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Report on activities and programme performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2019

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I. Introduction

1. This report details the main activities conducted by the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) in 2019 and provides an overview of its budgetary performance for that year. Annexes I to XVI provide detailed information on, *inter alia*, performance by Major Programme and the realization of budgetary assumptions, as well as indicators relating to defendants, victims and witnesses managed by the Registry, to missions, and to documents and pages filed by the Office of the Prosecutor (“the Office” or OTP).

2. As can be seen from the detailed descriptions of activities in the first section of the report, the Court conducted not only the activities projected for 2019, but also various unforeseen activities. Support for those activities was initially requested from the Contingency Fund but the costs were, ultimately, absorbed by the regular programme budget as a result of strict budgetary controls and constant reprioritization of activities, as explained in section IV.

II. Main activities of the Major Programmes

A. Major Programme I – Judiciary

1. Presidency

3. In 2019, 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”. The PLEU supported the work of the judges’ retreat, including the subsequent update to the Chambers Practice Manual which, *inter alia*, sought to achieve a significant step forward in respect of the efficiency and expeditiousness of Court proceedings by introducing a coherent, consistent and predictable system of timeframes regulating work at pre-trial, trial and appeal level. Further, the PLEU was involved in a number of informal and formal meetings with the SGG on Cluster I. In other areas, the PLEU prepared Presidency decisions on applications and requests, many of which were confidential; facilitated the constitution of chambers and supported meetings and plenaries of the judges; and conducted reviews of a growing number of inter-organ draft administrative issuances. At inter-organ level, the PLEU engaged with the other organs of the Court in the negotiation and conclusion of numerous Court-wide cooperation instruments, which are negotiated under the authority of the President. In the area of enforcement of sentences, the PLEU successfully negotiated the conclusion of one enforcement-related agreement and is engaged in ongoing negotiation with respect to a number of other such agreements. The work of the PLEU increased greatly in 2019 as a result of its enforcement-related workload. In 2019, the PLEU was involved in the first enforcement of a fine imposed by the Court and also continued to supervise a number of sentences of imprisonment of persons convicted by the Court. The PLEU also continued to provide administrative and legal support to the Advisory Committee on Legal Texts.

5. With regard to external relations, the Presidency engaged with States, including senior representatives of national jurisdictions, the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) and its subsidiary organs, intergovernmental and regional organizations and civil society, 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 his behalf) held official meetings with numerous senior representatives of States, the Assembly, international and regional organizations, civil society and professional associations, either at the seat of the Court, in the case of visiting delegations, or while on official missions. The President delivered several public speeches, gave media interviews and issued public statements specifically targeting acute issues related to the perception and external support of the Court. 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 events aimed at enhancing engagement with external actors; preparation of official statements and reports; cooperation and communication with other stakeholders in the Rome Statute system; and representation at various forums. The Presidency led the Court's efforts to promote the universality of the Rome Statute in cooperation with the Assembly's focal points on the Plan of Action for Universality and Full Implementation of the Rome Statute, the President of the Assembly, non-governmental organizations and regional organizations. The President held high-level discussions with several non-States Parties to encourage accession to the Rome Statute. The Presidency's targeted discussions conducted since 2018 with the Republic of Kiribati at the Head of State and ministerial level, including tailored communications to address the specific obstacles to joining the Rome Statute that Kiribati had identified, bore fruit as Kiribati acceded to the Statute on 26 November 2019.

6. In the area of administration, the Presidency continued, together with the other organs of the Court, to further streamline the Court's governance framework and control structures through improvements to the Court's strategic planning process (including the development and implementation of a new Strategic Plan for the Court); refinement of and reporting on performance indicators; and further work identifying the need and developing new proposals for policies, projects or processes for Court-wide application, in particular in the areas of strategic planning and the overall administration of the Court. The Presidency also continued its work with the oversight bodies of the Court, such as the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee"), the Audit Committee and the External Auditors, the Assembly and the Hague Working Group, on administration, policy and strategic matters. As regards strategic oversight of the Registry and coordination of inter-organ issues, the Presidency continued to engage with the Office of the Prosecutor and Registry on topics of common concern, including risk management. The Presidency represented the Court in a number of facilitations within the Assembly's Hague Working Group. Alongside the other organs, it also reported on initiatives regarding the Court's synergies and efficiencies. As in previous years, as part of the Court's Budget Working Group, the Presidency was heavily involved in inter-organ matters, such as preparation of the Court's programme budget and related reports and documents, and other budgetary matters. This involvement also extended to cooperation with the Committee and the Assembly's budget facilitator. Lastly, the Presidency facilitated monthly meetings of the Coordination Council ("CoCo") and engaged in a wide variety of matters of Court-wide concern.

2. Pre-Trial Division

7. There are three Pre-Trial Chambers, composed of six judges assigned to the Pre-Trial Division and three judges assigned to the Trial Division, who, owing to the current workload of the Court, have been temporarily attached to the Pre-Trial Division. For the same reasons, five of the six pre-trial judges are at the same time also temporarily attached to the Trial Division and involved in trial hearings and reparations matters.

8. The three Pre-Trial Chambers are seized of 17 situations,¹ including one new situation assigned by the Presidency to Pre-Trial Chamber III on 25 June 2019: the situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

The Situation in the Central African Republic: The case of the Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo

9. On 8 March 2019, Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo filed a claim for compensation and damages before Pre-Trial Chamber II. Mr Bemba requests compensation following his acquittal by the Appeals Chamber. In the alternative, he requests compensation for damage to his property caused as a result of the seizure/freezing of his assets. Failing that, he requests that his claim for financial loss be submitted to binding arbitration under UNCITRAL Rules. On 9 May 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II held a hearing during which

¹ Uganda; the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Darfur/Sudan; the Central African Republic; Republic of Kenya; Libya; Republic of Côte d'Ivoire; Republic of Mali; the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia; the Central African Republic II; Georgia; Gabonese Republic; Republic of Burundi; Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; the State of Palestine; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

the parties presented oral observations on Mr Bemba's claim for compensation and damages. The claim is pending before the Chamber.

The Situation in Libya: The case of the Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

10. On 5 April 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber I rendered its decision on Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi's challenge to the admissibility of the case against him filed on 5 June 2018 pursuant to articles 17(1)(c), 19 and 20(3) of the Rome Statute. Pre-Trial Chamber I was satisfied, by majority, that Mr Gaddafi had procedural standing to lodge an admissibility challenge, but rejected his challenge on the grounds that: (i) the judgment of the Tripoli Criminal Court rendered against Mr Gaddafi on 28 July 2015 was not final and had not acquired the effect of *res judicata*; (ii) Mr Gaddafi was excluded from the amnesty and/or pardon provided by Law No. 6 of 2015; and (iii) granting amnesties and pardons for serious acts such as murder constituting crimes against humanity would, in any case, be incompatible with internationally recognized human rights. Pre-Trial Chamber I decided, by majority, that the case against Mr Gaddafi was therefore admissible. Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut appended a separate concurring opinion.

11. On 10 April 2019, the Defence for Mr Gaddafi filed an appeal against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I, which is now pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Situation in the Republic of Mali: The case of the Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud

12. On 4 July 2019, Mr Al Hassan lodged a challenge to the admissibility of the case against him, arguing that it was of insufficient gravity to warrant further action by the Court. Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected the admissibility challenge on 27 September 2019.

13. On 30 September 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed the charges brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Al Hassan and committed him for trial. Pre-Trial Chamber I found that there are substantial grounds to believe that Mr Al Hassan is responsible for: (a) the crimes against humanity of torture, rape, sexual slavery, persecution and other inhumane acts (including forced marriages); and (b) the war crimes of torture, cruel treatment, outrages upon personal dignity, passing of sentences without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable, intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion and historic monuments, and rape and sexual slavery, committed in Timbuktu, Mali, between 1 April 2012 and 28 January 2013.

14. On 18 November 2019, the Chamber rejected the Defence request for leave to appeal the decision on the confirmation of charges, thereby concluding the proceedings in the case before Pre-Trial Chamber I. On 21 November 2019, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber X and referred to it the case against Mr Al Hassan.

The Situation in the Central African Republic II: The case of the Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona

15. On 20 February 2019, with a view to enhancing the fairness and expeditiousness of the proceedings, Pre-Trial Chamber II joined the case against Mr Alfred Yekatom (surrendered to the Court on 17 November 2018 by the authorities of the Central African Republic) to the case against Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona (surrendered to the Court on 23 January 2019 by the authorities of the French Republic).

16. On 11 December 2019, following the hearing on the confirmation of charges held between 19 September and 11 October 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed in full the charges brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Yekatom (21 counts) and in part against Mr Ngaïssona (33 of 111 counts), and committed both men for trial.

17. Pre-Trial Chamber II found that there are substantial grounds to believe that Mr Yekatom is responsible for: (a) the war crimes of murder, cruel treatment, torture, directing attacks against the civilian population, directing attacks against a building dedicated to religion, conscription, enlistment and the use of children under the age of 15 years to participate actively in hostilities, and displacement; and (b) the crimes against humanity of murder, deportation, forcible transfer of population, imprisonment and other forms of severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, persecution and other inhumane

acts, committed in various locations in the Central African Republic between 5 December 2013 and August 2014.

18. The Chamber found that there are substantial grounds to believe that Mr Ngaïssona is responsible for: (a) the war crimes of directing attacks against the civilian population, murder, torture, cruel treatment, rape, directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, displacement of the civilian population, destroying the property of an adversary, and pillaging; and (b) the crimes against humanity of murder, deportation, forcible transfer of population, imprisonment and other forms of severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, persecution and other inhumane acts, committed in various locations in the Central African Republic between 5 December 2013 and April 2014. The Chamber declined to confirm the remaining charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes against Mr Ngaïssona.

The Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

19. On 12 April 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Prosecutor's request for authorization to initiate an investigation in the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on the grounds that an investigation "at this stage would not serve the interests of justice". On 7 and 10 June 2019, the Prosecutor and the Legal Representatives of 82 victims and two organizations sought the leave of Pre-Trial Chamber II to appeal the above-mentioned decision. On 17 September 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially granted the Prosecutor's request for leave to appeal and, by majority, dismissed *in limine* the victims' request. The appeal is pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Situation in the State of Palestine

20. On 20 December 2019, the Prosecutor sought a ruling pursuant to article 19(3) of the Rome Statute from Pre-Trial Chamber I on the scope of the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the situation in Palestine and confirmation that the "territory" over which the Court may exercise jurisdiction under article 12(2)(a) of the Rome Statute comprises the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza. The request is pending before Pre-Trial Chamber I.

The Situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar

21. On 4 July 2019, the Prosecutor submitted a request for authorization to initiate an investigation into crimes allegedly committed against the Rohingya people since 9 October 2016, in the context of two waves of violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Following a previous ruling by Pre-Trial Chamber I, the Prosecutor submitted that, while Myanmar is not a State Party to the Rome Statute, the Court may exercise territorial jurisdiction where at least one element of a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court occurred on the territory of Bangladesh, which is a State Party to the Rome Statute.

22. On 14 November 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued its decision on the Prosecutor's request. The Chamber concurred that the Court may exercise territorial jurisdiction where at least one element of a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court or part of such a crime is committed on the territory of a State Party to the Rome Statute. The Chamber found that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the crimes against humanity of deportation and persecution (based on ethnic and/or religious grounds) have been committed against the Rohingya civilian population, in part on the territory of Bangladesh, since at least 9 October 2016 and authorized the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation under article 15 of the Rome Statute.

3. Trial Division

Trials

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

23. On 21 November 2019, the Presidency referred the case of *Al Hassan* to Trial Chamber X. A first status conference was held on 12 December 2019 to discuss the start date of the trial, which has been set for 14 July 2020.

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

24. The trial in the case of *Ongwen* continued throughout 2019, with the presentation of evidence formally closing on 12 December 2019. Closing statements will be made in March 2020, after which the Chamber will retire to deliberate its judgment.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

25. The Chamber delivered its judgment in *Ntaganda* on 8 July 2019, convicting Mr Ntaganda on 18 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes. On 7 November 2019, the Chamber sentenced Mr Ntaganda to an overall joint sentence of 30 years of imprisonment. The reparations stage commenced directly thereafter and the parties and participants have made their initial submissions on the procedure.

The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé

26. The trial in the case of *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* concluded in 2019. On 15 January 2019, the Chamber, by majority and in an oral ruling, acquitted Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé of all charges. The reasons for the acquittal and a dissenting opinion were filed on 16 July 2019.

Reparations*The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*

27. On 7 February 2019, in *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, Trial Chamber II approved the proposals of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) to locate new applicants and to rule on their eligibility for collective reparations. Implementation of the reparations order remains ongoing.

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga

28. In *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*, implementation of the order for individual and collective reparations remains ongoing.

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

29. On 4 March 2019, in *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*, the Chamber approved 12 selected projects in the TFV's updated implementation plan (one for individual reparations, nine for collective reparations, and two for symbolic reparations). The TFV is given a general three-year timeframe to implement these projects, subject to other deadlines for certain matters specified in the decision. Implementation of the reparations order remains ongoing.

4. Appeals Division

30. In 2019, the Appeals Division was seized of seven final appeals, including three which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year (2018), namely:

- two final appeals arising out of the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, with Mr Lubanga and the Legal Representative of Victims V01 appealing the order for reparations;
- one final appeal arising out of the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*, with the Prosecutor appealing Trial Chamber I's acquittal of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé;
- one final appeal in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo et al.*, with Mr Bemba appealing Trial Chamber VII's re-sentencing decision; and
- three appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, with Mr Ntaganda and the Prosecutor appealing Trial Chamber VI's conviction decision, and Mr Ntaganda also appealing the sentence.

31. In addition, the Appeals Division was seized of six interlocutory appeals.

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo

32. On 18 July 2019, the Appeals Chamber delivered its judgment on two appeals pursuant to article 82(4) of the Statute filed by Mr Lubanga and the V01 group of victims, against Trial Chamber II's "Decision Setting the Size of the Reparations Award for which Thomas Lubanga Dyilo is Liable" of 15 December 2017. The Appeals Chamber confirmed the impugned decision for the most part.

The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir

33. On 6 May 2019, the Appeals Chamber unanimously confirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II of 11 December 2017, to the extent that it had found that Jordan, a State Party to the Rome Statute, had failed to comply with its obligations under the Statute by not arresting Mr Omar Al Bashir (at all material times the President of the Republic of Sudan) and surrendering him to the Court while he was on Jordanian territory attending the Summit of the League of Arab States on 29 March 2017. Noting the particular circumstances of this case, the Appeals Chamber decided, by majority, to reverse the impugned decision to the extent that the Pre-Trial Chamber had decided to refer the matter of Jordan's non-compliance to the Assembly of States Parties and to the United Nations Security Council.

The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé

34. On 1 February 2019, following the acquittal of Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé by Trial Chamber I, the Appeals Chamber decided unanimously that they were to be released, subject to conditions, to a State willing to accept them on its territory and willing and able to enforce the conditions set by the Appeals Chamber. Following a request by Mr Gbagbo for reconsideration of that decision, the Appeals Chamber scheduled a hearing on the matter to commence on 6 February 2020.

35. On 16 September 2019, the Prosecutor filed her notice of appeal against the acquittal entered by majority by Trial Chamber I with respect to Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé. The appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

Situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia

36. On 2 September 2019, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 15 November 2018 that the Prosecutor had to reconsider her decision not to initiate an investigation into the situation following the referral by the Union of the Comoros, in the light of the directions in the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision of 16 July 2015 and the directions of the Appeals Chamber in its judgment. The Appeals Chamber determined that the Prosecutor was to reconsider her decision by 2 December 2019. The Appeals Chamber nevertheless held, Judge Eboe-Osuji and Judge Ibáñez dissenting, that the "ultimate decision" as to whether or not to initiate an investigation was a matter for the Prosecutor.

The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

37. On 11 April 2019, Mr Gaddafi filed an appeal against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I rejecting the admissibility challenge that he had brought. On 11 and 12 November 2019, the Appeals Chamber held a hearing on the appeal, which is currently pending.

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

38. On 17 July 2019, the Appeals Chamber rejected the appeal of Mr Dominic Ongwen against Trial Chamber IX's decision of 7 March 2019, which had rejected Mr Ongwen's motions alleging defects in the decision on the confirmation of charges.

The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido

39. On 27 November 2019, the Appeals Chamber rejected the appeal brought by Mr Bemba against the re-sentencing decision rendered by Trial Chamber VII. The Appeals Chamber confirmed the sentence imposed of one year of imprisonment and a fine of 300,000.00 euros.

Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

40. Between June and September 2019, victims and the Prosecutor filed appeals against the decision rendered by Pre-Trial Chamber II rejecting the Prosecutor's request that the Pre-Trial Chamber authorize the opening of an investigation. The Appeals Chamber heard the appeals on 4, 5 and 6 December 2019. In the course of the hearing, the Appeals Chamber, by majority, decided that the appeals brought by the victims were inadmissible and dismissed them as such. The Prosecutor's appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

41. On 9 September 2019, the Prosecutor and Mr Bosco Ntaganda filed appeals against the conviction decision handed down by Trial Chamber VI on 8 July 2019. On 9 December 2019, Mr Ntaganda filed an appeal against the sentencing decision handed down by Trial Chamber VI on 7 November 2019. These appeals are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

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

42. On 4 October 2019, Mr Al Hassan filed a notice of appeal against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I, which rejected his challenge to the admissibility of the case brought against him. The appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

B. Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor²

1. Preliminary examinations

43. The Office of the Prosecutor ("Office" or OTP) completed and closed one preliminary examination during the reporting period. On 4 July 2019, the Office requested authorization from Pre-Trial Chamber III to proceed with an investigation into the situation concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Authorization was granted on 14 November 2019. With respect to Palestine, the Prosecutor concluded the preliminary examination, determining that all the statutory criteria under the Rome Statute for the opening of an investigation had been met. Given the legal and factual issues attaching to the territory within which the investigation may be conducted, on 20 December 2019 the Prosecution filed a "Request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine" with Pre-Trial Chamber I.

44. The Office made significant process in relation to its ongoing preliminary examinations of the situations in Colombia, Guinea, Iraq/United Kingdom, Nigeria, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Venezuela. The Office also responded to communications received under article 15 of the Statute with respect to four situations that had been subject to further analysis during the reporting period, namely the situations in North Korea (dual nationality as well as overseas labourers on the territory of States Parties), Philippines (South China Sea) and Yemen (State Party nationals – mercenaries).

45. The Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2019¹ was published on 5 December 2019, and presented on 6 December 2019 during a side event organized by the OTP in the margins of eighteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly") in The Hague. The report provides a detailed overview of the activities and achievements of the Office in each situation under preliminary examination during the reporting period.

² Information on the number of missions, documents and pages filed in OTP cases in 2019 is given in Annex III.

46. Two situations remain subject to appeals proceedings. On 12 April 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the request of the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation of the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Prosecutor appealed the decision on 30 September 2019 and presented her arguments before the Appeals Chamber between 4 and 6 December 2019. With respect to the situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros (“Comoros”), the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, on 2 September 2019 the Appeals Chamber dismissed the Prosecutor’s appeal against Pre-Trial Chamber I’s decision setting aside the Prosecutor’s reconsideration, pursuant to rule 108(3) of the Rules, of her determination that there was no reasonable basis to proceed in the situation referred by the Comoros. The Appeals Chamber directed the Prosecutor to apply the legal interpretations of the majority of Pre-Trial Chamber I, as it was composed in 2015, and to notify the Chamber of her reasoning and conclusions by 2 December 2019. The submissions have since been filed.

47. Between 1 January and 31 December 2019, the Office received 814 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 602 were manifestly outside the Court’s jurisdiction; 64 warranted further analysis; 119 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 29 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,842 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 14,094 article 15 communications since July 2002.

2. Investigative and prosecutorial activities

Investigations and prosecutions before Pre-Trial and Trial Chambers

(a) *Situations in the Central African Republic (CAR)*

48. Active investigations initiated by the OTP on 24 September 2014 in the CAR II situation continued. They focused on crimes allegedly committed during renewed violence in the country from 2012 onwards by government entities and various groups, including the *Séléka* (broadly applicable to the entire period, regardless of the present composition of groups currently claiming this name) on one side, and the *anti-Balaka* (*idem*), on the other.

49. Two teams of investigators were occupied in advancing investigations. While a positive environment of cooperation assisted the Office in making substantive progress in its investigations, including the arrests of Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona in 2018, the security environment remains extremely unstable and has thrown up a number of challenges for OTP activities. Nonetheless, in 2019 the OTP undertook several missions to the CAR and the wider region to collect evidence and to screen and interview witnesses in connection with its active investigations into both sides of the conflict.

50. The OTP has maintained and further strengthened cooperation with the CAR authorities, as well as authorities in other countries in the region, in particular neighbouring countries. Furthering and sustaining the cooperation of international and regional organizations, NGOs, and other relevant entities remained a priority.

51. The OTP continued to monitor and encourage national proceedings. In line with its Strategic Goal 6, the OTP shared expertise and best practices with domestic judicial actors, including the CAR Special Criminal Court.

(b) *Situations in the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire (CIV)*

52. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I acquitted both Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé on all charges brought against them, and ordered their immediate release. Following the appeal by the Prosecution appeal, the Appeals Chamber ordered specific conditions for the release of both Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé. On 16 July 2019, Trial Chamber I issued the written reasons for the acquittal decision. On 16 September 2019, the Prosecution submitted its notice of appeal against the acquittal decision and the subsequent written reasons on the Defence motion for acquittal and immediate release and the no case to answer motion. On 15 October 2019, the Prosecution filed its appeal seeking to have the acquittals reversed and a mistrial declared.

53. In parallel, on 1 February 2019, at the Prosecutor's request, the Appeals Chamber set conditions to be imposed on Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé upon their release to a State willing to accept them on its territory and willing and able to enforce the conditions set by the Chamber.

54. Additionally, throughout 2019, the OTP actively continued its CIV II investigation into crimes allegedly committed by Mr Gbagbo's opponents during the post-electoral violence.

(c) *Situation in Darfur, Sudan*

55. As highlighted in its 19 June 2019 and 18 December 2019 reports to the UN Security Council, pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1593 (2005) the OTP continued its investigations with a view to bringing justice to the victims of Rome Statute crimes allegedly committed in Darfur. The OTP conducted multiple missions to collect evidence as well as to conduct witness interviews. The Office continues to monitor trends that could constitute crimes under the Rome Statute, while maintaining and strengthening ongoing cases.

56. In her reports to the Security Council, the Prosecutor has called for cooperation with the International Criminal Court ("the Court") from the new government of Sudan as well as renewed collective efforts to secure the execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The OTP continued to make progress with its investigations, notwithstanding resource and cooperation challenges and lack of access to the territory of Sudan.

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

57. During the reporting period, the OTP continued to engage with the authorities, including to secure cooperation in the context of the ongoing proceedings before the Court, to encourage national investigations, as well as to follow up on developments concerning Mr Sylvestre Mudacumura, subject to a warrant of arrest and allegedly killed. In parallel, the Office has continued to assess with concern the overall situation in the DRC, including crimes allegedly committed in the territory of the DRC. The OTP continues to closely analyse and monitor the situation on the ground.

(e) *Situation in Libya*

58. The OTP conducted numerous missions to collect documentary and other evidence, as well as to conduct witness interviews. As highlighted in the Prosecutor's reports to the Security Council of 8 May 2019 and 6 November 2019, the OTP continued to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases, and called for State support to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. In its investigative activities, the OTP received close cooperation from relevant States, as well as the UN Support Mission in Libya and other international organizations. With a view to closing the impunity gap, as per its Strategic Plan, the OTP also continued to pursue its strategy of cooperation with a number of States and organizations to support national investigations and prosecutions that relate to people smuggling and trafficking through Libya.

(f) *Situation in Mali*

59. Following the case of *Al Mahdi*, the first in the Mali situation, the OTP continued to investigate a broader range of war crimes in Mali in the light of, *inter alia*, the continued high demand for the OTP's intervention, unforeseen investigative opportunities and the gravity of the alleged crimes. The OTP conducted several missions to collect evidence, screen and interview witnesses and secure the continued cooperation of its partners, including States in the Sahel region.

60. The confirmation of charges hearing against Mr Al Hassan took place from 8 to 17 July 2019. On 30 September 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a confidential decision confirming the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the

Prosecutor against Mr Al Hassan and committed him for trial. On 12 December 2019, a status conference was convened by Trial Chamber X in preparation for the trial schedule. The trial will commence on 14 July 2020 and the Prosecution will start to present its evidence on 25 August 2020.

(g) *Situation in Uganda*

61. On 12 December 2019, following the final presentation of defence evidence on 29 November 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case. Closing briefs in this case are due to be filed by 19 February 2020 and closing statements will start as of 10 March 2020.

62. In the context of its investigations into the Lord's Resistance Army and the case against Mr Ongwen, the OTP conducted several missions, including for trial support purposes, and continued to encourage national proceedings where appropriate.

(h) *Situation in Georgia*

63. The OTP's investigations of alleged crimes in the situation in Georgia are ongoing. The OTP continues to call upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Russian Federation and South Ossetia, and welcomes the efforts of cooperative parties.

64. From 6 to 10 May 2019, the Registry, the OTP and the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) carried out a joint outreach mission to Georgia. The delegation met with civil society representatives, victims and members of affected communities, local authorities and the diplomatic community, legal professionals and academics, and media representatives. A key objective of the mission was to enhance knowledge and understanding of the investigation in Georgia and the work of the Court more broadly among the aforementioned target audiences.

(i) *Situation in Burundi*

65. In 2019, the OTP conducted a number of missions in connection with investigations into crimes allegedly committed in the situation in Burundi, and focused on building and maintaining appropriate cooperation networks.

66. Although Burundi's withdrawal from the Statute came into effect on 27 October 2017, it remains under an obligation to cooperate with the Court. Nonetheless, this presents some practical investigative challenges. In this context, the OTP focused on the swift implementation of operational needs in areas such as security and other operational support, witness protection, and language requirements.

(j) *Situation in Kenya*

67. The OTP continued to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court and to call for the surrender and transfer to the Court of individuals subject to warrants of arrest issued by the Court in the Kenya situation for alleged article 70 offences against the administration of justice.

(k) *Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar*

68. On 14 November 2019, following authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III, the Office initiated an investigation with respect to alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. The decision of Pre-Trial Chamber III was issued on the basis of the request for authorization of an investigation pursuant to article 15 of the Rome Statute, filed on 4 July 2019. The Prosecutor's investigation is ongoing.

(h) *Appeals Section*

69. The Appeals Section of the Prosecution Division was particularly busy throughout 2019. The following is a snapshot of its main activities during the year.

70. In 2019, the Prosecution presented oral submissions in five appeal hearings before the Appeals Chamber and one hearing on compensation before the Pre-Trial Chamber. Several Appeals Chambers decisions were rendered on appeals which were pending in 2018 and 2019.

71. In *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, following the Trial Chamber's majority oral decision in January 2019 to acquit the two accused and release them unconditionally, the Prosecution appealed the release decision under article 81(3)(c)(ii). A hearing was held before the Appeals Chamber in February 2019, in which the Prosecution requested that the Trial Chamber's decision to release Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé unconditionally be reversed and that they be granted conditional release. The Prosecution made several filings in relation to this matter before the hearing. The Appeals Chamber issued its decision on the same day as the hearing. It amended the Trial Chamber's decision and granted both men conditional release.

72. In May 2019, the Appeals Chamber issued its decision on Jordan's appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's finding that Jordan had failed to comply with the warrant of arrest for Omar Al-Bashir and should be referred to the Assembly of States Parties and the Security Council (which was argued before the Appeals Chamber in September 2018). In a landmark decision, it decided that Jordan had breached its obligation to surrender (then) President Al-Bashir of Sudan to the Court, and that his official position as Head of State could not be raised as a bar to his surrender or immunity from prosecution before the Court; however in a decision taken by a majority of three to two, the Appeals Chamber reversed the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision to refer Jordan to the Assembly and the Security Council.

73. In the Comoros situation, the Prosecutor sought leave in 2018 to appeal the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision requesting the Prosecutor to (again) reconsider her decision under article 53(3) not to open an investigation into the situation in relation to the attack by the Israeli Defence Forces upon the Mavi Marmara flotilla. In both her 2015 and 2017 decisions, the Prosecutor had concluded that, although war crimes were committed in the attack on the flotilla, the case did not meet the gravity threshold under the Rome Statute for opening an investigation and hence she declined to do so. Leave to appeal was granted and the Prosecutor filed her Appeal Brief in February 2019. In May 2019, a one-day hearing was held before the Appeals Chamber. The Prosecutor and representatives of the two victim groups made submissions and answered a number of questions posed by the Appeals Chamber both in writing before the hearing and during the hearing. In September 2019, the Appeals Chamber issued its decision rejecting the Prosecutor's appeal and requesting that the Prosecutor once again reconsider her decision. She did so in December 2019, and again found the situation insufficiently grave to open an investigation.

74. In the *Bemba* main case, the Prosecution filed its response to Mr Bemba's request for compensation and damages following his acquittal in 2018, and participated in a hearing before the Pre-Trial Chamber, in which the Defence and representatives from the Registry also made submissions.

75. In the *Bemba et al* article 70 case, Mr Bemba appealed against the Trial Chamber's 2018 re-sentencing decision in relation to offences against the administration of justice and the Prosecution filed its Response Brief and a response to a motion for additional evidence in February 2019. In August 2019, the Appeals Chamber rejected Mr Bemba's request to re-open the case in respect of his conviction and scheduled a hearing in September 2019, at which the Prosecution and the Defence for Mr Bemba made submissions. The Prosecution answered a number of questions posed by the Appeals Chamber before and during the hearing. In November 2019, the Appeals Chamber issued its final judgement rejecting all of Mr Bemba's grounds of appeal and confirming the Trial Chamber's re-sentencing decision.

76. In *Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi*, the Defence filed an appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision finding that the case against him at the Court continued to be

admissible following his domestic trial *in absentia* and the application of a domestic amnesty law. The Prosecution, the Defence for Mr Gaddafi, representatives from the State of Libya and two amici curiae made submissions to the Appeals Chamber in a two-day hearing in November 2019. The Prosecution and the other participants answered a number of questions asked by the Appeals Chamber both before and during the appeal hearing. The Prosecution had filed its Response Brief in April 2019, before the hearing, and throughout the year made several other filings in relation to the litigation in this matter.

77. In April 2019 the Pre-Trial Chamber rendered its decision on the Prosecution's request under article 15 to open an investigation in the situation in Afghanistan. It found that, although there was a reasonable basis to believe that crimes within the Court's jurisdiction had occurred and that cases would be admissible in relation to the three potential lines of investigation (Taliban, Afghan Government and the United States), it would not be in the interests of justice to open an investigation. The Prosecution sought leave to appeal the decision under article 82(1)(d) in June 2019 and this was granted in September 2019. Several victim groups also sought leave to appeal the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision under article 82(1)(d) and/or 82(1)(a) and during the year the Prosecution responded to several filings and briefs by those groups. In addition to the victim groups, the Appeals Chamber allowed some 16 individuals or groups to participate in the appeal proceedings as amici curiae, half of whom chose to present written submissions and the other half to present oral submissions to the Appeals Chamber. A three-day hearing was held before the Appeals Chamber in December 2019 in which the Prosecution, several victim groups, a number of amici and the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) made submissions and answered the Appeals Chamber's questions. At the hearing, the Appeals Chamber issued an oral ruling agreeing with the Prosecution's position that the victims did not have a right to appeal the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision. A decision on the other aspects of the appeal is expected in 2020.

78. In 2019, the Prosecution brought one application for leave to appeal in the situation in Afghanistan, which, as noted above, was granted. During the year, the Prosecution responded to 33 defence applications for leave to appeal, of which 32 were rejected and one granted (97 per cent success rate). The Appeals Section assisted trial teams in responding to these applications in the following cases: 9 in *Ngaïssona and Yekatom*; 18 in *Ongwen* and 5 in *Al Hassan*. These canvassed different issues relating to pre-trial and trial proceedings including, *inter alia*, joinder, disclosure, language proficiency, confirmation proceedings, burden and standard of proof, the evidentiary regime, witness-related issues and medical examinations.

79. In *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, as noted above, the Trial Chamber issued its oral decision in January 2019, acquitting the accused. Time limits for appeals did not start to run until the written decision was delivered in July. The Prosecution filed its notice of appeal against the decision in September and its Appeal Brief in October 2019. It has brought two grounds of appeal against the majority's decision to acquit Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé and is seeking to have the acquittal decision reversed and a mistrial declared. The Defence is due to file its Response Brief in early 2020, following which the Prosecution may seek leave to reply.

80. In *Ntaganda*, the Trial Chamber convicted the accused in July 2019 on all 18 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes laid against him. He was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. The Prosecution appealed on two grounds of law relating to the destruction of protected buildings (a hospital and a church). The Defence filed their notice of appeal raising 15 grounds of appeal against the convictions. The Defence also filed a notice of appeal against the sentence, raising 13 grounds. One part of their appeal brief has been filed against Mr Ntaganda's conviction, to which the Prosecution will respond in late January 2020.

81. In the *Ongwen* case, as noted above, the Trial Chamber granted the Defence leave to appeal a decision relating to defence motions alleging defects in the confirmation decision. The Prosecution responded to the Defence appeal and provided further submissions at the request of the Appeals Chamber. The Appeals Chamber dismissed Mr Ongwen's appeal in July 2019.

82. In *Al Hassan*, the Defence filed an interlocutory appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision that the case was not inadmissible on grounds of gravity and the Prosecution responded to it in November 2019. The appeal is pending before the Appeals Chamber.

83. Throughout the year, in addition to its primary responsibility of addressing appellate litigation, the Appeals Section provided dozens of memoranda of legal advice and ongoing legal assistance to trial teams on complex points of law and procedure. These included in *Al Hassan* (assistance in drafting the Document Containing the Charges (DCC), assistance in confirmation hearing preparations, drafting filings in relation to the Defence request for disqualification of judges); *Ntaganda* (drafting filings in relation to the disqualification of a judge, sentencing submissions, reparations); *Ongwen* (miscellaneous trial issues); CAR IIB (DCC, drafting filings, confirmation hearing preparations, review of Confirmation Decision) and in the situations of Colombia, Georgia, Libya and Burundi, miscellaneous legal and evidentiary issues.

84. The Appeals Section also assisted in drafting the article 15 request to the Pre-Trial Chamber and several related filings in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. The Pre-Trial Chamber granted the Prosecution's request to open the investigation in November 2019.

85. The Appeals Section also continued to support and assist in several ongoing preliminary examinations.

86. Throughout the year, members of the Section kept the OTP Case Digests on substantive and procedural law updated, and participated in several Prosecution Division/OTP Working Groups. They also worked on draft charging guidelines for the Office.

87. At the end of the year, the Prosecutor authorized a name change for the Appeals Section to Appeals and Prosecution Legal Coordination Section. This was done to better reflect the work and responsibilities of the Section and its Head, and the Section's work beyond appeals and related litigation, chiefly the critical tasks of ensuring the consistency and soundness of all legal positions advanced by Prosecution Division teams, and providing all teams with legal advice on substantive and procedural law.

3. International cooperation and judicial assistance

88. In 2019, in connection with its investigative and prosecutorial activities, the OTP addressed 555 requests for assistance, a volume that is almost equal to the previous reporting period (-1.59 per cent) to over 83 different partners, comprising 52 States Parties, 5 non-States Parties and 26 international, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as private institutions, and followed up on the execution of pending requests. This represents an increase of 7.80 per cent in the number of requests sent to a network of partners that continues to develop.

89. The OTP maintained and further developed its extended network of judicial cooperation partners – war crimes units, financial investigation units and other relevant law enforcement and judicial actors nationally, regionally and internationally. Further progress was made in expanding the network to national and regional immigration and asylum authorities, asset recovery and asset tracking authorities, as well as to national experts involved in social media and cyber investigations.

90. In the light of its Strategic Goal 9 (Strategic Goal 6 under the 2019-2021 plan), the OTP continued to encourage national judicial authorities to contribute to closing the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts where appropriate, including through regional partners and networks of practitioners.

91. In 2019, the Office processed a large number of requests transmitted to it by national authorities pursuant to article 93(10) and continued to foster the opening of cases and to assist national judicial authorities in their own investigations as appropriate. The OTP continued to emphasize to States and other partners the importance of timely, positive responses to its requests for assistance in order to facilitate investigations and trial preparations. The OTP also noted the negative impact on its effectiveness and

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

4. General cooperation and external relations

92. Throughout the year, and in conjunction with other organs of the Court when appropriate, the OTP organized, coordinated or participated in activities relevant to the OTP's external relations, with a view to galvanizing general support for its mandate and activities.

93. In this context, the OTP actively engaged in meetings and consultations in the context of the Assembly of States Parties. This included attending more than 30 meetings of the Hague Working Group to provide information and disseminate key OTP messages, or to provide substantive input to the work of facilitators, e.g. in the context of discussions on the review of the Court and the Rome Statute system, budget negotiations, as well as facilitations on strategic planning, cooperation and complementarity. On the latter item, in cooperation with the Court, a seminar was organized on completion strategies with the participation of the OTP. The OTP also participated in the plenary sessions and several side-events during the Assembly's eighteenth session, and itself organized a side-event to present its Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2019.

94. During the reporting period, the OTP organized several diplomatic briefings for regional groups and for Ambassadors and representatives of States Parties based in The Hague, as well as a meeting with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States in Brussels. The OTP also participated in induction training for newly arrived diplomats and organized and participated in the annual Court-wide roundtable meetings with civil society.

95. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the OTP also engaged in bilateral meetings with actors from governments and regional and international organizations, both in The Hague and elsewhere, to promote understanding of the OTP's mandate and work in furtherance of operational discussions relating to its investigative and prosecutorial activities. The OTP prepared and received 53 high-level visits to the Court's premises.

96. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the OTP also participated in various events and multilateral forums, including the Munich Security Conference, the high-level segment of the seventy-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and the regular biannual briefings to the United Nations Security Council. Participation contributed to establishing or cultivating strategic and operational contacts, enhancing cooperation through bilateral meetings, increasing knowledge of the OTP's work and providing updates and disseminating key messages. More than 30 speeches were prepared for the various events in which the Prosecutor and other senior managers participated.

97. The OTP also organized its first expert roundtable with first responders on the preservation of evidence, as well as three regional seminars concerning cooperation and witness management and security. It also participated in seminars jointly organized with other organs of the Court, such as the annual retreat in Addis Ababa.

98. Lastly, the OTP facilitated speakers for 95 stakeholder visits to the Court by delegations composed of judges, prosecutors, senior diplomats, parliamentarians, human rights defenders, civil society members, lawyers, civil servants and others, in liaison and coordination with the Registry as appropriate; and coordinated and provided advice on more than 200 invitations received by the OTP for external speaking engagements

C. Major Programme III – Registry

99. The Registry continued to provide support to parties and participants in the proceedings before the Court, including at the pre-trial, trial, appeals and reparations phases. In particular, the Registry provided continued support and assistance for trial proceedings in *Ongwen* and *Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*, as well as for reparations proceedings in various cases. In January 2019, the Registry facilitated the transfer of one suspect, Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, to The Hague.

1. Court management

(a) Judicial activities

100. A total of 6,539 court records and 675 transcripts were registered and notified in 2019. These figures include documents registered and/or notified across all cases and situations as detailed below, as well as 94 records registered and/or notified pursuant to the Regulations of the Court and/or the Regulations of the Registry but which did not necessarily relate to a particular case or situation.

101. In the situation in Uganda, 759 documents and 442 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 58 hearings in *Ongwen*.

102. In the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 421 documents and 19 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for five hearings: four in *Ntaganda* and one in *Lubanga*.

103. In the situation in the Central African Republic I, 192 documents and 9 transcripts were registered and notified. One hearing was held in *Bemba* and two in *Bemba et al.*

104. In the situation in Darfur, 54 documents and 10 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing.

105. In the situation in Kenya, 22 documents were registered and notified.

106. In the situation in Libya, 140 documents and 5 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for two hearings involving external participants such as *amicus curiae*.

107. In the situation in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 225 documents and 112 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for three hearings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*.

108. In the situation in Mali, 1,816 documents and 26 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for eight hearings in *Al Hassan*.

109. In the situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, 42 documents and 5 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for two hearings.

110. In the situation in the Central African Republic II, 2,130 documents and 41 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in the *Ngaïssona* case and seven in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case.

111. In the situation in Georgia, 88 documents were registered and notified.

112. In the situation in Gabon, one document was registered and notified.

113. In the situation in Burundi, no documents were registered or notified.

114. In the situation in Afghanistan, 166 documents and 6 transcripts were registered and notified.

115. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in a proceeding under regulation 46(3) of the Regulations of the Court.

116. In the situation in Palestine, 13 documents were registered and notified.

117. In the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, no documents were registered or notified.

118. In the situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 376 documents were registered and notified.

119. In 2019, the number of court records increased by 44.30 per cent in comparison with 2018, while the number of transcripts registered and notified across all situations and cases decreased by 49.77 per cent.

120. The use of audio or video link technology to facilitate witness testimony continued throughout 2019. Two Associate Legal Officers (ALO)/Courtroom Officers are required to organize video link hearings: one in The Hague courtroom and the other at the witness location. Of 41 witnesses in *Ongwen*, seventeen gave evidence via video link for a total of twenty four days. Of two witnesses in *Ntaganda*, one gave evidence via video link for a total of one day.

121. To support the workload of three active cases at the trial phase and two simultaneous hearings, a minimum of three ALO/Courtroom Officers is required. Besides hearing support, they also perform a number of back office tasks to ensure overall support to proceedings.

122. Throughout 2019, the Transcript Coordinators and the Court Reporters worked on the reclassification and correction of transcripts. From the overall figures of transcripts provided above, 128 were corrected transcripts and 193 were reclassified transcripts. These activities are labour intensive and require precision and accuracy owing to the severe consequences of any errors. A total of 12 transcripts of events other than hearings were produced, registered and notified.

123. In addition to routine in-court and registration activities, the Court Management Section (CMS) was and remains fully involved in the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP). Additionally, to strengthen the Section and to mitigate the risk of unforeseen staff shortages, CMS staff have been provided with in-depth training on the several unique fields of expertise within CMS, which has resulted in 60 per cent of the staff being able to perform multiple functions.

(b) *eCourt*

124. **Improvements to current eCourt systems**

- *Evidence*: to continue improving evidence management processes, the relevant CMS staff have undergone evidence vault management training and certification. The upload of electronic evidence to the eCourt system (Ringtail) has been vested in the eCourt team for further standardization of meta-data across situations and cases and for improved adherence to the eCourt Protocol. In 2019, CMS uploaded 220 packages containing 46,889 items. Upon a CMS initiative, the evidence submission process is being further streamlined such that all teams will be able to submit without using external disks. An in-depth analysis and review of the meta-data in Ringtail has been commenced. This is a prerequisite for the migration of historical data once the JWP is in the implementation stage.
- *In-court (evidence) presentation*: additional software has been deployed in the courtrooms so that parties can display audio visual material (including 360°) from designated Case Manager seats in each courtroom. Upon request from parties, extensive testing has been facilitated to enable a preliminary evaluation of further enhanced presentation formats, including 3D.
- *Transcripts*: the Court Reporters' stations in the booths of all three courtrooms have been upgraded, configured and tested, in accordance with a thorough deployment plan set up for the purpose. The Transcripts Verification Module, a centralized system for submitting, receiving, processing and completing requests for transcript corrections, has been implemented. Several teams in OTP, Defence and Registry have been provided with the relevant training in its use.

- *Audio-visual*: CMS audiovisual database: updates/adaptations have been finalized and it is now ready for plug-in/ingest in JWP. Digital recording/archiving (IPV system): the phase one implementation project is not yet fully complete; extensive testing of various IPV applications has been conducted and feedback given; IPV Crestron integration has been partially implemented; IPV/Adobe Post-Facto Redaction/editing routine/module has been partially delivered and extensively tested; feedback has been given to the Vendor and the Information Management Services Section (IMSS) on an ongoing basis; and metadata and integration requirements for the IPV system have been analysed, consolidated and communicated. Improvements have been made to the accessibility and storage capacity of the ICC-FTR court recording archive (full archive back-up dating back to 2005). CMS audio visual-edit/copy facility, equipment/infrastructure was upgraded, high-capacity AV edit computer under Windows-10/Adobe Creative Cloud was installed, tested and made fully operational.
- *Training, presentations and user support*: standard and advanced level training has been provided to around 100 members of Defence, Victims and OTP teams in the use of transcript and evidence management suites, as well as the newly deployed Transcripts Verification Module. Existing manuals have been updated and new user manuals have been developed for new and upgraded systems. Courtroom familiarization sessions have been organized for new teams, and topic-related presentation and support has been provided both to OTP and Defence teams in response to specific user queries. The training and presentations promote continued efficient use of judicial applications.
- *Access to case files*: internal CMS processes relating to user access requests have been further streamlined and documented for improved access management. Bi-annual user accounts reconciliation (in June and in December) has been carried out with each team's focal point to ensure that user access to judicial applications is accurate. Meanwhile, CMS continues to work towards a central user access management tool. In 2019, 1,512 user access requests (256 SolvIT tickets, 426 SolvIT tasks, 50 email requests, and 780 ECOS related requests) were processed. A user access request is any request asking CMS to grant or remove an individual or a group's access to a judicial application, including court records. Additionally, CMS has processed a number of user support requests received via email that relate to the use of judicial applications, issues encountered and requested customizations.

125. Judicial Workflow Platform

The Judicial Workflow Platform aims to move the complex judicial systems landscape (eCourt) currently used to electronically support the judicial process, to an integrated system for the handling, management, exchange, analysis and/or presentation of material constituting the situation and case record. During the reporting period, in anticipation of the appointment of the Project team, CMS initiated preparatory work essentially by drafting core functional requirements for its processes. Selection of the new Project Manager was completed and an inter-organization agreement with the Special Tribunal for Lebanon was finalized for the purchase of the Legal Workflow system to be further refined at a later date to fit the Court's specific needs. IMSS completed the required procurement for software and external consultancy expertise for the Project. The Project Board has been established and is chaired by the Director of the Division of Judicial Services, as its Executive.

2. Detention

126. Throughout 2019, the Detention Centre held seven detained persons (Mr Ntaganda, Mr Gbagbo, Mr Blé Goudé, Mr Ongwen, Mr Al Hassan, Mr Yekatom, and Mr Ngaïssona). The Court had budgeted for six cells during 2019. However, it was necessary to use an additional cell for a limited period to accommodate a seventh detainee.

127. In 2019, approximately €13,000 was spent out of the Trust Fund for Family Visits for one family visit involving a total of five persons.

128. In 2019, seven donations were received – two from States and five from three staff members, totalling €20,481.

129. As a result, by the end of 2019, approximately €16,900 remained in the Trust Fund for Family Visits for indigent detained persons.

3. Translation and interpretation

a) Translation

130. The French Translation Unit was faced with an exceptionally heavy and urgent workload in 2019. Developments in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and the final judgement in *Ntaganda* meant that from July 2019 onwards in particular, the Unit was called upon to translate several thousand additional pages while dealing with its normal workload in judicial and administrative translation, in a context of limited resources that prevented hiring temporary external personnel to better accommodate deadlines.

131. The English Translation Unit (ETU) translated a significant number of filings and decisions in *Al Hassan*, various filings on appeal concerning reparations in *Lubanga*, and filings and decisions concerning the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* no case to answer motion. The Unit also edited Judge Herrera Carbuccion's 300-page dissenting opinion to the Trial Chamber's decision on the Defence no case to answer motion in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*. The translation of the decision on the confirmation of charges in *Al Hassan* is underway. In addition, ETU met a range of requests for translation in other languages, such as Dutch and Spanish, including a decision of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and requests of a non-judicial nature, such as documents in disciplinary proceedings. As is the case every year, the bulk of the Unit's editing workload consisted of the Court's budget documents and reports of the Court to the Audit Committee and the Committee on Budget and Finance. Editing services were also provided to the Public Information and Outreach Section, the Trust Fund for Victims, the Court Management Section, the Security and Safety Section and the Human Resources Section.

132. The Situation Languages Translation Unit provided translation support in 10 situation languages, namely Arabic, Bambara, Bangla, Burmese, Dari, Kinyarwanda, Pashto, Rohingya, Sango and Tamasheq. The Unit ensures timely provision of translation services to clients of the Language Services Section by identifying, testing and maintaining rosters of situation language translators. A few examples of the translation services provided by the Unit include the Arabic translation of the decision on the confirmation of charges in *Al Hassan*, the Sango translation of documents for *Yekatom*, part of the Appeal Judgment in *Ntaganda*, and translation of participation forms and other documents in the situation in Myanmar/Bangladesh.

133. The Translation Support and Terminology Unit (TSTU) provided technical and administrative support to all the translation units for budget monitoring, recruitment of freelance translators, management of outsourcing activities and translation workflow, from the initial request through to the final translation.

In collaboration with IMSS, TSTU worked on trouble-shooting the Section's computer-assisted translation and terminology tool which was upgraded in 2018. TSTU and IMSS collaborated on the creation of a working group involving the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) for an in-depth study of future endeavours concerning language tools, given current market trends and technological challenges. TSTU also organized a local JIAMCATT meeting at the seat of the Court, involving organizations based in The Hague, as well as local institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, on the subject of language tools and current and future challenges.

b) Interpretation

• Court Interpretation

134. From 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, the Interpretation Unit provided a total of 1,206 interpreter days. Apart from English (403 days) and French (454 days), Acholi (192 days), Arabic (59 days) and Sango (22 days) were the languages most used in the courtroom. Kinyarwanda, Lango, Swahili and Teso completed the picture. The judicial events supported by the Unit included all Appeals Chamber hearings in *Gbagbo*

and *Blé Goudé*, the Registered Vessels of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the hearings in *Bemba et al.*

135. Trial Chambers hearings represented the bulk of the interpretation days with, in particular, the delivery of the judgment in *Ntaganda*, the first appearance hearings of the two suspects in the CAR II situation, followed by the confirmation of charges hearings in *Yekatom and Ngaissona* and the confirmation of charges hearings in *Al Hassan*. The *Ongwen* case, which was a constant feature throughout 2019, concluded with the final presentation of the Defence case in the first week of December.

136. In 2019, the Unit covered 323 requests for interpretation services for non-judicial events, ranging from meetings of the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties to high-level seminars at the seat of the Court or abroad; TFV board meetings; the judges' retreat; and medical appointments, to name but a few. The languages used apart from French and English were Acholi, Standard Arabic and Spanish.

- Field and Operational Interpretation

137. Field and operational interpretation services were provided for meetings at Headquarters and in the field in 15 different language combinations in nine situations, totalling 1,172.5 field interpreter days. The services were provided for Defence counsel meetings and telephone conversations, witness familiarization, statement reading, rule 68 statement certification, psychosocial, vulnerability and protection assessments, audio-visual transcript translation and consultations on reparations. Supported field missions included those conducted by legal representatives of victims, Defence Counsel, the Registry Legal Office, the Trust Fund for Victims, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims, the Public Information and Outreach Section and the Victims and Witnesses Section in situation countries and elsewhere. In total, 132 requests for field and operational interpretation services were received.

138. Owing to unforeseen developments in the Darfur situation, and so as to continue to support the Libya situation, the roster of accredited field interpreters for the Arabic language was strengthened by means of the field interpreter recruitment and accreditation programme. Initial steps were also taken to source and recruit field interpreters for the newly announced Myanmar/Bangladesh situation. In addition, the roster of field interpreters and other language service providers was expanded to meet new and ongoing requirements in the situations in Mali and the CAR.

139. In the course of 2019, staff and field interpreters also carried out regular assignments at the Detention Centre. Apart from routine operational interpretation services, they provided monitoring services in respect of four detainees, amounting to a total of 416 interpreter days from January to December 2019.

4. Legal aid and counsel issues

(a) Counsel Support Section (CSS)

140. The assumptions used to establish the budget for 2019 included provision for nine indigent defendants and seven teams of legal representatives of victims.

141. 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 2019, assistance had been provided to 214 team members, including interns and visiting professionals, involved in the representation of indigent clients before the Court. This number rises to 241 team members if those assisting in the representation of non-indigent clients before the Court are included. CSS also provided assistance to members of the International Criminal Court Bar Association (ICCBA) and its various Committees attending meetings with the Registry.

142. The work on the review of the Legal Aid Policy of the Court continued throughout 2019. Consultations on the proposed changes to the policy, including the three sessions of the Working Group on Legal Aid Policy, were held with the legal profession, including

representatives of the ICCBA, the Coalition for the ICC, and the International Criminal Bar. As a result, a draft of the revised policy was prepared and circulated to all relevant stakeholders, including the Committee on Budget and Finance (“the Committee”), in July 2019.

143. In 2019, the Registry received 67 new applications for inclusion on the List of Counsel (LoC) and 35 applications for inclusion on the List of Assistants to counsel (LoA). By the end of 2019, 40 individuals had been added to the LoC, bringing the number of admitted counsel to 833. With 18 admissions to the LoA in 2019, by year-end the number of admitted persons had increased to 369. The List of Professional Investigators saw little activity in 2019, with five new applications received and four admissions recorded. Accordingly, by the end of 2019 this list comprised 41 members.

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

144. In 2019, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence focused on continuously improving the quality of service for the defence teams and the Court. Requests for assistance increased, especially given the nature of cases moving through different phases – three teams from trial to appeal, three teams through confirmation into trial phase and one team closing the trial phase into closing submissions. In addition, the OPCD remained available to provide legal and technical assistance to eight defence teams in matters arising in the early or late phases of a case, namely pre-arrest/admissibility or reparations/post-conviction/post-acquittal. The Office also assisted in the initial appearance of one defendant; was given leave to make written submissions in two matters at the situation level (Uganda and Afghanistan); and made one appearance as *amicus curiae* in the situation in Afghanistan.

145. During 2019, the OPCD primarily:

- Created and distributed specialized legal memoranda to 15 defence teams (Lubanga, Katanga, S. Gbagbo, L. Gbagbo, Blé Goudé, Ntaganda, Bemba, Bemba *et al* (article 70), Ongwen, Al Mahdi, Banda, Gaddafi, Al Hassan, Yekatom, and Ngaïssona) upon request by teams or collectively to all.
- Continued a series of weekly updates to teams, providing the document in both working languages of the Court.
- Completed a defence team survey of OPCD’s products and work methods and presented the results to the teams for suggestions as to implementation.
- Continued the review, creation and institution of a new system for the OPCD’s jurisprudential manuals to better update them in a timely manner and reflect the procedures employed by the Chambers.
- Assisted teams during court hearings by following real time access to transcripts.
- Supported teams in uploading and downloading evidence, accessing filings and handling case-management issues, and provided training for defence teams, upon request, in specific software, including Ringtail Legal, Legal Craft, iTranscend and Casemap.
- Participated in various working groups of the Court including, *inter alia*, ad hoc technology groups, the Library Working Group, and, on certain issues, the Hague Working Group (HWG).
- Presented to the HWG, in conjunction with the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and with the support of the ICCBA, a Concept Note on the creation of an HWG Focal Point for Enhancing Fair Trials.
- Provided feedback for Registry projects including, *inter alia*, those related to cooperation agreements, materials for defence teams and public information and outreach communications.
- Worked with the President and members of the Executive Council of the ICCBA to develop a partnership to assist the defence before the Court.
- Worked with the Defence Office of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) to implement and co-host a series of defence-to-defence training session for defence team members at both institutions. Three sessions were held in 2019.
- Co-hosted, with the Defence Office of the STL at the seat of the Court, the Seventh Annual International Meeting of Defence .

- Continued to participate, when invited, in discussions on the review of Legal Aid.
- Continued mutual collaboration in research and training pursuant to ongoing agreements with UNICRI and the Washington and Lee School of Law.
- Continued to work to protect the rights of suspects and accused by making efforts to raise general awareness of defence issues by giving presentations to visiting groups (especially those assisted by the Public Information and Outreach Section, including the Special Criminal Court of the Central African Republic, the International Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda and delegations of domestic judges), participating in conferences and seminars, and contributing to publications.

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

146. OPCV counsel are appointed by Chambers as common legal representatives of victims in different ongoing proceedings. Consequently, the task of providing legal representation to victims is now the primary task of OPCV staff.

147. In 2019, the OPCV supported the external legal representatives appointed in the cases of *Al Mahdi*, *Bemba*, *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Ongwen* 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.

148. Throughout 2019, two OPCV counsel continued to represent the victims participating in the *Ntaganda* trial (one counsel is appointed to represent the 1,849 victims of the attacks and one counsel is appointed to represent 283 former child soldiers); one OPCV counsel continued to represent the 729 victims participating in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* proceedings; and the same counsel is also appointed to represent 1,532 victims participating in the *Ongwen* trial. In 2019, two OPCV counsel were appointed in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* pre-trial proceedings (one counsel is appointed to represent 88 former child soldiers and one counsel is appointed to represent the 997 victims of other crimes). Moreover, OPCV counsel are currently representing 374 victims to whom reparations have been awarded and 150 applicants for reparations in the *Lubanga* proceedings; 37 victims to whom reparations have been awarded in *Katanga*; and 488 applicants for reparations in the *Bemba* proceedings.

149. As part of its mandate related to the legal representation of victims, OPCV counsel submitted numerous written submissions and undertook 40 missions in the field to meet clients with a view to effectively representing their interests in the proceedings. In this connection, it is worth noting that victims represented are located not only in the situation countries, but also in other countries in Africa or in Europe. Missions intensified in the Central African Republic (CAR) as a result of the acquittal of Mr Bemba, and appointed counsel were required to explain developments in the proceedings and support the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) undertaken in the framework of its assistance mandate; while in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) the security and medical situation rendered travel in the Ituri region very difficult.

150. An important aspect of the legal representation of victims remains the support provided by counsel in the field – appointed by the lead counsel and integrated into the OPCV teams – whose main responsibility is to maintain regular contact with victims and to provide information about the proceedings while counsel attend court hearings daily. The experience in the cases in which this system has been implemented so far (*Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, *Ntaganda*, *Ongwen*, *Lubanga* and *Katanga*) confirms that the system strengthens the effectiveness of victim participation and addresses the needs of victims efficiently. Victims have indicated that they are satisfied with the system in place and have expressed appreciation for the efforts made to meet with them close to where they reside.

151. 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 cases of *Gaddafi* and *Simone Gbagbo*; 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.

152. 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, including the English version of the Fifth Edition of the Manual for Legal Representatives.

5. Victim participation and reparations

153. The Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) assists victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court in gaining access to the Court and to relevant judicial proceedings. It acts as the entry point for victim applications for participation in the judicial proceedings and reparations and handles the legal assessment and storage of victim data. It reports to the various Chambers in all cases and situations on victim participation, as appropriate. The Section also acts as a liaison with Chambers on any other victim-related matters, including reparations proceedings.

154. The functions of the Section require operations both at the seat of the Court and in the field. Field activities involve providing information to victims on their right to participate in Court proceedings, reparations and legal representation in the courtroom. At the seat of the Court, the Section analyses and logs applications for participation and reparations and all other related documents received from victims, and transmits them to those involved in the relevant proceedings. It also assists Chambers in all victim participation and reparations-related matters, notably by providing its legal analysis of the applications in reports on the case file. The Section is also responsible for providing accurate data, reports and statistics on victim participation and reparations internally and outside the Court. Relevant field staff carrying out VPR functions maintain a substantive link to the VPRS at Headquarters in performing the corresponding functions, while otherwise reporting to the relevant Head of Country Office.

155. *Overall number of victim applications.* During the reporting period, the VPRS received 4,702 applications for participation and/or reparations, follow-up forms providing additional information across cases, and representations pursuant to proceedings under article 15 of the Rome Statute (*proprio motu* investigation by the Prosecutor). The vast majority of the victims' requests for participation and/or reparations were submitted through the most recent combined application forms (with relevant sections for participation and reparations), be that on paper or electronically. The greatest number of applications were received in relation to two cases currently in preparation for trial, namely (i) *Yekatom-Ngaïssona* in the situation in CAR II (1,256 forms received); and (ii) *Al Hassan* in the Mali situation (521 in 2019 of a grand total of 968 forms received by December 2019). As part of the Bangladesh/Myanmar representation process, 339 representation forms were received, processed, analysed and reported upon to the Chamber. Finally 2,248 victim consent forms were received as part of the Registry Support Programme for the Trust Fund for Victims in the CAR I situation.

156. *Victim Applications for Reparations.* In 2019, 4,345 forms requesting reparations were received across the proceedings, including 2,248 as part of the Registry Support Program for the Trust Fund for Victims in the Central African Republic. Reparations have been requested by 1,251 victims applying to participate in the *Yekatom-Ngaïssona* case, and 521 victims requested reparations in the context of the *Al Hassan* proceedings.

157. *Victim participation in Yekatom and Ngaïssona.* In 2019, the VPRS organized the victim application process as ordered by the Chamber, with the assistance of designated staff of the Country Office. Key processes included collecting victims' application forms, soliciting their views on legal representation, identifying, selecting and training intermediaries, and reporting to the Chamber. Designated field staff carrying out VPR functions and selected intermediaries assisted hundreds of victims in filling in forms in various localities in the country. As a result of these activities, the VPRS has received and assessed 1,256 victims' applications for participation in the confirmation of charges prior to the deadline set by the Chamber. Of these, 1,085 victims were granted leave by the Chamber to participate in the proceedings.

158. *Participation of victims in Al Hassan.* The victim application process continued throughout 2019, with the assistance of designated staff of the Country Office. Relevant activities were similar to those carried out in the *Yekatom and Ngaiissona* proceedings (see above). Five hundred and twenty-one forms, of a grand total of 968 forms since the beginning of the victim application process in late 2018, had been received by the end of 2019.

159. *Article 15(3) representations.* In 2019, the Section carried out the victim representation process pursuant to article 15(3) of the Rome Statute in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar in order to convey to Pre-Trial Chamber III the victims' views on a potential investigation by the Prosecutor into alleged crimes committed in the situation. Between July and October 2019, the VPRS conducted four missions to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. During these missions, the VPRS held more than 60 meetings in the Rohingya camps, attended by approximately 1,700 people (including women, girls, adolescents, elderly people and people with disabilities) from all 34 camps. A total of 339 representations were transmitted to the Chamber – 46 individual and 293 collective – representing more than half a million Rohingya victims. A large number of representations were submitted in Burmese and 28 video representations were made in the Rohingya language. A number of representations were submitted electronically using the relevant online form.

160. During the reporting period, the VPRS submitted over 80 filings in various proceedings, including reports on victim applications and representation forms, reports on legal representation of victims, and other reports and documents to Chambers. In addition, approximately 650 communications relating to the proceedings other than formal filings were prepared and sent to Chambers, legal representatives of victims, parties and others. Other tasks included the organization of information and training sessions for lawyers and civil society organizations on how to complete the relevant victims' participation and reparations forms, as well as representation forms in the article 15 process.

161. Throughout the course of 2019, the VPRS continued developing and implementing strategies and plans for the work of the Section, including the strategic planning of VPR activities in the field. The VPRS liaised with intermediaries and a range of external actors with the aim of building networks to support activities relating to victim participation and reparations. These activities took place in relation to the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Uganda. The VPRS also conducted activities in relation to situations under preliminary examination. Finally, overseen by the Office of the Director of the Division of Judicial Services, the Section started a special Registry support program for the Trust Fund for Victims to assist the latter in providing a degree of assistance to victims in the Central African Republic following Mr Bemba's acquittal.

162. The Section maintained contact with key civil society actors on various issues. It also provided relevant support to the TFV and Legal Representatives of Victims, particularly in ongoing reparations proceedings.

163. The VPRS continued to improve its efficiency and working methods by: (i) further expanding the functionalities of its Victims Applications Management System (VAMS) database; (ii) implementing its online application form/system (in *Al Hassan* and *Yekatom and Ngaiissona*, as well as in the Myanmar/Bangladesh article 15(3) process); (iii) testing an IT-solution to collect victim applications through a tablet device in the field; (iv) progressing with the upgrade of its long-term preserved archive for more than 30,000 victim files to improve the long-term preservation of documents as per the Court's retention policy; and (v) improving accessibility of victim information by making documents available in local languages in a number of situations. The Section also improved its information collection capacity through the new combined application form (participation/reparations), and lastly, it plans to follow a new streamlined process for identifying potential beneficiaries of reparations in the *Ntaganda* reparations process.

6. Victims and witnesses

164. Of the 44 witnesses who testified in 2019, one was a Prosecution witness and 43 were Defence witnesses (four expert witnesses and 39 witnesses of fact). Nineteen

witnesses testified via video link from different locations, while 25 witnesses appeared at the seat of the Court.

165. The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) provided logistical assistance for travel and accommodation, as well as psychosocial and other support services to the 44 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 (RPE).

166. In 2019, the VWS provided 70 written submissions to the Chambers. Those submissions included 29 assessments of the need for in-court protective measures, 16 vulnerability assessment reports and 25 reports pertaining to specific witness information. They were submitted either by way of electronic communication or formal filings. Furthermore, VWS psychologists conducted 43 vulnerability assessments, resulting in the implementation of special measures for the benefit of 19 witnesses (rule 88 of the RPE). The VWS also attended one hearing and provided in-court assistance to witnesses at three hearings.

167. 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 390 individuals in 2019 (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 protected individuals in order to allow them to resume their normal lives and to phase out the involvement of the Registry in their protection. The VWS provided psychosocial support to 26 witnesses or victims in the field. These witnesses and victims were provided with medical, psychosocial and other appropriate assistance pursuant to regulation 83 of the Regulations of the Registry.

168. 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 one new relocation agreement. Furthermore, the VWS made progress in increasing the number of partner States willing to receive requests from the Court for the relocation of witnesses or victims on their territory. The VWS engaged with approximately 10 States that had expressed their willingness to cooperate in witness protection matters, including on an ad hoc basis. Around 60 communications were drafted and sent out to States in relation to VWS operations and witness protection issues. Lastly, in November, as Steering Group Chair of the Europol Psychosocial Network in Witness Protection, the VWS participated in the Network's annual conference.

7. Public information and outreach

169. The Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS), in close coordination with the country offices, continued to raise awareness and ensure that the Court's proceedings were accessible to the public.

170. By late November 2019, the Court's website had attracted a total of 1,526,000 visitors; the Court streaming services had shown 24,370,085 hits; and 170 new videos had been posted on YouTube, attracting 1,456,477 views. A total of 95 press releases were distributed in 2019 to a mailing list of almost 6,000 journalists and other stakeholders around the world. More than 655 interviews were conducted with Court officials at Headquarters alone. The Court's two Twitter accounts gained more than 60,941 new followers in 2019, ending the year with 392,000 followers, and the two Facebook accounts generated more than 169,747 likes. Launched in 2018, the Court's two Instagram accounts already have more than 25,000 followers. The Court's strong presence on social media ensured that the various messages, informative products and innovative visuals shared on those platforms reached a wide audience. Facebook Live was also used successfully for major hearings, decisions and events to significantly broaden the scope of audience, including a special focus on United Nations Sustainable

Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. The Court's social media package and special webpage was featured in the United Nations March 2019 package to all media partners, followed by the launch on 17 July 2019 of a call for "journey to justice" stories, which generated visible support through to the end of the year with story posts from high-level figures such as the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, the UN Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, Virginia Gamba, the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramila Patten, and former Nuremberg Prosecutor, Ben Ferencz.

171. By the end of November 2019, the Court had welcomed 496 groups of visitors (23,161 persons) consisting of law students and the general public, allowing the Court to inform a broad public about the mandate and work of the Court, as well as allowing these visitors to attend hearings and learn about how the Court functions. Furthermore, 125 delegations consisting of diplomats, judges, lawyers, civil society actors, journalists and others were welcomed for two-way dialogue meetings, allowing the Court to interact on a wide range of topics with these key stakeholders. Finally, 61 VIP delegations, including Heads of State, Heads of Government, ministers and Chief Justices visited the Court for meetings with the Court's elected officials to strengthen cooperation and support at the highest level.

172. In Uganda, the Danish funded "*Access to Justice Project*" significantly complemented the Country Office's regular outreach activities. As part of this project, the Country Office organized a total of 123 video projections of the *Ongwen* trial reaching up to 58,361 community members, and conducted 125 community radio listening club activities, reaching up to 10,145 people across northern Uganda. In addition to face-to-face meetings with victim communities and stakeholders in 23 parishes in northern Uganda, information on key judicial developments was also disseminated through live radio programmes aired regularly on three local language radio stations, estimated to have reached 15,000,000 people, coupled with broadcasts of daily spot messages on two radio stations and media briefings. Public lectures at universities and high schools across northern Uganda were also presented, reaching a total of 4,570 young people.

173. The Uganda Country Office continues to use an interactive SMS platform to provide regular updates on judicial proceedings and respond to questions and concerns from over ten thousand subscribers spread across various remote communities in northern Uganda.

174. Visits to the Court by stakeholders were organized in cooperation with PIOS. The twenty-member delegations included representatives of victims' communities, local, religious and cultural leaders, media representatives, and civil society representatives. These visits provided unique opportunities for these diverse categories of stakeholders from the affected communities to sit in the Court's public gallery and follow the trial hearings, experience the realities of the judicial proceedings, and interact with Court Principals, as well as parties and participants in the trial.

175. Joint outreach activities related to the *Ongwen* case, involving the Prosecution, the Defence and counsel for victims, were held quarterly in the four case locations and in key situational areas. These joint missions proved useful in providing victims and the affected population with platforms for engagement and dialogue on relevant and specific issues relating to the ongoing trial.

176. In the DRC Country Office, the outreach team focused on publicizing the verdict and sentence in the case of Bosco Ntaganda through engagement with the media, interactive sessions with affected communities, civil society and local authorities in Ituri province. PIOS produced a number of radio and television programmes that were broadcast by a network of television channels and community radio stations in Ituri. The strengthening of strategic partnerships continued with universities, Congolese bar associations, civil and military courts, UN agencies and with national and international organizations.

177. In the CAR, Pre-Trial Chamber II directed PIOS, in coordination with VPRS, to conduct outreach activities in relation to the case of Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. A number of face-to-face meetings concerning the confirmation of charges

hearing were organized in eight locations in the CAR, with affected communities, religious leaders, national and international organizations, local and administrative authorities, academic and judicial institutions and the media. In cooperation with the local radio station Radio Ndeke Luka,³ the Court's outreach staff produced an eight-episode series (including on the Trust Fund for Victims) in French and Sango that was broadcast on four radio stations covering the entire territory of the CAR. After the broadcasts, outreach staff took questions over a dedicated phone line. PIOS also produced a number of videos (including a summary of the confirmation of charges hearing in Sango) that were shown in various locations. The staff of the Country Office also conducted activities in Cameroon, where they met with community leaders from the CAR refugee communities in Yaoundé, Bertoua and Douala, to inform them of developments in *Yekatom and Ngaïssona*, the Court's mandate and victims' rights. The Country Office, along with PIOS, hosted a visit of stakeholders from the CAR (funded by the British government), including media representatives, community and religious leaders and NGOs. They had an opportunity to follow the hearings in the case, meet with the Court's Principals and staff, as well as parties and participants in the proceedings. The hearings were broadcast live on television and radio to widen the Court's reach of affected communities, civil society, legal and media professionals as well as the diplomatic corps. In addition to its work on the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case, the Country Office conducted outreach within the context of its "Access to Justice Project UN Goal 16 Campaign".

178. In Côte d'Ivoire, PIOS used communication tools such as radio and television, traditional and social media, interviews, and official statements from the spokesperson to inform Ivorians in Côte d'Ivoire and the sizeable diaspora about developments in the case of *Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*. The Country Office participated in radio broadcasts and organized visits and meetings with editors at media outlets to create or reinforce partnerships. As part of its campaigns to inform people of developments in the judicial proceedings, raise awareness and promote the Rome Statute and the Court, the Country Office targeted key national players (parliament, national human rights council, academia, local decision makers, community, opinion and religious leaders, media and civil society, including women's associations and youth groups), and regional and international institutions (the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, UN Country Teams and embassies of States Parties). These groups constitute valuable partners on the ground in support of the Court's mandate and operations.

179. As a result of security constraints, and in the absence of outreach staff in the field, PIOS undertook outreach activities related to developments in two cases in Mali (the reparations phase in *Al Mahdi* and the pre-trial phase in *Al Hassan*), in coordination with the Country Office. PIOS finalized a survey on knowledge and perceptions of the Court in Mali. The survey provided insight into the most effective communication tools and languages and the level of interest in the work of the Court. The results of the survey are being used to develop strategies and action plans for outreach activities. In March, the Section supported the Registrar's visit to Bamako. During the confirmation of charges hearing in *Al-Hassan*, PIOS hosted five key Malian media representatives. The visit was organized in cooperation with "Journalists for Justice", an NGO based in The Hague. They attended hearings in the case and met with the Principals and staff of the Court, as well as parties and participants in the proceedings. The Section also conducted a joint mission with the OTP and the TFV in Bamako between 14 and 18 October 2019, during which PIOS provided training to representatives of the media and NGOs, gave a number of interviews and met with diplomatic representatives and members of civil society.

180. In May 2019, PIOS and the Georgia Country Office organized a joint outreach mission with the OTP, the TFV and VPRS, during which the participants met with the media and civil society, and conducted activities in the IDP settlements. The Country Office conducts regular outreach activities with affected communities, civil society, academia and legal professionals. PIOS, in collaboration with the Country Office, produced a series of five informative videos on the Court, in both English and in Georgian.

³ Radio Ndeke Luka is a project of *Fondation Hirondelle* (a Swiss-based international media organization). It is the most popular radio station in the CAR, according to surveys.

181. In Burundi, security considerations and the lack of access to the country resulted in limited PIOS activities. However, the Section recently finalized a series of six videos (animations) providing information on the Court in general, and the situation in Burundi specifically. The videos also address the most frequently asked questions and commonly held perceptions. In addition, PIOS conducted a training session with a group of selected stakeholders on the mandate of the Court, the situation in Burundi and the Court's activities in that respect. Following the training, journalists (in exile in other countries) founded the Réseau des Journalistes Burundais pour la Cour Pénale Internationale ("RJB-CPI") (ICC Network of Burundian Journalists).

182. In Afghanistan, PIOS continued to consult with key stakeholders in order to better understand concerns, perceptions and information needs on the ground. PIOS developed information materials to explain the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II rejecting the Prosecutor's request to proceed with an investigation in relation to Afghanistan. The information materials, including on the OTP request for leave to appeal, were distributed to stakeholders in the country. Most recently, the Section developed an activity plan with Afghan NGOs to publicize the hearings and conducted a number of related activities between 4 and 6 December 2019.

183. Following the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on information and outreach for victims of the situation in Palestine, VPRS and PIOS drafted messages for the Court's website and PIOS created an informative page on the Court's website for victims in English, French, Arabic and Hebrew. Information was also added to the Court's victims webpage to promote greater understanding of the stages of Court proceedings and the role of victims in the various stages. PIOS conducted a mapping in relation to Palestine and Israel to determine the political context, perceptions and knowledge of the Court and potential partners among civil society, media, academia and the legal community. It also started consultations with selected interlocutors to supplement the information collected through the mapping reports, with a view to building sufficient and relevant knowledge about the situation.

184. In Bangladesh/Myanmar, following the decision of the Pre-Trial Chamber, PIOS issued a press release and a Q&A document in Burmese (written and audio versions), Bengali and Rohingya (audio version), as well as in English and French (written version). These were posted on the Court's website and social media (Facebook, Twitter) and distributed to contacts in Bangladesh (media, civil society, etc). The "Ask the Court" programme for television and radio was produced in English and French, and posted on the Court's website; it is also currently being produced in the local languages. PIOS, jointly with the VPRS, conducted a four-day mission (mid-December 2019) to start assessing information needs, communication channels, potential partners, and the context, as well as to test the messages.

185. In Darfur, Sudan, due to the lack of judicial developments in the cases (and the attendant lack of resources), PIOS activities were limited to updating the list of contacts, following developments on the ground, and taking every opportunity to meet and consult with key actors visiting The Hague.

186. In Libya, due to the lack of judicial developments in the cases (and the attendant lack of resources), PIOS activities were limited to updating the list of contacts, following developments on the ground, and taking every opportunity to meet and consult with key actors visiting The Hague.

8. External relations and cooperation

187. In 2019, the External Relations and State Cooperation Unit (ERSCU) drafted or reviewed 142 requests for cooperation to States and international organizations on behalf of the Chambers, on behalf of the defence, or on its own account.

188. The Unit focused its work during 2019 on four core priorities, in line with the Registry's Strategic Plan for 2019-2021:

189. The development and implementation of arrest strategies, as part of the Suspects at Large Working Group and as the Unit responsible for State cooperation regarding arrest and surrender operations;

190. the implementation of the Registry's strategy regarding cooperation agreements, with a specific focus in 2019 on interim release and final release agreements, in line with current needs of the Court, and leading to engagement with over 50 States in that process; in addition to this focus, two agreements were concluded in 2019 (one on enforcement of sentences, and one on witness relocation);

191. further efforts regarding voluntary cooperation from States on funding for the Trust Fund for Family Visits, which was depleted towards the end of the year, in order to ensure the rights of indigent detainees to family visits; thanks to these increased efforts, the Registry was able to raise 27,000 euros by the end of 2019, temporarily avoiding a critical situation;

192. the development and implementation of regional external relations strategies, focusing on key targets for each region regarding cooperation agreements, universality, and when relevant, targeted efforts towards achieving a more balanced geographical representation and gender balance.

193. In 2019, ERSCU also continued its efforts regarding enhanced understanding of the Court's mandate and integration of its role regarding financial investigations and asset recovery. ERSCU also supported the Registry's efforts to avoid risks of liquidity shortfalls in the Court's finances by reaching out to States Parties in arrears or with outstanding contributions, with significant positive results by the end of 2019.

194. Lastly, ERSCU continued to organize high-level cooperation seminars, specialized events and follow-up technical missions, thanks to financial support from the European Commission, in order to complement and reinforce the Court's targets and priorities regarding cooperation, understanding of the work and mandate of the Court, universality and complementarity, in coordination with the other organs.

195. 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 country offices and Headquarters, stakeholders involved in the mission planning process as well as the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, as appropriate. Similarly, and in cooperation with IMSS, the CPU completed development of the 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 country offices, including through accurately identifying and channelling requirements, organizing inductions for new country office staff, and preparing ad hoc coordination activities and regular meetings via video link.

196. CPU continued throughout 2019 to assist and support senior management in developing and implementing a crisis management framework for the Court.

197. Field Security remains embedded within the CPU (CPU-FS). In 2019 it provided security support to 1,622 missions (921 to situation countries and 701 to non-situation countries), including 12 seminars. Close protection and security liaison services were also provided to senior officials of the Court on 11 occasions. Additionally, coordination and support was provided for one arrestee transport mission.

198. The strategic analysis capacity of the Country Analysis Unit (CAU) was continuously called upon in 2019, primarily across the CAR, DRC, Mali, and the Sudan/Darfur situations, providing effective support in key mandate areas including suspects at large and reparations.

199. As a member of the inter-organ Suspects at Large Working Group, the CAU continued to actively contribute to defining and implementing arrest strategies. At the request of Chambers and Registry Senior Management, the CAU provided regular geopolitical analyses, status updates and tracking for a total of 13 suspects with public warrants of arrest across six situations, in addition to a number of warrants under seal.

200. The CAU continued to provide regular early warnings to Registry senior managers, in particular assessing areas of potential impact on mandate delivery for the Court following the confirmation of charges in the cases in Mali and the CAR. The Unit

also continued to provide accurate predictive analysis for Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Georgia and Uganda, including to the inter-organ Joint Threat Assessment Group, which enabled relevant components of the Court to prepare accordingly.

201. For countries under preliminary examination, CAU provided support to the Registry in delivering its victim participation mandate through its political and security strategic analysis regarding Bangladesh/Myanmar and Palestine.

202. Finally, CAU continued to issue Situation Reports for CAR, DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, Georgia and Mali, providing updated developments and analysis to more than 260 recipients across all four organs of the Court, in addition to the TFV.

9. Field operations

203. In 2019, the Uganda Country Office continued to facilitate the judicial activities of the Court, supporting both internal and external missions. A total of 248 missions were supported during this reporting period: 30 OTP missions, 158 Registry missions, 14 TFV missions, 37 Counsel missions and 9 other missions. The Uganda Country Office also facilitated the testimony of 18 witnesses via video link and, under rule 68, supported the certification of four witnesses. Furthermore, the office supported nine phone calls between Mr Ongwen and his children.

204. There are two Country Offices in the DRC, one located in Kinshasa (capital) and the other in Bunia (Ituri Province). These offices supported a total of 211 missions (involving 280 travellers) in 2019. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) continues to play a key role in supporting the Court's operations.

205. The Court's activities in Ituri Province were challenging at times because of the volatile situation in Djugu territory, the Ebola outbreak in certain locations and the poor condition of some roads during the rainy season. Some missions were suspended while others were modified to take account of the difficulties faced on the ground.

206. In Lubanga and Katanga, the DRC Country Offices worked in close collaboration and coordination with the TFV to support the implementation of reparations to the extent possible. In Lubanga, a hybrid team composed of the TFV, VPRS and Legal Representatives of Victims (LRV) and led by the TFV was set up to identify and interview potential new beneficiaries of reparations in Ituri province. Tremendous progress was made over the reporting period. In Katanga, the TFV – with the support of the DRC offices - set up innovative approaches to implement educational and income-generating activity reparations programmes to benefit victims.

207. In Ntaganda, the activities of the DRC offices focused on publicizing the verdict pronounced on 8 July 2019 and the sentence pronounced on 7 November 2019 through engagement with media, interactive sessions with affected communities in Ituri Province and through AV programs broadcast by a network of televisions and community radios.

208. More than 300 meetings and instances of interaction with the authorities, UN entities and diplomatic missions were reported by the Court's teams in the DRC in 2019. The strengthening of strategic partnerships continued with universities, Congolese bar associations, civil and military Courts, UN agencies and national and international organizations.

209. In 2019, CAR Country Office substantive and support operations increased exponentially as a direct result of proceedings in *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona*. Substantive operations consisted of victim identification, engagement and registration activities (including in Cameroon), together with related NGO and civil society capacity building and outreach activities. Of note was a targeted "Access to Justice" project (financed by the British Embassy in Kinshasa) that facilitated an enhanced level of public information, outreach and transitional justice activity in the context of the Yekatom and Ngaïssona case. The Country Office supported a total of 198 missions (a 55 per cent increase over 2019), of which 45 were conducted outside of Bangui, involving a total of 509 mission personnel (a 67 per cent increase over 2019),

equating to approximately 30 per cent of the overall “mission person days” conducted in all situation countries.

210. In 2019, the Côte d’Ivoire Country Office provided support to 82 external and internal missions, against 73 missions in 2018.

211. Following the acquittal of Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé in January 2019, the Côte d’Ivoire Country Office stepped up its communication efforts to inform a wide range of actors and stakeholders with a view to a better understanding of the decision, the functioning of the Court and the judicial proceedings before it. The Country Office also initiated awareness-raising campaigns throughout the country that targeted key national players (parliament, national human rights council, academia, local decision makers, community, opinion and religious leaders, media and civil society, including women’s associations and youth groups), and regional and international institutions (the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, UN Country Teams) and embassies of State Parties.

212. The Côte d’Ivoire Country Office continued to support investigative activities conducted by the OTP, and various activities carried out by VWS, LRV and TFV to present the Fund’s mandate and prepare for the launch of its assistance programme in Côte d’Ivoire scheduled for early 2020.

213. In 2019, the Mali Country Office provided support to 123 external and internal missions, against 166 missions in 2018.

214. In March 2019, in the presence of senior representatives of the Government of Mali, MINUSMA, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Ambassadors of State Parties to the Rome Statute, the Registrar inaugurated the new premises of the Mali Country Office collocated with the United Nations Integrated Multidimensional Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

215. The Country Office continued to support the TFV in the implementation of the decision on reparations for victims in Al Mahdi, and the participation of victims in Al Hassan. The Country Office continued to engage actively with key state and non-state actors, as well as regional and international partners, to raise awareness of the Court’s proceedings in connection with the confirmation hearing in Al Hassan which took place on 30 September 2019, and ongoing operations in Mali. The Mali Country Office also continued to support the ongoing investigative activities of the OTP and the activities of VWS, VPRS, PIOS, and the Legal Representatives in both cases, in addition to Mr Al Hassan’s defence counsel.

10. Liaison offices

216. In 2019 and operating for the first full year within the Registry, 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. In particular, NYLO transmitted and followed up on requests for cooperation from the Court to the UN and its agencies, as well as to Permanent Missions in New York.

217. NYLO represented the Court at and participated as an observer in relevant meetings of the seventy-third and seventy-fourth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and of the Security Council (UNSC), and provided regular updates to the Court on developments at the UN. NYLO helped increase awareness of the Court’s work by circulating judicial updates and other communications from the Court, and by participating in informal meetings and seminars where issues relevant to the Court’s mandate were discussed.

218. NYLO facilitated and provided substantive and logistical support for visiting Court officials, including the presentation of the President’s annual report to UNGA, four visits by the Prosecutor to brief the UNSC and several bilateral meetings between the Court’s principals and senior UN officials and State representatives in New York.

219. NYLO continued to provide technical and logistical support to meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly of States Parties in New York, including the Bureau and the New York Working Group. The Head of NYLO represented the Court at these meetings, provided regular updates on the work of the Court and responded to questions from States Parties.

220. The procurement of new office furniture for NYLO, initiated in 2018, was completed and the new furniture was installed in December 2019

11. Human resources

221. In 2019, the Court filled a total of 42 established posts, of which 19 were recruited externally, 13 were internal moves from GTA-funded positions to established posts and 10 were internal moves from established post to established post. Seven staff members moved from established posts to GTA-funded positions as a result of a competitive recruitment process. Table 1 below provides a summary of the recruitment activities by Major Programme.

Table 1: List of recruitments in 2019

<i>Major Programme</i>	<i>Approved posts 2019⁴</i>	<i>Number of posts filled in 2019</i>	<i>Number of posts filled as at 31/12/2019</i>	<i>Number of posts vacated in 2019 due to staff members leaving the Court</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/01/2019</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/12/2019</i>
Major Programme I Judiciary	51	2	47	0	10%	8%
Major Programme II Office of the Prosecutor	318	15	295	13	6%	7%
Major Programme III Registry	574	22	530	20	7%	8%
Major Programmes IV-VII Secretariat of the ASP, Secretariat of the TFV, the IOM and the Office of Internal Audit	27	3	25	1	10%, 44%, 0% and 0%, respectively	0%, 22%, 0%, 0%, respectively
Total	970	42	897	34	7%	8%

12. SAP Team

222. In 2019, the SAP team continued to provide the Court with daily operational support in using its core administrative system - SAP. The SAP team processed incoming service requests, ranging from SAP user account management requests to complex change requests to further automate and digitize the Court's administration.

223. The SAP team participated in several projects to improve and support the administration of the Court. Several paper-based processes were automated and digitized

⁴ Excluding three elected officials, two in MP II (Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor) and one in MP III (Registrar).

making use of the MyHR platform that was introduced in 2018. Other improvements supported by the SAP team were the introduction of Single Sign-on for easy access to the SAP ERP applications and the implementation of the SAP payroll control centre to support an efficient monthly payroll process. Additionally, the SAP team was involved in the implementation of a new budget dashboard to monitor budget implementation and supported the implementation of the Low Value Acquisition procurement process in SAP.

13. Security and safety

224. In 2019, the Security and Safety Section (SSS) continued to focus 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 processed 954 personnel security clearance files (an increase of 7 per cent compared to the previous year), finalized automation of the office, and transformed vetting into a totally paperless process.

225. Outside Headquarters, the Section continued to ensure that all relevant security and safety risks to Court personnel, operations, assets and premises were managed appropriately, in line with the Court's protocols and relevant security and safety guidelines. Security support was provided to 1,622 missions (921 to situation countries and 701 to non-situation countries, a total increase of 5 per cent), including twelve seminars. Twenty-seven incident reports (a decrease of 13 per cent) were submitted on various matters related to activities outside Headquarters. Close protection and security liaison services were provided to senior officials of the Court on 11 occasions. Additionally, the Section provided security and safety support to one arrestee transport mission. The Section organized one "Safe and Secure Approaches in the Field Environment" (SSAFE) course in collaboration with the host State military in the Netherlands, and facilitated the enrolment of several other Court staff for SSAFE courses organized by the UN in other countries, which contributed to reinforcing staff awareness in the area of safety and security.

226. During 2019, 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 attended by many senior officials and dignitaries (a total of 97 high-profile visits, (an increase of 26 visits), 129 stakeholder visits involving 2,099 participants, and 222 groups, involving 24,331 participants, during general information visits and attending hearings). At Headquarters, 189 incident reports (an increase of 33 per cent) were submitted on various matters and 607,978 items were security screened (a decrease 6 per cent).

14. Information and communication technologies

227. The Information Management Services Section (IMSS) provides Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IM) services. IMSS divides its services between those necessary to sustain the current level of Court operations; implementing new or improved IT or IM capabilities, with a priority on the strategic projects as defined by the Court's 5 year IT/IM Strategy for 2019; and efforts to further strengthen the Court's IT and IM governance for improved value for money for the use of staff and non-staff resources to deliver the required services and solutions. While the Court had reduced judicial activity in 2019, in IMSS, a service provider for all Court activities, the demand for services remained consistent with previous years because, regardless of hearings, Court staff rely on the IT infrastructure and systems to support all of their daily activities. In addition to daily operational support, IMSS executed on a number of planned hardware and software maintenance and upgrades and the 2019 projects for the Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy.

228. In 2019 IMSS executed on the following strategic initiatives, listed below according to the stream of the strategy:

- a) OTP – IMSS continued its partnership with OTP to further extend the evidence management improvements; specifically, anonymous browsing for forensic data acquisition and digital evidence registration.
- b) Judicial – IMSS continued development on VAMS mobile to resolve technology compatibility issues. IMSS completed the procurement for the the JWP, including working with CMS and the Registry Legal Office to conclude the Memorandum of Understanding to aquire the STL’s Legal Workflow as the basis for the JWP. IMSS, with the assistance of CMS, completed the procurement to resource the Project Team. Specialized training for IMSS and CMS commenced in late 2019 and will continue through to the second quarter of 2020. IMSS also started the JWP solution design phase and supported CMS in defining their functional system requirements.
- c) Administrative – IMSS implemented Phase 2 of the Court-wide Mission Planning System. User acceptance testing on the Enterprise Activity Tracker project was completed and deployment is scheduled for late in the first quarter of 2020.
- d) Information Management – IMSS continued to execute on the strategic multi-year projects information governance by implementing policies and procedures as defined in the strategy for the Court’s Library, Legacy and Archives, including implementing the new Archives SOP. IMSS also made progress on the Court’s Information Asset Register, an important pre-requisite for the JWP and information security improvements.
- e) Information Security – The Cloud Access Security Broker purchased in 2018 was implemented early in 2019; this allows the Court to encrypt its cloud-stored data both in transit and at rest. The Court completed penetration testing and implemented the recommendations to further augment the Court’s information security controls. Additional progress was made with the Information Security Management System, which included formal training and certification for the Information Security Unit on Information Security Incident Response. The Assembly approved a carry-over into 2020 of €157 thousand from the approved 2019 investment, while procurement for information security training development and further enhancements for the Threat Intelligence Platform will be finalized in 2020.
- f) Optimizing IT – IMSS continued its efforts to improve its governance and management, and the Information Management Governance Board endorsed a standard monthly maintenance window. This keeps the Court’s system up to date and is essential to the Court’s information security defences. The Windows 10 Project continued to progress with the testing and pilot phase completed. External counsel migrated to Microsoft O365 and the new Exchange 2016.

229. In addition to strategic projects, IMSS implemented additional tactical projects to support judicial, investigative and administrative activities and system upgrades, which are essential to maintain the health and stability of the overall IT infrastructure.

- a) The IMSS Software Development team implemented a system for Transcript Verification for CMS and upgraded the eFiling application. The team also built the new ePhone Billing System for mobile and desk phones and this is scheduled for deployment in January 2020. In addition to software development projects, IMSS also piloted two key Court-wide systems: the Court’s asset tracking (the GPS vehicle tracking in CAR and the Mass Notification System for SSS to provide automated alerts for Court staff). Both are scheduled for full deployment early in 2020.
- b) Across IMSS, the System Development and Administration Unit (SDAU), Service Operations Unit (SOU) and Information Management Unit (IMU) continued with system upgrades, maintenance and improvements. The SDAU team implemented the consolidated system to support the Court’s data back-up regime, resulting in efficiencies for back-up processes. SDAU, together with with the DMS SAP team, completed the SAP disaster recovery testing.
- c) The SDAU Systems Support team completed upgrades for the OTP Witness Management, Multi-Trans, Plannon and TeamMate systems. SDAU and IMU provided the upgraded SharePoint 2019 environment and IMU commenced the site

migrations in late December 2019. These are scheduled to continue through to the end of the second quarter of 2020.

- d) The SOU completed upgrades to the Detention Centre Call Recording and Voice Over IP systems and finalized the new file sharing system for defence case managers and detainees, scheduled for deployment in early 2020. The team also implemented home drive quotas, improving the allocation of storage space across the Court.

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

- a) In 2019, the Court continued to face an evolving landscape of increasingly assertive and potentially damaging cyberthreats. However, steady progress has been made in both resilience and reducing the Court's exposure to cyberthreats through strategic investment in information security technologies and the continuing development of information security awareness and essential skills among all Court staff. The Court's multi-layered cyber-defences continued to provide effective protection against incessant probes and scans, detecting and blocking a monthly average of 40 million probes, 1.4 million malicious emails and 600 malicious software (virus) attempts. Throughout 2019, the Court continuously scanned and evaluated its internal computer systems and networks to identify any weaknesses and vulnerabilities, and applied all necessary security patches to its software systems. In addition, the Court continued to maintain its computer operating systems and application software in line with the recommended and supported versions offered by its vendors and partners. In 2019, the Information Security Unit responded to only two substantive information security incidents: one involving media loss and one involving unauthorized access. There were no substantive malicious software infections in 2019.
- b) The IMU Library, Archives and Legacy team provided daily library services, including research assistance and access to relevant information resources, to Court staff, judges and counsel. In 2019, the library welcomed 3,761 visitors, of which 80 were external researchers. During the year, the Library team answered 1,218 enquiries, of which 399 were reference queries requiring in-depth research assistance. It offered library training to all new incoming staff, interns and counsel and trained a total of 150 persons. Library materials were utilized daily. Library users executed 18,316 searches on the library platform and consulted subscribed electronic content over 60,000 times. The library loaned 5,505 print materials to library users and facilitated 146 inter-library loans from libraries across Europe. As part of its ongoing collection development activities, the Library reviewed all its circulating material for outdated, duplicate and no longer required items and removed 3,233 volumes from its collection, of which 785 items were claimed by country offices and 84 by the Detention Centre for further use. During the year, the Library also worked with representatives across organs and Sections to centralize information about subscribed information sources and hence avoid duplication of subscriptions, encourage cost-sharing for subscriptions which the Library cannot cover, and so guarantee access for all. With regard to the preservation of records of long-term value, the Archives accessioned 2,878 legacy records in 2019 and provided archival advice to the ICC Artwork Committee, the Executive Secretary of the Committee on Budget and Finance, the OTP Public Information Unit and the VPRS, among others.
- c) In 2018, the Court's IT Service Management System, SolvIT, recorded 13,382 tickets opened by the Service Operations Unit Service Desk team, with 13,566 closed and resolved by teams across IMSS. The overall quality of work of the Service Desk was high: the team reduced the ticket backlog by 5 per cent; resolved 98 per cent of requests at the first call and achieved a 90 per cent good or very good customer service feedback rating. The Service Operations Unit Audio Visual (AV) Team provided 238 hours and 38 minutes of support for courtroom hearings with no down time attributed to audio visual issues. The AV team also provided set-up and support in the Court's conference centre for 805 events and over 1,000 meetings and training sessions – a challenge in the face of reduced staffing on account of scaled down courtroom activity. IMSS's system availability target of 99.2 per cent was exceeded,

increasing to 98.8 per cent for courtroom availability and 99.6 per cent for IT systems as a whole.

231. IMSS continued to make steady progress in its continuous improvement initiatives and for the second year in a row, completed a financial indicators exercise to track the staff resources required to deliver services. IMSS also completed a Section-wide risk assessment exercise to define the IT and IM risk register. The new ePhone Billing system required IMSS to conduct a Court-wide exercise for elected officials and staff to claim outstanding private usage for Court-issued mobile phones. This led to a cost recovery of more than €60 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2019. Finally, IMSS implemented improved controls for assessing business initiatives, project management and vendor and contract management.

15. Procurement

232. The Procurement Unit (PU) has been able to effectively deliver the operational requirements of the entire Court and the reparations needs of the TFV, and to cope with the 2019 workload within the level of its approved resources, including the additional role of Procurement Review Committee Secretary. During the year, the PU continued to streamline the sourcing process with the introduction of the Low Value Acquisition workflow to facilitate the operations of the country offices. Furthermore, the PU provided direct assistance in several complex contractual negotiations, resulting in the avoidance of a cost escalation of €900,000; this included the new Court-wide JWP, the new Administration Services for the Judges' Pension Fund and the new OTP OSINT Research Tool. In addition, the PU delivered two new long-term agreements to contain the anticipated increase of €30,000 per year for office supplies and IT Hardware. The PU will continue to focus on continuous improvement of the procurement process.

233. A full physical inventory was performed by the General Services Section at Headquarters and in the country offices between 17 October 2019 and 6 December 2019 and between 14 and 29 March 2019 respectively.

16. Annual inventories

List of items written-off 1 January-31 December 2019 (euros)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for Disposal</i>	<i>Number of Assets</i>	<i>Book value</i>
Furniture and fittings	Obsolete		
Furniture and fittings Total		2	€0.00
ICT equipment	Damaged	1	€0.00
	Lost	1	€0.00
	Normal Wear	29	€0.00
	Obsolete	142	€0.00
	Stolen	1	€0.00
	Trade-in	1	€0.00
ICT equipment Total		175	€0.00
Low value ICT equipment	Damaged	10	€0.00
	Lost	19	€0.00
	Normal Wear	187	€0.00
	Obsolete	203	€0.00
	Stolen	3	€0.00
Low value ICT Equipment Total		422	€0.00
Low value other assets	Donation		€0.00
	Normal Wear		€0.00
	Obsolete		€0.00
Low value other assets Total			€0.00
Other assets	Donation	1	€0.00
	Normal Wear	1	€0.00
	Obsolete	1	€0.00

Other assets Total	3	€0.00
Motor vehicles		
	Damaged	1 €8.403,77
	Normal Wear	9 €0.00
Motor vehicles total	10	€8.403,77
Other assets		
	Normal Wear	4 €0.00
Other assets Total	4	€0.00
Grand Total		€8.403,77

17. Finance

234. The Finance Section closed the 2018 financial year and prepared its financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). In addition, the Section examined the year's annual audits and was required to manage temporary cash shortfalls. Information on the performance of the Court's liquid funds during 2019 is provided in Annex XI.

(a) Compliance with the current investment policy

235. In 2019, the Court fully met the criteria for the banking selection and investment limits in compliance with Administrative Instruction ICC/AI/2018/001 on the Investment of Surplus Funds (section 9.3: Banking Selection and Investment Limits), which states that no more than a third of 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.

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

(b) Return on investments

237. Between 1 January and 31 December 2019, 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 €62.1 million. Of this sum, on average, €26.9 million was held with respect to the approved programme budget, excluding the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund. The status of the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund as at 31 December 2019 is provided in annex XII.

238. In 2019, the European Central Bank (ECB) base interest rate remained at the record low of 0.0 per cent (see Annex XI). In addition, the ECB deposit rate was lowered from -0.4 per cent to -0.5 per cent in September 2019. From 1 April 2020, ABN AMRO will charge negative interest of 0.5 per cent when the balance on all accounts is above €2.5 million. Other banks are planning to follow similar approach. The Court's average interest rate yield was 0.21 per cent in 2019. In the existing financial environment, considering the impact of central bank policies on returns, a total return on all funds of €121 thousand can be considered satisfactory.

(c) Future trend and investment strategy

239. 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 2020. 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. However, if the trend of falling interest rates continues, it may not be possible to protect the capital against negative yield.

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

240. The Secretariat continued to provide substantive and conference services for the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”), its subsidiary bodies and other oversight bodies in 2019.

241. Significant achievements of the Secretariat in 2019 included the following:

(a) Organization and provision of services for the eighteenth session of the Assembly, held in The Hague, for a period of five working days. The eighteenth session of the Assembly was scheduled to take place from 2 to 7 December for a period of six working days but due to the efficiency of the Assembly and with assistance of the Secretariat, the session successfully concluded in five working days;

(b) Provision of legal, substantive and logistical services to the Committee on the Election of the Prosecutor as of June 2019, when the five members and the panel of five experts were appointed by the Bureau of the Assembly. The Committee held a meeting on 2 and 3 December 2019 in The Hague during the eighteenth session of the Assembly;

(c) 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 six members of the Committee on Budget and Finance (“the Committee”), an election to fill a vacancy on the Committee and the election of one member of the Advisory Committee on Nominations of Judges;

(d) Provision of services for the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, primarily the Bureau and its working groups, the Committee, the Audit Committee, the Study Group on Governance, the Working Group on Amendments and the Working Group on Revision of Judges’ Remuneration;

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

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

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

(h) 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;

(i) 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;

(j) 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 four representatives in the eighteenth session of the Assembly;

(k) 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;

(l) The Secretariat managed the accreditation of non-governmental organizations and facilitated the participation of 937 civil society representatives for the eighteenth session of the Assembly; and

(m) 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.

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

(a) Bureau meetings	12
(b) Meetings held in The Hague total	74 meetings
(i) The Hague Working Group total meetings	47
<i>The Hague Working Group meetings</i>	11
<i>Complementarity meetings</i>	4
<i>Cooperation meetings</i>	3
<i>Plan of Action meetings</i>	1
<i>Budget meetings</i>	20
<i>Study Group on Governance meetings</i>	2
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism meetings</i>	4
<i>Briefings meetings</i>	2
(ii) Working Group on Revision of Judges' Remuneration meetings	7
(iii) Committee on Budget and Finance days	15 meeting days
(iv) Audit Committee days	5 meeting days
(c) Meetings held in New York total	30 meetings
(i) New York Working Group total meetings	23
<i>New York Working Group meetings</i>	7
<i>Omnibus meetings</i>	5
<i>Non-cooperation meeting</i>	1

	<i>Equitable geographical representation and gender balance meetings</i>	3
	<i>Procedure for the Election of Judges meetings</i>	7
(ii)	Working Group on Amendments meetings	7
Meetings total meetings		116

243. The Secretariat processed a total of 723 documents and 14,554 pages (in the four official languages of the Assembly) for the eighteenth session, as follows:

- (a) Pre-session: 176 documents and 4,921 pages;
- (b) In-session: 44 documents and 342 pages; and
- (c) Post-session: 8 documents and 2719 pages.

244. In the context of the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Secretariat processed a total of 397 documents (or 5,174 pages) in both working languages.

245. The Secretariat further processed a total of 98 documents (or 1,398 pages) in relation to the ninth and tenth sessions of the Audit Committee.

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

Introduction

246. In 2019, the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims (“Trust Fund” or TFV) increased in both diversity and volume. The implementation stage of reparations in *Katanga*, *Lubanga*, and *Al Mahdi* resulted in a heavier legal and operational workload, while in late 2019, the TFV also engaged in the fourth reparations proceeding in *Ntaganda*. Capacity constraints required the Trust Fund to reprioritize activities, and this had repercussions on the launch of the new assistance programme cycles in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), in Côte d’Ivoire, and in the Central African Republic (CAR).

247. In 2019, conflict, violence, political instability and disease (ebola in the DRC and security issues in Mali) posed operational challenges to the Trust Fund’s activities under both mandates which, to be effective, require the Trust Fund staff and implementing partners to be in close proximity to the victims and affected communities.

248. The evolving reparations practice at the Court, and the related judicial instructions to the Trust Fund, led to reorientation of the TFV’s organizational capacity, including mobilization of legal expertise, a significant increase in the volume and complexity of procurement processes related to the implementation of reparations awards, as well as more direct engagement of field-based staff.

Reparations

Lubanga:

249. On 7 February 2019, the Trial Chamber approved the Trust Fund’s proposals regarding the process for identifying new potential beneficiaries and determining their eligibility for reparations and instructed the Trust Fund to immediately begin the process of identifying new applicants, setting the deadline for completion of that process for a date as yet confidential.

250. Throughout 2019, the Trust Fund worked closely with the legal representatives and the relevant sections of the Registry to ensure compliance with Trial Chamber II's instructions regarding the process of identifying new potential beneficiaries and determining their eligibility for reparations and to finalize the conditions for relaunching the procurement processes necessary for implementation of the reparations program. The Trust Fund has made positive steps in relation to those activities, but is unable to disclose further information on account of the confidentiality of the ongoing processes.

251. In 2019, the TFV continued to provide progress reports to the Trial Chamber on the implementation of collective reparations in *Lubanga*, containing information on the reinforcement of the TFV Secretariat's human resource capacity; progress made in relation to identifying potential new beneficiaries and determining their eligibility for reparations; and steps taken with regard to the implementation of both service-based and symbolic collective reparations.

252. On 18 July 2019, the Appeals Chamber confirmed Mr Lubanga's liability for reparations in the sum of USD 10 million in respect of the 425 victims found to be eligible for reparations and any other victims as yet unidentified.

253. Throughout 2019, the TFV continued to increase its resource mobilization, outreach and advocacy efforts through bilateral and roundtable meetings with States Parties in The Hague, New York, and Brussels in order to fully complement the amount of the liability set for reparations awards in *Lubanga*. At the end of 2019, the TFV had complemented half of the amount, and is seeking to complement the remaining amount of around €4 million.

Katanga:

254. Throughout 2019, the TFV continued to work closely with the relevant Sections of the Registry, the legal representatives, the victims themselves, as well as with various Government representatives in connection with the implementation of reparations. The Trust Fund has made positive steps in that respect, through the modality of school assistance and income-generating activities for eligible victims, with victims having expressed their satisfaction. Unfortunately, the TFV cannot disclose further information on account of the confidentiality of the ongoing implementation process.

Al Mahdi:

255. On 4 March 2019, the Trial Chamber approved the Trust Fund's Updated Implementation Plan. Throughout 2019, the Trust Fund strengthened its presence and operations in Mali, including in Timbuktu, to further the implementation of reparations.

256. The TFV liaised and coordinated regularly with the Procurement Unit (PU) throughout 2019 in relation to collective reparations corresponding to collective economic and moral harm, and launched and reviewed two Expression of Interest (EOI) processes. As a result of too limited a response, the TFV decided to republish the call for EOIs to increase the number of prospective bidders; conducted several outreach and information campaigns to publicize the EOI procedure so as to increase the number of vendors applying; created two review committees and conducted a review of the eligibility of vendors on both EOIs; requested further clarification from some vendors and requested missing documentation; established the short-list of eligible vendors; drafted scope of work documents for both types of collective reparations; customized narrative and budgetary proposal templates; and conducted several consultation meetings with communities in Timbuktu regarding collective reparations.

257. As to the collective measure involving the rehabilitation and maintenance of protected buildings, throughout 2019, the TFV liaised and coordinated regularly with the PU; was authorized by the PU to sole source a partner organization; drafted the scope of work; customized budget proposal and narrative templates; invited the organization to submit a fully-fledged proposal and organized a workshop to ensure that the proposal would meet the quality standards set by the TFV; and conducted meetings with Ministry of Culture and the international and local communities.

258. As to symbolic reparations, throughout 2019, the TFV continued to liaise and coordinate with the Presidency and key Ministries in Mali; with the Court's Country

Office in Mali, and with UNESCO, with a view to planning and organizing the ceremony in 2020 to mark the symbolic reparations award in *Al Mahdi*.

259. As to individual reparations: the TFV, together with Legal Representative of Victims, successfully jointly organized four workshops in Bamako to train local authorities selected to identify the exclusive link between potential victims and protected buildings and identified, selected and trained intermediaries on how to complete a reparations claim form. The TFV and the Legal Representative of Victims agreed on the coordination and share of responsibilities in the identification, collection and consolidation of victims' claims; established a list of potentially eligible victims, collected a number of applications in Bamako and Timbuktu, mapped out payment solutions, conducted a market survey, identified various modalities for payment of individual compensation, liaised with the PU to obtain authorization to sole source a partner for payment, and drafted the Scope of Work and justification for such sole sourcing.

260. The TFV continued to conduct missions to Bamako throughout 2019, and finally managed to conduct a second mission to Timbuktu in November 2019, thanks to an improved security situation, to meet with a number of local, national and international stakeholders to discuss, inform and consult about individual and collective reparations.

261. On 14 October 2019, the TFV filed a lesser redacted version of the Updated Implementation Plan in order to facilitate more meaningful communications with the affected communities, stakeholders and potential donors. In October, the TFV participated in a joint outreach mission led by the Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) in Bamako, and gave interviews to local television and radio stations.

262. The TFV continued to provide bi-monthly reports to the Trial Chamber on the progress made in implementing reparations awards in *Al Mahdi*.

263. The TFV increased its resource mobilization, outreach and advocacy efforts through bilateral and roundtable meetings with States Parties in Bamako, The Hague and New York in order to fully complement the amount of the liability set for reparations in *Al Mahdi*. By year-end, the TFV had complemented half of the amount and is seeking to complement the remaining amount of €1.35 million.

Assistance

Uganda:

264. In April 2019, the TFV launched a new five-year assistance programme in partnership with six NGO implementing partners to be implemented across 22 districts of the greater northern region of Uganda. Through the assistance mandate programme, the TFV provides livelihood activities, medical support to victims of mutilation, amputation, burns and sexual violence, as well as psychological rehabilitation to address the trauma that victims have experienced and witnessed.

265. In 2019, the TFV conducted Monitoring and Evaluation workshops with the implementing partners. The workshops addressed in detail grant management issues such as budget reporting and data verification. Taking advantage of the improved security conditions, the TFV also developed communication and outreach strategies and extended services to under-served areas in northern Uganda. The Monitoring and Evaluation workshops facilitated development of a performance monitoring plan for each partner, and also served as a capacity building opportunity for partners to refine their skills levels with respect to coordinated programme monitoring and evaluation processes.

266. Throughout 2019, The TFV also conducted six financial verification checks of implementing partners as well as several programme monitoring visits to review project activities and performance.

267. By year-end, 5,257 victims of the conflict had benefited from rehabilitation assistance programming.

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

268. On 10 January 2019, the TFV Board of Directors submitted to Pre-Trial Chamber I the “*Notification par le Conseil de direction du Fonds au profit des victimes de sa conclusion en vue d’entreprendre des activités supplémentaires en République démocratique du Congo conformément à la règle 50 (a) du Règlement du Fonds au profit des victimes*”.⁵ In accordance with regulation 50 (a)(ii) et (a)(iii) of the Regulations of the Trust Fund, the Board proceeded with the activities specified in its notification in the absence of any notification from the Pre-Trial Chamber I that a specific activity would pre-determine any issue to be determined by the Court.

269. In June 2019, the TFV finalized the procurement process for the launch of a new five-year cycle of the assistance programme in the DRC, and selected 11 new implementing organizations. Implementing partners were selected based on the quality and relevance of the proposed projects, a balanced spread of harm to be addressed, sexual and gender-based crimes, former child soldiers, peace and reconciliation, geographical distribution, especially in the eastern part of the DRC (Ituri, North-Kivu and South Kivu Provinces), and a balance of local and international partners.

270. The safety and security situation in eastern DRC has been unstable since 2018 as a result of the presidential election, the presence of armed groups, as well as the current ebola outbreak in the Kivu and Ituri provinces. TFV missions have been suspended several times pending security clearance. Parts of Ituri province were still under security restrictions at the end of 2019.

Central African Republic:

271. Throughout 2019, the TFV continued to carry out assessments of the situation of victims in the CAR to evaluate the current conditions, needs and situations of individuals who participated in the *Bemba* case, as well as those of vulnerable people who suffered as a result of conflict in the country. The assessments also looked into the availability of medical services; education; rental assistance for homeless and displaced victims in Bangui; food assistance for HIV positive victims receiving anti-retroviral treatment; income-generating activities; stakeholder analysis; service gaps; geographical areas; and security issues. The TFV continued to discuss with experts the best way forward with regard to victim referrals for psychological and mental health care.

272. A consultation involving 2,150 victims who had participated in the *Bemba* case resulted in a finding that many vulnerable victims had suffered from conflict-related sexual violence, are living with HIV and are in dire need of immediate assistance in order to improve their standard of living. The TFV was able to conduct needs and situational assessments thanks to support from the former Legal Representative of Victims, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, and the Registry’s Country Office in Bangui.

273. In April 2019, the TFV launched the process to select organizations to implement the assistance programme in the CAR. By the end of 2019, the TFV had received 32 applications from locally-based organizations, and 14 pre-qualified organizations were invited to submit proposals.

274. Meanwhile, as a result of the many victims in urgent need of support, the TFV developed a pilot programme through an organization able to provide assistance to 200 victims in Bangui, the majority of whom are former participating victims in the *Bemba* case. The pilot programme was devised as a means to continue to address the needs of victims, while the full assistance programme is expected to be launched mid-2020. The Board approved the programmatic framework for the pilot programme in August 2019.

Côte d’Ivoire:

275. In 2019 the TFV continued to liaise regularly with the PU to coordinate the selection of TFV implementing partners. By the end of 2019, the TFV had finalized the pre-selection process. The final review process is currently under way and the TFV is expected to launch the programme in early 2020.

⁵ ICC-01/04-753.

276. Throughout 2019, and following discussions with the Ministry of Solidarity, a number of steps have been taken by the TFV and the Government with a view to boosting the Government's reparations programme.

277. In late 2019, the TFV, the International Organization for Migration and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire agreed to undertake a joint scan of the performance and capacities of the Government's existing administrative reparations programme.

278. The TFV continued to conduct outreach activities and strengthen its collaboration with various stakeholders, including government representatives, civil society organizations, UN organizations, local leaders and affected communities in Côte d'Ivoire. Throughout 2019, the TFV participated in five outreach activities organized by PIOS to explain the mandate and activities of the TFV in Côte d'Ivoire.

Kenya:

279. In July 2019, the TFV completed the recruitment of a local expert consultant who will assist in conducting the initial assessment in Kenya, and the proposed assistance programme activities that are expected to be presented to the Board of Directors in the first quarter of 2020.

280. The TFV's assessment was conducted using a twofold approach: (i) a desk review of relevant studies, reports, and evaluations; and (ii) extensive stakeholder consultation that included meetings with government officials, victim communities, NGOs, international organizations and many members of civil society. The TFV conducted meetings and consultations with a broad cross-section of stakeholders across Kenya.

Georgia:

281. In September 2019, the TFV completed the recruitment of a local expert consultant who will assist in conducting the initial assessment in Georgia. The assessment report and the relevant assistance programme recommendations will be presented to the Board of Directors in the first quarter of 2020.

282. The Trust Fund assessment was conducted using a twofold approach: (i) a desk review of relevant studies, reports, and evaluations; and (ii) extensive stakeholder consultations with Government officials, victims and victim associations, IDP communities, NGOs, international organizations and members of civil society.

283. In November 2019, the assessment covered 22 victim community (IDP/CS locations) consultation sessions. In 2020, the TFV will continue to conduct meetings and consultations with a broad cross-section of stakeholders across Georgia.

Mali:

284. In November 2019, the TFV finalized the terms of reference of the initial harm-based assessment to be undertaken across Mali aimed at recommending the opening of an assistance program and the approach to be followed for proper complementarity with the authorities. The first part, namely a desk review, has been conducted. The assessment will continue in 2020 with a thorough field consultation of government officials, victims and victim associations, NGOs, international organizations and members of civil society.

285. The TFV has strengthened its fundraising efforts by meeting current and prospective donor governments to present its mandates, strategies, and activities. The Trust Fund has also submitted funding proposals to several prospective donors.

Resource mobilization

286. The TFV continued to conduct bilateral meetings with government representatives in country offices, The Hague, New York and Brussels, to provide updated information on TFV activities.

287. The TFV submitted a multi-year funding proposal to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to continue the partnership in the coming years. Extensive research was undertaken to complete the proposal, which resulted in a three-year contribution from Sida in the amount of SEK 30 million.

288. In 2019, the TFV received a total voluntary contribution of over €2.6 million from States Parties. The TFV continued with two multi-annual funding arrangements and secured contributions from first-time donor governments. Contributions featured a new three-year agreement with Sweden (SEK 30 million equivalent to €3 million), instalments of multi-annual funding arrangements (Finland, the Netherlands), contributions earmarked to the Trust Fund's reparations reserve (Ireland, Germany) as well as to specific awards (Italy); and contributions from new donors or returning donors, including Chile, Georgia, Italy and Nigeria. In 2019, the Trust Fund received contributions from 29 donor countries. There was also an increase of €25 thousand in private donations.

289. The Trust Fund ensured resources to enable (initial) implementation of specific reparations awards using earmarked contributions and allocations from the reparations reserve (values are expressed in thousands of dollars/euros):

Case	Award value			Allocations, from:		Complement deficit	
				<i>Earmarking</i>	<i>Reserve</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>%</i>
			A	B	C	D=A-B-C	
Lubanga	US\$ 10,000	eq.	€8,529	€350	€3,500	€4,679	55%
Katanga	US\$ 1,000	eq.	€853	€200	€653	€0	0.0%
Al Mahdi			€2,700	€584	€800	€1,316	49%

290. At year-end, the value of non-allocated resources in the Trust Fund's reparations reserve amounted to approximately €2.87 million.

291. Despite encouraging revenue amounts from voluntary contributions, additional modalities of resource development are required to meet the Trust Fund's future needs to adequately fund activities. It is estimated that annual revenues of at least €10 million will be required in the medium to long term. The development of a private donations practice is expected to partially mitigate the Trust Fund's resource gap.

292. Private sector fundraising is in its initial stage at the TFV. Preliminary research on 50 corporations, 65 foundations and 50 global compact companies has been undertaken to ascertain whether they would be appropriate prospective donors for the TFV. The research was based on the following criteria: matching priority programme areas, geographic interests and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

293. This initial research will lead into the second phase of fundraising – prospect contact and cultivation – which will be an essential part of the 2020 fundraising plan.

294. In addition, research was undertaken on innovative ways for the TFV to approach banks and on fiscal sponsorships.

295. A €1 million funding proposal "Restoring dignity to Victim Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the Central African Republic" was submitted to the Dutch Postcode Lottery. The proposal has reached the second round and the result will be announced March 2020.

Other activities

296. Members of the Board and TFV staff participated in various meetings and events throughout 2019 taking place in The Hague as well as in Latin America, Africa, Asia and western and eastern Europe. The participation of the Board and the TFV was aimed at highlighting the relevance and importance of the Trust Fund's victim-oriented reparative mandates under the Rome Statute, alongside the Court's judicial mandates.

297. In March 2019, the TFV participated in the conference "Stand Speak Rise Up! To End Sexual Violence in Fragile Environments", and presented the TFV's activities aimed at assisting victims of sexual violence. The conference, an initiative of Her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, was a platform for discussion and exchange between survivors and key actors in the fight against sexual violence in fragile environments. The forum presented initiatives undertaken by survivors for healing,

accessing justice, obtaining reparations, making their voices heard and becoming actors for peace and change.

298. In July 2019, a member of the TFV Board of Directors participated on a panel hosted on the occasion of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, in particular in relation to SDG 16 (Peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and inclusive institutions).

299. In November 2019, the TFV participated in the “Workshop on Advancing Reparations for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence” in New York, organized by the International Organization for Migration and UN Women to discuss reparations processes in various countries and how to ensure a survivor-centred approach to reparations.

300. The Board and TFV Secretariat engaged and fully cooperated with the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) in its evaluation of the TFV Secretariat, as requested by the Assembly of States Parties and the TFV Board of Directors in December 2018.

301. In April, August, and December 2019, the Board held meetings in The Hague to discuss the (preliminary) outcomes of the IOM evaluation, the Strategic Plan 2019- 2021, and progress in the implementation of reparations awards, assistance programmes, resource mobilization and advocacy efforts.

Organizational development

302. In March 2019, the TFV and the Registry signed an internal Cooperation and Assistance Framework, codifying and strengthening the organization of the Registry’s support and compliance services to the TFV Secretariat. The purpose of this framework is (i) to have a common understanding of cooperation and assistance between the Registry and the TFV, and (ii) to enable the Registry and the TFV to plan resource and capacity management with a view to delivering on their respective mandates effectively and efficiently.

303. In 2019, the organizational structure of the TFV was strengthened on account of proceedings in reparations cases. The Court’s response to the TFV’s proposed implementation plans required the TFV to engage more directly in delivering individual and collective awards than was originally anticipated. The intensity of being engaged in three concurrent reparations proceedings was a strain on the modest legal and operational capacity at the TFV Secretariat, both in terms of legal submissions and developing and implementing activities in the field. This led the TFV to reorient the relevant parts of its organizational structure and to continue to mobilize additional capacity in 2019, when and where needed.

304. The Trust Fund’s legal practice expanded in 2019. Legal work throughout reparations proceedings, including at the delivery stage, continues to require the engagement of internal and external stakeholders.

305. The TFV intensified recruitment efforts throughout 2019 and filled eight of the vacant approved positions. In 2019, the TFV engaged a Fundraising and Visibility Officer, two Programme Managers (DRC and Côte d’Ivoire), three Associate Field Programme Officers (CAR, Côte d’Ivoire and Uganda), and two Programme Assistants. The candidate selected for the Associate Field Programme Officer position in Mali declined the offer and the recruitment process was relaunched. The TFV continued to recruit short-term staff (13 positions), consultants/individual contractors (6 positions), visiting professionals and interns to strengthen organizational capacity.

306. A significantly improved yet still incomplete budget implementation performance reflected delayed recruitment processes for established and temporary posts, partially mitigated by short-term appointments, as well as incomplete service procurement processes.

307. The delivery of reparations awards, requiring more direct involvement of Trust Fund staff, was hampered by challenging local implementation contexts. Occasional (DRC, and CAR) and semi-permanent (Timbuktu, Mali) travel restrictions imposed further operational constraints on both reparations and assistance activities. Nonetheless,

the Trust Fund maintained operational responsiveness with regard to priority deliverables throughout 2019.

308. 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

309. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) continued to enhance oversight at the Court by carrying out its mandate with professionalism, impartiality and efficiency. During the reporting period January to December 2019, the IOM:

- Processed 33 reports of potential misconduct. Nine reports were closed after consultation, that is, guidance offered to staff in terms of the applicable processes in matters perceived as misconduct but in which no formal complaint was filed. Six formal reports were received but not subjected to preliminary assessment – one fell outside the mandate of the IOM; two were referred to the relevant Head of organ for lack of investigatory resources; and three were resolved through informal resolution. Seventeen preliminary assessments were conducted, of which five reports were found to be credible, verifiable and material, leading to investigation. One report was received at the time of reporting and is at receipt stage.
- Produced two Evaluation Reports – the first concerned the evaluation of the administration of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims conducted with a view to increasing its efficiency and effectiveness in implementing its mandate as set out in resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.7, and the second was an Operational Evaluation of Courtroom Audio-visual Equipment Practices and Procedures.
- Provided a draft revised operational mandate for consideration by the Hague Working Group (HWG), States Parties and the Court at the invitation of the HWG, charged with the review of the work and operational mandate of the IOM. Discussions on the draft are ongoing at the time of reporting.
- Retained the services of a legal consultant and provided a legal opinion to the President of the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) regarding the International Criminal Bar Association’s argument that the IOM is unlawful because the Assembly resolutions establishing it have not been promulgated by way of a Presidential Directive. The IOM determined that it does not lack a legal basis to operate even in the absence of a Presidential Directive, a position shared by the President of the Court.
- Continued to coordinate with the Court on the need to harmonize and update the Court’s regulatory framework to reflect the mandate of the IOM. Received a draft revised administrative instruction on the disciplinary process prepared by the Registry Legal Office, which aims to better reflect the various aspects of the disciplinary process and clarify the responsibilities of different bodies dealing with disciplinary matters prior to the establishment of the IOM. The IOM also continued to assist the Human Resources Section by delivering induction training to new staff on the Court’s disciplinary regime.
- Participated in a meeting of the Heads of Investigative Bodies of the UN, at which issues related to the UN-wide response to sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse were discussed. The IOM also participated in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) where the IOM’s renewed submission for membership was well received. As a result, the Court is now a full member of UNEG.

310. At the time of reporting, the IOM is finalizing an Investigation Policy modelled on various United Nations organizations and aimed at establishing governing principles for all misconduct investigations at the Court. It is envisaged that this policy document will formalize the rights and responsibilities of the various bodies involved in investigations within the Court.

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

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

312. In 2019, in compliance with the 2019 Audit Plan that had been validated by the Audit Committee, the Office of Internal Audit:

- (a) Completed four general audits, one IT audit and initiated one general audit:
 - Audit of Security and Safety at the HQ;
 - Audit of Trust Funds-European Commission Grant;
 - Audit of Vehicles Management;
 - Follow-Up Audit of Administrative and Financial Controls in the Country Offices;
 - Audit of Systems Development and Project Management; and
 - Audit of Miscellaneous Obligating Documents (initiated in 2019 and to be completed in 2020).
- (b) Provided two advisory services:
 - Risk assessment facilitation in the Information Management Systems Section; and
 - Training on the Disaster Recovery Program.
- (c) Developed a risk-based audit plan for 2020, reviewed and validated by the Audit Committee.
- (d) Developed a revised risk-based audit plan for 2020 based on the envisaged budgetary constraints in 2020 and which was submitted to the Audit Committee for review and validation.
- (e) Managed and followed up the status of implementation of internal audit recommendations (around 100 recommendations); organized biannual 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) Managed and developed the IOM quality assurance and improvement programme.
- (h) Reviewed the Charter of the Office of Internal Audit.
- (i) Provided ad hoc technical expertise to operational managers of the Court when requested.
- (j) Contributed to the functioning of two sessions of the Audit Committee through active participation and the preparation of reports for their information.
- (k) Attended the Hague Working Group (HWG) sessions on budget management oversight, presented the internal audit function and its interactions with the other oversight functions of the Court and provided relevant information to HWG members when requested.
- (l) Provided information and documentation to the External Auditors (*Cour des Comptes*) at various meetings.

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

III. Cross-cutting issues

314. Information on the realization of Court assumptions for 2005-2019 is provided in Annex XIII.

Transfers of funds

315. There were two transfers of funds of an amount greater than €200,000 during 2019.

316. An amount of €451,216 was transferred from Chambers' general temporary assistance to short-term assistance as part of the requirement to pay salaries. Short-term assistance was needed at different periods throughout 2019 for the cases of *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, *Ongwen*, *Ntaganda*, *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* and *Al Hassan*, and for work being done on the Case Law Database.

317. An amount of €370,000 was transferred from the Services Section's contractual services to Deputy Prosecutor for Investigations to meet payroll costs until the end of the year due to the impact of the UNCS increase in staff costs

Strategic plan and risk management

318. On 31 January 2019, the Coordination Council ("CoCo") approved a first draft of the Court's Strategic Plan for 2019-2021 to be further discussed with staff and with external stakeholders, while the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry worked on their organ-specific strategic plans, also for the period 2019-2021, so as to have all three plans aligned with each other and adopted at the same time.

319. Consultation on the plans took place internally at the Court, including with the Staff Union, and all three draft plans were later presented to The Hague Working Group at separate meetings in the first half of 2019. States Parties and civil society were given the opportunity to submit comments in writing. The comments were taken into account before the plans were finalized.

320. All three plans were adopted by the Principals of the Court on 17 July 2019 to mark the anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute. For the first time, the Registry adopted its own strategic plan.

321. Following the promulgation of the Court's Strategic Plans for 2019-2021, the Court continued working towards the integration of risk management at the operational level consistently in all Major Programmes of the Court, in line with the plan approved by the CoCo in November 2018.

322. In order to achieve this, Court-wide workshops were organized in 2019 which covered, *inter alia*, the following topics: (i) introduction to general principles of risk management; (ii) understanding the risk management framework at the Court; (iii) understanding how to identify and evaluate risks and develop risk responses and plans; and (iv) risk management capacity-building at the operational level Court-wide. The ultimate goal of the workshops was for each organizational unit to develop its own risk register. Operational risk registers have been developed and will be consolidated and assessed in early 2020 in order to prepare an updated risk register for the Court at the strategic level.

323. In the meantime, in 2019 the Court reflected on the updates that were needed to its current risk register given its operating environment.

324. Throughout 2019, the Court provided periodic reports to the Audit Committee on the work performed on risk management.

Efficiency measures

325. At its seventeenth session in December 2018, the Assembly requested that the Court set Court-wide annual efficiency targets and present an annex to the 2020 programme budget on the achievement of those efficiency targets, as well as detailed information clearly distinguishing, to the extent possible, between savings, efficiencies, non-recurrent cost reductions and additional cost reductions achieved in 2019 and estimates for 2020.⁶ Following this request, representatives from the Court met with the Committee on Budget and Finance at its thirty-second session in April 2019 for a workshop on savings and efficiencies to exchange views with the aim of enhancing the clarity, coherence and transparency of information, as noted by the Committee in its report on that session.⁷

326. While it was agreed that the following four categories defined in 2017 should continue to be employed in 2019 in the savings and efficiencies report, the Court also indicated that, as it moves forward, its main goal with regard to efficiencies and savings will be to promote a culture of continuous improvement with a view to engaging staff in the identification and implementation of savings and efficiencies.

327. The following categories were used in 2019:

- a) Savings (two subcategories): (i) costs incurred in the previous/current financial period and no longer appearing in the next programme budget, resulting in a reduction in the baseline; and (ii) increases in costs avoided through newly-introduced policies, procedures and/or negotiations with suppliers or service providers, resulting in the same baseline;
- b) Efficiencies: activities which limit or avoid requests for additional resources and/or provide increased productivity, resulting in the same baseline but avoiding any increase in costs;
- c) Non-recurrent costs: one-off decreases in resource requirements due to non-continuation of activities, resulting in a reduction in the baseline; and
- d) Additional cost reductions: workload-related changes resulting in a reduction in the baseline.

328. The following activities have been undertaken in order to fully comply with the Assembly's request: identification of efficiencies and savings in the first part of the year; assessment of the nature of efficiencies and savings identified; and estimation of the impact of such efficiencies and savings on the 2020 budget baseline. The efficiencies and savings efforts identified have all been fully taken into account in the 2020 proposed programme budget and, as requested by the Assembly, the Court has sought to absorb increases in resource requirements for new activities by first redeploying resources released by savings, non-recurrent costs and additional costs reductions.⁸

329. While detailed information on each initiative is presented in an annex to the proposed programme budget, when relevant they are also described in Programme-specific budget narratives, illustrating the Court-wide efforts to request resources only after exploring all other options. Savings, non-recurrent costs and additional cost reductions have been identified during the year, reducing the 2020 budget baseline amounts by a total of €2.6 million (€0.2 million in savings, €0.2 million in non-recurrent costs and €2.2 million in additional cost reductions).

IV. Budgetary performance 2019

1. Overview of the budgetary performance of the Court

330. The actual implementation rate for the Court in the programme budget is 98.3 per cent, or a total of €145.67 million, including the interest and capital repayment on the premises of €3.59 million, against the approved budget of €148.14 million. This reflects an increase of 1.5 percentage points compared with the previous year's implementation

⁶ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Seventeenth session, The Hague, 5-12 December 2018* (ICC-ASP/17/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/17/Res.4, para. K.4.

⁷ ICC-ASP/18/5 para 10.

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

rate of 96.8 per cent. The implementation rate was particularly high under staff costs and is attributable to the application of the revised United Nations Common System (UNCS) salary scales for Professional (P) and General Service (GS) staff issued in 2019: (a) the post adjustment increase for Professional staff effective 1 February; (b) three General Service salary increases, retroactive from 1 May 2017, 1 May 2018 and 1 May 2019; and (c) a cost of living increase for The Hague effective 1 October 2019. With the interest and capital repayment on the premises excluded, the actual implementation rate is 98.3 per cent, or a total of €142.09 million, against the approved budget of €144.55 million.

331. The Court was able to cope with the significant increase through efficiencies and savings; the prudent practice of keeping posts vacant when a possible reduced workload is envisaged; a reprioritization of activities following changes in judicial assumptions (discontinuation of trial proceedings in the case of *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and reduced hearing days in *Ongwen*); the postponement of several activities relating to investigative functions; and the curtailment of planned training activities and procurement of office supplies and vehicles. All Major Programmes reviewed their planned non-staff expenditure, and limited it to that which was essential. This allowed the Court to reallocate funds to cover the increase under staff costs and remain within its approved envelope. The above measures, while not exhaustive, have enabled the Court to cover the increase arising out of the revised UNCS salary scales.

332. The Court submitted four notifications to the Committee for potential access to the Contingency Fund (CF) pending full utilization of the Court's programme budget, in a total initial amount of €2.69 million, with regard to: (i) the situation in Côte d'Ivoire relating to Mr Blé Goudé in the total amount of €0.33 million (1 January to 30 June 2019); (ii) the situation in Côte d'Ivoire relating to Mr Blé Goudé in the total amount of €0.13 million (1 July to 31 December 2019); (iii) the case of the *Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaissona* in the Central African Republic (CAR II) in the amount of €1.99 million; and (iv) the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar in the amount of €0.24 million. At year-end, CF notifications were implemented at 71.5 per cent, or a total of €1.93 million, against the total CF notification of €2.69 million. The CF notifications are detailed in paragraphs 363 to 371.

333. The Court expects to absorb all additional expenditure in the CF notifications within its approved 2019 programme budget envelope, subject to completion of the external audit certification. When CF notification expenditure is added to that of the approved budget, total expenditure increases to €147.60 million, which represents an implementation rate of 99.6 per cent for the approved budget of €148.14 million, with a residual balance of €0.54 million. On a consolidated basis, the Court implemented the budget at a rate of 97.9 per cent, or €147.60 million, against the consolidated budget amount of €150.83 million, including total CF notifications of €2.69 million.

2. Budget performance for the programme budget

334. Table 1 below provides a summary of implementation of the programme budget by Major Programme and Programme. Details of implementation of the programme budget by commitment item under each Major Programme, Programme and Sub-Programme are provided in Annex XVI, as requested by the Assembly.⁹

Table 1: Budget Performance in 2019 by Major Programme and Programme (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme / Programme</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Major Programme I Judiciary	12,107.6	11,592.6	515.0	95.7
The Presidency	1,255.9	1,070.0	185.9	85.2
Chambers	10,851.7	10,522.6	329.1	97.0

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

Liaison Offices	-	-	-	-
Major Programme II				
Office of the Prosecutor	46,802.5	46,446.9	355.6	99.2
The Prosecutor	11,632.3	9,837.8	1,794.5	84.6
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	3,994.7	3,890.4	104.3	97.4
Investigation Division	19,523.4	21,107.4	(1,584.0)	108.1
Prosecution Division	11,652.1	11,611.2	40.9	99.6
Major Programme III	76,651.2	75,435.0	1,216.2	98.4
Registry				
Office of the Registrar	1,720.4	1,979.4	(259.0)	115.1
Division of Management Services (DMS)	18,848.0	18,314.2	533.8	97.2
Division of Judicial Services (DJS)	33,372.9	33,164.8	208.1	99.4
Division of External Operations (DEO)	22,709.9	21,976.5	733.4	96.8
Major Programme IV				
Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	2,841.7	2,803.0	38.7	98.6
Major Programme V				
Premises	1,800.0	1,800.0	-	100.0
Major Programme VI				
Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	3,130.3	2,803.8	326.5	89.6
Major Programme VII-5				
Independent Oversight Mechanism	531.1	521.6	9.5	98.2
Major Programme VII-6				
Office of Internal Audit	685.6	686.3	(0.7)	100.1
Subtotal	144,550.0	142,089.1	2,460.9	98.3
Major Programme VII-2				
Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
ICC Total	148,135.1	145,674.2	2,460.9	98.3

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

335. The Judiciary's implementation rate was 95.7 per cent, or €11.59 million, against the approved budget of €12.11 million, which is in line with the previous year's implementation rate of 95.7 per cent. The Chambers conducted proceedings in four ongoing trials (*Ongwen, Ntaganda, Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, and *Al Hassan*): one appeal against acquittals (*Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*); two appeals against conviction (*Ntaganda*); two appeals against sentence (*Bemba et al.* and *Ntaganda*); one appeal against a reparations order (*Lubanga*); and four trial reparations proceedings (*Lubanga, Katanga, Al Mahdi* and *Ntaganda*). The under-implementation is mainly attributable to the delay in the recruitment of a number of positions, including the Chef de Cabinet (vacant for 11 months in 2019) and the Head of Chambers (vacant for the entire year), and the secondment of staff to other areas of the Court.

336. The OTP implemented its approved budget at 99.2 per cent, an increase of 4.1 percentage points, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 95.1 per cent. The corresponding actual expenditure was €46.45 million, against the approved budget of €46.80 million. The high implementation rate is due to a combination of the increased level of activities in situation countries in comparison with 2018 (in particular, the Central African Republic - CARIIa and CAR IIB -, Lybia, and operations in the Burundi investigation, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali) and the changes in staff costs previously mentioned in relation to the revised UNSC for Professional and General Service staff. In order to contain the impact of the increase under staff costs and stay within its approved budget

appropriations, the OTP made a rigorous reassessment of its operations so as to safeguard at least essential witness protection, evidence collection and preservation activities, and more generally, the integrity of cases at the trial and pre-trial phase. Some activities, including various investigative missions, had to be deferred until 2020, thus increasing pressure on the 2020 budget. The measures taken by the Office resulted in a sharp reduction in duty travel and associated costs as well as planned training and procurement activities. The reductions in the implementation of the regular budget allowed the OTP to cover expenditure in relation to the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar, for which a CF notification was submitted in November 2019. With the inclusion of these costs, the overall budget implementation of the 2019 approved budget is 99.2 per cent.

337. The Registry's budget was implemented at a rate of 98.4 per cent, or €75.44 million, against the approved budget of €76.65 million. This is in line with the previous year's implementation rate of 98.5 per cent. The high implementation rate is attributable to services provided in support of judicial, prosecutorial, investigative and reparations proceedings activities in the four ongoing trials - three appeals against verdict, two appeals against sentence, one appeal against a reparations order and four reparations proceedings in the Chambers -; nine active investigations; the provision of legal aid for up to 18 defence and victims teams; subscriptions and the purchase of ICT equipment in relation to the Court's 5-year IT/IM strategy; and the UNCS increases implemented. Following changes in judicial assumptions which led to reductions in the number of court hearing days in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and *Ongwen* cases and the number of witnesses appearing for testimony, the Registry conducted a review of its operations, reprioritizing activities and implementing measures such as freezing the recruitment of courtroom related positions, reducing the number of planned field interpreters and the number of planned missions to and from country offices, suspending Initial Response System (IRS) testing, taking advantage of delays in facilities management projects, and deferring procurement of office supplies and vehicles. These measures allowed the Registry to cover the increases under legal aid and staff costs. In line with the Budget Resolution of 2020, resources of €0.3 million of the IT/IM Strategy which are attributable to objective delays in procurement in 2019 will remain available in 2020 under contractual services.

338. The implementation rate of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (SASP) was 98.6 per cent, or €2.80 million, against the approved budget of €2.84 million. This is in line with the 2018 implementation rate of 98.7 per cent. The high implementation rate is attributable to additional costs arising from unplanned travel by the Committee on the Election of the Prosecutor (CEP) and by a number of SASP staff who were required to travel to New York to assist the Bureau, the New York Working Group and the President in their meetings, as well as to the increases arising from the revised UNSC for Professional and General Service staff. To reduce the impact of these additional costs and ensure that it remained within its approved budget, the SASP reduced its planned level of activities wherever possible, including reducing the volume of documents translated externally for the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, reducing purchases of supplies and equipment for the Assembly session, and deferring recruitment. Further savings were made under travel and contractual services in the Office of the President, as the Republic of Korea committed to cover over 50 per cent of the President's travel and all meetings and receptions hosted by him.

339. The Premises budget of €1.80 million was fully utilized as a result of implementation of the necessary preventive and corrective maintenance programme included in the maintenance contract.

340. The Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) implemented at 89.6 per cent, or €2.80 million, against the approved budget of €3.13 million. This is an increase of 9.7 percentage points compared to the 2018 implementation rate of 79.9 per cent. In 2019, the activities of the STFV largely focused on the implementation phase of reparations in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases. Lower staff capacity at the TFV was partially addressed through the hiring of short-term staff and resulted in under-expenditure in non-staff costs (e.g., consultants) and over-expenditure in travel and contractual services. Resources were redeployed to travel in relation to reparations activities, specifically victim identification and verification processes in *Katanga* and *Al Mahdi*, as well as in

relation to an additional meeting of the Board, *inter alia*, to review progress and the initial findings of the Independent Oversight Mechanism evaluation. Resources were redeployed from consultants to contractual services in order to ensure appropriate capacity and expertise for reparations-related activities.

341. Under Major Programme VII-2, Host State Loan, in accordance with the Host State Loan Agreement, the repayment of capital and interest for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018 was fully paid in February 2019.

342. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) implemented at 98.2 per cent, or €0.52 million, against the approved budget of €0.53 million. This represents an increase of 19.6 percentage points compared to the 2018 implementation rate of 78.6 per cent. The high implementation rate was attributable to the increase under staff costs as a result of the revised UNCS salary scale and the engagement of a senior investigator due to an increase in the IOM's mandated workload.

343. The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) implemented its approved budget at 100.1 per cent, or €0.69 million, against the approved budget of €0.69 million. This is an increase of 5.9 percentage points compared to the 2018 implementation rate of 94.2 per cent. The high implementation rate was attributable to increases under staff costs, specifically charges related to the payment of the education grant. Among its activities for 2019, the Office conducted a total of five audits (four general and one IT), provided advisory services to the Court and the Audit Committee, and attended required audit-related training.

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

Table 2: Budget performance in 2019 by item by expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019*</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,662.1	5,575.1	87.0	98.5
Professional staff	60,752.2	na	na	na
General Service staff	25,356.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	86,108.8	88,755.9	(2,647.1)	103.1
General Temporary Assistance	17,126.6	17,108.7	17.9	99.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	978.7	355.3	623.4	36.3
Overtime	299.3	248.4	50.9	83.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	18,404.6	17,712.4	692.2	96.2
Travel	6,152.5	5,082.9	1,069.6	82.6
Hospitality	29.0	18.9	10.1	65.1
Contractual services	4,002.9	2,300.4	1,702.5	57.5
Training	1,000.7	686.8	313.9	68.6
Consultants	667.5	891.6	(224.1)	133.6
Counsel for defence	3,487.8	3,446.0	41.8	98.8
Counsel for victims	1,101.3	1,199.1	(97.8)	108.9
General operating expenses	14,857.3	13,760.8	1,096.5	92.6
Supplies and materials	1,175.5	946.2	229.3	80.5
Furniture and equipment	1,900.0	1,712.9	187.1	90.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	34,374.5	30,045.6	4,328.9	87.4
Total	144,550.0	142,089.1	2,460.9	98.3
Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	148,135.1	145,674.2	2,460.9	98.3

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

345. The Judges' budget was implemented at 98.5 per cent, or €5.58 million, against the approved budget of €5.66 million.

346. The Court's staff costs for established posts exceeded the approved budget of €86.11 million, with an implementation rate of 103.1 per cent. This represents an increase

of 2.9 percentage points, up from 100.2 per cent in 2018. As previously indicated, the high implementation rate in 2019 was due to the application of the revised UNCS salary scales for both Professional and General Service staff. Recruitment activities were rescheduled to try and strike a balance between reducing the financial impact of approved positions through postponement of the date of entry on duty and meeting relevant operational needs within the different Major Programmes to achieve their mandates in 2019, including but not limited to judicial, investigative, prosecutorial and support activities.

347. The GTA budget was implemented at a rate of 99.9 per cent, or €17.11 million, against the approved budget of €17.13 million, an increase of 18.1 percentage points, compared to 81.8 per cent in 2018. In addition to the application of the revised UNCS salary scales, the expenditure also includes the recruitment of short-term staff by the Judiciary to increase flexibility to meet short-term workload needs, the issuance of SSA contracts by the OTP for translation and transcription services, and an increase in the recruitment of approved GTAs within Registry for operational purposes such as interpretation in new languages (Arabic) or in support of active investigations or proceedings in country offices, in particular Mali and Côte d'Ivoire.

348. The implementation rate under TAM was 36.3 per cent, or €0.36 million, against the approved budget of €0.98 million. This represents a decrease of 4.2 percentage points, from 40.5 per cent in 2018. The Registry implemented at 25.2 per cent due to the discontinuation of trial proceedings in the case of *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and the reduction in the number of court hearing days in the cases of *Ongwen* and *Al Hassan*, as well as other Court events. This resulted in a decrease in the number of freelance interpreters recruited by the Language Services Section. Where possible, in-house interpreters were assigned to support non-judicial events in place of freelance interpreters whose recruitment had originally been budgeted to provide such services. In addition, CMS decided not to recruit English Text Processors for the remainder of the year after the expiration of existing contracts in February, and to reduce the number of Witness Assistants required by the VWS to support witnesses participating in trial proceedings. The resources released were redeployed to staff costs to partially offset the 2019 UNCS salary increases.

349. The overtime budget was implemented at a rate of 83.0 per cent, or €0.25 million, against the approved budget of €0.30 million, an increase of 24.5 percentage points, compared to 58.5 per cent in 2018. In the Registry, the reduction in court hearing days in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and *Ongwen* cases resulted in a corresponding decrease in the use of overtime by security officers. The SASP incurred lower expenditure by hiring fewer temporary staff to provide assistance at the Assembly session.

350. Travel was implemented at a rate of 82.6 per cent, or €5.08 million, against the approved budget of €6.15 million, a decrease of 8.3 percentage points, compared to 90.9 per cent in 2018. The Judiciary's implementation rate of 131.0 per cent, or €0.12 million, against the approved budget of €0.09 million, is attributable to travel of members of the Presidency to build greater support for the Court in the light of negative publicity and direct threats. The OTP's implementation rate of 85.3 per cent, or 2.76 million, against the approved budget of €3.23 million, is attributable to the postponement of a number of planned investigative missions to offset the increase under staff costs.

351. As a result of taking a long-term lease on three apartments in a secure compound in Bangui for the CAR II situation, a saving of €161.0 thousand was achieved in 2019, after aggregating all related costs, leasing of the apartments, ancillary costs and DSA deductions for accommodation. The Registry implemented at 74.2 per cent, or €1.50 million, against the approved budget of €2.02 million. The lower implementation rate is attributable to the reprioritization or reduction of planned activities, which allowed the Registry to offset the increase under staff costs. These included: a reduction in the number of planned field interpretation missions in relation to the Burundi and Afghanistan situations, the number of planned missions to and from the country offices, as well as the number of field interpretation missions planned; and the cancellation of several missions to the DRC by OPCV staff due to security and medical situations. The SASP under-implemented its travel budget as three members of the Committee did not attend all or some of the Committee sessions and one member of the Audit Committee did not attend

any of the sessions. The STFV over-implemented in relation to reparations activities, specifically victim identification and verification processes in the *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases and an additional meeting of the Board of Directors. Savings made under each Major Programme were used to offset the over-expenditure in staff costs, as well as consultants and legal aid in the Registry.

352. Hospitality implemented at 65.1 per cent of the €0.03 million approved budget, a decrease of 40.2 percentage points, compared to 105.3 per cent in 2018. This was attributable to catering services to cover the shared costs of Court-wide events such as the Court's Town Hall meetings, as well as visits of international delegations, diplomats and high-level dignitaries to the OTP, events related to legal Aid seminars, a colloquium organized by PIOS and the NGO roundtable under Registry. Resources released by the under-implementation were used to offset the increases under staff costs where applicable.

353. Contractual services implemented at 57.5 per cent, or €2.30 million, against the approved budget of €4.00 million. This represents a decrease of 34.0 percentage points, from 91.5 per cent in 2018. Following the change in practice discussed and agreed with other areas of the Court facing the same problems relating to the security and vetting of outsourcing companies, the OTP issued SSA contracts to individuals for transcription and translation outsourcing services. This led to limiting the use of the non-staff contractual services budget line. The Registry implemented at 61.2 per cent to cover costs related to, among other things, professional IT services for the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP) project in relation to the Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy; consultants for the IT Strategy; the SAP upgrade project; a review of building installations at the premises; outsourced security services for the country offices, and outreach activities in the country offices. Contracts for cleaning of the mirror pond, landscaping services, SAP technical consultancy for the SAP user interface (Fiori) and a number of victim-related expenditures were not incurred. As a result of objective delays in procurement, resources in relation to the IT/IM Strategy activities not carried out in 2019 will remain available in 2020 under contractual services. The under-implementation in SASP is attributable to a reduction in the volume of papers and information documents translated externally for the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies using SYSTRAN (an automated translation system). The STFV over-implemented so as to ensure appropriate capacity and expertise with regard to reparations-related activities in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases. Savings made in each Major Programme were used to offset over-expenditure in staff costs as well as consultants and legal aid in the Registry.

354. The training budget was implemented at 68.6 per cent, or €0.69 million, against the approved budget of €1.0 million, a decrease of 19.4 percentage points, compared to 88.0 per cent in 2018. In order to increase the number of staff receiving training and to create savings Court-wide, the Judiciary, the OTP and the Registry organized training programmes on the premises rather than relying on external training. A number of Court-wide training courses were delivered: performance management, risk management, coaching skills for supervisors, a mentoring programme for women, the executive leadership programme, language training, cultural awareness, as well as access to online learning via LinkedIn Learning. In addition, specific security and safety (firearms; fire and safety; personnel protection and transport of accused persons) and IT (Documentum xCP in relation to the JWP project, to maintain staff certification and qualification to support the Court's infrastructure and applications, i.e. Cisco, VMware, Citrix, etc.) were organized by the Registry. Under-implementation in OTP is attributable to the cancellation of planned and approved sessions so as to manage the UNCS salary increase in the fourth quarter and to allow for essential investigative and prosecutorial activities. The Registry postponed all non-essential technical training, such as defensive training for drivers. The STFV's implementation rate was low due to the heavy workload and the number of staff on board in 2019.

355. The consultants budget was implemented at 133.6 per cent, or €0.89 million, against the approved budget of €0.67 million. This represents an increase of 18.0 percentage points, from 115.6 per cent in 2018. The OTP engaged consultancy services in relation to the situation in Sudan and the CAR and Uganda trial teams, and to draft and complete the OTP Charging Guidelines in the Appeals Section. The Registry over-implemented due to the following: (i) engagement of experts to provide legal advice to

the Registrar on the establishment of the Court's informal dispute mechanism and on the cases standing before the ILOAT; (ii) engagement of a consultant in HRS to organize the Leadership Programme Development, which was funded from its training budget; (iii) engagement of a consultant by the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) to provide expertise regarding the Registry Support Programme in the CAR I situation, to facilitate connection between victims in the *Bemba* proceedings and the TFV for the purpose of TFV assistance; and (iv) engagement of a country analysis consultant by the External Operations Support Section (EOSS) to monitor, obtain and report information with respect to suspects at large. The STFV under-implemented due to the delay in programme activities under the Trust Fund's assistance mandate, delays in the country situation assessments and the implementation of SAP Grant Management.

356. Overall, legal aid exceeded its budget with an implementation rate of 101.2 per cent, or €4.65 million, against the approved budget of €4.59 million. This represents a decrease of 18.6 percentage points, from 119.8 per cent in 2018. The budget for defence counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 98.8 per cent and the budget for victims' counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 108.9 per cent. The higher implementation rate for legal aid to victims is attributable to expenditure in the cases of *Al Mahdi* for increased activities due to the status of the on-going reparations phase and *Al Hassan* where the status of the case necessitated 12 months of activity.

357. The general operating expenses budget was implemented at a rate of 92.6 per cent, or €13.76 million, against the approved budget of €14.86 million, an increase of 2.4 percentage points, compared to 90.2 per cent in 2018. The OTP over-implemented to cover field, operational and direct and indirect witness-related activities in situation countries, as well as the long-term rental of three apartments in Bangui, which resulted in overall savings of €161.0 thousand under travel as no accommodation costs were paid through DSA. The under-implementation in the Registry is primarily attributable to lower expenses in the DEO due to a reduction in the level of case management support and a suspension in IRS testing; a decrease in consumption-based telecommunication costs in relation to reduced mission activity and mobile data consumption in the country offices; and the cancellation of the relocation of the Côte d'Ivoire Country Office. In addition, savings were achieved in DJS by not filling the vacant Custody Officer posts in the Detention Centre, and in DMS by deferring costs related to adjustments at the country offices. The higher than expected expenditure for the rental of premises for meetings with victims represented by OPCV counsel, as well as reimbursement of victims' transportation fees, were covered by the decreases above. The remaining released resources were redeployed to cover other priority activities such as over-expenditure under staff costs and legal aid and other expenditure previously mentioned in this report.

358. The implementation rate for supplies and materials was 80.5 per cent, or €0.95 million, against the approved budget of €1.18 million. This represents a decrease of 39.8 percentage points, from 120.3 per cent in 2018. The OTP redeployed funds to general operating expenses to cover the licence and maintenance cost of OTP specific software, which resulted in an under-implementation. The Registry under-implemented following the postponement of purchases related to office and courtroom supplies as a result of reduced hearing days. The resources were used to offset over-expenditure under staff costs.

359. The implementation rate for furniture and equipment was 90.2 per cent, or €1.71 million, against the approved budget of €1.90 million, a decrease of 61.3 percentage points, compared to 151.5 per cent in 2018. The OTP's under-implementation was due to an underspend to cover a portion of the electronic pre-registration form (ePRF) development project which, as a subproject of eVault, is part of the IT/IM Strategy. The Registry deferred its planned purchase of vehicles in 2019 and limited its expenditure to essential purchases, including laptops to support the Windows 10 project and investments under the Court's IT/IM Strategy, including licences for the JWP and the Legal Workflow software; and equipment to enhance communication effectiveness and operations in a number of country offices (audio-visual equipment, CCTV equipment, generators, etc.).

Field activity

360. Table 3 provides a summary of actual expenditure for field operations by situation. In 2019, the Court was investigating eleven situations: Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan (SUD), the Central African Republic (CAR), Kenya (KEN), Libya (LBY), Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), Mali (MLI), Georgia (GEO), Burundi (BDI) and Myanmar (MMR). Operational support is for all situations taken together, rather than for specific situations. The total actual expenditure for all the situations was €52.11 million, which is 35.2 per cent of the approved budget of €148.14 million. Of the total actual expenditure of €52.11 million, €34.47 million was spent by the OTP and €16.63 million by the Registry, leaving a balance of €1.01 million spent by the STFV.

Table 3: Actual expenditure in 2019 for field operations by situation (amounts in thousands of euros)

Major Programme / Programme	UGA situation	DRC situation	SUD situation	CAR situation	KEN situation	LBY situation	CIV situation	MLI situation	GEO situation	BDI situation	MMR situation	Operational Support	Total
Immediate Office of the Prosecutor / Legal Advisory Section	-	-	18.9	-	-	20.8	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.3	42.6
Services Section	-	0.6	152.4	715.9	-	309.3	99.5	166.0	330.2	72.4	0.4	2,132.5	3,979.2
Information, Knowledge and Evidence Management Section	54.8	-	70.4	-	-	2.2	-	74.6	3.2	-	-	2,977.4	3,182.5
<i>The Prosecutor</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>241.6</i>	<i>715.9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>332.3</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>240.6</i>	<i>335.1</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>5,111.2</i>	<i>7,204.3</i>
<i>Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,098.9</i>	<i>2,227.4</i>
<i>Investigation Division</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>542.9</i>	<i>3,386.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1,374.7</i>	<i>2,506.3</i>	<i>1,004.1</i>	<i>1,574.9</i>	<i>1,236.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8,380.6</i>	<i>20,062.4</i>
<i>Prosecution Division</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>160.4</i>	<i>318.5</i>	<i>1,783.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>506.7</i>	<i>719.6</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>643.9</i>	<i>569.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>224.0</i>	<i>4,975.5</i>
Office of the Prosecutor	96.2	174.4	1,103.6	5,909.5	1.3	2,221.3	3,349.8	1,308.8	2,559.7	1,930.0	0.4	15,814.7	34,469.7
Office of the Director DMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.1	75.1
General Services Section	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Security and Safety Section	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	36.6	-	-	-	194.3	234.6
<i>Division of Management Services</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>269.5</i>	<i>309.8</i>
Information Management Services Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	17.0
Language Services Section	35.7	191.3	31.3	10.0	-	13.5	0.8	19.9	7.6	16.8	-	1,285.8	1,612.7
Victims Participation and Reparations Section	-	55.1	-	62.6	-	-	-	5.6	1.3	88.7	6.7	177.5	397.4
Office of Public Counsel for Victims	-	453.8	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	480.4
Counsel Support Section	27.3	1,197.6	-	45.1	0.7	42.7	75.5	15.5	-	-	-	205.6	1,610.0
<i>Division of Judicial Services</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>1,897.9</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>1,712.5</i>	<i>4,117.6</i>
External Operations and Support Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.1	-	1,897.0	1,937.1
Victims and Witnesses Section	615.7	8.9	12.7	725.1	125.2	142.8	521.6	442.5	15.5	19.0	-	1,574.7	4,203.7

Public Information and Outreach Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312.8	312.8
Court's external offices	1,430.4	-	-	1,715.4	-	-	1,493.0	894.0	215.8	-	-	-	5,748.6
<i>Division of External Operations</i>	<i>2,046.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>2,440.5</i>	<i>125.2</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>2,014.5</i>	<i>1,336.5</i>	<i>231.3</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,784.5</i>	<i>12,202.2</i>
Registry	2,109.1	1,906.8	44.0	2,561.9	125.9	199.1	2,090.8	1,414.0	240.2	164.5	6.7	5,766.5	16,629.6
Secretariat TFV	303.4	-	-	35.0	8.5	-	219.3	92.0	2.5	-	-	352.1	1,012.8
Total ICC	2,508.8	2,081.2	1,147.6	8,506.5	135.8	2,420.4	5,659.8	2,814.8	2,802.3	2,094.5	7.2	21,933.3	52,112.1

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

361. As requested by the Committee,¹⁰ Annex XIV provides the total number of outstanding unliquidated obligations (ULOs) and the total amount due as at 31 December of the 2019 financial year, as well as the updated figures for the same period as at 31 December 2018.

3. Recruitment

362. Table 4 provides a summary of staffing by Major Programme. As at 31 December 2019, a total of 897 posts (92.5 per cent) were filled, against the approved total of 970, excluding three elected officials.

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

	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Recruitment completed</i>	<i>Under recruitment</i>	<i>Advertised not under recruitment</i>	<i>Vacant not advertised</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Judiciary						
Major Programme I	51	47	0	1	0	3
Office of the Prosecutor						
Major Programme II	318	295	1	11	0	11
Registry						
Major Programme III	574	530 ¹¹	2	20	1	21
Secretariat of the ASP						
Major Programme IV	10	10	0	0	0	0
Secretariat of the TFV						
Major Programme VI	9	7	0	2	0	0
Independent Oversight Mechanism						
Major Programme VII-5	4	4	0	0	0	0
Office of Internal Audit						
Major Programme VII-6	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total	970	897	3	34	1	35

4. Budget performance for Contingency Fund notifications

363. In 2019, the Court submitted four notifications to the Committee, for a total amount of €2.69 million. During the course of the year, the Court made substantial efforts to optimize the utilization of existing resources to reduce its financial requirements. The Contingency Fund (CF) notifications are as follows:

¹⁰ *Official Records ... Twelfth session ... 2013* (ICC-ASP/12/20), vol. II, part B.2, para. 111.

¹¹ In MP-III, 1 Post which is funding a Staff Council Representative is reported as filled.

(a) Notification of 8 April 2019 for €327,378 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire to cover the first half of 2019;

(b) Notification of 24 July 2019 for €130,700 for additional costs in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire to cover the second half of 2019;

(c) Notification of 31 July 2019 for €1,989,182 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona (Yekatom and Ngaïssona)* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) II; and

(d) Notification of 22 November 2019 for €244,908 for the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar.

364. Table 5 below provides a summary of the overall budget performance for the four CF notifications submitted to the Committee. Overall actual implementation at year-end in 2019 is 71.5 per cent, or €1.93 million, against the total CF notification amount of €2.69 million.

Table 5: Overall budget performance in 2019 for the four Contingency Fund notifications, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2019</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General Temporary Assistance	499.7	171.8	34.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.0	60.6	605.2
Overtime	267.0	259.2	97.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>776.8</i>	<i>491.6</i>	<i>63.3</i>
Travel	333.9	279.0	83.6
Contractual services	271.3	197.5	72.8
Consultants	112.0	44.9	40.1
Counsel for defence	822.2	678.7	82.5
Counsel for victims	173.3	88.4	51.0
General operating expenses	171.1	127.2	74.4
Supplies and materials	5.1	4.3	84.1
Furniture and equipment	26.6	14.2	53.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,915.4</i>	<i>1,434.2</i>	<i>74.9</i>
Total	2,692.2	1,925.7	71.5

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

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

366. Table 6 below shows the budget performance for the Registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the Côte d'Ivoire situation for the first six months of 2019. At year-end, the fund had been implemented at 90.9 per cent, or €0.30 million, against the notification amount of €0.33 million. The funds were used to cover hotel accommodation for Mr Blé Goudé and overtime, hotel accommodation and partial DSA payments for the Security Officers assigned.

Table 6: Budget performance in 2019 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2019</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
Overtime	163.0	155.1	95.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>155.1</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Travel	46.2	49.1	106.2

Contractual services	118.2	93.6	79.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Total	327.4	297.7	90.9

* *Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.*

367. Table 7 below shows the budget performance for the Registry in respect of the second CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the Côte d'Ivoire situation for the remaining six months of 2019. Pursuant to the conditions detailed in the Judgement at the time of their release, Mr Gbagbo was released to a State in February 2019. However, despite approaching 40 States, the Registry was unable to identify one willing to accept Mr Blé Goudé on conditional release. Therefore, resources were required to cover per diem payments and accommodation for Mr Blé Goudé, as well as overtime payments to provide security services. The implementation rate was 89.0 per cent, or €0.12 million, against the notification amount of €0.13 million at year end.

Table 7: Budget performance in 2019 for additional resources in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2019</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[2]/[1]</i>
Overtime	104.0	104.2	100.2
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>100.2</i>
Travel	10.8	6.6	61.3
General operating expenses	15.9	5.5	34.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Total	130.7	116.3	89.0

* *Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.*

368. Table 8 below shows the budget performance for the registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR II). At year-end, the actual implementation rate was 73.2 per cent, or €1.46 million, against the notification amount of €1.99 million. The funds were used to cover language services, victims' participation activities, common legal representation for victims, legal aid for two defence teams and one team of common legal representatives for victims, victim and witness protection activities, and field operational support activities in the CAR Country Office.

Table 8: Budget performance in 2019 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona (Yekatom and Ngaïssona)* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) II, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2019</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[2]/[1]</i>
General Temporary Assistance	346.1	157.4	45.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.0	60.6	605.2
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>356.1</i>	<i>218.0</i>	<i>61.2</i>
Travel	191.3	187.6	98.1
Contractual services	147.4	103.9	70.5
Consultants	112.0	44.9	40.1
Counsel for defence	822.2	678.7	82.5
Counsel for victims	173.3	88.4	51.0
General operating expenses	155.2	116.6	75.2
Supplies and materials	5.1	4.3	84.1
Furniture and equipment	26.6	14.2	53.3

<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	1,633.0	1,238.6	75.8
Total	1,989.2	1,456.5	73.2

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

369. Table 9 below shows the budget performance for the OTP and the Registry in respect of the CF notification in the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation following the authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III on 14 November for the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation. As a consequence, in support of the Prosecutor's activities in the situation, and in preparation for victim representation, the Court submitted a CF notification in the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation on 22 November 2019. The actual implementation rate for the CF notification at year-end is 22.5 per cent, or €0.06 million, against the notification amount of €0.24 million.

370. The OTP implemented 0.1 per cent of its notification amount of €0.17 million. The funds were used to engage a field interpreter to assist the Integrated Team during their missions. The low implementation is attributable to measures implemented to contain expenditure under the regular budget in the light of the UNSC salary increases. These measures allowed the Office to charge MMR expenditure to the regular budget.

371. The Registry's actual implementation rate was 74.2 per cent against the notification amount of €0.07 million. The funds were used according to the notification request to cover travel to Cox's Bazar to facilitate the victim representation process, pursuant to Art. 15(3) of the Rome Statute, outreach activities in the refugee camps, translation and field interpretation services, local transport and the purchase of local communication services.

Table 9: Budget performance in 2019 for the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

Item	Approved	Actual	Implementation rate in %
	Budget 2019	Expenditure* 2019	
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General Temporary Assistance	153.6	14.4	9.4
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>153.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>
Travel	85.6	35.7	41.7
Contractual services	5.7	-	-
General operating expenses	-	5.1	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Total	244.9	55.2	22.5

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

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

372. Table 10 below shows the Court's consolidated budget performance, taking the programme budget and the total revised CF notifications together. The Court's actual expenditure, including CF expenditure, is €147.60 million, against the consolidated budget of €150.83 million, including the revised CF notification of €2.69 million. This represents a 97.9 per cent implementation rate and 99.6 per cent of the approved budget of €148.14 million, with a residual balance of €0.54 million.

Table 10: Court consolidated budget performance in 2019, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

Item	Total Consolidated Budget and CF Notification			Actual Expenditure 2019	Actual Expenditure for CF 2019	Total Actual Expenditure incl. CF 2019	Total Actual incl. CF Implementation rate 2019 against Approved Budget in %	Total Actual incl. CF Implementation rate 2019 against Total Consolidated Budget and CF Notification in %
	Approved Budget 2019	Total Contingency Fund (CF) Notification 2019	Total Consolidated Budget and CF Notification 2019					
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]+[2]					
Judgesies	5,662.1	-	5,662.1	5,575.1	-	5,575.1	98.5	98.5

Professional staff	60,752.2	-	60,752.2	na	na	na	na	na
General Service staff	25,356.6	-	25,356.6	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>86,108.8</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>86,108.8</i>	<i>88,755.9</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>88,755.9</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>103.1</i>
General Temporary Assistance	17,126.6	499.7	17,626.3	17,108.7	171.8	17,280.5	100.0	98.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	978.7	10.0	988.7	355.3	60.6	415.8	42.5	42.1
Overtime	299.3	267.0	566.3	248.4	259.2	507.6	169.6	89.6
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>18,404.6</i>	<i>776.8</i>	<i>19,181.4</i>	<i>17,712.4</i>	<i>491.6</i>	<i>18,204.0</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>94.9</i>
Travel	6,152.5	333.9	6,486.4	5,082.9	279.0	5,361.9	87.2	82.7
Hospitality	29.0	-	29.0	18.9	-	18.9	65.1	65.1
Contractual services	4,002.9	271.3	4,274.2	2,300.4	197.5	2,497.9	62.4	58.4
Training	1,000.7	-	1,000.7	686.8	-	686.8	68.6	68.6
Consultants	667.5	112.0	779.5	891.6	44.9	936.5	140.3	120.1
Counsel for defence	3,487.8	822.2	4,310.0	3,446.0	678.7	4,124.7	118.3	95.7
Counsel for victims	1,101.3	173.3	1,274.6	1,199.1	88.4	1,287.5	116.9	101.0
General operating expenses	14,857.3	171.1	15,028.4	13,760.8	127.2	13,888.0	93.5	92.4
Supplies and materials	1,175.5	5.1	1,180.6	946.2	4.3	950.4	80.9	80.5
Furniture and equipment	1,900.0	26.6	1,926.6	1,712.9	14.2	1,727.1	90.9	89.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>34,374.5</i>	<i>1,915.4</i>	<i>36,289.9</i>	<i>30,045.6</i>	<i>1,434.2</i>	<i>31,479.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>86.7</i>
Total	144,550.0	2,692.2	147,242.2	142,089.1	1,925.7	144,014.8	99.6	97.8
Host State Loan	3,585.1	-	3,585.1	3,585.1	-	3,585.1	100.0	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	148,135.1	2,692.2	150,827.3	145,674.2	1,925.7	147,599.9	99.6	97.9

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

373. Table 11 provides a summary of the status of trust funds at year-end in 2019. It is followed by a brief description of each trust fund. The statement of financial performance by segment for the trust funds at year-end in 2019 to be disclosed in the financial statements is provided in Tables 11 and 12 below.

Table 11: Performance of Trust Funds as at 31 December 2019 (in euros)*

Trust Funds	Balances brought forward	Contributions recorded	Financial / other revenue	Expenses (including donor refunds)	Balance carried forward
General Trust Fund	10,669	-	-	-	10,669
Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2017-2018	-	708,365	-	708,365	-
Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2018-2019	-	138,386	-	138,386	-
20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018	10,152	-	-	-	10,152
ICC CO-CAR Access to Justice Programme, 2019	-	68,772	-	68,772	-
Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals	142,557	8,608	-	118,523	32,642
ICC CO-UGA Access to Justice Project, 2019-2021	-	133,224	239	46,913	86,550
Special Fund for Relocations	1,696,002	305,644	-	95,000	1,906,646
Family Visits for Indigent Detainees	15,658	20,596	-	18,945	17,309
Junior Professional Officer Programme	-	518,016	-	518,016	-
Least Developed Countries	24,835	34,000	-	25,444	33,391

Sponsored Travel to External Conferences	-	62,677	-	62,677	-
Programme Support	121,486	-	110	5,025	116,571
Total	2,021,359	1,998,288	349	1,806,066	2,213,930

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

Table 12: Statement of Financial Performance for Trust Funds for the year ended 31 December 2019 (in euros) *

	General Trust Fund	Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2017-2018	Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2018-2019	20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018	ICC CO-CAR Access to Justice Programme, 2019	Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals	ICC CO-UGA Access to Justice Project, 2019-2021	Special Fund for Relocations	Family Visits for Indigent Detainees	Junior Professional Officer Programme	Least Developed Countries	Sponsored Travel to External Conferences	Programme Support	Total
Revenue														
Voluntary contributions	-	708,365	138,386	-	68,772	8,608	133,224	305,644	20,596	518,016	34,000	62,677	-	1,998,288
Financial / other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	110	349
Total revenue	-	708,365	138,386	-	68,772	8,608	133,463	305,644	20,596	518,016	34,000	62,677	110	1,998,637
Expenses														
Employee benefit expenses	-	102,986	42,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,514	-	-	122,042	729,603
Travel and hospitality	-	349,546	33,834	-	38,466	-	-	-	21,246	-	25,519	62,243	-	530,854
Contractual services	-	209,418	53,353	-	23,094	110,769	21,285	-	-	-	-	434	7,023	425,376
Operating expenses	-	46,342	9,047	-	4,925	7,754	7,223	95,000	(2,301)	55,502	(75)	-	(124,253)	99,164
Donor refunds	-	-	-	-	2,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,287
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,405
Financial expenses	-	73	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	377
Total expenses	-	708,365	138,386	-	68,772	118,523	46,913	95,000	18,945	518,016	25,444	62,677	5,025	1,806,066
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-	(109,915)	86,550	210,644	1,651	-	8,556	-	(4,915)	192,571	

* Expenditure for 2019 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change

374. The *General Trust Fund* relates to unrestricted funds, implementation of which was on hold during 2019.

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

(a) The *Seminars, events and training for fostering cooperation, sharing expertise and building national capacity* sub-project provides representatives and professionals from States Parties and non-States Parties, including situation countries, with opportunities to develop their knowledge as well as to share mutually relevant information, thus strengthening the Court's capacity to implement its mandate based on improved judicial cooperation; and to develop the knowledge and practical skills of legal professionals, build and maintain relationships with counsel and associations of lawyers, and provide a forum for consultations with the legal profession;

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

(c) The *Legal Tools Database*, under the responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor, facilitates development of the capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate core international crimes cases, in particular at the national level. It has been designed to assist legal professionals to work on core international crimes as enshrined in

the Rome Statute and relevant national legislation, by providing (a) free access to legal information in international criminal law, legal digests of such information, and specialized software to work with such law; and (b) training, coaching and offering help desk services. The sub-project forms one important element in the Court's effort to reinforce national capacity and to ensure that those accused of core international crimes can be brought to justice in accordance with international standards.

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

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

378. The *Access to Justice Programme* of the Country Office in the Central African Republic, funded by the British Embassy in Kinshasa (DRC), enhanced the scale and impact of activities undertaken between September and November 2019 delivered within the context of the Confirmation of Charges hearing (CoC hearing) in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice Edouard Ngaïssona*. The project comprised three main outputs: A visit by influential community leaders and civil society to The Hague to follow the CoC hearing and presentations by various organs and sections of the Court; targeted (including by anticipated audience type, e.g. women, youth) journalists reporting on key judicial moments related to the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case; and live screening and distribution of summaries of the CoC hearing and other video material about the Court in Bangui, Berberati, Yaloke and Pissa. The Project enabled an expanding environment within which activities such as outreach enhancing (level and effect) and access to justice for the affected (including victim) communities of the Court proceedings in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case can take place. It made engagement with the local population in the judicial discourse possible through familiar and trusted structures and channels fostering open dialogue, ownership, understanding, and with it, a less hostile and more positive justice environment. It also generated greater support for the Court and encouraged active participation (rather than passive receipt – including among the INGO and NGO community who have historically been reactive to engagement with the Court) by the affected communities in the justice debate.

379. The Trust Fund for the *Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals* was established in 2017 to provide funded internship and visiting professional opportunities to nationals from developing countries that are States Parties to the Rome Statute. The programme provides the participants with an opportunity for intellectual growth, development of knowledge and skills specific to a career or career setting and the acquisition of transferable professional skills. Funding is provided by interested donors.

380. The Uganda Country Office *Access to Justice Project*, June 2019 - June 2021: since Uganda became a situation before the Court over 12 years ago, the Uganda Country Office, through its Outreach Programme, has been conducting situation-related outreach activities throughout northern Uganda. Following the arrest of Dominic Ongwen and the ensuing judicial proceedings, an upsurge of interest was shown by various communities concerned by the case in following the trial. Due to the demand for regular information and the need to make the proceedings accessible and meaningful to the vast majority of victims and affected communities residing in remote locations, it became imperative for the Office to create supplementary programmes that would address their information needs, allow wider access, and facilitate dialogue with and the participation of the various sections of the affected communities.

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

382. The increasing interest in following the *Ongwen* trial also gives rise to increasing expectations of reparations among the different communities affected by the conflict in northern Uganda. Through the project, the Office has been able to maintain an effective and open dialogue, not only to provide information about the trial, but also to start a conversation on how communities should harmoniously coexist, irrespective of the trial verdict. The continued sharing of information among victims and affected communities is critical in countering distortions, speculation and misconceptions that have the potential to build unwarranted tensions linked to certain judicial decisions or outcomes. Another component of the project relates to the sharing of best practices and experiences with representatives of the Ugandan justice, law and order sectors, with a view to contributing to strengthening their capacities and developing a stronger and more capable justice and law enforcement mechanism for handling international crimes.

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

384. The Trust Fund for *Family Visits for Indigent Detainees* was established within the Registry in 2011 by the Assembly in its resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.4.¹² The purpose is to fund family visits for indigent detainees through voluntary contributions.

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

386. The Trust Fund for *Least Developed Countries* was established in 2004 by ICC-ASP/2/Res.6¹³ and amended by ICC-ASP/4/Res.4.¹⁴ It is managed by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties and promotes the participation of delegates of the least developed countries and other developing countries in the work of the Assembly of States Parties by covering their travel costs to the Assembly as determined by the Fund.

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

¹² *Official Records ... Eighth session ... 2009* (ICC-ASP/8/20), vol. I, part II, Resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res. 4.

¹³ *Official Records ... Second session ... 2003* (ICC-ASP/2/10), part IV, Resolution ICC-ASP/2/Res. 6.

¹⁴ *Official Records ... Eighth session ... 2009* (ICC-ASP/8/20), vol. I, part II, Resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res. 4.

Annex I: Major Programme I – Judiciary Strategic Goals

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential issues identified and effectively managed Quality of preparation and support for Presidency and Judges' meetings Efficient management of applications/filings before the Presidency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Fully satisfactory All decisions issued within agreed timeline Fully satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Full Implementation Full Implementation Fully Satisfactory
2. Conduct pre-trial, trial and appellate processes fairly and expeditiously, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeliness and quality of advice to the President and Vice-Presidents on administrative and managerial issues 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable by comparison with earlier cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation
3. Advance 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued harmonization of Judiciary practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By end of 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Implementation
4. Implement and operate in line with appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued collection of relevant data in key areas for performance indicator initiative concerning both Court-wide and Judiciary processes Use of performance indicators in Court-wide and Judiciary processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Fully satisfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Fully satisfactory
Objective 4 (POs 2.1.2 and 2.5.1)			
1. Effective resource management including identification and implementation of possible further efficiency measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in timeliness of judicial proceedings through implementation of lessons-learnt changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable improvements made
2. Efficient use of Chambers staff resources through central management and flexible deployment to meet changing case workload needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective central management by new P-5 Head of Chambers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
Objective 6 (PO 2.3.1)			
1. Further improve management of staff performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full MPI 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"> 53%
Objective 7 (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 where appropriate 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full representation 100%
Objective 8 (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. regarding the Court's efforts and commitment to provide high quality justice in an expeditious manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of high-level meetings held with States, international organizations and civil society by the President/Presidency Presidency participation in Assembly, HWG, SGG and Committee meetings, diplomatic and NGO briefings etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100+meetings Whenever required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 105 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"> Coordinate efforts with other stakeholders to draw attention to the importance of universality and the APIC and encourage States that have not ratified the Rome Statute and APIC to do so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new accession to Rome Statute and 1 to APIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 / 0
3 Conclusion of further sentence enforcement agreements with States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence enforcement agreements concluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1

Annex II: Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

Sub-Programme 2100: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2019

<i>Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</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 the Office as required Increased understanding and public awareness of the activities of the Office through public information 	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual ExCom frequency and decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal research and advice as requested and in accordance with expressed needs Conduct interviews; prepare opinion pieces, press releases, statements, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved Set targets achieved and needs met
Judicial and Prosecutorial 1.2 OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Office's work and to implement its policies on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing SGBC more effectively Addressing crimes involving children more effectively; adoption of a child-sensitive approach Increased public awareness of SGBC and crimes against children through public information 	Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with key office policies and standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: implemented versus planned 	<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 Develop guidelines on interpreter-mediated questioning of (traumatized) minors (participation in Consortium Study on Interpreter-mediated Questioning of Minors, in cooperation with KU Leuven, sponsored by the EC Directorate-General for Justice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan finalized. Teams implementation ongoing Policy adopted Implementation Plan still being finalized Interviews of minors completed by consortium; last project meeting due in February; launch due in November 2020
Judicial and Prosecutorial 1.2 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 Introduce automated quality and target monitoring reports for core and strategic activities: 95% of planned reports implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved List of Key Performance Indicators updated. Reports are still done manually and presented to ExCom on a quarterly basis
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. Further development of academic network, including through the organization of guest lectures Contribution to public information and external representation of the Office Further development and management of the Legal Tools Project 	Performance Indicator 5: Quality of interaction with the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain, raise awareness of and build cooperation and support for the activities of the Office through missions undertaken by the Prosecutor and through public information Communication to stakeholders implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set targets achieved and needs met Set targets achieved and needs met

<p>Managerial Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, accountable, transparent and efficient management of the Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of legal advice and drafting with regard to individual administrative matters • Development of the Office's regulatory framework • Contribution to the development of the Court's internal regulatory framework • Development of strategic policies for the Office • Implementation of the Lessons Learnt Project • Development of assurance system to monitor compliance • In liaison with HR, delivery of the annual OTP training plan for staff • Liaising with HRS to finalize policies with respect to teleworking and other staff-related policies • 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 to increase its effectiveness and efficiency and ensure enhanced quality assurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Indicator 14: Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness and operational and management excellence • Provision of legal advice and drafting with regard to individual administrative matters • Development of the Office's internal regulatory framework • Contributions to development of the Court's internal regulatory framework • Development of strategic policies for the Office • Implementation of the Lessons Learnt Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize litigation and ensure satisfactory outcomes whenever litigation is inevitable • Operations Manual reviewed and updates prepared as and when needed • Timely contributions provided • Satisfactory representation of Office views and interests • Implementation plan for policy on sexual and gender-based crimes adopted • Policy on crimes against children adopted • Project implemented, electronic system operational and Lessons Learnt incorporated into general Office practice • Framework for OTP assurance system defined and being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved • Achieved to the extent needed and possible. Recent additional structural changes will need to be incorporated • Achieved • Achieved • Fully achieved; implementation ongoing • Fully achieved; implementation plan being finalized; implementation of policy has started • Institutionalization is ongoing • Core values concept finalized and implemented through organ-wide training. Implementation of the assurance system done through performance/compliance monitoring per Division/Section
<p>Managerial Objectives 2.1, 2.4 and 2.6 OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, accountable, transparent and efficient management of the Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize efficient budget implementation rate • Maximize efficient Contingency Fund implementation rate • Maintain effective reconciliations process (percentage and time) • Update procedures/process • Timely and efficient provision of services to the OTP (variance compared to expected time and effort foreseen in the agreed processes and procedures) • Timely completion of performance appraisal cycles • Update programme risk register 	<p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p> <p>Performance Indicator 8: Staff Development</p> <p>Performance Indicator 12: Financial planning, performance and compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% < budget implementation rate < 100% • CF implementation rate > 70% • MOD processing (certification and posting of expenditures): operational expenditure reports – delayed settlement due to errors < 5% • Certification of expenditures under travel claim reports: travel claim reports – delayed settlement due to incomplete information or missing certification of expenditure < 5% • Implement recent change decisions relating to the Office's information management structures, work flows and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. Budget implementation = 99.3% • No access to CF. The Office had already taken very strict measures to limit the budget implementation and the MMR/ BDG eventually was no longer needed. • 6.1% delay • 13.9% delay • Achieved. Secondary and tertiary changes ongoing or planned

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement organizational changes to units to ensure structures provide timely, efficient and consolidated information support services to the OTP • Create and implement a standardized and comprehensive internal project and programme review mechanism for information, evidence and knowledge management initiatives • Deploy e-learning courses for delivery of internal training: 95% of planned work completed • Develop specifications (project to be completed in coordination with Registry and Chambers) to implement/configure tools to provide charts and reports (business analytics) • Develop electronic questionnaire to assess client satisfaction and identify areas for process improvement • 100% of PAF completed on time • Conduct one risk assessment exercise to update the programme risk register developed in 2017 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Activity Planning meetings with Divisions to increase communication. Ongoing communication and proposal for mission planning • Achieved • Achieved • First phase of the project completed with roll-out of a Court-wide Dashboard based on the OTP-FPCU model. SAP team to look in to best fitting analytical solution for other developments • Postponed • OTP overall compliance rate for the 2018/2019 cycle = 97% • Risk Register updated. Sub-programmes' Risk Registers incorporated in the Court-wide Risk Register as decided by the RMGB
<p>Managerial Objective 2.3 OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide effective and timely support for evidence registration • Provide effective and timely support for disclosure • Provide effective and timely guidance for information management projects across the Office • Provide effective and timely guidance for data management across the Office • Provide timely and accurate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ transcription of audio and video material in working, situation-related and cooperation languages as requested by OTP clients ○ translation of OTP evidence and core 	<p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p> <p>Performance Indicator 14: Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness and operational and management excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% or more of evidence registered within two days (non-electronic) or three days (electronic) • Disclosure errors < 3% • Implement updates to OTP evidence review practices and systems for better utilization of developments and faster, higher-quality document review: 100% implementation of new systems • Language support provided per agreed schedule 98% of time

	<p>Office documentation in working, situation-related and cooperation languages as requested by OTP clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ interpretation of witness and insider interviews in working, situation-related and cooperation languages as requested by OTP clients ○ support activities such as summarizing, redacting, language identification and editing of documents; subtitling audio and video material for the Office ○ advice and support for projects within the Office requiring language expertise 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct lessons learned and after-action review exercises following defined OTP milestone events. 95% of milestone events reviewed for lessons learned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially achieved
<p>Managerial Objectives 2.3 and 2.6 OTP Strategic Goal 5 Achieve a basic size commensurate with the demands placed on the Office so that it can perform its functions with the required quality, effectiveness and efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the provision of interpretation, transcription and translation services, manage the entire recruitment, resourcing, planning, monitoring and production chain by building and maintaining effective relationships with individual providers and companies; implement effective deployment processes, remaining mindful of security and vetting issues, while monitoring performance and workload; train internal and external language personnel 	<p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with Procurement, build an updated Vendors List with internationally accredited language services providers • In cooperation with LSS, build a roster of candidates for interpretation, transcription and translation services • In cooperation with LSS, HRS, and RLO, propose a new SOP for recruitment of language staff to meet the need for secure, reliable and rapid finalization of recruitment processes in response to the Court's language requests • Investment in training: implement resources supporting learning on demand via standardized tools, processes and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer required due to decision to use SSA contracts • Ongoing as situational and workload needs evolve • AI for recruitment of AICC and AITC pending with RLO • In addition to developing e-learning modules and OTP-specific training, the Office is working with the other organs and benefitting from the learning tools centrally managed by HRS-Registry (e.g.: Lynda.com, LinkedIn, etc.)
<p>Managerial Objective 2.5 OTP Strategic Goal 4 Further adapt the Office's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the complex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate technological projects to increase the ability of the OTP to securely and efficiently perform its investigations implemented as planned (e.g.: automated searches, internet archive) 	<p>Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of Improvement Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the Office's information, evidence and knowledge management strategic plan, including a forecast technological needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postponed

and evolving scientific and technological environment

planned versus actual

• Implement a standardized and comprehensive project and programme review process for technological innovation initiatives

• Achieved

Programme 2200: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2019

<i>Strategic Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<p>Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2</p> <p>OTP Strategic Goal 1</p> <p>Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 8-10 preliminary examinations 	<p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Preliminary Examinations: 8-10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 preliminary examinations conducted during the reporting period; one was completed (PAL), another one closed (BGD/MMR)
<p>Judicial and Prosecutorial Objectives 1.2, 1.3</p> <p>OTP Strategic Goal 3</p> <p>Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions</p>	<p>Preliminary examination Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and conduct internal cooperation training programmes and experience-sharing exercises Ensure coordination and rolling assessment of the quality of internal cooperation results and selected improvement projects implemented 	<p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones: planned versus actual Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness and operational and management excellence Rate of successful article 15 applications Rate of processing of article 15 communications (including responses to senders) Compliance with transparency commitment (PE report and other public reports in support of key decisions) 	<p>Preliminary examination</p> <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 Publication of one OTP report on PE activities before the Assembly; other public reports in support of key decisions <p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of relevant staff trained 75% of the training program conducted Improvement projects defined and assessment mechanism in place with regular review of quality ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved Fully achieved Fully achieved Fully achieved Fully achieved
<p>Cooperation and Support Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6</p> <p>OTP Strategic Goal 6</p> <p>Contribute to strengthening cooperation and promoting general support for the mandate and activities of the Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual cooperation and external relations strategic objective defined and implemented Cooperation plans for critical support to investigations drafted and implemented as planned Expansion of network of operational focal points to 3 partners Ensure relative stability or improvement of rate of response to requests for assistance, bearing in mind the relative variety/sensitivity of requests and the weight of external factors 	<p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p> <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 100% of cooperation plans drafted and implementation ongoing; steps planned for the reference period implemented Network expanded to more than 3 partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully achieved Fully achieved Fully achieved (expansion to 6 new partners)

	beyond OTP control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure quality of judicial assistance requests to States and international organizations to enable effective investigations and prosecutions • Make available relevant cooperation lines to ensure the range of judicial assistance measures requested is in line with the diversification of evidence types • Ensure proper communication to stakeholders implemented as planned 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 75% of RFAs responded to • About 95% of requests drafted, reviewed and checked for quality • Support for diverse types of assistance requests implemented • Communication to stakeholders implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not achieved: about 65% of RFAs responded to as at Sept 2019 • Fully achieved • Fully achieved • Fully achieved
Cooperation and Support Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6 OTP Strategic Goal 9 Work with partners to develop a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy to further close the impunity gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As appropriate, factor Strategic Goal 9 into 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 with other divisions, contribute to the 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 • Answers to incoming requests for assistance provided 	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of Improvement Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones: planned versus actual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented as appropriate in all investigations • General strategy developed and consultation sessions implemented • Responses sent (positive or negative) to requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully achieved • Fully achieved: consultations undertaken for all situations • Fully achieved: responses prepared and sent for all incoming requests received

Programme 2300: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2019

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</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 8 investigations, investigative support to 3 trials and preserve 10 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: 8+3+10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period assessed, the number of investigative activities covered the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 active investigations - Burundi, CAR II.a (Séléka), CAR II.b (anti-Balaka), CIV II, Darfur, Georgia and Libya (III & IV) and Mali (Mali will continue into 2019 due to arrest (opportunity). • Support to 3 trials (DRC 6 – <i>Ntaganda</i>, CIV 1 – <i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i>, and UGA – <i>Ongwen</i>) • 16 Unsealed warrants of arrest pending execution - CIV I bis (1); Darfur I (2), II, IV and V (2) and III (1); DRC IV (1); Kenya article 70(3); Libya I (1); Libya II (1); Libya III (2); Uganda (2) • Achieved
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% or more of the investigative steps within Investigation Division control on track 	

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</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 the Office's work and to implement its policies on 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 measures provided in policies implemented across all active investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved
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"> • Not achieved. 62% of training budget implemented. Training activity halted to minimize budget over implementation
Managerial Objective 2.5				
OTP Strategic Goal 4 Further adapt the Office's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the complex and evolving scientific and technological environment	<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 searches, internet archive) 	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. • Anonymous web searching capacity is now available to Integrated Teams through an in-house anonymous searching platform (WASP) and a platform for online investigations. Automated robots scripts for online monitoring and data collection are available for use by Integrated Teams and the development of a data review platform (SCREEN) is ongoing and will be rolled out in 2020. The Office of the Prosecutor Manual for Online Investigations was issued
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 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • – 4.1 IRA updated and checked 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All foreseeable risks managed • All measures implemented
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 versus Total ID budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain efficiency gains achieved in 2018 and identify new areas for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved 1.5% (through missions of witnesses to the HQ)
Cooperation and Support Objective 3.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 9 Work with partners to develop a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy to close the impunity gap	<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. During the reporting period, the Office received more than 38 requests from States under article 93(10). The Office also continued to interact with States and other stakeholders on issues of common interest where work is ongoing in a mutually reinforcing and coordinated fashion. For all the requests, the Office has provided the requesting States with either initial or final responses or has engaged in a longer term process of sharing information and helping in our respective investigations, including through joint activities

Programme 2400: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2019

Strategic goal	Expected results	Performance indicators	Target 2019	Achievements
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 and seven final appeals, and to conduct pre-trial activities in eight investigations 	<p>Performance Indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators <p>Performance Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of charges <p>Performance Indicator 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity of the Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities: 3 trials, 7 final appeals, and pre-trial support for 8 investigations; Participate in reparations proceedings as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of trial proceedings in <i>Ongwen</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i>, Confirmation Hearings in <i>Al Hassan</i>, and <i>Yekatom and Ngaïssona</i> Supported 8 active investigations - Burundi, CAR II.a (Séléka), CAR II.b (anti-Balaka), CIV II, Darfur, Georgia and Libya (III & IV)
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objectives 1.2, 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Court's work and to implement its policies on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against 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 	<p>Performance Indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators <p>Performance Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of charges <p>Performance Indicator 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of mandated activities <p>Performance Indicator 4:</p> <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"> Continuous implementation of the SGBC Policy. Implementation of the Policy on Children ongoing
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 	<p>Performance Indicator 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators <p>Performance Indicator 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecutorial results in terms of charges <p>Performance Indicator 4:</p> <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 $\geq 80\%$ Submissions accepted and requests granted versus number of requests $>80\%$ 100% of evidence reviewed 100% of cases reviewed by independent panel Implement 80% of the training programme, including the fortnightly PD legal lectures Improvement projects in priority areas: internal processes, management capabilities, technology and disclosure Contribute to progress in ensuring expeditious proceedings where possible Continue to develop legal skills and oral and written advocacy through training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conviction in the case against <i>Ntaganda</i>; charges confirmed in the cases against <i>Al Hassan</i>, and <i>Yekatom and Ngaïssona</i> Prosecution was successful in 94% of the applications for leave to appeal. 100% completed; tracked via the OTP Performance Indicators Mechanism 100% completed; tracked via the OTP Performance Indicators Mechanism Not completed, due to budget constraints Ongoing. Work has progressed on standardization of processes, including the disclosure process. Management training has taken place for PD Senior Management Ongoing Completed. Multiple days training with external experts on oral and written advocacy skills were completed, as well as in-house oral advocacy training (once every two weeks)
Managerial Objective 2.5				
OTP Strategic Goal 4 Further adapt the Office's investigative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise training programme for 	<p>Performance Indicator 14.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of improvement projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% or more implemented as planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% completed; other training has been postponed due to training budget constraints

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the complex and evolving scientific and technological environment	prosecutors defined in annual Training Plan including additional advocacy skills sessions and training on the use of new technologies in the courtroom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the selected improvement projects related to the priority areas: internal processes, management capabilities, case design, case review process, technology, key competences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Indicator 8.2: Implementation of annual training plan/number of training days per staff member per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on new tools and strengthen the Division's capabilities in existing tools such as Trial Director and Ringtail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially completed, some training sessions have been postponed due to training budget constraints
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 versus total PD budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority areas and potential for efficiency gains identified; • Contribution to office-wide efficiency improvement initiatives • Continuously improve the level of management in the Division • Continue the risk management process • Actively contribute to further development of performance indicators • Contribute to the lessons learned programme • Develop and implement actions to improve the working climate in the Division • Actively contribute to review of information management and structure within the Office • Improve internal communications with the implementation of a SharePoint site and regular dissemination of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing. Focus was on cooperation with other section/units and minimizing duplications. • Ongoing • Completed. Follow up on the 2018 360 degree survey took place with both individual coaching sessions and a training for PD Senior Management • Ongoing • Done. Indicators on SGBC and crimes against children have been developed. • Done • 33 actions have been identified by the PD Staff Survey WG, of which 28 have been completed already or are currently ongoing. • Completed • Completed. The sharepoint was completed in 2018 and has been further developed in 2019 • PD-HR newsletters have been produced on a regular basis. A PD Quarterly Newsletter has been created and the first was published in December 2019.

Annex III: Office of the Prosecutor: Information with regard to the number of missions and the number of documents and pages filed in 2019

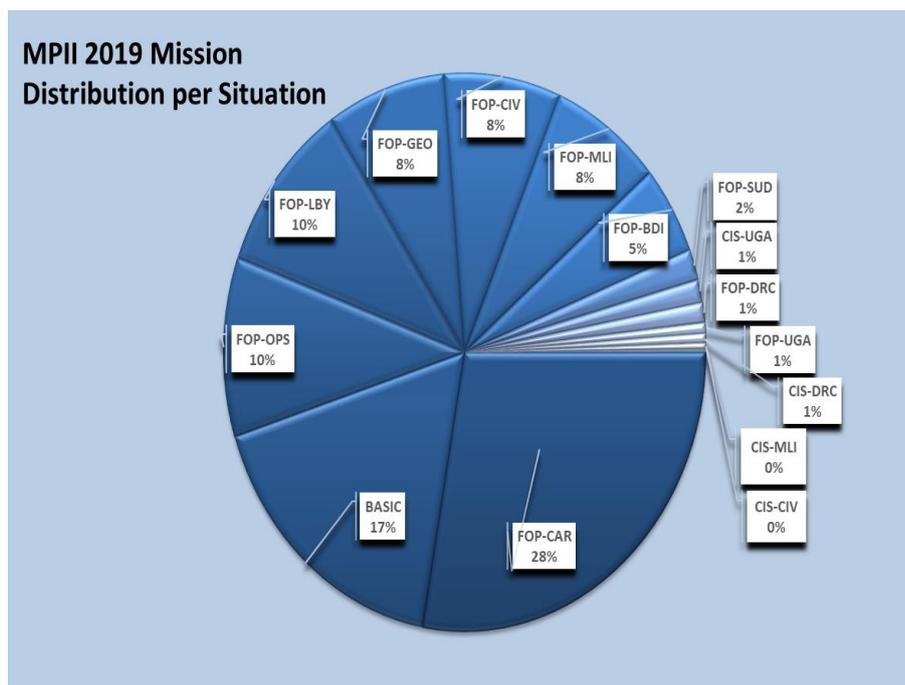
Number of missions

388. A total of 1,127 mission trips¹⁵ by all OTP staff and non-staff were covered by the 2019 regular travel budget:

- (a) Situation-related missions: 932 (for staff and non-staff);
- (b) Basic (non-situation-related): 195 (for staff and non-staff);
- (c) IOP: 38 (33 for staff and 5 for non-staff);
- (d) Services Section: 167 (15 for staff and 152 for non-staff – Field Interpretation);
- (e) Information Knowledge and Evidence Section (IKEMS): 5 (5 for staff)
- (f) Investigation Division: 711 (641 for staff and 70 for non-staff);
- (g) Prosecution Division: 92 (91 for staff and 1 for non-staff);
- (h) JCCD: 94 (94 for staff and 0 for non-staff – excluding preliminary examinations); and
- (i) JCCD: 20 preliminary examination-related missions (20 for staff and 0 for non-staff)

389. Missions are essential to the discharge of the Office’s mandate. Securing cooperation from States, collecting evidence in the field, interviewing victims, suspects and witnesses require deployment of officials and staff – often facing major security risks – to many different countries.

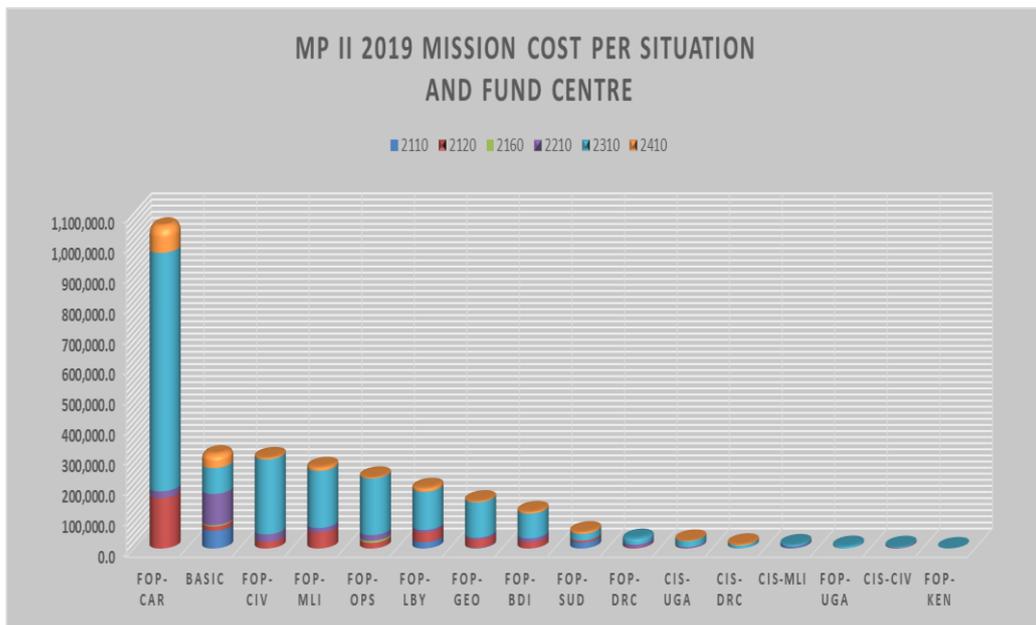
390. The percentage split of trips per situation is shown in the graph below:



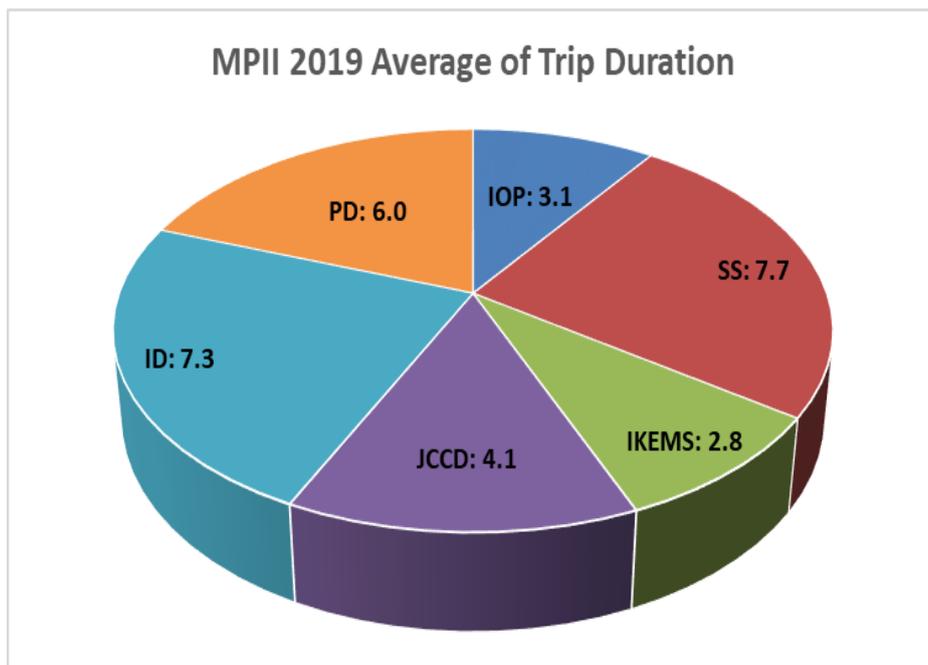
391. The Office planned to conduct eight active investigations in 2019. As is often the case, developments during the course of the year affected the implementation of investigative and prosecutorial plans. This is reflected in the implementation of the travel budget per situation. The CAR II situation (indicated as CAR in the chart), which includes both CAR II.a (Séléka) and CAR II.b (anti-balaka), required the largest amount. This is also due to developments in the CAR II.b case following the apprehension of a second suspect,

¹⁵ Excludes witness trips as these are covered under the General Operating Expenses budget.

Mr Ngaïssona, and the increased level of activities in preparation for the confirmation of charges. The chart below shows the split of travel costs per situation



392. In pursuance of the Office’s strategy for increased presence in the field, deployment of investigative teams has in the past resulted in missions being of longer duration. On average, for the Office as a whole, the duration of missions was 6.8 days. The average per division varied depending on the specific mandated activities. Thus ID-2310 and Services Section-2120 (due to the LSU component) have higher averages: 7.3 and 7.7 days, respectively. The Office is actively engaged in finding savings and efficiencies in all areas of operations. One of the savings measures implemented in travel involves bringing witnesses to the Headquarters whenever possible, instead of sending OTP staff to the location of the witness. For each mission this entails cutting the cost (travel and DSA) by 50 per cent and reduces the number of trips. The average trip duration for 2019 is shown below:



Report of Submissions made by the Office of the Prosecutor for the Period 1/1/2019 to 31/12/2019

Situation / Case Code	Situation / Case	Filings	Pages	Pages-Annexes
ICC-01/04-02/06	<i>Bosco Ntaganda</i>	56	1114	702
ICC-01/05-01/08	<i>Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo</i>	8	263	224
ICC-01/05-01/13	<i>Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo et al.</i>	5	171	142
ICC-01/11-00/00	Libya Situation Records Only	6	260	142
ICC-01/11-01/11	<i>Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi</i>	6	154	86
ICC-01/12-00/00	Mali Situation Records Only	1	9	9
ICC-01/12-01/18	<i>Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud</i>	150	6255	2399
ICC-01/13-00/00	Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia Situation Records Only	6	194	74
ICC-01/14-00/00	Central African Republic II Situation Records Only	27	746	199
ICC-01/14-01/18	<i>Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i>	146	4656	1180
ICC-01/15-00/00	Georgia Situation Records Only	3	622	51
ICC-01/16-00/00	Gabon Situation Records Only	1	4	4
ICC-01/18-00/00	Palestine Situation Records Only	3	220	121
ICC-01/19-00/00	Bangladesh/Myanmar Situation Records Only	5	283	180
ICC-02/04-00/00	Uganda Situation Only Records	1	4	4
ICC-02/04-01/15	<i>Dominic Ongwen</i>	89	711	630
ICC-02/05-03/09	<i>Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain</i>	1	20	20
ICC-02/11-01/15	<i>Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i>	14	432	388
ICC-02/17-00/00	Afghanistan Situation Records Only	11	234	214
	Totals	539	16,352	6,769

Submissions by Situation

Situation / Case Code	Situation / Case	Filings	Pages	Pages-Annexes
ICC-01/04	Democratic Republic of the Congo	56	1114	702
ICC-01/05	Central African Republic	13	434	366
ICC-01/11	Libya	12	414	228
ICC-01/12	Mali	151	6264	2408
ICC-01/13	Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia	6	194	74
ICC-01/14	Central African Republic II	173	5402	1379
ICC-01/15	Georgia	3	622	51
ICC-01/16	Gabon	1	4	4
ICC-01/18	Palestine	3	220	121
ICC-01/19	Bangladesh/Myanmar	5	283	180
ICC-02/04	Uganda	90	715	634
ICC-02/05	Darfur	1	20	20
ICC-02/11	Côte d'Ivoire	14	432	388
ICC-02/17	Afghanistan	11	234	214
	Totals	539	16,352	6,769

Additional activities performed by the Office

393. Between 1 January and 31 December 2019, the Office received 814 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 602 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 64 warranted further analysis; 119 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 29 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,842 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 14,094 article 15 communications since July 2002.

Annex IV: Major Programme III – Registry

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.1.2			
Finalization of the new Court-wide and organ-specific Registry Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Registry Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registry Strategic Plan adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
Objective 2.3.1			
Improved Court-wide human resources performance management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance management compliance rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% compliance rate Registry-wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compliance rate for the 2018-19 performance cycle was 95%.
Objective 2.6.3			
Integrated work planning with clear links to the Strategic Plan of the Court and to the Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Registry Sections monitoring and measuring performance according to the Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress. Registry Strategic Plan approved in July 2019
Objective 3.1.1			
Efficient dialogue between the Court and the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction of relevant actors/bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Division of Management Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.3.1			
Improved Court-wide human resources performance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance management compliance rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 95% compliance Court-wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance rate for for the 2018-19 cycle was 95.2%
Objective 2.3.2			
Increased representation of women in recruitment through gender-neutral vacancy announcements and increased inclusion in selection rounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender balance across all established posts, excluding elected officials per organ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50/50 gender balance Court-wide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court-wide and for all posts, the gender balance on 31 December 2019 was: 47.2% female, 52.8% male. At the Professional level, the gender balance was: 50% female, 50% male.
Improved awareness of recruitment opportunities in under-represented countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of targeted recruitment outreach initiatives in under-represented countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 targeted recruitment outreach initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICC representation at career fairs in the Republic of Korea, Germany and Switzerland
Objective 2.4.1			
Adoption of priority policies on key HR issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of key policies promulgated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 priority policies promulgated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 HR related policies were promulgated in 2019: Flexible Working Arrangements and the new Performance Appaisal System
Objective 2.4.2			
Efficient and transparent management of staff expectations with regard to career development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey score 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% increase in staff satisfaction with mobility opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next Court wide survey is planned for 2021
Structured dialogue and coordination with the Staff Union on all staff welfare and related matters, via a relationship agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship agreement signed and number of coordination meetings on staff well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement signed, ICC staff wellbeing model adopted, 3 welfare committee meetings held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICC adopted the ICC Staff Wellbeing Framework in July 2018. In July 2019 the Staff Wellbeing and Engagement Committee was established. The Committee had 5 official meetings during 2019
Objective 2.5.3			
Improved SAP capability to deal with increased workloads related to business processes, especially in human resources and budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of business processes reviewed and improved through increased SAP capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 business processes streamlined and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several processes were reviewed and improved in 2019: (1) automated OTP contract extension and additional resource request processes through MyHR; (2) Single Sign-on (SSO) for easy SAP application access; (3) Low Value Acquisition procurement process in SAP; (4) Payroll Control Centre for improved monthly payroll processing; (5) New Budget Dashboard for budget implementation monitoring
Operationalization of IPSAS compliant policies			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of IPSAS compliant financial process improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 IPSAS compliant financial process improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 IPSAS compliant financial processes were improved
Objective 2.6.1			
Improved and streamlined budget process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in time available to analyse data: budget process improvements will decrease data processing time for staff • % of automation of budget data creation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% for 2 GS-OL • 100% automation of budget data creation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% • 80%
Objective 2.6.2			
Full implementation of the risk management framework across the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated risk register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 update per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered
Objective 2.7.1			
Use premises flexibly within technical capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new requests for office space fulfilled in a timely manner using the flexibility of closed versus open-plan office spaces • Use of conference facilities to save costs of holding meetings off-premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of office space requests fulfilled • 75% conference facility occupancy rate achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% fulfilled • 76% fulfilled
Objective 2.8.3			
Security risk assessment updated and required measures reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of security risk assessments (SRMs) completed • % of required measures implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 strategic SRM and 1 SRM for each Court location (Headquarters and country offices): total 8 • 90% of required measures implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SRM has been conducted for the ICC in the Netherlands and in each location of the country or equivalent offices • The compliance rate at ICC Headquarters is 96.6%.

Division of Judicial Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 1.4.1			
Adequate and sustainable representation of indigent defendants in a manner that is economically efficient for the Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of defence teams on legal aid • Number of requests for review of legal aid decisions granted by Chambers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of teams for indigent defendants > 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11
Priority Objective 1.4.3			
ICCBA engaged and consulted on counsel-related matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CSS/ICCBA meetings • Number of CSS/ICCBA written consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6-12 CSS/ICCBA meetings • 3-6 CSS/ICCBA written consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 • 4 Written consultations: 3 sessions of the Working Group on Legal Aid; 1 on the proposed amendments to the RoR in relation the election of members of the ICC disciplinary organs for counsel
Priority Objective 1.6.1-1.6.2			
Objective 1.6.1			
Compliance with article 75(1) of the Statute through continued judicial clarification of principles relating to reparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow all reparations -related decisions and orders to the respective Chamber's satisfaction • Respond to all reparations-related decisions and orders within the allotted deadline • Respond effectively and adequately to all requests by the parties and participants in reparations proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% Chambers satisfaction rate • 100% deadline compliance • 100% request satisfaction rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compliance (VPRS) • Full compliance (VPRS) • Full compliance (VPRS)
Objective 1.6.2			
Coordination and communication between the Court and the TFV with regard to the implementation of reparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond effectively and adequately within capacity to all requests by the TFV • Effective communication structure with thematic focal points: initial response time per request within one working day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% response implementation rate • 100% effective communication compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compliance (VPRS) • 85% compliance (VPRS)
In the light of relevant judicial			

decisions, establish a framework for the Registry’s support tasks on reparations, taking account of the separate roles and responsibilities of the TFV and Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Lessons Learnt” catalogue on expert assignments in reparations issues • Registry support task list on reparations pre-implementation and during implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize “Lessons Learnt” catalogue on reparations expert assignments for use in 2019 • Finalize Registry support task list for use in 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compliance (VPRS ‘best practices’ finalized) • Full compliance (task mappings established by VPRS for all reparations proceedings)
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Priority Objective 2.1.5

Appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support developed monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hearings delayed or cancelled due to CMS lack of service • Translation: number of translations delivered in the context of specific judicial proceedings such as reparations, issues on appeal and important milestones in a given case (decision on confirmation of charges, judgment, sentencing decision, etc.) • Interpretation: number of interpreted hearings; number of interpreter days for judicial proceedings; number of freelance interpreters recruited for judicial proceedings • Field and operational interpretation: number of field and operational interpretation assignments linked to judicial proceedings; number of (situation) languages provided; number of field interpreters accredited with a view to servicing judicial proceedings • Client survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided for 100% of scheduled hearings • 100% satisfaction rate • No delay to judicial proceedings due to language services provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% • Full compliance in 2019, notably with the Myanmar/Bangladesh translation project for the Chamber to decide on victims’ participation. • 100% • 15 different language combinations, 132 field and operational interpretation requests for 1,723 interpreter days, 15 field interpreters accredited. • N/A
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Priority Objective 2.5.1

Increase efficiency and productivity of eCourt processes via eCourt system update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: automated integration of three applications for updating access groups to stop triplication of same task • CMS: systematic automated verification of OCR for filings upon submission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: 70% reduction in time required to update access management groups in ECOS application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% • 100%
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Priority Objective 2.5.2

Prevent and mitigate risks related to unauthorized data disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS: secure timely processing of all filings while preventing oversights by implementing application enhancements to alert staff of the risk of an overdue notification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No filing oversights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%
Improve all Court processes to make them more suitable, efficient, secure and transparent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % decrease in victim application processing time • Resource needs reduced by digitizing victim applications • Application forms following uniform standard • % Court staff who have completed mandatory information security training • Rate of implementation of available software updates • Response times to reported information security incidents • Rate of implementation of lessons learned from incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% decrease in victim application processing time by the end of 2019 • 15% reduction in resource needs by the end of 2019 • Standard application forms for participation and reparations at beginning of 2019 • 95% of Court staff having completed mandatory training • 100% implementation of software updates • Information Security response times within 2 hours • 100% of lessons learned from incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% compliance (15% time decrease. IMSS still finalizing Mobile VAMS • 50% compliance (article 15 process could not be fully digitized for external obstacles) • 100% compliance • 84% • 100% • 100% • 90%

- % of courtroom availability • 99.2% courtroom availability • 99.84%
- % of system availability for applications and infrastructure that support Court activities • 99.2% system availability • 99.6%
- % of planned projects that have been delivered by IMSS to support Court efficiencies • 90% of planned projects delivered • 27% were released into production; however 72% of all planned systems were built with user testing completed and in the queue for production release

Division of External Operations

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 1.7.1			
Increased understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings among victims and affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of tailor-made radio and television outreach programmes produced and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2019, 192 radio programmes and 204 television programmes were produced and distributed for Outreach purposes
Increased ability of local populations to follow judicial developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in percentage of questions showing that the understanding of participants in outreach sessions has become more concrete than in 2017 • Increase in the Court's media presence in situation countries • Structured interviews with stakeholders working with victims and affected communities in situation countries • Increase in number of outreach activities organized in situation countries with field presence • Increase in number of participants in outreach activities in situation countries • Estimated population reached through radio and television (in all situation countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of interviews and media events in situation countries • Increased level of satisfaction of stakeholders in situation countries • 10% increase in number of outreach activities • 10% increase in number of participants • 35 million people reached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of questions asked in situation countries with a field presence are more and more precise and targeted towards judicial developments, showing a better understanding of the ICC • In 2019, 379 interviews were conducted in situation countries (548 in 2018) • Each country office carried out regular information sharing meetings with local stakeholders who are working with victims and affected communities; the majority of stakeholders expressed satisfaction with these meetings • In 2019, the number of outreach activities held in situation countries with field presence increased by 29% (615 in 2018 and 797 in 2019) • In 2019, the number of participants in outreach activities held in situation countries reached 109,821 (197,608 in 2018). The decrease is due to the stage of the trial in <i>Ongwen</i> case, and the smaller number of viewing sessions in Uganda • In 2019, potentially 57.2 million people were reached through radio and television in situation countries
Priority Objective 1.7.2			
Targeted approach to outreach based on consultation with external and internal stakeholders and the Lessons Learnt exercise Appropriate performance indicators established to measure the Court's outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New projects resulting from consultation with the external and internal stakeholders • Level of awareness and satisfaction of local partners according to surveys monitoring perceptions of the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with stakeholders resulting in new projects implemented in the field • Interviews with representative samples of target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations were held in all situation countries and new projects implemented based on their results; other projects will be implemented in 2020 • In all situation countries with a field presence, surveys were conducted with media and NGO representatives and perceptions of the ICC monitored

and impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder comments: comments from external and internal stakeholders Lessons-learned process for situation countries with field presence Individual indicators set up for outreach objectives in consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with stakeholders Regular internal consultation with outreach officers in situation countries and sharing of lessons learned through outreach staff at HQ Indicators established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders consulted in most situation countries were satisfied by the outreach deployed. Notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CAR, the visit of 13 media representatives and leaders to the ICC HQ (for the hearing on the confirmation of charges) contributed to clarifying both the expectations on the ground and the action of the Court. This resulted in the community leaders present in The Hague to be satisfied and committed to relaying information the way they received it. In Georgia, continued contact with stakeholders allowed for a better understanding of the political context, in particular, and of how the Court is perceived In 2019, internal consultations were held on a monthly basis (and ad hoc) with all Outreach officers based in situation countries In 2019, all country offices with an outreach presence have implemented the outreach indicators set up within their 2019 Outreach/Communications Strategy. For situation countries without a field outreach presence (Mali, Burundi), indicators and strategies set up in 2019 will be implemented in 2020
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Priority Objective 2.1.2

Full operationalization of country offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field staffing: number of approved versus filled post % of integration and application of mission planning software capabilities Drafting and implementation of the protocol on the set-up, functioning and closure of country offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of approved posts filled 100% integration Established and approved formal AI(s), SOPs and/or protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 85 % of the approved posts filled in the country offices Still remains 100% fully integrated into the operational planning of the Court. 2019 saw completion of the enhanced electronic platform with a soft launch of the software capabilities. The software solution is available in a production environment A completed draft of the Court’s Protocol on the Setting-up, Management and Closing/Downsizing of Country Offices or Field Based Presences; as well as the Standard Operating Procedures for the Full Cycle (Opening, Operating and Closure) of Country Offices were submitted in 2019
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Priority Objective 2.5

Enhance the Court’s online presence and corporate image, including a new website and strategic framework for the use of social networks and an improved visual identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of followers number of impressions/views of the Court number of retweets/shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twitter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 330K followers/page likes (15% increase by December 2019) 26K impressions (4.K increase to be achieved by December 2019) 35K retweets (2K increase) 10K likes (2K increase) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, the Court’s twitter accounts (French and English) were more successful than anticipated, and reached a total of 396K followers Despite a larger number of retweets (39K) and of likes (66K), the twitter accounts totalled 18.3M impressions. The Court would look into non-sponsored ways to improve the visibility of its accounts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of page likes Analysis focusing on shareability Instagram: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of story likes and shares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120K page likes (25% increase by December 2019) Instagram <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating 300 posts and analysing follower response 120K page likes (by December 2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2019, the Court’s Facebook accounts (French and English) were more successful than anticipated, and reached a total of 173K followers The Court managed to create more synergies between its different information products and projects, and to promote them on its Instagram account, through the themes of Arts and Science meeting justice. The creation of posts grew more than triple as anticipated to reach 974 posts (both posts and instastories), which gathered 127K likes on posts and 26K followers

Priority Objective 2.8.2

Implementation of systematic security risk management process for all of the Court's activities in the field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % implementation of systematic security risk management process for all of the Court's activities in the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% implementation of systematic security risk management process for all of the Court's activities in the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except for compliance with the UN Security Risk Management in every duty station where the Court carries out its activities, ad-hoc ICC Security Risk Management processes are conducted for all other activities that go beyond usual planning and framework (special missions). In addition, the Registry has developed SRMs tailored to its specific threats and risks, which are presently under approval for all country offices
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Priority Objective 2.8.3

Completion of UN Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) self-assessment for all country offices and update of Court-specific SRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of UN MOSS self-assessments carried out for country offices • % implementation of field training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one UN MOSS self-assessment carried out for each country office once a year • 80% compliance with UN MOSS in situation countries where the Court has country offices • At least 80% implementation of field training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2018, under the UNSMS framework the MOSS was abolished and became an integral part of the SRM process. Assessment of the security preparedness in field activities is conducted on a continuous basis, through the Weekly Security Reporting (WSR) • SRM compliance is assessed through WSR. If any technical or logistical matter arises, the Country Office management and any responsible Registry section are duly informed for taking action as quickly as possible • All ICC travellers fully comply (100%) with the mandatory completion of the BSAFE. Those who travel to high risk environments undertake the supplementary Safe and Secure Approach in Field Environments course, as imposed by the UN for some areas in CAR, DRC and Mali
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Priority Objective 3.2.1

New York Liaison Office: 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize/provide briefings for States and other stakeholders in New York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to visiting Court officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and participate in relevant UN meetings, follow up issues bilaterally and provide regular reports for the Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biweekly and ad hoc reports as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-8 reports/resolutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 resolutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in and present at seminars and workshops on Court related subjects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 seminars/workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 seminars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NY Liaison Office to 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"> • 10-15 meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 meetings 	

Priority Objective 3.3.1

Enhanced communication channels with key States and regional bodies for more efficient and effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in effective interactions with key States Parties leading to concrete results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor tracking system in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise underway to adapt existing platform for ERSCU's needs – to be completed in first quarter of 2020
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<p>cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in action plans, events and seminars and % increase in interactions aimed at enhancing cooperation with regional organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% increase in effective interactions with key States Parties leading to concrete results • 15% increase in action plans, events and seminars and 10% increase in interactions aimed at enhancing cooperation with regional organizations • Full implementation of cooperation-related activities under the European Community grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 new cooperation agreements signed • 15 high-level and technical events and missions organized to promote understanding, universality and increase cooperation • Enhanced engagement with regional and specialized organizations achieved • 100% completed
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Priority Objective 3.3.2

<p>Increased level of general support and cooperation from States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of activities involving States resulting in concrete pledges and/or expressions of interest to assist the Court • % increase in regular targeted démarches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% increase in successful activities involving States • 10% increase in State pledges and/or positive expressions of interest to assist the Court by States • 10% increase in démarches leading to positive engagements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed • 50+ negotiations initiated on cooperation agreements, 2 signed • See above
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Priority Objective 3.4.3

<p>Strengthened support to and protection of witnesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of ICCPP referrals to be managed by resettlement within three years (through improved case management processes) • Three new witness relocation agreements per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% compliance with scheduling of the calling party and the respective Chamber • 100% preparation of victims and witnesses for transport to the Court or video link; management of appearance and safe return following testimony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All witnesses in the target group for whom resettlement was necessary and who accepted the measure have been successfully resettled or are currently under the care of the VWS in a safe location waiting for final resettlement • 100% compliance with scheduling of the calling party and the respective Chamber (44 witnesses in total) • Negotiation of 4 agreements finalized and pending signature, 1 agreement signed
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Priority Objective 3.5.1

<p>Further accessions to or ratifications of the Rome Statute and enhanced communication and cooperation of non-States Parties with the Court</p> <p>Increased clarity and awareness of the Court's functions and mandate among non-States Parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in activities and actions with key stakeholders designed to foster understanding and appetite for ratification and/or accession • % increase in regular involvement of non-States Parties in events, activities and seminars designed to promote the Court, and démarches aimed at fostering understanding by non-States Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% increase in interactions with non-States Parties and/or stakeholders who can assist and facilitate these interactions • 10% increase in non-States Parties participating in events • 10% increase in direct bilateral démarches and identification of new opportunities for engagement aimed at fostering understanding by non-States Parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased activities geared at specific regions/countries identified as target countries for ratification and increased interaction with States/organizations that can support universality efforts, in coordination with Presidency • Completed • 1 new notification (Kiribati)
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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

2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011	
Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption												
11	9	15	12	13	12	17	16	17	12	12	8	8	7	0 ¹	7	6	3

Table 2. New victim participation applications² VPRS

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Uganda	0	0	0	2,017	2,040	60	90	24	27
DRC	0	0	8	0	427	259	1,682	0	1,160
Darfur, Sudan	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
CAR	0	0	0	0	0	11	64	170	3,065
Kenya	0	0	0	0	224	724	416	882	2,513
Libya	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	1
Côte d'Ivoire	0	16	786	1,002	257	249	112	203	-
Registered Vessels	0	0	0	0	259	92	137	-	-
Mali	521	571	0	19	19	119	-	-	-
Georgia	0	0	0	93	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar/Rohingya	343	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR II	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2116	604	794	3,131	3,226	1,520	2,502	1,287	6,771

Table 3. New victim reparation applications³ VPRS

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Uganda	0	0	0	2,095	2,000	60	9	24	25
DRC	328	0	331	236	442	296	1,593	0	1,160
Darfur, Sudan	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	54
CAR	2,248	0	0	0	0	12	188	206	2,936
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	2,857
Libya	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	39	1,734	2,153	256	250	113	210	-
Registered Vessels	0	0	0	0	260	99	141	-	-
Mali	521	616	183	142	19	212	-	-	-
Georgia	0	0	1	94	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar/Rohingya	0	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR II	1,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,350	682	2,250	4,720	2,977	935	2,045	1,146	7,032

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

³ 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) VWS

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		
	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	
DRC I	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	15
DRC II	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25	15
CAR (<i>Bemba et.al</i>)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	15	12	15	15	N/A	14	15	37	15	33	15	
<i>Ruto and Sang</i>	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	15	15	18	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
DRC VI (<i>Ntaganda</i>)	7	10	0 (all testi monies via video link)	14	14	15	30	15	24	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
CIV (<i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i>)	0	0	8	14	16	15	22	15	2	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<i>Ongwen</i>	12	10	12	14	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 2019</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 • Session participants are satisfied with the arrangements and information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • All pre-session documentation for the eighteenth session was available electronically on the Assembly's website, in further pursuance of the paper-light approach • Positive feedback was received from participants
Objective 2			
Quality edited and translated documents released for processing, production and distribution in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, a total of 5,174 pages were processed, as set out in the table below. For the two sessions of the Audit Committee, 1,398 pages were processed. For the eighteenth session of the Assembly, the Secretariat processed the pre-session, in-session and post-session documents set out in the table below (14,554 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 • Members of the Assembly and relevant bodies are satisfied with the sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available information and documentation sought regarding the work of the Assembly and the Court was provided upon request. States and Committee members were thus facilitated in fulfilling their roles • Positive feedback was received from participants
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 extranets of the Assembly, Bureau, Committee on Budget and Finance and Audit Committee are used frequently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All official documentation and useful information was used at all times by Assembly, Bureau and Committee members • In connection with its mandate regarding complementarity, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other, posting relevant information, developing a new Extranet platform, as well as the contacts database for use by delegations and the Court organs • 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.

Number of documents and pages, produced in 2019

	<i>English</i>		<i>French</i>		<i>Spanish</i>		<i>Arabic</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Committee on Budget and Finance, 32 nd session	126	1,271	59	833	0	0	0	0	185	2104
Committee on Budget and Finance, 33 rd session	145	1,814	67	1,256	0	0	0	0	212	3070
<i>Committee on Budget and Finance: Total</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>3085</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>2,089</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>5174</i>
Audit Committee 9 th session	44	491	4	66	0	0	0	0	48	557
Audit Committee 10 th session	50	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	841
<i>Audit Committee Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1,332</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>1398</i>
Assembly 18 th session:										
Pre-session documentation	44	1402	44	1100	44	1161	44	1258	176	4921
In-session documentation	11	81	11	83	11	84	11	94	44	342
Post-session documentation	2	607	2	659	2	688	2	765	8 ¹	2719
<i>Assembly 18th session: Total</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>2090</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1842</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>2117</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>7982</i>
2019 Total	422	6507	187	3997	57	1933	57	2117	723	14554

¹ As of 15 January 2020, the Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Eighteenth session, volumes I and II, are under preparation.

Annex VII: Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repaired physical harm of victims and their families • Repaired psychological harm of victims and their families • Greater opportunities for victims and their families to improve their socio-economic status • Enhanced peace building and reconciliation among targeted population • Implemented reparations orders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of new five-year assistance programme cycle in northern Uganda • Completion of procurement processes for the start of a new assistance mandate cycle in the DRC with 10 INGO and local NGO implementation partners • Management of procurement processes, including a proposal development workshop for the start of a new assistance program in Côte d'Ivoire, resulting in the pre-selection of five locally-based organizations • Finalized needs assessment of victims in CAR in order to develop programmatic framework for pilot and assistance programme • Launched the pilot programme and full assistance programme process in the CAR • Started the initial needs and situational assessments for possible assistance programme in Georgia • Started the initial needs and situational assessments for possible assistance programme in Kenya • Finalized the terms of reference of the initial harm-based assessment to be undertaken across Mali. The first part, a desk review, has been conducted. The assessment will continue in 2020 with a thorough field consultation of government officials, victims and victim associations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and members of civil society • 1,013 beneficiaries received medical treatment • 81 beneficiaries received mobility devices (prosthesis and orthotics) and benefited from physiotherapy services to enable proper usage of devices • 250 victims of sexual and gender-based violence received medical treatment, including access to specialized surgery • 4,270 victims received trauma counselling and therapy services • 4,279 victims participated in psychoeducation on mental health stressors, triggers, and coping mechanisms • 114 village health agents were trained in community therapy to strengthen relationships, promote community mental health, building a social network of protection and integration • 12 radio programmes aired to address mental health issues and to mitigate stigma • 137 listeners called in to contribute to the discussion and to ask questions • 1,978 victims were trained on income generation activities (IGA) and Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) techniques to improve household incomes through the promotion of agri-business • 18 community support structures were set up and equipped with skills to mediate conflict. 86 conflicts were resolved • 1,067 community members participated in peace building activities. Communities are able to avert and mediate social conflict using community awareness sessions and early detection techniques

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 317 individuals reported peaceful resolution of a conflict following an awareness session • Continued implementation of <i>Katanga</i> reparations awards • Continued implementation of <i>Lubanga</i> reparations awards • Six information meetings held in Timbuktu in relation to reparations in <i>Al Mahdi</i>. • Setting up of the administrative review process, namely: five training sessions for figures of authority; two training sessions for intermediaries; one board member identified as focal point for the review and decision on the applications; a number of coordination meetings held with the Registry and the Legal Representative of Victims • In the Mali situation, ongoing identification of potential beneficiaries of individual reparations and collection of about 150 applications in <i>Al Mahdi</i> • In the Mali situation, launch and management of two procurement processes in relation to the identification of implementing partners for collective reparations (symbolic reparations and reparations for moral harm – Economic Resilience Facility) in <i>Al Mahdi</i> • In the Mali situation, management of a sole sourcing procurement process, including a workshop on proposal development, for the implementation of collective reparations (rehabilitation and maintenance of protected buildings) in <i>Al Mahdi</i> • One market survey to identify an implementing partner for the payment of individual compensation • Six joint missions with the Legal Representative in Mali, of which one in Timbuktu
<p>Goal 2 States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability</p>	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States Parties approved 23% budget increase for the TFV Secretariat in order to address capacity needs in implementing three reparations orders and expansion of assistance programmes • The TFV received voluntary contributions from 29 donor countries: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay • The TFV received a total voluntary contribution of over €2.6 million from States Parties. This included continuation of two multi-annual funding agreements and contributions from first time donor governments • The TFV continued with two multi-annual funding arrangements and contributions from first time donor governments. Contributions featured a new three-year agreement with Sweden (SEK 30 million, equivalent to €3 million), instalments of multi-annual funding arrangements (Finland, the Netherlands), contributions earmarked to the Trust Fund's reparations reserve (Ireland, Germany) as well as to specific awards (Italy); and contributions from new donors or returning donors, including Chile, Georgia, Italy and Nigeria • Conducted over 120 bilateral meetings with government representatives in country offices, in The Hague, New York and Brussels to provide updated information on the TFV activities • The TFV submitted a call for contributions in the form of a note verbale in order to fully complement

the liability amount set for reparations and to continue implementing assistance programmes; submitted funding proposals to governments to fund specific reparations awards and/or assistance programmes

- There was an increase of €25 thousand in private donations
 - Private sector fundraising is in its initial stage at the TFV. Preliminary research on 50 corporations, 65 foundations and 50 global compact companies has been undertaken to ascertain whether they would be appropriate prospective donors for the TFV. The research was based on the following criteria: matching priority programme areas, geographic interests, and UN SDGs
 - A €1 million funding proposal “Restoring dignity to Victim Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the Central African Republic” was submitted to the Dutch Postcode Lottery. The proposal has reached the second round and the result will be announced in March 2020
- Reparations: TFV grows the reparations reserve from the common basket and earmarked contributions
 - The TFV has complemented half of the liability amount in *Lubanga* and still needs to complement the remaining amount of around €4 million
 - The TFV has complemented half of the liability amount in *Al Mahdi* and is seeking to complement the remaining amount of €1.35 million
 - Received contributions earmarked for the reparations reserve (Ireland, Germany)
 - Received contribution earmarked for reparations in *Al Mahdi* (Italy).

Goal 3

The TFV is a powerful advocate of the rights of victims and their families in the public domain, in particular the global justice system and humanitarian sector

- Internal Communications (TFV and Board): Established clear, consistent and effective messaging that supports the TFV
- Alongside management briefs and documentation prepared for Board meetings, there was continuous communication with the Board on ongoing matters requiring attention and decisions, including (draft) legal filings in reparations proceedings on behalf of the Board
- The TFV Secretariat continues to hold bi-weekly staff meetings from HQ and country offices to discuss updates on activities, priorities, and deadlines
- Frequent participation of the TFV Board and staff in a range of international meetings, conferences, and public discussions throughout the year to advocate for victims’ rights to reparations and assistance, as well as TFV activities
- The TFV was visible at various international fora in Canada, New York, The Hague and Brussels and participated in workshops and meetings
- TFV participated in numerous one-on-one meetings with members of States Parties and respective Embassies or Missions in The Hague, Brussels and New York to communicate and inform them on the work of the TFV
- TFV’s external communications, including through social media, expanded in volume and diversity, and improvements were made to the TFV website. However, this area continues to suffer from lack of available time and dedicated staff resources to be satisfactory
- Published the 2018 Annual Report, brochure about the TFV and updates on activities
- Together with PIOS, shared stories on the Court’s Facebook and Instagram pages about the TFV’s activities and impact
- TFV Uganda hosted two radio programs on two stations with implementing partners to promote

		<p>understanding and access to TFV rehabilitation and assistance projects across northern Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFV Uganda prepared five radio spot messages concerning the activities of the TFV that were aired on a periodic schedule across northern Uganda • TFV Uganda conducted five information sessions with sections of the Court (PIOS, OPCV, LRV) concerning TFV programming and achievements • TFV Uganda was an invited speaker, participant or attendee at more than 15 seminars, conferences or high level government meetings to promote and discuss TFV programming • Hosted radio programmes and outreach session with victims and civil society organizations regarding the work of the TFV in the CAR, in collaboration with PIOS • Participated in meetings of the Court with officials from MINUSCA and with the diplomatic community (ambassadors,) aimed at reinforcing cooperation between the Court's country Office in CAR, the TFV and MINUSCA, including international organizations • Held information meetings with Government officials, including the Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, UN Agencies and international NGOs. • Conducted five joint missions with the Outreach Unit to provide information on the upcoming assistance program in Côte d'Ivoire • Conducted one joint mission with PIOS, OTP and VPRS in relation to the Court's operations in Mali • Conducted three interviews in Mali concerning reparations in <i>Al Mahdi</i>
<p>Goal 4 The TFV, acting in a collaborative partnership with its strategic partners, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships: Built mutual trust and understanding with strategic partners • Good governance: Developed functional systems, tools and procedures • Accountability: Instituted an effective control compliance system • Transparency: Improved information sharing with key stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built mutual trust with major donors and achieved success in expanding donor base to include new, non-traditional donor States and prospective donor countries • Submitted a multi-year funding proposal to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to continue the partnership in the coming years. This resulted in a three-year contribution in the amount of SEK 30 million • TFV field staff participated actively in protection cluster meetings with the United Nations and other stakeholders for information and experience sharing • Four meetings were held with the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire about positive complementarity • TFV agreement with an international partner to undertake scanning in relation to positive complementarity in Côte d'Ivoire • Developed initial draft of budgetary guideline for implementing partners • TFV Uganda conducted six financial verification checks of implementing partners • Strengthened system of spot/verification checks and decided to systematize local audits of field-based implementing partners • Regular progress reporting on reparations implementation to the relevant Trial Chambers • Ongoing information sharing about TFV programme development and implementation to situation-based stakeholders is in development, in conjunction with country offices, towards a more structured process

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

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1 • Contribute to effective Court oversight through the timely and professional investigation of reports of non-compliance with Court regulations	• Percentage of reports responded to within 20 working days	• 95%	• 96
Objective 2 • Assist the Assembly and Heads of Organs in ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of Court operations by completing the requested inspections and evaluations	• Percentage of agreed oversight activities completed on schedule	• 95%	• 0% ¹

¹ During 2019, the IOM received only one formal request from the Assembly (see resolution ICC-ASP/17/20, Section L, para 7, page 26) during its session held in December 2018, to conduct an evaluation of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims and submit an evaluation report in the first half of 2019. The report was not finalized until November 2019 on account of time and budget constraints. The only IOM evaluation specialist assigned to the task went on extended maternity leave in late April 2019 until 20 January 2020, necessitating the recruitment of a consultant to complete the assignment.

Annex IX: Major Programme VII-6 – Office of Internal Audit

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2019</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
<p>Objective 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of audits performed against the validated audit workplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 5 audits 	<p>5 audits performed (4 general and IIT audit), 1 general audit initiated and 2 advisory services provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit of Security and Safety at the HQ Audit of Trust Funds – European Commission Grant Audit of Vehicles Management Audit of Systems Development and Project Management Follow Up Audit of Administrative and Financial Controls in the Country Offices. Audit of Miscellaneous Obligating Documents (initiated in 2019) Advisory Service: Risk assessment facilitation for the Information Management System Section (IMSS) Advisory Service: Training on the Disaster Recovery Program (DRP)

Annex X: Procurement

A. Overview of procurement activities in 2019

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Number of Procurement Staff	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Number of Procurement Staff previous year	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Purchase Orders (POs)													
No of POs in 2019	340	117	108	94	117	72	100	72	76	79	68	62	1305
No of POs previous year	212	163	149	87	135	131	130	123	96	116	132	92	1566
Value of POs in 2019	11,212,750	1,072,537	1,006,156	847,881	1,326,939	659,566	1,131,272	489,340	665,989	796,416	1,543,147	4,269,608	25,021,601
Value of POs previous year	7,012,277	1,020,222	1,359,579	772,852	2,114,496	1,166,779	984,126	1,000,373	673,701	2,571,233	2,481,483	4,717,633	25,874,753
Requisitions													
No of requisitions in 2019	330	134	95	111	95	103	113	65	75	80	96	65	1362
No of requisitions previous year	286	158	144	105	161	190	127	141	53	3	11	4	1383
Procurement Review Committee (PRC)													
No of PRC in 2019	0	4	1	5	5	4	2	3	2	7	7	4	44
No of PRC previous year	1	1	5	6	3	6	9	5	5	11	19	9	80
Value of PRC in 2019	49,102	64,032	1,217,858	2,705,341	817,371	13,696,390	15,462,155	613,005	543,032	1,150,659	11,428,054	1,550,661	49,297,659

B. Overview of total expenditure in 2019 by country

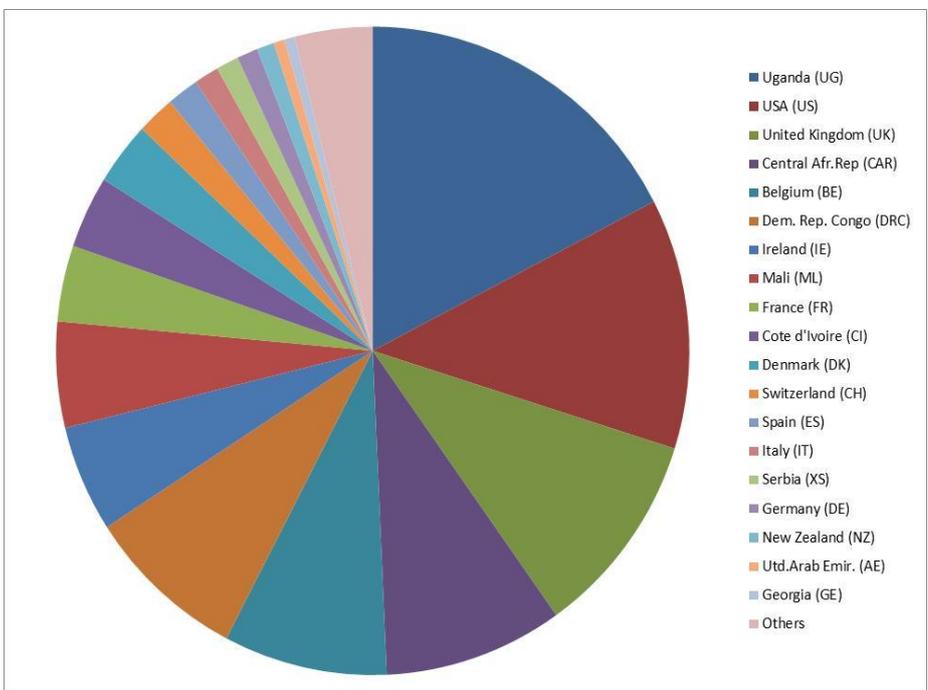
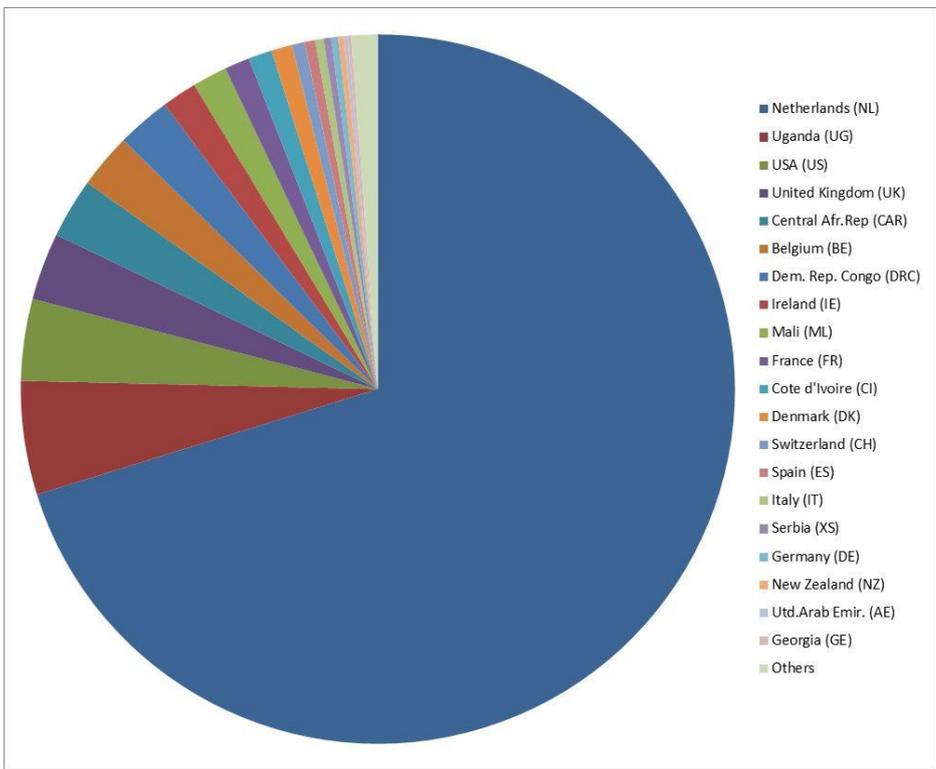
Vendor country	2019 PO value (in euros)	Percentage
Netherlands (NL)	17,563,062	70.2%
Uganda (UG)	1,296,485	5.2%
USA (US)	931,708	3.7%
United Kingdom (UK)	767,472	3.1%
Central Afr. Rep (CAR)	680,768	2.7%
Belgium (BE)	622,884	2.5%
Dem. Rep. Congo (DRC)	612,158	2.4%
Ireland (IE)	397,000	1.6%
Mali (ML)	393,742	1.6%
France (FR)	283,120	1.1%
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	269,208	1.1%
Denmark (DK)	234,844	0.9%
Switzerland (CH)	144,561	0.6%
Spain (ES)	121,093	0.5%

Italy (IT)	94,137	0.4%
Serbia (XS)	85,870	0.3%
Germany (DE)	80,205	0.3%
New Zealand (NZ)	65,813	0.3%
Utd. Arab Emir. (AE)	41,757	0.2%
Georgia (GE)	39,424	0.2%
Others	296,289	1.2%

C. Main goods and services purchased in 2019 shown with country (top 20)

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	Rental of detention cells	1,842,000	Netherlands (NL)
2	Judges' pensions administration	1,566,000	Netherlands (NL)
3	HQ Maintenance of permanent premises	1,467,708	Netherlands (NL)
4	IT software Judicial Workflow Platform	900,455	Netherlands (NL)
5	HQ cleaning services	844,997	Netherlands (NL)
6	IT Telecommunications	748,236	Netherlands (NL)
7	IT Equipment	526,119	Netherlands (NL)
8	HQ Electricity	412,882	Netherlands (NL)
9	HQ Heating and cooling	357,000	Netherlands (NL)
10	IT Data services	355,576	Netherlands (NL)
11	UN cooperation	347,888	Mali (ML)
12	IT office software licenses	347,420	Ireland (IE)
13	Country office services	341,509	Belgium (BE)
14	SAP maintenance and licences	269,234	Netherlands (NL)
15	Assembly conference services	253,873	Netherlands (NL)
16	IT HQ Audio courtroom maintenance services	244,917	United Kingdom (UK)
17	IT software services	218,773	Denmark (DK)
18	TFV Implementation partner	200,000	Uganda (UG)
19	TFV Implementation partner	200,000	USA (US)
20	TFV Implementation partner	200,000	Uganda (UG)
	Total	11,644,586	

D. Diagrammatic representation of the top 20 expenditures in 2019 by country (including and excluding the Netherlands)



Annex XI: Liquid funds

Table 1: Sovereign Risk – Credit Ratings

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

Table 2: Banking Risk – Credit Ratings

Bank	Short-term rating			Long-term rating		
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
ABN AMRO, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1	A1	A	A+
Rabobank, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1+	Aa3	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	A1	A	A

Chart 1. Liquid Funds by Bank

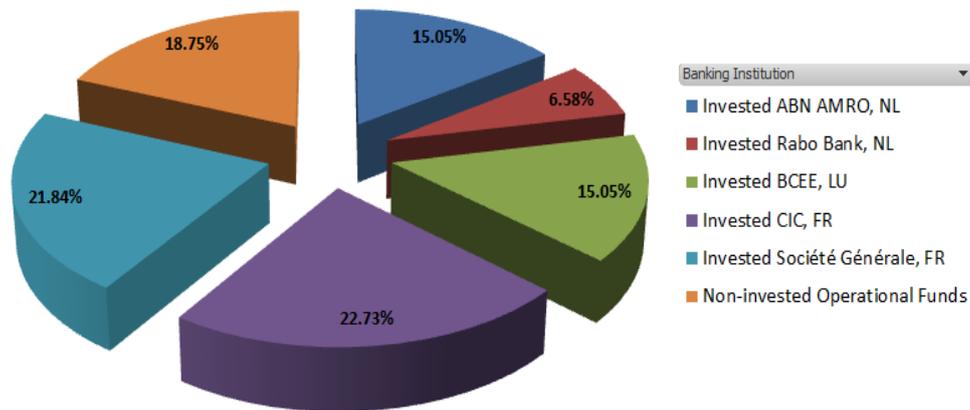
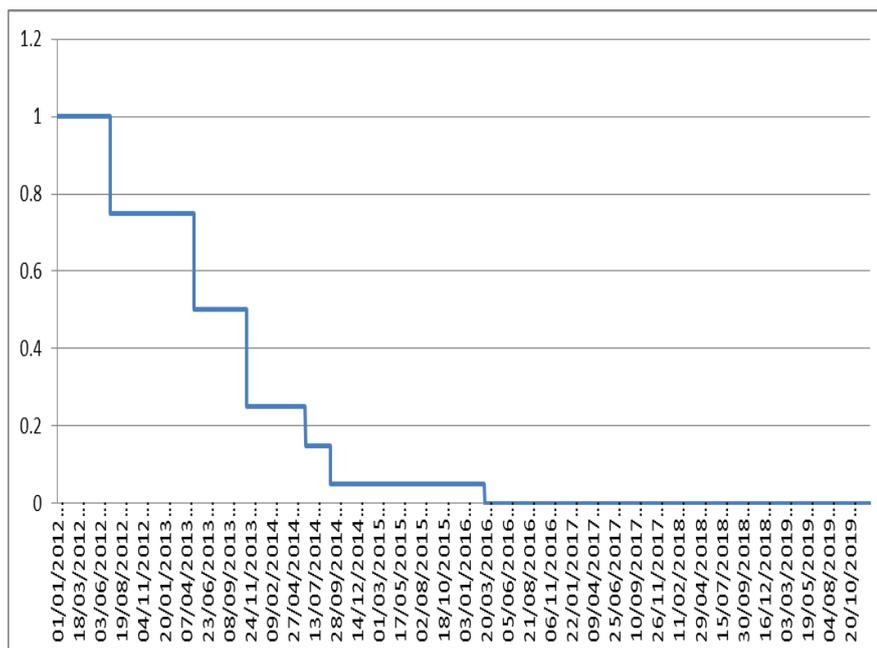


Chart 2. European Central Bank Base Rates 2012-2019



Annex XII: Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund - interim unaudited figures as at 31 December 2019

Status of Working Capital Fund	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of financial period	9,057,054	-
Receipts from States Parties	8	15,782
Refunds to withdrawn States	(30,557)	-
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	(5,589,156)	-
Replenishments	-	9,041,272
Cash Surplus	2,512,816 ¹	-
Balance as at 31 December	5,950,165	9,057,054
Established level	11,600,000	11,600,000
Due from States Parties	(945)	(953)
Funding shortfall / to be financed through future surplus funds	(59,734) ²	(2,541,993)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	(5,589,156)	-
Balance as at 31 December	5,950,165	9,057,054
<hr/>		
Status of Contingency Fund	2019	2018
Balance at beginning of financial period	5,243,111	3,759,138
Receipts from States Parties	-	4,991
Refund to withdrawn State	(1,794)	-
Replenishments	-	1,478,982
Balance as at 31 December	5,241,317	5,243,111
Established level	7,000,000	7,000,000
Due from States Parties	(295)	(295)
Funding shortfall	(1,758,388)	(1,756,594)
Balance as at 31 December	5,241,317	5,243,111

¹ ICC-ASP/18/Res.1, part B, para. 2

² ICC-ASP/17/Res.4, part B, Para.5

Annex XIII: Realization of assumptions 2005-2019 OTP

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
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>

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
2010	103.6	97.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five active investigations in three situations currently before the Court - Five residual investigations where either trial proceedings ongoing or where suspects are at large - No new investigations into new situations - Analysis of up to eight potential situations - Up to three trials being held consecutively (parallel hearings over several weeks may occur) 	<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 at large: Uganda and Darfur I and II; Residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II and CAR - 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 - 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 - 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%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four or five new investigations into cases, within existing or new situations, subject to external cooperation received - Maintain seven residual investigations (including providing support for three trials, subject to external cooperation received) - Analysis of up to eight potential situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRC III and IV, Darfur III, Kenya I and II, Libya and Côte d’Ivoire - 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 - 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”

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least four trials, subject to external cooperation received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of up to eight potential situations - Maintain nine residual investigations (including providing support for three trials, subject to external cooperation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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 - 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%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seven investigations in seven situation countries, including the recent situation in Côte d’Ivoire - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations - Preliminary examination of at least eight situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - The OTP maintained seven residual investigations (this figure does not include the investigative support given to ongoing trials) - 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%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four investigations in eight situation countries, including the recent situation in Mali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
			- 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

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
2015	130.7	97.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations pending arrest - Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional investigative activities were required to complete the cases involving <i>Charles Blé Goudé</i> (CIV 1), 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 - 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 was absorbed within the regular budget - 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

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
2016	139.6	96.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four and a half integrated teams to conduct investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations pending arrest - Five trials - Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR</i>: Mr Bemba was found guilty on 21 March 2016 of two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and rape) and three counts of war crimes (murder, rape, and pillaging). Mr Bemba was found to be a person effectively acting as a military commander with effective authority and control over the forces that committed the crimes. Sentenced on 21 June 2016 to eighteen years of imprisonment - <i>Mali</i>: On 24 March 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed against Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi the war crime charge regarding the destruction of historical and religious monuments in Timbuktu (Mali), and committed Mr Al Mahdi 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 case against <i>William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i> - 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.) - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 April 2016, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Burundi. The PE focuses on acts of killing, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as cases of enforced disappearances that have been allegedly committed since April 2015 in Burundi - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 12 November 2016. The Office also received 593 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 410 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 42 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 98 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 43 were linked to an investigation or prosecution - Launch of the OTP Policy on Children, 16 November 2016 - <i>Georgia</i>: On 27 January 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the Prosecutor to open an investigation <i>proprio motu</i> into the situation in Georgia. The Chamber noted that the representations by or on behalf of 6,335 victims on this matter, which it received on 4 December 2015, "overwhelmingly speak in favour of the opening of an investigation". The Court alerted the Committee of the need for additional resources in February 2016 and submitted a formal Contingency Fund notification in September 2016

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
2017	144.6	99.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials - Preliminary examinations in ten situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017. Appeals proceedings are ongoing in relation to both the judgment and the sentencing decision - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The Prosecution presented its evidence throughout 2017. Courtroom support, provided by the Registry, was required to ensure that the 160 days of planned trial hearings in 2017 could take place in one of the operational courtrooms, alongside the proceedings in <i>Ongwen</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i>. It is expected that the Prosecution's presentation of evidence and the appearance of its witnesses will be completed by early 2018, and the case will move thereafter into the defence phase, expected to last throughout 2018 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017 - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. As alleged former Commander in the Sinia Brigade of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Dominic Ongwen is accused of 70 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity related to attacks against the civilian population. It is further alleged that from at least 1 July 2002 until 31 December 2005, Dominic Ongwen, Joseph Kony, and the other Sinia Brigade commanders were part of a common plan to abduct women and girls in northern Uganda who were then used as forced wives and sex slaves, tortured, raped and made to serve as domestic help; and to conscript children under the age of 15 into the LRA to participate actively in hostilities. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecutor's case will continue into 2018, to be followed by the defence phase - <i>Libya</i>: On 24 April 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecution's application to unseal the warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled and ordered the Registrar to reclassify it as public. That warrant of arrest was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 18 April 2013, following an application filed by the OTP on 27 March 2013 alleging the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture, other inhumane acts and persecution, and the war crimes of torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity. Mr Al-Tuhamy is currently at large. The OTP has continued to carefully collect and analyse evidence to determine whether the requisite legal standards are met to request additional warrants of arrest. It is also assessing the potential to expand its investigations into new crimes, such as those highlighted in its report to the UN Security Council in May 2017. On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest against Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>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 wellbeing of victims and potential witnesses. The Prosecutor was, in addition, exceptionally granted a limited period of 10 working days to notify the initiation of the investigation to States normally exercising jurisdiction over the alleged crimes in order to prepare and implement protective measures for victims and potential witnesses to mitigate any potential risks. Pre-Trial Chamber III considered that the supporting materials presented by the Prosecutor, including victims' communications submitted to the Prosecutor, offer a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation in relation to crimes against humanity, including: (a) murder and attempted murder; (b) imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty; (c) torture; (d) rape; (e) enforced disappearance and (f) persecution, allegedly committed in Burundi, and in certain instances outside the country by nationals of Burundi, since at least 26 April 2015 - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR 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 - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 4 December 2017 - The Office also received 488 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 308 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 54 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 66 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 60 were linked to an investigation or prosecution

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
2018	147.4	96,8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials Preliminary examinations in ten situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR Article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017 Appeals proceedings went on during 2018. On 17 September 2018 new sentences for Mr Bemba, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo were pronounced. Convictions and acquittals in relation to all five accused are now final. Imprisonment sentences were served - <i>CAR</i>: On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court decided, by majority, to acquit Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo of the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The OTP's presentation of its case-in-chief was completed on 19 January 2018. On 23 July 2018, Laurent Gbagbo's Defence filed its motion for acquittal and immediate release. Judicial hearings took place in October and November 2018, during which the Prosecution, the Legal Representatives of Victims, and the two Defence teams, presented their arguments regarding the motion. The Chamber will decide on the future conduct of proceedings in due course - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015 and continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017. Closing statements took place on 28-30 August 2018. Trial Chamber VI will deliberate and pronounce its decision in due course - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecution completed its presentation of evidence, and the Legal Representatives of Victims also called witnesses to appear before the Chamber. The trial resumed on 18 September 2018 with the opening statements of the Defence and the Defence started the presentation of its evidence on 1 October 2018 - <i>Libya</i>: On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest for Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya. A second warrant of arrest for the same suspect was issued on 4 July 2018 in relation to an eighth incident in which another 10 persons were allegedly executed in front of the Baya'at al-Radwan mosque on 24 January 2018 - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. In 2018, the OTP effectively launched its investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi. It conducted several missions to a number of countries, and started building the necessary cooperation networks in the region to facilitate its investigation

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although Burundi's withdrawal from the Statute came into effect on 27 October 2017, it remains under an obligation to cooperate with the Court. Nonetheless this presents some practical investigative challenges. In this context, the OTP has focused on the swift implementation of operational needs in areas such as security and other operational support, witness protection, and language requirements - <i>CAR IIb</i>: In relation to the CAR IIb investigation, a first warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom was issued on 11 November 2018 and unsealed on 17 November 2018. He was surrendered to the Court on 17 November and appeared before PTC II on 23 November. Mr Yekatom is in the Court's custody. A second warrant of arrest was issued for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. The suspect was arrested in France on 12 December 2018. Formal steps with the French authorities to have the suspect transferred to the Court have been taken - <i>Mali</i>: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and is in the Court's custody. The confirmation of charges hearing has been scheduled for 6 May 2019. Mr Al Hassan is suspected of crimes against humanity and of war crimes committed in Timbuktu between April 2012 and January 2013 - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR 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 - The Office opened three new preliminary examinations during the reporting period; in <i>Venezuela</i>, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since at least April 2017 in the context of demonstrations and political unrest; in the <i>Philippines</i>, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since 1 July 2016 related to the Government's "war on drugs" campaign; and in <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i> concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh, a State Party to the Rome Statute. Two situations already subject to preliminary examination by the Office were referred to the Prosecutor. These were the situation in <i>Palestine</i> (referred by the State of Palestine, on 22 May 2018) and the situation in <i>Venezuela</i> (referred by a group of six States Parties, on 27 September 2018). The OTP closed the preliminary examination regarding <i>Gabon</i> following a thorough factual and legal analysis of all the information available. The annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities was published on 5 December 2018 - Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, the Office received 692 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 481 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 14 warranted further analysis; 161 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 36 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,513 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 13,385 article 15 communications since July 2002

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
2019	148.1	98.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CIV I: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I, by majority, acquitted Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé on all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. On 1 February 2019, the Appeals Chamber set conditions to be imposed on Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé upon their release to a State willing to accept them on its territory and willing and able to enforce the conditions set by the Chamber. Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé are no longer being held at the Court's detention centre as an interim measure pending their conditional release. On 16 July 2019, Trial Chamber I filed the full written reasons for the acquittal of Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé. The Prosecutor filed an appeal on 15 October 2019 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty beyond reasonable doubt on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Prosecution and the Defence completed the presentation of their evidence. The Legal Representatives of Victims also called witnesses to appear before the Chamber. On 12 December 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case - <i>Libya</i>: As highlighted in the Prosecutor's reports of 8 May 2019 and 6 November 2019 to the UN Security Council, the OTP continued to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases and called for State support to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The OTP also continued to pursue its strategy of cooperation with a number of States and organizations to support national investigations and prosecutions that relate to people smuggling and trafficking through Libya - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. In 2019, the OTP conducted multiple missions in connection with investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi, as well as to build and maintain relevant cooperation networks. The limited additional resources in the 2019 approved budget, and the subsequent need to internally redeploy resources among existing situations and cases, have had a negative impact on the pace of activities in the Burundi situation - <i>CAR IIb</i>: In relation to the CAR IIb investigation, a first warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom was issued on 11 November 2018 and unsealed on 17 November 2018. He was surrendered to the Court on 17 November and appeared before PTC II on 23 November. A second warrant of arrest was issued for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. He was arrested and then transferred to the Court on 23 January 2019. His initial appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber II took place on 25 January 2019. On 20 February 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II joined the Yekatom and Ngaïssona cases. The confirmation of charges hearing was held on 19-25 September and 11 October 2019. On 11 December 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona and committed them to trial. The public redacted version of the decision on the confirmation of charges was published on 20 December 2019. Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona are in the Court's custody.

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Mali</i>: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and is in the Court's custody. The confirmation of charges hearing took place from 8 to 17 July 2019. On 30 September 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a confidential decision confirming the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Mr Al Hassan and committed him for trial. On 12 December 2019, a status conference was convened by Trial Chamber X in preparation for the trial schedule. The trial will commence on 14 July 2020 and the Prosecution presentation of evidence will commence on 25 August 2020 - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing pre-trials and trials, and in relation to other existing cases - <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i>: On 14 November 2019, following authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III, the Office initiated an investigation with respect to alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. The decision of Pre-Trial Chamber III was issued on the basis of the request for authorization of an investigation pursuant to article 15 of the Rome Statute, filed on 4 July 2019 - <i>Afghanistan</i>: On 12 April 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the request of the Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation of the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The Prosecutor appealed the decision on 30 September 2019 and presented her arguments in an appeal hearing set by the Appeals Chamber between 4 and 6 December 2019 - <i>Palestine</i>: the Prosecutor concluded the preliminary examination with the determination that all the statutory criteria under the Rome Statute for the opening of an investigation had been met. Given the legal and factual issues attaching to the territory within which the investigation may be conducted, the Prosecution filed a "Request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine" with Pre-Trial Chamber I on 20 December 2019 - The annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities was published on 5 December 2019 - Between 1 January and 31 December 2019, the Office received 814 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 602 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 64 warranted further analysis; 119 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 29 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,842 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 14,094 article 15 communications since July 2002. - The Office continued its preliminary examinations of the situations in Colombia, Guinea, Iraq/United Kingdom, Nigeria, Palestine, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Venezuela.

Annex XIV: Unliquidated obligations

Table 1: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2019 – provisional unaudited figures amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme/Programme</i>	<i>Open Purchase Orders</i>		<i>Open Trips</i>		<i>Total Unliquidated Obligations</i>
	<i>Number of POs</i>	<i>Amount for POs</i>	<i>Number of Trips</i>	<i>Amount for Trips</i>	
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]</i>	<i>[4]</i>	
					<i>[5]=[2]+[4]</i>
<i>Major Programme I</i>					
Judiciary	8	72.1	11	25.0	97.1
Presidency	4	10.7	3	8.9	19.6
Chambers	4	61.4	8	16.1	77.5
<i>Major Programme II</i>					
Office of the Prosecutor	20	215.7	108	313.3	529.0
The Prosecutor	9	35.3	12	44.7	80.0
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	1	18.9	13	41.3	60.2
Investigation Division	6	130.3	70	176.3	306.6
Prosecution Division	4	31.2	13	51.0	82.2
<i>Major Programme III</i>					
Registry	275	2,319.8	208	472.1	2,791.9
Office of the Registrar	7	26.2	3	6.5	32.6
Division of Management Services	54	552.2	8	25.7	577.9
Division of Judicial Services	90	1,364.2	90	246.4	1,610.6
Division of External Operations	124	377.3	107	193.5	570.8
<i>Major Programme IV</i>					
Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	40	155.1	22	58.7	213.8
<i>Major Programme V</i>					
Premises	2	316.2	-	-	316.2
<i>Major Programme VI</i>					
Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	12	51.6	17	35.4	87.0
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>					
Independent Oversight Mechanism	1	0.1	2	7.7	7.8
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>					
Office of Internal Audit	-	-	1	0.5	0.5
Total Court	358	3,130.6	369	912.7	4,043.4

Table 2: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2018 - provisional unaudited figures (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme/Programme</i>	<i>Open Purchase Orders as at 31 Dec 2018</i>		<i>Open Trips as at 31 Dec 2018</i>		<i>Total Unliquidated Obligations as at 31 Dec 2018</i>	<i>Disbursed during 2019</i>	<i>Savings on 2018 ULOs</i>
	<i>Number of POs</i>	<i>Amount for POs</i>	<i>Number of Trips</i>	<i>Amount for Trips</i>			
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]</i>	<i>[4]</i>			
<i>Major Programme I</i>							
<i>Judiciary</i>	14	21.7	14	56.1	77.8	51.0	26.8
Presidency	9	6.4	3	7.6	14.1	6.5	7.6
Chambers	4	14.7	10	43.9	58.6	40.7	17.9
Liaison Offices	1	0.5	1	4.6	5.1	3.8	1.4
<i>Major Programme II</i>							-
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	34	138.7	219	488.4	627.1	501.6	125.5
The Prosecutor	22	92.0	22	57.2	149.2	117.2	32.0
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	1	4.4	14	29.4	33.8	24.7	9.2
Investigation Division	10	27.6	123	311.0	338.6	268.8	69.8
Prosecution Division	1	14.7	60	90.7	105.4	90.8	14.6
<i>Major Programme III</i>							-
<i>Registry</i>	395	4,095.0	239	621.1	4,716.1	3,793.5	922.7
Office of the Registrar	7	21.6	3	11.3	32.9	10.4	22.5
Division of Management Services	80	994.0	8	36.6	1,030.6	909.3	121.3
Division of Judicial Services	128	2,015.9	88	194.8	2,210.7	1,676.0	534.7
Division of External Operations	180	1,063.4	140	378.4	1,441.9	1,197.7	244.1
<i>Major Programme IV</i>							-
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	57	91.0	20	56.8	147.9	81.1	66.8
<i>Major Programme V</i>							-
<i>Interim Premises</i>	1	405.8	-	-	405.8	405.8	-
<i>Major Programme VI</i>							-
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	20	48.6	17	31.0	79.6	33.5	46.1
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>							-
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>							-
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total Court	522	4,800.9	509	1,253.4	6,054.3	4,866.3	1,188.0

Note: Regarding the Committee's request that an update be provided about the disbursement of all 2018 open purchase orders and open trips at its thirty-fourth session, it should be noted that there were no 2018 unliquidated purchase orders or open trips at the end of 2019. Of a total of €6.1 million unliquidated obligations at the end of 2018, €4.9 million was spent in 2019 and €1.2 million represented a saving, which will be considered during calculation of the 2018 cash surplus.

Annex XV: Judicial decisions with significant financial implications in 2019

<i>Judicial Decision</i>	<i>Financial Implication</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom & Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i>		
<i>ICC-01/14-01/18-205</i>	€52,720	Field Counsel contracts
<i>Decision on the Legal Representation of Victims Dated 23 May 2019</i>	€21,100	Expenses for missions to meet clients
Total	€73.820	

Annex XVI: Budget Performance 2019 by Sub-Programme, Programme and Major Programme and by Item (amounts in thousands of euros)

Table 1: The ICC

<i>The Court</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
<i>Judges Salary</i>	5,662.1	5,575.1	87.0	98.5
Professional staff	60,752.2	na	na	na
General Service staff	25,356.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>86,108.8</i>	<i>88,755.9</i>	<i>(2,647.1)</i>	<i>103.1</i>
General Temporary Assistance	17,126.6	17,108.7	17.9	99.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	978.7	355.3	623.4	36.3
Overtime	299.3	248.4	50.9	83.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>18,404.6</i>	<i>17,712.4</i>	<i>692.2</i>	<i>96.2</i>
Travel	6,152.5	5,082.9	1,069.6	82.6
Hospitality	29.0	18.9	10.1	65.1
Contractual services	4,002.9	2,300.4	1,702.5	57.5
Training	1,000.7	686.8	313.9	68.6
Consultants	667.5	891.6	(224.1)	133.6
Counsel for defence	3,487.8	3,446.0	41.8	98.8
Counsel for victims	1,101.3	1,199.1	(97.8)	108.9
General operating expenses	14,857.3	13,760.8	1,096.5	92.6
Supplies and materials	1,175.5	946.2	229.3	80.5
Furniture and equipment	1,900.0	1,712.9	187.1	90.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>34,374.5</i>	<i>30,045.6</i>	<i>4,328.9</i>	<i>87.4</i>
Total	144,550.0	142,089.1	2,460.9	98.3
Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	148,135.1	145,674.2	2,460.9	98.3

Table 1: Major Programme - Judiciary

<i>Judiciary</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Judges Salary</i>	5,662.1	5,575.1	87.0	98.5
Professional staff	4,399.2	na	na	na
General Service staff	846.7	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	5,245.9	4,649.0	596.9	88.6
General Temporary Assistance	1,070.8	1,224.1	(153.3)	114.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,070.8	1,224.1	(153.3)	114.3
Travel	90.8	118.9	(28.1)	131.0
Hospitality	11.0	7.9	3.1	72.2
Contractual services	-	5.3	(5.3)	-
Training	22.0	12.2	9.8	55.5
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	128.8	144.4	(15.6)	112.1
Total	12,107.6	11,592.6	515.0	95.7

Table 2: Major Programme I - 1100

<i>The Presidency</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Judges Salary</i>	28.0	15.5	12.5	55.4
Professional staff	823.8	na	na	na
General Service staff	292.3	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	1,116.1	918.1	198.0	82.3
General Temporary Assistance	-	5.9	(5.9)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	5.9	(5.9)	-
Travel	90.8	118.9	(28.1)	131.0
Hospitality	10.0	7.4	2.6	74.4
Contractual services	-	4.2	(4.2)	-
Training	6.0	-	6.0	-
Consultants	5.0	-	5.0	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	111.8	130.5	(18.7)	116.7
Total	1,255.9	1,070.0	185.9	85.2

Table 3: Major Programme I - 1200

<i>Chambers</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Judges Salary</i>	5,634.1	5,559.6	74.5	98.7
Professional staff	3,575.4	na	na	na
General Service staff	554.4	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	4,129.8	3,730.9	398.9	90.3
General Temporary Assistance	1,070.8	1,218.3	(147.5)	113.8

Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,070.8</i>	<i>1,218.3</i>	<i>(147.5)</i>	<i>113.8</i>
Travel	-	-	-	-
Hospitality	1.0	0.5	0.5	50.0
Contractual services	-	1.1	(1.1)	-
Training	16.0	12.2	3.8	76.3
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>81.4</i>
Total	10,851.7	10,522.6	329.1	97.0

Table 4: Office of The Prosecutor

<i>Office of The Prosecutor</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	26,358.7	na	na	na
General Service staff	5,167.7	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>31,526.4</i>	<i>32,351.8</i>	<i>(825.4)</i>	<i>102.6</i>
General Temporary Assistance	10,193.0	9,936.4	256.6	97.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	1.1	(1.1)	-
Overtime	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>10,193.0</i>	<i>9,937.6</i>	<i>255.4</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Travel	3,228.6	2,755.4	473.2	85.3
Hospitality	5.0	2.1	2.9	41.7
Contractual services	579.5	51.3	528.2	8.8
Training	290.0	164.8	125.2	56.8
Consultants	70.0	69.3	0.7	99.0
General operating expenses	640.0	898.3	(258.3)	140.4
Supplies and materials	90.0	64.2	25.8	71.4
Furniture and equipment	180.0	152.1	27.9	84.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,083.1</i>	<i>4,157.5</i>	<i>925.6</i>	<i>81.8</i>
Total	46,802.5	46,446.9	355.6	99.2

Table 5: Major Programme II - 2100

<i>The Prosecutor</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	3,961.7	na	na	na
General Service staff	2,564.4	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>6,526.1</i>	<i>6,157.3</i>	<i>368.8</i>	<i>94.3</i>
General Temporary Assistance	3,275.6	2,915.1	360.5	89.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	1.1	(1.1)	-
Overtime	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>3,275.6</i>	<i>2,916.3</i>	<i>359.3</i>	<i>89.0</i>
Travel	606.1	492.3	113.8	81.2
Hospitality	5.0	2.1	2.9	41.7
Contractual services	579.5	14.3	565.2	2.5
Training	290.0	30.2	259.8	10.4
Consultants	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.1
General operating expenses	10.0	9.1	0.9	91.3
Supplies and materials	90.0	64.2	25.8	71.4
Furniture and equipment	180.0	152.1	27.9	84.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,830.6</i>	<i>764.3</i>	<i>1,066.3</i>	<i>41.8</i>
Total	11,632.3	9,837.8	1,794.5	84.6

Table 6: Major Programme II - 2110

<i>Immediate Office of the Prosecutor / Legal Advisory Section</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>		
Professional staff	1,426.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	283.0	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,709.1</i>	<i>1,523.9</i>	<i>185.2</i>	<i>89.2</i>
General Temporary Assistance	119.8	114.0	5.8	95.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>95.2</i>
Travel	184.5	112.2	72.3	60.8
Hospitality	5.0	2.1	2.9	41.7
Contractual services	30.0	2.0	28.0	6.5
Training	290.0	8.9	281.1	3.1
Consultants	70.0	0.0	70.0	0.1
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>579.5</i>	<i>125.2</i>	<i>454.3</i>	<i>21.6</i>
Total	2,408.4	1,763.1	645.3	73.2

Table 7: Major Programme II -2120

<i>Services Section</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>		
Professional staff	1,465.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	872.3	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,337.4</i>	<i>2,385.3</i>	<i>(47.9)</i>	<i>102.0</i>
General Temporary Assistance	2,054.2	1,839.0	215.2	89.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	1.1	(1.1)	-
Overtime	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,054.2</i>	<i>1,840.1</i>	<i>214.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>
Travel	414.6	371.1	43.5	89.5
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	549.5	-	549.5	-
Training	-	9.6	(9.6)	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	10.0	9.1	0.9	91.3
Supplies and materials	30.0	32.3	(2.3)	107.6
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,004.1</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>582.0</i>	<i>42.0</i>
Total	5,395.7	4,647.5	748.2	86.1

Table 8: Major Programme II - 2160

<i>Information, Knowledge and Evidence Management Section</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	1,070.5	na	na	na
General Service staff	1,409.1	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,479.6</i>	<i>2,248.1</i>	<i>231.5</i>	<i>90.7</i>
General Temporary Assistance	1,101.6	962.1	139.5	87.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	0.0	(0.0)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,101.6</i>	<i>962.1</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>87.3</i>
Travel	7.0	8.9	(1.9)	127.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	12.4	(12.4)	-
Training	-	11.7	(11.7)	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	60.0	32.0	28.0	53.3
Furniture and equipment	180.0	152.1	27.9	84.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>247.0</i>	<i>217.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>87.9</i>
Total	3,828.2	3,427.2	401.0	89.5

Table 9: Major Programme II - 2200

<i>Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	2,798.0	na	na	na
General Service staff	335.5	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,133.5</i>	<i>2,981.0</i>	<i>152.5</i>	<i>95.1</i>
General Temporary Assistance	419.3	663.7	(244.4)	158.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>419.3</i>	<i>663.7</i>	<i>(244.4)</i>	<i>158.3</i>
Travel	441.9	238.0	203.9	53.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	7.7	(7.7)	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>441.9</i>	<i>245.8</i>	<i>196.1</i>	<i>55.6</i>
Total	3,994.7	3,890.4	104.3	97.4

Table 10: Major Programme II - 2300

<i>Investigation Division</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	10,644.4	na	na	na
General Service staff	1,731.0	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>12,375.4</i>	<i>13,829.0</i>	<i>(1,453.6)</i>	<i>111.7</i>
General Temporary Assistance	4,709.0	4,455.0	254.0	94.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>4,709.0</i>	<i>4,455.0</i>	<i>254.0</i>	<i>94.6</i>
Travel	1,809.0	1,819.1	(10.1)	100.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	30.0	(30.0)	-
Training	-	85.0	(85.0)	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	630.0	889.2	(259.2)	141.1
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,439.0</i>	<i>2,823.4</i>	<i>(384.4)</i>	<i>115.8</i>
Total	19,523.4	21,107.4	(1,584.0)	108.1

Table 11: Major Programme 2400

<i>Prosecution Division</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	8,954.6	na	na	na
General Service staff	536.8	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>9,491.4</i>	<i>9,384.5</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>98.9</i>
General Temporary Assistance	1,789.1	1,902.6	(113.5)	106.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,789.1</i>	<i>1,902.6</i>	<i>(113.5)</i>	<i>106.3</i>
Travel	371.6	206.0	165.6	55.4
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	6.9	(6.9)	-
Training	-	41.9	(41.9)	-
Consultants	-	69.3	(69.3)	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>371.6</i>	<i>324.0</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>87.2</i>
Total	11,652.1	11,611.2	40.9	99.6

Table 12: Major Programme III - Registry

Registry	Approved	Actual	Variance	Implementation
	Budget 2019	Expenditure 2019		rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	27,547.0	na	na	na
General Service staff	18,708.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	46,255.6	48,525.7	(2,270.1)	104.9
General Temporary Assistance	3,759.2	3,968.1	(208.9)	105.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	811.6	204.9	606.7	25.2
Overtime	261.3	226.4	34.9	86.7
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	4,832.1	4,399.4	432.7	91.0
Travel	2,020.5	1,499.2	521.3	74.2
Hospitality	5.0	3.0	2.0	59.8
Contractual services	2,707.7	1,657.0	1,050.7	61.2
Training	610.0	463.0	147.0	75.9
Consultants	467.5	748.5	(281.0)	160.1
Counsel for defence	3,487.8	3,446.0	41.8	98.8
Counsel for victims	1,101.3	1,199.1	(97.8)	108.9
General operating expenses	12,385.9	11,056.6	1,329.3	89.3
Supplies and materials	1,067.8	877.1	190.7	82.1
Furniture and equipment	1,710.0	1,560.3	149.7	91.2
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	25,563.5	22,509.8	3,053.7	88.1
Total	76,651.2	75,435.0	1,216.2	98.4

Table 13: Major Programme III - 3100

Office of the Registrar	Approved	Actual	Variance	Implementation
	Budget 2019	Expenditure 2019		rate in %
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,475.3	na	na	na
General Service staff	145.5	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	1,620.8	1,567.3	53.5	96.7
General Temporary Assistance	-	136.9	(136.9)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	136.9	(136.9)	-
Travel	47.6	53.1	(5.5)	111.5
Hospitality	4.0	3.0	1.0	74.7
Contractual services	-	5.0	(5.0)	-
Training	8.0	-	8.0	-
Consultants	40.0	213.6	(173.6)	533.9
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	0.6	(0.6)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	99.6	275.2	(175.6)	276.3
Total	1,720.4	1,979.4	(259.0)	115.1

Table 14: Major Programme III - 3110

<i>Immediate Office of the Registrar</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>		
Professional staff	695.0	na	na	na
General Service staff	79.9	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	774.9	734.1	40.8	94.7
General Temporary Assistance	-	71.4	(71.4)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	71.4	(71.4)	-
Travel	34.9	40.8	(5.9)	117.0
Hospitality	4.0	3.0	1.0	74.7
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	213.6	(213.6)	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	38.9	257.4	(218.5)	661.6
Total	813.8	1,062.8	(249.0)	130.6

Table 15: Major Programme III - 3130

<i>Legal Office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>		
Professional staff	780.3	na	na	na
General Service staff	65.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	845.9	833.2	12.7	98.5
General Temporary Assistance	-	65.6	(65.6)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	65.6	(65.6)	-
Travel	12.7	12.3	0.4	96.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	5.0	(5.0)	-
Training	8.0	-	8.0	-
Consultants	40.0	-	40.0	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	0.6	(0.6)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	60.7	17.8	42.9	29.4
Total	906.6	916.6	(10.0)	101.1

Table 16: Major Programme III - 3200

<i>Division of Management Services (DMS)</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
		<i>Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
		<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	
Professional staff	3,806.8	na	na	na
General Service staff	9,325.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>13,132.4</i>	<i>13,611.0</i>	<i>(478.6)</i>	<i>103.6</i>
General Temporary Assistance	617.5	602.5	15.0	97.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	243.3	205.2	38.1	84.3
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>860.8</i>	<i>807.7</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>93.8</i>
Travel	192.2	143.1	49.1	74.5
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	515.7	248.4	267.3	48.2
Training	363.3	229.2	134.1	63.1
Consultants	42.0	144.7	(102.7)	344.5
General operating expenses	3,071.4	2,851.0	220.4	92.8
Supplies and materials	291.7	155.6	136.1	53.3
Furniture and equipment	378.5	123.5	255.0	32.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,854.8</i>	<i>3,895.5</i>	<i>959.3</i>	<i>80.2</i>
Total	18,848.0	18,314.2	533.8	97.2

Table 17: Major Programme III - 3210

<i>Office of the Director DMS</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
		<i>Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
		<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	
Professional staff	735.8	na	na	na
General Service staff	393.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,129.4</i>	<i>1,420.8</i>	<i>(291.4)</i>	<i>125.8</i>
General Temporary Assistance	131.5	189.1	(57.6)	143.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>131.5</i>	<i>189.1</i>	<i>(57.6)</i>	<i>143.8</i>
Travel	6.6	5.3	1.3	80.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	285.1	123.9	161.2	43.4
Training	17.1	3.6	13.5	21.1
Consultants	8.0	43.5	(35.5)	544.3
General operating expenses	345.6	319.3	26.3	92.4
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>662.4</i>	<i>495.6</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>74.8</i>
Total	1,923.3	2,105.5	(182.2)	109.5

Table 18: Major Programme III - 3220

<i>Human Resources Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]		
Professional staff	1,056.2	na	na	na
General Service staff	1,063.9	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,120.1</i>	<i>2,192.8</i>	<i>(72.7)</i>	<i>103.4</i>
General Temporary Assistance	119.8	256.8	(137.0)	214.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>256.8</i>	<i>(137.0)</i>	<i>214.3</i>
Travel	10.2	18.2	(8.0)	178.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	9.3	1.0	8.3	10.8
Training	204.0	117.1	86.9	57.4
Consultants	34.0	89.1	(55.1)	261.9
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>257.5</i>	<i>225.4</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>87.5</i>
Total	2,497.4	2,675.0	(177.6)	107.1

Table 19: Major Programme III - 3230

<i>Budget Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]		
Professional staff	368.2	na	na	na
General Service staff	196.8	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>565.0</i>	<i>592.3</i>	<i>(27.3)</i>	<i>104.8</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	15.7	(15.7)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	1.5	0.8	0.7	55.8
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>(15.0)</i>	<i>1,102.4</i>
Travel	2.5	-	2.5	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	5.3	2.0	3.3	37.7
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>25.6</i>
Total	574.3	610.8	(36.5)	106.4

Table 20: Major Programme III - 3240

<i>Finance Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	453.9	na	na	na
General Service staff	918.4	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,372.3</i>	<i>1,487.7</i>	<i>(115.4)</i>	<i>108.4</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	44.6	(44.6)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	5.0	5.3	(0.3)	106.6
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>(45.0)</i>	<i>999.1</i>
Travel	4.8	2.9	1.9	59.5
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	37.3	32.3	5.0	86.5
Training	8.0	6.6	1.4	82.5
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	70.0	70.2	(0.2)	100.3
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>93.2</i>
Total	1,497.4	1,649.5	(152.1)	110.2

Table 21: Major Programme III - 3250

<i>General Services Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	783.3	na	na	na
General Service staff	2,601.3	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,384.6</i>	<i>3,272.8</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>96.7</i>
General Temporary Assistance	57.5	90.4	(32.9)	157.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	100.0	99.8	0.2	99.8
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>157.5</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>(32.7)</i>	<i>120.7</i>
Travel	33.6	35.2	(1.6)	104.7
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	141.0	55.5	85.5	39.3
Training	16.5	9.7	6.8	58.5
Consultants	-	12.1	(12.1)	-
General operating expenses	2,543.0	2,344.6	198.4	92.2
Supplies and materials	228.0	117.7	110.3	51.6
Furniture and equipment	378.5	118.4	260.1	31.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>3,340.6</i>	<i>2,693.0</i>	<i>647.6</i>	<i>80.6</i>
Total	6,882.7	6,156.0	726.7	89.4

Table 22: Major Programme III - 3290

<i>Security and Safety Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]		
Professional staff	409.4	na	na	na
General Service staff	4,151.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,561.0</i>	<i>4,644.6</i>	<i>(83.6)</i>	<i>101.8</i>
General Temporary Assistance	308.7	6.0	302.7	1.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	136.8	99.2	37.6	72.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>445.5</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>340.3</i>	<i>23.6</i>
Travel	134.5	81.5	53.0	60.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	43.0	35.8	7.2	83.3
Training	112.4	90.2	22.2	80.3
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	112.8	116.9	(4.1)	103.6
Supplies and materials	63.7	38.0	25.7	59.6
Furniture and equipment	-	5.1	(5.1)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>466.4</i>	<i>367.6</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>78.8</i>
Total	5,472.9	5,117.4	355.5	93.5

Table 23: Major Programme III - 3300

<i>Division of Judicial Services (DJS)</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]		
Professional staff	11,932.9	na	na	na
General Service staff	5,047.0	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>16,979.9</i>	<i>18,078.2</i>	<i>(1,098.3)</i>	<i>106.5</i>
General Temporary Assistance	1,434.1	1,411.6	22.5	98.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	705.2	196.2	509.0	27.8
Overtime	15.0	13.3	1.7	89.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,154.3</i>	<i>1,621.2</i>	<i>533.1</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Travel	365.5	235.1	130.4	64.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	1,022.7	432.1	590.6	42.3
Training	91.5	115.7	(24.2)	126.4
Consultants	385.5	366.9	18.6	95.2
Counsel for defence	3,487.8	3,446.0	41.8	98.8
Counsel for victims	1,101.3	1,199.1	(97.8)	108.9
General operating expenses	6,124.9	5,926.8	198.1	96.8
Supplies and materials	353.5	381.5	(28.0)	107.9
Furniture and equipment	1,306.0	1,362.3	(56.3)	104.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>14,238.7</i>	<i>13,465.5</i>	<i>773.2</i>	<i>94.6</i>
Total	33,372.9	33,164.8	208.1	99.4

Table 24: Major Programme III - 3310

<i>Office of the Director DJS</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	368.2	na	na	na
General Service staff	65.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>433.8</i>	<i>493.6</i>	<i>(59.8)</i>	<i>113.8</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	4.8	-	4.8	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	1.4	(1.4)	-
Training	4.1	-	4.1	-
Consultants	5.0	3.8	1.2	76.5
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Total	447.7	498.8	(51.1)	111.4

Table 25: Major Programme III - 3320

<i>Court Management Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	1,429.6	na	na	na
General Service staff	1,162.3	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,591.9</i>	<i>2,783.8</i>	<i>(191.9)</i>	<i>107.4</i>
General Temporary Assistance	388.8	76.8	312.0	19.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	72.9	-	72.9	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>461.7</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>384.9</i>	<i>16.6</i>
Travel	16.4	18.1	(1.7)	110.2
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	3.9	(3.9)	-
Training	5.9	1.0	4.9	16.4
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	13.8	6.7	7.1	48.5
Furniture and equipment	-	0.7	(0.7)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>84.1</i>
Total	3,089.7	2,891.0	198.7	93.6

Table 26: Major Programme III - 3325

<i>Information Management Services Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	2,066.8	na	na	na
General Service staff	2,361.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,428.4</i>	<i>4,838.2</i>	<i>(409.8)</i>	<i>109.3</i>
General Temporary Assistance	72.9	160.3	(87.4)	219.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.0	-	10.0	-
Overtime	15.0	12.6	2.4	84.2
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>172.9</i>	<i>(75.0)</i>	<i>176.6</i>
Travel	21.8	25.1	(3.3)	115.1
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	837.0	365.9	471.1	43.7
Training	58.8	106.4	(47.6)	180.9
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	4,051.9	4,005.0	46.9	98.8
Supplies and materials	322.0	360.7	(38.7)	112.0
Furniture and equipment	1,306.0	1,359.7	(53.7)	104.1
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>6,597.5</i>	<i>6,222.8</i>	<i>374.7</i>	<i>94.3</i>
Total	11,123.8	11,233.9	(110.1)	101.0

Table 27: Major Programme III - 3330

<i>Detention Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	307.3	na	na	na
General Service staff	131.2	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>438.5</i>	<i>444.5</i>	<i>(6.0)</i>	<i>101.4</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	29.5	(29.5)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	0.7	(0.7)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>(30.2)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	3.8	3.9	(0.1)	102.0
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	16.8	-	16.8	-
Consultants	6.0	-	6.0	-
General operating expenses	2,062.0	1,889.0	173.0	91.6
Supplies and materials	7.5	2.0	5.5	27.0
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,096.1</i>	<i>1,894.9</i>	<i>201.2</i>	<i>90.4</i>
Total	2,534.6	2,369.6	165.0	93.5

Table 28: Major Programme III - 3340

<i>Language Services Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	4,596.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	539.1	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>5,135.2</i>	<i>5,573.7</i>	<i>(438.5)</i>	<i>108.5</i>
General Temporary Assistance	582.5	582.7	(0.2)	100.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	622.3	196.2	426.1	31.5
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,204.8</i>	<i>778.9</i>	<i>425.9</i>	<i>64.7</i>
Travel	135.8	92.6	43.2	68.2
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	103.7	22.2	81.5	21.4
Training	-	8.3	(8.3)	-
Consultants	12.0	-	12.0	-
General operating expenses	-	0.8	(0.8)	-
Supplies and materials	8.2	6.5	1.7	78.8
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>259.7</i>	<i>130.3</i>	<i>129.4</i>	<i>50.2</i>
Total	6,599.7	6,483.0	116.7	98.2

Table 29: Major Programme III - 3360

<i>Victims Participation and Reparations Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	986.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	393.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,379.7</i>	<i>1,291.7</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>93.6</i>
General Temporary Assistance	171.5	314.4	(142.9)	183.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>314.4</i>	<i>(142.9)</i>	<i>183.3</i>
Travel	37.8	27.6	10.2	72.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	32.0	0.6	31.4	1.8
Training	5.3	-	5.3	-
Consultants	5.0	50.1	(45.1)	1,002.9
General operating expenses	-	8.8	(8.8)	-
Supplies and materials	2.0	5.2	(3.2)	260.7
Furniture and equipment	-	1.4	(1.4)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>(11.6)</i>	<i>114.1</i>
Total	1,633.3	1,699.7	(66.4)	104.1

Table 30: Major Programme III - 3370

<i>Office of Public Counsel for the Defence</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
		<i>Expenditure 2019</i>			
		<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>		
Professional staff	456.9	na	na	na	na
General Service staff	65.6	na	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>522.5</i>	<i>561.9</i>	<i>(39.4)</i>	<i>107.5</i>	
General Temporary Assistance	119.8	101.7	18.1	84.9	
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-	
Overtime	-	-	-	-	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>84.9</i>	
Travel	4.3	6.8	(2.5)	158.8	
Hospitality	-	-	-	-	
Contractual services	-	1.3	(1.3)	-	
Training	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	
Consultants	20.0	-	20.0	-	
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-	
Supplies and materials	-	0.4	(0.4)	-	
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	
Total	667.2	672.2	(5.0)	100.7	

Table 31: Major Programme III - 3380

<i>Office of Public Counsel for Victims</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
		<i>Expenditure 2019</i>			
		<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>		
Professional staff	1,176.3	na	na	na	na
General Service staff	65.6	na	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,241.9</i>	<i>1,244.3</i>	<i>(2.4)</i>	<i>100.2</i>	
General Temporary Assistance	98.6	146.2	(47.6)	148.3	
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-	
Overtime	-	-	-	-	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>(47.6)</i>	<i>148.3</i>	
Travel	117.2	49.7	67.5	42.4	
Hospitality	-	-	-	-	
Contractual services	50.0	36.8	13.2	73.7	
Training	-	-	-	-	
Consultants	337.5	312.9	24.6	92.7	
General operating expenses	11.0	22.4	(11.4)	203.9	
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>515.7</i>	<i>421.8</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>81.8</i>	
Total	1,856.2	1,812.4	43.8	97.6	

Table 32: Major Programme III - 3390

<i>Counsel Support Section</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	545.6	na	na	na
General Service staff	262.4	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	808.0	846.4	(38.4)	104.8
General Temporary Assistance	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Travel	23.6	11.4	12.2	48.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
Counsel for defence	3,487.8	3,446.0	41.8	98.8
Counsel for victims	1,101.3	1,199.1	(97.8)	108.9
General operating expenses	-	0.8	(0.8)	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	0.5	(0.5)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	4,612.7	4,657.8	(45.1)	101.0
Total	5,420.7	5,504.3	(83.6)	101.5

Table 33: Major Programme III - 3800

<i>Division of External Operations (DEO)</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	10,332.0	na	na	na
General Service staff	4,190.5	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	14,522.5	15,269.3	(746.8)	105.1
General Temporary Assistance	1,707.6	1,817.0	(109.4)	106.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	106.4	8.7	97.7	8.2
Overtime	3.0	7.9	(4.9)	262.9
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,817.0	1,833.6	(16.6)	100.9
Travel	1,415.2	1,067.9	347.3	75.5
Hospitality	1.0	-	1.0	-
Contractual services	1,169.3	971.5	197.8	83.1
Training	147.2	118.1	29.1	80.3
Consultants	-	23.3	(23.3)	-
General operating expenses	3,189.6	2,278.8	910.8	71.4
Supplies and materials	422.6	339.4	83.2	80.3
Furniture and equipment	25.5	74.5	(49.0)	292.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	6,370.4	4,873.6	1,496.8	76.5
Total	22,709.9	21,976.5	733.4	96.8

Table 34: Major Programme III - 3810

<i>Office of the Director DEO</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	279.5	na	na	na
General Service staff	65.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>345.1</i>	<i>414.7</i>	<i>(69.6)</i>	<i>120.2</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	67.3	(67.3)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>(67.3)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	86.6	37.1	49.5	42.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	1.7	(1.7)	-
Training	-	1.7	(1.7)	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	1.0	(1.0)	-
Supplies and materials	-	0.4	(0.4)	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>48.4</i>
Total	431.7	524.0	(92.3)	121.4

Table 35: Major Programme III - 3820

<i>External Operations and Support Section</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	1,829.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	459.2	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,288.3</i>	<i>2,328.4</i>	<i>(40.1)</i>	<i>101.8</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	164.0	(164.0)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>164.0</i>	<i>(164.0)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	60.5	48.0	12.5	79.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	13.0	12.1	0.9	92.8
Training	18.6	8.6	10.0	46.5
Consultants	-	18.1	(18.1)	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	25.0	10.9	14.1	43.6
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>117.1</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>83.4</i>
Total	2,405.4	2,590.1	(184.7)	107.7

Table 36: Major Programme III - 3830

<i>Victims and Witnesses Section</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	3,359.7	na	na	na
General Service staff	1,426.4	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,786.1</i>	<i>5,310.7</i>	<i>(524.6)</i>	<i>111.0</i>
General Temporary Assistance	820.1	805.7	14.4	98.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	106.4	8.7	97.7	8.2
Overtime	-	0.4	(0.4)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>926.5</i>	<i>814.8</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>87.9</i>
Travel	763.2	612.7	150.5	80.3
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	38.7	(38.7)	-
Training	28.7	28.7	0.0	99.9
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	1,815.4	1,287.4	528.0	70.9
Supplies and materials	4.5	21.6	(17.1)	479.5
Furniture and equipment	-	11.7	(11.7)	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,611.8</i>	<i>2,000.8</i>	<i>611.0</i>	<i>76.6</i>
Total	8,324.4	8,126.2	198.2	97.6

Table 37: Major Programme III - 3840

<i>Public Information and Outreach Section</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	1,176.3	na	na	na
General Service staff	984.0	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,160.3</i>	<i>1,899.9</i>	<i>260.4</i>	<i>87.9</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	131.4	(131.4)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>(131.4)</i>	<i>-</i>
Travel	42.6	29.6	13.0	69.6
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	178.0	125.0	53.0	70.3
Training	15.5	36.4	(20.9)	235.0
Consultants	-	5.2	(5.2)	-
General operating expenses	25.0	13.5	11.5	53.9
Supplies and materials	6.0	14.9	(8.9)	247.6
Furniture and equipment	4.0	13.9	(9.9)	348.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>271.1</i>	<i>238.6</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>88.0</i>
Total	2,431.4	2,269.9	161.5	93.4

Table 38: Major Programme III - 3850

<i>Court's external offices</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	3,687.4	na	na	na
General Service staff	1,255.3	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,942.7</i>	<i>5,315.7</i>	<i>(373.0)</i>	<i>107.5</i>
General Temporary Assistance	887.5	648.5	239.0	73.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	3.0	7.5	(4.5)	251.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>890.5</i>	<i>656.0</i>	<i>234.5</i>	<i>73.7</i>
Travel	462.3	340.4	121.9	73.6
Hospitality	1.0	-	1.0	-
Contractual services	978.3	794.0	184.3	81.2
Training	84.4	42.7	41.7	50.6
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	1,349.2	976.9	372.3	72.4
Supplies and materials	387.1	291.7	95.4	75.4
Furniture and equipment	21.5	48.8	(27.3)	227.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>3,283.8</i>	<i>2,494.6</i>	<i>789.2</i>	<i>76.0</i>
Total	9,117.0	8,466.2	650.8	92.9

Table 39: Major Programme IV - Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	647.7	na	na	na
General Service staff	356.6	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,004.3</i>	<i>1,237.8</i>	<i>(233.5)</i>	<i>123.3</i>
General Temporary Assistance	566.3	609.2	(42.9)	107.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	167.1	149.3	17.8	89.3
Overtime	38.0	21.7	16.3	57.2
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>771.4</i>	<i>780.2</i>	<i>(8.8)</i>	<i>101.1</i>
Travel	438.9	320.0	118.9	72.9
Hospitality	7.0	5.8	1.2	83.0
Contractual services	568.7	447.8	120.9	78.7
Training	7.3	3.3	4.0	45.1
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	24.4	5.2	19.2	21.4
Supplies and materials	14.7	2.8	11.9	19.0
Furniture and equipment	5.0	-	5.0	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,066.0</i>	<i>784.9</i>	<i>281.1</i>	<i>73.6</i>
Total	2,841.7	2,803.0	38.7	98.6

Table 40: Major Programme IV - 4100

<i>ASP Conference</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	-	na	na	na
General Service staff	-	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	-	(15.8)	15.8	-
General Temporary Assistance	327.2	380.1	(52.9)	116.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	107.1	90.8	16.3	84.8
Overtime	20.0	8.3	11.7	41.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>454.3</i>	<i>479.2</i>	<i>(24.9)</i>	<i>105.5</i>
Travel	-	7.0	(7.0)	-
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	413.0	344.0	69.0	83.3
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	11.0	5.2	5.8	47.5
Supplies and materials	10.0	2.8	7.2	27.9
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>434.0</i>	<i>358.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>82.7</i>
Total	888.3	822.3	66.0	92.6

Table 41: Major Programme IV - 4200

<i>ASP Secretariat</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2019</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2019</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	498.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	276.7	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>774.8</i>	<i>964.4</i>	<i>(189.6)</i>	<i>124.5</i>
General Temporary Assistance	-	0.2	(0.2)	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	18.0	12.9	5.1	71.9
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>72.8</i>
Travel	16.0	47.6	(31.6)	297.7
Hospitality	1.0	-	1.0	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	2.9	-	2.9	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	4.7	-	4.7	-
Furniture and equipment	5.0	-	5.0	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>(18.0)</i>	<i>160.9</i>
Total	822.4	1,025.1	(202.7)	124.6

Table 42: Major Programme IV - 4400

<i>Office of the President of the Assembly</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	-	na	na	na
General Service staff	-	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	-	(0.0)	0.0	-
General Temporary Assistance	109.3	141.5	(32.2)	129.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	109.3	141.5	(32.2)	129.4
Travel	115.4	51.0	64.4	44.2
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	12.0	-	12.0	-
Training	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	127.4	51.0	76.4	40.1
Total	236.7	192.4	44.3	81.3

Table 43: Major Programme IV - 4500

<i>Committee on Budget and Finance</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	149.6	na	na	na
General Service staff	79.9	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	229.5	289.3	(59.8)	126.1
General Temporary Assistance	129.8	87.5	42.3	67.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	60.0	58.5	1.5	97.5
Overtime	-	0.5	(0.5)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	189.8	146.5	43.3	77.2
Travel	307.5	214.4	93.1	69.7
Hospitality	6.0	5.8	0.2	96.8
Contractual services	143.7	103.8	39.9	72.2
Training	4.4	3.3	1.1	74.8
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	13.4	-	13.4	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	475.0	327.3	147.7	68.9
Total	894.3	763.1	131.2	85.3

Table 44: Major Programme V - Premises

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	-	na	na	na
General Service staff	-	na	na	na
<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	1,800.0	1,800.0	-	100.0
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,800.0</i>	<i>1,800.0</i>	-	<i>100.0</i>
Total	1,800.0	1,800.0	-	100.0

Table 45: Major Programme VI - Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	935.6	na	na	na
General Service staff	131.2	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,066.8</i>	<i>947.2</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>88.8</i>
General Temporary Assistance	1,417.5	1,269.4	148.1	89.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,417.5</i>	<i>1,269.5</i>	<i>148.0</i>	<i>89.6</i>
Travel	352.8	366.7	(13.9)	103.9
Hospitality	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.5
Contractual services	147.0	138.0	9.0	93.9
Training	32.2	12.0	20.2	37.3
Consultants	105.0	67.6	37.4	64.4
General operating expenses	5.0	0.7	4.3	13.6
Supplies and materials	3.0	2.0	1.0	66.6
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>646.0</i>	<i>587.0</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>
Total	3,130.3	2,803.8	326.5	89.6

Table 46: Major Programme VII-2 - Host State Loan

<i>Host State Loan</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	-	na	na	na
General Service staff	-	na	na	na
<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	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0
Total Including Host State Loan	3,585.1	3,585.1	(0.0)	100.0

Table 47: Major Programme VII-5 - Independent Oversight Mechanism

<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Professional staff	409.1	na	na	na
General Service staff	72.9	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	482.0	497.3	(15.3)	103.2
General Temporary Assistance	-	-	-	-
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	-	-	-	-
Travel	10.6	12.6	(2.0)	118.4
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	1.1	(1.1)	-
Training	11.5	3.8	7.7	33.0
Consultants	20.0	6.3	13.7	31.3
General operating expenses	2.0	-	2.0	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	5.0	0.6	4.4	11.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	49.1	24.3	24.8	49.4
Total	531.1	521.6	9.5	98.2

Table 48: Major Programme VII-6 - Office of Internal Audit

<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
	<i>Budget 2019</i>	<i>Expenditure 2019</i>		
	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i>	<i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i>
Professional staff	454.9	na	na	na
General Service staff	72.9	na	na	na
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>527.8</i>	<i>547.0</i>	<i>(19.2)</i>	<i>103.6</i>
General Temporary Assistance	119.8	101.5	18.3	84.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>84.8</i>
Travel	10.3	10.1	0.2	97.9
Hospitality	-	-	-	-
Contractual services	-	-	-	-
Training	27.7	27.6	0.1	99.7
Consultants	-	-	-	-
General operating expenses	-	-	-	-
Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-
Furniture and equipment	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>99.2</i>
Total	685.6	686.3	(0.7)	100.1