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**Financial statements of the International Criminal
Court for the year ended 31 December 2014**

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Letter of transmittal

18 June 2015

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

Chief of Finance
pp (Signed) Ivan Alippi
Director, Division of Management Services
(Signed) Herman von Hebel
Registrar

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Statement on Internal Financial Control

Scope of responsibilities

In accordance with Financial Rule 101.1(b), the Registrar in his capacity as principal administrative officer of the Court is “*responsible and accountable for ensuring that these Rules are administered in a coherent manner by all organs of the Court, including through appropriate institutional arrangements with the Office of the Prosecutor with regard to management and administrative functions falling under the authority of that Office by virtue of article 42, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute*”. Financial Regulation 11 and, *inter alia*, Rule 111.1, assign responsibility for the accounts to me. In accordance with this Financial Regulation and Rule, I have prescribed and maintained financial and subsidiary records, established the accounting procedures of the Court and designated the officials responsible for performing accounting functions.

In line with the Court’s Financial Regulation 1.4, these “*Regulations shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the responsibilities of the Prosecutor and the Registrar as set out in articles 42, paragraph 2, and 43, paragraph 1, of the Rome Statute. The Prosecutor and the Registrar shall cooperate, taking into account the independent exercise by the Prosecutor of his or her functions under the Statute*”.

Furthermore, in accordance with Financial Regulation 10.1, as Registrar I have responsibility for maintaining “*an internal financial control which shall provide for effective current examination and/or review of financial transactions in order to ensure:*

- (i) *The regularity of the receipt, custody and disposal of all funds and other financial resources of the Court;*
- (ii) *The conformity of obligations and expenditures with the appropriations or other financial provisions voted by the Assembly of States Parties, or with the purposes and rules relating to trust funds and special accounts; and*
- (iii) *The economic use of resources of the Court”.*

Having made appropriate institutional arrangements in cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor as provided for in Rule 101.1(b), I am satisfied that appropriate systems of internal financial control were in place throughout the financial period of 2014.

Review of effectiveness of the system of internal financial control

The effectiveness of the system of internal financial control and compliance with the Court’s Financial Regulations and Rules relies on operational managers (certifying officers) within the Court. To strengthen the internal financial control within the Court, comprehensive training for certifying officers has been implemented and is mandatory for all certifying officers.

My review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control and compliance with the Court’s Financial Rules and Regulations is informed by the work of the internal auditors to date, the work of the operational managers within the Registry who have responsibility for the maintenance of the internal control framework and comments made to date by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports.

I am satisfied that I have received the necessary assurances to confirm that an appropriate framework of internal financial control was in place during 2014.

Herman von Hebel
Registrar 18 June 2015

Independent auditor's opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of the International Criminal Court (ICC), for the 12 month period ended 31 December 2014. These financial statements include a Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014, a Statement of Financial Performance, a Statement of Changes in Net Assets, a Statement of Cash Flow, a Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and Notes including a summary of the accounting principles and other information. A set of eight schedules presenting some additional information under UNSAS standards, outside of the scope of this audit, have also been added in an annex to the Financial Statements.

By virtue of Regulation 11 of the Financial Regulations, the Registrar of the International Criminal Court is responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements. These statements are in conformity with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and monitoring of internal control procedures to ensure the preparation and the fair presentation of financial statements, free of significant misstatements, resulting either from frauds or errors. This responsibility also includes the determination of fair accounting estimates adapted to the circumstances.

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

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

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

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

Didier MIGAUD

External audit report on the International Criminal Court

Financial statements - Year ended 31 December 2014

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Audit objective, scope and approach

1. We have audited the financial statements of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and in accordance with Regulation 12 of its Financial Regulations and Rules, including the additional terms of reference governing the audit.
2. The overall objective of an audit of financial statements is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, thereby enabling the auditor to express an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IPSAS for 2014 (UNSAS for comparatives).
3. The additional terms of reference governing the audit of the International Criminal Court, disclosed in the annex 6.(c) to the Financial Regulations and Rules lists other matters, which the Auditor considers should be brought to the notice of the Assembly of States Parties, such as wasteful or improper expenditure of the Court’s money and other assets, and expenditure not in accordance with the intention of the Assembly of States Parties.
4. The Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IPSAS standards include a statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity, statement of cash flows, a statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and other information and notes for the financial year ending at that date.
5. A set of eight schedules presenting some additional information under UNSAS standards, outside of the scope of this audit, have been added by the Organisation in an annex to the Financial Statements.
6. The audit mission comprised two phases:

- (a) An interim audit, focusing on internal controls and IPSAS transition issues, from 08 to 19 December 2014.
- (b) A final audit, focusing on the financial statements and IPSAS disclosure requirements, from 01 to 19 June 2015.
7. Findings and recommendations arising from the audit are set out in the summary below and further developed in the report. It was noted that the last outstanding recommendation resulting from the audit carried out by the United Kingdom National Audit Office in 2012 has now been implemented. This is presented in the annex to this report.
8. Findings and recommendations have been discussed with the Registrar and his team. The final meeting with the Registrar, the Director of the Division of Management Services, the Chief of Budget and all the Heads of sections relating to technical points raised during the audit, took place on 18 June 2015.
9. The draft observations have been reviewed, taking into account the written comments sent by the International Criminal Court on 06 July 2015.
10. We issue an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of the International Criminal Court for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Recommendations

11. Two new recommendations are made by the External Auditor:
- (a) *Recommendation n°1.* In order to improve the International Criminal Court's overall financial stability, the External Auditor recommends that articles 4.7 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules concerning the financial management of cash surpluses be modified in order to align these with best practices among international organisations. Cash surpluses should no longer be systematically "surrendered" to States Parties and should rather be credited to a reserve account recorded as part of retained earnings.
- (b) *Recommendation n°2.* In order to improve the International Criminal Court's budget predictability, the financial management of legal aid costs and capital replacement items and increase the overall financial stability, the External Auditor recommends that two reserves be created as part of retained earnings under the authority of the Assembly of States Parties, to cover for the un-predictableness of legal aid costs and the long-term nature of capital replacement costs for the permanent premises.

Follow-up of prior recommendations

1. Outstanding recommendations related to 2013

12. After a review over the implementation status of outstanding recommendations formulated in 2014 as part of the external audit of the 2013 Financial Statements, it was noted that out of a total of six outstanding recommendations, three have been implemented and three are partially implemented.

N°	Subject	Outstanding recommendations	Implementation status	
			Completed	Partially completed / Not yet completed
1	Provision for doubtful debt and monies received from accused	In order to clarify the decision-making process over the treatment of monies received as part of seized assets, the External Auditor recommends that the Court set a formal guideline, which details the process for handling the funds received along the different phases of the judicial process, setting out roles and responsibilities within the Court system. This guideline will form the basis for an appropriate accounting and budgeting treatment.		X
2	Reinforcing the independence of the internal audit office	The External Auditor recommends terminating the existing Audit Committee and establishing a new committee in line with best professional practice, assisting the Assembly of State Parties (ASP) in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process, the system of internal control, and the internal and external audit process. This committee must therefore be established as a subsidiary body of the ASP. It could be set up as	X	

<i>N° Subject</i>	<i>Outstanding recommendations</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Partially completed</i>	<i>Not yet completed</i>
	<p>a sub-committee of the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF).</p> <p>To ensure that the Office of Internal Audit is in line with best professional practice, the External Auditor recommends that OIA be accountable to the heads of organs for administrative matters and to the Audit Committee for the appointment, dismissal and performance appraisal of the OIA Director. The Committee shall approve the Internal Audit Charter and the Internal Audit Office's annual audit plan and review the effectiveness of the internal audit activities. To reflect this independence in the Court's budget, the Office of Internal Audits' budget should be taken out of Major Programme III (Registry), established as a separate Major Programme and executed under the sole responsibility, authority and accountability of the OIA Director</p>			
3	<p>Reinforcing the Budget Unit's capacity to challenge budget assumptions</p> <p>The External Auditor recommends strengthening the analytical review capacity of the Budget Unit to implement a more challenging budget preparation method, which includes the preparation of counterproposals to challenge all budget requests originating from each unit.</p>	X		
4	<p>Budgeting for temporary assistance of a long-term and short-term nature</p> <p>To ensure that the budget is presented in a way that allows States Parties to approve temporary positions that have been renewed over long periods of time and that are therefore of a more long term nature, whilst respecting the flexibility required by the nature of the Court's operations, the External Auditor recommends modifying the way General Temporary Assistance (GTA) is budgeted, by establishing two separate budget headings, one related to temporary positions of a long-term nature (Long-term Assistance - LTAs); the other relating to short-term temporary assistance (STAs).</p> <p>The LTA budget heading would be estimated by listing the required positions detailed in the narrative of the approved budgets. The STA budget, of a highly flexible nature, would be estimated on a lump-sum basis, calculated as a percentage of staff costs, and compared to previous actual expenditure on an annual basis.</p> <p>Furthermore, the External Auditor recommends that the Court summarise in a table all long-term assistance (LTA) positions currently described narratively throughout the approved budget as it is done for the staff under established post. Thereby States Parties could approve a total of core staff members, made up of established posts and long-term assistance positions.</p> <p>Finally, given that Consultants are deemed not to carry out activities similar to that of a staff member, the External Auditor recommends removing the Consultants budget heading from the "other staff" category and include it within the "non-staff" category.</p>		X	
5	<p>Establishing rules for staff and individual contractors under contracts of a short-term nature</p> <p>The External auditor recommends establishing a policy with a set of rules for all the short-term contracts. These should cover short-term appointments and individuals with Special services agreements (SSA) who carry out duties similar to a staff member.</p> <p>These rules should allow for minimal agreement by the Human Resources Section, in order to minimize the potential risk of nepotism and avoid any favouritism in the recruitment process.</p>			X
6	<p>Reinforcing the controls over assets tracking</p> <p>The External Auditor recommends the Court to ensure that all items of equipment, including those attractive in nature, are safeguarded and correctly reported in the financial statements by reinforcing the controls over assets tracking and compliance with the administrative instruction defining the framework of the property and assets management.</p> <p>In the case where items are missing, a reasonable time limit should be set after which point if not located, they should be written-off.</p>	X		
Total number of outstanding recommendations: 6		3	3	-

13. Recommendation n° 1 is considered to have been partially implemented given that the Court's legal services are currently preparing this guideline. Legal services will first map the different instances in which the Court may receive funds as part of seized assets under the legal framework of the Court. It is expected that this work will be completed during 2015. After that, drawing on prior experience, the actual process for handling the funds received along the different phases of the judicial process, setting out roles and responsibilities within the Court system, are planned to be developed.

14. Recommendation n° 2 is deemed to have been implemented given that the previous Audit Committee was terminated by Presidential Directive ICC/PRES/D/G/2015/001 and an Ad Hoc Audit Committee was established for 2015 with specific mandate, one of which is to establish the permanent Audit Committee, which should start its responsibilities in January 2016 after approval of its terms of reference by the Assembly of States Parties (ASP).

15. Recommendation n° 3 is deemed to have been implemented given that the Budget and Finance Section has been split into two new different sections: the Budget Section and the Finance Section. The split came into effect in May 2015 when the new Chief of the Budget joined the Court. The creation of a focused Budget Section, separate from the Finance Section, will improve the Registrar's ability to prepare counterproposals to challenge budget requests.

16. Recommendation n° 4 is considered to have been partially implemented. The implementation of this recommendation is being considered in light of recent developments, in particular the new structures and ceilings for the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry, the foreseen reduction in use of GTAs and the scheduled development of a policy framework for short-term appointments.

17. Recommendation n° 5 is considered to have been partially implemented given that a proposal to introduce short-term appointments was prepared and plans have been drawn to develop a policy. In addition, the use of Special Services Agreements is currently under review by the Court and a policy is planned to be developed.

18. Recommendation n° 6 is deemed to have been implemented given that the Court has implemented several improvements in control environment in order to minimise occurrence of inventory shortages in the future.

2. Outstanding recommendations related to 2012

19. After a review over the implementation status of outstanding recommendations formulated in 2013 as part of the external audit of the 2012 Financial Statements, it was noted that out of a total of four outstanding recommendations, two have been implemented, one has been partially implemented and one has not as yet been implemented.

<i>N°</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Outstanding recommendations</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Partially completed</i>	<i>Not yet completed</i>
1	General issues relating to the accounting function and the conduct of the audit	The External Auditor recommends improving the organisation of the budget and finance section to ensure that the accounting function is able to respond in a timely manner to reasonable demands from the External Auditor. This should also put meeting the requirements of the upcoming implementation of IPSAS standards, as a key priority for the accounting function.	X		
2	Reinforcing and clarifying the roles of the Prosecutor and the Registrar	The External Auditor recommends reinforcing and clarifying the roles of the Prosecutor and the Registrar and amending where necessary the Financial Rules and Regulations (FRR) as follows: (a) Taking a service orientated standpoint, prepare in a collegial manner a detailed administrative manual (currently missing), which sets out the complete set of rules to be abided by all organs of the Court. These rules should specifically aim to limit duplications and address situations where compliance to the rules may be subject to diverging interpretations, in particular between the Registrar and the Prosecutor. These may cover security, IT equipment, telecommunications, translations, recruitment procedures, field operational practices, office rental in the field,			X

<i>N°</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Outstanding recommendations</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Partially completed</i>	<i>Not yet completed</i>
		specific rules for miscellaneous obligating documents (MOD). (b) Reaffirm the Registrar's role and responsibility over the regularity and compliance with ICC's Financial Rules and Regulations and administrative manual rules for all expenditure incurred within ICC, including expenditure incurred by the Office of the Prosecutor. As part of the processing of payments and liquidation of MOD's, the Finance Section at the Registrar should carry out a regularity and compliance check of all expenditure items and MOD liquidations. (c) Make reference in the FRR to a list of the key reasons, which could support the Registrar's decisions to reject an expenditure item (examples given as an illustration: not compliant with rules, inaccuracy of certifications delivered by Certifying Officers, wrong budgetary postings...) (d) The Registrar should be in a position to reject this expenditure, if he/she deems that these are not compliant with ICC's Financial Rules and Regulations and administrative rules detailed in the manual. The Prosecutor, in turn should be able to override the Registrar's decision if she/he disagrees with the Registrar interpretation of the rules. In this case, when the Prosecutor's overrides the Registrar's decision to reject an expenditure item, it will in effect transfer the overall responsibility over to the Prosecutor and discharge the Registrar's own. (e) Every 'exception' should be recorded and presented in an annual report to the States Parties, which will be reviewed by the External Auditor in the view to express an opinion on the interpretations made by the relevant parties.			
5	Access to and control over the SAP IT accounting system	The External Auditor recommends that ICC internal procedures relating to access rights to the SAP IT accounting system be implemented and in particular that access rights be granted according to staff function and in compliance with appropriate segregation of duties. ICC must also modify its SAP configuration, to align the system for setting passwords and traceability in accordance with ICC security policy.		X	
6	Reducing future cancellation of orders	The External Auditor recommends that ICC improve its monitoring of outstanding unliquidated obligations (ULO's) in order to reduce the level of cancellations of prior period's obligations. Every unliquidated obligation should be supported by a valid obligating document, the validity of which should be reviewed on a regular basis by the certifying officers and at the time of the financial reporting by the Budget and Finance Section. The External Auditor recommends to increase the monitoring of ULO's of the sections with high levels of cancellations such as Counsel Support, IT, Human Resources and Detention.	X		
Total number of outstanding recommendations: 4			2	1	1

20. The first recommendation is considered to have been implemented given that the organisation of the Budget and Finance Section has been reorganised into two separate sections and that a Head of Budget has now been recruited.

21. The second recommendation is deemed not to have been implemented. The Registrar established a "ReVision" project that includes plans to streamline and clarify the relationship between the Registry and the other Organs of ICC in terms of their roles and responsibilities. This clarification has as yet not been formalised and the necessary amendments to the Financial Rules and Regulations (FRR) detailing the content of this reinforcement and clarification have not been made. The External Auditor therefore reiterates this recommendation.

22. The third recommendation is deemed to have been partially implemented given that access rights have been defined according to staff function, in compliance with appropriate segregation of duties and that the system for setting passwords and traceability is now

aligned with ICC security policy. However in accordance with the “ReVision” recommendations, some roles and responsibilities have been changed and will require further definitions. This has been temporarily put on hold pending the current reorganisation of the Registry.

23. The fourth recommendation is deemed to have been fully implemented, given that the Court improved the monitoring procedure over unliquidated obligations (ULOs) and has continued to strengthen in 2014 the review of unpaid obligations.

Financial situation overview

24. The following section provides a short overview of the financial situation of the International Criminal Court for 2014 and in particular of the transition to IPSAS, the accounting treatment of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), accounting issues relating to the Permanent Premises Project and the Registrar’s “ReVision” Project.

1. Transition to IPSAS

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

26. These financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis whereas the previous ones had been prepared according to UNSAS¹ accounting standards. With IPSAS, the effects of transactions are recognised when they occur (not when cash is received or paid) and recorded in the financial statement of the period to which they relate. IPSAS standards differ with UNSAS standards in that they attempt to capture the actual economic flows going in and out of the entity.

27. IPSAS requires the Court to have a complete and documented record of its assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in its financial statements, leading to enhanced financial and resource stewardship.

28. The following summarises the main changes to the Court’s assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses as a result of adopting IPSAS:

- (a) Fixed assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and depreciated over their useful life. The effect is to increase assets by 70 516 k€
- (b) Provisions are made for non-current assets and liabilities relating to Judges and personnel. As a result of this change, the Court recognised a non-current asset amounting to 21,245 k€ with respect to the reimbursement rights relating to the judges’ pension plan. The Court also recognised a long-term liability relating to Employee benefits, which include After Service Health Insurance (ASHI), annual leave and separation benefits payable (repatriation grants) amounting to 28 856 k€
- (c) Revenue from “One Time Contributions” to the Permanent Premises Project is recognised over the period of construction based on the percentage of completion. The result is to increase Deferred Revenue (presented in liabilities) by 35 980 k€ at 1 January 2014.

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

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

¹ United Nations System Accounting Standards.

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

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

32. The Court's budget and accounts are now prepared on different bases. The Financial Statements are prepared on a full accrual basis, whereas the Court's budget, disclosed in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Statement V), is prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. As required under IPSAS 24, the actual amounts presented on a comparable basis to the budget have been reconciled to the actual amounts presented in the financial statements and detailed in note n°24.

33. Applying IPSAS standards imply that the activities of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims are no longer disclosed in the Financial Statements, although these are included in the budget. Given that the Trust Fund for Victims prepare separate financial statements, all economic flows relating to it no longer appear in the Court's financial statements and are reported under "entity differences" in note 24. The Court provides various services free of charge to the Trust Fund for Victims, including office space, furniture and equipment, security, information technology, financial, human resources and other administrative services. The cost of these services is recorded in the Court's accounts given that they have not been recharged to the Trust Fund for Victims and are considered to be "in-kind contributions". In view of strengthening the financial reporting of the Fund under a more economic logic, such contributions, which are an unquestionable resource to the Fund, could in the future be recharged for their actual (or estimated) value and reported accordingly in the financial statements of the TFV.

2. Accounting for the Permanent Premises Project

34. The Permanent Premises Project (PPP) is recorded in the Financial Statements as a long-term construction contract, which is planned to end in September 2015. The Contractor responsible for the construction is the *Courtys Building Consortium*, which invoices the Court based on the extent of work completed.

35. The Court, in turn, assisted by the consulting firm *Brink Groep*, has to assess the progress on site and check on the completion of works, before recording the invoice in the accounts. The amount of the construction cost is then recognised in line with the progress made on the project.

36. As at 31 December 2014, an "asset under construction" for the PPP has been recorded amounting to 141 671 k€ In comparison to the total estimated cost 188 648 k€ at the end of 2014 the PPP is considered to be realised by 75 %.

37. The cost of the PPP is financed by two sources as follows:

- (a) One-time payments (OTP): as at 31 December 2014, the Court received 68 M€ to which are added 26 M€ of pledged OTPs at 31 May 2015.
- (b) Loan facility with the Host State, with a potential maximum capital amounting to 200 M€ As at 31 December 2014, the Court drew 85.2 M€ from the loan facility.

38. According to the loan agreement, the host State will reduce the loan to be redeemed with a discount which is equal to 17.5% of the maximum capital value less total loans drawn. This discount is deducted from the OTPs called up by the Court.

39. There was a miscalculation of the discount resulting in an under-estimation of OTP's called up. As a result of this, as at 31 December 2014, OTPs called up and received amounted to only 68.1 M€ rather than 70.4 M€ and there was a shortfall of 2.3 M€. As at 31 May 2015, total OTPs called up and received amounts to 93.4 M€ when 96.7 M€ should have been called up, leading to a shortfall of 3.3 M€. Financial Statement disclosures relating to the PPP do not need to be amended because according to IPSAS, the effect of this miscalculation should only be recorded if there is a present obligation at 31 December 2014 and given that OTPs are made on a voluntary basis by States Parties, there is therefore no obligation at that date.

3. Financial information concerning the Registrar's "ReVision" Project

40. Following the approval of the Assembly of States Parties (« ASP »), the Registrar established the "ReVision" project to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Registry's organization. It is implemented in five phases:

- (a) Phase 1 : Project initiation
- (b) Phase 2 : Registry Foundation and Organisational Design
- (c) Phase 3 : Immediate Change Measures
- (d) Phase 4 : Functions Performance Review
- (e) Phase 5 : Project Closing

41. Phase 2 finished in July 2014 leading to a situation where five senior managerial positions were abolished. A provision amounting to 473 k€ was recorded in the 2014 Financial statements representing the estimated costs expected to be incurred. Phases 3 and 4 ended in March 2015 and no positions to be abolished were determined at that point. Phase 5 is planned to terminate at the end of June 2015. Other than for the impact arising from the five abolished positions as part of phase 2, the "ReVision" project has no impact in the 2014 Statement of Financial Situation in the financial statements.

42. The decision to abolish a position is taken by the Registrar. The reasons for abolition in the context of the Project are limited to the following:

- (i) Where the functions performed in a particular position are no longer required;
- (ii) Structural changes which result in substantial changes to the functions, duties and responsibilities of a position, or redeployment of functions to another position whereby the existing position is no longer required;
- (iii) Changing Programme or operational requirements.

43. Agents whose position has been "revised" are entitled to apply in priority to the new employment positions created by the Court as part of the reorganisation.

44. Although the final status of the "ReVision" project is not yet known, current estimates made by the Court of the number of agents at the Registry concerned and the related financial impact for the Court can be summarised in the following table:

Table 1: ReVision-Project estimated status at 30 June 15 (in euros)

	<i>Pre-Revision Project Status at 1st January 2014</i>		<i>Substantial modification of work of work (30%)</i>	<i>Reduction of number of agents in a function</i>	Total positions revised	<i>Priority application to new positions</i>	Total agents terminated	<i>New agents recruited externally</i>	<i>Estimated Post-Revision Project Status</i>
Number of Agents at Registry	508	-60	-54	-6	-120	60	-60	50	498
Estimated Termination fees					7,591,254		4,320,362		
Estimated budget savings on agents terminated at 30th September 2015					-1,820,513		-855,641		
Net Financial Impact					5,770,741		3,464,721		
					Worse case		Best estimate		

Source: International Criminal Court based on estimated figures at 18 June 2015.

45. The above table shows that at 1 January 2014, out of 508 agents in the Registry, 120 positions are likely to be revised and out of that, an estimated 60 agents are expected to apply to new positions and maintain their employment at the Court. A further 50 agents are

expected to be recruited externally bringing the final estimate post-“ReVision” project number of agents at 498.

46. The net financial impact of the “ReVision” Project is currently estimated at between 3 465 k€ and 5 771 k€. These estimates are calculated after deducting estimated budget savings on agents terminated at 30 September 2015.

47. It must be noted that these estimates do not include the additional costs of recruiting the new agents externally, which may also be significant given the size of the recruitment process over and above the average recurring recruitment level at the Registry, nor do these estimates include the potential financial impact of any litigations arising in the process.

Main Findings and recommendations

1. Cash Surpluses surrendered to States Parties

48. ICC systematically pays over to States Parties the budget surplus after having taken into account amounts that have not been received or paid in cash. This adjusted budget surplus is called a cash surplus.

49. ICC’s cash surpluses are paid over to States Parties or deducted from future assessed contributions once certain specified conditions have been met, as detailed in regulation 4.7 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules. Article 4.7 states that “cash surplus in the budget shall be apportioned among all States Parties... [and]... surrendered only to those States Parties which have paid their contributions for that financial period”. Article 5.4 further details that “Adjustments to the assessments of States Parties shall be made in respect of: (a) Any balance of the appropriations surrendered under regulation 4.7”.

50. When assessing the Court’s financial performance and stability, the following questions need to be addressed:

- (a) Budget surplus or deficit: how much has the Court committed expenditure and made payments, as compared to the budget approved by States Parties?
- (b) Net wealth: has the Court’s net wealth (called net assets) improved or fallen as compared to last year?
- (c) Liquidity: does the Court have enough cash at bank to honour its liabilities as they fall due?

51. Systematically paying over cash surpluses to States Parties reduces the net wealth of the Court and puts a considerable strain on how it is able to manage liquidities, which contributes to weaken the overall financial stability of the Court.

52. A prudent and efficient management of financial resources implies that, rather than systematically paying over these surpluses to States Parties, such funds are retained by the Court as a general reserve and/or credited to each State Party’s individual reserve account. These reserves would still belong to States Parties and may be distributed at a later date, when deemed necessary by the Assembly of States Parties (ASP). Each and every State Party has a right to be reimbursed but this should not necessarily be done systematically, but only on a case-by-case basis depending on the needs of the organization and the States Parties own constraints.

53. This approach, which is widely used among international organisations such as UNESCO or OECD, would allow States Parties, for instance, to allocate cash surpluses to specific reserves created to cover for multi-year budgets or long-term expenditure.

54. Recent liquidity concerns raised by the Court demonstrate that the variations of cash at bank balances induced by the systematic distribution of cash surpluses to States Parties, exercise a negative effect on the Court’s overall financial stability.

Recommendation n°1

In order to improve the International Criminal Court’s overall financial stability, the External Auditor recommends that articles 4.7 and 5.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules concerning the financial management of cash surpluses be modified in order to align these with best practices among international organisations. Cash surpluses should no

longer be systematically “surrendered” to State Parties and should rather be credited to a reserve account recorded as part of retained earnings.

2. Reserving funds for legal aid and capital replacement costs

55. Certain types of expenditure are particularly difficult to budget for, due to, for instance, either their un-predictableness or their long-term nature. This is the case for the ICC legal aid costs and capital replacement costs for the new permanent premises.

56. Firstly, the level and timing of legal aid costs largely depend on exogenous factors, not directly controlled by the Court. Although this practice has recently reduced, the Court tends to overestimate the level of obligations year on year in order to ensure programme delivery and cancel any unused obligations the following year, generating significant savings on unliquidated obligations (ULOs). This point was raised as part of the audit of the 2012 financial statements (recommendation n°6).

57. This approach allows the Court to build up a buffer or *implicit* reserve in order to ensure that it does not find itself in a situation whereby it would not be able to honour legal aid costs due to the inflexible nature of the budget execution rules. This approach however, disconnects decision-making from the budget process, which limits budget transparency and review. A dedicated fund as proposed, funded from the regular budget, with resources dedicated to defined cases, would ease the management of legal aid costs over multiple financial periods and should also provide better insight into the overall costs.

58. Secondly and finally, given that ICC now owns its permanent premises, the question of capital replacement should be addressed, in the medium-to-long-term. Given that it is certain that capital items will need to be replaced at a certain point in time a prudent approach would dictate that a mechanism is presently adopted to spread these costs over time.

59. With the near completion of the Court’s new permanent premises, the Court has been reviewing how to finance the maintenance (corrective and preventive) and capital expenditure programme in order to maintain the premises in workable condition. These costs, in particular capital expenditure, is fairly predictable but irregular over the life span of the property and tends to peak during particular periods. In order to smooth funding of this expenditure over the life of the building, the Working Group on Total Cost of Ownership (WGTCO) has considered different options and recommended the most efficient one to the Oversight Committee and the CBF. A fund has been proposed whereby States Parties would contribute annually a flat amount, through dedicated contributions, towards the maintenance and capital replacement costs. Incurred costs are then charged against this fund.

60. Risks arising due to unforeseen ICC Situations and the non-payment of contributions are currently minimised through the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund reserves. The Working Capital Fund is intended to provide financial resources to the Court in expectation of the payments of contributions by States Parties, particularly at the start of the year. It should be noted that the required level for the WCF reserve highly depends on the actual and organisation-specific pattern of disbursements vs. encashment. This pattern ought to be analysed and reviewed on a regular basis in order that the Court does not face either a lack of liquidity or an excess of unprofitable cash at bank. The Contingency Fund has a clearly defined purpose and its utilisation is dependent on events outside the Court’s control and can therefore not be made available for absorbing other shortfalls.

61. Risks arising due to the un-predictableness of legal aid costs and the long-term nature of capital replacement costs, however, are not currently addressed and may weaken the budget transparency and financial stability of the Court.

62. Best practice among international organisations, which prepare their Financial Statements under IPSAS standards, is to prevent such risks by creating under the authority of States Parties, a reserve as part of retained earnings, set aside for a specified purpose. The level of these reserves can be reviewed by ASP on an annual basis and if deemed necessary, cash surpluses credited to State Party accounts may be allocated to these, in order to maintain reserve balances at an appropriate level.

Recommendation n°2

In order to improve the International Criminal Court's budget predictability, the financial management of legal aid costs and capital replacement items and increase the overall financial stability, the External Auditors recommend that two reserves are created as part of retained earnings under the authority of the Assembly of States Parties, to cover for the un-predictableness of legal aid costs and the long-term nature of capital replacement costs for the permanent premises.

Audit adjustments and amendments

63. The final version of the Financial Statements reflects the following adjustments made during the course of the audit and accepted by the External Auditor:

- (a) Transfer of the 2012 Trust Fund for Victims surplus amounting to 143 k€ from net assets to revenue.
- (b) Transfer of the balances returned to donors (voluntary contributions) amounting to 19 k€ from net assets to other operating expenses.
- (c) Correction of the 2014 opening balances to include a provision amounting to 1.7 M€ for early termination of the current lease.
- (d) Disclosures in several notes to the Financial Statements were improved as follows:
 - (i) Note 10: explanation and estimate of the employee benefits of the Trust Fund for Victims.
 - (ii) Note 13.3: relating to the termination benefits provision (473 k€) with respect to the "ReVision" project.
 - (iii) Note 14.3: explanation relating to the Trust Fund for Victims 2012 surplus amounting to 143 k€ transferred to the Permanent Premises Project.
 - (iv) Note 15.4: relating to the revenue from refund of expenditure (2 M€).

Acknowledgements

64. The External Auditor wishes to thank the International Criminal Court staff, namely the members of the Registry, for the cooperation and general support provided to the audit teams during the audit.

End of audit observations.

Annex

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

1. After careful review over the implementation status of recommendations raised by the United Kingdom National Audit Office, it was noted that the last outstanding recommendation has now been implemented.

<i>N°</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Outstanding recommendation</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Partially completed</i>	<i>Not yet completed</i>	<i>No longer applicable</i>
1	Permanent premises - budget and risk management	We recommend obtaining specialist funding input, to inform the asset management strategy.	X			
Total number of outstanding recommendations: 1			1	-	-	-

2. The Working Group on Total Cost of Ownership (WG TCO) submitted its final report to the Oversight Committee on 2 April 2015. Previously, the WG TCO had submitted progress reports on 27 March 2014 and 2 October 2014. The recommendations of the final report and the progress reports have been endorsed by its two experts in asset management funding.

Audit report on the financial reporting and management of the permanent premises project

2014 financial year

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Purpose and scope of the audit

65. A team of two auditors conducted the review of drafting conditions of the financial reporting and management of the Permanent Premises Project of the International Criminal Court (“the ICC”) for the 2014 financial year. The purpose of the exercise was to audit the appropriateness, validity and completeness of the financial reporting pertaining to the permanent premises project, and also to audit the project management. The management audit focused on the legal basis, financial plan, governance, project implementation, risk/litigation scope and compliance with State Party decisions.

66. The audit was conducted in conformity with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI),² in particular ISSAI 3000 on performance audits and ISSAI 4000 on compliance audits, as well as regulation 12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the International Criminal Court, and the letter of engagement dated 14 January 2013.

67. All observations and recommendations were discussed with the staff concerned. The audit closure meeting was held on 4 June 2015 in the presence of Mr Neil Bradley, Project Director, Mr Juan Escudero, Deputy Director, and Ms Ewa Golabek, Project Financial Controller. This report fully reflects their comments and responses.

Background

68. In 2007, the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) approved a maximum construction budget of €190 million and scheduled the Court’s move to its new premises for 2014. In 2009, it agreed to postpone the completion of the work to 2015 and the move to the new premises to 2016. In 2013, the construction costs were estimated at €184.4 million, €5.6 million less than the budget approved initially. The total construction budget of €184.4 million, supplemented by €4.3 million from the ASP in 2014, plus the transition budget (furniture and other

² International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI).

equipment not included in the construction, move and support) in the amount of €1.3 million, brings the total budgetary authorisation for the unified project to €200 million.

69. Delivery of the buildings to the Court is now scheduled for 1 September 2015 and the Court is due to move into its new premises during the first two weeks of December 2015.

70. The building project is financed by the States Parties, each of which could choose one of two methods of payment:³

- (a) either making a lump-sum contribution (one-time payment) by 15 June 2015;
- (b) or contributing, in the same proportion as their contribution to the Court's regular budget, to the repayment of the loan granted to the ICC by the Dutch State to enable the work to begin.

List of recommendations

Recommendation No. 1

The External Auditor recommends to the project management team that the information for the Oversight Committee be supplemented with a summary presentation with supporting evidence of the budget approved by the Assembly of States Parties, along with commitments, payments and provisions to be made.

Recommendation No. 2

The External Auditor recommends that: (i) an adjustment to the calculation of one-time payments be made without delay and similarly calls for funds be issued to the States that formally retained this option; (ii) the deadline initially set for 15 June 2015 be extended by the Oversight Committee in agreement with the Host State to allow this corrective measure to be implemented without penalising contributing States.

Recommendation No. 3

The External Auditor recommends that the ICC begin creating reserves for the renewal of its real estate capital in the financial year following the delivery of the permanent premises.

Recommendation No. 4

The External Auditor recommends that the necessary resources be provided for in the 2016 budget to manage the administrative follow-up to the construction project and transition programme to guarantee the successful completion of the project in the best interests of the States Parties and of the ICC.

Recommendation No. 5

The External Auditor recommends organising the transition of the current Oversight Committee to a future organ representing the States Parties with responsibility for overseeing key questions, within the framework of detailed specifications so as not to create any ambiguity in terms of governance between the governing bodies and the executive management of the ICC.

Recommendation No. 6

The External Auditor recommends that, as of 1 September 2015, the project management team organise the transfer of the construction project's document database and its administration to the Registry's general services (Facilities Management Unit) and facilitate access to the database by the Security and Safety Section, with a view to cooperation.

³ Cf. chapter V.2 on "Financing the construction project".

Follow-up to previous recommendations

71. Eleven recommendations yet to be applied as at 1 January 2014 remained: six have been implemented, two have been partially implemented and three were deemed to be no longer applicable and have been abandoned.

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Partially Implemented</i>	<i>implemented</i>	<i>Abandoned</i>
2014-1 The External Auditor recommends that the Court and Oversight Committee fix the reference date for the liquidation of States Parties' contributions as the day the Court takes possession of the premises, even if it is earlier than the date of final discharge of the construction project. The liquidation of these contributions can thus be based on the scale applicable for 2013, 2014 and 2015.		X	
2014-2 The External Auditor recommends: (a) without calling into question the responsibility delegated to the Project Director in the commitment of funds, that the latter should be required to specify in greater detail the information on budget utilization provided by him retrospectively to the Oversight Committee, effectively limiting the use of the project reserve to finance minor technical adjustments; (b) if necessary, envisaging the creation, in an appropriate amount, of an additional special reserve to finance any substantial modifications of the construction programme, the adoption and financing of which will first have to be formally submitted to the Oversight Committee for approval (see recommendation No. 6).		X	
2014-3 The External Auditor recommends to the ICC and to the Oversight Committee to examine by the end of 2014 the issue of outsourcing, either in full or in part, the management of the buildings of which it is due to take ownership, in order to budget for the expenditure associated with the final decision as set out in the 2015 budget and to prepare to implement this choice as of September 2015.		X	
2014-4 In order to prevent the risks pertaining to the operational management of the project, the External Auditor recommends strict compliance with the tasks shared out between the Oversight Committee and the Project Director by: (i) providing the Oversight Committee with more detailed and better quality information (summaries) on the strategic and financial aspects (including risks) allowing it to exercise fully its responsibility of ex-post facto monitoring; (ii) respecting the decision-making independence afforded to the Project Director on technical management aspects.		X	
2014-5 The External Auditor recommends that the Court devises and implements an action plan so that each Registry department, and the Human Resources section in particular, plays a pro-active part in making the transition programme successful at every management level.		X	
2014-6 The External Auditor recommends: (i) that the initial mandate involving a transfer of ownership during the second half of 2015 be maintained in terms of costs, timescale and the allocated schedule; (ii) that the Court defines, if required, the scope of an additional mandate to extend the initial programme once this has been quantified in terms of cost (required financial envelope, method of funding), legal arrangements (obtaining a new building permit, amendment to the construction contract) and programme-related content (functional and technical specifications).		X	
2014-7 The External Auditor recommends that the Court identifies and assesses the risks pertaining to recurrent operating costs and in particular known costs for the mirror pond, the green wall over the "architectural steel grid" and a potential future requirement for compliance with HEQ (high environmental quality) standards.			X
2013-2 The External Auditor recommends that, from 2013, the Committee on Budget and Finance (CBF) endorse the preparation of a zero-based three-year budget for the period 2014-2016. This action: (a) will facilitate forward-looking assessment of the budget in view of the incorporation of the headquarters within the Court's assets; and (b) will allow the Court to identify its financing requirements with great precision, especially with regard to the Court's new modus operandi in comparison with previous years.			X
2013-3 The External Auditor recommends to the Court and to the Oversight Committee that, as of summer 2013, the Permanent Premises project under construction be			X

	pronounced as final, apart from modifications which the constructor is already committed to carrying out. The survey of new adaptation requests from Court users should be closed, unless the impact on human resources and the budget is zero, subject to the Project Director's approval.			
2013-4	The External Auditor recommends to the Court and to the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) that: (a) A Steering Committee consisting of the Project Director, one representative of the Oversight Committee, one representative of the Committee on Budget and Finance and one representative of the Internal Audit Committee be set up. The President of the Court, the Prosecutor and the Registrar may also be represented on this committee; (b) All decisions concerning the transition to the new premises and all proposals concerning the strategic organisation of the permanent premises and new modi operandi of the ICC be submitted to this Committee; and that (c) The secretarial function pertaining to this Committee be assigned to the Project Director.			X
2013-5	The External Auditor recommends to the Court and to the Oversight Committee that the roles and responsibilities of the Project Director and the Registrar be enhanced and clarified. This entails: (a) Delegating to the Project Director the authority to incur expenses pertaining to the predetermined portion of the Permanent Premises project budget to be funded from the Court's operating budget. This authority shall apply in particular to furniture and equipment not integrated in the design ("2gv"), relocation costs and computer equipment; and (b) Establishing an administrative procedure setting out the internal rules in precise detail. These rules must enable a clear distinction to be made between the Project Director's scope of authority and the scope of the Registrar's role subject to financial audit, particularly in respect of expenditure funded from the Registrar's budget. (c) Where the rule is not sufficiently clear, the Registrar may refuse the expenditure on the grounds that the incurral or payment of the expense is unauthorised. The Project Director must in turn be able to require, under the Oversight Committee's control, that the expense be incurred or paid in view of the project's requirements. (d) Each of these exceptions shall be detailed in a report to be submitted to the Oversight Committee for ex-post facto approval.		X	
Number of recommendations: 11		6	2	3

72. *Recommendation No. 2014-1.* This recommendation was approved by the Committee on Budget and Finance at its 23rd session and is still subject to a decision by the Assembly of States Parties. It is therefore deemed to have been partially implemented.

73. *Recommendation No. 2014-2.* This recommendation is deemed to have been implemented. According to the Project Director's Office, the Oversight Committee and the Project Director decided on new arrangements for managing the contingency reserve in June 2014, whereby the Project Director notifies all the expenditure he plans to allocate to this budget reserve and the Oversight Committee authorises the expenditure pertaining to pre-established categories (art works, investments, etc.) and those exceeding €150,000. The Oversight Committee may reject expenditure in the light of strategic and political considerations. No substantial modification to the construction programme is authorised.

74. The Oversight Committee asked the ASP to approve a supplementary reserve of €4.3 million in December 2014 to complete the unified project, taking into account the fact that the construction budget had been reduced by €5.6 million at the end of 2013 and that the transition budget had also been reduced from €20 million to €11.3 million in 2013 without any contingency reserve.

75. *Recommendation No. 2014-3.* This recommendation is deemed to have been implemented. According to the Project Director's Office, following the proposals of a working group on the total cost of ownership, initiated by the Oversight Committee in March 2013, and the recommendation of the Committee on Budget and Finance, in December 2014 the ASP authorised the Court to extend the warranty period to which it is

entitled from General Contractor Courtys following the delivery of the permanent premises (September 2015 – September 2016) and to extend it to preventive and corrective maintenance for a period ending on 31 December 2017. These extensions should enable the ICC to prepare its long-term operating/maintenance strategy (Resolution ICC-ASP/13/Res.2, para. 14). The corresponding charges have not been included in the Court's 2015 general budget and will therefore be borne by the transition project budget. They are assessed at €1.5 million per year and will need to be included in the 2016 budget.

76. *Recommendation No. 2014-4.* This recommendation is deemed to have been implemented. With regard to the first point and according to the Project Director's Office, the Project Director has adjusted the breakdown of the information provided to the Oversight Committee on strategic and financial issues on the basis of the new procedure adopted in June 2014 for managing the contingency reserve and, later, for managing the additional reserve. The Project Director presents monthly activity reports on the progress of the work to the Oversight Committee and these include detailed information about the budget, the use of the contingency fund, the financial situation, expenditure analysis by category, expenditure incurred versus planned expenditure, etc. New information is added as soon as the Project Director becomes aware of it. The Project Director also provides detailed information about the transition project to the Oversight Committee every month. When further explanations are required, the project team prepares more detailed notes on specific points.

77. With regard to the second point – again, according to the Project Director's Office – the Oversight Committee respects the remit of the Project Director on technical and management issues. The Oversight Committee has never interfered with the prerogatives of the Project Director on technical issues nor has it overridden a technical decision he has taken.

78. Furthermore, written reports must be submitted to Oversight Committee members in a timely manner (at least one week before the scheduled meeting) so that they can study the reports and seek further clarification to avoid critical information being disclosed only during the meeting.

79. *Recommendation No 2014-5.* This recommendation is deemed to have been implemented. According to the Project Director's Office, the project team and the assistant project manager carried out, in collaboration with General Services, separate meetings with every section in all the ICC organs, including independent offices such as the ASP Secretariat. At these meetings, section chiefs were informed about all the aspects pertaining to the transition project that were of interest to them. In particular, the exercise provided an opportunity to present the floor plans for each section in the new premises, to explain how the move would take place, the digitisation project and also general information about the new building. A brochure aimed at ICC staff provides detailed information about the new premises and the transition project. In addition, a separate work programme is being produced and implemented by the project management team in collaboration with those sections that are most heavily involved in the construction and transition projects. Finally, the human resources section has been informed and is fully involved in all aspects of the transition project, in particular in the investigation on innovative processes in the workplace for the new premises and in the digitisation project.

80. Despite the involvement of the Human Resources section in the various aspects of the transition project, it appears to have limited its involvement in the project since it has been focusing on other activities such as the "ReVision" project.

81. *Recommendation No. 2014-6.* This recommendation is deemed to have been implemented. With regard to the first point, and according to the Project Director's Office, the initial mandate which provided for a transfer of ownership during the second half of 2015 was maintained in terms of costs, timeframes and programming. With regard to the second point and still according to the ICC, after a detailed examination of the Court's current and expected requirements, it was not considered necessary to establish an additional mandate to extend the original programme.

82. The planned increase in personnel in the Office of the Prosecutor led the project team to review the occupation plan for the premises at an additional cost of between €0.6 million and €1.2 million but it required neither a significant change to be made in the overall programming nor a new mandate to be established.

83. *Recommendation No. 2014-7.* This recommendation is deemed to have been partially implemented. According to the Project Director's Office, the project management team has prepared a comprehensive and detailed study of the estimated maintenance and running costs for the new premises. It will be used to prepare the draft 2016 budget. The project team has also prepared a separate analysis of the potential risks associated with the mirror pond, the partial green wall and possible stricter environmental standards in the future.

84. The analyses set out in the study only partially answer the issues raised and fail to take into account to a sufficient extent the seaside environment with its high salinity levels and sand being blown around.

85. *Recommendation No. 2013-2.* The aspect specific to the PPP project has been dealt with but the drafting of a zero-based three-year budget for the period 2014-2016 has not. The second point is now irrelevant.

86. *Recommendation No 2013-3.* This recommendation is now irrelevant since it is no longer materially possible to make any programme modifications.

87. *Recommendation No 2013-4.* This recommendation is now irrelevant since the permanent premises will be delivered on 1 September 2015.

Financial reporting on the project

1. Evaluation of the total cost of the construction project

88. In December 2014, the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) increased the construction budget by €4.3 million. The budget had previously been reduced from €190 million to €184.4 million in 2013. At the initiative of the Oversight Committee budget, the €5.6 million reserve was used to part-fund the transition programme. Taking into account the transition budget (furniture and other equipment not integral to the construction, move and support), which has been evaluated at €1.3 million, budgetary authorisation was therefore increased to a total of €200 million.

89. Following the call for tender and the evaluation of risks pertaining to the project, a contingency reserve was incorporated into the construction project budget and initially stood at €2.89 million, i.e. 8.7% of the value of the contract signed with the General Contractor Courtys.

90. At the end of October 2014, the contingency reserve was almost entirely used (balance of €0.25 million). Use of the reserve increased considerably, by €2.99 million, between September and October 2014, having already increased significantly in February and March. In May 2015, the Project Director's report to the Oversight Committee stated that the contingency reserve was "negative" at €3.3 million; such a "negative reserve" had already been presented in April when it stood at €8.9 million. Presenting a negative contingency reserve in the financial information report does not make the document easy to understand because in actual fact it means that the project is experiencing a notable budget overrun.

91. In order to take into account the specific aspects of monitoring a construction project which is nearing completion, it is necessary to supplement the Oversight Committee's information with a summary presentation of the budget approved by the Assembly of States Parties, along with commitments, payments and provisions.⁴

92. The latter are drawn up in view, in particular, of the discrepancy between the compensation event proposals submitted by Courtys under the NEC3 contract and the agreement on these proposals by Brink, commissioned for that purpose by the ICC. The provisions will be divided into two categories depending on whether or not the project management team receives reasonable reassurances that the demands presented to Brink by Courtys are well-founded or not.

93. The total provisions which the project management team considers to be reasonably well-founded, which exceed the budget authorised by the ASP, must be subject to

⁴ The provisions reflect likely (not just potential) charges which need to be attributable to the financial year during the course of which they appeared.

additional budgetary authorisation to ensure the successful completion of the construction project. It will be offset in part or in full by the share of the surplus allocated to the ICC under the NEC3 contract, estimated at €3 million in May 2015.

Recommendation No. 1

The External Auditor recommends to the project management team that the information for the Oversight Committee be supplemented with a summary presentation with supporting evidence of the budget approved by the Assembly of States Parties, along with commitments, payments and provisions to be made.

2. Financing the construction project

94. The construction project is funded by a host State loan for a maximum of €200 million, spread over a 30-year term, at a yearly interest rate of 2.5 %, with the principal and interest payable by the Court out of States Parties' specific contributions. Should the €200 million loan be only partially used, the host State undertakes to reduce the amount of the loan to be repaid by an amount equal to 17.5 % of the unused funds at the end of the construction period.

95. The States Parties had until 31 December 2014 to opt for a one-time payment. These payments had to be made by 15 June 2015. To anticipate the calculation of the benefits associated with the one-time payment option, an initial rebate at the time of payment was granted to States choosing this option. One-time payments will be adjusted once the final cost of the project – and therefore the amount of the reduction granted by the host State – is known.

96. Under the terms and conditions of the host State loan, as soon as the first amount is drawn down, interest becomes payable yearly, while the principal will become repayable, by regular yearly instalments, once the existing or future leases on the interim premises have expired. They do not preclude in principle the possibility of early repayment.

97. The loan was drawn on for the first time in 2013. Funds drawn from the loan provided the necessary cash-flow to pay suppliers until one-time payments were received from the Member States that had chosen that option.

98. The loan and accrued interest will be repaid between 2017 and 2047. This is owed only by those States Parties which did not opt for a single payment in full or had not made a full payment by 15 June 2015. The final amount of these costs depends in particular on the total cost of the construction project, the arrangements chosen to repay the subsidy granted to the Court by the host State and the number of States Parties which have opted for a one-time payment and which had paid their contribution as at 15 June 2015 (or possibly later – cf. recommendation No. 2).

99. As at the end of May 2015, 65 States Parties had opted for a one-time payment, which represented a contribution of €4.7 million taking into account host State subsidies, of which €3.5 million has already been paid to the ICC. Eleven States Parties made payments in excess of the amounts owed, totalling €1.84 million. Twenty States Parties had not yet met their obligations. The contributions to be paid by these States Parties came to a total of €1.4 million.

100. The External Auditor notes that rather than strictly applying the exact terms of the loan agreement signed with the host State to calculate the amount of the rebate granted to States that opt for a one-time payment, a different calculation formula was used leading to the amount of the initial rebate associated with one-time payments being over-estimated by just over 3%. According to the Common Administrative Services Division, the difference resulting from the use of this formula stands at €3.5 million.

101. Given that the account of each State which opted for a one-time payment will be adjusted once the exact amount drawn from the loan is known, it would be possible not to correct the error in calculating the contributions of each State in question with an additional call for funds at the present time. But given that this shortfall will lead to an additional equivalent amount being drawn from the loan, the consequences of such a solution would undoubtedly be more complex and difficult to understand for the States. It is therefore recommended that the calculation of one-time payments be adjusted without delay and that

calls for funds be issued, also without delay, to the States which, having formally retained the one-time payment option, have accordingly underpaid.

Recommendation No. 2

The External Auditor recommends that: (i) an adjustment to the calculation of one-time payments be made without delay and similarly calls for funds be issued to States which formally retained this option; (ii) the deadline initially set for 15 June 2015 be extended by the Oversight Committee in agreement with the Host State to allow this corrective measure to be implemented without penalising contributing States.

3. Operating, maintenance and capital replacement costs

102. The conditions of the agreement on the permanent premises appended to the letter dated 25 January 2006 from the host State's Minister for Foreign Affairs to the President of the Assembly of States Parties stated that maintenance and renovation costs for the buildings (including all indoor installations) and grounds would be borne by the ICC. The same applies to operating costs (catering, cleaning, security, etc.). Adequate proportionate provisions to cover these costs must be provided for in the ICC's general budget.

103. A working group under the leadership of the Project Director has carried out studies setting out operating, maintenance and capital replacement costs required to run the building and to safeguard its value. These studies were communicated to the Oversight Committee. They set out the comparative advantages of the direct management of these responsibilities versus fully outsourced management. There are two possibilities for managing the building, which covers operation, maintenance and capital renewal: in-house management or full outsourcing.

104. Given the change in the size of the premises to be managed, if the first option is chosen, the current facilities management and operation team would need to be enlarged, and a dedicated fund would have to be created to finance renewal investments as and when they become necessary.

105. The second approach would assign the entire management of the buildings to a specialist company, which would be responsible for operation, maintenance and capital replacements. To implement this solution, the ICC would need to know exactly what its needs are, which would require a settling-in or adjustment period. To this end, there are plans to extend the construction company's contractual warranty by one year and four months on top of the standard one-year warranty and to extend it to include preventive and remedial maintenance by signing an amendment to the contract with the General Contractor which has built the premises and takes on the associated warranty.

106. The working group recommends that the latter solution be retained, as it is more effective, less costly and less risky for organising maintenance than the former, and suggests that a special reserve fund be set up to finance capital renewal. The Oversight Committee is examining these proposals taking into account the need to protect the value of the premises, their functionality and the financial resources that States Parties may be prepared to approve in order to organise and fund the investment and long-term maintenance procedures. It will make recommendations on this subject to the ASP at its 14th session.

107. Given that the ASP's decisions on the ICC's building strategy will not be adopted until November 2015 and that the delivery of the building is planned for early September 2015, the ICC has still not initiated the implementation of the transition phase for the period 1 September 2015 to 31 December 2017.

108. At the end of May 2015, i.e. three months before the scheduled delivery of the building, the specifications for additional maintenance requirements (from 1 September 2015 to 31 August 2016) and extended maintenance requirements (from 1 September 2016 to 31 December 2017) for the construction company's annual warranty had not been drawn up and negotiations with Courtys to entrust it with performing these services had therefore not begun. In the middle of July 2015, the Project Director's Office informed the External Auditor that the specifications had been drawn up and that negotiations with Courtys had begun.

109. Operation, maintenance and capital renewal costs for the building delivered on 1 September 2015 are not included in the Court's 2015 budget and will therefore be borne by the transition budget. In any event, they must be provided for in the 2016 budget without fail.

110. The delays in dealing with this vital issue of managing the future building place the Court, assuming the task of the Main Contractor is extended, in a situation of disadvantage from the point of view of negotiating the contractual extension and its ability to plan for the resources it will need in its 2016 budget. Furthermore, as time goes on, the in-house management solution, which requires an enlarged team to take over, is no longer an accessible option.

111. While waiting to determine its building management strategy, the Court has taken no decision regarding the funding arrangements for the capital renewal of the permanent premises. Regardless of the chosen option, it is sound management practice for the Court, once it has taken ownership of the permanent premises, to plan in its budget to constitute provisions for the replacement of fixed capital, the depreciation of which begins as soon as it is delivered. This aspect will be specifically monitored in the audit of the accounts for the 2015 financial year.

Recommendation No. 3

The External Auditor recommends that the ICC begin creating reserves for the renewal of its real estate capital in the financial year following the delivery of the permanent premises.

Observations and recommendations on the management of the permanent premises project

1. Project governance and management

112. The arrangements for project governance were defined by the Assembly of States Parties in a number of resolutions.⁵ It is entrusted mainly to the Oversight Committee, a subsidiary organ of the ASP responsible for strategic oversight, and to the Project Director, responsible for the day-to-day management of the project.

113. The resignation of the Project Director at the end of May 2015 and his departure two months before the delivery of the building do pose a risk as far as the quality of the operational and financial monitoring of the construction project is concerned but do not compromise its completion within the set timeframe as the main structural work had already been completed while the fabric and finishing works were nearing completion.

114. Brink Groep, the assistant project manager, has been entrusted with the operational monitoring of the work and tests as well as making budget forecasts. Under the authority of the Project Director, the company regularly submits reports to the Oversight Committee. The establishment of provisions, constituted in view of the discrepancy between the compensation event proposals submitted by Courtys under the NEC3 contract and the agreement on these proposals by the ICC, led the Oversight Committee to begin a wrap-up deal process with Courtys with a view to resolving any disputes regarding the arrangements for terminating the NEC3 contract.

115. However, the information relied on by the ICC and Courtys to complete the wrap-up deal did not entirely tally when it came to taking into account the expenditure associated with the communication equipment. Once this discrepancy had been identified, the ICC dismissed any deal project. Abandoning the wrap-up deal procedure did not, however, result in any additional cost since the execution of the NEC3 contract is continuing to plan and offers genuine protection for the interests of the client.

116. On completion of the construction project and transition programme, the human resources allocated to the project management will need to be tailored to the administrative tasks required for the confirmation of the property loan, the liquidation of the one-time contributions owed by Member States and the invoices submitted by the suppliers, the settlement of any disputes with companies involved in the construction and the transition

⁵ ICC-ASP/6/Res.1 *et seq.*

programme, the closure of the construction project and the establishment of the final discharge. Tailoring the human resources must also allow for the time required to transfer the archive of the construction project to the Court's permanent teams.

Recommendation No. 4

The External Auditor recommends that the necessary resources be provided for in the 2016 budget to manage the administrative follow-up to the construction project and transition programme to guarantee the successful completion of the project in the best interests of the States Parties and of the ICC.

117. The strategic management of the construction project by the Oversight Committee was a key factor in the project's success. Its monthly meetings allowed accurate monitoring of the operational, budgetary and financial aspects of the work to be carried out. The potential "financial overrun" of the project, limited to a bracket which is currently assessed as between €3 million and €9 million (depending on the outcome of the execution of the NEC3 contract and discussions with Courtys) – between 1.5 and 4.5% of the target cost, in other words – may be considered to be contained for a project of this size. It is evidence of proper project management.

118. During the life cycle of the infrastructure, the ICC will have to deal with serious and even strategic issues in particular regarding blueprints (concepts, principles and equipment plans for buildings, IT equipment and architecture, security, etc.), preventive or corrective maintenance or capital funding and capital replacement. The issue is whether or not the Oversight Committee should become a permanent body.

119. Mindful of the need for and legitimacy of involving the States Parties in the most important aspects of the future management of the building, the External Auditor – who has experienced these problems in other international organisations – considers it worthwhile drawing attention to the risks of interference in management to which such a committee might give rise if it were to continue in its present form indefinitely.

120. To avoid any duplication of the governing bodies, it might be possible, as in the case of the future audit committee, to give the CBF responsibility for organising a "headquarters sub-committee" within its own structure to meet the afore-mentioned need. Regardless of whether this solution or that of establishing an independent committee to monitor infrastructure issues is chosen, the establishment and running of such a body will in any case require detailed specifications to be approved to ensure that such a committee works at the appropriate strategic level. In accordance with generally accepted sound governance standards, it must be on the same level as that of the governing bodies, without interfering in the management for which the Court's executive management is responsible.

121. Once the building has been delivered to the Court, on 1 September 2015, the committee might fine-tune the frequency of its meetings to resolve pending administrative issues during a short transition period, then once it reaches cruising speed it could meet once (or at most twice) a year to ensure the general supervision of infrastructure issues.

Recommendation No. 5

The External Auditor recommends organising the transition of the current Oversight Committee to a future organ representing the States Parties with responsibility for overseeing key questions, within the framework of detailed specifications so as not to create any ambiguity in terms of governance between the governing bodies and the executive management of the ICC.

2. The living archives of the construction project

122. A document database for the construction project and the transition programme is managed by Brink using 4projects®,⁶ a collaborative software. During the 2013 financial year the requisite documents were added to the database, including the main contracts and

⁶ Published by Viewpoint, 4th Floor, Central Square, Forth Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 3PJ, United Kingdom.

drawings associated with the construction project. However, the External Auditor did note that there had been delays in updating the data more recently. Only a small part of the backlog has been cleared and a number of documents for the start of financial year 2015 are still missing, especially those concerning the transition programme.

123. As a result, there are significant gaps in the traceability of a number of decisions. The decisions taken by the various working groups and decision-making authorities, with the notable exception of those of the Oversight Committee, are not clearly documented in the minutes which may be consulted by the various persons with access to the document database.

124. Despite the fact that it is not complete, the document database contains relevant information which is useful not only for the management of the construction project and the transition programme but also, and in particular, for the future administration of the permanent premises (drawings of the premises and networks, in particular) both in terms of the safety and security of the premises themselves and building management.

125. The transfer of the document database to the Registry of the Court must be organised at the same time as the delivery of the facilities, which implies that the relevant Registry departments should take ownership not only of its content but also of its administration, making use of the 4projects® collaborative software or an equivalent IT tool.

Recommendation No. 6

The External Auditor recommends that, as of 1 September 2015, the project management team organise the transfer of the construction project's document database and its administration to the Registry's general services (Facilities Management Unit) and facilitate access to the database by the Security and Safety Section, with a view to cooperation.

Acknowledgements

126. The External Auditor would like to thank everyone at the International Criminal Court with whom he had dealings. He would like to thank the Permanent Premises Project Director and his staff, in particular, for their time and the efficient way in which they assisted him with his work, and also the Registrar of the Court and his staff for their cooperation and the high quality answers they gave him.

End of audit observations.

Statement I

International Criminal Court Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	Note	2014	Opening balance 1 January 2014 restated
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	56,693	58,941
Accounts receivable (non-exchange transactions)	4	14,491	7,454
Other accounts receivable	5	1,175	2,119
Prepayments and other current assets	6	2,143	3,019
<i>Total current assets</i>		<i>74,502</i>	<i>71,533</i>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	153,620	69,594
Intangible assets	8	1,326	922
Reimbursement right	10	23,423	21,245
<i>Total non-current assets</i>		<i>178,369</i>	<i>91,761</i>
Total assets		252,871	163,294
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	9	13,343	8,312
Employee benefit liabilities	10	8,882	8,047
Deferred revenue and accrued expenses	12	23,832	45,438
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<i>46,057</i>	<i>61,797</i>
Non-current liabilities			
Accounts payable	9	403	392
Employee benefit liabilities	10	36,788	33,116
Host State loan	11	84,607	20,449
Provisions	13	2,728	2,064
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>		<i>124,526</i>	<i>56,021</i>
Total liabilities		170,583	117,818
Net assets/equity			
Contingency Fund	14	7,500	7,500
Working Capital Fund	14	7,406	7,406
Other funds' balances	14	67,382	30,570
<i>Total net assets/equity</i>		<i>82,288</i>	<i>45,476</i>
Total liabilities and net assets/equity		252,871	163,294

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

Statement II

International Criminal Court Statement of financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>
Revenue		
Assessed contributions	<i>15</i>	152,499
Voluntary contributions	<i>15</i>	3,985
Financial revenue	<i>15</i>	268
Other revenue	<i>15</i>	2,468
Total revenue		159,220
Expenses		
Employee benefit expenses	<i>16</i>	86,465
Travel and hospitality	<i>17</i>	5,832
Contractual services	<i>18</i>	4,413
Counsel fees	<i>19</i>	5,283
Operating expenses	<i>20</i>	17,106
Supplies and materials	<i>21</i>	1,308
Depreciation and amortisation	<i>22</i>	1,361
Financial expenses	<i>23</i>	640
Total expenses		122,408
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		36,812

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

Statement III

International Criminal Court Statement of changes in net assets/equity for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	<i>Contingency Fund</i>	<i>Permanent Premises Project Fund</i>	<i>Trust Funds</i>	<i>Total Net Assets /equity</i>
Net assets/equity as at 31 December 2013	7,316	7,406	7,500	(5,879)	1,330	17,673
IPSAS opening balance adjustments to net assets/equity						
Recognition of property, plant and equipment	2,199	-	-	67,395	-	69,594
Recognition of intangible assets	922	-	-	-	-	922
Recognition of employee benefit liabilities	(7,611)	-	-	-	-	(7,611)
Derecognition of unliquidated obligations	5,880	-	-	715	199	6,794
Recognition of accrued expenses	(3,376)	-	-	(161)	(129)	(3,666)
Adjustment of prepaid expenses	431	-	-	-	-	431
Recognition of provision for early termination of headquarters lease	(1,756)	-	-	-	-	(1,756)
Revenue adjustments	(146)	-	-	(35,980)	(425)	(36,551)
Host State loan adjustments	-	-	-	(61)	-	(61)
Removal of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims from financial statements (STFV)	(392)	-	-	-	-	(392)
Inter-fund balances adjustment	99	-	-	-	-	99
<i>Total recognised changes in net assets/equity</i>	<i>(3,750)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>31,908</i>	<i>(355)</i>	<i>27,803</i>
IPSAS opening balance as at 1 January 2014	3,566	7,406	7,500	26,029	975	45,476
Movement in net assets/equity in 2014						
Surplus/(deficit)	1,769	-	-	35,002	41	36,812
Transfer to Permanent Premises Project Fund	(4,325)	-	-	4,325	-	-
<i>Total movements during the year</i>	<i>(2,556)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>39,327</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>36,812</i>
Total net assets/equity as at 31 December 2014	1,010	7,406	7,500	65,356	1,016	82,288

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

Statement IV

International Criminal Court Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the period (Statement II)		36,812
Unrealised foreign exchange differences		(11)
Depreciation and amortisation		1,361
Interest expense		518
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable from non-exchange transactions		(7,037)
(Increase)/decrease in other accounts receivable		944
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and other current assets		842
(Increase)/decrease in reimbursement right		(2,178)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		(3,228)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit liabilities		4,507
Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue and accrued expenses		(22,554)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		664
Interest income		(268)
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>		<i>10,372</i>
Cash flows from investing		
Interest received		303
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(77,183)
Purchase of intangible assets		(328)
<i>Net cash flows from investing activities</i>		<i>(77,208)</i>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid		(112)
Receipts from host State loan		64,700
<i>Net cash flows from financing activities</i>		<i>64,588</i>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,248)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period restated	3	58,941
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Statement I)	3	56,693

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

Statement V

International Criminal Court Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 31 December 2014 (in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme</i>	<i>Appropriation approved</i>	<i>Contingency Fund application</i>	<i>Final budget</i>	<i>Expenditures charged against General Fund</i>	<i>Expenditures charged against Contingency Fund</i>	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Surplus/ (deficit) General Fund</i>	<i>Surplus/ (deficit) Contingency Fund</i>	<i>Total surplus/ (deficit)</i>
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III=I+II</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>VI=IV+V</i>	<i>VII=I-IV</i>	<i>VIII=II-V</i>	<i>IX=VII+VIII</i>
Judiciary	10,046	607	10,653	10,021	508	10,529	25	99	124
Office of the Prosecutor	33,220	787	34,007	32,168	569	32,737	1,052	218	1,270
Registry	66,293	2,421	68,714	64,197	1,277	65,474	2,096	1,144	3,240
Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	2,843	-	2,843	2,229	-	2,229	614	-	614
Interim Premises	5,901	-	5,901	5,901	-	5,901	-	-	-
Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	1,586	-	1,586	1,426	-	1,426	160	-	160
Permanent Premises Project Office	1,394	-	1,394	1,347	-	1,347	47	-	47
Independent Oversight Mechanism	373	-	373	127	-	127	246	-	246
Total	121,656	3,815	125,471	117,416	2,354	119,770	4,240	1,461	5,701

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

Notes to the financial statements

1. The International Criminal Court and its objectives

1.1 Reporting entity

The International Criminal Court (“the Court”) was established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998, when 120 States participating in the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court adopted the Statute. The Court is an independent permanent judicial institution with the power to exercise jurisdiction over perpetrators of the most serious crimes of international concern (genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression). The Court has four organs: the Presidency, Chambers (consisting of an Appeals Division, a Trial Division and a Pre-Trial Division), the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. The financial statements are prepared for the Court and subsidiary bodies of the Assembly of States Parties other than the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims as described in note 1.2(g).

The seat of the Court was established at The Hague in the Netherlands in accordance with article 3 of the Rome Statute. The Court has also established five field offices and one field presence to enable it to conduct its field operations. These field offices are operational in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2), the Central African Republic and since December 2011, Kenya. A small administrative field presence was established in Cote d’Ivoire in 2012.

1.2 Programme budget

For the purposes of the 2014 financial period, the appropriations were divided into eight major programmes: the Judiciary (Presidency and Chambers), the Office of the Prosecutor, the Registry, the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (“the Secretariat”), the Interim Premises, the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims, the Permanent Premises Project Office and the Independent Oversight Mechanism. The composition, role and objectives of each component of the major programmes of the Court are as follows:

- (a) *The Presidency*
 - (i) comprises the President and the First and Second Vice-Presidents;
 - (ii) ensures the proper administration of the Court through managerial oversight, coordination and cooperation;
 - (iii) oversees and supports the fair, open and effective conduct of proceedings and performs all judicial functions within its preserve; and
 - (iv) broadens global understanding of and support for the work of the Court by representing it in the international arena.
- (b) *Chambers*
 - (i) comprise an Appeals Division, a Trial Division and a Pre-Trial Division. The Appeals Division is composed of a President and four other judges; the Trial Division is composed of not less than six judges, as is the Pre-Trial Division;
 - (ii) ensure the conduct of fair, effective and open proceedings, safeguarding the rights of all parties.
- (c) *The Office of the Prosecutor*
 - (i) acts independently as a separate organ of the Court, is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court;
 - (ii) promotes national efforts and international cooperation to prevent and punish genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression; and

- (iii) builds universal consensus on the principles and purposes of the Rome Statute.
- (d) *The Registry*
 - (i) provides efficient, effective and high-quality judicial and administrative support services to the Presidency, Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor, the defence, and victims and witnesses;
 - (ii) manages the internal security of the Court; and
 - (iii) implements mechanisms to assist and safeguard the rights of victims, witnesses and defence.
- (e) *The Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties*

In its resolution ICC-ASP/2/Res.3 adopted in September 2003, the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) established the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to begin its operations on 1 January 2004. The Secretariat, which provides the Assembly and its Bureau, the Credentials Committee, the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression, as well as, upon explicit decision by the Assembly, any subsidiary body that may be established by the Assembly, with independent substantive servicing and administrative and technical assistance.

The Secretariat:

- (i) organises conferences of the Assembly and meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, including the Bureau and the Committee on Budget and Finance;
 - (ii) assists the Assembly, including its Bureau and subsidiary bodies, in all matters relating to their work, with particular emphasis on the effective scheduling and procedurally correct conduct of meetings as well as consultations; and
 - (iii) enables the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies to carry out their mandate more effectively by providing them with high-quality substantive servicing and support, including technical services.
- (f) *Interim Premises*

To provide stakeholders with an overview of the resources required by the Court for interim premises.

- (g) *Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims*

The Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims administers the Trust Fund for Victims, offers administrative support to the Board of the Trust Fund for Victims and its meetings and operates under the full authority of the Board. The Trust Fund for Victims was established by the Assembly in its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6. By resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.3 the Assembly adopted the Regulations of the Trust Fund for Victims, which state that the Trust Fund is a separate reporting entity. The revenue from assessed contributions and expenses of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims are reported in the Statement of Financial Performance of the Trust Fund for Victims. For more information regarding the Trust Fund for Victims please refer to the financial statements of the Trust Fund for Victims for 2014.

- (h) *Permanent Premises Project Office*

In annex IV and V of resolution ICC-ASP/6/Res.1, the Assembly of States Parties decided to establish the Project Director’s Office within the annual proposed programme budget of the Court to cover the staff costs and other operational costs related to the Permanent Premises Project. The Project Director’s Office operates under the full authority of the Assembly of State Parties and reports directly and is accountable to the Assembly through the Oversight Committee.

(i) *Independent Oversight Mechanism*

By resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.1 the Assembly established the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) as a major programme. This independent oversight mechanism is located next to, but is not integrated into or subordinate to, the Office of Internal Audit at the seat of the Court in The Hague. The scope of the Independent Oversight Mechanism, as envisaged under article 112(4) of the Rome Statute includes investigation, evaluation and inspection.

1.3 *Tax exemption*

According to (i) the Headquarters Agreement signed between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the ICC, and more particularly its article 15, and (ii) the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, and more particularly its Article 8, the Court, is exempt from all direct taxes, except charges for public utility services, and is exempt from customs duties and charges of a similar nature in respect of articles imported or exported for its official use.

2. Summary of significant accounting and financial reporting policies*Basis of preparation*

2.1 The Court's financial statements are maintained in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Court, as adopted by the Assembly at its first session in September 2002, and the amendments thereto. The Court's financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). These notes form an integral part of the Court's financial statements.

2.2 These are the first set of financial statements to be prepared in accordance with IPSAS. The adoption of IPSAS has required changes to be made to the accounting policies previously applied by the Court. This includes the adoption of the new accounting policies which has resulted in changes to the assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Accordingly, the last audited Statement of Financial Position, dated 31 December 2013, has been restated and the resulting changes are reported in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets/equity (Statement III) and note 29. The revised 31 December 2013 Statement of Financial Position is referred to in these financial statements as the Opening Balance Restated. The net effect of the changes resulting from implementation of IPSAS in the Statement of Financial Position amounted to an increase in total net assets/equity of €27,803 thousand on 1 January 2014.

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

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

Changes in accounting policies and transitional provisions

2.5 The accounting policy changes, resulting from the transition to IPSAS from the United Nations system accounting standards (UNSAS), in recognising revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities on full accrual basis, are explained in note 29.

2.6 As permitted when adopting IPSAS for the first time, the transitional provision allowed under IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* has been applied according to which comparative information for the previous year is not provided in the Statement of Financial Performance and Cash Flows.

Currency of accounts and treatment of exchange rate movements

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

2.8 Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the United Nations operational rates of exchange which approximate the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses, resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end of exchange

rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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

Use of estimates and judgements

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

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

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

- (a) The Court recognised provisions as a result of court cases initiated against the Court where it is likely that there will be an outflow of resources to settle the claims and the amounts can be reliably estimated. The provision made was based on professional legal advice and management considerations that it is unlikely that any further significant loss will arise;
- (b) The Court continues to use certain equipment and intangible assets which have been fully depreciated. Amortisation and depreciation rates were initially determined in accordance with the best estimate of the useful life of this equipment and intangible assets. The management believes this is appropriate as the use of these assets will be soon discontinued;
- (c) Provision for doubtful debts is recognised in respect of receivable from a particular accused person to whom the Court is advancing funds on the basis of a judicial decision to cover the legal representation. The recovery of this advance is considered uncertain;
- (d) The fair value of the host State loan at initial recognition amounts to a net present value of future cash flows using the effective interest rate. The host State will reduce the amount of the loan to be repaid by an amount that corresponds to 17.5 per cent of the difference between the loan utilised and €200 million. The Court estimates that the full amount of the loan will not be utilised based on the difference between total project value and loan amount, as well as taking into account the total estimated amount of one-time payments. The unified transition and construction costs are estimated to remain within the approved budget of €200 million.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Financial instruments

2.14 The Court classifies its financial instruments as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities. Financial assets consist mainly of short-term bank deposits and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities consists of a long-term loan for the construction of the premises (see note 2.59) and accounts payable.

2.15 All financial instruments are initially recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair values plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost

using the effective interest method. The historical cost-carrying amount of receivables and payables subject to normal trade credit terms approximates the fair value of the transaction.

Financial Risks

2.16 The Court has instituted prudent risk management policies and procedures in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules. The Court makes short-term investments of moneys not needed for immediate requirements. The judges' pension scheme is insured, administered and invested by Allianz Nederland Levensverzekering N.V. In the normal course of business, the Court is exposed to financial risk, such as market risk (foreign currency exchange and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk.

2.17 *Currency risk*: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Court is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies relating mostly to its field operations.

2.18 *Interest rate risk*: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Court deposits its funds only in short-term fixed interest accounts, and therefore has no significant interest rate risk exposure. The loan granted by host State carries fixed interest rate and does not expose the Court to interest rate risk.

2.19 *Credit risk*: the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Court is exposed to credit risk through receivables from States Parties, advances of funds based on judicial decisions to cover legal representation of accused persons who are not considered indigent and deposits at banks. The Court has policies that limit exposure to risk from any one financial institution.

2.20 *Liquidity risk*: this risk arises from the general funding of the Court's activities. The Court holds short-term liquid assets to ensure continuous operations and maintains a Working Capital Fund established to ensure capital for the Court to meet short-term liquidity problems pending receipt of assessed contributions.

Receivables

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

Prepayments and other current assets

2.22 Other current assets comprise interest accrued on bank accounts and deposits. Prepayments comprise education grants and software maintenance prepayments, which will be recognised as expenses in the subsequent reporting period. The Statement of Financial Position shows as a prepayment that portion of the education grant advance which is assumed to pertain to the remainder of the school year after the date of the financial statement. Expenses are recognised evenly over the school year and charged to the budgetary account. The full amount of the advance is maintained in the accounts receivable of staff members and officials of the Court until the required evidence of entitlement is produced.

Property, plant and equipment

2.23 Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held for use in the supply of services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes.

2.24 Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

2.25 The cost of a self-constructed asset is determined using the same principles as for an acquired asset. Any abnormal amount of waste of material, labour or other resources incurred in construction of a self-constructed asset is not included in the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs are not recognised as a component of property, plant and equipment costs and are expensed as incurred.

2.26 The costs capitalised as part of the permanent premises asset under construction include project management fees, architect fees, legal fees, other directly related consultant and expert fees, fees for permits, direct labour and material costs.

2.27 Based on the deed dated 23 March 2009 between the host State and the Court, establishing the ground lease and building and planting rights, land ready for development was leased to the Court for no consideration. The lease can be terminated by mutual consent, at the end of the Court's mandate or by decision of the Assembly. The land is recognised as an asset of the Court.

2.28 The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Court and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in surplus/deficit as incurred.

2.29 Depreciation is recognised in surplus/deficit on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.

2.30 Estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<i>2013</i>
Motor vehicles	4 to 6 years
ICT equipment	3.5 to 5 years
Furniture and fittings	7-10 years
Other assets	5 to 20 years

2.31 Depreciation methods and useful lives are reassessed at the reporting date.

Leases

2.32 Lease agreements entered into at field offices and headquarters are classified as operating leases and the lease payments made are charged to the statement of financial performance as expenses, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Intangible assets

2.33 Intangible assets mainly consist of computer software and licences. They are stated at cost incurred to acquire and render operational the specific software less amortisation and impairment losses. These assets are amortised using the straight-line method based on an expected useful life of five years or over the licence validity period.

Impairment of non-cash generating assets

2.34 The assets that the Court holds are normally not held to generate commercial returns and are therefore non-cash generating assets.

2.35 Impairment represents a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation or amortisation.

2.36 The asset is impaired if the carrying amount of the asset is higher than the recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

2.37 Fair value less cost to sell is the bid price from an active market or a sale price in a binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction.

2.38 Value in use is the present value of an asset's remaining service potential which can be determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach, the restoration cost approach or the service units approach.

2.39 Impairment loss is recognised in net surplus/deficit. Once an impairment loss has been recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset will be adjusted in

future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

2.40 The Court will assess at each reporting period whether there is any indication that the impairment loss recognised in a previous period no longer exists or has decreased. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset will be increased to its recoverable service amount but no higher than the amount at which the asset would be carried had the impairment loss not been recognised in the first place. That increase is a reversal of an impairment loss which is recognised in net surplus/deficit.

Reimbursement right

2.41 The Court recognised the reimbursement right which arises under the insurance policy with Allianz NV and which exactly matches the amount and timing of the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan for judges' pensions. The fair value of the reimbursement right is deemed to be the present value of the related obligation.

Accounts payable

2.42 Accounts payable are recognised initially at nominal value, which best estimates the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Based on the principle of accrual-based accounting, all invoices dated before 31 December 2014 represent an account payable of the Court and were booked in the accounting system in 2014.

Deferred revenue and accrued expenses

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

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

Related party disclosures

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

2.46 The key management personnel of the Court are the President, his Chef de Cabinet, the Registrar, the Prosecutor, the Deputy Prosecutor and Directors, all of whom have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Court and influencing its strategic direction. The remuneration and benefits of key management personnel are considered a related party transaction. In addition, the Court will disclose any specific transactions with key management personnel and their family members.

Employee benefit liabilities

2.47 Employee benefit expenses and corresponding liabilities are recognised as services are rendered by employees. Employee benefits are classified as short term benefits, post-employment benefits, other long term benefits or termination benefits.

2.48 *Short-term benefits* fall due for settlement within the twelve month after service is rendered and include salary, various allowances, paid sick leave and annual leave. Short term employee benefits are recognised as expense and liability as services are rendered. Benefits that are earned but not yet paid are recorded as expenses in the period to which they relate and reported in the Statement of Financial Position as liabilities or provisions.

2.49 Annual leave is recognised as expense as employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. As a portion of annual leave can fall due for settlement in a period exceeding twelve months, periodic assessments are undertaken to

determine whether the impact of the time value of money for this benefit is material and whether it should be accounted as other long-term benefit.

2.50 *Post-employment benefits* include pension benefits and after service health insurance (ASHI).

2.51 *United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF)*: in accordance with decision ICC-ASP/1/Decision 3 of the Assembly and United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/262 adopted on 23 December 2003, the Court became a member organisation of the UNJSPF with effect from 1 January 2004. The UNJSPF provides retirement, death, disability and related benefits to the Court staff. The UNJSPF is a funded defined multi-employer benefit plan. Since there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating obligation, plan assets and cost of UNJSPF to individual organisations participating in the plan, contributions paid to UNJSPF are accounted for as if it was a defined contribution plan. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance as incurred.

2.52 *Pension benefits for judges*. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme which provides the following for its members: a defined retirement pension for judges after the completion of the nine year term (prorated if a nine-year term is not completed); a pension for the surviving spouse at 50 per cent of the judges' entitlement and a disability pension for judges aged 65 and under. During its seventh session held from 9 to 13 October 2006, the Committee on Budget and Finance recommended that the Court accept the tender of Allianz/NL to provide the judges' pension scheme. The Committee's recommendation was accepted by the Assembly during its fifth session (See ICC-ASP/5/32, page 16, paragraph 31). Allianz have been designated as administrators of the judges' pension scheme and the contract commences on 31 December 2008.

2.53 *ASHI*. The Court's group health insurance plan is administered by Vanbreda International. The group health insurance plan is also available to staff upon retirement. The Court provides a subsidy on premium payments of retirees in amount of 50 per cent. ASHI is a defined benefit plan.

2.54 For defined benefit plans the projected unit credit method is used to measure obligations and costs. Benefits are attributed to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods. The present value of defined benefit obligations is calculated using unbiased and mutually compatible actuarial assumptions.

2.55 Actuarial gains and losses are recognised using the corridor approach. The portion of actuarial gains and losses to be recognised for each defined benefit plan is the excess that falls outside the 10 per cent "corridor" at the previous reporting date, divided by the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in that plan. The specified portion of the net cumulative actuarial gains and losses to be recognised is the one that exceeds 10 per cent of the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

2.56 *Other long-term employee benefits* comprise separation benefits (including repatriation grant, relocation allowance, travel, shipment and insurance of household effects), home leave, family visit, death grant and survivor's benefit. Other long-term benefits are measured using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in the Statement of Financial Performance.

2.57 Post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits are calculated by independent actuaries.

2.58 *Termination benefits* are benefits payable as a result of a decision by the Court to terminate a staff member's employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense when it has been confirmed that, due to restructuring, a staff member's contract of employment is to be terminated.

Host State loan

2.59 The loan described in note 2.77(a) is initially recognised at fair value. The fair value at initial recognition amounts to a net present value of future cash flows using the effective interest rate. Subsequently, the loan is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

Non-exchange revenue

2.62 *Assessed contributions*: revenue is recognised when the assessments to the States Parties of the adopted programme budget have been approved by the Assembly at the beginning of the year to which assessment relates.

2.63 In accordance with financial regulation 5.2, the appropriations are assessed to States Parties in line with the scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations for its regular budget, adjusted to reflect differences in membership between the United Nations and the Court. In accordance with financial regulation 5.8, payments made by a State Party are credited first to the Working Capital Fund, then to the contributions due to the General Fund, and lastly to the Contingency Fund, in the order in which the State Party was assessed. Contributions paid in other currencies are converted into euros at the rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. New States Parties to the Rome Statute are assessed in respect of the year in which they became States Parties for their contributions to the Working Capital Fund and the regular budget, in accordance with financial regulation 5.10.

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

2.65 *One-time payments contributions* to the Permanent Premises Project are recognised as revenue to the extent that construction costs are being incurred. One-time contributions will be subject to adjustment once the final cost of the project is determined and represent advance receipts.

2.66 *Assessed contributions to replenishment of the Contingency Fund* are recognised as revenue when approved by the Assembly in the period for which replenishment is approved. If the fund is replenished through application of cash surpluses such replenishment is not recognised as revenue but as transfer between the funds in net assets/equity.

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

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

Exchange revenue

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

2.70 *Gains and losses on disposals* of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount, and are included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Expenses

2.71 *Financial expenses* comprise interest expenses and net foreign exchange loss. Interest expenses are recognised as they occur for interest bearing financial instruments, measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. At the end of the financial period, a net balance of the account for foreign exchange gains and losses, if negative, is recognised as expense.

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

Fund accounting and segment reporting

2.73 A segment is a distinguishable activity or group of activities for which it is appropriate to separately report financial information. Segment information is based on principal activities and sources of financing of the Court. Separate financial information is reported for three segments: general, trust funds and permanent premises project funds.

2.74 *Fund accounting*: the Court's accounts are maintained on a fund accounting basis. Separate funds for general or special purposes may be established by the Assembly, and trust funds and special accounts funded wholly by voluntary contributions may be established and closed by the Registrar.

2.75 *The general segment* accounts for the Court's primary activities under the Rome Statute and comprises:

- (a) *The General Fund* established for the purpose of accounting for the expenditures of the Court.
- (b) *The Working Capital Fund* is the fund established to ensure capital for the Court to meet short-term liquidity problems pending receipt of assessed contributions. The amount of the Working Capital Fund is determined by the Assembly for each financial period and is assessed in accordance with the scale of assessments used for the appropriations of the Court, in accordance with financial regulation 6.2.
- (c) *The Contingency Fund* was established by the Assembly to ensure that the Court can meet costs associated with an unforeseen situation following a decision by the Prosecutor to open an investigation; unavoidable expenses arising from developments in existing situations that could not be foreseen or could not be accurately estimated at the time of adoption of the budget; or costs associated with an unforeseen meeting of the Assembly.

2.76 *The trust funds segment* accounts for various activities funded by voluntary contributions including relocation of witnesses, development of the Legal Tools matrix and the organisation of seminars. Trust funds and special accounts are established and closed by the Registrar, and he reports on them to the Presidency and, through the Committee on Budget and Finance, to the Assembly. They are funded wholly by voluntary contributions in accordance with specific terms and agreements with the donors. Trust funds segment does not include activities of the Trust Fund for Victims or the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims which are reported in separate financial statements.

2.77 *The Permanent Premises Project segment* accounts for activities related to the construction of the Court's permanent premises as well as transition activities not funded through the regular programme budget.

The Permanent Premises Project was established by the Assembly by resolution ICC-ASP/4/Res.2, which emphasised that “the Court is a permanent judicial institution and as such requires functional permanent premises to enable the Court to discharge its duties effectively and to reflect the significance of the Court for the fight against impunity”, reiterating the importance of permanent premises to the future of the Court.

In Annex II to Resolution ICC-ASP/6/Res.1, the Assembly established an Oversight Committee of States Parties as a subsidiary body of the Assembly pursuant to article 112(4) of the Rome Statute. The mandate of the Oversight Committee is to provide a standing body to act on behalf of the Assembly in the construction of the Court's permanent premises. The role of the Oversight Committee is strategic oversight, routine management of the project resting with the Project Director. The Oversight Committee is a body consisting of 10 States Parties, with at least one member from each regional group.

In its resolution ICC-ASP/6/Res.1 the Assembly further recalled that the overall construction costs were estimated to be no more than €190 million at the 2014 price level. In its resolution ICC-ASP/10/Res.6, the Assembly confirmed that the integrated elements (3gv) are construction costs and, as such incorporated in the overall budget of €190 million.

In its resolution ICC-ASP/11/Res.3, the Assembly welcomed the fact that the project continues to remain within the approved budget of €190 million at 2014 prices, and, in this regard, noted with satisfaction that the integrated elements (3gv) had been entirely absorbed within the overall budget.

In its resolution ICC-ASP/12/Res.2, the Assembly noted the current estimates of the aggregated construction (€184.4 million) and transition (€1.3 million) costs, with a total level of €195.7 million and the need to provide the Project Director with an overall unified financial envelope to manage these costs for the lifetime of the project, as well as the funding scheme proposed by the Oversight Committee and as endorsed by the Committee on Budget and Finance.

In its resolution ICC-ASP/13/Res.3, the Assembly approved that, in addition to the mandate established under resolution ICC-ASP/6/Res.1, the Oversight Committee shall have the authority delegated by the Assembly to make decisions, as a measure of last resort and as necessary and appropriate, for any increases of the project budget up to €4.3 million in 2015, thus bringing the budget authorisation from €195.7 million up to a maximum of €200 million, to ensure the financial security of the project.

The Permanent Premises Project is funded by:

- (a) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Host State, the Netherlands, through a loan to the Court not exceeding €200 million, to be repaid over a period of 30 years at an interest rate of 2.5 per cent, on the basis of Annex II to resolution ICC-ASP/7/Res.1. The interest is to be paid annually, as of the first utilisation of the host State loan. Repayment of the loan, through regular annual instalments, will commence after expiration of the existing or future leases of the interim premises. In the event of the €200 million not being fully utilised at the end of the project, the host State will reduce the amount of the loan to be repaid by an amount that corresponds to 17.5 per cent of the difference between the loan utilised and €200 million;
- (b) Assessed Contributions based on the principles laid out in resolution ICC-ASP/7/Res.1, annex III, for one-time payments of the assessed share. In resolution ICC-ASP/12/Res. 2 the Assembly requested States Parties, which were required to select by 31 December 2014 the option of a full or partial one-time payment of their assessed share in the project, to consult with the Project Director so as to determine the scheduling thereof, taking into account that said one-time payments may be made in one or more annual instalments and are to be received in full by no later than 15 June 2015 or any earlier date dependent on the expected cash-flow requirements. A one-time payment shall be subject to an adjustment once the final cost of the project and the amount of the host State subsidy are known;

- (c) Voluntary contributions from governments, international organisations, individuals, corporations and other entities, in accordance with Annex VI of ICC-ASP/6/Res.1 adopted by the Assembly on the establishment of a permanent premises construction trust fund; and
- (d) Any other resources as the Assembly may decide to allocate.

Additional information is provided in supporting schedules annexed to the financial statements.

Net assets/equity

2.78 Net assets/equity comprises the Contingency and Working Capital funds, established and held at a level determined by the Assembly, and surpluses or deficits in the General Fund, the Permanent Premises Project Fund and the trust funds.

2.79 *Cash surpluses due to States Parties* for a given financial period are funds arising from:

- (a) Unencumbered balances of appropriations;
- (b) Savings on, or cancellation of, prior period obligations;
- (c) Contributions resulting from the assessment of new States Parties;
- (d) Revisions to the scale of assessments taking effect during the financial year; and
- (e) Miscellaneous income as defined in financial regulation 7.1.

Unless otherwise determined by the Assembly, surpluses at the end of the financial period, after deducting any assessed contributions for that financial period which remain unpaid, are apportioned to the States Parties based on the scale of assessments applicable to the financial period to which the surplus relates. As of 1 January following the year in which the audit of the accounts of the financial period is completed, the amount of surplus apportioned to a State Party is surrendered if its contribution for that financial period has been paid in full. In such cases, the credit is used to offset, in whole or in part, contributions due to the Working Capital Fund and assessed contributions due for the calendar year following the financial period to which the surplus relates. In accordance with ICC-ASP/12/Res2., any cash surplus pertaining to the 2012 financial year will be accounted for as a one-time payment for transition costs funding.

2.80 *Reserve accounts and special accounts* funded wholly or in part by assessed contributions may be established by the Assembly.

Budget comparison

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

2.82 A reconciliation of the actual amounts on a modified cash basis, with actual amounts presented in the financial statements, is included in note 17 considering that the full accrual accounting and modified cash basis budget differ.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Cash on hand	42	45
Cash at bank	56,651	45,607
Term deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	-	13,289
Total	56,693	58,941

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents contain restrictions on their availability for use depending upon the Fund to which they relate (see note 25 for segment information). Cash and cash equivalents include amounts equivalent to €166 thousand (2013: €134 thousand) held in currencies other than the euro.

3.2 Interest-bearing bank accounts and term deposits yielded interest at an average annual rate of 0.41 per cent.

4. Accounts receivable from non-exchange transactions

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	2014	1 January 2014 restated
Assessed contributions receivable	14,489	6,980
Voluntary contributions receivable	166	462
Other contributions receivable	152	158
Total accounts receivable, gross	14,807	7,600
Provision for doubtful debts	(316)	(146)
Total accounts receivable, net	14,491	7,454

4.1 *Assessed contributions receivable*: the outstanding balance of contributions of €14,489 thousand comprises €6,455 thousand due for prior financial periods and €8,034 thousand due for 2014 (Schedule 1). Contributions received from States Parties in excess of contributions due in an amount of €355 thousand are reported as contributions received in advance (see note 12.1 below).

4.2 *Voluntary contributions receivable*: the amount of €129 thousand represents an outstanding amount receivable from donors for completed projects and €37 thousand of receivable from the host State for voluntary contribution for covering rent expenses.

4.3 *Other contributions receivable* relate to the outstanding balance due to the Working Capital Fund of €120 thousand at 31 December 2014 (Schedules 2 and 3) and €32 thousand relates to the outstanding balance due to the Contingency Fund at 31 December 2014 (Schedule 2 and 4).

4.4 *Provision for doubtful debt*. The Court recognised provision for doubtful debt in an amount of 90 per cent of outstanding contributions from States Parties that are in arrears for more than two years based on past experience. Article 112 of the Rome Statute stipulates that a State Party which is in arrears in the payment of its assessed contributions and the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years shall have no vote in the Assembly of States Parties. The Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a State Party to vote in the Assembly and in the Bureau if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the State Party.

Changes in provision for doubtful debts

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Provision for doubtful debts as at 1 January 2014 (restated)	146
Increase in provision	170
Provision for doubtful debt as at 31 December 2014	316

4.5 The following table illustrates accounts receivable by age:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1-3 years</i>	<i>Over 3 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assessed contributions receivable	8,034	6,442	12	14,488
Voluntary contributions receivable	167	-	-	167
Other contributions receivable	-	152	-	152
Total accounts receivable, gross	8,201	6,594	12	14,807

5. Other accounts receivable

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	2014	1 January 2014 restated
Receivable from governments	997	2,035
Other receivables	717	2,165
Other accounts receivable, gross	1,714	4,200
Provision for doubtful debt	(539)	(2,081)
Other accounts receivable, net	1,175	2,119

5.1 Receivables from governments represent receivables for refundable energy tax and VAT.

5.2 Provision for doubtful debt: Under other accounts receivable and on the basis of a judicial decision dated 20 October 2011 (Trial Chamber III, no. ICC-01/05-01/08-568), the Court advanced an amount of €537 thousand for legal costs to cover the legal representation of an accused person in 2014 whose assets have been frozen. Of this amount €14 thousand has not been recovered and has been charged to legal aid costs because recovery is uncertain.

The Court also provided for €25 thousand of VAT receivable from the government of Uganda, recovery of which is considered uncertain.

Changes in provision for doubtful debts

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Other receivables</i>	<i>Receivables from Government</i>	<i>Total</i>
Provision for doubtful debt as at 1 January 2014 (restated)	2,045	36	2,081
Release due to collection	(2,068)	(1)	(2,069)
Write-off	-	(10)	(10)
Increase in provision	537	-	537
Provision for doubtful debt as at 31 December 2014	514	25	539

5.3 The following table illustrates other accounts receivable by age:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1-3 years</i>	<i>Over 3 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Receivable from governments	997	-	-	997
Other receivables	717	-	-	717
Other accounts receivable, gross	1,714	-	-	1,714

6. Prepayments and other current assets

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	2014	1 January 2014 restated
Advances to staff	1,458	1,723
Advances to vendors	64	737
Prepaid expenses	527	431
Accrued interest	94	128
Total	2,143	3,019

6.1 Advances to staff comprise €95 thousand of education grant advances for the portion of school year to be completed during 2015, €52 thousand of travel advances for which the travellers had not submitted travel expense claims and €410 thousand of advances for field operations.

6.2 Advances to vendors mostly represent the amounts paid to vendors for travel-related expenses such as tickets and shipments for which the travel claims have not been submitted by travellers.

6.3 Prepaid expenses relate to payments to vendors for software maintenance for periods after 31 December 2014.

7. Property, plant and equipment

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Asset under construction</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Furniture and fittings</i>	<i>ICT equipment</i>	<i>Other assets</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost							
At 1 January 2014 (restated)	9,741	57,654	2,211	499	8,348	1,929	80,382
Additions	-	84,017	263	6	626	81	84,993
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	(2)	(34)	(36)
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(109)	-	(275)	(40)	(424)
At 31 December 2014	9,741	141,671	2,365	505	8,697	1,936	164,915
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2014 (restated)	-	-	1,870	396	7,062	1,460	10,788
Depreciation charge	-	-	186	45	550	145	926
Disposals/write-offs	-	-	(109)	-	(271)	(39)	(419)
At 31 December 2014	-	-	1,947	441	7,341	1,566	11,295
Net book value							
At 1 January 2014 (restated)	9,741	57,654	341	103	1,286	469	69,594
At 31 December 2014	9,741	141,671	418	64	1,356	370	153,620

7.1 Based on the deed dated 23 March 2009 between the host State and the Court, establishing the ground lease and building and planting rights, land ready for development was leased to the Court for no consideration. The lease can be terminated by mutual consent, the end of the Court's mandate or by decision of the Assembly. The value of the land is estimated on the basis of its not-for-profit function by an independent valuer.

8. Intangible assets

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Software externally acquired</i>	<i>Software in development</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost			
At 1 January 2014 (restated)	9,308	-	9,308
Additions	474	328	802
Impairment loss	(24)	-	(24)
At 31 December 2014	9,758	328	10,086
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2014 (restated)	8,386	-	8,386
Amortisation charge	374	-	374
At 31 December 2014	8,760	-	8,760
Net book value			
At 1 January 2014 (restated)	922	-	922
At 31 December 2014	998	328	1,326

9. Accounts payable

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Current		
Counsel payables	710	490
Suppliers	12,517	7,382
Payables to donors	-	212
Other payables	116	228
Total current	13,343	8,312
Non-current		
Liability towards the Secretariat for the Trust Fund for Victims	403	392
Total non-current	403	392

9.1 Payables to suppliers include €8,000 thousand of payables to Courtys, general contractor for the Permanent Premises Project, which were settled after year-end.

9.2 Payables to donors represent balances due to donors and relate to unspent contributions for closed projects pending refund or reprogramming.

9.3 Liability towards the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims represents a surplus in the major programme VI which is consolidated in the Court's programme budget but is part of the net assets/equity of the Trust Fund for Victims and is pending credit to States Parties (see note 1.2 (g)).

10. Employee benefit liabilities

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Current		
Salaries and entitlements	547	661
Annual leave accrual	5,622	5,303
Other long-term benefits	1,634	1,414
Post-employment benefits	1,079	669
<i>Sub-total current</i>	<i>8,882</i>	<i>8,047</i>
Non-current		
Other long-term benefits	6,177	5,091
Post-employment benefits	30,611	28,025
<i>Sub-total non-current</i>	<i>36,788</i>	<i>33,116</i>
Total	45,670	41,163

Current employee benefit liabilities

10.1 Current liabilities comprise payables for salaries and other entitlements, annual leave accrual and current portion of other long-term benefits and post-employment benefits.

10.2 *Annual Leave Accrual:* At 31 December 2014 €5,622 thousand represents the accumulated annual leave accrual for all staff members of the Court. The cost related to untaken annual leave incurred in 2014 has been recognised as an expense of €19 thousand in the statement of financial performance.

Non-current employee benefit liabilities

10.3 Actuarial assumptions used to determine the value of other long-term benefits and post-employment benefits are as follows:

Financial assumptions

Discount rate:

Judges' pension scheme	1.80%
ASHI	2.35%
Repatriation grant	1.05%
Other separation benefits of staff members	1.05%
Relocation allowance and other separation benefits of judges	0.20%
Home leave and family visit	0.20%
Death grant and transportation of deceased	1.05%
Survivor's benefit	0.20%
Price inflation	2.00%
Wage inflation	1.50%
Individual salary increase rate	1.20%
Medical cost trend rate	5.00%
Expected return on reimbursement right	1.80%

Demographic assumptions

Individual turnover rates	From 0.5%-7% depending on age group, GTA 30%
Mortality tables	Based on UNJSPF
Age corrections	Generational improvement scale (for inactive)
Age difference M/F	+3
Disability rates	Based on UNJSPF
Participation rate in ASHI	80%

10.4 The discount rate was determined on the basis of high quality corporate bonds. The discount rate which corresponds to the duration of each plan was used.

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of the present value of the defined benefit obligation

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Judges</i>		<i>Staff members</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pension scheme</i>	<i>Other long-term</i>	<i>ASHI</i>	<i>Other long-term</i>	
Defined benefit obligation as at 1 January 2014 (restated)	21,245	1,032	7,449	5,473	35,199
Service cost including employee contributions	553	182	955	1,328	3,018
Interest cost	633	7	286	140	1,066
Actuarial (gains)/losses	1,573	24	2,730	832	5,159
Benefits paid	(581)	(321)	(7)	(887)	(1,796)
Defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2014	23,423	924	11,413	6,886	42,646

Reconciliation of the defined benefit obligation to the liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Judges</i>		<i>Staff members</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pension scheme</i>	<i>Other long-term</i>	<i>ASHI</i>	<i>Other long-term</i>	
Defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2014	23,423	924	11,413	6,886	42,646
Unrecognised net actuarial gains and (losses)	(415)	-	(2,731)	-	(3,146)
Net liability as at 31 December 2014	23,008	924	8,682	6,886	39,500

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of reimbursement right

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Judges' pension scheme</i>
Reimbursement right as at 1 January 2014	21,245
Expected return on reimbursement right	628
Actuarial gains/(losses)	1,158
Contributions by employer	1,088
Benefits paid	(581)
Administration cost	(115)
Reimbursement right as at 31 December 2014	23,423

10.5 The expected rate of return on reimbursement right is equal to the discount rate used to calculate the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Total expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Judges</i>		<i>Staff members</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pension scheme</i>	<i>Other long-term</i>	<i>ASHI</i>	<i>Other long-term</i>	
Employee benefit expense for the year ended 31 December 2014					
Service cost including employee contributions	553	182	955	1,328	3,018
Interest cost	633	6	286	139	1,064
Expected return on reimbursement right	(628)	-	-	-	(628)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	-	24	-	833	857
Administration cost	115	-	-	-	115
Total	673	212	1,241	2,300	4,426

10.6 Effect of an increase of one percentage point and effect of a decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rates on:

- the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost components of the net periodic post-employment medical costs; and
- the accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs.

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Service cost</i>	<i>Interest cost</i>
Decrease of one percentage point (4%)	1,120	256
Assumed medical cost trend rate (5%)	1,308	299
Increase of one percentage point (6%)	1,539	352

The accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs amounts to €7,683 thousand. The accumulated post-employment benefit obligation is determined as the defined benefit obligation without taking into account any salary increase assumptions.

An increase of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rate results in an accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs of €9,044 thousand.

A decrease of one percentage point in the assumed medical cost trend rate results in an accumulated post-employment benefit obligation for medical costs of €6,576 thousand.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

10.7 The financial obligation of the Court to the Fund consists of its mandated contribution at the rate established by the United Nations General Assembly of 15.8 per cent of pensionable remuneration for member organisations and 7.9 per cent for participants, together with any share of actuarial deficiency payments under article 26 of the Regulations of the Fund. Such deficiency payments are only payable if and when the United Nations General Assembly has invoked the provisions of article 26, following determination that there is a requirement for deficiency payments based on an assessment of the actuarial sufficiency of the fund as of the valuation date. At the time of this report, the United Nations General Assembly has not invoked this provision.

10.8 The actuarial valuation performed as of 31 December 2013 revealed an actuarial deficit of 0.72 per cent (1.87 per cent in the 2011 valuation) of pensionable remuneration, implying that the theoretical contribution rate required to achieve balance as of 31 December 2013 was 24.42 per cent of pensionable remuneration, compared to the actual contribution rate of 23.7 per cent. The next actuarial valuation will be conducted as of 31 December 2015.

10.9 At 31 December 2013, the funded ratio of actuarial assets to actuarial liabilities, assuming no future pension adjustments, was 127.5 per cent (130.0 per cent in the 2011 valuation). The funded ratio was 91.2 per cent (86.2 per cent in the 2011 valuation) when the current system of pension adjustments was taken into account.

10.10 After assessing the actuarial sufficiency of the Fund, the Consulting Actuary concluded that there was no requirement, as of 31 December 2013, for deficiency payments under Article 26 of the Regulations of the Fund as the actuarial value of assets exceeded the actuarial value of all accrued liabilities under the Fund. In addition, the market value of assets also exceeded the actuarial value of all accrued liabilities as of the valuation date.

10.11 The plan exposes participating organisations to actuarial risks associated with current and former employees of other organisations, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation and plan assets among participating organisations in the plan. The Court, as well as other participating organisations, is not in a position to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the plan with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes, and hence has accounted for this plan as if it were a defined contribution plan.

10.12 During 2014, total contributions paid to UNJSPF amounted to €16,558 thousand. No significant variance is expected in the contributions due in 2015.

Service-incurred injury

10.13 The Court entered into an agreement with an insurance company to offer coverage for service-incurred injuries for the Court's staff, judges, consultants and temporary assistants. The insurance premium, calculated as a percentage of the pensionable remuneration for staff members and a comparable percentage for judges, consultants and temporary assistants, is charged to the organisation's budget and is reflected in the accounts under expenditures. The total premium paid during 2014 for this insurance was €1,006 thousand.

Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

10.14 Employees of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims are provided with benefits and entitlements in accordance with staff regulations and consistent with those of

employees of the Court. These benefits are provided on a pooled basis with the Court's staff and it is not considered feasible to perform a separate actuarial valuation for the Secretariat. Long-term and post-employment benefits that relate to the Secretariat and that are included in the obligations of the Court are estimated at €20 thousand.

10.15 The value of annual leave due to employees of the Secretariat as at 31 December 2014, also provided on a pooled basis, are included in the Court's liabilities and amounted to €2 thousand.

11. Host State loan

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Host State loan non-current	84,607	20,449
Total	84,607	20,449

11.1 The loan is recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate of 1.22%. The effective interest rate differs from the nominal interest rate of 2.5% due to the subsidy provided by the host State as described in the note 2.77 (a) and 2.59.

11.2 Repayment of the host State loan will commence at the date on which the present or future rental agreement of the Court concerning interim premises expires. States Parties that did not pay one time contribution will be annually assessed for loan repayment. The following table illustrates remaining contractual maturity of the loan:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1-3 years</i>	<i>Over 3 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Host State loan	1,060	9,077	94,789	104,926

12. Deferred revenue and accrued expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Assessed contributions in advance	355	5,256
Deferred contributions to the Permanent Premises Project	16,900	35,980
Deferred voluntary contributions	-	425
Accrued expenses	5,517	3,665
Accrued interest on host State loan	1,060	112
Total	23,832	45,438

12.1 *Assessed contributions received in advance:* €355 thousand was received from States Parties to be applied to the next financial period.

12.2 *Deferred contributions to the Permanent Premises Project* represent one-time payments to fund the construction of the Permanent Premises and are recognised as revenue over construction period based on the percentage of completion of the project. Please see note 2.77 (b) and 2.65.

13. Provisions

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Provision for ILOAT cases	471	242
Provision for US tax	28	66
Provision for termination benefits	473	-
Provision for early termination of headquarters lease	1,756	1,756
Total	2,728	2,064

Changes in provisions

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>ILOAT provision</i>	<i>US tax provision</i>	<i>Termination benefits provision</i>	<i>Early termination of lease</i>	<i>Total</i>
Provision as at 1 January 2014 (restated)	242	66	-	1,756	2,064
Increase in provision	393	28	473	-	894
Decrease due to payments	(8)	(28)	-	-	(36)
Decrease due to reversals	(156)	(38)	-	-	(194)
Provision as at 31 December 2014	471	28	473	1,756	2,728

13.1 *Provision for ILO cases:* At the end of 2014 ten cases were filed with the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILOAT) by current or former staff members of the Court. A total of €471 thousand is earmarked for seven of the ten cases. Three other cases remain pending as at 31 December 2014 and are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

13.2 *Provision for US Tax Liability:* According to the practice and fundamental principles of the International Civil Service, as determined by the ILOAT, all employees of the Court are entitled to exemption from taxation on Court salaries, emoluments and allowances paid by the Court. The calculated tax liability is €28 thousand estimated for the year 2014 for four United States taxpayers on the payroll of the Court during this period.

13.3 *Provision for termination benefits:* The Registry of the Court is undergoing an extensive review and re-organisation under the *ReVision* project which has resulted so far in a number of staff separating from the Court under separation packages. The provision of €473 thousand represents the estimated costs expected to be incurred in respect of staff where it was determined that positions will be abolished and there is a reasonable expectation that a separation package will be accepted. The *ReVision* project will be finalised in 2015.

13.4 *Provision for early termination of headquarters lease:* The headquarters of the Court will move to its new permanent premises by December 2015. Elements of the lease agreements on the interim premises cannot be terminated before 31 March 2016 and 30 June 2016 and the provision of €1,756 thousand reflects the rent that will be due for the period that the Court will no longer occupy these premises.

14. Net assets/equity

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>1 January 2014 restated</i>
Contingency Fund	<i>7,500</i>	<i>7,500</i>
Working Capital Fund	<i>7,406</i>	<i>7,406</i>
Other funds' balances		
Permanent Premises Project funds accumulated surplus	65,356	26,029
Trust Funds accumulated surplus	1,016	975
General Fund accumulated surplus	1,010	3,566
<i>Sub-total other funds' balances</i>	<i>67,382</i>	<i>30,570</i>
Total	82,288	45,476

14.1 *Contingency Fund:* the amount of €9,169 thousand representing the cash surplus for 2002 and 2003 financial periods was credited to establish the Contingency Fund in accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/ICC/Res.4(b). The level of the Contingency Fund was subsequently reduced by the shortfall of income over expenditure. In 2013, the fund was replenished in accordance with Assembly resolution ICC-ASP/11/Res.1, in an amount of €500 thousand since at that time it was expected that this amount would be necessary for the fund to reach the threshold level of €7 million.

14.2 *Working Capital Fund*: the Assembly, in its resolution ICC-ASP/12/Res.1, established the Working Capital Fund for the financial period of 1 January to 31 December 2014 at €7,406 thousand, the same level as in the previous financial period.

14.3 *General Fund*: the cash surplus pertaining to the 2012 financial year of €4,325 thousand was transferred to the Permanent Premises Project in 2014 for funding of transition costs, in accordance with resolution ICC-ASP/12/Res2. In addition, €143 thousand relating to the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims surplus for the same year was also transferred.

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Accumulated surplus at the beginning of the year	3,566
Transfer to Permanent Premises Project Fund	(4,325)
Surplus for the year	1,769
Balance at the end of the year	1,010

15. Revenue

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>2014</i>
Assessed contributions		
To programme budget	15.1	117,120
To Permanent Premises Project		35,549
Change in provision for doubtful debt		(170)
<i>Sub-total assessed contributions</i>		<i>152,499</i>
Voluntary contributions		
To programme budget	15.2	3,000
To trust funds		985
<i>Sub-total voluntary contributions</i>		<i>3,985</i>
Financial revenue		
Interest revenue	15.3	268
<i>Sub-total financial revenue</i>		<i>268</i>
Other revenue		
Revenue from refund of expenditure and release of provisions	15.4	2,447
Other revenue		21
<i>Sub-total other revenue</i>		<i>2,468</i>
Total		159,220

15.1 *Assessed contributions*: the Assembly, in its resolution ICC-ASP/12/Res.1, approved the funding of the appropriations of the Court for the financial period of 1 January to 31 December 2014 in a total amount of €121,656 thousand, €1,586 thousand of which related to contributions to the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims. As at 31 December 2014, there were 122 States Parties to the Rome Statute.

15.2 *Voluntary contributions to the programme budget*: voluntary contribution revenue to programme budget represents contribution from the host State for the costs of the interim premises.

15.3 *Interest revenue*: interest in an amount of €241 thousand represents interest earned on the Court's bank accounts for the General Fund, the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund. The remainder of the interest revenue is earned on the Permanent Premises Project funds and trust funds.

15.4 *Revenue from refund of expenditure and release of provision:* as described in note 5.2 and in accordance with judicial decisions, the Court advances the legal costs of an accused person whose assets have been frozen. During 2014, assets to the value of €2,068 thousand were seized and recognised as miscellaneous income. Refunds of expenditure incurred in prior periods amounted to €379 thousand.

Contributions in kind

15.5 In 2014 the Court hired a number of short term pro-bono personnel, representing receipt of services in kind at a value of €805 thousand.

16. Employee benefit expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Judges' salaries	3,131
Judges' entitlements and allowances	1,148
Staff salaries	43,353
Staff entitlements and allowances	20,597
Temporary assistance and consultants	18,236
Total	86,465

16.1 No *ex-gratia* payment was made by the Court during the financial period.

17. Travel and hospitality expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Hospitality	29
Travel	5,803
Total	5,832

18. Expenses for contractual services

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Public information	547
External translation	826
Training	742
Other contractual services	2,298
Total	4,413

19. Expenses for counsel fees

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Counsel for defence	3,732
Counsel for victims	1,551
Total	5,283

20. Operating expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Rental, utility and maintenance	10,000
Communications and software maintenance	2,673
Witness-related expenses	2,591
Other operating expenses	1,842
Total	17,106

21. Supplies and materials expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Office supplies	369
Library books, magazines and subscriptions	203
Other supplies	286
Low value asset purchases	450
Total	1,308

21.1 *Low value asset purchases* represent furniture and fittings, ICT equipment and other assets with a value below €1,000 which is not capitalised.

22. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Depreciation	926
Amortisation	374
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	37
Impairment of intangible assets	24
Total	1,361

22.1 The Court recognised an impairment loss for certain ICT equipment in the general segment which will no longer be used when the Court relocates to the Permanent Premises. Impairment is also recognised for software in the general segment which is no longer in use as it is no longer required. Value in use is estimated using the depreciated replacement cost approach.

23. Financial expenses

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>2014</i>
Bank charges	49
Net foreign exchange loss	73
Interest expense on the host State loan	518
Total	640

23.1 Interest expense on the host State loan amounting to €518 thousand is recognised on an effective interest rate basis. Nominal interest expense accrued for 2014 amounted to €1,060 thousand.

24. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

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

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

24.3 Differences in bases occur when the approved budget is prepared on a basis other than the accounting basis, as stated in paragraph 24.1 above.

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

24.5 Entity differences occur as the budget includes the Secretariat for the Trust Fund of Victims (note 1.2(g)) which is not part of the reporting entity for which the financial statements are prepared. On the other hand, the annual programme budget does not include the Permanent Premises Project funds (note 2.77) and trust funds segments (note 2.76), whereas the financial statements do.

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

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

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Operating</i>	<i>Investing</i>	<i>Financing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Actual amount on comparable basis (Statement V)	5,701	-	-	5,701
Basis differences	(11,973)	(1,079)	-	(13,052)
Presentation differences	(1,496)	278	(4,325)	(5,543)
Entity differences	18,140	(76,407)	68,913	10,646
Actual amount in the Statement of Cash Flows (Statement IV)	10,372	(77,208)	64,588	(2,248)

24.8 Open commitments including open purchase orders and net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are presented as basis differences. Revenue and other fund related expenses that do not form part of the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts are reflected as presentation differences. Under entity differences, the activities of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims are not reported in the financial statements, but are included in the budgetary process. The Permanent Premises Project and trust funds are included in the financial statements but are not part of the actual amounts on a comparable basis.

24.9 An explanation of material differences between the budget and actual amounts is included in Report on activities and programme performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2014.

25. Segment Reporting

Statement of Financial Position by Segment as at 31 December 2014

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Trust Funds</i>	<i>Permanent Premises Project Funds</i>	<i>Inter- segment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	28,016	1,294	27,383	-	56,693
Accounts receivable (non-exchange transactions)	14,352	130	9	-	14,491
Other accounts receivable	1,346	-	375	(546)	1,175
Prepayments and other current assets	2,123	16	4	-	2,143
<i>Total current assets</i>	<i>45,837</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>27,771</i>	<i>(546)</i>	<i>74,502</i>
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1,993	-	151,627	-	153,620
Intangible assets	1,326	-	-	-	1,326
Reimbursement right	23,423	-	-	-	23,423
<i>Total non-current assets</i>	<i>26,742</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>151,627</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>178,369</i>
Total assets	72,579	1,440	179,398	(546)	252,871
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	5,020	413	8,456	(546)	13,343
Employee benefit liabilities	8,871	11	-	-	8,882
Deferred revenue and accrued expenses	2,853	-	20,979	-	23,832
<i>Total current liabilities</i>	<i>16,744</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>29,435</i>	<i>(546)</i>	<i>46,057</i>
Non-current liabilities					
Accounts payable	403	-	-	-	403
Employee benefit liabilities	36,788	-	-	-	36,788
Host State loan	-	-	84,607	-	84,607
Provisions	2,728	-	-	-	2,728
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>	<i>39,919</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>84,607</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>124,526</i>
Total liabilities	56,663	424	114,042	(546)	170,583
Net assets/equity					
Contingency Fund	7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Working Capital Fund	7,406	-	-	-	7,406
Other funds' balances	1,010	1,016	65,356	-	67,382
<i>Total net assets/equity</i>	<i>15,916</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>65,356</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>82,288</i>
Total liabilities and net assets/equity	72,579	1,440	179,398	(546)	252,871

25.1 Inter-fund balances include receivables of €230 to the General Fund from the trust funds, while €16 thousand were receivable to the Permanent Premises Project Funds from the General Fund.

25.2 The total cost incurred during the period to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used during more than one period amount to €1,688 thousand for General segment and €84,236 thousand for Permanent Premises Project Funds segment.

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

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Trust Funds</i>	<i>Permanent Premises Project Fund</i>	<i>Inter segment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue					
Assessed contributions	116,840	-	35,659	-	152,499
Voluntary contributions	3,000	985	-	-	3,985
Financial revenue	241	10	17	-	268
Other revenue	2,533	-	-	(65)	2,468
Total revenue	122,614	995	35,676	(65)	159,220
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	86,299	166	-	-	86,465
Travel and hospitality	5,393	439	-	-	5,832
Contractual services	4,072	217	124	-	4,413
Counsel fees	5,283	-	-	-	5,283
Operating expenses	17,040	131	-	(65)	17,106
Supplies and materials	1,280	-	28	-	1,308
Depreciation and amortisation	1,357	-	4	-	1,361
Financial expenses	121	1	518	-	640
Total expenses	120,845	954	674	(65)	122,408
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	1,769	41	35,002	-	36,812

26. Commitments

Operating leases

26.1 Operating costs include lease payments in an amount of €7,830 thousand recognised as operating lease expenses during the year. The amount includes minimum lease payments. No sublease payments or contingent rent payments were made or received. Most lease agreements, except for lease agreements for the headquarters building, are concluded for the calendar year and are cancellable. The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases is as follows:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Within 1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2014	5,640	36	5,676

Commitments

26.2 At 31 December 2014, the Court had contractual commitments for the acquisition of property plant and equipment contracted but not delivered amounting to €46.7 million in respect of construction cost of the permanent premises.

27. Contingent liabilities

27.1 At the end of 2014, three complaints filed by staff members of the Court with the ILOAT have been identified for a total of €497 thousand. It is not considered likely that an outflow of economic resources will be required as a result of these complaints.

28. Related party disclosures

28.1 Key management personnel are defined as the President, Chef de Cabinet, the Registrar, the Prosecutor, Deputy Prosecutor and Directors.

28.2 The aggregate remuneration paid to key management personnel includes net salaries, post adjustment, entitlements, assignment and other grants, rental subsidy, employer contributions to the pension plan and current health insurance contributions.

28.3 The amounts paid during the year and outstanding balances of receivables at year end are as follows:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>No. of individuals</i>	<i>Aggregate remuneration</i>	<i>Receivables</i>
Key management personnel	12	2,442	121

28.4 Key management personnel also qualify for post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits. At year end, accrued liabilities amounted to:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Annual leave accrual</i>	<i>Other long-term benefits</i>	<i>Post-employment benefits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Current	206	7	149	362
Non-current	-	-	2,054	2,054
Total	206	7	2,203	2,416

28.5 In its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6, the Assembly established the Trust Fund for Victims for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the families of such victims.

28.6 In the annex to that resolution, the Assembly established a Board of Directors, which is responsible for the management of the Trust Fund, and decided that the Registrar of the Court shall be responsible for providing such assistance as is necessary for the proper functioning of the Board in carrying out its tasks and shall participate in the meetings of the Board in an advisory capacity.

28.7 In 2014, the Assembly approved an appropriation of €1,586 thousand for the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims, which administers the Trust Fund and provides administrative support to the Board and its meetings. Expenditures for the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims during the financial period are €1,426 thousand. The unspent amount of appropriations for the current and prior period in an amount of €403 thousand is recognised as a liability towards the Trust Fund for Victims and is pending credit to States Parties. The Court provides various services to the Trust Fund for Victims, including office space, equipment and administrative services free of charge.

29. Adjustments to opening balances

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

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

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

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>31 December 2013 audited</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Opening balance 1 January 2014 restated</i>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	58,941	-	58,941
Accounts receivable (non-exchange transactions)	7,600	(146)	7,454
Other accounts receivable	2,593	(474)	2,119
Prepayments and other current assets	2,588	431	3,019
<i>Total current assets</i>	<i>71,722</i>	<i>(189)</i>	<i>71,533</i>
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	-	69,594	69,594
Intangible assets	-	922	922
Reimbursement right	-	21,245	21,245
<i>Total non-current assets</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>91,761</i>	<i>91,761</i>
Total assets	71,722	91,572	163,294
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	8,884	(572)	8,312
Unliquidated obligations	6,794	(6,794)	-
Employee benefit liabilities	5,964	2,083	8,047
Deferred revenue and accrued expenses	5,256	40,182	45,438
<i>Total current liabilities</i>	<i>26,898</i>	<i>34,899</i>	<i>61,797</i>
Non-current liabilities			
Accounts payable	-	392	392
Employee benefit liabilities	6,343	26,773	33,116
Host State loan	20,500	(51)	20,449
Provisions	308	1,756	2,064
<i>Total non-current liabilities</i>	<i>27,151</i>	<i>28,870</i>	<i>56,021</i>
Total liabilities	54,049	63,769	117,818
Net assets/equity			
Contingency Fund	7,500	-	7,500
Working Capital Fund	7,406	-	7,406
Other funds' balances	2,767	27,803	30,570
<i>Total net assets/equity</i>	<i>17,673</i>	<i>27,803</i>	<i>45,476</i>
Total liabilities and net assets/equity	71,722	91,572	163,294

29.4 The net increase in fund balances due to adjustments totalled €29.6 million at 1 January 2014. The adjustments are detailed below:

<i>In thousands of euros</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Net effect on net assets/equity 1 January 2014</i>
Description				
Initial recognition of property, plant and equipment	<i>a</i>	69,594	-	69,594
Initial recognition of intangible assets	<i>a</i>	922	-	922
Recognition of employee benefit liabilities	<i>b</i>	21,245	28,856	(7,611)
Derecognition of unliquidated obligations	<i>c</i>	-	(6,794)	6,794
Recognition of accrued expenses	<i>c</i>	-	3,666	(3,666)
Adjustment of prepaid expenses	<i>d</i>	431	-	431
Recognition of provision for early termination of headquarters lease	<i>e</i>	-	1,756	(1,756)
Revenue related adjustments	<i>f</i>	(146)	36,405	(36,551)
Host State loan adjustments	<i>g</i>	-	61	(61)
Removal of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims from financial statements	<i>h</i>	-	392	(392)
Inter-fund balances adjustments	<i>i</i>	(474)	(573)	99
Total		91,572	63,769	27,803

(a) Treatment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets has changed from the immediate expensing of purchased assets to their capitalisation. All property, plant and equipment and intangible assets above set thresholds are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and depreciated over their useful life. The effect is to increase assets by €69,594 thousand for the net book value of property, plant and equipment and by €22 thousand for the net book value of intangible assets.

(b) In line with IPSAS 25 requirements the Court has recognised all long-term employment benefits and classified them in two categories: post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits. Under previous accounting policies the Court recognised repatriation grant and relocation allowance employee benefits on an accrual basis, however, the valuation methodology differed from IPSAS requirements. There were no changes to the treatment of short-term employee benefits.

As a result of this change in accounting policy the Court recognised an asset amounting to €21,245 thousand for reimbursement right arising from the insurance policy relating to the judges' pension plan as well as an increase in liability for long-term employee benefits amounting to €28,856 thousand, which reduced net assets/equity by €7,611 thousand.

(c) Expenses are recorded on a full accrual basis, when goods and services are delivered and the supplier performed its contractual obligation, rather than on a modified accrual basis, where some expenses were recognised upon signature of the purchase order in prior years.

The effect is to derecognise unliquidated obligations in amount of €6,794 thousand and recognise €3,666 thousand of accrued expenses for goods and services delivered up to 1 January 2014.

(d) Prepaid expenses for software maintenance that have in the past been recognised in the period when the payment was made are now recognised on an accrual basis in the period to which they relate, thereby increasing assets by €431 thousand.

(e) In line with IPSAS 19 the Court recognised the liability arising from its decision to terminate the lease agreement for its interim headquarters earlier than the expiry of the agreements. The rental amounts due for the unexpired period of the lease agreements amount to €1,756 thousand. Under previous accounting policies the expense will have been recognised when it was incurred in 2016.

- (f) Revenue from voluntary contributions beginning 2014 is recorded on an accrual basis, at the time of existence of a binding agreement between the Court and the donor, as opposed to the cash basis under UNSAS in prior years. Revenue from voluntary contributions that attach conditions to their use, including an obligation to return the funds to the contributing entity if such conditions are not met, is recognised as the conditions are satisfied. The effect is to increase liability and defer revenue recognition in an amount of €425 thousand in respect of conditions that have not been met on 1 January 2014.

Revenue from one time contributions to the Permanent Premises Project is recognised over the construction period based on the percentage of completion of the project, as opposed to the cash basis recognition in prior years. The effect is to increase liability and defer revenue recognition in an amount of €35,980 thousand.

Previously, the Court did not recognise any provision for doubtful assessed contributions. The provision is now recognised in an amount of 90 per cent of outstanding contributions from States Parties that are in arrears for more than two years based on past experience, thereby decreasing assets by €146 thousand.

The combined effect of these adjustments amounts to a €36,551 thousand decrease in net assets/equity.

- (g) The Court recognised the interest accrued during 2013 that is payable in 2014 on the host State loan for the amount of €12 thousand as a liability. The value of the loan was reduced by €1 thousand as loan is valued on amortised cost based on an effective interest rate. The combined effect of these adjustments amounts to a €1 thousand decrease in net assets/equity.
- (h) The Secretariat for the Trust Fund for Victims is for administrative purposes attached to the Court but reports to the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV). By resolution of the Assembly, the TFV was established as a separate reporting entity. In order to meet IPSAS objectives of accountability of the entity for the resources entrusted to it, the TFV's IPSAS financial statements should include all the sources, the allocation and the uses of financial resources, including those relating to the Secretariat. The effect is to derecognise surplus relating to the Secretariat for the TFV, representing the difference between assessed contributions and expenses, and recognise liability towards the TFV amounting to €92 thousand.
- (i) Inter-fund receivables and payables previously reported as separate assets and liabilities amounting to €474 thousand are netted-off. In addition, a liability of €9 thousand relating to programme support costs owed by trust funds to the general fund was derecognised. The combined effect of these adjustments amounts to a €9 thousand increase in net assets/equity.

30. Write-off losses of cash, receivables and property

30.1 In addition to the items written off during 2014 as stated in note 7 above, a total amount of €1 thousand was written off as value of receivables deemed to be irrecoverable.

31. Events after the reporting date

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

Annex

Schedule 1

International Criminal Court
Status of contributions as at 31 December 2014 (in euros)

States Parties	Outstanding as at		Outstanding	Assessed	Credits from		Outstanding	Total outstanding	Receipts relating to 2015
	31 December 2013	Collections Prior years			2013	Collections 2014			
Afghanistan	-	-	-	9,381	11	9,370	-	-	-
Albania	-	-	-	18,874	17	18,857	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	15,063	19	15,044	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	3,798	-	-	3,798	3,798	-
Argentina	-	-	-	814,459	902	-	813,557	813,557	-
Australia	-	-	-	3,909,979	3,909,979	-	-	-	14,187
Austria	-	-	-	1,505,888	2,421	1,503,467	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	11,875	5,785	6,090	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	15,081	-	15,081	-	-	274
Belgium	-	-	-	1,883,251	3,145	1,880,106	-	-	-
Belize	114	114	-	1,900	-	1,900	-	-	-
Benin	10,175	345	9,830	5,700	-	-	5,700	15,530	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	16,967	-	16,967	-	-	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	-	-	32,061	38	32,023	-	-	-
Botswana	178	178	-	32,061	-	32,061	-	-	-
Brazil	5,224,519	-	5,224,519	5,536,711	-	-	5,536,711	10,761,230	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	88,700	102	88,598	-	-	1,610
Burkina Faso	5,820	5,820	-	5,696	-	5,696	-	-	3,146
Burundi	109	109	-	1,900	-	1,568	332	332	-
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	1,900	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	7,597	-	-	7,597	7,597	-
Canada	-	-	-	5,624,524	18,257	5,606,267	-	-	-
Central African Republic	3,811	3,811	-	1,900	-	1,900	-	-	1,223
Chad	3,539	3,319	220	3,800	-	-	3,800	4,020	-
Chile	-	-	-	629,934	-	629,934	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	488,515	508	488,007	-	-	-
Comoros	10,520	-	10,520	1,900	-	-	1,900	12,420	-
Congo	13,682	-	13,682	9,381	-	-	9,381	23,063	-
Cook Islands	129	129	-	1,900	-	1,900	-	-	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	71,650	157	71,493	-	-	7,383
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	20,780	1,457	-	19,323	19,323	-
Croatia	-	-	-	237,722	269	237,453	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	88,700	124	88,576	-	-	1,610
Czech Republic	-	-	-	727,754	949	726,805	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,313	5,313	-	5,694	-	5,694	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	1,273,748	2,112	1,271,636	-	-	-
Djibouti	10,114	10,114	-	1,900	-	1,900	-	-	-
Dominica	4,940	-	4,940	1,900	-	-	1,900	6,840	-
Dominican Republic	208,114	60,283	147,831	84,900	-	-	84,900	232,731	-
Ecuador	555	555	-	83,001	-	82,784	217	217	-
Estonia	-	-	-	75,520	108	75,412	-	-	-
Fiji	15	15	-	5,700	-	5,700	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	978,172	-	978,172	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	10,554,399	17,753	10,536,646	-	-	-
Gabon	107,719	107,719	-	37,760	-	16	37,744	37,744	-
Gambia	-	-	-	1,900	2	-	1,898	1,898	-
Georgia	-	-	-	13,174	16	13,158	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	13,475,695	-	13,475,695	-	-	-
Ghana	34,657	34,657	-	26,361	-	26,361	-	-	35,639
Greece	-	-	-	1,203,927	-	1,203,927	-	-	21,856
Grenada	4,044	-	4,044	1,900	-	-	1,900	5,944	-
Guatemala	2,374	-	2,374	50,940	-	-	50,940	53,314	-
Guinea	7,830	-	7,830	1,900	-	-	1,900	9,730	-
Guyana	-	-	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	2,789
Honduras	4,741	4,741	-	15,081	-	13,163	1,918	1,918	-
Hungary	-	-	-	501,393	791	500,602	-	-	1,347
Iceland	-	-	-	50,877	113	50,764	-	-	-

States Parties	Outstanding as at 31 December 2013		Outstanding	Assessed	Credits from 2013		Outstanding	Total outstanding	Receipts relating to 2015
	Collections	Prior years			2013	2014			
Ireland	-	-	-	788,805	89,381	699,424	-	-	14,320
Italy	-	-	-	8,383,363	14,468	8,368,895	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	20,442,774	36,148	20,406,626	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	41,533	-	41,533	-	-	373
Kenya	-	-	-	24,579	33	24,546	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	88,700	-	88,700	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	1,268
Liberia	3,498	170	3,328	1,900	-	-	1,900	5,228	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	16,959	25	16,934	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	137,673	175	137,498	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	152,637	5,762	146,875	-	-	-
Madagascar	10,292	10,292	-	5,700	-	5,700	-	-	14,260
Malawi	5,195	-	5,195	3,800	-	-	3,800	8,995	-
Maldives	-	-	-	1,900	1,731	-	169	169	-
Mali	2,351	2,351	-	7,599	-	-	7,599	7,599	-
Malta	-	-	-	30,160	46	30,114	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	7,110	-	7,110	1,900	-	-	1,900	9,010	-
Mauritius	5,147	5,147	-	24,556	-	24,556	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	3,471,751	6,839	3,464,912	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	5,700	1	5,699	-	-	103
Montenegro	-	-	-	9,378	1	9,377	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	18,880	-	-	18,880	18,880	-
Nauru	85	-	85	1,900	-	-	1,900	1,985	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	3,121,258	147,856	2,973,402	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	477,463	477,463	-	-	-	-
Niger	14,089	-	14,089	3,800	-	-	3,800	17,889	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	169,801	71,750	-	98,051	98,051	-
Norway	-	-	-	1,605,869	2,596	1,603,273	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	48,992	294	48,698	-	-	27
Paraguay	101	-	101	18,880	-	-	18,880	18,981	-
Peru	45,083	45,083	-	220,742	-	211,341	9,401	9,401	-
Philippines	-	-	-	290,393	-	290,393	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	1,738,029	2,361	1,735,668	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	893,376	-	893,376	-	-	52,334
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	3,762,599	-	3,762,599	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	5,700	6	5,694	-	-	-
Romania	82,704	82,704	-	426,522	-	426,522	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	1,900	1,518	382	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	5,197	5,197	-	1,900	-	1,870	30	30	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3,403	-	3,403	1,900	-	-	1,900	5,303	-
Samoa	-	-	-	1,898	1,661	237	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	5,694	8	5,686	-	-	-
Senegal	20,248	20,248	-	11,281	-	11,281	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	75,474	100	75,374	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	1,900	6	1,894	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,188	2,175	4,013	1,900	-	-	1,900	5,913	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	322,604	322,604	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	188,681	398	188,283	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	701,374	1,159	700,215	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	5,610,332	9,187	5,601,145	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	7,597	-	7,597	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	1,809,404	63,205	1,746,199	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	1,973,303	14,924	1,958,379	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,165	2,165	-	5,700	-	2,611	3,089	3,089	-
The FYR of Macedonia	2,680	-	2,680	15,081	-	-	15,081	17,761	-
Timor-Leste	3,626	3,626	-	3,798	-	3,798	-	-	3,852
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	82,942	119	82,823	-	-	-
Tunisia	14,485	14,485	-	67,920	-	67,920	-	-	-
Uganda	10,593	-	10,593	11,281	-	-	11,281	21,874	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	9,773,195	-	9,773,195	-	-	177,424
United Republic of Tanzania	35,639	-	35,639	11,875	-	-	11,875	47,514	-
Uruguay	94,266	94,266	-	98,081	-	47,673	50,408	50,408	-
Vanuatu	3,273	-	3,273	1,900	-	-	1,900	5,173	-
Venezuela	939,754	-	939,754	1,183,147	-	-	1,183,147	2,122,901	-
Zambia	-	-	-	11,281	-	11,281	-	-	-
<i>Rounding</i>	-	-	-	-8	-	-8	-	-	-
Total (122 States Parties)	6,980,184	525,131	6,455,053	118,705,850	5,240,660	105,430,983	8,034,207	14,489,260	355,025

Schedule 2

International Criminal Court Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund as at 31 December 2014 (in euros)

<i>Status of Working Capital Fund</i>	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of financial period	7,285,093	7,398,180
Receipts/(refunds)		
Receipts from States Parties	1,380	(113,087)
Withdrawals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	7,286,473	7,285,093
Established level	7,405,983	7,405,983
Less: due from States Parties (Schedule 3)	119,510	120,890
Balance as at 31 December	7,286,473	7,285,093
<i>Status of Contingency Fund</i>	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of financial period	7,462,950	6,982,569
Receipts/(refunds)		
Receipts from States Parties	5,477	480,381
Withdrawals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	7,468,427	7,462,950
Established level	7,500,000	7,500,000
Due from States Parties (Schedule 4)	31,573	37,050

Schedule 3

International Criminal Court Status of advances to the Working Capital Fund as at 31 December 2014 (in euros)

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>2014 Scale of assessment</i>	<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	<i>Cumulative payments</i>	<i>Outstanding</i>
Afghanistan	0.0079	585	585	-
Albania	0.0159	1,178	1,178	-
Andorra	0.0127	941	941	-
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0032	237	237	-
Argentina	0.6866	50,842	50,842	-
Australia	3.2963	244,109	244,109	-
Austria	1.2683	93,923	93,923	-
Bangladesh	0.0100	741	741	-
Barbados	0.0127	941	941	-
Belgium	1.5861	117,459	117,459	-
Belize	0.0016	118	118	-
Benin	0.0048	355	355	-
Bolivia	0.0143	1,059	1,059	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0270	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	0.0270	2,000	2,000	-
Brazil	4.6631	345,326	226,316	119,010
Bulgaria	0.0747	5,532	5,532	-
Burkina Faso	0.0048	355	355	-

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>2014 Scale of assessment</i>	<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	<i>Cumulative payments</i>	<i>Outstanding</i>
Burundi	0.0016	118	118	-
Cabo Verde	0.0016	118	118	-
Cambodia	0.0064	474	474	-
Canada	4.7425	351,207	351,207	-
Central African Republic	0.0016	118	118	-
Chad	0.0032	237	237	-
Chile	0.5308	39,311	39,311	-
Colombia	0.4116	30,483	30,483	-
Comoros	0.0016	118	118	-
Congo	0.0079	585	585	-
Cook Islands	0.0016	118	-47	165
Costa Rica	0.0604	4,473	4,473	-
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0111	1,296	1,296	-
Croatia	0.2003	14,827	14,827	-
Cyprus	0.0747	5,532	5,532	-
Czech Republic	0.6135	45,428	45,428	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0048	355	355	-
Denmark	1.0728	79,444	79,444	-
Djibouti	0.0016	118	118	-
Dominica	0.0016	118	118	-
Dominican Republic	0.0715	5,295	5,295	-
Ecuador	0.0699	5,177	5,177	-
Estonia	0.0636	4,710	4,710	-
Fiji	0.0048	355	355	-
Finland	0.8249	61,085	61,085	-
France	8.8891	658,281	658,281	-
Gabon	0.0318	2,355	2,355	-
Gambia	0.0016	118	118	-
Georgia	0.0111	822	822	-
Germany	11.3494	840,483	840,483	-
Ghana	0.0223	1,644	1,644	-
Greece	1.0140	75,089	75,089	-
Grenada	0.0016	118	118	-
Guatemala	0.0429	3,177	3,072	105
Guinea	0.0016	118	118	-
Guyana	0.0016	118	118	-
Honduras	0.0127	941	941	-
Hungary	0.4228	31,305	31,305	-
Iceland	0.0429	3,177	3,177	-
Ireland	0.6643	49,198	49,198	-
Italy	7.0693	523,522	523,522	-
Japan	17.2172	1,275,021	1,275,021	-
Jordan	0.0350	2,592	2,592	-
Kenya	0.0207	1,533	1,533	-
Latvia	0.0747	5,532	5,532	-
Lesotho	0.0016	118	118	-
Liberia	0.0016	118	118	-
Liechtenstein	0.0143	1,059	1,059	-
Lithuania	0.1160	8,591	8,591	-
Luxembourg	0.1287	9,532	9,532	-
Madagascar	0.0048	355	355	-
Malawi	0.0032	237	237	-
Maldives	0.0016	118	21	97

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>2014 Scale of assessment</i>	<i>Working Capital Fund</i>	<i>Cumulative payments</i>	<i>Outstanding</i>
Mali	0.0064	474	474	-
Malta	0.0254	1,881	1,881	-
Marshall Islands	0.0016	118	118	-
Mauritius	0.0207	1,533	1,533	-
Mexico	2.9275	216,803	216,803	-
Mongolia	0.0048	355	355	-
Montenegro	0.0079	585	585	-
Namibia	0.0159	1,178	1,178	-
Nauru	0.0016	118	118	-
Netherlands	2.6287	194,674	194,674	-
New Zealand	0.4021	29,779	29,779	-
Niger	0.0032	237	237	-
Nigeria	0.1430	10,591	10,576	15
Norway	1.3525	100,159	100,159	-
Panama	0.0413	3,059	3,059	-
Paraguay	0.0159	1,178	1,178	-
Peru	0.1860	13,768	13,768	-
Philippines	0.2448	18,122	18,122	-
Poland	1.4638	108,401	108,401	-
Portugal	0.7533	55,789	55,789	-
Republic of Korea	3.1691	234,688	234,688	-
Republic of Moldova	0.0048	355	355	-
Romania	0.3592	26,602	26,602	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0016	118	118	-
Saint Lucia	0.0016	118	118	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0016	118	118	-
Samoa	0.0016	118	118	-
San Marino	0.0048	355	355	-
Senegal	0.0095	704	704	-
Serbia	0.0636	4,710	4,710	-
Seychelles	0.0016	118	118	-
Sierra Leone	0.0016	118	118	-
Slovakia	0.2718	20,129	20,129	-
Slovenia	0.1589	11,768	11,768	-
South Africa	0.5912	43,784	43,784	-
Spain	4.7251	349,918	349,918	-
Suriname	0.0064	474	474	-
Sweden	1.5258	112,993	112,993	-
Switzerland	1.6640	123,228	123,228	-
Tajikistan	0.0048	355	355	-
The F.Y.R. of Macedonia	0.0127	941	941	-
Timor-Leste	0.0032	237	237	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0699	5,177	5,177	-
Tunisia	0.0572	4,236	4,236	-
Uganda	0.0095	704	704	-
United Kingdom	8.2311	609,557	609,557	-
United Republic of Tanzania	0.0100	741	741	-
Uruguay	0.0826	6,117	6,117	-
Vanuatu	0.0016	118	118	-
Venezuela	0.9965	73,793	73,675	118
Zambia	0.0095	704	704	-
<i>Rounding</i>		<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	-
Total (122 States Parties)		7,405,983	7,286,473	119,510

Schedule 4

**International Criminal Court
Status of contributions to the Contingency Fund for 2014 (in euros)**

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>2014 Scale of assessment</i>	<i>Outstanding as at 31 December 2013</i>	<i>Replenishment of Contingency Fund</i>		<i>Outstanding as at 31 December 2014</i>
			<i>Fund</i>	<i>Collections</i>	
Afghanistan	0.0079	-	-	-	-
Albania	0.0159	-	-	-	-
Andorra	0.0127	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0032	-	-	-	-
Argentina	0.6866	-	-	-	-
Australia	3.2963	-	-	-	-
Austria	1.2683	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	0.0100	-	-	-	-
Barbados	0.0127	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1.5861	-	-	-	-
Belize	0.0016	8	-	8	-
Benin	0.0048	24	-	-	24
Bolivia	0.0143	-	-	-	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0270	-	-	-	-
Botswana	0.0270	135	-	135	-
Brazil	4.6631	23,316	-	-	23,316
Bulgaria	0.0747	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	0.0048	24	-	24	-
Burundi	0.0016	8	-	8	-
Cabo Verde	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	0.0064	-	-	-	-
Canada	4.7425	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	0.0016	46	-	46	-
Chad	0.0032	16	-	-	16
Chile	0.5308	-	-	-	-
Colombia	0.4116	-	-	-	-
Comoros	0.0016	46	-	-	46
Congo	0.0079	73	-	-	73
Cook Islands	0.0016	8	-	8	-
Costa Rica	0.0604	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0111	-	-	-	-
Croatia	0.2003	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	0.0747	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0.6135	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0048	24	-	24	-
Denmark	1.0728	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	0.0016	46	-	46	-
Dominica	0.0016	46	-	-	46
Dominican Republic	0.0715	1,955	-	-	1,955
Ecuador	0.0699	350	-	350	-
Estonia	0.0636	-	-	-	-
Fiji	0.0048	24	-	24	-
Finland	0.8249	-	-	-	-
France	8.8891	-	-	-	-
Gabon	0.0318	691	-	691	-
Gambia	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Georgia	0.0111	-	-	-	-
Germany	11.3494	-	-	-	-
Ghana	0.0223	178	-	178	-
Greece	1.0140	-	-	-	-
Grenada	0.0016	24	-	-	24
Guatemala	0.0429	215	-	-	215
Guinea	0.0016	84	-	-	84
Guyana	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Honduras	0.0127	64	-	64	-
Hungary	0.4228	-	-	-	-
Iceland	0.0429	-	-	-	-
Ireland	0.6643	-	-	-	-
Italy	7.0693	-	-	-	-

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>2014 Scale of assessment</i>	<i>Outstanding as at 31 December 2013</i>	<i>Replenishment of Contingency Fund</i>	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Outstanding as at 31 December 2014</i>
Japan	17.2172	-	-	-	-
Jordan	0.0350	-	-	-	-
Kenya	0.0207	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.0747	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Liberia	0.0016	46	-	38	8
Liechtenstein	0.0143	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	0.1160	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	0.1287	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.0048	138	-	138	-
Malawi	0.0032	26	-	-	26
Maldives	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Mali	0.0064	32	-	32	-
Malta	0.0254	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	0.0016	46	-	-	46
Mauritius	0.0207	104	-	104	-
Mexico	2.9275	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	0.0048	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	0.0079	-	-	-	-
Namibia	0.0159	-	-	-	-
Nauru	0.0016	8	-	-	8
Netherlands	2.6287	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	0.4021	-	-	-	-
Niger	0.0032	92	-	-	92
Nigeria	0.1430	-	-	-	-
Norway	1.3525	-	-	-	-
Panama	0.0413	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	0.0159	80	-	-	80
Peru	0.1860	930	-	930	-
Philippines	0.2448	-	-	-	-
Poland	1.4638	-	-	-	-
Portugal	0.7533	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	3.1691	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	0.0048	-	-	-	-
Romania	0.3592	1,796	-	1,796	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	0.0016	46	-	46	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0016	11	-	-	11
Samoa	0.0016	-	-	-	-
San Marino	0.0048	-	-	-	-
Senegal	0.0095	48	-	48	-
Serbia	0.0636	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	0.0016	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.0016	46	-	-	46
Slovakia	0.2718	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	0.1589	-	-	-	-
South Africa	0.5912	-	-	-	-
Spain	4.7251	-	-	-	-
Suriname	0.0064	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1.5258	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1.6640	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	0.0048	24	-	24	-
The F.Y.R. of Macedonia	0.0127	64	-	-	64
Timor-Leste	0.0032	16	-	16	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0699	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	0.0572	286	-	286	-
Uganda	0.0095	48	-	-	48
United Kingdom	8.2311	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	0.0100	354	-	-	354
Uruguay	0.0826	413	-	413	-
Vanuatu	0.0016	8	-	-	8
Venezuela	0.9965	4,983	-	-	4,983
Zambia	0.0095	-	-	-	-
<i>Rounding difference</i>		-	-	-	-
Total (122 States Parties)		37,050	-	5,477	31,573

Schedule 5

International Criminal Court Status of cash surplus as at 31 December 2014 (in euros)

<i>Current year</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Credits		
Receipts of assessed contributions	110,671,643	105,380,495
Receipts of voluntary contributions	2,962,927	3,022,258
Receipts of miscellaneous income	2,609,652	968,497
	116,244,222	109,371,250
Charges		
Disbursed expenditures	114,421,537	106,408,909
Unliquidated obligations	4,347,077	5,879,406
Provision for US Tax liability	28,000	56,300
Provision for doubtful debt	514,015	477,173
Provision for ILO cases	393,443	68,779
Annual Leave Accrual	65,869	173,060
Provision for other employee benefit liabilities	-	952,347
	119,769,941	114,015,974
Prior year's cash deficit ¹	(2,269,012)	-
Provisional cash surplus/(deficit)²	(5,794,731)	(4,644,724)
Disposition of prior year's provisional surplus/(deficit)		
Prior year's provisional surplus/(deficit)	(4,644,724)	(4,058,685)
Prior year's provisional deficit adjustment	-	203
Plus: receipt of prior periods' contributions and other income	1,038,315	6,248,191
Savings on, or cancellation of, prior periods' obligations	1,627,397	2,278,067
Disbursement of 2013 IPSAS surplus during 2014	(290,000)	-
Prior year's cash surplus/(deficit)	(2,269,012)	4,467,776
Reconciliation of provisional surplus/(deficit) to budget surplus/(deficit)		
Provisional cash surplus/(deficit)	(3,525,719)	
Assessed contributions receivables	8,034,207	
Voluntary contribution-receipts	(12,577)	
Miscellaneous income receipts	(2,609,652)	
Increase in budget due to contingency fund notification	3,815,000	
Budget surplus/(deficit) (Statement V)	5,701,259	

¹ The Financial Regulations and Rules do not provide guidance on the handling of cash deficits. The deficit is carried forward and offset against future cash surpluses.

² Of which €2,068 thousand adjusted 2015 assessments (ICC-ASP/13/Res.1).

Schedule 6

International Criminal Court Status of voluntary contributions as at 31 December 2014 (in euros)

<i>Project</i>	<i>Contributor</i>	<i>Contributions Received</i>	<i>Refunds to donors</i>
General trust fund	United Kingdom	49,030	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>49,030</i>	-
Judicial capacity strengthening programme	MacArthur Foundation	-	2,754
<i>Sub-total</i>		-	<i>2,754</i>
Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation (2012-2013)	European Commission	138,578	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>138,578</i>	-
Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation (2013-2014)	Norway	36,000	-
	Austria	4,000	-
	The Netherlands	35,000	-
	Municipality of the Hague	1,000	-
	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	15,855	8,220
	Denmark	10,000	-
	Finland	60,000	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>161,855</i>	<i>8,220</i>
Special fund for relocations	Australia	136,400	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>136,400</i>	-
Regional seminars	France	-	7,211
	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	36,000	1,180
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>36,000</i>	<i>8,391</i>
Focal Point Seminar	Finland	10,000	-
	France	7,211	-
	The Netherlands	15,000	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>32,211</i>	-
Family visits for indigent detainees	Switzerland	10,000	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>10,000</i>	-
Least developed countries	Ireland	5,000	-
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>5,000</i>	-
Total voluntary contributions		569,074	19,365

General description and purpose of the different trust funds disclosed in Schedules 6 and 7:

Contracts with the European Commission and other donors on *Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation* were used to organise High-Level Seminars for Fostering Cooperation in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Accra (Ghana) and Cotonou (Benin) to promote cooperative relationships between the ICC and participating States on key priority-areas, including further support from States in the field of witness protection. Building on the many years of continuing dialogue between the Court and the legal profession and civil society, the ICC also held in October 2014 its first sub-regional Seminar of Counsel and the

Legal Profession in Dakar (Senegal). A Roundtable for Situation Country Focal Points was organised at the seat of the Court in November 2014, thus enabling a direct exchange of views and experiences between the relevant staff of the Court and primary cooperation interlocutors in the situation countries. The third Technical Joint Seminar between the Court and the African Union (AU), which took place in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), offered an important opportunity to continue the momentum gained from the first two joint seminars in 2011 and 2012 and to renew dialogue with the AU.

The Legal Tools Project under the responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor provides immediate and free access to 538 different legal sources in international criminal law through 2,081 hyperlinks to the Court's legal tools database. Since 1 August 2012, the Legal Tools Project has been part of the *Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation* trust fund.

The Least Developed Countries trust fund was established by ICC-ASP/2/Res. 6 and amended by ICC-ASP/4/Res.4. It is run by the Secretariat of the Assembly of State Parties and covers travel costs related to the participation of representatives of least developed countries and other developing states at sessions of the Assembly.

The Special Fund for Relocations is established to assist States which are willing but do not have the capacity to enter into relocation agreements with the Court. This Special Fund receives voluntary contributions from States Parties.

The Family visit for indigent detainees fund was established within the Registry by the Assembly in its resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.4. The purpose is to fund family visits for indigent detainees through voluntary contributions.

Schedule 7

International Criminal Court

Status of trust funds as at 31 December 2014 (in euros)

<i>Trust Fund</i>	<i>Balances brought forward</i>	<i>Contributions</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Interest Earned</i>	<i>Refunds to donors</i>	<i>Balance carried forward</i>
General trust fund	13,752	49,030	388	(582)	-	61,812
Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation (2013-2014)	5,514	716,597	711,911	2,308	8,220	4,288
Judicial capacity strengthening	2,754	-	-	-	2,754	-
Special fund for relocations	751,131	136,400	51,488	6,140	-	842,183
Regional seminars	34,247	36,000	-	400	8,391	62,256
Focal points seminar	-	32,212	21,323	-	-	10,889
Family visits for indigent detainees	43,425	10,000	34,227	241	-	19,439
Least developed countries	124,152	5,000	115,799	1,102	-	14,455
Total	974,975	985,239	935,136	9,609	19,365	1,015,322

Schedule 8

International Criminal Court One-time payments to the Permanent Premises Project from States Parties (in euros)

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Prior years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Albania	17,780	6,865	24,645
Andorra	-	18,305	18,305
Antigua & Barbuda	-	1,741	1,741
Argentina	-	743,641	743,641
Australia	1,020,074	4,088,881	5,108,955
Barbados	19,685	-	19,685
Bolivia	-	13,729	13,729
Bosnia & Herzegovina	41,850	-	41,850
Burkina Faso	-	4,576	4,576
Cambodia	-	2,288	2,288
Canada	538,659	6,811,751	7,350,410
Chad	2,281	-	2,281
Chile	455,242	367,498	822,740
Colombia	-	239,532	239,532
Costa Rica	-	73,989	73,989
Czech Republic	-	642,963	642,963
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	6,864	6,864
Denmark	858,139	-	858,139
Ecuador	60,488	47,857	108,345
Estonia	67,540	-	67,540
Finland	-	1,290,503	1,290,503
Gabon	18,220	-	18,220
Georgia	10,341	6,864	17,205
Germany	9,500,000	-	9,500,000
Hungary	-	558,303	558,303
Iceland	-	84,661	84,661
Ireland	1,039,355	-	1,039,355
Italy	-	11,621,392	11,621,392
Jordan	26,792	27,458	54,250
Latvia	-	41,483	41,483
Liechtenstein	-	22,881	22,881
Lithuania	-	70,932	70,932
Luxembourg	4,994	194,491	199,485
Malta	39,370	-	39,370
Mauritius	6,916	25,169	32,085
Mexico	-	5,164,300	5,164,300
Mongolia	7,440	-	7,440
Montenegro	9,957	2,288	12,245
Namibia	24,645	-	24,645
Netherlands	-	4,272,802	4,272,802
Panama	-	51,038	51,038
Philippines	-	177,938	177,938
Poland	2,268,735	-	2,268,735
Portugal	-	1,205,842	1,205,842
Republic of Korea	232,615	442,952	675,567
Republic of Moldova	7,440	-	7,440
Samoa	-	2,288	2,288
San Marino	-	6,864	6,864
Serbia	-	48,051	48,051
Slovakia	-	143,804	143,804
South Africa	-	663,557	663,557
Spain	-	7,323,898	7,323,898
Suriname	-	2,281	2,281
Sweden	-	2,450,583	2,450,583
Switzerland	-	2,774,014	2,774,014
Timor-Leste	-	2,226	2,226
Trinidad and Tobago	46,566	61,779	108,345
Total one-time payments received	16,325,124	51,811,122	68,136,246