


Seventeenth session

The Hague, 5-12 December 2018

**Report on activities and programme performance of the
International Criminal Court for the year 2017***

Contents

I.	Introduction.....	2
II.	Main activities of the Major Programmes.....	2
	A. Major Programme I – Judiciary	2
	B. Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor	9
	C. Major Programme III – Registry	14
	D. Major Programme IV – Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	32
	E. Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims.....	34
	F. Major Programme VII-5 – Independent Oversight Mechanism	36
	G. Major Programme VII-6 - Office of Internal Audit	36
III.	Cross-cutting issues	37
IV.	Budgetary performance 2017.....	39
Annex I:	Major Programme I – Judiciary Strategic Goals.....	51
Annex II:	Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor	53
Annex III:	Office of the Prosecutor: Information with regard to the number of missions and the number of documents and pages filed in 2017.....	63
Annex IV:	Major Programme III – Registry	65
Annex V:	Registry: Consolidation of the number of defendants, victim applications, duration of stay of witnesses and stay per witness at Headquarters	75
Annex VI:	Major Programme IV – Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	77
Annex VII:	Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims.....	79
Annex VIII:	Major Programme VII-6 – Office of Internal Audit	82
Annex IX:	Procurement.....	83
Annex X:	Liquid funds.....	86
Annex XI:	Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund -interim unaudited figures as at 31 December 2017	88
Annex XII:	Realization of assumptions 2005-2017 OTP	89
Annex XIII:	Unliquidated obligations.....	95
Annex XIV:	Judicial decisions with significant financial implications in 2017.....	97
Annex XV:	Budget Performance 2017 by Sub-Programme, Programme and Major Programme and by Item (amounts in thousands of euros).....	98

* Previously issued as CBF/30/14.

I. Introduction

1. This report details the main activities conducted by the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) in 2017 and provides an overview of its budgetary performance for that year. Annexes I to XV 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 2017, but also various unforeseen activities. Support for those activities was initially requested from the Contingency Fund but the costs were, ultimately, partially 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 2017, 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 of supporting the Presidency’s functions in the context of the consultations of the Hague Working Group’s Study Group on Governance (SGG) on Cluster I: “Expediting the Judicial Process” and the Working Group on Lessons Learnt (WGLL). This area witnessed continued improvement in exchanges with the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) on amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (“the Rules”), as well as amendments to the Regulations of the Court and practice changes agreed upon by the judges and later reflected in the Chambers’ Practice Manual. Lastly, the PLEU continued providing significant administrative and legal support to the Advisory Committee on Legal Texts (ACLT), which includes judges from the three divisions of the Judiciary, and representatives from the OTP, the List of Counsel and the Registry, pursuant to regulation 4(6) of the Regulations of the Court. In total, the PLEU was involved in half a dozen informal and formal meetings with the SGG on Cluster I and with the Working Group on Amendments (WGA). In other areas, the PLEU prepared Presidency decisions on applications, many of which were confidential, facilitated the constitution of chambers and supported meetings and plenaries of the judges. In the area of international cooperation, the PLEU led inter-organ discussions on the negotiation and conclusion of two Court-wide agreements with international organizations. The PLEU also successfully negotiated the conclusion of two enforcement-related agreements. With more convictions and sentences handed down by the Court, the PLEU continued its work on the enforcement of sentences phase of the Court’s proceedings.

5. In the area of external relations, the Presidency engaged with States, the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, intergovernmental and regional organizations and civil society in order 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 her 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, or while on official missions. The Presidency led the inter-organ coordination of Court-wide external relations matters, such as decisions on general objectives and strategies, planning of cooperation seminars and other Court-wide events aimed at enhancing engagement with external actors, the 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 contribute to promoting 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 bodies.

6. In the area of administration, the Presidency continued, together with the other organs of the Court, to further streamline the Court's governance and control structure. This included further improvements to the Court's strategic planning process; refinement of and reporting on performance indicators; further work on the inclusion of relevant inter-organ policies into the Court's legal and governance framework; and the review of inter-organ draft administrative issuances. As regards strategic oversight of the Registry and coordination of inter-organ issues, the administrative team continued to engage with the Registry on topics of common concern. The administrative team also engaged with the Assembly's SGG throughout the year on a number of administrative and managerial topics relevant to the Court's operations alongside the other organs, in particular Cluster II concerning the Court's budget process. The Presidency represented the Judiciary or, where appropriate, the Court in a number of facilitations within the Assembly's Hague Working Group (HWG). The Presidency also interacted with the HWG on the topic of performance indicators. Alongside the other organs, it also reported on initiatives regarding the Court's synergies and efficiencies. As in previous years, the administrative team was closely involved in inter-organ matters, such as preparation of the Court's programme budget and a number of related reports and documents, as well as discussions on other budgetary matters in the Court's Budget Working Group; cooperation with the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee") and the Assembly's budget facilitator; discussion and facilitation of strategic issues in various inter-organ working groups; and the coordination and facilitation of the monthly Coordination Council ("CoCo") meetings.

2. Pre-Trial Division

7. There are three Pre-Trial Chambers, composed of the six judges assigned to the Pre-Trial Division, as well as one of the judges assigned to the Trial Division. Each of the six Pre-Trial Division judges is also assigned to at least one Trial Chamber. During 2017, some Pre-Trial Division judges also participated in interlocutory appeals.

8. The three Pre-Trial Chambers are seized of 15 situations.¹ This includes two new situations assigned by the Presidency to Pre-Trial Chamber III: Burundi on 23 August 2017 and Afghanistan on 3 November 2017.

9. In the situation in Darfur, Sudan, a public hearing was held before Pre-Trial Chamber II on 7 April 2017 in the case of *Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir* ("Mr Omar Al Bashir"). This hearing was part of the Chamber's process to determine whether South Africa had failed to comply with the Court's request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Omar Al Bashir. Previously, on 28 February 2017, the Chamber admitted amicus curiae written observations from the Southern Africa Litigation Centre.

10. On 6 July 2017, the Chamber found that South Africa had failed to comply with its obligations under the Statute by not executing the Court's request for the arrest of Mr Omar Al Bashir and his surrender to the Court while he was on South African territory between 13 and 15 June 2015. However, it decided that due to the particular circumstances of the case, it was not appropriate to refer the matter to either the Assembly of States Parties or the United Nations Security Council.

11. On 11 December 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber II concluded that Jordan had failed to comply with its obligations under the Statute by not executing the Court's request for the arrest of Mr Omar Al Bashir and his surrender to the Court while he was on Jordanian territory on 29 March 2017, and decided that the matter of Jordan's non-compliance with the request for the arrest and surrender of Mr Omar Al Bashir to the Court would be referred to the Assembly of States Parties and the United Nations Security Council.

¹ The Democratic Republic of the Congo; Uganda; Central African Republic I; Central African Republic II; Darfur, Sudan; Kenya; Libya; the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire; Mali; Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia; Georgia; Gabon; Burundi and, lastly, Afghanistan.

12. On 13 December 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued two separate decisions requesting Chad and Uganda to present observations concerning their failure to arrest Mr Omar Al Bashir and surrender him to the Court while he was on their territory.

13. In the situation in Libya, in the case of *Mohamed Khaled Al-Tuhamy* (“Mr Al-Tuhamy”), on 24 April 2017 Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecutor’s application to unseal the warrant of arrest against Mr Al-Tuhamy and ordered the Registrar to reclassify it as public. That warrant had been issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 18 April 2013, following an application filed by the Prosecutor on 27 March 2013. The arrest of Mr Al-Tuhamy is sought for his alleged criminal responsibility pursuant to article 25(3)(a) and (d) and article 28(b) of the Statute, for offences under the Statute, namely:

- (a) the crimes against humanity of
 - (i) imprisonment under article 7(1)(e)
 - (ii) torture under article 7(1)(f)
 - (iii) other inhumane acts under article 7(1)(k)
 - (iv) persecution under article 7(1)(h)

committed in Libya from 15 February 2011 until 24 August 2011, and

- (b) the war crimes of
 - (i) torture under article 8(2)(c)(i)
 - (ii) cruel treatment under article 8(2)(c)(i)
 - (iii) outrages upon personal dignity under article 8(2)(c)(ii)

committed in Libya from at least early March 2011 until 24 August 2011.

14. Mr Al-Tuhamy is currently at large.

15. On 15 August 2017, in the case of *Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfally* (“Mr Al-Werfally”), Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a public warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Werfally for his alleged criminal responsibility pursuant to articles 25(3)(a) and (b) of the Statute, for the war crime of murder under article 8(2)(c)(i) of the Statute, 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. Mr Al-Werfally is currently at large.

16. On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III authorized the Prosecutor to commence an investigation into the situation in the Republic of Burundi in relation to crimes falling within the Court’s jurisdiction, allegedly committed on the territory of Burundi or committed outside Burundi by nationals of Burundi between April 2015 and October 2017. This followed a request by the Chamber for additional information from the Prosecutor on 15 September 2017. The decision was made public on 9 November 2017.

17. On 20 November 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III was seized of a request by the Prosecutor for authorization to commence an investigation into the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in relation to:

- (a) war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed since 1 May 2003 on the territory of Afghanistan, as well as
- (b) war crimes closely linked to the situation in Afghanistan allegedly committed since 1 July 2002 on the territory of other States Parties to the Rome Statute.

The Chamber requested additional information from the Prosecutor on 5 December 2017. The Prosecutor’s request is still pending. Previously, on 9 November 2017, the Chamber issued an order to the Victims Participation and Reparations Section concerning victims’ representations in the context of this situation.

3. Trial Division

18. The trial in the case of *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* continued throughout 2017. Trial Chamber I heard 96 Prosecution witnesses and allowed 15 prior recorded testimonies pursuant to rule 68(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence will be completed in early 2018. The Legal Representative of Victims has notified the Chamber that she does not intend to request authorization to call witnesses or have victims appear before the Chamber, and has filed an application for the introduction of one item of documentary evidence.

19. In the case of *Ntaganda* before Trial Chamber VI, the Prosecution completed its presentation of evidence (71 viva voce witnesses and 8 rule 68(2) witnesses), as did the Legal Representatives of Victims (3 viva voce witnesses and 5 persons who expressed views and concerns). The Prosecution's presentation of evidence lasted just over 18 months. Before presenting its evidence, the Defence sought leave to file a motion of no case to answer. Leave was denied and the decision was confirmed on appeal. The Defence's presentation of evidence is now nearly complete. The Defence witnesses included the accused, who testified for 33 days. Closing arguments are expected in mid-2018.

20. The presentation of evidence in the case of *Dominic Ongwen* before Trial Chamber IX began in January 2017. By the end of 2017, 54 Prosecution witnesses had appeared to give viva voce testimony before the Chamber. The Chamber admitted 40 prior recorded testimonies pursuant to rule 68(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The Chamber also admitted the testimony of seven witnesses who testified before the Pre-Trial Chamber, on the basis of article 56 of the Statute. Three thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight pieces of evidence have been submitted, the greatest volume of evidence admitted in a trial at the Court to date. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence is expected to be completed in early 2018. A ruling on whether the Legal Representative of Victims will be permitted to call evidence is expected in February 2018.

21. Trial Chamber VII delivered its judgment in the case of *Bemba et al.* (article 70 proceedings) on 19 October 2016, finding the five accused, Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido, guilty of various offences against the administration of justice relating to the false testimonies of defence witnesses in *Bemba* (Main Case). On 22 March 2017, the Chamber imposed penalties on Mr Bemba (one additional year of imprisonment plus a fine of €300,000), Mr Kilolo (two years and six months' imprisonment, suspended, plus a fine of €30,000), Mr Mangenda (two years' imprisonment, suspended), Mr Arido (11 months' imprisonment, with time considered as served) and Mr Babala (six months' imprisonment, with time considered as served). The case is currently before the Appeals Chamber.

Reparations

22. On 6 April 2017, Trial Chamber II in *Lubanga* approved the programmatic framework for collective service-based reparations as proposed by the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) in its draft implementation plan submitted on 13 February 2016, and authorized the TFV to begin the selection process for its implementing partners. On 16 November 2017, in its third progress report on implementation, the TFV informed Trial Chamber II that the selection process was ongoing. On 15 December 2017, Trial Chamber II set the amount of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo's liability for collective reparations at USD 10,000,000. This decision completes and finalizes the Appeals Chamber's 3 March 2015 amended Order for Reparations. The Chamber found that of the 473 applications received, 425 met the requirements to benefit from the collective reparations ordered. It concluded, however, that further evidence established the existence of hundreds or even thousands of additional victims affected by Thomas Lubanga Dyilo's crimes.

23. On 24 March 2017, Trial Chamber II in *Katanga* issued an order awarding individual as well as collective reparations to the victims of the crimes committed by German Katanga on 24 February 2003 during the attack on the village of Bogoro, in the Ituri district of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Trial Chamber II found that of the 345 applications for reparations received, 297 met the requirements to be awarded reparations. Trial Chamber II assessed the total monetary value of the extent of the harm

suffered by the 297 victims to be USD 3,752,620 and set the reparations award for which German Katanga is liable at USD 1,000,000. Because of Mr Katanga's indigence, the TFV was invited to consider using its resources for the reparations, and was ordered to present an implementation plan by 27 June 2017. On 17 May 2017, the TFV notified the Chamber that the TFV Board would complement the payment of the individual and collective awards for the benefit of the 297 identified victims in the amount of USD 1,000,000. On 25 June 2017, the TFV submitted its draft implementation plan and, on 11 September 2017, the parties filed observations on the said plan. Appeals against the 24 March 2017 order are currently pending.

24. In the case of *Bemba* (Main Case), Trial Chamber III has continued to collect the required information with respect to the reparations proceedings. On 5 May 2017, the Chamber rejected the Defence's request for suspension. On 2 June 2017, the Chamber appointed four experts to assist in determining, *inter alia*, the types and modalities of reparations to be ordered, and invited the parties and other participants to submit additional information on reparations, as well as to make final submissions. The joint expert report was submitted on 20 November 2017. On 1 December 2017, the Legal Representative of Victims and the Office of Public Counsel for Victims submitted additional information on reparations.

25. Trial Chamber VIII issued its Reparations Order in the case of *Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi* on 17 August 2017. The Chamber found Mr Al Mahdi liable for €2.7 million in respect of individual and collective reparations for the community of Timbuktu for intentionally directing attacks against religious and historic buildings in that city. The case is currently before the Appeals Chamber, and further decisions related to the implementation of the reparations are expected in 2018.

4. Appeals Division

26. In 2017, the Appeals Division was seized of 16 appeals against 6 final Trial Chamber decisions, including 8 which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year (2016), and 1 proceeding for sentence review, namely:

(a) 3 appeals against 2 final Trial Chamber decisions arising out of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*, with Mr Bemba appealing the conviction decision and Mr Bemba and the Prosecutor appealing the sentence;

(b) 9 appeals against 2 final Trial Chamber decisions in *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo et al.*, where the five convicted individuals appealed the conviction decision and three of them, in addition to the Prosecutor, appealed the sentence;

(c) 3 appeals against 1 final Trial Chamber decision in *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*, with Mr Katanga, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and the Legal Representative of Victims appealing the Order for Reparations;

(d) 1 appeal against 1 final Trial Chamber decision in *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*, where the Legal Representative of Victims appealed the Reparations Order; and

(e) 1 proceeding concerning the second sentence review in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*.

27. In addition, the Appeals Division was seized of six interlocutory appeals, including one which was pending at the close of 2016.

28. The Appeals Division completed all seven interlocutory appeals and the proceeding for sentence review in 2017. Work on the pending final appeals continues.

29. On average, for interlocutory appeals completed in the 2017 reporting period, it took 107 days from the filing of the appeal briefs to the delivery of the judgment and 89 days from the close of filings. In 2016, it took 107 and 88 days, respectively.

(a) *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda (ICC-01/04-02/06)*

30. On 8 March 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on Mr Ntaganda's appeal against Trial Chamber VI's "Decision on Prosecution requests to impose restrictions on Mr Ntaganda's contacts" of 18 August 2016. The Appeals Chamber confirmed the impugned decision.

31. On 15 June 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on Mr Ntaganda's appeal against Trial Chamber VI's "Second decision on the Defence's challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of counts 6 and 9" of 4 January 2017, confirming the impugned decision.

32. On 5 September 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on Mr Ntaganda's appeal against Trial Chamber VI's "Decision on Defence request for leave to file a 'no case to answer' motion" of 1 June 2017, confirming the impugned decision.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé (ICC-02/11-01/15)*

33. On 11 May 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on the appeal of Mr Gbagbo against Trial Chamber I's oral decision on redactions of 29 November 2016. The Appeals Chamber reversed the impugned decision and remanded the matter to the Trial Chamber for it to receive submissions and decide on the question of whether redactions should be maintained.

34. On 19 July 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on the appeal of Mr Gbagbo against Trial Chamber I's "Decision on Mr Gbagbo's Detention" of 10 March 2017. The Appeals Chamber reversed the impugned decision and remanded the matter to the Trial Chamber for it to carry out a new review as to whether Mr Gbagbo should continue to be detained or should be released, with or without conditions.

35. On 24 July 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its judgment on the appeals of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé against Trial Chamber I's "Decision concerning the Prosecutor's submission of documentary evidence on 13 June, 14 July, 7 September and 19 September 2016", of 9 December 2016. The Appeals Chamber confirmed the impugned decision.

36. On 5 October 2017, the Appeals Chamber dismissed *in limine* Mr Gbagbo's appeal against Trial Chamber I's "Decision on Mr Gbagbo's Detention" of 26 September 2017.

(c) *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido (ICC-01/05-01/13)*

37. Following Trial Chamber VII's judgment of 19 October 2016 convicting the five accused of offences under article 70 of the Statute, the five accused each filed appeals against that decision.

38. Mr Babala, Mr Arido, Mr Bemba and the Prosecutor each filed appeals against Trial Chamber VII's "Decision on Sentence pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute" of 22 March 2017.

39. All nine of these final appeals are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber and the Appeals Chamber has issued several procedural decisions in that regard.

(d) *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo (ICC-01/05-01/08)*

40. On 19 September 2016, Mr Bemba filed an appeal against Trial Chamber III's "Judgment pursuant to Article 74 of the Statute".

41. On 21 October 2016, the Prosecutor and Mr Bemba both filed appeals against Trial Chamber III's "Decision on sentence pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute".

42. All three of these final appeals are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber and the Appeals Chamber has issued several procedural decisions in that regard.

(e) *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga (ICC-01/04-01/07)*

43. Following Trial Chamber II's "Order for Reparations pursuant to Article 75 of the Statute" of 24 March 2017, Mr Katanga, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and the Legal Representative of Victims filed appeals.

44. All three final appeals are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber and the Appeals Chamber has issued several procedural decisions in that regard.

(f) *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi (ICC-01/12-01/15)*

45. The Legal Representative of Victims filed an appeal against Trial Chamber VIII's "Reparations Order". The appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber and the Appeals Chamber has issued procedural decisions in that regard.

(g) *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo (ICC-01/04-01/06)*

46. On 3 November 2017, the Appeals Chamber rendered its "Second Decision on the review concerning reduction of sentence of Mr Thomas Lubanga Dyilo". The Appeals Chamber decided not to reduce Mr Lubanga Dyilo's sentence.

5. Liaison offices

47. In 2017, The New York Liaison Office (NYLO) continued to provide support for the Court's activities at the United Nations (UN) by facilitating effective communication and day-to-day interaction between the Court and the UN Secretariat, programmes, funds, offices and specialized agencies. NYLO also communicated and followed up on requests for cooperation and communications from the Court to the UN and its agencies. It also interacted with Permanent Missions, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations affiliated to the UN, with a view to enhancing diplomatic and political support for the Court.

48. NYLO represented the Court at and participated as an observer in relevant meetings of the seventy-second session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and the Security Council (UNSC), updating the Court on relevant developments. It also increased awareness of the Court's work by regularly circulating judicial updates and communications, participating in informal meetings, organizing briefings for States in New York and promoting mainstreaming of the Court's work within UN activities. NYLO facilitated and provided substantive and logistical support, including follow-up actions, for visiting Court officials. These included the presentation of the President's annual report, the Prosecutor's four annual briefings to the UNSC and meetings involving the Court's Principals and senior UN and Government officials, States Parties, regional groups and NGOs. NYLO also assisted in the organization of the annual UN-ICC roundtable held in New York from 6 to 7 December 2017.

49. NYLO transmitted relevant communications on matters of non-cooperation from the Court to the UNSC and engaged consistently with UNSC members thereon. NYLO also maintained regular continuous contact with relevant NGOs with a view to identifying priority areas of interest, both at the UN and in preparation for the sixteenth session of the Assembly. NYLO provided logistical support to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties in its preparation for the sixteenth session of the Assembly and to the Court's delegation during the Assembly session which took place from 4 to 14 December 2017 in New York. NYLO continued to provide technical support for meetings of the Bureau and meetings of the New York Working Group, whenever requested by the Secretariat. The Head of NYLO represented the Court in these meetings, providing regular updates on the work of the Court and responding to questions from States Parties.

50. NYLO has completed its move into the new office in suite 566 at 866 UN Plaza, New York. Plans are being finalized for necessary renovations to the office to take place during 2018.

B. Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor²

1. Preliminary examinations

51. The Office completed three preliminary examinations during the reporting period, including two resulting in a decision to seek judicial authorization to open an investigation and one concluding that further action from the Court was not warranted. On 5 September 2017, the Office requested authorization from Pre-Trial Chamber III to proceed with an investigation into the situation in the Republic of Burundi from 26 April 2015 onwards. Authorization was granted on 25 October 2017. On 20 November 2017, the Office requested authorization from Pre-Trial Chamber III to proceed with an investigation of the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan from 1 July 2002. At the time of writing, the Prosecutor's request was still pending review by the Pre-Trial Chamber. The Office also completed its review of its decision regarding the situation on Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, and notified Pre-Trial Chamber I of the Prosecutor's final decision on 29 November 2017.

52. The Office also continued its preliminary examinations of the situations in Colombia, the Gabonese Republic, Guinea, Iraq/UK, Nigeria, Palestine, and Ukraine. The Report on Preliminary Examinations Activities 2017, published on 4 December 2017, and launched on 8 December 2017 during an OTP event in the margins of sixteenth session of the Assembly in New York, provides a detailed overview of the activities and achievements of the Office in each situation under preliminary examination during the reporting period.

53. During the reporting period, the Office received 488 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 308 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 54 warranted further analysis; 66 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 60 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. The Office has received a total of 12,684 article 15 communications since July 2002.

2. Investigative and prosecutorial activities

Investigations and prosecutions before Pre-Trial and Trial Chambers

(a) Situations in the Central African Republic

54. In its second investigation in the situation of the Central African Republic (CAR), the OTP continued to focus its investigations on allegations of crimes within the Court's jurisdiction that have allegedly been committed by the opposing armed groups known as Séléka and the anti-Balaka. In particular, the OTP has been investigating crimes against humanity and war crimes, including murder, rape, forced displacement, persecution, looting, and using children under the age of 15 to participate in hostilities.

55. The OTP continued to monitor and encourage national proceedings in relation to all parties to the conflict and to all those individuals potentially responsible for crimes under its jurisdiction, and closely followed developments at the Special Criminal Court for CAR, exploring, where possible, potential for mutual support.

(b) Situations in Côte d'Ivoire

56. The OTP continued the presentation of its case-in-chief in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*. In 2017, the OTP presented a total of 52 witnesses, 7 of whom testified via audiovisual link, while 45 testified at the seat of the Court, during 97 days of court hearings. The required investigative support to the trial was provided during 2017. The case-in-chief was completed on 19 January 2018.

57. In parallel, the OTP continued its investigations into alleged Rome Statute crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire during the post-election violence of 2010-2011, covering both sides of the conflict, irrespective of political affiliation. Investigative activities advanced and intensified during 2017.

² Information on the number of missions, documents and pages filed in OTP cases in 2017 is given in annex III.

(c) *Situation in Darfur, Sudan*

58. On 8 June and 12 December 2017, the Prosecutor presented her twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth reports to the Security Council on the situation in Darfur pursuant to UNSC resolution 1593 (2005).

59. Although the OTP has been constrained by the non-execution of the long outstanding warrants of arrest, lack of support from the Council, and a lack of resources, it continued to seize investigative opportunities to collect evidence and develop investigative leads with the potential for yielding evidence, and refine systems for gathering information, also in relation to allegations of continuing crimes in Darfur.

(d) *Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

60. The Prosecution formally closed its case-in-chief against Mr Bosco Ntaganda on 29 March 2017, after calling a total of 71 witnesses since the beginning of the trial on 2 September 2015. On 29 May 2017, the Defence commenced its evidence presentation, which is expected to conclude in 2018. The required investigative support to the trial was provided during 2017, with particular effort being placed on the preparation of the trial team for the presentation of evidence by the Defence.

61. Discussions and liaison took place on the outstanding warrant of arrest for the alleged military commander of the “*Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda*” (FDLR), Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura. The OTP followed developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the region, including UN-supported disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts, to encourage the arrest and surrender of Mr Mudacumura, following up identified investigative opportunities.

62. The Prosecutor issued a statement on 31 March 2017 in relation to events in the Kasai provinces. The OTP undertook pro-active discussions with the DRC authorities on closing the impunity gap and fostering support for national investigations by the DRC and other actors into alleged crimes.

(e) *Situation in Libya*

63. On 8 May and 8 November 2017, the Prosecutor presented her thirteenth and fourteenth reports to the Security Council on the situation in Libya pursuant to UNSC resolution 1970 (2011).

64. On 24 April 2017, upon the request of the Prosecutor, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided to unseal the warrant of arrest issued on 18 April 2013 for Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, former head of the Libyan Internal Security Agency, for his alleged criminal responsibility for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed on the territory of Libya from 15 February to 24 August 2011.

65. On 15 August 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, a commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, for his alleged criminal responsibility for war crimes committed on the territory of Libya from 3 June 2016 to 17 July 2017.

66. During 2017, the OTP intensified its efforts to investigate crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court committed on the territory of Libya, also assessing the potential to expand its investigations into new crimes, such as those highlighted in its report to the UNSC in May 2017. In particular, the OTP engaged with other investigative and judicial bodies that are also conducting investigations in the context of the Libya conflict to discuss synergies and coordination of the investigation and prosecutorial efforts.

(f) *Situation in Mali*

67. Following the *Al Mahdi* case, and taking into account, *inter alia*, the continued high demand for the OTP’s intervention, and in the light of unforeseen investigative opportunities and the gravity of the alleged crimes committed, the OTP continued to carry out investigations, albeit with a reduced team, in respect of a broader range of war crimes in

Mali with the aim of gathering evidence which could lead to further cases. The investigations in Mali will continue in 2018.

(g) *Situation in Uganda*

68. In 2017, the Prosecution initiated its presentation-in-chief in the case of Mr Dominic Ongwen. The Court sat for 113 days over the course of the year, and the OTP presented 53 witnesses. The Prosecution case is expected to close in March 2018. The required investigative support to the trial was provided.

(h) *Situation in Georgia*

69. The OTP continued to investigate the alleged crimes committed between 1 July and October 2008 in and around South Ossetia, including crimes against humanity (murder, forcible transfer of population and persecution) and war crimes (attacks against the civilian population, wilful killing, intentionally directing attacks against peacekeepers, and destruction of property and pillaging). Investigative activities have advanced and intensified since early 2017. The OTP continued to review and analyse new evidence with a view to refining the case hypothesis, ascertaining the most serious and relevant incidents for investigation and identifying evidential gaps.

70. The OTP and the Registry undertook two inter-organ outreach missions to Tbilisi from 15-20 May and 2-7 October 2017, respectively. The missions were dedicated to joint outreach activities for the purpose of raising awareness of the Court and its work.

71. On 25 July 2017, the Court and the Government of Georgia concluded a cooperation agreement to facilitate the Court's activities and ongoing investigations in the country. Building on the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute, the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and the agreement on cooperation between the Government of Georgia and the OTP, this agreement offers a clear channel of communication for purposes of assistance and notification as well as cooperation, including on measures required for the security of persons interacting with the Court.

(i) *Situation in Burundi*

72. On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a decision under seal authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation in the situation in Burundi. On 9 November 2017, the Chamber issued a public redacted version of the said decision.

73. The Chamber authorized 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 from 26 April 2015 to 26 October 2017. The Prosecutor is authorized to extend her investigation to crimes which were committed before 26 April 2015 or which continued after 26 October 2017 if certain legal requirements are met.

74. The decision was first issued under seal in order to attenuate risks to the life and well-being of victims and potential witnesses.

75. Following the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber III, a number of preparatory activities and some investigative steps have been undertaken.

(j) *Appeals Section*

76. The Appeals Section of the Prosecution Division had a busy and productive year in 2017. The following is a snapshot of the main activities conducted during the year.

77. The Prosecution concluded the briefing phase of the three appeals against conviction and sentence in *Bemba* (Main Case) (ICC-01/05-01/08) in early February 2017. This case is important as it is the first trial judgment at the Court to address superior responsibility (article 28) and to enter convictions for crimes such as rape and pillage. In early November 2017 the Appeals Chamber issued a scheduling order for the hearing of the appeals in the first week of January 2018, and in late November issued a list of 20 questions for the parties and participants to answer at the hearing. After preparing for the appeal hearing in

the latter months of 2017, the Prosecution appeals team presented their arguments in the first week of January 2018. During the three-day appeals hearing, the Prosecution made submissions and answered the Appeals Chamber's 20 written questions, and a large number of additional oral questions posed by the judges. The Prosecution now awaits the Appeals Chamber's Judgment. This past year also saw continuing litigation on various other matters concerning the preservation of Mr Bemba's assets, and disclosure and witness concerns.

78. In 2017 the Prosecution also concluded the briefing phase of the multiple appeals in *Bemba et al* (article 70) (ICC-01/05-01/13). This case is important as it is the first trial judgment at the Court in which multiple defendants have been tried jointly and in which convictions were entered for offences against the administration of justice. The judgment also entered the first convictions on several modes of liability, such as soliciting (article 25(3)(b)) and aiding and abetting (article 25(3)(c)). All five convicted persons appealed against their convictions, and three convicted persons and the Prosecution appealed against the sentences imposed. The briefing phase on the merits of these appeals concluded in October 2017. The Prosecution filed its own appeal brief against sentence (91 pages), one consolidated brief in response to five appeals against conviction (362 pages), and one consolidated brief in response to three appeals against sentence (125 pages). These three briefs alone amount to 578 pages of legal argument, against the 958 pages of legal argument filed by the Defence on the same issues. In the past year, the Prosecution also litigated, in dozens of filings, various other matters concerning the admission of additional evidence on appeal and judicial notice, disclosure, provisional release, and appellate procedure.

79. After several years of litigation before the Pre-Trial, Trial, and Appeals Chambers of the Court, the Prosecution won an important interlocutory appeal in *Ntaganda* (ICC-01/04-02/06-1962 OA5) confirming the scope of war crimes. The appeals judgment affirmed and elaborated upon a similar decision by the Trial Chamber (ICC-01/04-02/06-1707). The Appeals Chamber unanimously agreed that there is no general rule of international law requiring victims of war crimes to belong to a different party to the conflict from the perpetrators. It thus confirmed that it is a war crime under article 8 for one member of an armed group to commit rape and other forms of sexual violence against another member of the same group, provided there is a sufficient nexus to the armed conflict. In its judgment, the Appeals Chamber also clarified some important aspects of the scope of protection under common article 3, and Geneva Conventions I and II. It is thus likely to be a landmark decision in the early history of the Court, and of equal interest to other tribunals, States, and international bodies. The Prosecution's success in this litigation resulted from coordinated work between different Sections of the Office, led over the last two years by the Appeals Section, and also supported by the Prosecutor's special adviser on IHL.

80. In addition to this important judgment, the Prosecution received five other judgments on interlocutory appeals concerning matters of trial procedure which it had briefed in 2016 and 2017, including:

- (a) in *Ntaganda*, confirming that the Trial Chamber had not erred in denying the Defence leave to file a no case to answer motion in that case (ICC-01/04-02/06-2026 OA6);
- (b) in *Ntaganda*, confirming that the Trial Chamber had not erred in its decision reviewing the restrictions placed on Mr Ntaganda's contacts from the Court's Detention Centre (ICC-01/04-02/06-1817-Red OA4);
- (c) in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, confirming that the Trial Chamber had not erred in its approach to receiving documentary evidence (ICC-02/11-01/15-995 OA11 OA12);
- (d) in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, granting Mr Gbagbo's appeal against the review of his detention (ICC-02/11-01/15-992-Red OA10), and directing the Trial Chamber to carry out a new review (which the Trial Chamber subsequently did, and again denied his request for provisional release); and
- (e) in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, reversing the Trial Chamber's decision on a matter pertaining to redactions from disclosed material (ICC-02/11-01/15-915-Red OA9), and remanding it back to the Trial Chamber for a fresh decision.

81. In 2017, the Prosecution also responded to various applications for leave to appeal filed by the Defence, of which 15 of 19 (approximately 80 per cent) were resolved in accordance with the position it advocated. These were in the following cases:

(a) Five in *Ongwen*, all decided as the Prosecution submitted: ICC-02/04-01/15-645 (concerning the Accused's understanding of the charges); ICC-02/04-01/15-650 (concerning a medical examination of the Accused); ICC-02/04-01/15-744 (concerning disclosure of medical records); ICC-02/04-01/15-971 (concerning an addition to the list of evidence); and ICC-02/04-01/15-1126 (concerning Defence resources).

(b) Eight in *Ntaganda*, of which six were decided as the Prosecution submitted: ICC-01/04-02/06-1765 (concerning admission of prior recorded testimony of P-39); ICC-01/04-02/06-1779 (concerning admission of prior recorded testimony of P-20, P-57, and P-932); ICC-01/04-02/06-1784 (concerning a medical report related to P-790); ICC-01/04-02/06-1852 (concerning admission of prior recorded testimony of P-16); ICC-01/04-02/06-1860 (concerning extension of time); ICC-01/04-02/06-1955 (concerning stay of proceedings); ICC-01/04-02/06-T-209-Red, pp. 24-26 (concerning a request for leave to file a no case to answer motion); ICC-01/04-02/06-1973 (concerning use of certain material in Mr Ntaganda's testimony).

(c) Six in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, of which four were decided as the Prosecution submitted: ICC-02/11-01/15-790-Conf (concerning redactions to disclosure); ICC-02/11-01/15-901 (concerning submission of documentary evidence); ICC-02/11-01/15-959 (concerning an oral decision regarding P-109); ICC-02/11-01/15-960-Red (concerning two oral decisions); ICC-02/11-01/15-1023 (concerning admission of prior recorded testimony of various witnesses) and ICC-02/11-01/15-1051 (concerning an oral decision regarding P-583).

82. Throughout the year, in addition to its primary responsibility of addressing appellate litigation and providing memos and oral advice to trial teams on complex points of law and procedure, the Appeals Section also continued to support and assist at least five ongoing preliminary examinations conducted by the Situation Analysis Section of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division, as requested, and various active investigations by the Prosecution and Investigation Divisions. Members of the Section have also participated in various missions, conferences, and other official engagements, as well as providing internal training on written advocacy and appellate advocacy, legal research and advice, advice on proposed amendments to the Court's regulations, and other tasks necessary to support the Office's mandate as a whole.

3. International cooperation and judicial assistance

83. In connection with its investigative and prosecutorial activities, in 2017, the OTP addressed a total of 465 requests for assistance (including notifications of investigative missions) to 73 different partners, comprising 40 States Parties, five non-States Parties and international, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as private institutions, in addition to following up on the execution of pending requests. This represents an increase of more than 21 per cent in the number of requests sent to a network of partners that continues developing.

84. Indeed, in 2017, the OTP continued to reinforce its network of judicial cooperation partners, war crimes units, financial investigation units and other relevant law enforcement and judicial actors nationally, regionally and internationally. In the light of its prosecutorial objective 9, the OTP continued to encourage national judicial authorities to make use of its resources, to contribute to closing the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts when appropriate. In 2017, the Office shared relevant material with national judicial authorities in answer to 10 requests sent pursuant to article 93(10) and continued assisting national judicial authorities in their own investigations wherever possible.

85. The OTP continues to emphasize to States and other partners the importance for its investigations and trial preparations of timely, positive responses to its requests for assistance. The OTP also notes the negative impact on its effectiveness and efficiency of slow or incomplete replies to its requests. The OTP underlines further the importance of identifying 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, and

highlights 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. External relations

86. Throughout the year, the OTP organized and participated in relevant diplomatic activities by actively engaging in meetings and consultations in the context of the Assembly and its working groups to provide information and disseminate key OTP messages, including, when appropriate, in support of the work of facilitators, e.g. in the context of discussions and the seminar on financial investigations and asset recovery held in Paris in October. The OTP also organized and participated in several events during the Assembly's sixteenth session, including launching its Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2017.

87. In 2017, the OTP organized focused diplomatic briefings for all regional groups at the seat of the Court and other locations for Ambassadors and representatives of States Parties based in The Hague and Brussels, and participated in the Court-wide diplomatic briefing and induction training for newly arrived diplomats. Additionally, OTP received and prepared numerous high-level visits to the Court's premises of stakeholders from governments, international organizations and civil society. It also organized and participated in roundtable meetings with civil society, including from preliminary examination and situation countries.

88. During the reporting period, the OTP participated in various multilateral events and forums (including the Munich Security Conference, the high-level segment of the seventy-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as engagements in Geneva and in Brussels) to establish and cultivate strategic and operational contacts and enhance cooperation through bilateral meetings and to increase knowledge and disseminate key OTP messages through various speeches and interventions. The OTP also participated in regional cooperation seminars co-organized with the other organs of the Court, in Seoul and in Niamey.

89. The OTP continued to implement its strategy to enhance its dialogue and interaction with the African Union and African States Parties. It took part in, *inter alia*, the retreat with African States Parties in Addis Ababa, as well as in the seminar for ICC focal points which took place at the Court, in addition to conferences and training on the continent focusing on the Court and international criminal justice generally. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the OTP also engaged in bilateral meetings with actors from governments and regional and international organizations in The Hague, in the region and elsewhere, to promote understanding of the OTP's mandate and work, in furtherance of operational discussions relating to its investigative and prosecutorial activities.

C. Major Programme III – Registry

90. The Registry continued to provide support to parties and participants in the proceedings before the Court. Court activities in the pre-trial, trial, appeals and reparations phases led to an increase in the Registry's workload. In particular, the Registry provided continued support and assistance for trial proceedings in *Ntaganda*, *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and *Ongwen*. In 2017, the Registry was also heavily involved in supporting reparations proceedings in *Lubanga*, *Bemba* and *Al Mahdi*.

1. Court management

(a) Judicial activities

91. A total of 4,692 court records and 1,256 transcripts were registered and notified in 2017. These figures include documents registered and/or notified across all cases and situations as detailed below, and a total of 4,680 and 12 records registered and/or notified pursuant to the Regulations of the Court and/or the Regulations of the Registry which do not necessarily relate to a particular case or situation.

92. In the situation in Uganda, 710 documents and 433 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 113 hearings in *Ongwen*.

93. In the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1,962 documents and 332 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 80 hearings; 78 hearings in *Ntaganda*, 1 court day for the delivery of a decision on reparations in *Katanga*, 1 court day for the rendering of the reparations decision in *Lubanga*.

94. In the situation in the Central African Republic, 670 documents and 2 transcripts were registered and notified.

95. In the situation in Darfur, 71 document and 4 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 2 hearings.

96. In the situation in Kenya, 76 documents were registered and notified.

97. In the situation in Libya, 50 documents were registered and notified.

98. In the situation in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 664 document and 483 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 102 hearings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*.

99. In the situation in Mali, 394 documents and 2 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 1 hearing in *Al Mahdi* for the delivery of a Reparations Order.

100. In the situation on Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, 7 documents were registered and notified.

101. In the situation in the Central African Republic II, 3 documents were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 1 hearing in *Bemba et al.*, for the delivery of the sentencing decision.

102. In the situation in Georgia, 0 documents were registered and notified.

103. In the situation in Burundi, 32 documents were registered and notified.

104. In the situation in Afghanistan, 41 documents were registered and notified.

105. In 2017 the number of court records decreased by 58 per cent in comparison with 2016, while the number of transcripts registered and notified across all situations and cases increased by 0.31 per cent. The decrease in the number of court records is due to a substantial decrease in VPRS filings of victim applications during the reporting period: in 2016, a total of 4,500 such filings were registered.

106. The use of audio or video link technology to facilitate witness testimony continued throughout 2017. Two Associate Legal Officers/Courtroom Officers are required to organize video link hearings: one in The Hague courtroom and the other at the witness location. Thirty-one witnesses gave evidence and six victims were heard via video link, for a total of 57 days, as follows:

(a) *Ntaganda*: 12 witnesses and 6 victims (23 days); all testimonies were supported by field office staff.

(b) *Ongwen*: 12 witnesses (21 days); all testimonies were supported by staff from Headquarters (HQ) due to unavailability of field office staff for training.

(c) *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*: 7 witnesses (21 days); 13 testimony days were supported by a staff member from HQ who trained field office staff; this enabled field office staff to support 8 testimony days.

It is important to note that testimonies by means of video link increased by:

(a) 146 per cent in terms of witnesses

(b) 54 per cent in terms of working days.

107. To support the workload of three active cases at the trial phase and two simultaneous hearings, a minimum of three Associate Legal Officers (ALO)/Courtroom Officers is

required. Besides hearing support, they also perform a number of back office tasks to ensure overall support to proceedings.

108. In addition to routine in-court and registration activities, the Court Management Section (CMS) is involved in the following projects, and staff have been cross-trained and assigned tasks to support the activities of their sister sub-units:

(a) Court records: the last module (Notifications) of the eFiling system was rolled out in 2016. Approximately 99.9 per cent of court records were registered using that system; and

(b) Throughout 2017, Transcript Coordinators and the Court Records Office worked on the reclassification and correction of transcripts. From the overall figures of transcripts provided above, 224 were corrected transcripts and 71 were reclassified transcripts. These activities are labour-intensive and require precision and accuracy, owing to the severe consequences of any errors.

109. Evidence management: CMS receives and processes material and/or evidence in electronic format to be uploaded and registered in the Registry's evidence management database, for all cases and situations before the Court. A total of 8,813 documents and/or materials were uploaded, processed and stored, as follows: 1,715 in *Ntaganda*; 43 in *Bemba et al*; 5,211 in *Ongwen* and 1,844 in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*.

(b) *eCourt*

110. Improvements to current eCourt systems:

(a) In-court evidence presentation: with improved courtroom infrastructure, and at the request of the parties, enhancements in evidence presentation tools and evidence capturing have been made so that the case managers of the respective parties can present and capture evidence.

(b) Transcripts: a number of issues were reported in relation to the stability and capacity of the transcript management suite to serve as a real time transcript, transcript depository and analysis tool. In cooperation with the vendor, upgrades have been made to the application. Preliminary tests show that some of the key concerns have been addressed with the new build.

(c) Specialized training capacity: in response to upgrades of key eCourt applications – the evidence management suite and the transcript management suite – an in-house specialized training capacity is being built and training material produced for power users. The training, which targets the expert end users, is intended to increase user efficiency and effectiveness, as well as promote appropriate information management practices.

(d) Court calendar: upgrade in order to capture statistics for improved reporting mechanisms.

111. Judicial Technology Forum. The first session of the Judicial Technology Forum, the terms of reference of which have been agreed, is expected to take place in the first quarter of 2018. The forum is established as the advisory board responsible for the development of user requirements. Its main purpose is to facilitate collaboration and cooperation between all participants in the judicial proceedings and investigation activities which use the Court's technologies, in order to ensure knowledge gathering and sharing, and identify best practices and lessons learned.

112. Judicial workflow platform. The eCourt Project Manager joined CMS in order to launch the project aimed at moving the complex judicial systems landscape (eCourt), currently used to electronically support the judicial process, into an integrated system for the handling, management, exchange, analysis and/or presentation of material constituting the situation and case record. The first step was to organize joint workshops and meetings across the Court to identify major pain points.

2. Detention

113. Throughout 2017, the Detention Centre held six detained persons. The Court had budgeted for six cells during 2017.

114. In 2017, approximately €30,500 was spent out of the Trust Fund for Family Visits for four family visits involving a total of 14 persons.

115. In October 2017, a donation of €300 was received from a staff member of the Court.

116. As a result, by the end of 2017 approximately €2,000 remained in the Trust Fund for Family Visits for indigent detained persons.

3. Translation and interpretation

(a) Translation

117. In June 2017, the *English Translation Unit* (ETU) filled its last vacancy for a P-3 translator. ETU deployed several freelance translators/revisers and outsourced translations to meet requests in situation languages; in-house, ETU provided translations from Acholi, Dutch, Georgian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish in addition to French. Witness statements and transcripts were translated for Trial Chambers. ETU continued to provide an editing service, e.g. the Decision on Sentencing in *Bemba et al.* and the Reparations Order in *Al Mahdi*; the Court's main budget documents were also edited. In collaboration with the Legal Office, ETU finalized the first edition of *The Registry's Drafting Rules and Style Manual*, published in September, with the aim of ensuring that all documents drafted in English comply with house style.

118. In 2017, the *French Translation Unit* (FTU) deployed in-house resources on priority judicial projects, including the *Bemba et al.* article 76 decision (sentencing judgment), the *Al Mahdi* Reparations Order, the Trust Fund's Implementation Plan for reparations in *Katanga*, and the Prosecution's appeal brief in *Bemba et al.*, among other urgent judicial documents to be notified in French to parties or States. FTU also translated a number of legal documents, including ACLT reports on proposals to amend the Regulations of the Court and the new version of the Chamber's Practice Manual, incorporating a chapter on procedural rules in the context of appeals. The Unit continued to service the translation needs of the Court as an international organization by providing translations of vacancy announcements, administrative issuances and cooperation/outreach documents, among others.

119. The *Situation Languages Translation Unit* (SLTU) provided translation support in 14 situation languages, namely Arabic, Acholi, Swahili (Congolese and Standard), Lingala, Kinyarwanda (in-house) as well as Bambara, Songhay, Tamasheq, Dyula, Georgian, Russian, Dari, Pashto and Kirundi (using freelance translators). The Unit provides translation services to clients of the Language Services Section (LSS), identifying, testing and maintaining rosters of situation language translators, and seeks to achieve efficiencies by relying extensively on in-house resources, where available. Examples of the translation services provided by the Unit include the Arabic translation of the Reparations Order in *Al Mahdi*, the Acholi translation of the Decision on the Confirmation of Charges in *Ongwen*, Congolese/Standard Swahili/French translation of witness statements in *Ntaganda* and the translation of Mr Al Mahdi's public apology into Tamasheq, Songhay and Bambara.

120. The *Translation Support and Terminology Unit* (TSTU) provided technical and administrative support to all translation units for monitoring of the budget, recruitment of freelance translators, management of outsourcing activities and translation workflow, from the initial request through to the final translation. The Unit also monitored the Section's budget throughout the year. In collaboration with SLTU and the Language Services Unit of the OTP, TSTU organized one follow-up expert panel on the Georgian language that mainly focused on a list of terms and the review of the existing translation of the Rome Statute in Georgian. Another expert panel was organized for the Acholi language, in collaboration with SLTU and the Interpretation Unit. The Acholi panel was tasked with reviewing and validating a list of legal terms and some phraseology developed by the Court's Acholi interpreters, and addressing any other language matters relevant to the work

of the Court's Acholi interpreters and translators in *Ongwen* (for example terms relating to geographical concepts).

121. The TSTU also organized and hosted the International Annual Meeting on Computer-Assisted Translation and Terminology (JIAMCATT) at the seat of the Court from 10 to 12 May 2017. This meeting brought together 69 organizations and 170 participants from the UN, the EU, the Court and several international organizations, governmental groups and members of academia that used the meeting as a forum to exchange experiences and share information among language services on best practices and to explore new ventures in the field of computer-assisted translation and terminology, interpretation and documentation retrieval. A small group of vendors was given the opportunity to exhibit their CAT tools in the margins of the event.

(b) *Interpretation*

122. In 2017, the *Interpretation Unit* (IU) supported courtroom activities in 10 languages. The Unit processed 267 requests for interpretation, representing a total of 2,481 interpreter days for judicial assignments (CIV, DRC, UGA cases, judges' meetings and Appeals Chamber hearings) and 355 interpreter days for non-judicial events (including judges' retreat, seminars, workshops, official visits, meetings of the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties and requests from the Detention Centre). During the year, freelance interpreters' support for both judicial and non-judicial events accounted for 829 interpreter days. During the last quarter of year, 479 interpreter days (138 freelance and 341 staff) were cancelled owing to changes in the court hearing schedule.

123. Outside of hearings, staff interpreters carried out transcript verification in cooperation with court reporters.

124. *Field and operational interpretation* services were provided for meetings in the field and at HQ in 17 different language combinations in eight situations, totalling 1,006 field interpreter days. The services were provided for Defence counsel meetings and telephone conversations, witness familiarization, statement reading, rule 68 statement certification, psychological, vulnerability and protection assessments, audiovisual transcript translation and consultations on reparations. Supported field missions included missions by Legal Representatives of Victims, Defence Counsel, the Registry Legal Office (RLO), VPRS, OPCV, PIOS and VWS to Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Uganda, CAR, DRC, Georgia and elsewhere. In total, 174 requests for field and operational interpretation services were received.

125. Throughout the year, the field interpreter recruitment and accreditation programme was implemented by recruiting and training field interpreters for situation languages in the Mali and Georgia situations and by expanding the roster of field interpreters in support of new and ongoing requirements in the DRC, UGA, CIV and CAR situations.

126. Also in the course of 2017, staff and field interpreters carried out regular assignments at the Detention Centre. Apart from routine operational interpretation services, they provided monitoring services in respect of two detainees amounting to a total of 243 interpreter days from January to December 2017.

4. Legal aid and counsel issues

(a) *Counsel Support Section (CSS)*

127. The assumptions used to establish the budget for 2017 included provision for 14 indigent defendants and 7 teams of legal representatives of victims.

128. As in previous years, in accordance with the Chamber's order, the Registry advanced the necessary funds to cover the legal representation of Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo who, though declared non-indigent by the Registry, continues to experience problems concerning his assets, in terms of lack of access to frozen assets and a lack of progress on other assets identified.

129. The Registry provided administrative and logistical support to all legal teams representing suspects, accused persons, victims and legal representatives of States involved

in the proceedings at the Court. By the end of 2017, 243 team members, including *pro bono* members and interns, assisting in the representation of indigent clients before the Court received assistance. This number rises to 278 team members if those assisting in the representation of non-indigent clients before the Court are included. CSS also provided assistance to the members of the International Criminal Court Bar Association (ICCBA) who work at the Court's premises, as well as to members of its various Committees attending ICCBA meetings.

130. The review of the Legal Aid Project was pivotal in the work of CSS in 2017. CSS staff members participated in a wide range of consultations touching upon investigations into assets, cooperation and financial obligations of defendants, team composition and budget issues. Accordingly, CSS offered its unique insight into the implementation of the Legal Aid Policy from a practical perspective, drawing on institutional experience relating to legal aid management, and discussed recommendations that culminated in a professional and independent report.

131. In 2017, the Registry received 49 new applications for inclusion on the List of Counsel (LoC) and 21 applications for inclusion on the List of Assistants to counsel (LoA). By the end of the year, 43 individuals had been added to the LoC bringing the number of admitted counsel to 731. Admissions to the LoA by the end of 2017 totalled 319. The List of Professional Investigators saw little activity in 2017, with two new incomplete applications received and no admissions recorded. Accordingly, this list now comprises 34 members.

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

132. In 2017 the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence focused on improving the quality of service to the Defence teams and the Court by maximizing the resources available. Based on a survey sent out to teams at the start of the year, the OPCD was able to look to its catalogue of tools and advance those of greatest use while re-examining those providing less benefit. Alongside this process, requests for assistance remained steady and grew in complexity, especially given six teams in active stages of appeals proceedings and four teams in simultaneous trials advancing through the Prosecution case into preparations for the Defence presentation of evidence. Additionally, in one case, OPCD Counsel was appointed for the limited function of assisting a witness pursuant to rule 74. Continuing on from 2017, the OPCD also held meetings to develop a working relationship with the ICCBA. Finally, OPCD contributed to the progression of the Legal Aid review. During 2017, the OPCD primarily:

(a) Created and distributed specialized legal memoranda to 15 Defence teams (*Lubanga, Katanga, Simone Gbagbo, Laurent Gbagbo, Blé Goudé, Ntaganda, Bemba, Bemba* (article 70), *Mangenda, Arido, Babala, Kilolo, Ongwen, Al Mahdi, and Gaddafi*) upon request by the teams or collectively to all.

(b) Fully updated the "Counsel Welcome Kit" and "How-To" series and continued a series of Weekly/Quarterly updates.

(c) Reviewed, created and instituted 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.

(d) Assisted teams during court hearings by following real time access to transcripts.

(e) 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.

(f) Participated in the various working groups of the Court including, *inter alia*, ad hoc technology groups, the Case Law Database Project, the Library Working Group and the Hague Working Group (for certain issues).

(g) Provided feedback for Registry projects including, *inter alia*, those related to Cooperation Agreements and the TFFV, as well as VWS training and materials for Defence teams and PIOS communications.

(h) Worked with the President and members of the Executive Council of the ICCBA to develop a partnership to assist the Defence before the Court.

(i) Submitted comments on the Legal Aid Report and actively participated in the Legal Aid Seminar and discussions related to the Court's Legal Aid Assessment Mission.

(j) Continued to work to protect the rights of suspects/accused by making efforts to raise general awareness of defence issues, including by presenting to visiting groups, participating in conferences and seminars, and contributing to publications.

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

133. OPCV counsel are appointed by Chambers as common legal representatives of victims in three ongoing proceedings at the trial stage. Consequently, as for 2016, the task of providing support and assistance to external counsel has significantly decreased, while that of providing legal representation to victims is now the primary task performed by the OPCV staff. This requires a daily presence in the courtroom.

134. In 2017, the OPCV supported the external legal representatives appointed in *Banda, Katanga, Ongwen, Bemba* and *Lubanga* by providing advice on a variety of legal issues, including novel matters related to reparations proceedings and appeal proceedings, and in preparation for and during hearings.

135. Throughout 2017, two OPCV counsel continued to represent the victims participating in the *Ntaganda* trial (one counsel is appointed to represent the 1,859 victims of the attacks and one counsel is appointed to represent 283 former child soldiers); one OPCV counsel continued to represent the 728 victims participating in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* trial; and the same counsel is also appointed to represent 1,516 victims participating in the *Ongwen* trial. Moreover, OPCV counsel are currently representing 379 victims to whom reparations have been awarded and 50 applicants for reparations in the *Lubanga* proceedings and 488 applicants for reparations in the *Bemba* proceedings; and 37 victims to whom awards for reparation have been granted in *Katanga*. As part of its mandate related to the legal representation of victims, the OPCV submitted numerous written submissions and undertook 30 missions in the field to meet with its clients with a view to effectively representing their interests in the proceedings. In this connection, it is worth noting that victims represented by the OPCV are located not only in the situation countries, but also in other countries in Africa or in Europe.

136. In addition to the cases mentioned above, the OPCV remains appointed to protect the rights and interests of victims having communicated with the Court within the framework of the proceedings pursuant to article 19 of the Rome Statute in the *Gaddafi* and the *Simone Gbagbo* cases, and as the legal representative in *Kony et al.* and in the Situation of the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

137. 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

138. The Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) acts as the entry point for victim applications for participation in the judicial proceedings and reparations. It is responsible for the legal assessment and handling of the victim data, and also acts as a liaison point with Chambers on these and any other victim participation-related matters.

139. *Participation.* During the reporting period, VPRS received a total of 2,271 applications for participation in the proceedings. The largest number of applications related to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire (1,755 forms received).

140. *Reparations.* In 2017, 1,430 forms requesting reparations were received across the proceedings, including applications in relation to the reparations proceedings in *Al Mahdi* and *Lubanga*. A total of 721 victims were authorized to receive reparations awards, namely 297 in *Katanga* and 425 in *Lubanga*.³ In *Al Mahdi*, the Chamber did not identify specific individuals to benefit from reparations.⁴

141. *Article 15(3) Representations.* The Section processed representation forms linked to the article 15(3) process for the potential situation in Afghanistan.⁵ The Section provided training in various countries and locations with a view to reaching out to and informing community leaders of the affected groups that may wish to make representations. In 2017, 1,831 representations were received.

142. *Technical assistance and field activities.* During the reporting period, the VPRS submitted 82 filings, including reports on victims' applications and representation forms, redacted versions of applications, and other reports and documents to Chambers. This represents a significant increase of approximately 50 per cent in absolute figures and workload compared to the number of filings for 2016 (55). In addition, 650 relevant communications relating to the proceedings other than formal filings were prepared and sent to Chambers, legal representatives of victims, parties and others.⁶ This number was more than double compared to 2016 (253).

143. Other relevant tasks included the organization of information and training sessions on how to fill in the relevant victims' forms; and the preparation, facilitation and support of two expert teams in *Bemba* and *Al Mahdi* appointed to assist the Trial Chambers in dealing with relevant matters in the reparations proceedings, including the facilitation of relevant field missions and filing of relevant documentation.

144. Throughout the course of 2017, the VPRS also organized and/or participated in victim-related field activities in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Uganda and Georgia. These activities were focused on providing accurate information on victim participation and reparations before the Court; conducting victim application processes using the new standard application form; collecting completed applications and following up on incomplete applications; conducting consultations with victims and key civil society actors on various issues upon Chambers' instructions; supporting relevant activities in the field; and providing relevant support to the Trust Fund for Victims and Legal Representatives of Victims and providing information and observations to Chambers in response to Chambers' orders and relevant judicial developments.

145. The VPRS also continued to carry out policy activities, including *inter alia*, a lessons learned exercise on reparations expert assignments based on relevant experience to date; a communication manual with the field offices; a mapping exercise of reparations-related phases, actions and actors; and the finalization of various updated victim application and reparation forms. The Section also continued to improve the effectiveness and user-friendliness its database.

146. Lastly, the VPRS initiated a project to develop electronic victim application forms to be used in future situations. The project will be implemented during the first half of 2018. The project will enable the electronic receipt of victims' application forms from the field and a paperless victim application process, enhancing not only efficiency but also user-friendliness and transparency.

6. Victims and witnesses

147. In 2017, a year which presented many challenges, 134 witnesses appeared before the Chambers.

³ See for *Lubanga*, Trial Chamber II, "*Décision fixant le montant des réparations auxquelles Thomas Lubanga Dyilo est tenu*", ICC-01/04-01/06-3379-Red, 15 December 2017.

⁴ However, it provided general eligibility criteria for a determination of beneficiaries.

⁵ Pursuant to article 15(3) of the Rome Statute, following the Prosecutor's request to Pre-Trial Chamber III in November 2017 to open an investigation *proprio motu* in Afghanistan.

⁶ "Relevant" communications are those which contain procedurally or materially relevant content for ongoing legal and administrative processes and thus require internal review and approval, while not being communicated as formal filings on the court record.

148. Of the 134 witnesses who testified in 2017, 114 were Prosecution witnesses and 11 were Defence witnesses (124 witnesses of fact and 10 expert witnesses). The Chambers also heard 9 victims. Thirty-eight witnesses testified via video link from different locations, while 96 witnesses appeared at the seat of the Court.

149. The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) provided logistical assistance for travel and accommodation, as well as psychosocial and other support services to the 134 witnesses who appeared before the Court. This included preparation for travelling to the Court to testify, preparation for testimony and familiarization with courtroom procedures. At the Court, 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.

150. In 2017, the VWS provided 203 written submissions to the Chambers. Those submissions included 114 assessments of the need for in-court protective measures, 53 vulnerability assessment reports and 36 reports pertaining to specific witness information. They were submitted either by way of electronic communication or formal filings. Furthermore, the vulnerability assessments conducted by VWS psychologists resulted in the implementation of special measures for the benefit of 62 witnesses (rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence). The VWS also attended two hearings.

151. In addition to these judicial-related activities, the VWS provided continuous care and protection services to the persons placed under its responsibility. VWS provided protective measures for approximately 520 individuals in 2017 (witnesses, victims, others at risk on account of testimony given and the dependents of those protected persons). The VWS also pursued its efforts to implement risk reduction measures for the benefit of 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 also assessed and agreed to provide psychosocial support to 20 witnesses or victims. These witnesses and victims benefited from medical, psychosocial and other appropriate assistance pursuant to regulation 83 of the Regulations of the Registry.

152. In accordance with the Registry objective to increase the external and internal level of cooperation in relation to witness protection, the VWS continued its activities to strengthen the cooperation of States in the field of witness protection and managed to conclude two new relocation agreements. Furthermore, significant progress was made with respect to ad hoc cooperation requests with seven States expressing their willingness to receive requests from the Court for the relocation of witnesses or victims on their territory. In January, February and May 2017, the VWS contributed to three seminars hosted by the Court on witness protection- and cooperation-related issues which were attended by witness protection experts from more than 20 countries. In May 2017, the VWS hosted and co-chaired the yearly Europol Psychosocial Network Conference on the protection of vulnerable groups in witness protection

7. Public information and outreach

153. The Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS), in close coordination with the field offices, continued to raise awareness and ensure that the Court's proceedings were accessible to the public. These efforts were geared towards promoting understanding of the Court's mandate and activities, with the ultimate goal of garnering worldwide support. Its activities targeted a number of audiences, including global audiences, mainly encompassing the international press and media, victims and communities affected by crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and key stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, legal communities and academics.

154. In Uganda, outreach efforts intensified to publicize the trial in *Ongwen*. The Uganda Field Office has been reaching out to the victims and affected communities in remote hinterlands to provide regular information and manage expectations on developments in the trial through town hall meetings, video screenings, radio programmes, press briefings and various media initiatives. Partnerships were strengthened with influential local leaders – including religious and cultural leaders who visited communities to encourage them to continue following the trial – and representatives from civil society organizations and the media to promote and support the work of the Court. Local focal points were trained to

conduct the video screenings and respond to questions, creating greater community involvement and a sense of ownership of the judicial process. A new free SMS platform providing interface in three local languages was created in order to interact more consistently with the population and to respond to questions. Over 11,000 people are registered on this platform.

155. In the DRC outreach activities focused on publicizing the trial in *Ntaganda* in Ituri, through screenings of audiovisual programmes during interactive sessions, as well as through radio programmes broadcast by a network of community radios in local languages. Furthermore, activities were conducted with the aim of increasing the understanding and managing the expectations of communities as regards the reparation process in *Katanga* and *Lubanga*, via key messages disseminated by radio (more than 81 hours of radio broadcasts) and outreach sessions. It also made public the judicial decisions in *Bemba* and *Bemba et al.*, of high interest to the population in the DRC. In addition, some outreach activities specifically targeted the academic community as well as law practitioners, to reinforce understanding of the Court's mandate and the Court's judicial proceedings. In total, more than 5,500 people were reached through 86 interactive sessions.

156. In the CAR, outreach activities were conducted to create an enabling environment for the anticipated reparations decision in *Bemba* and to inform and manage expectations in relation to ongoing OTP investigations. Due to the security conditions and structural capacity of the field office, meetings with affected communities outside Bangui have been limited, but are developing again with other independent justice sector-related entities. In Bangui, activities were conducted with universities in the international (including diplomatic) community, NGOs and journalists. Through partnerships with the LRA Victims Association and community radios, information related to the *Ongwen* trial (of special interest in the CAR) was regularly disseminated. Almost 700 people were reached through 24 interactive sessions. A series of locally produced Sango language radio programmes were distributed to the Central African media (around 100 hours of broadcasts).

157. In Côte d'Ivoire, efforts were aimed at establishing a fully-fledged field office while securing the necessary cooperation from the government for the Court's judicial activities. A partnership was developed with *Coordination Africaine des droits de l'homme pour les Armées* (CADHA) to set up a training and awareness program on the Rome Statute for the Ivorian army. Furthermore, PIOS continued to publicize the trial in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, as well as the ongoing investigation in CIV II, mainly in Abidjan, distributing the radio and TV programmes produced on a regular basis. It also supported the activities of partner NGOs on trial monitoring, providing training on the Court and its judicial process. It also conducted activities with affected communities, journalists, members of NGOs, human rights activists, local authorities, community leaders, law professionals, diplomats, youth groups and victims associations.

158. In Mali, due to security constraints, developments in *Al Mahdi* (the trial Judgment and the Reparations Order) were broadcast to the population in Mali from The Hague. TV and radio programmes on the verdict and the Reparations Order were produced and broadcast through local media and made available to the NGOs for further distribution. Malian journalists and representatives of NGOs were invited to attend the hearing at HQ concerning the Reparations Order, thus ensuring coverage of the news in Mali, including in Timbuktu.

159. Since the opening of the investigation in the situation in Georgia, outreach efforts have increased to improve the general understanding of the Court and its mandate and functioning among civil society, NGOs and victims associations, as well as representatives of the media, academia and the Bar Association. Focus is on explaining the judicial process and avoiding raising expectations to an unrealistic level. Through missions and seizing the opportunity to engage with Georgian civil society, professors and students coming to The Hague, PIOS has consolidated a network of reliable local partners. In 2017, 14 interactive sessions were held reaching around 300 people.

160. In 2017, the Court bolstered its use of social media. The Court's use of Twitter has become a reference and its number of followers rose by over 25 per cent last year, reaching a milestone of 250,000, more than all the international tribunals together. While previously using Facebook as a temporary campaign tool for 17 July each year, in July 2017, the Court

launched a long-term Facebook page in order to build a lasting community. The page has earned 81,925 likes so far on its English account, and 1,447 likes in French, giving a total of 83,372 page likes.

161. Flickr, Tumblr and YouTube remain key for sharing photos, videos and accounts of all the Court's activities. In 2017, the Court's YouTube channel gained 1,897 subscribers, reaching a total of 13,165 (compared to 11,268 subscribers by the end of 2016) with over 250,000 new views in 2017, giving a total of 2,952,636 views (compared to 2,709,059 views by the end of 2016).

162. With 4,789,610 page views and 1,573,010 visitors in 2017, the Court's website showcases information about the Court and serves as the platform for streaming all public hearings. The web streaming was used by 4,809,385 individual users in 2017. It was viewed 7,498,651 times from 184 countries; sixty-two per cent of these views (i.e. more than 4.5 million) were from Côte d'Ivoire.

163. A total of 131 press releases were distributed in 2017 to a mailing list of more than 5,000 journalists and other stakeholders around the world. Close to 400 interviews were conducted with officials of the Court at Headquarters alone. Information produced, particularly relating to judicial developments in the situation countries, was widely reprinted in leading newspapers and magazines and often broadcast on television and radio, both at the national level in the countries concerned and by international media organizations.

164. Audiovisual programmes produced by the Court remained an essential element to support the work of journalists but also to inform the general public at an international level as well as the affected communities in the field. In 2017, 170 radio and television programmes were produced and distributed through the internet for broadcast (programmes were downloaded and viewed about 30,000 times) to the radio and television stations, news agencies and social media (Twitter and YouTube).

165. During the course of 2017, the Protocol, Events and Visits Unit supported 231 VIP and stakeholder visits bringing high-level delegations and other relevant stakeholders to the Court to engage in a two-way dialogue with Court officials. The number of VIP visits by high-profile figures fell slightly (-10 per cent) compared to 2016, with 77 visiting delegations in 2017, while the number of visits by stakeholders increased to 154 (+25 per cent compared to 2016).

166. A total of 613 groups visited the Court's Visitor Centre in 2017, an increase of 22 per cent compared to the previous year. The Visitor Centre is always available to the public during opening hours and provides an interesting alternative for groups for which a guided visit could not be organized.

167. In total, PIOS welcomed 844 visiting groups in 2017. This figure, coupled with the numbers of the general public attending the hearings of the Court, meant that over 20,000 visits were made to the Court in 2017.

8. External relations and cooperation

168. Over the course of the year, the External Operations Support Section (EOSS) continued in its central coordination role in three main areas of operations, namely: external relations and State cooperation; information collection and analysis; and mission planning, support to the field offices and crisis management support.

169. In 2017, the External Relations and State Cooperation Unit (ERSCU) drafted or reviewed 282 requests for cooperation to States and international organizations on behalf of the Chambers, on behalf of the defence or on its own account. At the strategic level, the Unit continued to organize high-level cooperation seminars and specialized events in order to continue reinforcing general cooperation and a better understanding of the work and mandate of the Court, in coordination with the other organs. These seminars continued to provide useful recommendations regarding specific areas of judicial and general cooperation which are being followed up by the Unit in the areas of its mandate.

170. At the technical level, the ERSCU continues to focus on key areas identified as being of priority concern, such as financial investigations and cooperation agreements. The

Unit developed and implemented concrete action plans aimed at enhancing cooperation in these key areas, including by proactively engaging interested States and other stakeholders, opening avenues of collaboration with new regional and specialized organizations and networks, mainstreaming the Registry's mandates and cooperation needs in international and specialized forums of experts and practitioners, and developing communication and technical brochures, thanks to the support of the European Commission, and in coordination with the other organs, to raise awareness regarding these key areas. Such efforts are further detailed in the Court's annual reports on activities and cooperation to the Assembly of States Parties.

171. The Country Analysis Unit (CAU) continued to consolidate its organizational foundation enhancing its analytical methodology, information management and language capacities. The Unit continues to perform as a central hub for the collection and analysis of information critical for the operations of the Court. It continues to consolidate its external networks for the benefit of the Registry.

172. The CAU continues to enhance its delivery of timely, relevant, reliable analysis across four key pillars of its mandate and throughout all the judicial phases. Specifically, the CAU has responded to a total of ten orders from the Presidency and Chambers providing Registry Analysis across four situation countries, namely CAR, DRC, Mali and Uganda. In support of the Registry's External Relations and Cooperation actors, the CAU has provided 14 assessments, notes or briefings including on the opening of the new situation in the Republic of Burundi as well as on a number of non-situation countries. Additionally, the CAU continued to play an active role as the Registry's lead capacity on information collection and analysis in relation to suspects at large and has contributed to inter-organ strategies for the arrest of suspects. As an integral part of the Registry's internal Early Warning and Crisis Management mechanisms, the CAU provided monthly threat analysis and early warnings in addition to providing 74 Situation Reports across eight situation countries.

173. 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. Related follow-up included the review and revision of mission plans, liaison with the field offices and HQ stakeholders involved in the mission planning process as well as the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), as appropriate. Similarly, and in cooperation with the Information Management Services Section (IMSS), the CPU initiated the first phase of development of mission planning software aimed at further improving the coordination of the Court's missions. The CPU also continued to provide operational and functional support to all field offices, including through accurately identifying and channelling requirements, organizing inductions for new field office staff, and preparing ad hoc coordination activities and regular meetings via video link.

174. CPU continued throughout 2017 to assist and support Senior Management in the development and implementation of a Crisis Management framework for the Court. Field Security continues to be embedded into the CPU (CPU-FS) and, in addition to the regular assistance, provided assistance for all external missions.

9. Field operations

175. A total of 1,622 missions were registered and followed up (957 to situation countries and 665 to non-situation countries).

176. In 2017, the DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, CAR and Georgia Field Offices become fully operational with the appointment of their office Chiefs in January (DRC), February (Côte d'Ivoire/Mali), March (CAR) and December (Georgia) respectively.

177. In 2017, the DRC Field Offices continued to support the judicial proceedings in *Lubanga*, *Katanga* and *Ntaganda*. The cases of *Bemba* and *Bemba et al.*, in which the verdicts were respectively pronounced in 2016 and 2017, were also a matter of high interest to the population and stakeholders in the DRC. Preparation of the reparations phase in *Katanga* required close collaboration and a high degree of coordination with the TFV, OPCV and the Legal Representatives of Victims, leading to the successful start of the

implementation of the reparations in November 2017 in Ituri province. The DRC victims' participation and reparation activities targeted more than 950 persons.

178. In 2017, the DRC Field Offices supported a total of 308 missions (29.5 per cent more than 2016), or 32 per cent of the total number of missions conducted in the situation countries. The DRC Field Offices provided a total of 198 security briefings in the field, and a total of 25 days of judicial hearings via video link in *Ntaganda* were supported. This support included logistics and security arrangements, IT assistance and the participation of DRC staff members acting as Court Officers.

179. Specific attention was paid to reinforcing the relationship with the DRC authorities and international/national stakeholders. More than 200 meetings and instances of interaction with government, UN entities and diplomatic missions were reported in the DRC in 2017.

180. The Uganda Field Office has been fully operational since 2015. It has continued to facilitate the judicial activities of the Court in the region, supporting both internal and external missions, including high-profile visits of the Court's elected officials. A total of 295 missions were supported during this reporting period: 62 OTP missions, 196 Registry missions, 7 TFV missions, 28 Counsel missions and 2 missions of the Independent Oversight Mechanism.

181. The Uganda Field Office also facilitated the testimonies of 13 witnesses via video link, and supported the certification of prior recorded testimonies of up to 41 witnesses. Furthermore the Office supported three family visits to detained persons at the Court's Detention Centre.

182. In 2017, the Côte d'Ivoire Field Office continued to support judicial proceedings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* as well as the continuation of investigative activities being conducted by the OTP. The Office provided support to 109 external and internal missions against 73 missions supported in 2016. Field support was provided mainly to OTP, Registry, TFV and Medical activities. The Field Office also supported three testimonies via video link.

183. In March 2017, the Field Office supported a joint sensitization mission which was conducted by PIOS and OTP on the Court's activities in Côte d'Ivoire for accredited diplomats, Ivorian civil society organizations and the press.

184. In 2017, the Mali Field Office finalized its office set up in Bamako and continued to support the judicial proceedings in *Al Mahdi*. The Field Office provided support to 78 external missions against 34 missions supported in 2016. Field support was provided mainly to OTP, VWS, LRV, TFV and LSS.

185. The Mali Field Office and the EOSS, through the CPU, provided administrative, logistical and security support to the mission to Mali (Bamako and Timbuktu) conducted by the reparations experts appointed by the Chamber in *Al Mahdi* for the drafting of their report for submission to the Chamber to assist it in its determinations during the reparations phase.

186. After a number of years of extremely limited capacity, in 2017 the CAR Field Office enhanced its capacity to deliver significantly increased operational and operational support activities. In particular, new office premises have been sourced and occupied (required renovation/refurbishment work will be carried out in 2018). VWS operating capacity in the field has increased significantly.

187. Alongside this transitional process and notwithstanding a challenging operating environment, the CAR Field Office supported and/or conducted activities related to four judicial proceedings in *Bemba*, *Bemba et al.*, *Ongwen* and the CAR II situation, including reparations-related operational support activities in *Bemba*. The CAR Field Office supported a total of 119 missions involving a total of 318 mission travellers, equating to approximately 21 per cent of the overall "mission working days" conducted in situation countries.

188. The CAR Field Office and the EOSS, through the CPU, provided administrative, logistical and security support to the mission to CAR (Bangui and Bossembele), conducted

by the reparations experts appointed by the Chamber in *Bemba* in order to draft their report to assist the Chamber in its determinations during the reparations phase.

189. The Kenya Field Office operated with minimal resources during the second half of 2017 leading up to final closure on 31 December 2017.

190. Following the appointment of the Chief of Field Office in Georgia in December 2017, the Georgia Field Office is now operational.

10. Human resources

191. In 2017, the Court filled a total of 200 established posts, of which 72 were recruited externally, 73 were approved conversions from GTA-funded positions to established posts, 105 were internal moves from GTA-funded positions to established posts and 23 were internal moves from established post to established post. Table 1 below provides a summary of the recruitment activities by Major Programme.

Table 1: List of recruitments in 2017

<i>Major Programme</i>	<i>Approved posts 2017</i>	<i>Posts filled in 2017</i>	<i>Posts filled as at 31/12/2017</i>	<i>Number of posts vacated in 2017 due to staff members leaving the Court</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/01/2017</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/12/2017</i>
Major Programme I Judiciary	52	9	49	4	12%	6%
Major Programme II Office of the Prosecutor	315	109 ⁷	299	21	8%	5%
Major Programme III Registry	573	75	519	38	13%	9%
Major Programmes IV-VII Secretariat of the Assembly, Secretariat of the TFV, the Independent Oversight Mechanism and the Office of Internal Audit	27	7	21	3	50%, 33%, 25% and 0%, respectively	0%, 56%, 25% and 0%, respectively
Total	967	200	888	66	12%	10%

192. During 2017, the Court implemented changes in the compensation package for staff in the Professional and higher categories in line with the changes approved by the UN General Assembly in 2015.

193. The Court undertook a number of activities to address HR priorities, such as staff development and training in The Hague and field office locations, improvement of geographical and gender balance, onboarding of staff and performance management. In addition, the Court put its medical insurance package out to tender, welcomed its first Junior Professional Officers and continued its efforts towards automation of HR processes. Information on human resources-related activities is provided separately in the Report of the Court on Human Resources Management for 2017.

11. SAP Team

194. In 2017, the SAP team provided the Court with daily operational support in using its core administrative system – SAP. The SAP team processed incoming service requests, ranging from user password resets to complex change requests to improve and automate administrative processes.

⁷ Includes 73 conversions from GTA-funded positions to established posts as part of the approved 2017 Budget for OTP.

195. The SAP team participated in several projects to increase the efficiency and compliance of the administration of the Court. Leave is now mostly administered by means of electronic forms. The Court's Human Resources and Payroll system was adjusted to comply with the changes in the UN common system entitlements for professional staff. Additionally the SAP team continued to be involved in two projects initiated by the Budget Section to improve the efficiency of the administration of the Court's budget planning and implementation. In close cooperation with IMSS, the SAP systems have been upgraded and prepared to support initiatives to further automate and digitize the administration of the Court.

12. Security and safety

196. In 2017, the Security and Safety Section (SSS) focused on further developing and consolidating security, safety, risk management and support of the Court's activities at Headquarters. The Section continued to support security risk management and the security and safety of Court personnel and assets in the field. SSS provided security support to judicial activities in accordance with the Court calendar and decisions of the Chambers. The Personnel Security and Investigations Office (PSIO) processed 877 files relating to Personnel Security Clearances – an increase of 6 per cent compared to the previous year. The clearance procedure was applied to all new personnel (including interns) joining the Court in both established posts and temporary positions, in full compliance with the Administrative Instruction on Personnel Security Clearance. The PSIO also conducted two preliminary investigations and submitted two incident reports on various matters. Furthermore, the PSIO completed a comprehensive review of the Court's vetting processes and developed a new risk-based approach for the personnel security clearance procedure, which is to be implemented as of 1 January 2018.

197. Outside Headquarters, the Section continued to ensure that all relevant security and safety risks to Court personnel, assets and premises were managed appropriately, in line with the Court's protocols and relevant security and safety guidelines. Security support was provided to 1,622 missions (957 to situation countries and 665 to non-situation countries), including three seminars and two testimonies by means of video link outside Headquarters. Close protection and security liaison services were provided to senior officials of the Court on 13 occasions. Additionally, the Section provided security and safety support to three seminars organized by the Court outside the seat of the Court. The Section organizes two "Safe and Secure Approaches in the Field Environment" (SSAFE) courses in collaboration with the host State military in the Netherlands which contributes to reinforcing staff awareness in the area of safety and security.

198. During 2017, in addition to direct security and safety support to Court-related activities, SSS personnel actively contributed to the success of several major events and seminars organized at the Court's premises and attended by many senior officials and dignitaries (a total of 51 days, 77 high-profile visits, 154 stakeholder visits involving 2,320 participants, and 613 groups, involving 17,649 participants during general information visits and attending hearings).

13. Information and communication technologies

199. The Information Management Services Section (IMSS) activities for the Court's Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IM) are divided between plan, build and run. For plan, the key focus was the Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy, while the build activities concentrated on strategic 2017 projects and maintaining the Court's systems in good working order. The remainder of IMSS efforts in 2017 were devoted to running the daily IT and IM to support Court activities.

200. The Information Management Governance Board (IMGB) Administrative Instruction was promulgated in January 2017 with the IMGB convening its first meeting in February 2017 to endorse the Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy. This strategy contained six streams of work, with the first three being aligned with the Court's functional areas: OTP, Judicial and Administrative. The remaining three streams of work focused on foundations for Information Management, Information Security and Optimizing IT. The Strategy was endorsed by the CoCo in March 2017 and presented to the Committee on Budget and

Finance at its twenty-eighth Session in May 2017. The IMGB met two more times in 2017 to prioritize strategic projects for the 2018 budget. In accordance with the Administrative Instruction on IMGB, IMSS implemented the governance process to receive and assess new requests for IT/IM systems.

201. IMSS continued to implement the *ReVision* recommendations to strengthen its planning and governance functions. This activity was led by the Architecture and Service Delivery Unit. The Unit defined the high-level governing principles – IT Guiding Principles and Enterprise Architecture Principles and the Hybrid IT operating model to define roles and responsibilities between IMSS and other Sections to ensure that efforts are not duplicated and that there are no gaps in service or support. IMSS continued to update its working practices for core IT processes such as Problem Management, Change Management, Configuration Management, Service Asset Management and Contract Management. This work eliminated paper forms and streamlined processes for end users and IMSS staff. The library, legacy and archives team also completed and consolidated the Court’s office copy inventory, implementing new procedures to streamline the process.

202. In 2017, IMSS executed the projects defined in the Court’s 5-year IT/IM Strategy for building new systems:

(a) OTP – Systems Development and Administration Unit (SDAU) implemented the Remote Witness Recording pilot and Machine Assisted Translation. SDAU and Service Operations Unit (SOU) collaborated to deliver forensic improvements such as anonymous web browsing and procured tools to assist with automated capture of open source data.

(b) Judicial – The most significant effort in IMSS was for the Court’s Case Law Database, a large and complex project which required close collaboration across all organs of the Court for building and testing, with work continuing in 2018. The other key project was to define the requirements for the digital victims’ application process and updating the Victims Application Management System. Both projects will continue throughout 2018.

(c) Administration – IMSS also commenced the Mission Planning System with deployment scheduled in 2018.

(d) Information Security – The Information Security Unit (ISU) implemented the Threat Intelligence Platform to augment the Court’s cyber security defences. Court-wide Information Security training was rolled out and successfully completed by 90 per cent of all staff across the Court.

(e) In 2017, the SOU completed the RSA token replacement with a more cost effective solution and Bring Your Own Device (BYOD). The Unit achieved the desired cost reductions for mobile communications. The SDAU set up tiered storage architecture to reduce storage costs for the Court’s data.

203. In 2017, IMSS also included upgrades of the Court’s core systems to support judicial proceedings: document and records management was upgraded and the project to upgrade evidence management and transcripts systems was launched. IMSS IT technicians successfully completed the move of the Uganda Field Office and provided the IT systems and services for the new Mali and Georgia Field Offices. SOU also completed the remaining upgrades for video conferencing and the bandwidth in the field offices.

204. Throughout 2017, IMSS provided services in support of the Court’s daily activities. In total, the IMSS Service Desk received 16,655 service requests and closed 16,150 service requests. The audiovisual team supported 298 court room sessions totalling 1,016 hours and 33 minutes of courtroom hearings and achieved the target of 99.2 per cent availability with 241 minutes of downtime. The AV team also provided AV services for most of the 814 events held in the Conference Centre in 2017. The IMSS-supported IT systems overall met the target of 99.2 per cent availability with only two systems, eCos (99.11 per cent) and Intranet (98.93 per cent) falling below the target availability threshold.

205. In 2017, the Court continued to face cyber security threats on a daily basis. The Court’s cyber security defences repelled on average per month the following: 38 million scans and probes, 1.3 million spam/phishing/malicious emails, and 600 malware infection attempts. To maintain the Court’s defences, IMSS ensured that the Court’s systems were securely kept up to date with IMSS deploying 356 Microsoft security patches and 197

security patches for other systems. In 2017 the ISU responded to the following substantive information security incidents: 4 Denial of Service, 1 storage media loss and 1 unauthorized information disclosure. There were no substantive malware infections in 2017.

206. In the Information Management Unit (IMU), the library, legacy and archives team provided daily library services and resources to Court staff, judges and counsel. In 2017, the library welcomed 4,556 visitors, including 70 external. In 2017, the library received 2,108 enquiries, of which 284 were reference queries requiring in-depth research assistance. Library materials were utilized daily. Library users executed 9,369 searches on the library platform and the library loaned 6,701 print materials to library users. Library staff facilitated 153 inter-library loans. The archives and legacy function received and inventoried 774 historical materials and the IMU continued its efforts to apply a retention period to Court records by tagging 133,745 archival records, 198,380 operational records and 30,306 transitional records.

14. Procurement

207. The Procurement Unit's activities are summarized in Annex IX. These included putting out to tender the Court's group health insurance policy.

208. A full physical check of assets was performed by the General Services Section (GSS) at Headquarters and in the field offices from 16 October 2017 to 13 November 2017 and from 22 February 2017 to 22 March 2017 respectively.

15. Annual inventories

List of items written-off 1 January- 31 December 2017 (euros)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for Disposal</i>	<i>Number of Assets</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
Furniture and fittings	Damaged	1	€0.00
	Donation	1	€0.00
	Left behind	7	€0.00
<i>Furniture and fittings Total</i>		9	€0.00
ICT equipment	Donation	6	€0.00
	Left behind	9	€0.00
	Lost	1	€0.00
	Normal Wear	16	€0.00
	Obsolete	145	€0.00
<i>ICT equipment Total</i>		177	€0.00
Low value furniture	Obsolete	2	€0.00
<i>Low value furniture Total</i>		2	€0.00
Low value ICT equipment	Damaged	5	€0.00
	Donation	1	€0.00
	Left behind	8	€0.00
	Lost	4	€0.00
	Normal Wear	121	€0.00
	Obsolete	251	€0.00
	Stolen	3	€0.00
<i>Low value ICT equipment Total</i>		393	€0.00
Low value other assets	Damaged	8	€0.00
	Donation	18	€0.00

<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for Disposal</i>	<i>Number of Assets</i>	<i>Book Value</i>
	Left behind	1	€0.00
	Lost	2	€0.00
	Normal Wear	14	€0.00
	Obsolete	53	€0.00
<i>Low value other assets Total</i>		96	€0.00
Motor vehicles	Normal Wear	4	€0.00
<i>Motor vehicles Total</i>		4	€0.00
Other assets	Damaged	1	€0.00
	Donation	19	€0.00
	Left behind	7	€0.00
	Lost	16	€0.00
	Normal Wear	13	€0.00
	Obsolete	18	€0.00
	Trade-in	7	€0.00
<i>Other assets Total</i>		81	€0.00
Grand Total		762	€0.00

16. Finance

209. The Finance Section closed the 2016 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 shortages. Information on the performance of the Court's liquid funds during 2017 is provided in Annex X.

(a) *Compliance with the current investment policy*

210. In 2017, the Court fully met the criteria for the banking selection and investment limits in compliance with Administrative Instruction ICC/AI/2012/002 on the Investment of Surplus Funds (section 9.3: Banking Selection and Investment Limits), which states that no more than a third of the cash assets should normally be invested in one institution. The Court continued to prioritize the security of its funds, while ensuring that liquid funds were invested with a view to receiving a high rate of return wherever possible.

211. The Court watches the markets closely and obtains recent credit-risk evaluations from credit rating agencies to ensure the high credit-worthiness 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*

212. Between 1 January and 31 December 2017, 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 €60.7 million. Of this sum, on average, €35.8 million was held with respect to the approved programme budget, excluding the Working Capital Fund, the Contingency Fund and funds set aside for long-term employee benefit liabilities. The status of the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund as at 31 December 2017 is provided in Annex XI.

213. In 2017, the European Central Bank (ECB) base interest rate remained at the record low of 0.00 per cent (see Annex X). Further, the ECB deposit rate remained at -0.4 per cent for 2017. The Court's average interest rate yield was 0.15 per cent in 2016 and 0.28 per cent in 2017. In the existing financial environment, considering the impact of central bank policies on returns, a total return on all funds of €162.0 thousand can be considered satisfactory.

(c) *Future trend and investment strategy*

214. 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 is risk averse and its first priority will be to continue to preserve its funds. Considering recent ECB monetary policy decisions, it is unlikely that the Court will be in a position to achieve better returns in 2018. The Court will continue to 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.

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

215. The Secretariat continued to provide substantive and conference services for the Assembly, its subsidiary bodies and other oversight bodies in 2017.

216. Significant achievements of the Secretariat in 2017 included the following:

(a) Organization and provision of services for the sixteenth session of the Assembly, held in New York, for a period of nine working days, and organization and provision of substantive and technical services for the sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Nominations of Judges, which met in The Hague from 18 to 22 September 2017.

(b) 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 six judges and six members of the Committee on Budget and Finance;

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

(d) Organization and provision of services for two regular sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance in The Hague over a total period of 15 working days;

(e) Organization and provision of services for three sessions of the Audit Committee over a period of five working days;

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

(g) 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;

(h) 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 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;

(i) The Secretariat secured contributions to and managed the Trust Fund for the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the work of the Assembly, thus facilitating the participation of six representatives in the sixteenth session of the Assembly;

(j) 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;

(k) The Secretariat managed the accreditation of non-governmental organizations and facilitated the participation of 667 civil society representatives for the sixteenth session of the Assembly; and

(l) 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 meetings and seminars.

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

(a)	Bureau.....	12 meetings
(b)	Meetings held in The Hague.....	78 meetings total
	(i) Bureau working group on article 97.....	10 meetings
	(ii) The Hague Working Group total.....	43 meetings
	The Hague Working Group.....	9 meetings
	Complementarity.....	5 meetings
	Cooperation.....	7 meetings
	Plan of Action.....	2 meetings
	Budget.....	13 meetings
	Study Group on Governance.....	4 meetings
	Briefings.....	3 meetings
	(iii) Committee on Budget and Finance.....	15 meeting days
	(iv) Audit Committee.....	5 meeting days
	(v) Advisory Committee on Nominations.....	5 meeting days
(c)	Meetings held in New York.....	38 meetings total
	(i) Non-cooperation.....	1 meeting
	(ii) Working Group on Amendments.....	9 meetings
	(iii) Activation of the jurisdiction of the Court over the crime of aggression.....	11 meetings
	(iv) New York Working Group total.....	17 meetings
	New York Working Group.....	10 meetings
	Omnibus.....	5 meetings
	Equitable geographical representation and gender balance.....	2 meetings
	Meetings total.....	128 meetings

218. The Secretariat processed a total of 263 documents and 7,396 pages (in the four official languages of the Assembly) for the sixteenth session, as follows:

- (a) Pre-session: 196 documents and 4,824 pages;
- (b) In-session: 56 documents and 280 pages; and
- (c) Post-session: 11 documents and 2,292 pages.

219. In the context of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Secretariat processed a total of 235 documents (or 3,315 pages) in both working languages.

220. The Secretariat further processed a total of 89 documents (or 1,399 pages) in relation to the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the Audit Committee

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

221. The operational capacity and responsiveness of the TFV was affected by the following developments in 2017:

(a) For the 2017 budget, the Committee recommended that, for the most part, the proposed structure of the Secretariat be adopted, while rejecting a number of conversions of GTA positions to established posts, which were being proposed in line with the original structure as adopted by the TFV Board in August 2015. Further, the Committee approved a lump-sum allocation constituting partial funding for all the GTA positions. One GTA position of Associate Programme Officer was approved without funding. Given the urgent need to have this post immediately operational within the Secretariat, as it supports and implements critical procurement and programme design processes, the TFV decided to reallocate GTA resources accordingly.

(b) The recruitment procedure for new posts within the Secretariat, involving priority candidates in accordance with the *ReVision* principles and guidelines, was completed in May 2017. It had been planned to notify staff in abolished posts on 1 December 2016. However, there was a delay because of the Registry's wish to clarify a number of legal and administrative matters. Staff members in abolished posts were notified on 1 February 2017. In accordance with the application of the Registry's *ReVision* principles, they were given the choice between applying as a priority candidate to a new post or taking an enhanced separation package. All the TFV staff concerned, with the exception of one, decided to apply for new posts.

(c) Following completion of the procedures involving priority candidates, the TFV started the recruitment process for other established posts such as Legal Adviser, Finance Officer, and Fundraising and Visibility Officers. Due to increasing activities in relation to reparations orders and capacity shortfall, the recruitment process was delayed. The recruitment of the Legal Adviser and the Finance Officer was nearing completion by the end of December 2017.

(d) In order to respond swiftly to the increasing workload, especially in the field of reparations, the TFV submitted short-term assignment (STA) requests for Associate Field Programme Officers in Uganda, the DRC, Mali, and Côte d'Ivoire.

(e) The TFV also mobilized a number of interns and visiting professionals for placement in The Hague throughout 2017 in relation to programme, legal, administration, and fundraising/visibility activities.

(f) Under the reparations mandate, there was a sharp increase in activities related to the researching, drafting and submission of legal filings and programme proposals in reparations proceedings, which increased from two (*Lubanga*, and *Katanga*) to four cases (*Lubanga*, *Katanga*, *Al Mahdi* and *Bemba*) in three different situations. This required an extension of the STA contract to secure the requisite additional staff to strengthen the TFV's legal research and drafting capacity in the field of reparations.

(g) Under the assistance mandate, in January and February 2017 the TFV conducted an assessment mission to explore and determine the possibility of starting an assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire. Based on the outcomes and recommendations of the assessment, the Board of Directors approved the expansion of the assistance mandate to Côte d'Ivoire in May 2017. The international competitive bidding procedure to identify and select implementing partners continuing into 2018.

(h) The TFV closed the five remaining DRC assistance programme projects in the course of 2017, completing the programme implementation cycle. Meanwhile, the TFV launched the international competitive bidding procedure for the identification and selection of implementing partners for the new programme cycle, involving over 100 bidders. The new programme is scheduled to start in early 2018.

(i) At the end of 2017, the TFV also started preparing the process for selecting new partners in Uganda as the current programme cycle is due to be completed between April and November 2018.

(j) In October 2017, the TFV participated in a joint Court/TFV mission to Georgia, together with the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry, aimed at raising awareness of the Court, the TFV, and the different roles of the various organs, and to discuss the possibility of expanding the TFV assistance mandate to Georgia.

(k) The TFV has intensified its advocacy and fundraising efforts with its key stakeholders, including existing and potential public donors, bilaterally, regionally, in the forum of the Hague Working Group and at the Assembly of States Parties. The TFV has also improved its external communication – including newsletters, Twitter, website – to provide a better understanding of the TFV, its mandates, achievements and needs. The TFV notes increasing awareness among States Parties of its advocacy for victims as well as of its funding needs. In 2017, the TFV noted a recovery in the volume of voluntary contributions received from States Parties, including receptiveness to the option of earmarking funding for specific reparations awards.

222. The Committee, noting that “fundraising is not a core function of the Court”, recommended that an amount of €75.0 thousand be approved for fundraising events and materials for the Trust Fund “under the condition that an analysis of the results from this expenditure versus the contributions received be brought before the Assembly through a detailed section in the Budget performance report for 2017.”⁸

223. Before addressing the Committee’s request in substance, the TFV wishes to clarify that – in contrast perhaps to the Court – fundraising *is* one of its core functions. The TFV is dependent on voluntary contributions and donations for the implementation of its activities under the assistance and reparations mandates conferred upon it by the Assembly. Gaining access to this type of revenue requires fundraising activities to be undertaken, aimed at both public and private donors.

224. Moreover, the TFV notes that, following the Assembly’s adoption of a further reduced Court budget for 2017, the approved allocation for the TFV’s fundraising events and materials was reduced to €65.0 thousand.

225. The Report of the Trust Fund for Victims on the foreseeable workload in relation to its organizational structure, submitted to the Committee for consideration at its twenty-first session in April 2018⁹, addresses the temporary reorientation of the TFV’s fundraising activities during 2017 towards public donors so as to mitigate and overcome the downward trend in voluntary contributions from States Parties.

226. In addition, the TFV’s Board of Directors has come to stress the importance of the increased visibility of the TFV in the public domain as a primary avenue towards improved international appreciation of the mandates and achievements of the TFV and towards increased revenue from voluntary contributions and donations.

227. The TFV’s use of the budget resources in question focused on visibility and fundraising activities aimed at States Parties. These included events related to the joint visit of the members of the Board of the Trust Fund, including the Chair, and the President of the Court, to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Uganda; a travelling exhibition on assistance projects funded by the TFV in the DRC and Uganda, which was featured in The Hague during Board meetings as well as at Assembly side events; and printing cost related to essential TFV communication materials. Similar support was provided to high-level TFV visits and missions throughout the year, including to Mali, Ethiopia, Georgia, Senegal and New York.

228. The use of the approved funds of €65.0 thousand for the development of fundraising events and materials contributed to reversing the downward trend in voluntary contributions. The TFV increased its revenue from voluntary contributions by almost 50 per cent, from €1.7 million in 2016 to over €3 million in 2017. Moreover, in 2017, the TFV attracted new as well as former donors, broadening the support base of States Parties making voluntary contributions to the TFV.

229. Highlights from the increased contributions in 2017 include the following:

⁸ ICC-ASP/15/15, para. 119.

⁹ CBF/30/13.

- (a) The second instalment of almost €1 million in unrestricted funding from Sweden's multi-year agreement.
- (b) A new multi-year agreement with Finland totalling €800 thousand, earmarked for victims of sexual and gender-based crimes.
- (c) An earmarked contribution of €70 thousand from the Netherlands to finance the individual reparations awards in Katanga. The TFV Board decided to allocate a second unrestricted contribution from the Netherlands of €130.0 thousand to help finance the collective reparations awards in Katanga.
- (d) Voluntary contributions from the United Kingdom totalled over €459 thousand in 2017– more than half of the amount was allocated by the TFV to fund activities in Uganda.
- (e) After three years' absence, Germany returned to the TFV as a donor in 2017 with an unrestricted contribution of €300 thousand.
- (f) Australia continued to contribute to the TFV with a donation of €200 thousand in 2017.
- (g) Four States Parties became TFV donors in 2017: Cyprus, Georgia, Portugal and Uruguay.
- (h) Six States Parties returned to the TFV as donors in 2017: France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, and Slovenia.
- (i) Twelve States continued to contribute in 2017.

230. 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

231. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) completed preliminary reviews¹⁰ into 14 reports of misconduct during 2017, four of which were pursued to full investigation with two still in progress at the time of reporting. Seven inspections were completed at the request of a Head of Organ as well as one evaluation activity. A second evaluation is underway at year-end. No requests for evaluation or inspection were received from the Bureau.

232. IOM internal procedures and operational manuals have been developed and implemented, alongside comprehensive guidance and communication on whistle-blower and protection from retaliation issues.

233. The IOM has sought to help the Court in developing its ethics and values strategies by, for example, assisting in induction processes for new staff.

G. Major Programme VII-6 - Office of Internal Audit

234. Performance indicators for Major Programme VII-6, Office of Internal Audit (OIA), are provided in Annex VIII.

235. In 2017, the OIA, in compliance with the 2017 Audit Plan that had been validated by the Audit Committee:

- (a) Performed four general audits and three IT audits:
 - (i) Audit of the temporary personnel of the Language Services Section;
 - (ii) Audit of the Victims and Witnesses Section. This audit included a visit to the Uganda Field Office by one auditor. Visits initially planned to other field offices were impossible due to the ongoing trial activities;
 - (iii) Audit of the management of the contracts of consultants and sub-contractors, as well as short-term appointments;

¹⁰ IOM conducts preliminary reviews, which may or may not be followed by (full) investigations.

(iv) Audit of the quality and integrity of the physical inventory of registered assets;

(v) Audit of IT project management;

(vi) Audit of outsourced IT environments; and

(vii) Audit of IT incident response.

(b) Provided advisory services to the Services Section of the OTP: this engagement involved facilitating the identification and assessment of risks by staff within each Unit of the Section. It also included the development of training material and a presentation to staff on the basics of risk management.

(c) Developed a risk-based audit plan for 2018, reviewed and validated by the Audit Committee.

(d) Restructured and updated the Office of Internal Audit Charter that was reviewed and enacted by the Audit Committee.

(e) Managed the follow-up of the status of implementation of internal audit recommendations (around 130 recommendations); organized meetings with stakeholders to discuss the status of implementation; reviewed the documentation provided as evidence of implementation; and prepared a report on the status of implementation for the Audit Committee.

(f) Assessed the Court's risk management and prepared a report for the Audit Committee.

(g) Reviewed and updated audit procedures to enhance quality management.

(h) Provided ad hoc technical expertise to operational managers of the Court when requested.

(i) Contributed to the functioning of three sessions of the Audit Committee through active participation and the preparation of reports for their information.

(j) Made a presentation to the Hague Working Group on the role of Internal Audit in budget oversight and shared information with States representatives when requested.

(k) Provided information and documentation to the External Auditors (*Cour des Comptes*) at various meetings.

III. Cross-cutting issues

236. Information on the realization of Court assumptions for 2005-2017 is provided in Annex XII.

A. Transfers of funds

237. There were two transfers of funds of an amount greater than €200,000 in 2017.

238. An amount of €18,399.50 was transferred from general temporary assistance to short-term assistance within the Victims and Witnesses Section to cover the costs of short-term assistance and individual contractors.

239. An amount of €30,000 was transferred from general temporary assistance to staff costs within the Investigation Division to cover the shortfall in staff costs due to the OTP's efforts to fill its vacant posts to support the Division's investigative operations in 2017.

B. Strategic plan and risk management

240. The Court decided to extend its current Strategic Plan to the end of 2018 in order to align the Court's forthcoming new Strategic Plan with that of the Office of the Prosecutor which concludes in 2018.

241. The organs started preparatory work to define a general approach and present a project plan to the new CoCo after the election of the new Presidency and the Registrar in March 2018, for their review and endorsement of the way forward.

242. It is foreseen that, for the first time, like the OTP, the Registry will have its own organ-specific Plan. To this end, the Immediate Office of the Registrar has provided guidance on priority objectives, expected results and key performance indicators to all Registry Sections. The first drafts have been received and reviewed for integration into the strategic priorities for 2018, which will form the basis of the Court's next Strategic Plan.

243. The TFV Board of Directors decided to extend the TFV 2014-2017 Strategic Plan to the end of 2018 in order to allow for an in-depth programme performance review as well as for consideration of the experience of the TFV's incipient reparations implementation practice. The TFV's next four-year Strategic Plan will again include a (revised) Risk Management Programme as well as a Performance Monitoring Plan.

244. With regard to risk management, the Court promulgated Administrative Instruction ICC/AI/2017/003 on Risk Management in March 2017. After the promulgation, the CoCo agreed to implement risk management gradually (phase-in approach) by prioritizing activities that could have the highest impact on the strategic objectives of the Court.

245. The Court has been making progress in accordance with the phase-in approach. Members of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) were appointed in August 2017. The RMC is fully operational, providing stakeholders with the required guidance and instructions. Similarly, owners of major risks were appointed and attended mandatory training during the last quarter of the year.

246. Throughout 2017, the Court provided periodic reports to the Audit Committee on the work performed on risk management.

C. Efficiency measures

247. Resolution 1 of the fifteenth session of the Assembly¹¹ requested the Court to present an annex to the 2018 programme budget with detailed information about the savings and efficiencies achieved in 2017 and estimates for 2018. The resolution further indicated potential areas of administrative management in which savings and efficiencies could be identified, such as streamlining of services, possible redeployment of existing staff for new activities, consultancy, documentation and duration of meetings, printing and publication, travel policy, communication, premises management and other possible areas identified by the Court.

248. While requesting an Annex on efficiencies and savings, the States Parties also pointed out that the proposed programme budget should present the costs for the following year by first highlighting the costs of maintaining current activities, then proposing changes to those activities including full costings of such changes.

249. In order to meet these requirements, the Court continued to implement its new budgeting approach introduced in 2016 for the 2017 proposed programme budget, by relying on early strategic involvement of the Principals through their main strategic discussion forum, the CoCo, and a Budget Working Group (BWG) led directly by the Registrar. The link between the CoCo and the BWG has been further reinforced through more frequent and in-depth direct involvement by the Principals, with the BWG reporting back to the Principals on an almost monthly basis.

250. In addition to the establishment of core priority objectives and assumptions, Court-wide coordination of organ-specific activities has been significantly enhanced, leading to increased efficiencies and savings. The following activities have been undertaken in order to fully comply with the Assembly's request: identification of efficiencies and savings in the first five months of implementation of the 2017 budget; assessment of the

¹¹ *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.2.

nature of efficiencies and savings identified (i.e. one-off or structural); and estimation of the impact of such efficiencies and savings on the 2018 budget baseline.

251. The efficiencies and savings efforts identified have all been fully taken into account in the 2018 proposed programme budget. In other words, the 2018 resource requirements are proposed after all possible efficiencies and savings have already been incorporated, as requested by the Assembly. Because of the different nature of efficiencies and savings, the information is presented below in two separate categories:

- (a) Efficiencies, which limit requests for additional resources, but do not reduce resource requirements; and
- (b) Savings, which reduce resource requirements.

252. The efficiencies and savings identified are explained in the 2018 proposed programme budget narratives at the Programme and Major Programme level and detailed in Annex X. They include a number of initiatives in various areas, taking into account those suggested by some States Parties in previous budget discussions and accounting for a total of €2.59 million efficiencies (€1.48 million) and savings (€1.11 million).

IV. Budgetary performance 2017

A. Overview of the budgetary performance of the Court

253. The actual implementation rate for the Court in the programme budget is 99.6 per cent, or €143.98 million, against the approved budget of €144.59 million, with a residual balance of €0.61 million. The Court's implementation rate has increased by 2.3 per cent, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 97.3 per cent.

254. The Court submitted two notifications to the Committee for potential access to the Contingency Fund (CF) pending full utilization of the Court's programme budget, for a total amount of €1.53 million. At year-end, the CF notifications were implemented at 96.3 per cent, or a total of €1.48 million, against the CF notification of €1.53 million. CF notifications are detailed in paragraphs 285 to 289.

255. On a consolidated basis, the Court implemented the budget at a rate of 99.5 per cent, or €145.45 million, against the consolidated budget amount of €146.12 million, including the total CF notification of €1.53 million. Of the approved budget of €144.59 million, the expenditure of €145.45 million equates to 100.6 per cent implementation, with a deficit balance of €0.87 million.

256. The Court's programme budget was exceeded resulting in utilization of the CF. The current estimated utilization amount is €0.87 million, subject to completion of the external audit certification. Access to the CF will reduce its balance to €4.92 million

B. Budget performance for the programme budget

257. Table 2 below provides a summary of the 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 XV, 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 2: Budget Performance in 2017 by Major Programme and Programme (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme / Programme</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Major Programme I</i>				
<i>Judiciary</i>	12,536.0	12,205.3	330.7	97.4
The Presidency	1,295.3	1,195.0	100.3	92.3
Chambers	10,840.4	10,607.0	233.4	97.8
Liaison Offices	400.3	403.2	-2.9	100.7
<i>Major Programme II</i>				
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	44,974.2	44,432.0	542.1	98.8
The Prosecutor	10,356.8	9,792.9	564.0	94.6
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	3,956.9	3,755.3	201.6	94.9
Investigation Division	19,091.0	19,733.0	-642.0	103.4
Prosecution Division	11,569.5	11,150.9	418.6	96.4
<i>Major Programme III</i>				
<i>Registry</i>	76,632.6	77,681.7	-1,049.1	101.4
Office of the Registrar	1,706.4	2,446.6	-740.1	143.4
Division of Management Services	18,798.5	21,291.5	-2,493.0	113.3
Division of Judicial Services	32,072.9	33,229.2	-1,156.4	103.6
Division of External Operations	24,054.7	20,714.4	3,340.3	86.1
<i>Major Programme IV</i>				
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	2,618.8	2,434.1	184.7	92.9
<i>Major Programme V</i>				
<i>Premises</i>	1,454.9	1,454.9		100.0
<i>Major Programme VI</i>				
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	2,174.5	1,704.3	470.2	78.4
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>				
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	514.8	461.1	53.7	89.6
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>				
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	694.2	621.0	73.1	89.5
Subtotal	141,600.0	140,994.4	605.5	99.6
<i>Major Programme VII-2</i>				
<i>Host State Loan</i>	2,987.3	2,983.6	3.7	99.9
Total ICC	144,587.3	143,978.0	609.2	99.6

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

258. The The Judiciary's implementation rate was 97.4 per cent, or €12.21 million, against the approved budget of €12.54 million, a decrease of 4.8 per cent compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 102.2 per cent. However, excluding the payment to the insurance company of €0.18 million from the 2017 programme budget and €1.58 million from the 2016 programme budget for a single pension premium, and compensation paid to two judges following a decision by the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT) in 2016, the implementation rate was 95.9 per cent in 2017 compared to 89.5 per cent in 2016. The 6.4 per cent increase in the implementation rate, excluding the aforementioned payment ordered by the ILOAT, is attributable to the recruitment of staff to meet its judicial operational needs, which consequently lowered the

vacancy rate to 7.7 per cent compared to 13.5 per cent in 2016. The under implementation in 2017 stems from: (i) the temporary assignment of a number of staff members to other organs of the Court for part of the year and (ii) the resignations of several staff members and delays in recruitment to fill those positions.

259. The OTP implemented its approved budget at 98.8 per cent, an increase of 4.1 per cent, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 94.7 per cent. The corresponding actual expenditure was €44.43 million, against the approved budget of €44.97 million. The increase in the implementation rate is mainly associated with the focus on filling posts in order to meet operational needs related to prosecutorial and investigative activities as approved by the Assembly, resulting in a vacancy rate of 6.4 per cent compared to 12.7 per cent in 2016. The savings generated in staff costs for GTA were partially redeployed to cover additional operational needs under non-staff costs as follows: (i) investigation missions to situation countries such as the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali and related operational support; (ii) general operating expenses to cover field operation activities in relation to missions and witness-related expenditure; and (iii) furniture and equipment including the eScan replacement project in the Evidence Unit, licenses and software maintenance for different applications across the OTP, and CEDAR upgrades.

260. The Registry budget was implemented at a rate of 101.4 per cent, or €77.68 million, against the approved budget of €76.63 million, with a deficit balance of €1.05 million. This is an increase of 2.9 per cent compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 98.5 per cent. The overspend is primarily due to the increase in the ILO provision amounting to €2.02 million, the majority of which pertains to the ILOAT decision on the pension of two former ICC judges. It was covered by the savings made under non-staff costs attributable to fewer victim and witness protection activities as a result of a significantly lower number of witnesses referrals made by the OTP throughout the year. The savings were also redeployed to cover, among other things, the following costs detailed under the appropriate commitment item below: (i) increased staff costs under established posts arising from recruitments, which lowered the vacancy rate to 11.3 per cent against the budgeted vacancy rate of 12.0 per cent (compared to 22.0 per cent in 2016); (ii) projects and activities related to HRS (i.e. Performance Management), IT (i.e. Victims Mobile Application Development and Mission Planning software) and public relations and outreach (i.e. commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute); (iii) expenditure under legal aid for defence teams in the cases of *Bemba* (article 70), *Al Mahdi* and *Ntaganda*, which also resulted in the submission of a CF notification for these cases; (iv) increased demand for office supplies and the replacement of broken furniture at Headquarters; (v) replacement of IT supplies and equipment related to end user hardware for the Court and investigation activities; and (vi) purchases of vehicles in support of field operation activities in the CAR.

261. The implementation rate of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (SASP) was 92.9 per cent, or €2.43 million, against the approved budget of €2.62 million. This is a decrease of 4.7 per cent compared to the 2016 implementation rate of 97.6 per cent. Savings were made under staff costs in established posts and GTA with implementation rates of 90.5 per cent and 78.5 per cent respectively, as a result of recruitment to established posts and GTA positions in the latter half of the year. Under travel, the trip planned by some members of the Committee to the field offices did not take place. The savings were partially redeployed to contractual services to cover the need to outsource translation services as a result of an increase in the volume of documents to be translated for the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

262. Major Programme V - Premises accounts for the costs of corrective and preventive maintenance at the premises of the Court. The budget of €1.45 million was fully implemented.

263. The implementation rate of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) was 78.4 per cent, or €1.70 million, against the approved budget of €2.17 million, a decrease of 8.7 per cent compared to the implementation rate of 87.1 per cent in 2016. The low implementation rate is primarily attributable to lower staff costs under established posts and GTA, with respective implementation rates of 85.6 per cent and 54.4 per cent, resulting from a short administrative delay in the implementation of the new structure following completion of the *ReVision* process in February 2017. This increased the vacancy rate

to 44.4 per cent from the previous year's rate of 33.3 per cent. The lower staffing level in the Secretariat impacted non-staff costs, which was implemented at 84.5 per cent. The funds were partially redeployed to contractual services to organize events aimed at increasing the visibility of the Trust Fund and its fundraising efforts, which included visits of Court officials and Board members to the field offices, temporary exhibitions at Board receptions and Assembly side-events, resulting in implementation of 129.9 per cent in the contractual services category.

264. Under Major Programme VII-2, Host State Loan, in accordance with the Host State Loan Agreement, the interest accrued in the first half of 2016 in the amount of €2.98 million and the loan instalment for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2016 was fully paid in January 2017.

265. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) has been fully operational with the last remaining vacant post filled in May 2017. At year-end, the budget had been implemented at 89.6 per cent, or €0.46 million, against the approved budget of €0.51 million. The lower implementation rate was the result of the consultants' budget not being utilized due to the delay in recruiting consultancy staff to evaluate operational activities in the first half of 2017 and a further delay in procurement in the second half of 2017.

266. The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) implemented its approved budget at 89.5 per cent, or €0.62 million, against the approved budget of €0.69 million. The underspend arises out of the delay in recruitment to cover a member of staff in an established post on Special Leave Without Pay.

267. Table 3 below provides a summary of the Court's budget performance by item of expenditure.

Table 3: Budget performance in 2017 by item by expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure*</i> 2017	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Judges	5,369.1	5,404.9	-35.8	100.7
<i>Subtotal judges</i>	<i>5,369.1</i>	<i>5,404.9</i>	<i>-35.8</i>	<i>100.7</i>
Staff costs	85,087.5	88,864.4	-3,776.9	104.4
General temporary assistance	15,074.4	11,525.0	3,549.3	76.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,168.4	1,313.6	-145.3	112.4
Overtime	363.5	285.2	78.4	78.4
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>101,693.7</i>	<i>101,988.3</i>	<i>-294.5</i>	<i>100.3</i>
Travel	5,838.3	6,189.6	-351.3	106.0
Hospitality	29.0	29.9	-0.9	103.2
Contractual services	3,355.9	3,890.9	-535.0	115.9
Training	890.0	744.4	145.6	83.6
Consultants	695.3	714.1	-18.8	102.7
Counsel for defence	3,528.2	3,913.3	-385.1	110.9
Counsel for victims	1,002.8	942.8	60.0	94.0
General operating expenses	19,925.9	16,793.3	3,132.6	84.3
Supplies and materials	962.7	1,230.9	-268.2	127.9
Furniture and equipment	1,296.3	2,135.7	-839.4	164.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>37,524.4</i>	<i>36,584.9</i>	<i>939.6</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Total ICC	144,587.3	143,978.0	609.2	99.6

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

268. The Judges' budget was implemented at 100.7 per cent, or €5.40 million, against the approved budget of €5.37 million. The overspend arose out of the residual payment to the insurance company of €0.18 million in respect of the pension premium for two judges, as ordered by the ILOAT in 2016.

269. The Court's staff costs for established posts was implemented at a rate of 104.4 per cent, or €88.86 million, against the approved budget of €85.09 million, representing an increase of 9.1 per cent from 95.3 per cent in 2016. The Court's annual average vacancy rate was 9.8 per cent, a decrease of 9.9 per cent compared to the previous year's annual average vacancy rate of 19.7 per cent. This was attributable to efforts by all major Organs to recruit staff in order to meet their operational needs with regards to judicial, investigative and field related support activities to achieve their mandates. The Judiciary's annual average vacancy rate fell to 7.7 per cent compared to 13.5 per cent in 2016, and its corresponding staff costs implementation rate rose to 96.1 per cent, up 10.1 per cent, compared to 86.0 per cent the previous year. With the efforts to fill the posts approved by the Assembly, the OTP's annual average vacancy rate fell to 6.4 per cent, compared to 12.7 per cent in 2016. The implementation rate for staff costs rose to 103.0 per cent, an increase of 8.2 per cent, compared to 94.8 per cent in 2016. As a result of intensive recruitment activities continued from 2016 following implementation of the *ReVision* project, the Registry's annual average vacancy rate fell to 11.3 per cent, a decrease of 10.7 per cent, compared to the previous year's 22.0 per cent. In addition to the lower vacancy rate achieved, the ILO provision of €2.02 million increased the implementation rate in staff costs to 107.3 per cent, up 10.3 per cent from the previous year's implementation rate of 97.0 per cent.

270. The GTA budget was implemented at a rate of 76.5 per cent, or €1.53 million, against the approved budget of €15.07 million, a decrease of 10.4 per cent, compared to 86.9 per cent in 2016. With the recruitment efforts, the Judiciary implemented at 88.7 per cent, up 16.6 per cent, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 72.1 per cent, while the OTP's implementation rate was 76.2 per cent, a decrease of 14.3 per cent compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 90.5 per cent. The Registry's implementation rate was 74.9 per cent, a decrease of 12.1 per cent, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 87.0 per cent. The SASP and the OIA had low implementation rates of 78.5 per cent (65.0 per cent in 2016) and 75.7 per cent (47.7 per cent in 2016), respectively. The STFV under implemented at 54.4 per cent (44.3 per cent in 2016) due to the delay in recruitment after finalization of the *ReVision* process in February 2017.

271. Implementation under temporary assistance for meetings (TAM) was 112.4 per cent, or €1.31 million, against the approved budget of €1.17 million. The overspend is attributable to increased interpretation and translation support provided by LSS in the Registry. Resources are required for interpretation support in three simultaneous trial proceedings where freelance interpreters are engaged to complement in-house English/French interpretation teams and to provide the interpretation for situation languages (Acholi, Dioula and Swahili), as well as for translation support in response to a request from a judge. The SASP underspend, with an implementation rate of 59.0 per cent, was the result of outsourcing translation services instead of having on-site translators, and hiring fewer staff for temporary assistance, partially offsetting the Registry overspend.

272. The overtime budget was implemented at a rate of 78.4 per cent, or €0.29 million, against the approved budget of €0.36 million. In the Registry, with fewer hearing days than planned, security staff in SSS worked less overtime to support hearing days than had been planned, resulting in an underspend in the overtime budget. The SASP also underspent its overtime budget as a result of hiring fewer temporary staff, as assistance to the Assembly session held in New York was provided by the UN.

273. Travel was implemented at a rate of 106.0 per cent, or €6.19 million, against the approved budget of €5.84 million. This is primarily due to the increased volume of the OTP's investigation activities in the situations in CAR, CIV and MLI, resulting in an implementation rate of 127.8 per cent, or €3.53 million, against the approved budget of €2.76 million, a trend continued over several years. The IOM also over implemented its travel budget at a rate of 277.8 per cent because, at the request of the Head of Organ, inspection visits were made to six field offices by two staff members instead of to two field

offices by one staff member as planned. Underspend by other Major Programmes, namely the Registry, the SASP, the STFV and the OIA, partially offset the overspend by the OTP and the IOM. The said underspend was the result of fewer than planned VWS victim and witness protection activities on account of fewer calling party referrals made by the OTP, and delayed recruitment to vacant posts in the Mali and Georgia Field Offices. Consequently, the Registry under implemented at 89.3 per cent, or €1.88 million, against the approved budget of €2.11 million. The SASP under implemented as the trip planned by some members of the Committee to the field offices did not take place, while the STFV underspent because, as a result of delayed recruitment, there were fewer staff in the office. Because of ongoing trial activities, the OIA was only able to visit the Uganda Field Office as a part of the VWS audit instead of making the planned visits to the field offices in Uganda, the DRC, Kenya and Côte d'Ivoire. This resulted in an underspend in its travel budget.

274. Hospitality was fully implemented at €0.03 million. In the Judiciary, funds were prioritized to hire an external consultant to assess the Judges' pension plan. The Registry overspent to cater for Registry-wide events such as the Legal Aid Seminar and the All Staff Town Hall Meeting arranged by HRS. The SASP overspent to cater for the sessions of the Audit Committee. The OTP has almost fully implemented its budget.

275. Contractual services implemented at 115.9 per cent, or €3.89 million, against the approved budget of €3.36 million. The Registry's implementation rate of 118.9 per cent resulted from the following: (i) engaging an external expert to reassess the Court's legal aid system in response to a request by the Assembly; (ii) implementing projects such as HR Renewal and Victims Mobile Application Development ahead of schedule (brought forward from 2018 to 2017 due to operational requirements); and (iii) engaging in public relations-related activities such as the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, maintenance and upgrading of the Visitor Centre and contracting a company to ensure wide and accurate media coverage and to enhance outreach impact. The STFV overspent its budget at 129.9 per cent as a result of organizing events aimed at increasing the visibility of the Trust Fund and fundraising efforts in 2017, which included visits of Court officials and Board members to the field offices, temporary exhibitions at Board receptions and Assembly side-events. The OTP underspent with an implementation rate of 67.7 per cent as services for translation and transcription related to active investigations in particular in the situations in CAR, LBYP, CIV and MLI were only outsourced when in-house resources were unable to cope with internal demand and the level of confidentiality permits.

276. The training budget was implemented at 83.6 per cent, or €0.74 million, against the approved budget of €0.89 million. The OTP could not implement some approved training because the vendors did not accept the Court's terms and conditions or timing conflicted with operational activities. This led to the training budget being under implemented at 84.0 per cent. The Registry implemented its budget at 90.6 per cent as a result of training for field security staff, rental of shooting range for security training, recertification training in fire and safety and First Aid, and the engagement of specialists to conduct training programmes specific to victim and witness management in the VWS. The STFV's under implementation rate of 8.3 per cent was due to fewer staff resulting from delays in recruitment.

277. The consultants budget was implemented at 102.7 per cent, or €0.71 million, against the approved budget of €0.70 million. There was an overspend in the Judiciary and in the Registry, with respective implementation rates of 2,800.0 per cent and 118.1 per cent. The Judiciary procured a consultant (actuary) to assess the Judges' pension plan, given that the current pension plan was due to expire, while the Registry overspent mainly because of the appointment of four experts by the Trial Chamber for reparation proceedings in the case of *Al Mahdi* and the contract extensions for legal representatives of victims in the OPCV, in accordance with a decision of the Chamber. Savings were generated in the OTP, with an implementation rate of 84.3 per cent, as a result of consultancy services being provided to the Prosecutor on a *pro bono* basis, and in the STFV, with an implementation rate of 74.2 per cent, due to the delayed programme activities under the Trust Fund's assistance mandate and the delay in the recruitment of the Programme Report Writer to assist the Trust Fund. These savings partially offset an overspend in the Judiciary and the Registry.

278. Overall, legal aid exceeded its budget with an implementation rate of 107.2 per cent, or €4.86 million, against the approved budget of €4.53 million. The budget for defence counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 110.9 per cent, while the budget for victims' counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 94.0 per cent. The Court absorbed a portion of unforeseen expenditure incurred in the following cases for legal aid for defence teams: (i) four Defence teams (Kilolo, Mangenda, Babala and Arido) for six months and a Defence team for Bemba for almost the entire year in the case of *Jean-Pierre Bemba et al. (article 70)* during the appeals phase of the case; (ii) a Defence team for 12 months in the case of *Al Mahdi* during the reparations phase; and (iii) additional resources granted to the Defence team in the case of *Ntaganda* during the trial phase. Consequently, the Court submitted a CF notification for the above mentioned cases.

279. General operating expenses was implemented at a rate of 84.3 per cent, or €16.79 million, against the approved budget of €19.93 million, with a residual balance of €3.13 million. Savings were made in the Registry, with an implementation rate of 78.0 per cent and a residual balance of €3.27 million, arising mainly from fewer victim and witness protection activities as a result of significantly fewer referrals made by the OTP during the year. These saving were redeployed to offset the overspent under contractual services for the implementation of the Victims Mobile Application Development project, HR renewal, development of new SAP Budget module, a Visitors' registration system and public relation-related activities such as the commemoration of 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute. The OTP overspent at a rate of 137.7 per cent, or €0.66 million, against the approved budget of €0.48 million, to cover witness-related expenditure such as payments for the long-term rental of accommodation in the CAR. The STFV had an implementation rate of 5.0 per cent due to the delay in recruitment of staff, which in turn delayed programme activities under the Trust Fund's assistance mandate.

280. The implementation rate of supplies and materials was 127.9 per cent, or €1.23 million, against the approved budget of €0.96 million. The overspend in the Registry, with an implementation rate of 138.4 per cent, or €1.15 million, against the approved budget of €0.83 million, was mainly due to the purchase of supplies related to the premises, new vehicles for the field offices and ICT equipment for end user and infrastructure peripherals. The OTP redeployed funds to the furniture and equipment category in order to purchase an Open Source Intelligent application, which resulted in a low implementation rate of 63.8 per cent.

281. Furniture and equipment was over implemented at 164.7 per cent, or €2.14 million, against the approved budget of €1.30 million. The Registry purchased armoured vehicles to support field activities in the field office in the CAR and DRC; purchased regular 4x4 vehicles to replace 5 obsolete vehicles in CAR and DRC; replaced damaged furniture at Headquarters and modified furniture in courtroom one; purchased Tiered Storage under IT equipment to reduce the overall storage expense for the Court, as well as end user hardware, eVault for the OTP evidence handling strategic project, information security solutions and the licences required for the Court's infrastructure. This resulted in an implementation rate of 168.4 per cent, or €1.85 million, against the approved budget of €1.10 million. The OTP's overspend, with an implementation rate of 157.1 per cent, or €0.28 million, against the approved budget of €0.18 million, is due to the acquisition of IT-related equipment such as new software, licences renewals and subscriptions.

Field activity

282. Table 4 provides a summary of actual expenditure for field operations by situation. In 2017, the Court was investigating ten 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) and Burundi (BDI). Operational support is for all situations taken together, rather than for specific situations. The total actual expenditure for all the situations was €72.82 million, which is 50.4 per cent of the approved budget of €144.59 million. Of the total actual expenditure of €72.82 million, €37.59 million was spent by the OTP and €33.13 million by the Registry, leaving a balance of €2.10 million spent by other programmes: €1.22 million by the Judiciary, €0.88 million by the Secretariat of the TFV and €0.10 thousand by the IOM.

Table 4: Actual expenditure in 2017 for field operations by situation (amounts in thousands of euros)

	<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>Operational Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chambers											1,222.3	1,222.3
<i>Judiciary</i>											1,222.3	1,222.3
Immediate Office Prosecutor			11.6			9.2	2.8				39.0	62.6
Services Section	256.6	721.0	283.9	476.9	0.5	210.4	83.3	181.8	255.7		3,753.6	6,223.7
The Prosecutor	256.6	721.0	295.6	476.9	0.5	219.6	86.1	181.8	255.7		3,792.6	6,286.3
Jurisdiction, Comple. and Cooperation Division	2.9	129.9	1.4	233.5	110.5	134.7	20.4	16.0	21.6		1,834.0	2,504.8
Investigation Division	328.0	1,377.6	372.0	4,370.3	705.5	591.3	2,590.8	1,453.1	836.1	1.8	6,400.3	19,026.7
Prosecution Division	580.2	1,570.7	442.9	1,917.9	913.3	350.9	2,259.4	26.6	300.4		1,409.0	9,771.4
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	<i>1,167.7</i>	<i>3,799.2</i>	<i>1,111.8</i>	<i>6,998.5</i>	<i>1,729.8</i>	<i>1,296.4</i>	<i>4,956.7</i>	<i>1,677.6</i>	<i>1,413.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>13,435.8</i>	<i>37,589.2</i>
Office of the Director											71.2	71.2
General Services Section	17.5				5.5							23.0
Security and Safety Section	6.9	0.6		3.6							661.4	672.4
Division of Management Services	24.4	0.6		3.6	5.5						732.6	766.7
Office of the Director				3.6							312.8	316.4
Court Mgt. Section	6.0						3.4				2,390.2	2,399.6
Information Management Services Section	0.8	0.9		0.3				1.2			720.4	723.6
Detention Section											193.5	193.5
Language Services Section	636.0	1,662.8	5.9	12.7		3.5	291.6	5.3	3.0		2,819.1	5,439.9
Victims Part. and Rep. Section	32.9	83.0		0.5			6.2	3.3	3.8		857.7	987.4
Counsel for Defence											289.4	289.4
Counsel for Victims	149.9	567.1		0.2			70.2				821.9	1,609.3
Counsel Support Section	783.6	1,635.3	65.0	1,153.9	1.3		1,074.8	134.5			194.6	5,042.9
Division of Judicial Services	1,609.2	3,949.1	70.9	1,171.2	1.3	3.5	1,446.2	144.3	6.8		8,599.6	17,002.0

	<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>Operational Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
Office of the Director				1.7							3.1	4.8
External Operations Support Section				2.9							2,194.8	2,197.8
Victims and Witnesses Section	490.5	1,146.2	41.2	299.0	505.7	38.7	670.2	37.9	6.0		2,707.2	5,942.6
Public Information and Outreach Section	2.7	4.0		8.9				7.9			369.0	392.5
Field Offices	1,457.4	2,528.1		1,049.9	162.6		1,131.9	380.6	74.4		34.2	6,818.9
Division of External Operations	1,950.6	3,678.2	41.2	1,362.3	668.3	38.7	1,802.1	426.4	80.4		5,308.3	15,356.6
Registry	3,584.2	7,627.9	112.1	2,537.1	675.0	42.2	3,248.3	570.7	87.2		14,640.6	33,125.3
Secretariat TFV	203.0	205.3					21.3				449.6	879.2
IOM				0.1								0.1
Total ICC	4,954.9	11,632.3	1,223.9	9,535.7	2,404.8	1,338.6	8,226.3	2,248.3	1,501.0	1.8	29,748.2	72,815.9

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

C. Unliquidated obligations

283. As requested by the Committee,¹³ Annex XIII provides the total number of outstanding unliquidated obligations (ULO) and the total amount due as at 31 December of the 2017 financial year, as well as the updated figures for the same period as at 31 December 2016.

D. Recruitment

284. Table 5 provides a summary of staffing by Major Programme. As at 31 December 2017, a total of 888 posts (91.8 per cent) were filled, against the approved total of 967, excluding three elected officials.

Table 5: Staffing – Approved versus filled posts by post type (P and G staff)*

	<i>Approved</i> <i>[1]</i>	<i>Filled</i> <i>[2]</i>	<i>Recruitment completed</i> <i>[3]</i>	<i>Under recruitment</i> <i>[4]</i>	<i>Advertised not under recruitment</i> <i>[5]</i>	<i>Vacant not advertised</i> <i>[6]</i>
Judiciary						
Major Programme I	52	49	2	0	0	1
Office of the Prosecutor						
Major Programme II	315	299	1	11	0	4
Registry						
Major Programme III	573	519	7	34	0	13
Secretariat of the ASP						
Major Programme IV	10	10	0	0	0	0
Secretariat of the TFV						
Major Programme VI	9	4	0	4	0	1

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

	<i>Approved</i> [1]	<i>Filled</i> [2]	<i>Recruitment completed</i> [3]	<i>Under recruitment</i> [4]	<i>Advertised not under recruitment</i> [5]	<i>Vacant not advertised</i> [6]
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	967	888	10	49	0	20

E. Budget performance for Contingency Fund notifications

285. In 2017, the Court submitted the following two notifications to the Committee, for a total amount of €1,532,500. During the course of the year, the Court made substantial efforts to optimize the utilization of existing resources to reduce its financial requirements. The notifications are as follows:

(a) Notification of 11 September 2017 for €1,305,600 for the following cases: (i) to grant full legal aid for four defence teams (Kilolo, Mngenda, Barbala and Arido) and provisional [full] legal aid for the fifth defence team (Bemba) during the appeals phase in the cases of *Jean-Pierre Bemba et al.* (article 70) in the situation in the CAR; (ii) to provide legal aid for both defence and victims teams during the reparation phase for *The Prosecutor v. Al Mahdi* in the situation in Mali; (iii) to provide legal aid for the Legal Representatives representing Victims during the trial phase for *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* in the situation in Uganda; and (iv) to provide additional resources granted during the trial phase for *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* in the situation in the DRC; and

(b) Notification of 11 September 2017 for €226,900 following a Trial Chamber's decision to appoint experts on reparations in the case of *Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* in the situation in the CAR.

286. Table 6 below provides a summary of the overall budget performance for a total of two CF notifications submitted to the Committee. Overall actual implementation at year-end in 2017 is 96.3 per cent, or €1.48 million, against the total CF notification amount of €1.53 million.

Table 6: Overall budget performance in 2017 for the two Contingency Fund notifications by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Total Contingency Fund Notification</i> [1]	<i>Total Actual Expenditure*</i> [2]	<i>Total Implementation rate in %</i> [3]=[2]/[1]
General temporary assistance	50.8	54.9	108.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.2	5.3	51.8
Overtime	1.1		
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>97.0</i>
Travel	68.2	44.4	65.1
Contractual services	9.7	5.9	61.1
Consultants	40.0	40.0	100.0
Counsel for defence	926.2	925.2	99.9
Counsel for victims	425.3	398.7	93.7
General operating expenses	0.5	2.2	473.4
Supplies and materials	0.7		
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>1,470.4</i>	<i>1,416.4</i>	<i>96.3</i>
Total ICC	1,532.5	1,476.5	96.3

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

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

288. Table 7 below shows budget performance in respect of the CF notification for legal aid in the cases of *Jean-Pierre Bemba et al.* (article 70) in the situation in the CAR, *The Prosecutor v. Al Mahdi* in the situation in Mali, *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* in the situation in Uganda and *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* in the situation in the DRC. The funds were almost fully implemented at 99.6 per cent according to the notification request.

Table 7: Budget performance in 2017 in respect of the Contingency Fund notification for legal aid in the cases of *Jean-Pierre Bemba et al.* (article 70) in the situation in the CAR, *The Prosecutor v. Al Mahdi* in the situation in Mali, *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen* in the situation in Uganda and *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda* in the situation in the DRC by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Contingency Fund Notification</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure*</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
Counsel for defence	926.2	925.2	99.9
Counsel for victims	379.4	375.3	98.9
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>1,305.6</i>	<i>1,300.6</i>	<i>99.6</i>
Total ICC	1,305.6	1,300.6	99.6

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

289. Table 8 below shows budget performance in respect of the CF notification following a Trial Chamber's decision to appoint experts on reparations for the case of *Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* in the situation in the CAR. At year-end, the fund had been implemented at 77.6 per cent, or €0.18 million, against the notification amount of €0.23 million. There was an underspend in travel and Counsel for victims due to fewer missions to the CAR by the legal representatives of victims.

Table 8: Budget performance in 2017 in respect of the Contingency Fund notification for the case of *Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* in the situation in the CAR by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Contingency Fund Notification</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure*</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General temporary assistance	50.8	54.9	108.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.2	5.3	51.8
Overtime	1.1		
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>97.0</i>
Travel	68.2	44.4	65.1
Contractual services	9.7	5.9	61.1
Consultants	40.0	40.0	100.0
Counsel for victims	45.9	23.3	50.8
General operating expenses	0.5	2.2	473.4
Supplies and materials	0.7		
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>164.8</i>	<i>115.8</i>	<i>70.3</i>
Total ICC	226.9	176.0	77.6

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

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

290. Table 9 below shows the Court's consolidated budget performance, taking the programme budget and the total CF notifications together. The Court's actual expenditure, including CF expenditure, is €145.45 million, against the consolidated budget of €146.12 million including the CF notification of €1.53 million. This represents a 99.5 per cent implementation rate and 100.6 per cent of the approved budget of €144.59 million, with a deficit balance of €0.87 million.

Table 9: Court consolidated budget performance in 2017 by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

Items	Approved Budget 2017	Total Contingency Fund (CF) Notification 2017	Total Consolidated Budget and CF Notification 2017	Actual Expenditure* 2017	Actual Expenditure* for CF 2017	Total Actual Expenditure incl CF 2017	Total Actual incl CF Implementation rate 2017	Total Actual incl CF Implementation rate 2017
							against Approved Budget in %	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	5,369.1		5,369.1	5,404.9		5,404.9	100.7	100.7
<i>Subtotal Judges</i>	<i>5,369.1</i>		<i>5,369.1</i>	<i>5,404.9</i>		<i>5,404.9</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>100.7</i>
Staff costs	85,087.5		85,087.5	88,864.4		88,864.4	104.4	104.4
General temporary assistance	15,074.4	50.8	15,125.1	11,525.0	54.9	11,579.9	76.8	76.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,168.4	10.2	1,178.6	1,313.6	5.3	1,318.9	112.9	111.9
Overtime	363.5	1.1	364.6	285.2		285.2	78.4	78.2
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>101,693.7</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>101,755.8</i>	<i>101,988.3</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>102,048.4</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>100.3</i>
Travel	5,838.3	68.2	5,906.5	6,189.6	44.4	6,234.0	106.8	105.5
Hospitality	29.0		29.0	29.9		29.9	103.2	103.2
Contractual services	3,355.9	9.7	3,365.6	3,890.9	5.9	3,896.8	116.1	115.8
Training	890.0		890.0	744.4		744.4	83.6	83.6
Consultants	695.3	40.0	735.3	714.1	40.0	754.1	108.5	102.6
Counsel for defence	3,528.2	926.2	4,454.4	3,913.3	925.2	4,838.5	137.1	108.6
Counsel for victims	1,002.8	425.3	1,428.1	942.8	398.7	1,341.4	133.8	93.9
General operating expenses	19,925.9	0.5	19,926.4	16,793.3	2.2	16,795.6	84.3	84.3
Supplies and materials	962.7	0.7	963.4	1,230.9		1,230.9	127.9	127.8
Equipment incl. furniture	1,296.3		1,296.3	2,135.7		2,135.7	164.7	164.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>37,524.4</i>	<i>1,470.4</i>	<i>38,994.9</i>	<i>36,584.9</i>	<i>1,416.4</i>	<i>38,001.2</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Total ICC	144,587.3	1,532.5	146,119.8	143,978.0	1,476.5	145,454.6	100.6	99.5

* Expenditure 2017 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

Annex I

Major Programme I – Judiciary Strategic Goals

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objectives 1- 3 (POs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 2.6.3)			
1. Provide effective Presidency planning and support for the efficient management of judicial proceedings	• Potential issues identified and effectively managed	• 100%	• 100%
	• Quality of preparation and support for Presidency and Judges’ meetings	• Fully satisfactory	• Full Implementation
2. Fair and expeditious conduct of pre-trial, trial and appellate processes, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses	• Efficient management of applications/filings before the Presidency	• All decisions issued within agreed timeline	• Full Implementation
	• Timeliness and quality of advice to the President and Vice-Presidents on administrative and managerial issues	• Fully satisfactory	• Fully Satisfactory
	• Time lines between phases of proceedings shortened, without prejudice to the rights of the parties, participants and victims to fairness and protection as the case may be	• Measurably by comparison with earlier cases	• Full Implementation
3. Continue the “lessons learnt” review of judicial processes, consulting stakeholders as appropriate, with emphasis on changes not requiring amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence	• Full use of the new facilities in the permanent premises, especially the increased availability of courtrooms	• By end of 2017	• Full Implementation
	• Continued harmonization of Chambers’ practice	• By end of 2017	• Full Implementation
4. Develop appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support	• New performance indicators implemented for both Court-wide and Judiciary purposes		• Full Implementation
Objective 4 (PO 2.7.2)			
1 Chambers fully aware of financial impacts during deliberations and when taking decisions	• Appropriate advice from Registry; awareness reflected in relevant decisions, without prejudice to judicial independence	• Whenever relevant	• Full Implementation
Objective 5 (POs 2.1.2 and 2.5.1)			
1. Effective resource management including identification and implementation of possible further efficiency measures	• Impact/effectiveness of Chambers staffing changes introduced by 2017 Budget	• 100%	• 95%
	• Improvements in timeliness of judicial proceedings through implementation of “lessons learnt” changes	• Measurable improvements	• Measurable improvements made
	• Number of areas where further efficiencies can be achieved	• 1	• 1
2. Efficient use of Chambers staff resources through central management and flexible deployment to meet changing case workload needs	• Effective central management by new P-5 Head of Chambers	• 100%	• 100%
Objective 6 (PO 1.5.1)			
1. Development of a more consistent approach to handling of victim applications for participation in the proceedings	• Applying effectively the new victim application system adopted in February 2016 as part of the “Chambers Practice Manual”	• By mid-2017	• Full Implementation

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 7 (PO 2.3.1)			
1. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Pending]¹
Objective 8 (PO 3.1.1)			
1. 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 or Chambers representative • Provision of requested reports and information in a timely and transparent manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation at every meeting • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full representation • 100%
Objective 9 (POs 3.1.1,3.2.1,3.2.2,3.5.1, 3.5.2 and 3.6.2)			
1. Strengthened trust, commitment and support among the Court's external stakeholders through information sharing at meetings, conferences etc.	<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 Assembly, HWG, SGG and Committee meetings, diplomatic and NGO briefings etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 • Whenever desirable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140 • Full attendance, as required
2. Further accessions to/ratifications of the Rome Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (APIC), enhanced communication and cooperation of non-States Parties with the Court		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 new accession to Rome Statute and 1 to APIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0; 0
3 Conclusion of further sentence enforcement agreements with States		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2
4. (NYLO)Effective communication and cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies, with national delegations (both States Parties and non-States Parties) and civil society representatives in New York; and provision of logistical support to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmit and pursue all requests by the Court for cooperation with relevant interlocutors at the UN until completion of requests • Organize/provide briefings for States in New York • Provide support to visiting Court officials • Monitor and participate in relevant UN meetings, follow up issues bilaterally and provide regular reports for the Court • Provide input for UN reports and resolutions on Court-related subjects and provide support to the facilitator of the annual ICC Resolution in the UN General Assembly • Participate and intervene in seminars and workshops on Court-related subjects • Provide logistical support to the Assembly, the Bureau and the New York Working Group and represent the Court at meetings of the Bureau and the New York Working Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%. • 10 • All visits • Bi-weekly and ad hoc reports • 5-8 resolutions • 4seminars/work shops • 15-20 meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% • 12 briefings • 100% (11 visits, more than 100 meetings supported) • 95% • 7 resolutions, 3 reports • 8 seminars • 30 meetings

¹ Due to exceptional workload in Chambers, an agreement was reached with HR to prioritize Chambers' core judicial work, i.e. drafting and conducting of proceedings. Accordingly, the performance appraisal cycle will be completed by 31 March 2018.

Annex II

Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

A. Sub- Programme 2110: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2017

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions to legal research and advice to SAS urging Preliminary Examinations, and by the Appeals Section in respect of situations and cases 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal research and advice as requested Conduct interviews, prepare opinion pieces, press releases statements etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain and raise awareness of the activities of the Office through public information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ExCom frequency and decisions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Office's work and to implement the policies in relation to sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Implementation plan for SGBC Policy Development of the Policy on Children and Implementation Plan Raise public awareness on SGBC through public information 	Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with the key Office policies and standards Milestones: planned versus actual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGBC Implementation Plan finalized for implementation by teams Policy on Children adopted Draft Implementation Plan for Policy on Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved Fully achieved in 2016 Ongoing
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions		Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal research and advice as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
Cooperation and Support 3.2,3.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 6 Contribute to strengthening cooperation and promoting general support for the mandate and activities of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Prosecutor's missions, conduct interviews, prepare opinion pieces, press releases, statements, etc. 	Performance Indicator 5: Quality of interaction the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain, raise awareness, and build support and cooperation for the activities of the Office through missions undertaken by the Prosecutor, and public information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved: prepared more than 20 missions/events participation, and more than 40 speeches

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development of academic network, including through the organization of guest lectures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication to stakeholders implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to public information and external representation of the Office 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further development and management of the Legal Tools Project 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
Managerial Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4				
OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, transparent, and efficient management of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of legal advice and drafting with regard to individual administrative matters 	<p>Performance Indicator 14:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness, operational and management excellence Provision of legal advice and drafting with regard to individual administrative matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize litigation, and ensure satisfactory outcomes whenever litigation is inevitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Office's internal regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Office's internal regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations Manual reviewed and updated as and when needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved to the extent possible
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to development of the Court's internal regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to development of the Court's internal regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely contributions provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of strategic policies for the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of strategic policies for the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation plan for SGBC Policy adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved Incorporation into general Office practice in progress Objective was changed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy on Crimes against Children adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delivery of approved training was accomplished with more than 85% implementation rate in 2017 During the reporting period, 10 AIs affecting staff - on which OTP was consulted and provided input - were promulgated, ranging from AIs on internship and visiting professional programmes of the Court to mobility and hardship scheme, dependency status and allowances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Lessons Learnt Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Lessons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implemented, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, other policy matters were identified and selected for

Strategic goal	Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Target 2017	Achievements
		Learnt Project	electronic system operational, and Lessons Learnt incorporated into general Office practice	<p>review and adoption. Currently the following work is being undertaken with respect to the following AIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI on reclassification • AI on SPA • Policy Paper on framework on flexible working arrangements • AI on education grant • Revised base salary for staff in the professional and higher categories; Guidelines on language proficiency and language incentives • The inclusion of these items in the Office's internal performance indicators has served as a helpful management tool, ensuring the issue remains a priority, is monitored and acted upon accordingly. Following related consultation and discussions with HRS, during the reporting period, several new initiatives with Court-wide impact were launched by the Registry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) Advertising platforms will be identified with the assistance of Embassies (by HRS) • b) Advertising of posts will be intensified, for example through LinkedIn (by HRS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of assurance system to monitor compliance • In liaison with HR, delivery of the annual OTP training plan for staff • Liaising with HRS, finalize policies with respect to teleworking, and other policies relating to staff • Improved gender and nationality balance in the OTP workforce • Key working climate issues within OTP's control addressed • Office's core values project finalized and implemented • OTP internal structure reviewed in order to increase its effectiveness and efficiency and ensure enhanced quality assurance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for OTP assurance system defined and being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c) The Human Resources Section has begun sourcing potential candidates from the most under-represented as well as non-represented States • d) Recruitment marketing videos have been prepared by a marketing agency and five personal videos with staff from the most under-represented countries have been developed • e) Other categories of staff and non-staff will also be used to target a more diverse geographical audience • HR recruitment best practices are in place and are being further developed. Other proposals are also being explored (i.e. Focal Point for Women) • Core Values concept finalized and organ-wide training rolled out. During the reporting period, 16 mandatory training sessions were organized. As a result, 359 staff of the Office (some 82% of the workforce) were trained. More mandatory training sessions are scheduled for the first quarter of 2018, including for the field staff • All consultations, reviews and analysis completed Report drafting will be finalized by the end of January 2018 and submitted to the Prosecutor for consideration, complete with recommendations

B. Sub- Programme 2120: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2017

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Managerial Objectives 2.1, 2.4 and 2.6				
OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, transparent, and efficient management of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize efficient budget implementation rate 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95 % < budget impl. rate < 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved. 98.5%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize efficient Contingency Fund implementation rate 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CF impl. rate > 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize efficient reconciliations (percentage and time) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel claims 95% within 60 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not achieved. 89% of claims were received within 60 days after returning from mission
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Office expenses 100% within 30 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90.7% of financial expenditure reports were received within timeframes agreed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update procedures/process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Indicator 8: Staff development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the analysis of the Section's procedures (KBU and IEU), workflows and processes with the assistance of OIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target was changed to "risk assessment" for the units and the Section as a whole The project was done with the facilitation of OIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop e-learning platform for delivery of internal training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved. The Office is using the platform procured by IMSS/Registry. KBU has developed guidelines and technical specs for the production of the modules. One dedicated resource has been approved in the 2018 budget 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop specs (project to be done in coordination with Registry and Chambers) to implement/configure SAP tools that can lead to proper accounting of cost per case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing. The specs have been included in the inter-organ BPC project coordinated by Budget/Registry 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop electronic questionnaire to assess client satisfaction and identify areas for process improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target was changed to "development of electronic questionnaire for working climate". The project was completed successfully 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely and efficient provision of services to the OTP (variance compared to expected time and effort foreseen in the agreed processes and procedures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Indicator 12: Financial planning, performance and compliance Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the review of the organization of the Units to ensure structures are capable of providing services to the OTP in a timely and efficient manner (minimize variances: < 5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing. The finalization of the review has been delayed to allow the completion of the Office information management project

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely completion of performance appraisal cycles 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of PAF completed on time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved
Managerial Objective 2.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective and timely support for evidence registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% or more of the evidence registered within two days (non-electronic) or three days (electronic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective and timely support for disclosure 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure errors < 3% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved: no disclosure errors or inadvertent disclosures were recorded in 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective and timely guidance for information management projects across the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Indicator 14: Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness, operational and management excellence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade the procedures in the affected units following the replacement of obsolete equipment and quantify efficiencies achieved and achievable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved. Application inventory was done in the context of the Information Management Coordinator's report. The list of software licenses was created and shared with IMSS to allow for accurate cost allocation and systematic renewal management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective and timely guidance for data management across the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and maintain an inventory of applications, licenses and systems used and needed by the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The license inventory is now part of IMSS' responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and maintain an inventory of equipment used by the Office (e.g.: integrated teams on mission) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IMC project included the analysis of this area and recommendations have been submitted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective and timely language support to integrated teams in field missions Provide effective and timely language support to integrated teams for transcription and translation of evidence and documents relevant to the Office's operations and activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language support provided as per agreed schedule 98% of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved

C. Programme 2200: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2017

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct nine preliminary examinations 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closure ratio (number of completed vs. newly-opened PEs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of preliminary examinations : 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted 10 preliminary examinations (vs. 9 assumed), 3 of which were completed
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2,1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<i>Preliminary examination Cooperation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and conduct internal cooperation training programs and experience sharing exercises Ensure coordination and rolling assessment of the quality of internal cooperation and of the selected improvement projects implemented 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness, operational and management excellence Rate of successful article 15 applications Processing rate of article 15 communications (including responses to senders) Compliance with transparency commitment (PE report and other public reports in support of key decisions) 	<i>Preliminary examination</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely processing of article 15 communications and submission of at least one report to ExCom for approval of recommendation with regard to all pending Phase 1 reports <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of one OTP report on PE activities prior to ASP and other public reports in support of key decisions. <hr/> <i>Cooperation</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of relevant staff trained 75% of the training program conducted <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement projects defined and assessment mechanism in place with regular review of quality ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Art. 15 communications processed in time; recommendations on pending phase 1 reports submitted to – and all approved by – ExCom <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly report on PE activities published on 4 December 2017, and side event on PEs held at the ASP in New York on 8 December 2017 <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved
Cooperation and Support Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6				
OTP Strategic Goal 6 Contribute to strengthening cooperation and promoting general support for the mandate and activities of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual cooperation and external relations strategic objective defined and implemented Cooperation plans for critical support to the investigations drafted and implemented as planned 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual cooperation and external relations plan drafted, circulated and approved, and steps defined for the relevant period implemented <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% cooperation plans drafted and implementation ongoing with the steps planned for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All plans developed (including for each situation and external relations), submitted and approved as planned <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans are followed and implementation is tracked

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			period of reference implemented	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of network of operational focal points to three partners 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network expanded to more than 3 partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation network expanded to 6 new partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure relative stability or improvement of the response rate for requests for assistance (RFAs) bearing in mind the relative variety/sensitivity of the requests and the weight of external factors beyond OTP control 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 75% of RFAs responded to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78.82% of RFAs sent before 1 October 2017 have been responded to in 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure quality of judicial assistance requests to States and international organizations to enable effective investigations and prosecutions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 95% of the requests drafted reviewed and checked for quality control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the RFAs sent have been reviewed and checked for quality control
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make available relevant cooperation channels to ensure range of judicial assistance measures requested is in line with the diversification of evidence types 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to diversified types of assistance requested implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made available new cooperation channels and new processes to ensure diversification of evidence types, including with States, private companies and NGOs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper communication to stakeholders implemented as planned 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication to stakeholders implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved
Cooperation and Support Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6				
OTP Strategic Goal 9 Develop and manage, together with ID, a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy to further close the impunity gap for ICC crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account, as appropriate, a positive complementarity approach to the cooperation plans in support of the Office's investigations Consolidate and further expand the Office's network of general and operational focal points and judicial actors, and streamline and standardize processes and interactions with partners (States, international and regional organizations, NGOs) Together other divisions, contribute to implementation of further consultations on the content, conditions and implications of a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy, assess findings and identify the Office's contribution Ensure high ratio of responses to incoming requests for assistance 	<p>Performance Indicator 14: Evaluation of improvement projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented when appropriate in all recent investigations General strategy developed and consultation sessions implemented in relation to two ongoing investigations Responses sent for almost all requests and consultations ongoing on others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taken in to account in all situations Network of focal points expanded in particular in areas of financial investigations and in new States (see above) Standardization of processes ongoing Consultations undertaken in existing networks and bilaterally and strategic goal 9 efforts pursued in 6 situations 86.66% of all incoming requests in 2017 have been responded to

D. Programme 2300: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2017

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct six investigations, investigative support to three trials and preserve nine investigations pending an arrest 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of investigative activities: 6+3+9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the period assessed, the number of investigative actives covered the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 active investigations (CAR IIa, CAR IIb, CIV 2, Libya 3&4, Georgia and Darfur) 2 cases requiring further investigative activities (Mali 2 and Libya 2) Support to 3 trials (DRC 6 – Ntaganda, CIV 1 - Gbagbo and Blé Goudé, and UGA – Ongwen) Preserving 7 investigations pending arrest (UGA-Kony, DRC 4 – Mudacumura, CIV 1bis Simone Gbagbo, Kenya Art.70, Darfur 3 - Banda and Libya 1 – Senussi)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more of the investigative steps within ID control on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objectives 1.2, 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Office's work and to implement the policies in relation to sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Investigative) policy in relation to sexual and gender-based crimes and crimes against children implemented in all active investigations Roll-out of the Policy on Children 	Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with key Office policies and standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more of the measures foreseen in the policies implemented across all active investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific strategy to collect evidence of SGBC crimes defined for all active investigations SGBC specific training for all investigators Policy on children launched
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training program implemented as planned 	Performance Indicator 8: Staff performance and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more of relevant staff trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% of training programmes implemented as planned. Delays on 3 training activities
Managerial Objective 2.5				
OTP Strategic Goal 4 Further adapt the Office's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the scientific and technological environment in which it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific and technological projects to increase the ability of the OTP to securely and efficiently perform its investigations implemented as planned (e.g.: automated 	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of improvement projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved - 95% implemented as planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASP (anonymization platform) implemented as planned OSINT (automated robotic platform), implementation

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
operates	searches, Internet archive)			progress as planned in 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCREEN (Review), scheduled as OSINT for 2017-2018, implementation progress as planned
Managerial Objective 2.8				
OTP Strategic Goal 7 Adapt the Office's protection strategies to new security challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All foreseeable risks properly managed • Yearly strategic security risk assessment and strategy updated for staff, witness and information security performed as planned • Project to improve information security with Registry implemented as planned 	Performance Indicator 13: Risk management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with standards (positive conclusion of assurance report) • Recommendations accepted vs made • Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All critical protection measures required to manage the foreseeable risks implemented as planned • All main recommendations approved by ExCom • 80% or more implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All foreseeable risks managed • Yearly strategic risk assessment undertaken • All recommendations approved by ExCom • All measures implemented or in process of being implemented bar 1 (malware kiosk) which was abandoned and mitigated by improvements elsewhere
Managerial Objective 2.1,2.2,2.3 and 2.4				
OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, transparent and efficient management of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency gains through process review identified and achieved 	Performance Indicator 6: yearly efficiency gains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total efficiency gains vs. total ID budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1% efficiency gain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved: Efficiency gains totalled €191,128 or 1% of total ID budget
Cooperation and Support Objective 3.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 9 Close the impunity gap through coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority projects implemented as planned (e.g.: increase in the exchange of information with WCU; increase in the number of coordinated activities with relevant jurisdictions) 	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of improvement projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% or more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved: Increased exchange of information with a number of WCU, Cooperation and exchanges with special court (SCC - CAR), and increased coordination and pilot project with States (Libya)

E. Programme 2400: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2017

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be ready to litigate three trials (actual number depending on the availability of courtrooms and judges), two final appeals, and conduct pre-trial activities in six investigations) 	Performance Indicator 1: terms of perpetrators Performance Indicator 2: terms of charges Performance Indicator 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity of the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities: 3 trials, 2 final appeals, and pre-trial support in 6 investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved: 3 trials (<i>Ongwen/Gbagbo/Ntaganda</i>) ongoing (prosecution case completed in the <i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i> trial); 2 final appeals (<i>Art70 Bemba et al</i> and <i>Bemba</i>) and pre-trial legal support in 6 investigations (GEO, Mali, CAR 2a&b, DAR, LBY, CIV)

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objectives 1.2, 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of work and to pay particular attention to SGBC and crimes against and affecting children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate SGBC and crimes against children charges in prosecution of cases, wherever applicable, implementing the guidelines contained in the relevant OTP policies 	Performance Indicator 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators Performance Indicator 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of charges Performance Indicator 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of mandated activities Performance Indicator 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with key Office policies and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more of the measures foreseen in the policies implemented across all prosecutorial activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved: SGBC integrated in prosecution cases such as <i>Ongwen</i>, <i>Bemba</i>, <i>Gbagbo</i>. (specific measurement method is in progress)
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain or improve success rate of confirmation of charges Maintain or improve success rate of acceptance of submissions Have independent reviews performed for each case Have evidence reviews performed for each case 	Performance Indicator 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators Performance Indicator 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of charges Performance Indicator 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with key Office policies and standards Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charges confirmed vs. charges issued/granted/convicted 80% Submissions accepted and requests granted vs. number of requests >80% 100% of cases reviewed by independent panel 100% of evidence reviewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrest warrant issued in 3 cases involving three different situations Achieved – including successful Art.15 application in Burundi 100% 100%
Managerial Objective 2.5				
OTP Strategic Goal 4 Further adapt the Office's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the scientific and technological environment in which it operates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise training programme for prosecutors defined in annual Training Plan including additional advocacy skills, training sessions and training on the use of new technologies in the courtroom Implement the selected improvement projects related to the priority areas: internal processes, management capabilities, case design, case review process, technology, key competencies 	Performance Indicator 14.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of improvement projects Performance Indicator 8.2: Implementation of annual training plan/number of training days per staff member per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96.5% training plan implemented including trial advocacy and use of digital evidence training
Managerial Objective 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4				
OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, transparent and efficient management of the Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority areas for efficiency gains identified; potential gains identified; contribution to office-wide efficiency improvement initiatives 	Performance Indicator 6: yearly efficiency gains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total potential efficiency gains vs. total PD budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority areas and potential for efficiency gains identified; potential gains identified Contribution to office-wide efficiency improvement initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All efficient gains fully achieved: use of internal trainers or pro bono facilitators for the PD Legal regular meetings All efficiency gains fully achieved: Use of pro bono facilitators for specialized training and joint training organized with third parties

Annex III

Office of the Prosecutor: Information with regard to the number of missions and the number of documents and pages filed in 2017

A. Number of missions

1. A total of 1,318 missions by all OTP staff and non-staff were covered by the 2017 regular budget:

- (a) Situation-related missions: 1,180 (for staff and non-staff);
- (b) Basic (non-situation-related): 138 (for staff and non-staff);
- (c) IOP: 52 (47 for staff and 5 for non-staff);
- (d) Services Section: 199 (54 for staff and 145 for non-staff);
- (e) Investigation Division: 805 (754 for staff and 51 for non-staff);
- (f) Prosecution Division: 130 (129 for staff and 1 for non-staff);
- (g) JCCD: 113 (113 for staff and 0 for non-staff – excluding preliminary examinations); and
- (h) JCCD: 19 preliminary examination-related missions (19 for staff and 0 for non-staff)

B. Number of documents/pages filed

<i>Situation / Case Code</i>	<i>Situation / Case</i>	<i>Filings</i>	<i>Pages</i>
ICC-01/04-01/06	<i>The Prosecutor vs. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo</i>	3	30
ICC-01/04-02/06	<i>The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>	191	2,045
ICC-01/05-01/08	<i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo</i>	20	654
ICC-01/05-01/13	<i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i>	39	2,075
ICC-01/09-01/11	<i>The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i>	11	92
ICC-01/09-02/11	<i>The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta</i>	1	22
ICC-01/11-01/13	<i>The Prosecutor v. Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled</i>	2	15
ICC-01/11-01/17	<i>The Prosecutor v. Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli</i>	1	11
ICC-01/12-00/00	Republic of Mali Situation Records Only	6	52
ICC-01/12-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i>	1	4
ICC-01/13-00/00	Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia Situation Records Only	1	3
ICC-01/15-00/00	Georgia Situation Records Only	1	6
ICC-01/17-00/00	Republic of Burundi Situation Records Only	4	110
ICC-02/04-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i>	82	421
ICC-02/05-01/09	<i>The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir</i>	6	79

<i>Situation / Case Code</i>	<i>Situation / Case</i>	<i>Filings</i>	<i>Pages</i>
ICC-02/11-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i>	102	898
ICC-02/17-00/00	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Situation Records Only	4	381
Totals		475	6,898

C. Submissions by Situation

<i>Situation/Case Code</i>	<i>Situation / Case</i>	<i>Filings</i>	<i>Pages</i>
ICC-02/17-00/00	Afghanistan Situation	4	381
ICC-01/17-00/00	Burundi Situation	4	110
ICC-01/05-00/00	CAR Situation	59	2,729
ICC-02/11-00/00	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Situation	102	898
ICC-01/13-00/00	Union of the Comoros Situation	1	3
ICC-02/05-00/00	Sudan Situation	6	79
ICC-01/04-00/00	DRC Situation	194	2,075
ICC-01/15-00/00	Georgia Situation	1	6
ICC-01/09-00/00	Kenya Situation	12	114
ICC-01/11-00/00	Libya Situation	3	26
ICC-01/12-00/00	Republic of Mali Situation	7	56
ICC-02/04-00/00	Uganda Situation	82	421
Totals		475	6,898

D. Additional activities performed by the Office

2. In 2017, the Office received 72,089 communications. The breakdown is as follows:

(a) New article 15 communications: 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;

(b) Additional information (correspondence processed and added to existing article 15 communications): 2,011; and

(c) General correspondence (information that does not meet the minimum requirements to be registered as an article 15 communication, or that is related to different topics): 69,590 (total number of emails: 66,513; number of postal mail items: 3,077).

Annex IV

Major Programme III – Registry

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.1.1			
1. Fully implement the structure of the Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of recruitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of vacancy rate from 12% to 10% by June 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 2017, vacancy rate was at 12%. By December 2017, vacancy rate was at 9%, which is the standard vacancy rate, marking thus the end of the implementation of the new Registry structure
Objective 2.1.2			
2. Establish field presence in Tbilisi, Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation with authorities in Georgia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full set up of an adequate field presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 25 July 2017, the Court and the Government of Georgia concluded a cooperation agreement to facilitate the Court's activities and ongoing investigations in the country, including through establishment of a field presence. The field office became fully operational in December 2017
Objective 2.1.3			
1. Enhance accountability through empowerment and delegation of authority to Divisions and Sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of meetings of Registry chiefs and directors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings held - both bilateral meetings between Directors and Section Chiefs and Divisional meetings. The three Directors have worked on the delegation of authority proposal which is being implemented

A. Division of Management Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.3.1			
Improve the Court-wide human resources performance management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a strategy and improved compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR strategy related to performance management developed and improved Court-wide compliance rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy was developed in 2017 and will be captured in an amended administrative instruction on performance management The compliance rate for the 2016-17 cycle was 92%, which is a significant improvement from 65% for the 2015-16 cycle
Objective 2.3.2			
Increased participation of women in recruitment through gender-neutral vacancy announcement and through increased inclusion in selection rounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of statistical reports on gender balance issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two statistical reports on gender balance provided: one in the Court's report on Human Resources Management and one in cooperation with the NY Focal Point for Geographical Representation and Gender Balance
Objective 2.4.1			
Prepare and issue priority policies crucial for ensuring a proper regulatory framework on key HR issues: Provisions and amendments to Staff Rules, Staff Selection, and Special Leave Improve outreach to and recruitment from non and under-represented countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of key policies promulgated number of targeted outreach initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Two targeted campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three policies issued, namely the amendments to Staff Rules and two Administrative Instructions on Internships and Visiting Professionals Six outreach videos launched on social media targeting the five most under-represented countries and two Facebook Live outreach initiatives conducted on recruitment and internships and visiting professionals, also encouraging applications from non- and under-represented States Parties

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.4.2			
Coordinate (non –technical) training initiatives for the benefit of staff throughout the Court	• number of non- technical training	• 5	• Training was provided in the areas of management development, languages, project management, customer service, mediation, onboarding and training specifically tailored to field staff
Objective 2.5.3			
Improved SAP capabilities to deal with increased workloads with regard to business processes, especially human resources- and budget- related	• Number of business processes reviewed and improved through increased SAP capability	• 5	• 5 business processes improved and automated: 1. leave administration 2. paperless payments 3. travel expense processing 4. TFV reparations 5. reporting: open obligations monitoring and dashboard
Alignment of SAP to the changes necessary for implementation of the new UN common system compensation package	• Percentage of entitlements aligned with new compensation package	• 100%	• 90% of the entitlements are aligned, alignment of education grant in progress
Objective 2.6.1			
Automation of budgetary and forecasting processes	• % of reduction in manual processing time	• 50%	• 60%
Further develop dedicated system for performance reporting, regular income and expenditure forecasting, cash flow analysis and ad hoc reporting	• number of significant adverse audit observations relating to financial management and control	• None	• None
Transition to the new UN common system compensation system	• % of compliance of the Court with the new scheme	• 100% compliance where applicable to the Court	• The Court is in full compliance with the new UN compensation scheme. Minor amendments had to be made to transition to the new scheme following the ASP approval a year after the UN General Assembly decided on the new package
Objective 2.6.2			
Further implementation of high- level risk management system	• number of risks in the risk register reviewed and reassessed	• 100%	• 100%
Objective 2.6.3			
Operationalization of IPSAS compliant policies	• number of automated IPSAS compliant reports developed	• 3	• 3
Objective 2.7.2			
To place a medium-term preventive and corrective maintenance contract for the Permanent Premises	• % of procurement exercise to select company for preventive and corrective maintenance	• 100%	• Procurement of the new maintenance contract is in progress and the contract will start on 1 September 2018
Objective 2.8.3			
Security risk assessment updated and measures reviewed yearly or when required	• Security risk assessment reviewed and updated	• Court -wide review conducted	• Security risk assessment for the Headquarters and the Netherlands was conducted as part of the annual UN SRM process. SSS conducted an ad hoc SRM on two occasions in 2017

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the field locations, the ICC participated in the UN country-wide SRM process
Completion of UN MOSS self-assessment for all field offices and update ICC-specific SRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of self-assessment carried out and % of compliance with local standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the previous information security concerns, an ICC bespoke SRM process was developed and the methodology tested. An SRM for each of the ICC situation countries has been drafted and is subject to review • The MOSS assessment is no longer valid
Replacement of all obsolete vehicles in the field over a 5-year period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicles replaced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017, 8 new vehicles were delivered to field locations. This represents replacement of 13% of the vehicle fleet

B. Division of Judicial Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>	
Priority Objective 1.4.1				
Implement the revised legal aid system and continuously monitor its adequacy and cost-effectiveness in a manner consistent with judicial decisions and the rights of the defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve adequate and sustainable representation of indigent defendants in a manner that is economically efficient for the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry continues to monitor the legal aid system and duly inform the Defence teams of any changes in the payment of legal aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Registry is in the process of drafting a new Legal Aid Policy for both Defence and victims 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry considers amendments to the legal aid system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements of the current Legal Aid Policy are meant to be part of the proposed new Legal Aid Policy 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry proposes more innovative and suitable solutions based on the nature of the cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Registry has, where possible, aimed at synchronizing the application of the current Legal Aid Policy with the judicial reality 	
Priority Objective 1.6,				
Ensure meaningful reparations and successful implementation of reparation orders including coherent principles for victim reparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry facilitation of victim reparations process for as many qualifying victims as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry cooperates fully with the TFV and the LRV in order to ensure that potential qualifying victims are identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (Registry and TFV exchanged relevant information on victims on all cases at the reparations stage; joint missions were carried out to Uganda and to Mali, also together with the common legal representative) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry neutral reporting and service provision to Chambers on issues linked to reparations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry organizes victim consultations on common legal representation for reparations proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A since representation was already settled for the relevant proceedings. VPRS met with victims' communities jointly with the TFV and experts appointed by the Chamber to collect views on reparations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination by the Registry of the implementation of reparation procedures with various interlocutors (TFV, LRV, OPCV, Chambers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry files quality and timely reports on issues linked to reparations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (full compliance with timelines and no negative feedback on content)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation of victims interests in reparation proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry files quality and timely reports on issues linked to reparations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (full compliance with timelines and no negative feedback on content)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Business Intelligence for collecting victims applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims are regularly informed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (VPRS holds regular meetings with Legal Representatives); field offices carried out periodic missions to affected communities as planned 	

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPCV acting as an independent office provides in-house legal representation of victims in reparation proceedings when appointed as legal representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registry provides optimized support and assistance to external legal representatives of victims and the Trust Fund for Victims in reparation proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (VPRS responded to all requests on time and comprehensively)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Registry to continue improving VAMS system to reduce duplication of work with victims applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (all four quarterly VAMS updates were applied successfully with full user satisfaction)
Priority Objective 1.6.1-1.6.2			
Objective 1.6.1 Apply and refine principles of victims' reparations established through the first proceedings of the ICC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with article 75(1) of the Statute through judicial clarification of principles relating to reparations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full cooperation between the TFV and the Registry on reparation matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (two expert reports on article 75.1 matters [including assessment of liability] in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> and <i>Bemba</i> cases, transmission of article 75.1 information to the TFV in <i>Katanga</i>, 16 filings in the <i>Lubanga</i> proceedings)
Objective 1.6.2 Develop coordination mechanisms with TFV for the implementation of the judicial decisions in relation to reparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of coordination regime between the Court and the TFV with regard to decisions pursuant to article 75 of the Statute • In the light of judicial decisions in <i>Katanga</i> and <i>Lubanga</i>, establish a framework for the Registry's work on reparations and begin implementation, taking account of the separate roles and responsibilities of the TFV and the Registry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance client satisfaction • Provide timely and quality information to Chambers whenever required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (VPRS holds regular meetings with TFV, joint missions were carried out to Uganda and to Mali) • 100% (full compliance with timelines and no negative feedback on content)
Priority Objective 2.1.1			
Re-examine and adapt the structure, staffing and resources of the Court in the light of practical experience, promoting efficiency while ensuring the capacity to deliver on the organs' respective mandates and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain delivery of detention services in light of the decrease of ICTY and potential closure of the current facility by the Host State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention Centre is provided with additional staff to continue performing its duties • Develop partnership with the Host State • Upgrade the technological system used in the ICC Detention Centre to monitor the detained persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Detention Centre has been provided with the necessary staff • The Product Price Agreement with the Host State has been maintained as the current facility has not closed • The procurement and tendering has been completed and an action plan to install an upgraded system has been agreed
Priority Objective 2.1.5			
Improve judicial services performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimize courtroom services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cost effective training to promote the use of eCourt and proper information management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarization sessions provided for new trials, standardized training was provided for RM8, the system of record for Court Records,

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			and developed for Ringtail to support the upgrade is in progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement more sustainable storage by purchasing hardware and software required for use in daily court operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiered storage for more cost effective storage: the construction was completed in 2017
Priority Objective 2.5.2			
Review use of standard processes, methods and technologies, in particular in relation to the Court's security requirements and appetite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that appropriate tools are in place and up to date to mitigate any risk of unauthorized data disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Phase 2 of Threat Vulnerability Detection and monitoring • Provide secure communication through encryption • Implementation of VAMS system in the field for victims application • Provide training to staff on the safe use of mobile systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented in 2017 • Secure communications pilot completed, full roll-out planned for 2018 as per Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy • 50% - all preparatory tasks were finalized for roll-out in 2018 – use of mobile communications including email was part of the mandatory Info Sec training completed by 90% of Court staff
Priority Objective 2.5.3			
Improve efficiency through technological developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure integrated approach in the process of managing information • Monitor and supervise the services being provided by the Sections to our clients and encourage the Sections to understand their needs, monitor developments in the clients' environments, and be able to adapt swiftly to changes so as to protect and serve their interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Information Management Governance Board (IMGB) • Implement IMSS service catalogue • Implement a global solution change requests system for the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI promulgated and IMGB met 3 times in 2017 • Implemented on the Intranet in Q1 2017 • Implemented in Q2 2017 through the SolvIT system

C. Division of External Operations

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 1.7.1			
Conduct effective outreach to and communication with victims and affected communities in accordance with the Court's relevant strategic documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume and inclination of feedback provided via traditional and social media platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the profile of the ICC positively to a broader audience than the usual ICC public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicity efforts, both in traditional local and international media as well as on social media platforms, were rewarded by large and accurate media coverage on judicial developments, clearly retaking written and visual content distributed worldwide. Such results were enhanced through efforts in reaching out to influencers and partners on traditional and social media to multiply the Court's messages. The campaign marking the Court's 15th anniversary generated overwhelmingly positive feedback and support • Achieved through support garnered during, for example, the 17 July campaign when (a) the UNSG and other high-profile figures participated and gave their support to the Court, and (b) the social media community, visitors and staff were asked to tell their stories of when they were 15 to commemorate the Court's 15th anniversary. Also began partnerships, for

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			example, with National Geographic to potentially reach their 68+million Instagram followers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of likes, retweets, hits, etc. on social media sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the perception of the Court's work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twitter: 57,923 new followers (an increase of over 25%) and 15,604,176 impressions in 2017 • Facebook: 82,993 likes and 6,074,943 impressions, from June to December 2017 • YouTube: 240,211 views and 1,110 likes in 2017 • Flickr: 4,434,469 views by December 2017 • Worked with a number of target audiences and partners, including UN organizations in Geneva and NY, National Geographic photographers, media, NGOs, diplomats, academics and youth programme leaders, on initiatives to improve the perception of the Court's work and tying it into the broader story of building a better, more just world together with these partners; updated the website, social media content and general presentations, and installed further content in the Visitor Centre to the same end
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of radio broadcasts in concerned countries is the same or increased compared to 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater use of social media to directly disseminate accurate and timely information pertaining to the activities of the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hours of radio broadcast in 2017: 408 – equivalent to level of 2016 (415 hours) • Improved social media use by launching long-term Facebook page, providing excellent information about the ICC and starting to use FB Live; bolstering use of and content on Twitter, and splitting English and French accounts according to audience's information needs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices of outreach methods are implemented successfully, leading to improved communications with external and internal stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices and lessons learned shared during the annual outreach coordination meeting with all field staff in December 2017
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same or increased capacity among the local populations to follow judicial developments of relevant cases in offices with Registry field presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hours of radio broadcast in 2017: 408 – equivalent to level of 2016 (415 hours)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher percentage of questions showing that the level of understanding of participants in outreach sessions has become more sophisticated than in 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings among victims and affected communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In DRC: Questions are related in particular to the reparations phases in <i>Lubanga</i> and <i>Katanga</i>, as well as the ongoing trial in <i>Ntaganda</i> • In Uganda: Questions are related in particular to the trial in <i>Ongwen</i> • In CAR: Questions are related in particular to the reparations phase in <i>Bemba</i> as well ongoing investigations • In CIV: Questions are related in particular to the ongoing trial in <i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i> as well ongoing investigations
Priority Objective 2.1.2			
Effective resource management and identification and implementation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy of budget forecasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with the other two Divisions in better forecasting budget and determination of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2017 the Office of the Director organized a series of meetings between the field offices and the field office clients (i.e. OTP, TFV, VWS, VPRS, PIOS.) to gain a better understanding of their

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
possible further efficiency measures		financial and staff resources required	operational needs in the field and verify the service requests they have submitted. All DEO Sections/field offices also closely coordinated with other Sections providing services to ensure there are no gaps or duplications in each other's budget submission (i.e. GSS, IMSS, HR)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of coordination between Headquarters and the field offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralization of activities from Headquarters to the field offices to achieve efficiencies and greater coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field staff fully trained and advised when necessary in administrative issues such as budget management, financial and procurement processes Field Security staff received mandatory security training Notification of cooperation requests and negotiation/follow-up with the host State is now conducted by the Field Offices Action plan on external communications, including external relations, outreach, messaging, reaching out to victims, have been developed by the Field Offices in close coordination with the PIOS, ERSCU and VPRS in order to achieve cohesiveness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of bi-weekly meetings held between the HQ and the field offices, and the number of standing issues resolved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-weekly meetings between the HQ and the Field Offices to ensure the sharing of information and efficient decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chiefs of Field Office have regular bilateral meetings via conference call with the Director DEO to discuss issues of importance for the work In August 2016 the OD-DEO started convening bi-weekly Situation Countries Meetings with the participation of the field offices via video conference and the Sections at HQ which interact with the field offices Heads of Outreach Unit in PIOS, ERSCU in EOSS, CPU in EOSS and Field Security Coordinator have bi-weekly or even weekly telephone meeting with the Chiefs of the Field Offices CPU (on administration and operational issues), ERSCU (on external relations and cooperation issues), PIOS (outreach issues), VPRS (victims participation and reparations issues) and Field Security Coordinator/CAU (field security issues) have separate monthly meetings via video link with their respective counterpart field staff to share information and discuss the activities to be undertaken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and usefulness of the manual for field offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a manual for the field offices for efficient and effective work process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Field Operations Manual was created in January 2017. The Manual continues to offer a solid base of reference to incoming managerial staff deployed to the field offices. It is considered as a live document and subject to regular updates and review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All budgeted staff recruited during first quarter of 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establish the mission planning SOP to achieve efficiencies and cost savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing development of the Court's Mission Planning Software capabilities Successful mapping and development of the first phase achieved in 2017. 2018 will be aimed at streamlining existing multi-stakeholder processes, testing and implementation of developed automated tools
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency at which other organs are invited to relevant activities led by the Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit personnel to ensure that the activities of the Division are efficiently carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vacancy rate of the Division is around 15%. Some key positions in field offices will be filled in the coming months in order to ensure that the activities of the Division are efficiently carried out
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of synergies identified and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities of the Division are implemented in partnership with the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting and implementing 2017 External Relations Strategy Preparation, coordination of all Principals' engagements both when engaging stakeholders at the

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
		other parts of the Court, whenever feasible, with a particular interest in identifying synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seat of the Court or on official missions • Identification and implementation of activities of the EC grant • Identification in the area of freezing of assets of matters of mutual concern with the OTP via the inter-organ working group • Regular exchanges on the organ-specific action plans and/or products such as voluntary cooperation action plan, asset recover brochure, etc. • Creation and operationalization of an inter-organ Suspects-At-Large Working Group to collect information to identify and track down suspects (CAU) • Creation and operationalization of an inter-organ Joint Analysis Cell (JAC) to monitor security developments in situation countries and provide substantive security analysis to Joint Threat Assessment Group (JTAG)
Priority Objective 2.8.3			
Management of security and safety risks through a risk management process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of annual review by the end of each year. Avoid incidents and if incidents occur, 100% professional handling • Maintain full compliance with UN MOSS by the field offices • Implement a fully-functioning Registry warning system by the first quarter of 2017 which entails: (1) having in place a hotline number to be used to report all serious incidents as well as a calling chain; (2) maintaining a list of Duty Officers; and (3) creating guidelines on the handling of crisis by the Duty Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct yearly review of the state of readiness of the staff and witness protection • Complete the UN MOSS self-assessment for all field offices and update ICC-specific Security Risk Assessment • Implement the Registry Warning system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment of the state of readiness of staff protection is being conducted on a continuous basis, through the Weekly Security Report (WSR) • In 2017 the VWS ensured the protection of all persons at risk placed in its care and has been ready to provide its protection services whenever required and in a timely manner • MOSS compliance is assessed through the Weekly Security Report. If a technical or logistic problem arises, the appropriate Registry Section is duly informed in order for it to be remedied as soon as possible • Call Tree systems has been developed within the context of the Crisis Management Framework
Priority Objective 3.3.2			
Engage in constructive discussions with States to overcome obstacles and to promote best practices, such as consulting promptly with the Court in order to resolve any matter that has	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of general support and cooperation by States • Complete and updated list of focal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase understanding regarding the Court's mandate and processes among influential stakeholders by addressing their information needs and concerns in a timely manner • Develop an updated list of focal points of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 high-level and technical events organized to promote understanding and increase cooperation • 3 booklets developed (on cooperation agreements, universality and financial investigations and asset recovery) • Enhanced engagement with regional and specialized organizations achieved • 100 % achieved

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
impeded or prevented the execution of requests	points created	central authorities to discuss format of requests for assistance	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of and quality of manuals developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop manuals on cooperation procedures to encourage cooperation of the States on freezing of assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 % achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of cooperation by States pertaining to suspects, financial investigations, and other matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to seek cooperation of the States in collecting information pertaining to the whereabouts of suspects at large in order to secure arrests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOSS participates in an inter-organ working group on arrest strategies • Information exchanged with relevant States
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of system to measure practical capacity built via cooperation seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research into the legislation and practice in different States to refine the financial investigation strategy • Develop of systems enabling proper follow-up of cooperation seminars and sustainability of the exchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEO has identified partners that could assist in the project and is reaching out to more partners to assist the Registry in its implementation • Strategy and action plan has been formulated to follow-up on cooperation seminars developed and the implementation is underway

Priority Objective 3.4.3

Explore partnerships to assist States to conclude agreements of key importance to the Court, including relocation agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five new cooperation agreements • Four negotiations initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclude new agreements • Advance in negotiations with States Parties and other possible partner States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New agreements (2 enforcement of sentences, 2 witness relocations, 1 cooperation agreement with Georgia)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a list of States which the Court could approach for different ad hoc cooperation requests and refine its negotiation strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of potential States has been identified and approached. Negotiations are underway
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategy on the creation of partnership with States to encourage States to conclude agreements with the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy and Action Plan developed for the negotiation of cooperation agreements has been developed and the implementation is underway

Priority Objective 3.4.4

Increase external and internal level of cooperation in relation to witness protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved relations with the Prosecution and Defence in the area of cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply provided within one month to all queries relating to the conclusion of an agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All queries received from States in relation to the conclusion of relocation agreements were addressed in a timely manner and within less than a month
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and degree of seriousness directed at the witnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the witnesses referred by the parties and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 520 individuals (witnesses, victims, persons at risk on account of testimony and their dependants) provided with appropriate protective measures • 2 new relocation agreements signed

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake in-depth review of witness protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 new partners identified by the VWS willing to receive ad hoc relocation requests • 4 seminars on witness protection hosted by the Court which brought together national experts on witness protection in order to reinforce the ICC network within the protection world and establish new partnerships • 2 new relocation agreements signed • 7 new partners agreeing to receive ad hoc relocation requests • New brochure published in relation to the process of witness relocation aimed at encouraging State cooperation • Review of the VWS risk assessment process and risk assessment model launched; to be formalized with a new policy document in the first quarter of 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care maintenance delivered in a timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of care maintenance to the witnesses under protection of the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of a service delivery document which highlights the different services that can be provided by the VWS to all the parties and participants in the proceedings before the Court The final version of the document which has been circulated for review to the OPCD, OPCV and the OTP should be published by the end of the first quarter 2018

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

2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption								
13	12	17	16	17	12	12	8	8	7	0 ¹	7	6	3	6	3	4	3

Table 2. New victim participation applications

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Uganda	0	2,017	2,040	60	90	24	27	311	272
DRC	8	0	427	259	1,682	0	1,160	47	331
Darfur, Sudan	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	63	118
CAR	0	0	0	11	64	170	3,065	1,761	34
Kenya	0	0	224	724	416	882	2,513	57	2
Libya	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	786	1,002	257	249	112	203	-	-	-
Registered Vessels	0	0	259	92	137	-	-	-	-
Mali	0	19	19	119	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	0	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	794	3,131	3,226	1,520	2,502	1,287	6,771	2,239	757

Table 3. New victim reparation applications²

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Uganda	0	2,095	2,000	60	9	24	25	381	24
DRC	331	236	442	296	1,593	0	1,160	36	107
Darfur, Sudan	0	0	0	0	1	2	54	76	7
CAR	0	0	0	12	188	206	2,936	321	23
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	698	2,857	421	116
Libya	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1,734	2,153	256	250	113	210	-	-	-
Registered Vessels	0	0	260	99	141	-	-	-	-
Mali	183	142	19	212	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,250	4,720	2,977	935	2,045	1,146	7,032	1,235	277

¹ In 2012, no defendants were found to be indigent. However, the Court provided services for a total of nine indigent defendants during that year, as they had been found to be indigent in previous years.

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.

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

	2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010		2009	
	Actual	Budget Assump- tion																
DRC I	N/A	N/A	13	15	22	10	39	10										
DRC II	N/A	N/A	25	15	41	10	21	10										
CAR (Bemba <i>et.al</i>)	N/A	N/A	5	15	12	15	15	N/A	14	15	37	15	33	15	19	10	0	10
<i>Ruto and Sang</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	15	15	18	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DRC VI (Ntaganda)	14	15	30	15	24	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A								
CIV (Gbagbo and Blé Goudé)	16	15	22	15	2	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A								
Ongwen	8	15	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 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1			
Conference held as planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings run smoothly, end on time and reports adopted • All agenda items are considered • Participants are supported substantively and logistically at meetings, including with registration, provision of documentation and language services 	• N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session participants are satisfied with the arrangements and information provided 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 are provided and satisfied with quality conference services and with the editing, translation and timely issuance of documents, in four official languages,¹ which fully support them in their functions • States are assisted as required, in particular with the provision of information and documentation regarding the Assembly and the Court 	• N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, a total of 3,315 pages were processed, as set out in the table below. For the three sessions of the Audit Committee, 1,399 pages were processed. For the sixteenth session of the Assembly, the Secretariat processed the pre-session, in-session and post-session documents set out in the table below (7,396 pages)
Objective 3			
Quality legal advice provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States are provided with substantive legal services, especially in the form of documentation, which facilitate and support their work 	• 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Assembly and relevant bodies are satisfied with the sessions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 4			
Effective dissemination of documentation and information to States Parties via, <i>inter alia</i> , the internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website and Assembly, Committee, Bureau and Oversight Committee Extranets are used frequently Information and documentation can be accessed without delay 	• 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 The Secretariat distributed USB flash drives containing the majority of available pre-session documents to the delegations at the sixteenth session of the Assembly, reducing the 4,824 pages of printed documents normally distributed. This resulted in savings of approximately €40,000. The Secretariat will continue to adopt all means and measures to achieve efficiency in documentation In connection with its mandate regarding complementarity, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other, continuing to develop the Extranet and posting relevant information Positive feedback was received from participants

Number of documents and pages, produced in 2017

	<i>English</i>		<i>French</i>		<i>Spanish</i>		<i>Arabic</i>		<i>Chinese</i>		<i>Russian</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>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Committee on Budget and Finance, 28 th session	66	1,044	49	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	1,994
Committee on Budget and Finance, 29 th session	77	717	43	604	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	1,321
<i>Committee on Budget and Finance: Total</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>1,761</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>1,554</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>3,315</i>
Audit Committee 4 th session	28	617	25	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	896
Audit Committee 5 th session	12	191	4	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	315
Audit Committee 6 th session	17	170	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	188
<i>Audit Committee Total</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>978</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>1,399</i>
Assembly 16 th session:														
Pre-session documentation	50	1,233	50	1,233	48	1,179	48	1,179	0	0	0	0	196	4,824
In-session documentation	14	70	14	70	14	70	14	70	0	0	0	0	56	280
Post-session documentation	3	587	3	587	3	587	2	531	0	0	0	0	11	2,292
<i>Assembly 16th session: Total</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>1,836</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1,780</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>7,396</i>
2017 Total	267	4,629	191	3,865	65	1,836	64	1,780	0	0	0	0	587	12,110

Annex VII

Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Goal 1 Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repaired physical harm of victims and their families 	<p>1. Achieved results under the assistance mandate</p> <p>Evolution of country programmes under assistance mandate:</p> <p>Northern Uganda: implementation of 9 projects</p> <p>Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): completion and closure of the 5 remaining projects. International competitive bidding procedure for new programme cycle with participation of over 100 bidders (new programme launch foreseen for 2018)</p> <p>Côte d’Ivoire (new programme): conduct assessment mission, culminating in development of programme framework and initial budget allocation of €800,000, approved by Board of Directors. International competitive bidding procedure is ongoing</p> <p><i>Examples of detailed results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical rehabilitation (treatment and care of severe arthritis, severe burns with complications, brain and spinal cord injuries, fistula and gynaecological complications, muscular-skeletal injuries, major joint and brain injuries, chronic injuries and wound care) (4,629 victim survivors) Prosthetic legs to repair physical mobility (578) Specialized medical surgery (93) Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) related medical support, including gynaecological repair, screening for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV care and treatment (327)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repaired psychological harm of victims and their families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual and group counselling (17,660) Provision of anti-psychotic and anti-depressant medication (456) Community mobilization and dialogue sessions (300,000) Radio programmes on mental health and community mobilization (11) Trained 111 counsellors, community based facilitators as well as 40 primary school teachers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved opportunities for victims and their families to improve their socio-economic status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood support (agribusiness, microcredit, savings and loans) to improve household income (3,794) Vocational training (1,006) Education support (school fees, school materials) (3,942) Literacy and numeracy training programme (1,462)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced peace building and reconciliation among targeted population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace building and reconciliation education sessions (89,885) School children (48% female and 52% male) engaged in in peace education (53,658) Community dialogues for peace building, conflict resolution and social cohesion events (9,885) Family mediation and reunification to 213 young single mothers who had been in conflict and abandoned by their families
	<p><i>TFV’s engagement throughout the four current cases in reparations phase fall into the following categories:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-reparation order filings, by invitation of the Trial Chamber Draft implementation 	<p>2. Key achieved results under reparation mandate</p> <p>Case specific results:</p> <p><i>Lubanga proceedings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Trial Chamber (TC) approval of TFV implementation plans for symbolic and service-based awards Conduct of selection procedure (competitive bidding) for implementing partner for symbolic award Preparations and launch of selection procedure (competitive bidding) for

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<p>plan - preparations include multiple stakeholder engagements, including <i>in situ</i>, most notably with Legal Representatives of Victims and their clients (participating victims), Registry Sections, government officials, international organizations, international/bilateral (donor) agencies, civil society organizations and victims organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of implementing partners through appropriate procedures, including international competitive bidding (ICB) <p>Delivery of individual and collective reparations, either directly by TFV (support when necessary by Registry) or through selected implementing partners</p>	<p>implementing partner for service-based awards</p> <p><i>Katanga proceedings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and submission of draft implementation plan for individual and collective awards • Board decision on complementing the payment of individual awards • Netherlands earmarked contribution to pay for individual awards (first ever donation earmarked for award) • Further to the TC's partial approval and go ahead for individual awards: start of implementation by TFV supported by ICC Registry and in cooperation with victims counsel • Delivery of individual compensation awards: adapted administrative systems and decided on modality of safe local delivery to victims • Board decided on response to TC with regard to budgeting of administrative cost of award delivery incurred by TFV implementing partners <p><i>Al Mahdi proceedings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of draft implementation plan (ongoing): meetings with victims counsel, Registry, international stakeholders • TFV reparations/field missions to Mali, together with victims counsel and VPRS representative; meetings with participating victims, government agencies and representatives, international community and (potential) donor representatives, local and international civil society organizations (October and December) <p><i>Bemba proceedings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission to TC of draft report on engagement with potential RPE 98(4) international awardee organization.
Goal 2 States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States Parties: TFV has its optimal capacity ensured to be responsive to its mandates in current and new situations • Donors: Donors ensured sufficient resources to sustain the expansion of programming to 4 situations • Reparations: TFV grows the reparations reserve from the common basket and earmarked contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary contributions from States Parties increased from €1.7 million in 2016, to €3 million in 2017 • Around €443,000 received in 2017 were earmarked to SGBV and reparations • Received voluntary contributions from 22 States Parties in 2017, an additional 8 countries since 2016 • Received almost €1 million of the second instalment of the three-year agreement with Sweden • Entered a new four-year agreement with Finland in a total amount of €800,000 earmarked to SGBV • Received two contributions from the United Kingdom in 2017 in a total amount of almost €460,000 • Welcomed a contribution of €300,000 from Germany after the last one in 2013 • Donor appeal of €30 million for the next four years to cover the implementation of four reparations orders (Lubanga, Katanga, Al Mahdi, and Bemba), and the expansion of assistance mandate to other countries • States Parties adopted Resolution 6 of the 16th ASP, noted and support the intention of the TFV to raise €30 million of voluntary contributions by 2020 in order to implement reparations and assistance mandates • Received €70,000 from the Netherlands earmarked to individual award in the <i>Katanga</i> reparations orders • Increased the reparations reserve to €5.7 million in 2017 from €5 million in 2016
Goal 3 The TFV is a powerful advocate of the rights of victims and their families in the public domain, in particular the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Communications (TFV and Board): Established clear, consistent and effective messaging that supports the TFV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External advice to TFV Board during annual Board meeting to review, assess and advise on TFV advocacy and messaging. Follow-up trajectory with internationally renowned PR firm failed due to PRC rejection of single sourcing • Regular reporting and briefing of the Board on key TFV developments • Continuous consultation and request for approval of Board for TFV reparations filings • Relaunched weekly staff meetings at TFV Secretariat • Work plan (2017-2018) for the TFV reviewed and approved by Board

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
global justice system and humanitarian sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External Communications: Enhanced understanding about who we are, what we do, and our achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published the 2016 Annual Progress Report, TFV newsletters, and press releases about the latest activities, projects results, and need for support from our stakeholders Launched TFV Twitter account and improved TFV website Together with the Public Information and Outreach Section, shared stories on the Court's Facebook page about the results and impacts of the TFV activities under assistance and reparations mandate Temporary exhibitions at the Court, in The Hague during the Annual Board reception, and during the ASP in New York, illustrating project activities and outcomes in the DRC and Uganda Brown-bag meeting with ICC staff together with Staff Council to provide a better understanding of the TFV, our mandates, our activities, results, and challenges Frequent participation of TFV Board and staff in a range of international meetings, conferences and public discussions, jointly with Court representatives ICC President joined Board visit to TFV assistance programme in northern Uganda. Joint meeting with the President of Uganda. Coverage in international and domestic newspapers, radio programmes, and news agencies, including AFP and Al Jazeera Board member participated in visit to TFV assistance mandate projects in eastern DRC, meetings with victim survivors, Governor of Ituri province, UN DRC peacekeeping mission, and journalists. Coverage from local/UN radio stations, and national DRC TV channels Board member participated, with the President, in an audience with the Pope in Rome Board member and staff participated in a seminar hosted by Africa Legal Aid in cooperation with the Commission of the African Union during the AU Summit TFV Executive Director joined in high-level meeting with African States and AU in Addis Ababa TFV participated in the celebrations of the International Justice Day which were held in USA and Senegal, together with the ASP President. Meetings in Dakar and New York with States Parties to (re)build contacts for fundraising purposes, increase visibility, and for the preparation of the ASP Co-hosted with the Embassy of Uruguay in The Hague: TFV Board/staff meeting with the Latin American and Caribbean States Parties Board/staff participated in joint mission with the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry to Georgia, to raise awareness of the roles and prospects of Court and TFV engagement Board/staff during 16th Session of the ASP in New York conducted dozens of bilateral meetings with States Parties to discuss TFV activities, achievements, capacity and financial needs
Goal 4 The TFV, acting in a collaborative partnership with its strategic partners, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships: Built mutual trust and understanding with strategic partners Good governance: Developed and functional systems, tools and procedures Accountability: Instituted an efficacious control compliance system Transparency: Improved information sharing with key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings with major donors to discuss implementation practice and continuity of funding Intensified consultation with Court-based stakeholders and legal counsel on reparations-related issues and procedures Developed procedure for delivery of individual reparations awards (compensation) to victims, in consultation with Registry and recorded in SAP company codes 100 and 2000 (Grants Management) Progress made on internal and external auditor recommendations on TFV internal control/compliance procedures, including those pertaining to implementing partners Enhanced monitoring and evaluation reporting capacity in relation to strategic objectives and program indicators performance Introduction of improved TFV website. In consultation with donors, deepening of analytical and narrative progress reporting, moving towards calendar based annual report over 2017 (scheduled for 2018)

Annex VIII

Major Programme VII-6 – Office of Internal Audit

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2017</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<p>Objective 1 Contribute to the achievement of the Court's strategic and operational objectives by providing assurance to management on the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, internal controls frameworks and risk management through audit/advisory works</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of audits performed against the validated audit workplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 audits as a minimum 	<p>4 general audits, 3 IT audits performed and 1 advisory service provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit of Language Services Section temporary personnel • Audit of Victims and Witnesses Section • Audit of management of the contracts of consultants, sub-contractors as well as short-term appointments • Audit of the quality and integrity of the physical inventory of registered assets • Audit of IT project management • Audit of outsourced IT environments • Audit of IT incidents responses

Annex IX

Procurement

A. Overview of procurement activities in 2017

	<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	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	
Number of Procurement Staff previous year	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Purchase Orders (POs)													
No of POs in 2017	187	158	166	93	163	93	106	109	120	168	194	174	1731
No of POs previous year	154	155	144	125	112	126	63	91	101	178	271	207	1724
Value of POs in 2017	4,588,808	2,479,997	1,306,371	1,238,360	2,692,246	1,504,378	1,010,154	1,067,840	642,060	1,473,031	1,734,707	3,589,880	23,327,832
Value of POs previous year	2,657,510	3,067,331	965,716	1,391,541	1,386,172	1,452,790	621,303	928,821	761,965	2,950,704	3,133,053	4,337,977	23,654,883
Value of HQ Building change POs 2016	2,250,000		1,300,189		3,432	464,536		50,792	3,687,604	322,304	137,940	1,981,661	10,198,458
Requisitions													
No of requisitions	246	134	163	127	134	106	114	140	206	188	209	218	1985
No of requisitions previous year	167	155	131	77	113	102	61	103	121	178	241	133	1582
Procurement Review Committee (PRC)													
No of PRC in 2017	4	0	7	2	0	4	0	8	5	4	16	15	65
No of PRC previous year	2	1	0	2	3	1	2	3	1	7	12	6	40
Value of PRC in 2017	2,642,281		1,205,947	2,122,073		3,146,931		1,449,454	4,457,487	681,763	16,391,769	2,168,062	34,265,766

B. Overview of total expenditure in 2017 by country

<i>Vendor country</i>	<i>2017 PO value (in euros)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Netherlands	16,123,758.96	62.38%
USA	1,729,929.91	6.69%
Uganda	1,443,555.45	5.58%
United Kingdom	1,197,748.55	4.63%
DR Congo	731,628.15	2.83%
Belgium	573,179.96	2.22%
Central Afr.Rep.	526,960.24	2.04%
France	475,351.49	1.84%
Côte d'Ivoire	380,477.86	1.47%
Germany	356,561.68	1.38%
Ireland	346,339.32	1.34%
Switzerland	289,379.35	1.12%
Utd.Arab Emir.	263,253.91	1.02%
Denmark	193,503.98	0.75%
Spain	191,796.95	0.74%
Canada	173,149.02	0.67%

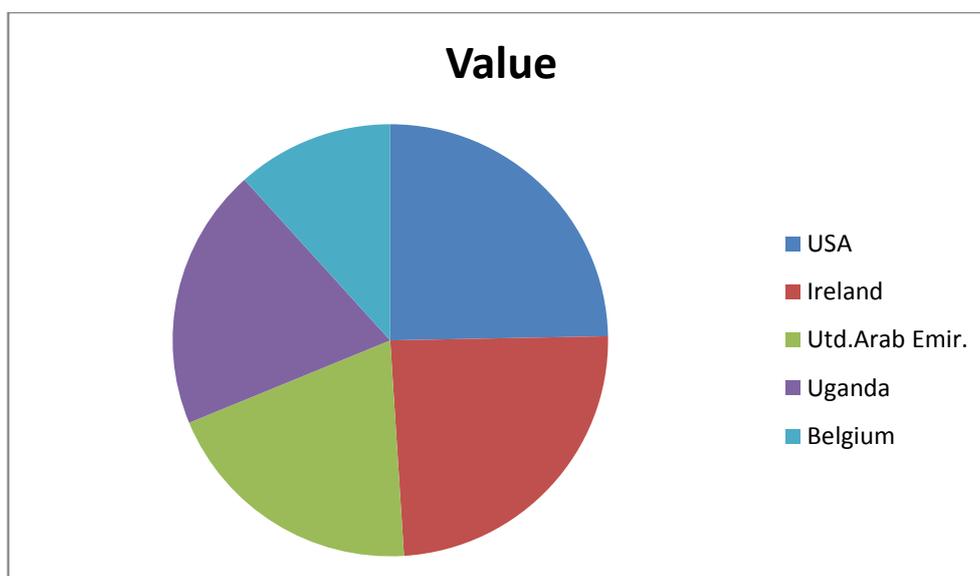
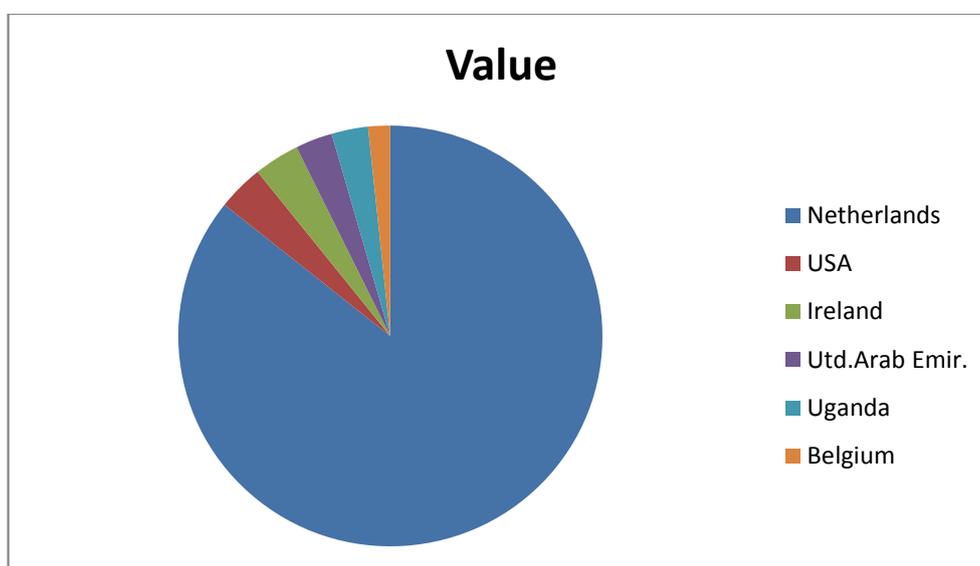
<i>Vendor country</i>	<i>2017 PO value (in euros)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Kenya	120,648.77	0.47%
South Korea	73,439.90	0.28%
Tanzania	59,140.88	0.23%
India	58,000.00	0.22%
Georgia	56,311.69	0.22%
Mali	54,095.50	0.21%
Argentina	52,096.53	0.20%
Norway	47,555.00	0.18%
Niger	39,995.09	0.15%
Cameroon	31,871.75	0.12%
Australia	29,735.44	0.12%
Portugal	25,598.35	0.10%
Singapore	25,000.00	0.10%
China	21,238.47	0.08%
Israel	18,335.17	0.07%
Rwanda	16,908.25	0.07%
Colombia	11,755.38	0.05%
Congo	11,726.54	0.05%
Senegal	10,769.81	0.04%
Ethiopia	10,318.58	0.04%
South Africa	9,860.00	0.04%
Sierra Leone	9,031.70	0.03%
Italy	8,663.28	0.03%
Hungary	7,200.00	0.03%
Austria	7,114.90	0.03%
Poland	6,834.43	0.03%
Sweden	4,885.00	0.02%
Morocco	4,815.60	0.02%
Trinidad and Tobago	4,813.78	0.02%
Luxembourg	3,987.00	0.02%
Cyprus	2,399.00	0.01%
Russian Fed.	1,506.34	0.01%
Taiwan	1,041.81	0.00%
Total	25,843,268.72	100.00%

C. Main goods and services purchased in 2017 shown with country (top 20)

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	Rental of detention cells	1,836,000.00	Netherlands
2	Maintenance of permanent premises	1,454,900.00	Netherlands
3	Judges' pensions	1,427,000.00	Netherlands
4	Cleaning services	800,000.00	Netherlands
5	TFV projects	329,161.15	USA
6	Computer software licences	323,809.70	Ireland
7	Electricity	302,000.00	Netherlands
8	Heating and cooling	278,000.00	Netherlands
9	Adjustments to Bangui premises	263,208.78	Utd.Arab Emir.

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Country</i>
10	TFV projects	260,699.00	Uganda
11	SAP maintenance and licences	248,909.92	Netherlands
12	Armoured vehicles	241,432.62	Netherlands
13	Telecommunications	400,000.00	Netherlands
14	Corrective maintenance	179,490.01	Netherlands
15	Maintenance of computer software	176,000.00	Netherlands
16	Maintenance of computer software	166,415.13	Netherlands
17	IT data services	165,875.74	Netherlands
18	Recruitment and performance management software	162,937.00	Netherlands
19	ICC website hosting services	155,651.76	Belgium
20	Alterations to premises	153,298.00	Netherlands
	Total	9,324,788.81	

D. Diagrammatic representation of the top 20 expenditures in 2017 by country (including and excluding the Netherlands)



Annex X

Liquid funds

Table 1: Sovereign Risk – Credit Ratings

Country	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Netherlands	AAA	AAA	AAA
Germany	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+
Rabobank, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1+	Aa2	A+	AA-
BCEE, Luxembourg	P-1	A-1+	-	Aa2	AA+	-
CIC Paris	P-1	A-1	F1	Aa3	A	A+
Société Générale	P-1	A-1	F1	A2	A	A

Chart 1. Liquid Funds by Bank

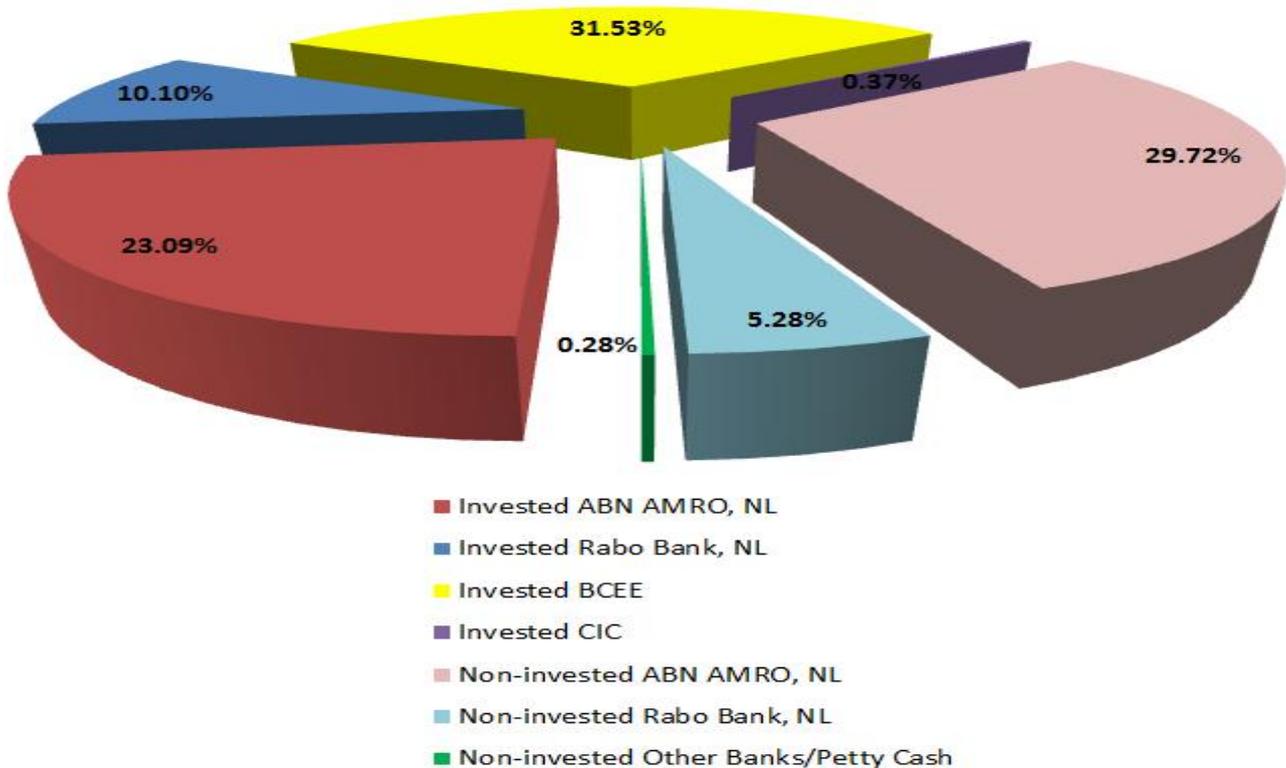
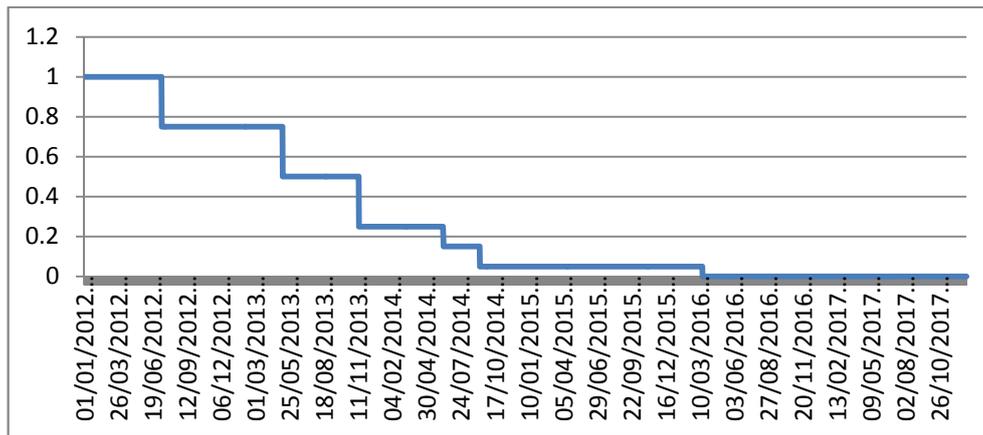


Chart 2. European Central Bank Base Rates 2012-2017



Annex XI

Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund - interim unaudited figures as at 31 December 2017

<i>Status of Working Capital Fund</i>	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of financial period	3,634,515	1,615,124
Receipts from States Parties	12,461	364,492
Refunds to States Parties	-	(393,293)
Refund to withdrawn State	(149)	
Withdrawal for Permanent Premises		(3,873,292)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	(9,041,272)	
Replenishments	-	5,790,464
Cash Surplus	5,394,445 ¹	95,020
Balance as at 31 December	-	3,634,515
Established level	11,600,000	7,405,983
Due from States Parties	(16,735)	(29,196)
Funding shortage/ to be financed through future surplus funds	(2,541,993) ²	(3,742,272)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	(9,041,272)	
Balance as at 31 December	-	3,634,515
<i>Status of Contingency Fund</i>	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of financial period	5,785,308	5,784,923
Receipts from States Parties	452	385
Receipts from withdrawn State	(46)	-
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	(1,159,232)	-
Withdrawals – not absorbed by regular budget	(867,344)	-
Replenishments	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	3,759,138	5,785,308
Established level	7,000,000	7,000,000
Due from States Parties (Schedule 4)	(5,286)	(5,738)
Funding shortage	(2,076,344)	(1,208,954)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	(1,159,232)	-
Balance as at 31 December	3,759,138	5,785,308

¹ Cash Surplus 2015 (ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, part B, para. 4; ICC-ASP/16/12, p.47, schedule 5).

² ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, part B, para. 4.

Annex XII

Realization of assumptions 2005-2017 OTP

<i>Fi- nan- cial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget perfor- mance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
2005	66.9	92.9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight situations being monitored: - Two situations at each of the pre-trial, trial and appeals phases - Two situations at the investigation phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitored/analysed eight situations - Pre-trial proceedings and interlocutory appeals in three situations - Three situations at the investigation phase – Uganda, DRC I and Darfur (following Security Council referral)
2006	80.4	80.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to eight situations being monitored - A fourth investigation opened - Start of two trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitored/analysed five situations - Opening of fourth investigation – DRC II - Pre-trial proceedings and interlocutory appeals in <i>Lubanga</i> (DRC I) - Pre-trial proceedings in the other three investigations
2007	88.9	87.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least five situations being monitored - No new investigations into new situations - Within the four situations, investigation of at least six cases, including the two cases in which warrants of arrest have been issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five situations under preliminary/advanced analysis - One new investigation into a new situation opened (CAR) - Seven cases in four situations under investigation (DRC I and II, Darfur I and II, Uganda and CAR) - Continuation of pre-trial proceedings (confirmation of charges hearing) in <i>Lubanga</i> (DRC I)
2008	90.4	92.6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of at least five situations - No new investigations into new situations - In four situations, pursuit of investigative steps in at least five cases, including the three cases in which warrants of arrest have been issued - At least one trial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six situations under preliminary/advanced analysis - No new situations opened - Seven cases in four situations under investigation (Uganda, DRC I and II; Darfur I, II and III; and CAR) - <i>Lubanga</i> case before the Trial Chamber; proceedings stayed (DRC I) - Pre-trial proceedings (confirmation of charges hearing) in <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> (DRC II) - Pre-trial hearings (status conferences) in <i>Bemba</i> (CAR)
2009	101.2	92.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five investigations in three existing situations - No new investigations into new situations - Analysis of up to eight other situations - Two trials. Not envisioned to start third trial in 2009 - Consecutive trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five active investigations conducted: DRC II (<i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i>), DRC III (Kivus), CAR (<i>Bemba</i>), Darfur II (<i>Al Bashir</i>) and Darfur III (<i>Haskanita</i>) - One request for Judges' authorization to open an investigation in Kenya (<i>proprio motu</i>) - Situations under preliminary examination, including Kenya, Colombia, Afghanistan, Georgia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Palestine, have been made public. In order to increase impact, the OTP has systematized publicity of its monitoring activities - Two trials: OTP presentation completed in <i>Lubanga</i>; OTP presentation commenced in <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> - Confirmation of charges proceedings completed in two cases: <i>Bemba</i> and <i>Abu Garda</i>
2010	103.6	97.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five active investigations in three situations currently before the Court - Five residual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRC III, IV and V (Kivus); Darfur III; and Kenya I and II - Residual investigations/witness management in cases where suspects are

<i>Fi- nan- cial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget perfor- mance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
			investigations where either trial proceedings ongoing or where suspects are at large	at large: Uganda and Darfur I and II; Residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II and CAR
			- No new investigations into new situations	- Investigation in the new situation of Kenya authorized by the Pre-Trial Chamber on 31 March 2010 - Active investigation in two cases: Kenya I and II - Applications for summonses to appear made on 15 December 2010
			- Analysis of up to eight potential situations	- Nine situations under preliminary examination (phase 2b) – Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Palestine – have been made public. In order to increase impact, the OTP has systematized publicity of its monitoring activities
			- Up to three trials being held consecutively (parallel hearings over several weeks may occur)	- Confirmation of charges hearing completed in <i>Banda and Jerbo</i> – decision pending - Trials continued in <i>Lubanga</i> and <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> – Prosecution cases concluded in both - The trial in <i>Bemba</i> commenced 22 November 2010 - Four months of parallel trials
2011	103.6	99.2%	- Four or five new investigations into cases, within existing or new situations, subject to external cooperation received	- DRC III and IV, Darfur III, Kenya I and II, Libya and Côte d’Ivoire
			- Maintain seven residual investigations (including providing support for three trials, subject to external cooperation received)	- Residual investigations/witness management in cases where suspects are at large: Uganda and Darfur I and II; residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II, CAR
			- Analysis of up to eight potential situations	- Ten situations were under preliminary examination (phase 2b or later), of which Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Palestine were public and two, Côte d’Ivoire and Libya, were brought to the investigation stage in 2011 - In order to increase impact, the OTP has systematized publicity of its monitoring activities, including through the issuance in December of a “Comprehensive Public Report on Preliminary Examinations”
			- At least four trials, subject to external cooperation received	- Confirmation of charges hearing completed for <i>Ruto, Kosgey and Sang</i> and for <i>Muthaura, Kenyatta and Ali</i> - Charges confirmed in <i>Banda and Jerbo</i> – trial date to be set - Charges declined in <i>Mbarushima</i> – OTP sought leave to appeal - Warrants of arrest requested and issued and initial hearing completed in <i>Gbagbo</i> - Warrants of arrest requested and issued for Muammar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al Senussi; case against Muammar Gaddafi terminated - Warrant of arrest requested for Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein - Trials continued in <i>Lubanga, Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> and <i>Bemba</i>
2012	108.8	96.6%	- Analysis of up to eight potential situations	- Nine situations were under preliminary examination (phase 2 or later) – Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Palestine – of which two (Mali and Palestine) were completed - In order to increase impact, the OTP has produced more in-depth public reporting of its monitoring activities, including through the issuance of an annual “Report on Preliminary Examinations” as well as

<i>Fi- nan- cial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget perfor- mance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				situation-specific reports (Colombia, Mali)
				- The OTP conducted eight active investigations during 2012 – DRC IV, V and VI; Kenya I and II; Libya I and II; and Côte d'Ivoire
			- Maintain nine residual investigations (including providing support for three trials, subject to external cooperation)	- Residual investigations/witness management in cases where suspects are at large or where there are witness management issues: Uganda; Darfur I, II, III and IV; and DRC III. Residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II and CAR
2013	115.1	95.8%	- Seven investigations in seven situation countries, including the recent situation in Côte d'Ivoire	- After opening an investigation in Mali, the OTP is operating in eight situation countries. The OTP was only able to conduct six active investigations. However, this was also because the OTP conducted three additional investigations related to article 70 offences
			- Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations	- The OTP maintained seven residual investigations (this figure does not include the investigative support given to ongoing trials)
			- Preliminary examination of at least eight situations	- Eight situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Registered Vessels of the Comoros, Greece and Cambodia - The OTP published a "Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2013", the OTP "Policy Paper on Preliminary Examinations" and the article 5 report on the situation in Nigeria. The Office further processed 627 new communications received pursuant to article 15, including 29 communications warranting further analysis and subject to a dedicated analytical report
2014	121.7	96.7%	- Four investigations in eight situation countries, including the recent situation in Mali	- The activities that had to be performed for unforeseen events (e.g.: CAR article 70 and Kenya article 70) as well as developments in the field of operations (e.g. surrender of Mr Blé Goudé, security issues in the north of Mali and health risks in western Africa) led to the original plans being modified. More investigations were eventually performed but at a different pace than had been planned
			- Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations	- As mentioned in the previous point, a few unforeseen developments led to a different mix of investigations in 2014. The addition of the article 70 cases, which required a rapid response, led to some delays and the postponement of certain activities. Consequently, the number of residual investigations increased
			- Preliminary examination of at least eight situations	- Eleven situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Iraq, CAR, Ukraine and the Registered Vessels - The Office concluded its preliminary examinations in the CAR and the Republic of Korea and with respect to the Registered Vessels. The OTP published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 2 December 2014. The Office received 511 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 392 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction, 43 warranted further analysis, 52 were linked to a situation already under analysis, and 24 were linked to an existing investigation or prosecution
2015	130.7	97.1%	- Four investigations in eight situation countries	- Additional investigative activities were required to complete the cases involving <i>Charles Blé Goudé</i> (CIV I), and <i>Bemba et al.</i> (CAR article 70). The surrender of former LRA commander Dominic Ongwen led to resuming and updating existing evidence as well as performing additional investigative activities in the Uganda situation. For these three cases the Court had to resort to the Contingency Fund
			- Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations pending arrest	
			- Preliminary examinations in nine situations	- The surrender of Al Mahdi, the main suspect in the case concerning the destruction of the shrines in Timbuktu (Mali), led to intensified work to prepare for the confirmation of charges hearings (initially scheduled for January 2016). The additional work following the suspect's surrender

<i>Fi- nan- cial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget perfor- mance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<p>was absorbed within the regular budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Court experienced attempts to tamper with witnesses in the <i>Ntaganda</i> trial, which has led to the need to perform unforeseen activities in relation to article 70 violations -The Chambers requested the Office of the Prosecutor to reconsider its decision regarding the Registered Vessels (so-called flotilla) case and the OTP submitted its response, confirming its previous decision -On 1 January 2015, the Government of Palestine lodged a declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute accepting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over alleged crimes committed “in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since June 13, 2014”. On 2 January 2015, the Government of Palestine acceded to the Rome Statute by depositing its instrument of accession with the UN Secretary-General. Upon receipt of a referral or a valid declaration made pursuant to article 12(3) of the Rome Statute, the Prosecutor, in accordance with regulation 25(1)(c) of the Regulations of the Office of the Prosecutor, and as a matter of policy and practice, opens a preliminary examination of the situation at hand. Accordingly, on 16 January 2015, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Palestine in order to establish whether the Rome Statute criteria for opening an investigation are met. Nine situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Iraq, Ukraine and Palestine -The Office concluded its preliminary examination in Honduras -The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 12 November 2015. The Office also received new article 15 communications: 546 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 400 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 47 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 74 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 25 were linked to an investigation or prosecution
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 to 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

<i>Fi- nan- cial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget perfor- mance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<p>case against <i>William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i></p> <p>-The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR IIb (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.)</p> <p>-<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</p> <p>-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</p> <p>-Launch of the OTP Policy on Children, 16 November 2016</p> <p>-<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</p>
2017	144.6	99.6%	<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 	<p>-<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</p> <p>-<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</p> <p>-<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</p> <p>-<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</p>

<i>Fi- nan- cial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget perfor- mance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<p>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</p> <p>- <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</p>
				<p>- <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</p> <p>- The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR IIb (anti-balaka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases</p> <p>- The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 4 December 2017</p> <p>- 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</p>

Annex XIII

Unliquidated obligations

Table 1: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2017 – provisional unaudited figures (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	3	30.1	7.0	29.5	59.7
Presidency	1	2.0	1	1.8	3.9
Chambers	1	28.0	6	27.7	55.7
Liaison Offices	1	0.1	-	-	0.1
<i>Major Programme II</i>					
Office of the Prosecutor	43	327.7	209.0	384.5	712.3
Prosecutor	33	214.0	35	57.8	271.8
Jurisdiction, Complementary and Cooperation Division	2	16.1	14	20.6	36.6
Investigation Division	6	97.3	131	242.6	340.0
Prosecution Division	2	0.4	29	63.5	63.9
<i>Major Programme III</i>					
Registry	393	3,629.9	222.0	343.6	3,973.5
Office of the Registrar	15	59.6	6	22.8	82.4
Division of Management Services	102	1,453.5	11	27.8	1,481.2
Division of Judicial Services	111	908.0	105	148.4	1,056.4
Division of External Operations	165	1,208.7	100	144.7	1,353.4
<i>Major Programme IV</i>					
Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	47	123.9	9	20.8	144.7
<i>Major Programme V</i>					
Interim Premises	1	337.6	-	-	337.6
<i>Major Programme VI</i>					
Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	20	49.8	5	6.0	55.7
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>					
Independent Oversight Mechanism	2	1.2	1	2.0	3.1
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>					
Office of Internal Audit	-	-	2	0.7	0.7
Total Court	509	4,500.2	455	787.2	5,287.4

Table 2: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2016 - provisional unaudited figures (in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme/ Programme</i>	<i>Open Purchase Orders</i>		<i>Open Trips</i>		<i>Total Unliquidated Obligations</i>	<i>Disbursed during 2017</i>	<i>Savings on ULOs</i>
	<i>Number of POs</i>	<i>Amount for POs</i>	<i>Number of Trips</i>	<i>Amount for Trips</i>			
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]			
<i>Major Programme I</i>							
<i>Judiciary</i>	7	247.4	8	26.2	273.5	127.4	146.2
<i>Presidency</i>	2	1.3	3	6.7	7.9	6.1	1.8
<i>Chambers</i>	3	233.0	5	19.5	252.5	121.3	131.2
<i>Liaison Offices</i>	2	13.1	-	-	13.1	-	13.1
<i>Major Programme II</i>							
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	76	422.2	194	389.3	811.5	552.2	259.3
<i>Prosecutor</i>	51	204.3	32	34.4	238.7	177.3	61.4
<i>Jurisdiction, Complementary and Cooperation Division</i>	3	89.4	14	8.8	98.3	15.4	82.9
<i>Investigation Division</i>	17	116.0	115	263.6	379.5	279.5	100.1
<i>Prosecution Division</i>	5	12.5	33	82.5	95.0	80.1	14.9
<i>Major Programme III</i>							
<i>Registry</i>	479	5,610.5	340	574.8	6,185.3	4,696.6	1,488.7
<i>Office of the Registrar</i>	9	59.8	1	0.1	59.8	52.5	7.4
<i>Division of Management Services</i>	141	1,705.6	16	28.5	1,734.1	1,586.1	148.0
<i>Division of Judicial Services</i>	127	2,154.8	166	241.5	2,396.4	1,620.7	775.6
<i>Division of External Operations</i>	202	1,690.4	157	304.7	1,995.1	1,437.3	557.8
<i>Major Programme IV</i>							
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	45	122.4	34	39.1	161.5	110.9	50.6
<i>Major Programme V</i>							
<i>Interim Premises</i>	4	842.4	-	-	842.4	823.9	18.5
<i>Major Programme VI</i>							
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	16	5.3	6	8.0	13.3	9.7	3.6
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>							
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	-	-	3	0.3	0.3	-	0.3
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>							
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	-	-	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.1
Total Court	627	7,250.1	587	1,039.6	8,289.7	6,322.5	1,967.2

Note: Regarding the Committee's request that an update be provided at its thirtieth session on the remaining balance of 2016 unliquidated purchase orders, which stood at €2.8 million as at 30 June 2017, it should be noted that there were no 2016 unliquidated obligations at the end of 2017. Out of a total of €7.2 million open 2016 purchase orders at the end of 2016, €5.5 million was spent in 2017 and €1.7 million represented a saving, which was returned to States Parties.

Annex XIV

Judicial decisions with significant financial implications in 2017

<i>Judicial Decision</i>	<i>Financial Implication</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo (ICC-01/05-01/08)</i>		
ICC-01/05-01/08-3532-Red “Decision appointing experts on reparations” Dated 2 June 2017	€47.9 €17.7	GTA (P-4) for 4 months Expenses for missions to meet clients and support the expert’s mandate
<i>The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga (ICC-01/04-01/07)</i>		
ICC-01/04-01/07-3727 tENG “Decision on the Application made by the Common Legal Representative of Victims on 2 March 2017” Dated 15 March 2017	€9.6	Expenses for missions to meet with clients
<i>Afghanistan Situation (ICC-02/17)</i>		
ICC-02/17-6 “Order to the Victims Participation and Reparation Section Concerning Victims’ Representations” Dated 9 November 2017	€46.0	2 FTE in Afghanistan fully dedicated for three months each
<i>The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo (ICC-01/04-01/06)</i>		
ICC-01/04-01/06-3252-tENG “Order relating to the request of the Office of Public Counsel for Victims of 16 September 2016” Dated 21 October 2016 01/04-01/06-3275-tENG “Order for the Transmission of the Application Files of Victims who may be Eligible for Reparations to the Defence Team of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo” Dated 22 February 2017	€162.0	8 VPRS FTE fully dedicated for three months each (on GS-OL and P-2 level)
<i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi (ICC-01/12-01/15)</i>		
ICC-01/12-01/15-203-Red “Decision Appointing Reparations Experts and Partly Amending Reparations Calendar” Dated 19 January 2017 ICC-01/12-01/15-236 Reparations Order Dated 17 August 2017	€30.4	1 VPRS FTE fully dedicated for four months
<i>Burundi Situation (ICC-01/17)</i>		
ICC-01/17-9-Red “Decision Pursuant to Article 15 of the Rome Statute on the Authorization of an Investigation into the Situation in the Republic of Burundi” Dated 25 October 2017	€15.2	1 VPRS FTE fully dedicated for two months
Total	€328.8	

Annex XV

Budget Performance 2017 by Sub-Programme, Programme and Major Programme and by Item (in thousands of euros)

Table 1: The ICC

The Court	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,369.1	5,404.9	-35.8	100.7
Professional staff	60,656.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	24,431.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	85,087.5	88,864.4	-3,777.0	104.4
General temporary assistance	15,074.4	11,525.0	3,549.3	76.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,168.4	1,313.6	-145.2	112.4
Overtime	363.5	285.2	78.4	78.4
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	16,606.2	13,123.8	3,482.4	79.0
Travel	5,838.4	6,189.6	-351.2	106.0
Hospitality	29.0	29.9	-0.9	103.2
Contractual services	3,355.9	3,890.9	-535.1	115.9
Training	890.0	744.4	145.6	83.6
Consultants	695.3	714.1	-18.8	102.7
Counsel for defence	3,528.2	3,913.3	-385.1	110.9
Counsel for victims	1,002.8	942.8	60.0	94.0
General operating expenses	19,925.9	16,793.3	3,132.6	84.3
Supplies and materials	962.7	1,230.9	-268.2	127.9
Furniture and equipment	1,296.3	2,135.7	-839.4	164.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	37,524.5	36,584.9	939.6	97.5
Total	144,587.3	143,978.0	609.2	99.6

Table 2: Major Programme I – Judiciary

Judiciary	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,369.1	5,404.9	-35.8	100.7
Professional staff	4,577.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	917.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	5,495.5	5,283.3	212.2	96.1
General temporary assistance	1,411.2	1,252.4	158.8	88.7
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,411.2	1,252.4	158.8	88.7
Travel	117.9	114.7	3.2	97.3
Hospitality	12.0	7.0	5.0	58.5
Contractual services	5.0		5.0	
Training	22.0	22.1	-0.1	100.3
Consultants	1.0	28.0	-27.0	2,800.0
General operating expenses	97.4	91.0	6.4	93.4
Supplies and materials	5.0	1.8	3.2	36.6
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	260.3	264.6	-4.3	101.7
Total	12,536.0	12,205.3	330.8	97.4

Table 3: Major Programme I – 1100

The Presidency	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	28.0		28.0	
Professional staff	721.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	292.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	1,013.8	1,028.2	-14.4	101.4
General temporary assistance	122.8	39.4	83.4	32.1
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	122.8	39.4	83.4	32.1
Travel	113.7	114.7	-0.9	100.8
Hospitality	10.0	7.0	3.0	70.2
Contractual services				
Training	6.0	5.7	0.3	95.5
Consultants	1.0		1.0	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	130.7	127.4	3.3	97.5
Total	1,295.3	1,195.0	100.3	92.3

Table 4: Major Programme I – 1200

Chambers	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,341.1	5,404.9	-63.8	101.2
Professional staff	3,644.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	549.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	4,193.9	3,944.8	249.2	94.1
General temporary assistance	1,288.4	1,213.0	75.4	94.1
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,288.4	1,213.0	75.4	94.1
Travel				
Hospitality	1.0		1.0	
Contractual services				
Training	16.0	16.3	-0.3	102.1
Consultants		28.0	-28.0	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	17.0	44.3	-27.3	260.8
Total	10,840.4	10,607.0	233.4	97.8

Table 5: Major Programme I – 1310

New York Liaison Office	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>				
Professional staff	211.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	76.7			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	287.8	310.4	-22.6	107.8
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	4.1		4.1	
Hospitality	1.0		1.0	
Contractual services	5.0		5.0	
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses	97.4	91.0	6.4	93.4
Supplies and materials	5.0	1.8	3.2	36.6
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	112.5	92.8	19.7	82.5
Total	400.3	403.2	-2.9	100.7

Table 6: Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

Office of The Prosecutor	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	26,153.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	4,926.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>31,079.5</i>	<i>32,011.0</i>	<i>-931.4</i>	<i>103.0</i>
General temporary assistance	9,386.1	7,147.9	2,238.2	76.2
Temporary assistance for meetings		1.6	-1.6	
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>9,386.1</i>	<i>7,149.5</i>	<i>2,236.6</i>	<i>76.2</i>
Travel	2,764.0	3,532.5	-768.5	127.8
Hospitality	5.0	4.8	0.2	95.2
Contractual services	579.5	392.3	187.2	67.7
Training	290.0	243.6	46.4	84.0
Consultants	100.0	84.3	15.7	84.3
General operating expenses	480.0	661.1	-181.1	137.7
Supplies and materials	110.0	70.2	39.8	63.8
Furniture and equipment	180.0	282.8	-102.8	157.1
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,508.5</i>	<i>5,271.6</i>	<i>-763.0</i>	<i>116.9</i>
Total	44,974.2	44,432.0	542.2	98.8

Table 7: Major Programme II – 2100

The Prosecutor	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,742.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,772.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>5,514.4</i>	<i>5,588.5</i>	<i>-74.2</i>	<i>101.3</i>
General temporary assistance	3,038.0	2,641.8	396.2	87.0
Temporary assistance for meetings		1.6	-1.6	
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>3,038.0</i>	<i>2,643.3</i>	<i>394.7</i>	<i>87.0</i>
Travel	540.0	738.1	-198.2	136.7
Hospitality	5.0	4.8	0.2	95.2
Contractual services	579.5	313.7	265.8	54.1
Training	290.0	70.4	219.6	24.3
Consultants	100.0	53.6	46.4	53.6
General operating expenses		27.4	-27.4	
Supplies and materials	110.0	70.2	39.8	63.8
Furniture and equipment	180.0	282.8	-102.8	157.1
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,804.5</i>	<i>1,561.0</i>	<i>243.5</i>	<i>86.5</i>
Total	10,356.9	9,792.9	564.0	94.6

Table 8: Major Programme II – 2110

Immediate Office of the Prosecutor	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,421.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	276.7			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,697.8</i>	<i>1,575.3</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>92.8</i>
General temporary assistance	278.6	260.4	18.2	93.5
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>278.6</i>	<i>260.4</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>93.5</i>
Travel	184.4	208.2	-23.8	112.9
Hospitality	5.0	4.8	0.2	95.2
Contractual services	30.0	32.9	-2.9	109.6
Training	290.0	20.6	269.4	7.1
Consultants	100.0	48.0	52.0	48.0
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>609.4</i>	<i>314.4</i>	<i>295.0</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Total	2,585.8	2,150.1	435.7	83.2

Table 9: Major Programme II – 2120

Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	2,321.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,495.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,816.6</i>	<i>4,013.2</i>	<i>-196.6</i>	<i>105.2</i>
General temporary assistance	2,759.4	2,381.4	378.0	86.3
Temporary assistance for meetings		1.6	-1.6	
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,759.4</i>	<i>2,382.9</i>	<i>376.5</i>	<i>86.4</i>
Travel	355.6	530.0	-174.4	149.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services	549.5	280.8	268.7	51.1
Training		49.8	-49.8	
Consultants		5.6	-5.6	
General operating expenses		27.4	-27.4	
Supplies and materials	110.0	70.2	39.8	63.8
Furniture and equipment	180.0	282.8	-102.8	157.1
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,195.1</i>	<i>1,246.6</i>	<i>-51.5</i>	<i>104.3</i>
Total	7,771.1	7,642.8	128.3	98.3

Table 10: Major Programme II – 2200

Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	2,786.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	260.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,046.5</i>	<i>3,015.3</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>99.0</i>
General temporary assistance	470.0	415.5	54.5	88.4
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>470.0</i>	<i>415.5</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>88.4</i>
Travel	440.4	303.7	136.7	69.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services		13.2	-13.2	
Training		7.6	-7.6	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>440.4</i>	<i>324.4</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>73.7</i>
Total	3,956.8	3,755.3	201.6	94.9

Table 11: Major Programme II – 2300

Investigation Division	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	10,733.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	2,373.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>13,107.2</i>	<i>13,975.0</i>	<i>-867.8</i>	<i>106.6</i>
General temporary assistance	4,094.2	2,770.1	1,324.1	67.7
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>4,094.2</i>	<i>2,770.1</i>	<i>1,324.1</i>	<i>67.7</i>
Travel	1,409.6	2,193.1	-783.5	155.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services		29.2	-29.2	
Training		122.0	-122.0	
Consultants		10.1	-10.1	
General operating expenses	480.0	633.5	-153.5	132.0
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,889.6</i>	<i>2,987.9</i>	<i>-1,098.3</i>	<i>158.1</i>
Total	19,091.0	19,733.0	-642.0	103.4

Table 12: Major Programme II – 2400

Prosecution Division	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	8,891.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	520.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>9,411.5</i>	<i>9,432.1</i>	<i>-20.6</i>	<i>100.2</i>
General temporary assistance	1,783.9	1,320.6	463.3	74.0
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,783.9</i>	<i>1,320.6</i>	<i>463.3</i>	<i>74.0</i>
Travel	374.1	297.6	76.4	79.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services		36.1	-36.1	
Training		43.7	-43.7	
Consultants		20.6	-20.6	
General operating expenses		0.2	-0.2	
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>374.1</i>	<i>398.2</i>	<i>-24.2</i>	<i>106.5</i>
Total	11,569.5	11,150.9	418.6	96.4

Table 13: Major Programme III – Registry

Registry	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	27,526.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	18,017.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>45,543.9</i>	<i>48,891.0</i>	<i>-3,347.1</i>	<i>107.3</i>
General temporary assistance	3,181.9	2,384.0	797.9	74.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,028.4	1,229.4	-201.0	119.5
Overtime	325.5	271.7	53.8	83.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>4,535.8</i>	<i>3,885.2</i>	<i>650.6</i>	<i>85.7</i>
Travel	2,106.5	1,881.6	224.9	89.3
Hospitality	4.0	11.2	-7.2	279.0
Contractual services	2,192.4	2,606.9	-414.6	118.9
Training	498.4	451.7	46.8	90.6
Consultants	434.3	512.7	-78.4	118.1
Counsel for defence	3,528.2	3,913.3	-385.1	110.9
Counsel for victims	1,002.8	942.8	60.0	94.0
General operating expenses	14,859.9	11,590.7	3,269.2	78.0
Supplies and materials	830.0	1,148.6	-318.5	138.4
Furniture and equipment	1,096.3	1,846.1	-749.8	168.4
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>26,552.8</i>	<i>24,905.5</i>	<i>1,647.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>
Total	76,632.6	77,681.7	-1,049.1	101.4

Table 14: Major Programme III – 3100

Office of the Registrar	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,474.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	143.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,617.4</i>	<i>2,191.2</i>	<i>-573.8</i>	<i>135.5</i>
General temporary assistance		26.9	-26.9	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>26.9</i>	<i>-26.9</i>	
Travel	73.7	83.7	-10.0	113.6
Hospitality	4.0	11.2	-7.2	279.0
Contractual services		85.6	-85.6	
Training	6.4	42.1	-35.7	657.5
Consultants	5.0	5.4	-0.4	108.2
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials		0.5	-0.5	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>228.4</i>	<i>-139.4</i>	<i>256.5</i>
Total	1,706.5	2,446.6	-740.1	143.4

Table 15: Major Programme III – 3110

Immediate Office of the Registrar	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	697.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	79.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>777.2</i>	<i>968.4</i>	<i>-191.2</i>	<i>124.6</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	49.8	66.8	-16.9	133.9
Hospitality	4.0	11.2	-7.2	279.0
Contractual services		82.8	-82.8	
Training		2.4	-2.4	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>-109.2</i>	<i>302.9</i>
Total	831.0	1,131.5	-300.5	136.2

Table 16: Major Programme III – 3130

Legal Office	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	776.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	63.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>840.2</i>	<i>1,222.8</i>	<i>-382.6</i>	<i>145.5</i>
General temporary assistance		26.9	-26.9	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>26.9</i>	<i>-26.9</i>	
Travel	23.8	16.9	6.9	71.1
Hospitality				
Contractual services		2.9	-2.9	
Training	6.4	39.7	-33.3	620.3
Consultants	5.0	5.4	-0.4	108.2
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials		0.5	-0.5	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>-30.1</i>	<i>185.6</i>
Total	875.4	1,315.1	-439.6	150.2

Table 17: Major Programme III – 3200

Division of Management Services (DMS)	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,761.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	8,972.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>12,734.1</i>	<i>14,880.6</i>	<i>-2,146.4</i>	<i>116.9</i>
General temporary assistance	481.9	319.4	162.5	66.3
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	310.5	246.6	63.9	79.4
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>792.4</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>226.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>
Travel	170.2	201.6	-31.4	118.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services	643.5	652.7	-9.2	101.4
Training	332.8	323.7	9.1	97.3
Consultants	38.0	52.7	-14.7	138.7
General operating expenses	3,475.1	3,568.4	-93.4	102.7
Supplies and materials	278.0	394.7	-116.7	142.0
Furniture and equipment	334.5	651.1	-316.6	194.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,272.1</i>	<i>5,844.9</i>	<i>-572.8</i>	<i>110.9</i>
Total	18,798.7	21,291.5	-2,492.8	113.3

Table 18: Major Programme III – 3210

Office of the Director DMS	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	712.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	381.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,093.8</i>	<i>1,300.9</i>	<i>-207.1</i>	<i>118.9</i>
General temporary assistance	49.8	27.6	22.2	55.5
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>55.5</i>
Travel	12.1	8.7	3.4	72.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services	218.0	381.1	-163.1	174.8
Training	5.8	4.3	1.5	74.4
Consultants	8.0	8.0		100.0
General operating expenses	303.1	449.6	-146.5	148.3
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>547.0</i>	<i>851.7</i>	<i>-304.7</i>	<i>155.7</i>
Total	1,690.6	2,180.2	-489.6	129.0

Table 19: Major Programme III – 3220

Human Resources Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,051.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,033.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,085.3</i>	<i>3,877.0</i>	<i>-1,791.7</i>	<i>185.9</i>
General temporary assistance		23.3	-23.3	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>23.3</i>	<i>-23.3</i>	
Travel	10.5	26.8	-16.3	255.5
Hospitality				
Contractual services	10.0	10.8	-0.8	107.9
Training	188.0	194.3	-6.3	103.3
Consultants	30.0	44.7	-14.7	149.0
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>238.5</i>	<i>276.6</i>	<i>-38.1</i>	<i>116.0</i>
Total	2,323.8	4,176.9	-1,853.1	179.7

Table 20: Major Programme III – 3230

Budget Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	364.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	190.7			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	555.5	598.3	-42.8	107.7
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	1.5	0.2	1.3	15.7
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1.5	0.2	1.3	15.7
Travel	6.4	0.6	5.7	10.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services		7.6	-7.6	
Training	5.2		5.2	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	11.6	8.3	3.3	71.4
Total	568.5	606.8	-38.2	106.7

Table 21: Major Programme III – 3240

Finance Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	454.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	826.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	1,281.0	1,320.9	-39.9	103.1
General temporary assistance				
		52.6	-52.6	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	5.0	10.7	-5.7	213.8
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	5.0	63.3	-58.3	1,266.1
Travel	4.8	2.9	1.9	59.8
Hospitality				
Contractual services	89.4	118.8	-29.4	132.9
Training	10.0	7.4	2.6	74.0
Consultants				
General operating expenses	65.0	68.8	-3.8	105.9
Supplies and materials		0.1	-0.1	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	169.2	198.0	-28.8	117.0
Total	1,455.2	1,582.2	-127.0	108.7

Table 22: Major Programme III – 3250

General Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	774.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	2,528.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,302.9</i>	<i>3,180.3</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>96.3</i>
General temporary assistance	72.3	85.6	-13.3	118.4
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	120.0	109.8	10.2	91.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>192.3</i>	<i>195.4</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>101.6</i>
Travel	33.1	52.7	-19.5	159.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services	244.1	99.3	144.8	40.7
Training	6.0	13.8	-7.8	230.4
Consultants				
General operating expenses	2,992.0	2,937.2	54.8	98.2
Supplies and materials	194.9	331.7	-136.8	170.2
Furniture and equipment	334.5	647.4	-312.9	193.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>3,804.6</i>	<i>4,082.1</i>	<i>-277.4</i>	<i>107.3</i>
Total	7,299.8	7,457.8	-158.0	102.2

Table 23: Major Programme III – 3290

Security and Safety Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	403.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	4,012.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,415.7</i>	<i>4,603.2</i>	<i>-187.4</i>	<i>104.2</i>
General temporary assistance	359.8	130.3	229.5	36.2
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	184.0	125.8	58.2	68.4
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>543.8</i>	<i>256.1</i>	<i>287.7</i>	<i>47.1</i>
Travel	103.3	109.9	-6.6	106.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services	82.0	35.1	46.9	42.8
Training	117.8	103.9	13.9	88.2
Consultants				
General operating expenses	115.0	112.8	2.2	98.1
Supplies and materials	83.1	62.9	20.1	75.7
Furniture and equipment		3.7	-3.7	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>501.1</i>	<i>428.2</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>85.5</i>
Total	5,460.7	5,287.5	173.2	96.8

Table 24: Major Programme III – 3300

Division of Judicial Services (DJS)	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	11,950.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	4,928.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>16,878.6</i>	<i>17,577.7</i>	<i>-699.1</i>	<i>104.1</i>
General temporary assistance	1,689.7	1,516.6	173.1	89.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	800.2	1,020.5	-220.2	127.5
Overtime	15.0	12.9	2.1	86.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,504.9</i>	<i>2,550.0</i>	<i>-45.0</i>	<i>101.8</i>
Travel	414.5	318.9	95.6	76.9
Hospitality				
Contractual services	328.0	459.6	-131.6	140.1
Training	93.0	61.3	31.7	65.9
Consultants	391.3	408.9	-17.5	104.5
Counsel for defence	3,528.2	3,913.3	-385.1	110.9
Counsel for victims	1,002.8	936.0	66.8	93.3
General operating expenses	5,953.6	5,623.2	330.4	94.5
Supplies and materials	262.4	426.7	-164.3	162.6
Furniture and equipment	715.5	953.7	-238.2	133.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>12,689.3</i>	<i>13,101.6</i>	<i>-412.3</i>	<i>103.2</i>
Total	32,072.9	33,229.3	-1,156.4	103.6

Table 25: Major Programme III - 3310

Office of the Director DJS	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	369.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	63.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>433.3</i>	<i>588.5</i>	<i>-155.1</i>	<i>135.8</i>
General temporary assistance		9.9	-9.9	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>9.9</i>	<i>-9.9</i>	
Travel	7.9	7.6	0.3	96.1
Hospitality				
Contractual services		0.2	-0.2	
Training	4.1		4.1	
Consultants	5.0	43.3	-38.3	866.7
General operating expenses	13.1		13.1	
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>-21.0</i>	<i>169.9</i>
Total	463.4	649.5	-186.1	140.1

Table 26: Major Programme III – 3320

Court Management Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,419.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,160.7			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,579.9</i>	<i>2,931.4</i>	<i>-351.5</i>	<i>113.6</i>
General temporary assistance	316.6	282.1	34.5	89.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	138.0		138.0	
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>454.6</i>	<i>282.1</i>	<i>172.5</i>	<i>62.1</i>
Travel	25.2	26.4	-1.2	104.9
Hospitality				
Contractual services		41.9	-41.9	
Training	5.5	0.4	5.1	7.5
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	22.7	1.4	21.3	6.1
Furniture and equipment		1.3	-1.3	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>-18.0</i>	<i>133.8</i>
Total	3,087.8	3,284.9	-197.1	106.4

Table 27: Major Programme III – 3325

Information Management Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	2,045.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	2,289.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,333.9</i>	<i>4,433.8</i>	<i>-99.8</i>	<i>102.3</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.0		10.0	
Overtime	15.0	12.9	2.1	86.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Travel	24.8	45.7	-20.9	184.3
Hospitality				
Contractual services	165.0	324.9	-159.9	196.9
Training	60.7	56.8	3.9	93.6
Consultants				
General operating expenses	3,902.5	3,717.7	184.9	95.3
Supplies and materials	223.0	401.5	-178.5	180.1
Furniture and equipment	715.5	946.1	-230.6	132.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,091.6</i>	<i>5,492.7</i>	<i>-401.1</i>	<i>107.9</i>
Total	9,450.5	9,939.3	-488.8	105.2

Table 28: Major Programme III – 3330

Detention Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	301.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	127.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>429.0</i>	<i>456.5</i>	<i>-27.6</i>	<i>106.4</i>
General temporary assistance		32.2	-32.2	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>32.2</i>	<i>-32.2</i>	
Travel	3.9	2.9	1.0	74.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	16.8		16.8	
Consultants	6.0		6.0	
General operating expenses	2,020.0	1,859.7	160.3	92.1
Supplies and materials	7.5	1.2	6.3	16.7
Furniture and equipment		3.6	-3.6	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,054.2</i>	<i>1,867.5</i>	<i>186.8</i>	<i>90.9</i>
Total	2,483.2	2,356.2	127.0	94.9

Table 29: Major Programme III – 3340

Language Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	4,548.9	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	524.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>5,073.7</i>	<i>5,307.6</i>	<i>-233.9</i>	<i>104.6</i>
General temporary assistance	978.8	967.9	10.9	98.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	652.3	1,020.5	-368.2	156.4
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,631.1</i>	<i>1,988.4</i>	<i>-357.3</i>	<i>121.9</i>
Travel	142.4	80.1	62.3	56.3
Hospitality				
Contractual services	66.0	71.1	-5.1	107.7
Training		0.5	-0.5	
Consultants	46.7	13.9	32.9	29.7
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	7.2	6.8	0.4	94.8
Furniture and equipment		2.3	-2.3	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>262.4</i>	<i>174.7</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>66.6</i>
Total	6,967.1	7,470.7	-503.6	107.2

Table 30: Major Programme III – 3360

Victims Participation and Reparations Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	980.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	381.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,362.2</i>	<i>1,340.1</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>98.4</i>
General temporary assistance	171.8	74.9	96.9	43.6
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>171.8</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>43.6</i>
Travel	37.8	26.5	11.4	70.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services	47.0	21.5	25.5	45.8
Training	5.3	3.5	1.8	66.8
Consultants	10.0	5.6	4.4	56.3
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	2.0	15.7	-13.7	787.4
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>102.1</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>71.4</i>
Total	1,636.1	1,488.0	148.1	90.9

Table 31: Major Programme III – 3370

Office of Public Counsel for the Defence	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	452.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	63.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>516.0</i>	<i>553.0</i>	<i>-37.0</i>	<i>107.2</i>
General temporary assistance	122.8	69.2	53.6	56.3
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>56.3</i>
Travel	4.4	9.5	-5.0	213.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	0.6		0.6	
Consultants	20.0		20.0	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>37.9</i>
Total	663.8	631.6	32.2	95.2

Table 32: Major Programme III – 3380

Office of Public Counsel for Victims	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,166.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	63.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,229.7</i>	<i>1,252.4</i>	<i>-22.7</i>	<i>101.8</i>
General temporary assistance	99.7	80.4	19.3	80.6
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>80.6</i>
Travel	132.8	103.1	29.7	77.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services	50.0		50.0	
Training				
Consultants	303.6	346.0	-42.4	114.0
General operating expenses	11.0	45.8	-34.8	416.1
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>497.4</i>	<i>494.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Total	1,826.8	1,827.7	-0.9	100.0

Table 33: Major Programme III – 3390

Counsel Support Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	666.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	254.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>920.9</i>	<i>714.5</i>	<i>206.4</i>	<i>77.6</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	35.2	17.0	18.1	48.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
Counsel for defence	3,528.2	3,913.3	-385.1	110.9
Counsel for victims	1,002.8	936.0	66.8	93.3
General operating expenses	7.0	0.2	6.9	2.1
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment		0.4	-0.4	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,573.2</i>	<i>4,866.9</i>	<i>-293.7</i>	<i>106.4</i>
Total	5,494.0	5,581.4	-87.3	101.6

Table 34: Major Programme III – 3800

Division of External Operations (DEO)	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	10,340.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	3,973.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>14,313.8</i>	<i>14,241.5</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>99.5</i>
General temporary assistance	1,010.3	521.1	489.2	51.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	228.1	208.9	19.2	91.6
Overtime		12.3	-12.3	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,238.4</i>	<i>742.3</i>	<i>496.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>
Travel	1,448.1	1,277.4	170.7	88.2
Hospitality				
Contractual services	1,220.9	1,409.0	-188.1	115.4
Training	66.2	24.6	41.6	37.1
Consultants		45.7	-45.7	
Counsel for victims		6.8	-6.8	
General operating expenses	5,431.2	2,399.0	3,032.2	44.2
Supplies and materials	289.7	326.7	-37.0	112.8
Furniture and equipment	46.3	241.3	-195.0	521.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>8,502.4</i>	<i>5,730.6</i>	<i>2,771.8</i>	<i>67.4</i>
Total	24,054.6	20,714.3	3,340.2	86.1

Table 35: Major Programme III – 3810

Office of the Director DEO	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	282.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	63.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>345.6</i>	<i>403.2</i>	<i>-57.6</i>	<i>116.7</i>
General temporary assistance		21.1	-21.1	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>21.1</i>	<i>-21.1</i>	
Travel	75.7	49.5	26.2	65.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses		2.7	-2.7	
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>68.9</i>
Total	421.3	476.5	-55.2	113.1

Table 36: Major Programme III – 3820

External Operations Support Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,684.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	445.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,129.2</i>	<i>2,289.3</i>	<i>-160.2</i>	<i>107.5</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		0.2	-0.2	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	
Travel	51.9	94.4	-42.5	181.8
Hospitality				
Contractual services	15.0	207.4	-192.4	1382.5
Training	20.0	9.2	10.8	45.9
Consultants		43.7	-43.7	
General operating expenses	23.0	0.7	22.2	3.1
Supplies and materials		6.2	-6.2	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>-251.7</i>	<i>328.9</i>
Total	2,239.1	2,651.1	-412.0	118.4

Table 37: Major Programme III – 3830

Victims and Witnesses Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,377.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,404.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,781.4</i>	<i>4,966.3</i>	<i>-184.9</i>	<i>103.9</i>
General temporary assistance	679.3	260.4	418.9	38.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	228.1	208.9	19.2	91.6
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>907.4</i>	<i>469.3</i>	<i>438.1</i>	<i>51.7</i>
Travel	1,076.9	790.9	285.9	73.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services		45.6	-45.6	
Training	23.5	6.7	16.8	28.6
Consultants				
Counsel for victims				
General operating expenses	4,382.0	1,334.1	3,047.9	30.4
Supplies and materials	4.5	15.6	-11.1	345.7
Furniture and equipment		186.9	-186.9	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,486.9</i>	<i>2,379.8</i>	<i>3,107.1</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Total	11,175.7	7,815.3	3,360.4	69.9

Table 38: Major Programme III – 3840

Public Information and Outreach Section	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,166.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	953.7			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,119.9</i>	<i>1,764.2</i>	<i>355.7</i>	<i>83.2</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		8.8	-8.8	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>8.8</i>	<i>-8.8</i>	
Travel	35.1	54.3	-19.2	154.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services	180.8	591.9	-411.2	327.5
Training	10.0	0.9	9.1	9.3
Consultants		2.0	-2.0	
General operating expenses	20.0	26.1	-6.1	130.5
Supplies and materials	19.0	2.1	16.9	11.0
Furniture and equipment	20.0	12.2	7.8	61.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>284.9</i>	<i>689.5</i>	<i>-404.7</i>	<i>242.1</i>
Total	2,404.8	2,462.5	-57.8	102.4

Table 39: Major Programme III – 3850

Field Offices	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,831.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,106.7			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,937.7</i>	<i>4,818.6</i>	<i>119.2</i>	<i>97.6</i>
General temporary assistance	331.0	239.6	91.4	72.4
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		3.2	-3.2	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>331.0</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>73.3</i>
Travel	208.5	288.3	-79.8	138.2
Hospitality				
Contractual services	1,025.1	564.2	461.0	55.0
Training	12.7	7.8	5.0	61.0
Consultants				
Counsel for victims		6.8	-6.8	
General operating expenses	1,006.2	1,035.4	-29.2	102.9
Supplies and materials	266.2	302.9	-36.8	113.8
Furniture and equipment	26.3	42.2	-15.9	160.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,545.0</i>	<i>2,247.5</i>	<i>297.5</i>	<i>88.3</i>
Total	7,813.7	7,308.8	504.9	93.5

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

Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	661.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	309.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>971.3</i>	<i>879.3</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>90.5</i>
General temporary assistance	493.3	387.2	106.1	78.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	140.0	82.6	57.4	59.0
Overtime	38.0	13.5	24.5	35.6
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>671.3</i>	<i>483.4</i>	<i>187.9</i>	<i>72.0</i>
Travel	528.1	395.8	132.3	75.0
Hospitality	5.0	6.3	-1.3	126.1
Contractual services	389.0	642.8	-253.8	165.2
Training	10.1		10.1	
Consultants				
General operating expenses	24.4	11.0	13.4	45.1
Supplies and materials	14.7	9.9	4.8	67.1
Furniture and equipment	5.0	5.7	-0.7	114.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>976.3</i>	<i>1,071.5</i>	<i>-95.2</i>	<i>109.8</i>
Total	2,618.8	2,434.1	184.7	92.9

Table 41: Major Programme IV – 4100

Conference	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<i>Subtotal staff</i>		<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	
General temporary assistance	236.5	44.2	192.3	18.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	80.0	8.4	71.6	10.5
Overtime	20.0	2.9	17.1	14.7
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>336.5</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>280.9</i>	<i>16.5</i>
Travel	63.7	36.8	26.9	57.8
Hospitality				
Contractual services	313.0	581.3	-268.3	185.7
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses	11.0	11.0	0.0	100.1
Supplies and materials	10.0	9.3	0.7	92.8
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>397.7</i>	<i>638.4</i>	<i>-240.6</i>	<i>160.5</i>
Total	734.2	693.7	40.5	94.5

Table 42: Major Programme IV – 4200

Secretariat of the ASP	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	507.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	228.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	735.7	613.3	122.4	83.4
General temporary assistance	84.6	127.5	-42.9	150.7
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	18.0	8.2	9.8	45.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	102.6	135.7	-33.1	132.2
Travel	59.7	59.0	0.7	98.9
Hospitality	1.0	3.1	-2.1	306.5
Contractual services				
Training	5.4		5.4	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	4.7	0.6	4.1	12.4
Furniture and equipment	5.0	5.7	-0.7	114.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	75.8	68.4	7.4	90.3
Total	914.0	817.4	96.7	89.4

Table 43: Major Programme IV – 4400

Office of the President of the Assembly	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<i>Subtotal staff</i>				
General temporary assistance	121.0	104.8	16.2	86.6
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	121.0	104.8	16.2	86.6
Travel	86.7	72.9	13.8	84.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	86.7	72.9	13.8	84.0
Total	207.7	177.7	30.0	85.5

Table 44: Major Programme IV – 4500

Committee on Budget and Finance	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	154.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	81.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>235.6</i>	<i>266.2</i>	<i>-30.6</i>	<i>113.0</i>
General temporary assistance	51.2	110.7	-59.5	216.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	60.0	74.2	-14.2	123.7
Overtime		2.4	-2.4	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>-76.1</i>	<i>168.5</i>
Travel	317.9	227.1	90.9	71.4
Hospitality	4.0	3.2	0.8	81.0
Contractual services	76.0	61.5	14.5	80.9
Training	4.7		4.7	
Consultants				
General operating expenses	13.4		13.4	
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>416.1</i>	<i>291.8</i>	<i>124.2</i>	<i>70.1</i>
Total	762.9	745.3	17.5	97.7

Table 45: Major Programme V – Premises

Premises	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<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	1,454.9	1,454.9		100.0
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,454.9</i>	<i>1,454.9</i>		<i>100.0</i>
Total	1,454.9	1,454.9		100.0

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

Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	884.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	130.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,014.1</i>	<i>868.4</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>85.6</i>
General temporary assistance	479.1	260.5	218.6	54.4
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		-0.1	0.1	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>479.1</i>	<i>260.4</i>	<i>218.7</i>	<i>54.3</i>
Travel	300.4	234.5	65.9	78.1
Hospitality	3.0	0.7	2.3	22.7
Contractual services	190.0	246.8	-56.8	129.9
Training	34.9	2.9	32.0	8.3
Consultants	120.0	89.0	31.0	74.2
General operating expenses	20.0	1.0	19.0	5.0
Supplies and materials	3.0	0.5	2.5	17.2
Furniture and equipment	10.0		10.0	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>681.3</i>	<i>575.5</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Total	2,174.5	1,704.3	470.2	78.4

Table 47: Major Programme VII-2 – Permanent Premises Project – Host State Loan

Permanent Premises Project – Host State Loan	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<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	2,987.3	2,983.6	3.7	99.9
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,987.3</i>	<i>2,983.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>99.9</i>
Total	2,987.3	2,983.6	3.7	99.9

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

Independent Oversight Mechanism	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	389.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	57.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>446.7</i>	<i>425.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>95.3</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	10.0	27.7	-17.7	277.8
Hospitality				
Contractual services		2.1	-2.1	
Training	11.1	4.7	6.4	42.1
Consultants	40.0		40.0	
General operating expenses	2.0		2.0	0.2
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment	5.0	1.0	4.0	20.4
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>52.2</i>
Total	514.8	461.1	53.7	89.6

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

Office of Internal Audit	<i>Approved Budget 2017</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2017</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	464.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	72.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>536.4</i>	<i>505.9</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>
General temporary assistance	122.8	93.0	29.8	75.7
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>75.7</i>
Travel	11.5	2.7	8.8	23.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	23.4	19.4	4.0	82.9
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>63.3</i>
Total	694.2	621.0	73.2	89.5