exchange loss. At the end of the financial period, a net balance of the account for foreign exchange gains and losses, if negative, is recognised as expense.

2.37 *Expenses arising from the purchase of goods and services* are recognised at the point that the supplier has performed its contractual obligations, which is when the goods and services are received and accepted by the Trust Fund.

2.38 *Expenses arising from transactions with implementing partners* are recognised when goods are delivered or services rendered by implementing partners, as confirmed by the receipt of certified expense reports, financial reports or project delivery reports, as applicable. If funds are advanced on the basis of contracts that do not include measurable performance conditions, expenditure is recognised when funds are disbursed.

#### *Fund accounting and segment reporting*

2.39 A segment is a distinguishable activity or group of activities for which it is appropriate to separately report financial information. Segment information is based on principal activities and sources of financing of the Trust Fund. To achieve its aims, the Trust Fund fulfils two unique mandates: it implements reparations awards ordered by the Court against a convicted person and it provides assistance to victims and their families through programmes of physical and psychological rehabilitation and material support.

2.40 Separate financial information is reported for two segments: reparations programmes and assistance programmes.

2.41 *Fund accounting*: the Trust Fund's accounts are maintained on a fund accounting basis to allow for the separation of funds to facilitate the receipt of earmarked contributions, money and other property collected through fines or forfeiture transferred by the Court, where the Court has stipulated particular usages, or resources collected through awards for reparations.

#### *Net assets/equity*

2.42 Net assets/equity comprise surpluses or deficits in the fund. Reserves may be created on the basis of a decision of the Board.

#### *Budget comparison*

2.43 A comparison of actual amounts with the amounts in the original and final annual programme budget is presented in Statement V. This comparison is made on the same modified cash basis of accounting as adopted for the annual programme budget.

2.44 A reconciliation of the actual amounts on a modified cash basis with actual amounts presented in the financial statements, is included in note 12, considering that the full accrual accounting and modified cash basis budget differ.

### 3. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Cash at bank – current account	1,407	699
Cash at bank – savings account	5,000	7,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>8,079</b>

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents contain restrictions on their availability for use depending upon the segment to which they relate (see note 13 for segment information). Cash and cash equivalents include amounts equivalent to €50 thousand (2013: €26 thousand) held in currencies other than the euro.

3.2 Interest-bearing bank accounts and term deposits yielded interest at an average annual rate of 0.62 per cent.

### 4. Time deposits

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Time deposits	5,473	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>-</b>

4.1 The remaining contractual maturity of time deposits is less than four months.

### 5. Prepayments and other current assets

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Advances to implementing partners	435	329
Accrued interest	19	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>344</b>

### 6. Receivables from the Court

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Secretariat's surplus for 2012	-	143
Secretariat's surplus for 2013	249	249
Secretariat's surplus for 2014	154	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>392</b>

6.1 For detailed information on receivables from the Court, please refer to note 2.22.

6.2 The remaining contractual maturity of receivables from the Court is between two and three years.

### 7. Accounts payable

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Payables to implementing partners	62	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>

7.1 Payables to implementing partners represent balances due to implementing partners which were not settled at year-end.

## 8. Deferred revenue and accrued expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	2014	2013
Accrued expenses	37	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-</b>

8.1 Accrued expenses represent balances due to implementing partners and relate to the last instalment payable for closed projects pending disbursement.

## 9. Net assets/equity

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	2014	2013
Reparation reserve	3,600	2,600
Other funds	8,635	5,823
General Fund	403	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,638</b>	<b>8,815</b>

9.1 Part of the General Fund surplus/deficit is non-distributable and represents the accumulated difference between accrual-based accounting and the cash-based surplus calculation, as stipulated in financial regulation 4.6.

## 10. Revenue

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	2014
<b>Assessed contributions</b>	<b>1,586</b>
Earmarked contributions	2,179
Non-earmarked contributions	2,848
<i>Sub-total voluntary contributions</i>	<i>5,027</i>
<b>Financial revenue</b>	
Interest revenue	62
Net foreign currency gains	48
<i>Sub-total financial revenue</i>	<i>110</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,723</b>

### Contributions in kind

10.1 The Secretariat of the Trust Fund is co-located with the International Criminal Court at its headquarters in The Hague. The Court provides various services free of charge to the Trust Fund, including office space, furniture and equipment, and security, information technology, financial, human resources and other administrative services.

## 11. Expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	Note	2014
Employee benefit expenses	11.1	1,115
Travel and hospitality		150
Contractual services		1,492
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,757</b>

11.1 Employees of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund are provided with benefits and entitlements in accordance with staff regulations and consistent with those of employees of the International Criminal Court. These benefits include long term benefits, such as home leave, and post-separation benefits, such as repatriation grants and after service health insurance (ASHI). These are provided on a pooled basis with the Court's staff and obligations, estimated at €220 thousand, arising as at 31 December 2014, are recorded in the International Criminal Court's accounts.

11.2 The value of annual leave due to Secretariat of the Trust Fund staff members, also provided on a pooled basis and recorded in the International Criminal Court's accounts, amounted to €2 thousand as at 31 December 2014.

11.3 Employees participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund through the International Criminal Court. The plan exposes participating organisations to actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other organisations, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation and plan assets among participating organisations in the plan. The Court, as well as other participating organisations, is not in a position to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the plan with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes, and hence accounts for this plan as if it were a defined contribution plan.

11.4 No *ex-gratia* payment was made by the Trust Fund during the financial period.

## 12. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

12.1 The Trust Fund's budget and accounts are prepared on different bases. The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets/equity and Statement of Cash Flows are prepared on a full accrual basis, whereas the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V) is prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting.

12.2 As required under IPSAS 24, where the financial statements and the budget are not prepared on a comparable basis, the actual amounts presented on a comparable basis to the budget are reconciled to the actual amounts presented in the financial statements, identifying separately any basis, timing and entity differences. There are also differences in formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of financial statements and the budget.

12.3 Differences in basis occur when the approved budget is prepared on a basis other than the accounting basis, as stated in paragraph 12.1 above.

12.4 Timing differences occur when the budget period differs from the reporting period reflected in the financial statements. There are no timing differences for the Trust Fund for the purposes of comparison of the budget and the actual amounts.

12.5 Entity differences occur when the budget omits programmes or entities that are part of the entity for which the financial statements are prepared. Entity differences include reparations and assistance funds that are reported in detail in the financial statements but are not included in the budgetary process.

12.6 Differences in presentation are due to differences in the format and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

12.7 Reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparable basis in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V) and the actual amounts in the Statement of Cash Flows (Statement IV) for the period ended 31 December 2014 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Operating</i>	<i>Investing</i>	<i>Financing</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Actual amount on comparable basis (Statement V)</b>	160	-	-	160
Basis differences	(18)	-	-	(18)
Presentation differences	-	-	(143)	(143)
Entity differences	(1,733)	62	-	(1,671)
<b>Actual amount in the Statement of Cash Flows (Statement IV)</b>	<b>(1,591)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>(143)</b>	<b>(1,672)</b>

12.8 Open commitments including open purchase orders versus accrued expenses and net cash flows from operating activities are presented as basis differences. The credits to States Parties that do not form part of the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts are reflected as presentation differences. Under entity differences, the activities funded from voluntary contributions that are reported in the financial statements are included, as these are not included in the budgetary process.

12.9 An explanation of material differences between the budget and actual amounts is included in the Report on Activities and Programme Performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2014.

### 13. Segment Reporting

#### Statement of Financial Position by Segment as at 31 December 2014

	<i>Reparations Programme</i>	<i>Assistance Programme</i>	<i>Unallocated</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Current assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,407	-	6,407
Time deposits	3,600	1,873	-	5,473
Prepayments and other current assets	-	454	-	454
<i>Total current assets</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>8,734</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>12,334</i>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Receivables from the Court	-	-	403	403
<i>Total non-current assets</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>403</i>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>12,737</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable	-	62	-	62
Deferred revenue and accrued expenses	-	37	-	37
<i>Total current liabilities</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>99</i>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99</b>
<i>Net assets/equity</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>8,635</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>12,638</i>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets/equity</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>12,737</b>

**Statement of Financial Performance by Segment for the year ended 31 December 2014**

	<i>Reparations Programme</i>	<i>Assistance Programme</i>	<i>Unallocated</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Revenue</b>				
Assessed contributions	-	-	1,586	1,586
Voluntary contributions	-	5,027	-	5,027
Financial revenue	-	110	-	110
<b>Total revenue</b>	-	<b>5,137</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>6,723</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Administrative expenses	-	-	1,433	1,433
Sexual and gender-based violence project expenses	-	955	-	955
Other assistance project expenses	-	369	-	369
<b>Total expenses</b>	-	<b>1,324</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>2,757</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the period</b>	-	<b>3,813</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>3,966</b>

13.1 There were no activities relating to the reparations programme during the financial period.

**14. Commitments**

14.1 At 31 December 2014, the Trust Fund had contractual commitments amounting to €06 thousand based on contracts concluded with implementing partners.

**15. Related party disclosures**

15.1 The expense recognised includes aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel, including net salaries, post adjustment, entitlements, assignment and other grants, rental subsidy, employer contributions to the pension plan and current health insurance contributions. It also includes expense in respect of post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits.

15.2 The key management personnel of the Trust Fund are the Board of Directors and the Executive Director. The Board serves on a pro bono basis.

15.3 The expense recognised during the year and outstanding balances of receivables at year end are as follows:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>No. of individuals</i>	<i>Aggregate remuneration</i>	<i>Receivables</i>
Key management personnel	6	168	3

15.4 The Court and the Trust Fund are related parties as they are subject to common control by the Assembly.

15.5 As explained in the note 2.2, the receivable from the Court at year-end amounted to €403 thousand. In 2014, the Assembly approved an appropriation of €1,586 thousand for the Secretariat which administers the Trust Fund and provides administrative support to the Board and its meetings. Expenditures on a modified-cash basis for the Secretariat during the financial period, as disclosed in Statement V, are €1,426 thousand. The unspent amount of appropriations for the current and prior period is pending credit to States Parties.

15.6 As described in note 10.1, the Court provides various services free of charge to the Trust Fund.



## 16. Adjustments to opening balances

16.1 As stated in note 2, these are the Trust Fund's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IPSAS. The Trust Fund previously prepared its financial statements in accordance with United Nations System Accounting Standards.

16.2 The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 and in the preparation of an opening IPSAS Statement of Financial Position at 1 January 2014 (the Trust Fund's date of transition).

16.3 In preparing its opening Statement of Financial Position, the Trust Fund has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its previous basis of accounting. An explanation of how the transition from UNSAS to IPSAS has affected the Trust Fund's financial position is set out in the following tables and their accompanying notes.

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>31 December 2013 audited</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Opening balance 1 January 2014 restated</i>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8,079	-	8,079
Other accounts receivable	15	-	15
Prepayments and other current assets	-	329	329
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>8,423</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Receivables from the Court	-	392	392
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>8,815</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Unliquidated obligations	716	(716)	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>(716)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net assets/equity</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>8,815</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets/equity</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>8,815</b>

16.4 The net increase in fund balances due to adjustments totalled €1,437 thousand at 1 January 2014. The adjustments are detailed below:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Net effect on net assets/equity 1 January 2014</i>
<b>Description</b>				
Recognition of receivables from the Court	<i>a</i>	392	-	392
Recognition of advances to implementing partners	<i>b</i>	329	-	329
Derecognition of unliquidated obligations	<i>c</i>	-	(716)	716
<b>Total</b>		<b>721</b>	<b>(716)</b>	<b>1,437</b>

- (a) The Secretariat is, for administrative purposes, attached to the Court but reports to the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims. By resolution of the Assembly, the Trust Fund was established as a separate reporting entity. In order to meet IPSAS objectives of accountability of the entity for the resources entrusted to it, the Trust Fund's IPSAS financial statements should include all sources, allocation and

uses of financial resources, including those relating to the Secretariat. The effect is to recognise any surplus relating to the Secretariat, representing the difference between assessed contributions and expenses, and to recognise receivables from the Court amounting to €392 thousand.

- (b) Under the Trust Fund's previous accounting policy, funds disbursed to implementing partners were recognised as expenses in the full amount at the time of disbursement. Since contracts with implementing partners attach conditions to the funds disbursed, including an obligation to return the funds to the Trust Fund if such conditions are not met, expense is recognised as the conditions are satisfied, upon submission and certification of performance reports. Until conditions are satisfied, funds disbursed are recognised as advance payments to implementing partners. The effect is to increase prepayments and other current assets in amount of €329 thousand and to increase net assets in the same amount.
- (c) The Trust Fund derecognised unliquidated obligations representing open amounts relating to contracts with implementing partners for services which will be delivered in the future. These amounts are no longer recognised as a liability but recorded off-balance sheet and disclosed as commitments in note 14.

The effect is to derecognise unliquidated obligations in amount of €716 and increase net assets in the same amount.

## **17. Events after the reporting date**

17.1 On the date of signing of these accounts, there were no material events, favourable or unfavourable, between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements were authorised for issue that impacted on these statements.

---