



Assembly of States Parties

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Report of the Registry on the Approximate Costs Allocated so far within the Court in Relation to Referrals by the Security Council

I. Background

1. The Registry of the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “the Court”) has been reporting annually¹ on the approximate costs allocated within the Court in relation to referrals by the United Nations (“UN”) Security Council,² at the request of the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”),³ since its fourteenth session.

2. At its twenty-third session, the Assembly requested the Registry “to update its report on the approximate costs allocated so far within the Court in relation to referrals by the Security Council ahead of the twenty-fourth session of the of the Assembly”.⁴

3. Article 115 of the Rome Statute provides that “the expenses of the Court and the Assembly of States Parties, including its Bureau and subsidiary bodies, as provided for in the budget decided by the Assembly of States Parties, shall be provided by the following sources:

- (a) Assessed contributions made by States Parties;
- (b) Funds provided by the United Nations, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, in particular in relation to the expenses incurred due to referrals by the Security Council.”

4. In operative paragraphs 52 and 53 of resolution ICC-ASP/23/Res.1, titled “Strengthening the International Criminal Court and the Assembly of States Parties,” the Assembly “[n]otes with concern that, to date, expenses incurred by the Court due to referrals by the Security Council continue to be borne exclusively by States Parties and notes that, to date, the approved budget allocated so far within the Court in relation to the referrals made by the Security Council amounts to approximately €98.1 million”, and “[s]tresses that, if the United Nations is unable to provide funds for the Court to cover the expenses incurred due to referrals by the Security Council, this will, among other factors, continue to exacerbate resource pressure on the Court;”.

II. Approximate Costs Allocated

5. The Court notes that the approximate cost allocations indicated below exclude limited cross-cutting costs associated with operational support activities for the different situations

¹ ICC-ASP/15/30, ICC-ASP/16/23, ICC-ASP/17/27, ICC-ASP/18/28, ICC-ASP/19/17, ICC-ASP/20/11, ICC-ASP/21/6 ICC-ASP/22/19 and ICC-ASP/23/17*.

² United Nations Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) and 1970 (2011).

³ ICC-ASP/14/Res.4, Annex I, para 3(b), ICC-ASP/15/Res.5, Annex I, para 4(b), ICC-ASP/16/Res.6, Annex I, para 4(b), ICC-ASP/17/Res.5, Annex I, para 4(b), ICC-ASP/18/Res.6, Annex I, para 4(b), ICC-ASP/20/Res.5, Annex I, para 4(b), ICC-ASP/21/Res.2, Annex I, para 4(b), ICC-ASP/22/Res.3, Annex I, para 4(b), and ICC-ASP/23/Res.1, Annex I, para 4(b).

⁴ ICC-ASP/23/Res.1, Annex I, para 4(b)

and cases of relevance before the Court. The Court's budget methodology does not include distribution of support costs to its operations.⁵ The estimate below can therefore not be considered to be a fully accurate costing of the situations referred by the Security Council,⁶ following a standard cost accounting methodology; rather, it is an approximate budgetary indication of the direct financial impact of these situations as allotted in the Court's yearly budgets.

6. To date, the approved budgets allocated so far within the Court in relation to the referrals made by the Security Council amount to approximately €116,516.9 thousand over the years, as illustrated by the table below:

<u>Regular budget costs⁷ – approved budget (in thousands of euros)</u>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Situation Darfur</i>	<i>Situation Darfur OTP</i>	<i>Situation Darfur Registry</i>	<i>Situation Libya</i>	<i>Situation Libya OTP</i>	<i>Situation Libya Registry</i>
2006	5,755.2	4,253.2	1,468.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007	6,158.6	4,480.5	1,678.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2008	7,080.8	4,182.6	2,861.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009	7,575.6	4,344.1	3,225.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
2010	6,602.6	4,050.5	2,552.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	4,728.9	2,375.0	2,353.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	3,185.1	2,310.2	874.9	6,487.9	4,890.8	1,597.1
2013	1,659.5	1,519.9	139.6	1,659.5	1,406.7	252.8
2014	1,265.2	1,058.1	207.1	584.3	340.2	244.1
2015	336.0	167.1	168.9	622.8	594.4	28.5
2016	519.4	336.4	183.0	733.6	528.7	203.1
2017	1,399.9	1,158.7	241.3	1,568.0	1,393.4	174.6
2018	1,270.3	1,065.3	205.0	1,689.5	1,455.7	233.8
2019	1,464.0	1,160.5	303.5	2,286.9	2,084.2	202.7
2020	1,457.5	1,223.3	234.2	3,771.7	3,591.5	180.2
2021	2,958.7	2,412.7	546.0	2,475.5	2,392.6	82.9
2022	8,146.7	5,470.0	2,676.7	2,118.2	1,835.1	283.1
2023	8,817.5	5,243.7	3,573.8	2,680.7	2,241.3	439.4
2024	6,832.8	5,149.0	1,683.8	3,475.2	2,947.1	528.1
2025	5,763.2	4,505.9	1,257.3	3,463.8	2,949.3	514.5
Total	82,901.0	56,466.7	26,434.3	33,615.9	28,651.0	4,964.9
<u>Grand total</u>	<u>116,516.9</u>					

7. The approximate costs have been determined based on the planned budgetary allocation included in the Court's yearly budgets, as approved by the Assembly. The figures in the above table specify all Court budgeted costs foreseen for the situations in Darfur/Sudan and Libya, including a breakdown for OTP and Registry related budget allocation per situation, but excluding the expenses associated with the work undertaken by the Chambers originating from the two referred situations.

8. For both situations, the funds have covered, notably, the different cost allocations relating to investigative missions (evidence collection activities) and cooperation-related missions; judicial proceedings, including at pre-trial stage (e.g., arrest warrant applications and issuances, initial appearances, confirmation of charges) and at trial stage (e.g., the trial leading to the conviction, on 6 October 2025, of Abd-al-Rahman, for 27 counts of crimes against humanity and war crimes, and representing the first conviction in the Situation in Darfur, and the first in a situation that the UN Security Council referred to the Court).⁸

⁵ For example, the generic cost of IT equipment is borne by the Registry section responsible for IT and such costs do not appear under the budget of teams operating in a particular situation, such as Libya or Sudan.

⁶ United Nations Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) and 1970 (2011).

⁷ The 'costs' presented in the table are planned expenditures as included in the Court's yearly budgets and do not reflect actual expenditures.

⁸Libya – Current cases against: Mr. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Mr. Abdelbari Ayyad Ramadan Al Shaqaqi, Mr. Fathi Faraj Mohamed Salim Al Zinkal, Mr. Nasser Muhammad Muftah Daou, Mr. Makhlof Makhlof Arhoumah Doumah, Mr. Abdurahem Khalefa Abdurahem Elshgagi, Mr. Mohamed Mohamed Al Salheen Salmi; Mr. Osama Elmasry Njeem, Mr. Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri; and Mr. Saif Suleiman Snelid; Closed: Mr. Abdullah Al-

Likewise, it has covered field operations, such as for witness management activities, support to the missions of parties and participants, outreach activities, security, as well as the facilitation of VTC testimonies.⁹ In the situation in Darfur, Sudan, these costs also include the creation and running of two field offices (in N'Djamena and Abeché, from 2005 to 2011).¹⁰

Senussi, Mr. Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Mr. Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi, and Mr. Mohamed Khaled Al-Tuhamy. For Darfur (Sudan) Current cases – Mr. Omar Al Bashir, Mr. Ahmad Muhammad Harun, Mr. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, Mr. Abdallah Banda, Mr. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein; closed: Mr., Bahar Idriss Abu Garda, Mr. Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus.

⁹ Not reflected in these funds are the current investments by the Office of the Prosecutor, drawing on voluntary financial contributions made by States Parties, to establish new big-data evidence processing and analysis platform. Through the deployment of artificial intelligence and machine learning tools within this system, the Office will be able to immediately transcribe Arabic and other language text from documentary, video and audio files. Complementing these big data services, the Office is also in the process of modernizing its document review and analysis capabilities, using cloud-based platforms to serve as an end-to-end eDiscovery tool. This will significantly enhance efficiencies, by ensuring effective assistance to the investigative teams, including those addressing the Libya and Darfur situations.

¹⁰ More information on these activities can be found in the annual reports on activities and on cooperation the Court produces for the Assembly.