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Report on activities and programme performance of the International Criminal Court for the year 2018*

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I. Introduction

1. This report details the main activities conducted by the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) in 2018 and provides an overview of its budgetary performance for that year. Annexes I to XVI provide detailed information on, *inter alia*, performance by Major Programme and the realization of budgetary assumptions, as well as indicators relating to defendants, victims and witnesses managed by the Registry, to missions, and to documents and pages filed by the Office of the Prosecutor (“the Office” or OTP).

2. As can be seen from the detailed descriptions of activities in the first section of the report, the Court conducted not only the activities projected for 2018, but also various unforeseen activities. Support for those activities was initially requested from the Contingency Fund but the costs were, ultimately, absorbed by the regular programme budget as a result of strict budgetary controls and constant reprioritization of activities, as explained in section IV.

II. Main activities of the Major Programmes

A. Major Programme I – Judiciary

1. Presidency

3. In 2018, the Presidency continued to exercise its functions in its three main areas of responsibility: judicial and other legal tasks, external relations, and administration.

4. The Presidency’s Legal and Enforcement Unit (PLEU) continued its multifaceted work on legal and judicial matters. This consisted first of supporting the Presidency’s functions in the context of the consultations of the Hague Working Group’s Study Group on Governance (SGG) on Cluster I: “Expediting the Judicial Process”. This area witnessed continued improvement in exchanges with the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) on amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (“the Rules”), as well as amendments to the Regulations of the Court (“RoC”) and practice changes agreed by the judges and to be reflected in the Chambers’ Practice Manual, as necessary. The PLEU continued providing significant administrative and legal support to the Advisory Committee on Legal Texts, which includes judges from the three divisions of the Judiciary, and representatives from the OTP, List of Counsel and the Registry, pursuant to regulation 4(6) of the RoC. In total, the PLEU was involved in a number of informal and formal meetings with the SGG on Cluster I. In other areas, the PLEU prepared Presidency decisions on applications, many of which were confidential; facilitated the constitution of chambers and supported meetings and plenaries of the judges; and conducted reviews of a growing number of inter-organ draft administrative issuances. In the area of enforcement of sentences, the PLEU successfully negotiated the conclusion of one enforcement-related agreement. The work of the PLEU increased greatly in 2018 as a result of more convictions and sentences of imprisonment, fines or forfeiture of proceeds, property and assets being handed down by the Court.

5. With regard to external relations, the Presidency engaged with States, the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, intergovernmental and regional organizations and civil society in order to enhance cooperation with, awareness of, and support for the Court. Furthermore, since 11 March 2018, contacts with stakeholders have served to introduce the Court’s new Presidency and re-establish working relationships. As the public face of the Court, the President (or one of the Vice-Presidents, on his behalf) held official meetings with numerous senior representatives of States, the Assembly, international and regional organizations, civil society and professional associations, either at the seat of the Court, in the case of visiting delegations, or while on official missions. The Presidency led the inter-organ coordination of Court-wide external relations matters, such as decisions on general objectives and strategies, planning of cooperation seminars and other Court-wide events aimed at enhancing engagement with external actors, the preparation of official statements and reports, cooperation and communication with other stakeholders in the Rome Statute system and representation at various forums. The Presidency led the Court’s efforts to contribute to promoting the universality of the Rome Statute in cooperation with the

Assembly's focal points on the Plan of Action for Universality and Full Implementation of the Rome Statute, the President of the Assembly, non-governmental organizations and regional bodies.

6. In the area of administration, the Presidency continued, together with the other organs of the Court, to further streamline the Court's governance and control structure through improvements to the Court's strategic planning process (including the development of a new Strategic Plan for the Court); refinement of and reporting on performance indicators; and further work on relevant inter-organ policies on the Court's legal and governance framework, including risk management. As regards strategic oversight of the Registry and coordination of inter-organ issues, the Presidency continued to engage with the Registry on topics of common concern. The Presidency also engaged with the Assembly's SGG on numerous administrative and managerial topics, in particular Cluster II on the Court's budget process. The Presidency represented the Court in a number of facilitations within the Assembly's Hague Working Group. Alongside the other organs, it also reported on initiatives regarding the Court's synergies and efficiencies. As in previous years, the Presidency was heavily involved in inter-organ matters, such as preparation of the Court's programme budget and related reports and documents, and other budgetary matters in the Court's Budget Working Group. This involvement also extended to cooperation with the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee") and the Assembly's budget facilitator. Finally, the Presidency facilitated monthly meetings of the Coordination Council ("CoCo") and engaged in a wide variety of matters of Court-wide concern.

2. Pre-Trial Division

7. There are two Pre-Trial Chambers, composed of the six judges assigned to the Pre-Trial Division. Owing to the current workload at the Court, three of the six pre-trial judges are at the same time also temporarily attached to the Trial Division and involved in trial hearings and reparations matters. During 2018, some Pre-Trial Division judges also participated in interlocutory appeals.

8. The two Pre-Trial Chambers are seized of 16 situations,¹ including two new situations assigned by the Presidency to Pre-Trial Chamber I: Palestine on 24 May 2018 and Venezuela on 28 September 2018.

(a) *The Situation in Darfur*

9. On 11 December 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber II found that Jordan had failed to comply with its obligations under the Rome Statute by failing to arrest Mr Omar Al Bashir and surrender him to the Court while he was on Jordanian territory, and referred the matter to the Assembly and the Security Council.

10. Having obtained leave to appeal that decision, on 12 March 2018, Jordan filed its brief against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II. The appeal is pending before the Appeals Chamber.

(b) *The Situation in Libya*

11. On 5 June 2018, Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi challenged the admissibility of the case against him, pursuant to articles 17(1)(c), 19 and 20(3) of the Rome Statute. On 14 June, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision on the conduct of the proceedings with regard to the admissibility challenge.

12. A first warrant of arrest for Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli was issued on 15 August 2017 by Pre-Trial Chamber I. On 4 July 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a second warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Werfalli for murder as a war crime under article 8(2)(c)(i) of the Statute in the context of an eighth incident that occurred on 24 January 2018, when he allegedly killed 10 persons outside the Bi'at al-Radwan mosque in Benghazi, Libya.

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

(c) *The Situation in Mali*

13. On 27 March 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud for war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in 2012 and 2013 in Timbuktu. He was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and made his initial appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber I on 4 April. On 24 May, the Chamber issued a decision establishing principles for victims' applications for participation in the proceedings. A confirmation of charges hearing was scheduled for 24 September 2018. That date was put back to 6 May 2019 by a decision of 20 July 2018, further to submissions from the parties on a possible postponement of the confirmation hearing.

(d) *The Situation on Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia*

14. On 26 February 2018, the Government of the Comoros presented to Pre-Trial Chamber I its request for judicial review of the decision taken by the Prosecutor on 29 November 2017 on the situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia. On 2 March 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision establishing timelines for submissions in relation to that request. On 15 November 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued its decision on the request for judicial review, finding that the Prosecutor's decision of 29 November 2017 could not be considered a final decision and requesting the Prosecutor to reconsider. The Pre-Trial Chamber subsequently granted leave to appeal the decision of 15 November 2018. The matter is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

(e) *The Situation in the Central African Republic II*

15. On 11 November 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom for his alleged criminal responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the western part of the Central African Republic (CAR) between December 2013 and August 2014. Mr Yekatom was surrendered to the Court on 17 November 2018 and made his first appearance before the Court on 23 November 2018. A confirmation of charges hearing was scheduled for 30 April 2019.

16. On 7 December 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a warrant of arrest for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona for his alleged criminal responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the western part of the CAR between December 2013 and December 2014. Mr Ngaïssona was arrested by the authorities of the French Republic on 12 December 2018. The Court's Registrar submitted a request to the French authorities for the arrest and surrender of Mr Ngaïssona to the Court upon completion of necessary national proceedings.

(f) *The Situation in Afghanistan*

17. On 20 November 2017, the Prosecutor requested authorization from Pre-Trial Chamber III to initiate an investigation into alleged crimes in relation to Afghanistan. The situation was reassigned to Pre-Trial Chamber II in March 2018, and the Prosecutor's request is pending.

(g) *The Situation in the State of Palestine*

18. On 22 May 2018, pursuant to articles 13(a) and 14 of the Rome Statute, the State of Palestine referred the situation in Palestine to the Court for investigation and specifically requested the Prosecutor "to investigate, in accordance with the temporal jurisdiction of the Court, past, ongoing and future crimes within the Court's jurisdiction, committed in all parts of the territory of the State of Palestine". On 24 May 2018, the Presidency assigned the situation in the State of Palestine to Pre-Trial Chamber I.

(h) *The Situation in Venezuela*

19. On 27 September 2018, pursuant to articles 13(a) and 14 of the Rome Statute, a group of States Parties to the Rome Statute, namely the Argentine Republic, Canada, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of Paraguay and the Republic of Peru (the “referring States”), referred the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (“Venezuela”) to the Court for investigation and requested the Prosecutor to initiate an investigation on crimes against humanity allegedly committed in the territory of Venezuela since 12 February 2014. On 28 September, the Presidency assigned the situation in Venezuela to Pre-Trial Chamber I.

(i) *Other judicial proceedings*

20. Following the Prosecutor’s request of 9 April 2018 for a ruling on jurisdiction, in accordance with article 19(3) of the Rome Statute, on 6 September 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided by majority that the Court may exercise jurisdiction over the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

3. Trial Division(a) *Trials*(i) *The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen*

21. The trial in the case of *Ongwen* continued throughout 2018, with the Prosecution concluding the presentation of its evidence on 13 April 2018. The presentation of evidence by the Legal Representatives of Victims ran from 1 to 24 May. Thereafter, the judges of Trial Chamber IX travelled to Uganda and visited the sites of alleged attacks in Pajule, Odek, Lukodi and Abok. The trial resumed on 18 September 2018 with the opening statements of the Defence. The Defence started the presentation of its evidence on 1 October 2018.

(ii) *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*

22. In the trial in the case of *Ntaganda*, the defence closed its presentation of evidence on 23 February 2018, having called 12 witnesses, including Mr Ntaganda. On 26 February, the Chamber rejected the request by the Prosecution to present evidence in rebuttal and, on 16 March, declared the presentation of evidence closed. The closing statements in the trial took place between 28 and 30 August 2018. Trial Chamber VI has retired to deliberate and will pronounce its decision in due course.

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

23. In the case of *Bemba et al.* (article 70 proceedings), on 17 September 2018, Trial Chamber VII handed down new sentences (following the appeal of the initial sentences handed down on 22 March 2017) to Mr Bemba, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo. Trial Chamber VII sentenced Mr Bemba to one year’s imprisonment and fined him €300,000. Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda were sentenced each to a total of 11 months of imprisonment and Mr Kilolo was also fined €30,000. The Chamber ordered the deduction from the convicted persons’ sentence of the time spent in detention, and, accordingly, considered the sentences of imprisonment as served. Mr Bemba filed an appeal against the Trial Chamber’s decision of 17 September 2018, which is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

(iv) *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*

24. The trial in the case of *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* continued in 2018. The presentation of evidence by the Prosecution concluded on 19 January 2018 with the testimony of the last of 82 witnesses before Trial Chamber I. Hearings concerning the continuation of the trial proceedings took place in October and November 2018. Trial Chamber I remains seized of the case and will deliver its decisions on the Defence Motion for Acquittal and Immediate Release and the No Case to Answer Motion in 2019.

(b) *Reparations*(i) *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*

25. In *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*, on 12 July 2018, despite certain reservations and subject to amendments and further directions, Trial Chamber VIII approved the draft implementation plan of the Trust Fund for Victims following the reparations order. The Trust Fund is to file an updated implementation plan with selected projects.

4. Appeals Division

26. In 2018, the Appeals Division was seized of 19 final appeals, including 16 which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year (2017), and 1 proceeding for sentence review, namely:

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

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

(c) 3 appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*, with Mr Katanga, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and the Legal Representative of Victims appealing the order for reparations;

(d) 1 appeal in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*, where the Legal Representative of Victims appealed the reparations order;

(e) 1 final appeal in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo et al.*, where one of the convicted individuals appealed against the new sentence imposed by the Trial Chamber following the reversal of the initial sentence on appeal;

(f) 2 appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, with Mr Lubanga and the Legal Representative of Victims V01 appealing the order for reparations; and

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

27. In addition, the Appeals Division was seized of one interlocutory appeal.

(a) *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*

28. On 15 January 2018, Mr Lubanga's defence and one of the Legal Representatives of Victims claiming reparations filed appeals against the Trial Chamber's decision setting Mr Lubanga's liability for collective reparations at \$10 million. The appeal is ongoing.

(b) *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*

29. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber partially confirmed the order for reparations and remanded to Trial Chamber II consideration of five applicants for reparations who alleged transgenerational psychological harm. The applications were dismissed by Trial Chamber II on 19 July 2018. The Trial Chamber remains seized of the implementation of its order for reparations and partially approved the draft implementation plan of the Trust Fund for Victims.

(c) *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*

30. Jordan filed its brief against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II. This is the first time in the Court's history that the Appeals Chamber has been seized of an appeal concerning the legal obligations of States and immunities (if any) available to Heads of State under articles 27 and 98 of the Rome Statute, customary international law and UNSC Resolution 1593 (2005). Hearings took place between 10 and 14 September 2018 and the matter now awaits a final determination by the Appeals Chamber.

(d) *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo*

31. On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber delivered judgments on Mr Bemba's appeal against conviction and sentence, reversing his conviction for the crimes against humanity of murder and rape, and for the war crimes of murder, rape and pillaging, for which Trial Chamber III had found him responsible as a military commander, pursuant to article 28(a) of the Rome Statute. The Chamber acquitted Mr Bemba on all counts, in particular owing to errors in the conclusion of Trial Chamber III that he had failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures in response to crimes committed by troops of the *Mouvement de libération du Congo*. Mr Bemba was released from the Court's custody on 12 June 2018.

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

32. In the case of *Bemba et al.* (article 70 proceedings), the Appeals Chamber confirmed the sentences of 6 and 11 months of imprisonment handed down to Mr Babala and Mr Arido, respectively. The Appeals Chamber reversed the sentences of Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda and remanded the determination of new sentences to Trial Chamber VII. The Trial Chamber subsequently handed down a new sentence, which was appealed by Mr Bemba. That appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

(f) *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi*

33. On 8 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber largely confirmed the reparations order, holding that Mr Al Mahdi's acts had caused physical damage to protected buildings, as well as economic and moral harm, resulting in total liability of €2.7 million.

5. Liaison offices

34. In 2018, the New York Liaison Office (NYLO) continued to provide support for the Court's activities at the United Nations (UN) by facilitating effective communication and day-to-day interaction between the Court and the UN Secretariat, programmes, funds, offices and specialized agencies. NYLO also communicated and followed up on requests for cooperation and communications from the Court to the UN and its agencies. It also interacted with Permanent Missions, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations affiliated to the UN, with a view to enhancing diplomatic and political support for the Court.

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

36. NYLO transmitted relevant communications on matters of non-cooperation from the Court to the UNSC and engaged consistently with UNSC members thereon. NYLO also maintained regular and continuous contact with relevant NGOs with a view to identifying priority areas of interest, both at the UN and in preparation for the seventeenth session of the Assembly. NYLO continued to provide technical support for meetings of the Bureau and meetings of the New York Working Group, whenever requested by the Secretariat. The Head of NYLO represented the Court in these meetings, providing regular updates on the work of the Court and responding to questions from States Parties.

37. After completing its move into the new office in suite 566 at 866 UN Plaza, New York, the Liaison Office initiated plans for necessary renovations to the office to take place during 2018. However, in the light of the expense that such renovation would involve, as a cost-saving measure, the Office instead prioritized a plan to refurbish the furniture and equipment which has not been replaced for over ten years and which is no longer suitable for the operational needs of the Liaison Office. The requirements have been identified in 2018, and it is expected that the process will be concluded in the first quarter of 2019.

B. Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor¹

1. Preliminary examinations

38. The Office of the Prosecutor ("Office" or OTP) opened three new preliminary examinations during the reporting period: in Venezuela, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since at least April 2017 in the context of demonstrations and political unrest; in the Philippines, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since 1 July 2016 related to the Government's "war on drugs" campaign; and in Bangladesh/Myanmar concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh, a State Party to the Rome Statute. On 9 April 2018, the Prosecution filed a "Request for a Ruling on Jurisdiction under Article 19(3) of the Statute" in the Pre-Trial Division. On 6 September 2018, Pre-Trial Chamber I decided by majority that the Court could exercise jurisdiction over the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh, and the decision to open the preliminary examination was taken.

39. Two situations already subject to preliminary examination by the Office were referred to the Prosecutor: the situation in Palestine (referred by the State of Palestine on 22 May 2018); and the situation in Venezuela (referred by a group of six States Parties on 27 September 2018).

40. The OTP closed the preliminary examination regarding Gabon following a thorough factual and legal analysis of all the information available.

41. The Office continued its preliminary examinations of the situations in Colombia, Guinea, Nigeria, Palestine, and Ukraine. The Report on Preliminary Examinations Activities 2018² was published on 5 December 2018, and presented on 10 December 2018 during a side event in the margins of seventeenth session of the Assembly in The Hague. The Report provides a detailed overview of the activities and achievements of the Office in each situation under preliminary examination during the reporting period.

¹ Information on the number of missions, documents and pages filed in OTP cases in 2018 is given in annex III.

² <https://www.icc-cpi.int/Pages/item.aspx?name=181205-rep-otp-PE>.

42. Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, the Office received 692 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 481 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 14 warranted further analysis; 161 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 36 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,513 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 13,385 article 15 communications since July 2002.

2. Investigative and prosecutorial activities - Investigations and prosecutions before Pre-Trial and Trial Chambers

(a) *Situations in the Central African Republic*

43. Investigation into the CAR II situation actively continued. It focused on crimes allegedly committed during renewed violence in the country from 2012 onwards by government entities and various groups, including the ex-Séléka (broadly applicable to the entire period, regardless of the present composition of groups currently claiming this name) on one side, and the anti-Balaka (*idem*), on the other.

44. Following important investigative and cooperation efforts, two suspects were apprehended in this situation in 2018. Mr Alfred Yekatom was surrendered to the Court on 17 November 2018 by the authorities of the Central African Republic. He was arrested pursuant to a warrant issued by Pre-Trial Chamber II on 11 November 2018, upon the request of the Prosecutor, in connection with Mr Yekatom's alleged criminal responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the western part of the CAR between December 2013 and August 2014. On 12 December 2018, Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona was arrested by the French authorities, pursuant to a warrant issued by Pre-Trial Chamber II on 7 December 2018. The warrant was issued upon the request of the Prosecutor, in connection with his alleged criminal responsibility for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the western part of the CAR between at least 5 December 2013 and December 2014.

45. Two teams of investigators were occupied in advancing investigations. While a positive environment of cooperation has assisted the Office in making substantive progress in its investigations, including the aforementioned arrests, the security environment remains extremely unstable and has caused a number of challenges for OTP activities. Nonetheless, the OTP undertook several missions in 2018 to collect evidence, and screen and interview witnesses. In line with its Strategic Goal 9, the OTP shared expertise and best practices with judicial actors in the CAR, including the Special Criminal Court. The Prosecutor conducted a mission to the CAR from 21 to 23 March 2018, and participated in a training course held by the Court for Magistrates in Bangui.

46. In relation to the CAR I situation, on 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber decided, by majority, to acquit Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo of the charges against him of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

47. On 8 March 2018, following appeals proceedings in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido*, the Appeals Chamber delivered its judgments on the appeals against conviction and sentence in the case. The Appeals Chamber rejected the appeals lodged by the five accused against their conviction and confirmed the convictions in respect of most of the charges. The Appeals Chamber granted the Prosecutor's appeal on the sentences imposed on Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda and remanded the matter to the Trial Chamber for a new determination. On 17 September 2018, the Trial Chamber delivered its re-sentencing decision.

48. The accused, Mr Bemba, has lodged an appeal against his newly imposed sentence, and his appeal brief was filed in December 2018. The Prosecution is responding to that appeal and the case will continue in its appellate phase into 2019.

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

49. The OTP continued its investigation into alleged Rome Statute crimes committed in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire during the post-election violence of 2010-2011, covering both sides of the conflict, irrespective of political affiliation. The OTP's investigation focused on crimes allegedly committed by both the pro-Gbagbo forces (CIV I) and pro-Ouattara forces (CIV II).

50. The CIV I investigation resulted in warrants of arrest for three suspects on the basis of the evidence collected: Laurent Gbagbo, Charles Blé Goudé and Simone Gbagbo. The warrant against Ms Gbagbo remains unexecuted, while the joint trial of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé continued throughout 2018. The OTP's presentation of its case-in-chief was completed on 19 January 2018. On 23 July 2018, Laurent Gbagbo's Defence filed a motion for acquittal and immediate release. Judicial hearings took place in October and November 2018, during which the Prosecution, the Legal Representatives of Victims, and the two Defence teams presented their arguments. The Chamber will decide on the future conduct of proceedings in due course.¹

51. Simultaneously, throughout 2018, the OTP actively continued its CIV II investigation into crimes allegedly committed by Mr Gbagbo's opponents during the post-electoral violence.

(c) *Situation in Darfur, Sudan*

52. As highlighted in its 20 June 2018 and 14 December 2018 reports to the UN Security Council, pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1593 (2005), the OTP continued its investigations with a view to bringing justice to the victims of Rome Statute crimes allegedly committed in Darfur. The OTP has conducted numerous missions to collect documentary and other evidence, and conducted witness interviews. The Office continues to monitor trends that could constitute crimes under the Rome Statute, while maintaining and strengthening ongoing cases.

53. In the reports to the Security Council, the Prosecutor has called for greater support from, *inter alia*, the Council, including for the arrest and surrender of suspects for whom warrants have been issued by the Court. Several warrants of arrest issued pursuant to earlier stages of the investigation remain outstanding – some since 2007. A failure to implement these warrants would preclude any effective judicial outcome, thereby creating a risk to the Court's credibility and ostensibly wasting the considerable financial resources already invested in the related investigations, support activities and legal proceedings.

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

54. Closing statements in the case against Mr Bosco Ntaganda took place between 28 and 30 August 2018. Trial Chamber VI is to deliberate and pronounce its decision in due course. The *Ntaganda* trial started on 2 September 2015. The Prosecution case closed on 29 March 2017. The Prosecution has called 71 witnesses to testify *viva voce*, including 11 experts. The prior recorded testimony of nine other Prosecution witnesses was admitted under rules 68(2)(b) and (c). In 2018, the OTP conducted several missions to collect evidence, screen and interview witnesses and secure continued cooperation.

55. In parallel, the Office has continued to assess with concern the overall situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including crimes allegedly committed in the Kasai region and elsewhere, and the Prosecutor has issued preventive statements in this regard. The OTP will continue to closely analyse these developments and any measures taken at the domestic level to address them. The Prosecutor visited the DRC from 1 to

¹ On 16 January 2019, Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court, by majority, Judge Herrera Carbuca dissenting, found that there were no exceptional circumstances preventing the release of Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé from the Court's detention following their acquittal on 15 January 2018. The Prosecutor appealed this decision. On 18 January 2018, the Appeals Chamber, Judge Morrison and Judge Hofmanski dissenting, granted the request for suspensive effect. Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé will continue to be detained pending the consideration of the appeal against the oral decision of Trial Chamber I taken pursuant to article 81(3)(c)(i).

4 May 2018, where she met with President Joseph Kabila and political and judicial authorities to discuss the situation in the country, the status of national investigations and judicial proceedings related to alleged crimes that may fall within the jurisdiction of the Court, and cooperation with the Office. She also met with religious leaders, political parties, civil society, media and other key interlocutors.

56. On 20 December 2018, the Prosecutor issued a statement on the recent pre-election violence in the DRC, calling on Congolese people, and more particularly on the authorities, political actors and their supporters and sympathizers, to do their utmost to prevent and avoid any acts of criminal violence contrary to the Rome Statute.

(e) *Situation in Libya*

57. In 2018, the OTP continued to collect, receive, and process evidence in Libya, both in connection with existing cases of crimes committed in relation to the February 2011 revolution and in connection with potential new cases related to more recent events, including ongoing crimes against humanity and war crimes. The OTP received close cooperation from Libya and other States, as well as the UN Support Mission in Libya and other international organizations.

58. Thanks to this support, the OTP conducted its first visit to Libya in over five years, despite the challenging security situation which continues to limit possibilities for in situ investigations. The Prosecutor presented her fourteenth and fifteenth reports on the situation in Libya to the UN Security Council, pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) on 9 May 2018 and 2 November 2018 respectively, updating the Council on the status of cooperation with the Government of Libya, and on the cases against Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, and Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli. The Prosecution continues to monitor the situation relating to Mr Abdullah Al Senussi. On 11 October 2018, the Prosecution responded to the admissibility challenge by Mr Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi.

59. In these reports, the OTP reiterated the progress that has been made with respect to the ongoing investigation and called for greater support from, *inter alia*, the Council, including for the arrest and surrender of suspects against whom warrants have been issued by the Court. The OTP also continued its activities in cooperation with other States and organizations regarding the allegations of continued crimes committed by militias and armed groups in Libya, emphasizing those additional crimes committed against migrants.

60. Furthermore, on 4 July 2018, following the OTP's investigation and request, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a second warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Werfalli, in relation to an eighth incident in which 10 persons were allegedly executed outside the Baya'at al-Radwan mosque on 24 January 2018.

(f) *Situation in Mali*

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

62. On 31 March 2018, Mr Al Hassan was surrendered to the Court on the basis of a warrant of arrest in relation to war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed in 2012 and 2013 in Timbuktu. His initial appearance took place before Pre-Trial Chamber I on 4 April 2018. The confirmation of charges hearing, initially scheduled for 24 September 2018, was postponed to 6 May 2019.

(g) *Situation in Uganda*

63. The Prosecution completed its presentation of evidence in the case against Mr Dominic Ongwen, and the trial resumed on 18 September 2018 with the opening statements of the Defence. The Defence started the presentation of its evidence on 1 October 2018.

64. In the context of its investigations into the Lord's Resistance Army and the case against Mr Ongwen, the OTP continued to encourage national proceedings in relation to both parties to the conflict. In March 2018, the Office contributed to a seminar in Kampala on addressing international crimes, sharing lessons learned and best practices with stakeholders from the law enforcement and justice sectors.

(h) *Situation in Georgia*

65. The OTP continued to investigate crimes allegedly committed between 1 July and 10 October 2008 in and around South Ossetia, including crimes against humanity (murder, forcible transfer of population and persecution) and war crimes (attacks against the civilian population, wilful killing, intentionally directing attacks against peacekeepers, and destruction of property and pillaging).

66. The OTP continued to call upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Russian Federation and South Ossetia, and welcomes the efforts of those who have done so.

67. On 24 and 25 October 2018 the Court, in collaboration with the Government of Georgia and with financial support from the European Commission, held a high-level regional seminar in Tbilisi, Georgia, to foster regional cooperation in Eastern Europe. This followed the cooperation agreement signed with Georgia on 25 July 2017 to facilitate the Court's activities and ongoing investigations in the country.

(i) *Situation in Burundi*

68. In 2018, the OTP effectively launched its investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi, following the decision issued on 25 October 2017 by Pre-Trial Chamber III authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation. It conducted several missions to a number of countries, and started building the necessary cooperation networks in the region to facilitate its investigation.

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

(j) *Kenya*

70. The OTP continued to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008, and to investigate alleged instances of article 70 offences against the administration of justice, namely, corruptly influencing or attempting to corruptly influence witnesses in the Kenya cases.

(k) *Appeals Section*

71. The Appeals Section of the Prosecution Division had a busy and productive year in 2018. The following is a snapshot of its main activities during the year:

(a) The Prosecution presented oral submissions in the appeal hearing in the *Bemba* main case (ICC-01/05-01/08) in January 2018. During the three-day appeals hearing, the Prosecution made submissions and answered the Appeals Chamber's 20 written questions, as well as a large number of additional oral questions posed by the judges during the hearing. In June 2018 the Appeals Chamber, by majority (Judges Van den

Wyngaert, Morrison and Eboe-Osuji) and with two judges dissenting (Judges Hofmanski and Monageng) overturned Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba's conviction. As an aid in understanding the Appeals Chamber's decision and to assist future work in the Office, the Appeals Section produced several (internal) analyses of the Appeals Chamber's decision, which was quite complicated given that apart from the Majority Judgment, there was a 200 page Dissenting Opinion and a lengthy Separate Opinion by Judge Eboe-Osuji. The Appeals Section also worked with various trial teams to discuss the possible implications of the decision for their cases and explained the judgment and its implications to the wider Prosecution Division;

(b) In the *Bemba et al* article 70 case (ICC-01/05-01/13), the Appeals Chamber delivered its Appeal Judgment. The case has been important as it is the first trial judgment at the Court in which multiple defendants (more than two) have been tried jointly and in which convictions for offences against the administration of justice at this Court have been handed down. The trial judgment also entered the first convictions on several modes of liability, such as soliciting and inducing (article 25(3) (b)) and aiding and abetting (article 25(3) (c)). All five convicted persons appealed against their convictions, and three convicted persons and the Prosecution appealed against the sentences imposed. The appellate litigation and briefing phase was conducted throughout 2017. In March 2018 the Appeals Chamber unanimously upheld convictions against the five accused for article 70 offences (and entered acquittals for certain counts on the basis that that conduct was already covered by offences under other counts). It also granted the Prosecution's appeals against sentence for Mr Bemba, Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda and remanded these matters back to the Trial Chamber to correct the identified errors and impose new sentences. In July 2018 the Trial Chamber held a hearing to hear oral submissions on the new sentences and in September 2018 rendered its decision imposing new sentences on the three accused. Mr Kilolo and Mr Mangenda did not appeal their new sentences. Mr Bemba lodged an appeal against his newly imposed sentence and filed his appeal brief in December 2018. The Prosecution is responding to that appeal and the case will continue in its appellate phase into 2019. The Prosecution appeals team assisted the trial team in presenting submissions to the Trial Chamber on the new sentences, in conducting litigation concerning Mr Bemba's release in relation to his article 70 case following his acquittal on charges in the *Bemba* main case, and in analysing the Trial Chamber's new decision on sentence. The appeals team analysed the two final judgments and gave a presentation to the Prosecution Division;

(c) The Prosecution appeals team spent a significant part of 2018 engaged in litigation in relation to Jordan's appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's finding that, in failing to arrest Mr Omar Al Bashir on a visit to Jordan in March 2017, Jordan had failed to comply with the warrant of arrest for Mr Omar Al-Bashir and thus should be referred to the Assembly and the Security Council. The Prosecution filed its response to Jordan's appeal in April 2018, its response to the observations of eleven amici curiae in July 2018, and its response to the observations of the African Union (AU) and the League of Arab States (LAS) in August 2018. A five-day hearing on the appeal was held before the Appeals Chamber in September 2018, in which the Prosecution, Jordan, the LAS, the AU and several amici presented submissions and answered over 40 questions which had been issued by the Appeals Chamber two weeks before the hearing, as well as further questions posed by the judges during the hearing. Following the hearing, the parties and the amici were invited to make a further round of written submissions, and the Prosecution did so in late September 2018. The Appeals Chamber decision on the interlocutory appeal is now pending;

(d) In 2018, the Prosecution filed one application for leave to appeal in the Comoros situation. In 2015 the Pre-Trial Chamber had issued a decision requesting the Prosecutor to reconsider her decision not to open an investigation into the situation in relation to the attack by the Israeli Defence Forces upon the Mavi Marmara flotilla. The Prosecutor reconsidered her decision (and analysed new material which had been sent to her Office). In November 2017 she filed a report setting out her reasoning as to why she had again concluded that although war crimes had been committed in the attack on the flotilla, the case did not meet the gravity threshold under the Rome Statute for opening an investigation and why she once again declined to open an investigation. In November 2018 the Pre-Trial Chamber repeated its request that she reconsider her decision. Later that month the Prosecution sought leave to appeal the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision on three

grounds relating to the Chamber's powers to ask the Prosecutor to (again) reconsider her decision under article 53(3) once she had already done so. The decision of the Pre-Trial Chamber on whether to grant leave to appeal is now pending. If leave is granted, the interlocutory appeal will be litigated before the Appeals Chamber in 2019;

(e) In 2018, the Prosecution responded to 15 defence applications for leave to appeal, all 15 of which were rejected (100 per cent success rate). The Appeals Section assisted Trial teams in the following cases:

(i) Ten in *Ongwen*, all rejected, as the Prosecution had submitted. These concerned issues of fair trial violations, disclosure, directions on closing briefs and closing statements, LRV case presentation, article 72, introducing defence witness statements under rule 68(2)(b), the trial schedule, redactions, disclosure, and protective measures;

(ii) Four in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, all rejected, as the Prosecution had submitted. These concerned issues of time limits to respond to the Prosecution's mid-trial brief, the Prosecution's submission of documentary evidence, translation of the Prosecution's trial brief, and two confidential filings;

(iii) Two in *Al Hassan*, of which one was rejected, as the Prosecution had submitted (on in-depth analysis charts), and one is still pending.

72. Throughout the year, in addition to its primary responsibility of addressing appellate litigation, the Appeals Section provided over 40 memoranda of legal advice and ongoing legal assistance to trial teams on complex points of law and procedure. These included: *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* (mid-trial brief and no case to answer submissions); *Ntaganda* (closing brief and oral submissions); *Al Hassan* (warrant of arrest and document containing the charges), CAR IIB (warrants of arrest), *Gaddafi* (admissibility); and, in the situations in Georgia, Libya and Burundi, miscellaneous legal and evidentiary issues.

73. The Appeals Section also continued to support and assist at least six ongoing preliminary examinations conducted by the Situation Analysis Section (Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division (JCCD)), including Colombia, Ukraine, Palestine, Gabon, UK/Iraq and Myanmar/Bangladesh. On the latter, the Appeals Section prepared written submissions seeking the Pre-Trial Chamber's ruling under article 19(3) on the Court's jurisdiction over the deportation of the Rohingya from Myanmar to Bangladesh, and, led by the Deputy Prosecutor, presented oral submissions before the Pre-Trial Chamber on that issue. In November 2018 the Pre-Trial Chamber ruled that the Court did have jurisdiction over this situation. Throughout the year, members of the Section also participated in various missions, conferences, and other official engagements, kept in-house Case Digests on substantive and procedural law updated, participated in several Prosecution Division (PD) working groups, and provided internal training in an Investigation Division/Prosecution Division on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC). They also worked on draft charging guidelines for the Office and reviewed the PD's implementation of the SGBC policy, and other tasks necessary to support the Office's mandate as a whole. The Senior Appeals Counsel and Head of the Section continued her role as a member of ExCom, participating in ExCom meetings, discussions and decisions.

3. International cooperation and judicial assistance

74. In connection with its investigative and prosecutorial activities, in 2018, the OTP addressed 564 requests for assistance (an increase of 33.65 per cent from the previous reporting period) to over 77 different partners, comprising 47 States Parties, seven non-States Parties and international, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as private institutions, in addition to following up on the execution of pending requests. This represents an increase of more than 21 per cent in the number of requests sent to a network of partners that continues to develop.

75. The OTP continued to reinforce its network of judicial cooperation partners, war crimes units, financial investigation units and other relevant law enforcement and judicial actors nationally, regionally and internationally. In the light of its Strategic Goal 9, the OTP continued to encourage national judicial authorities to contribute to closing the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts where appropriate. In 2018, the Office processed

more than 40 requests transmitted to it by national authorities pursuant to article 93(10) and continued to assist national judicial authorities in their own investigations as appropriate. The OTP continued to emphasize to States and other partners the importance of timely, positive responses to its requests for assistance in order to facilitate investigations and trial preparations. The OTP also noted the negative impact on its effectiveness and efficiency of slow or incomplete replies to its requests. The OTP underlined further the importance of identifying focal points and central points of contact to ensure the diligent processing and follow-up of its requests, including in relation to financial investigation efforts. The Office further highlighted that failure to execute the Court's warrants of arrest, some dating back more than 10 years, impinges on the legitimacy and credibility of the Court and of the international community as a whole.

4. General cooperation and external relations

76. Throughout the year, the OTP organized and participated in relevant general cooperation and external relations activities by actively engaging in meetings and consultations in the context of the Assembly and its working groups. This included attending more than 40 meetings to provide information and disseminate key OTP messages, including, when appropriate, providing substantive input to the work of facilitators, e.g. in the context of discussions and the seminar on arrests held at the seat of the Court on 7 November, or facilitations on complementarity. The OTP also prepared, organized and/or participated in several events during the Assembly's seventeenth session, including its plenary sessions, presenting its Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2018.

77. The OTP organized several diplomatic briefings for regional groups and for Ambassadors and representatives of States Parties based in The Hague. The OTP also participated in the Court-wide diplomatic briefing and induction training for newly arrived diplomats. Furthermore, the Office received and prepared 49 high-level visits to the Court's premises. It also organized and participated in roundtable meetings with civil society, including from preliminary examination and situation countries.

78. During the reporting period, the OTP participated in various multilateral events and forums, including: the Munich Security Conference, the informal Arria-format meeting with the UNSC in July 2018, the high-level segment of the seventy-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, the UNSC briefing missions of the Prosecutor, the Berlin Foreign Policy Forum as well as engagements in Brussels. Participation was key in establishing and cultivating strategic and operational contacts, enhancing cooperation through bilateral meetings, increasing knowledge of the OTP's work, and disseminating key messages through numerous speeches and interventions – 41 speeches were prepared in this context. The OTP also participated in regional cooperation seminars co-organized with the other organs of the Court, in Quito (June 2018) and in Tbilisi (October 2018).

79. In the context of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, the OTP, was involved in a number of meetings and contributed to the organization of the events scheduled to take place on the occasion. These events took place both at the seat of the Court and abroad, and participation was undertaken with a view to galvanizing support and understanding of the work and mandate of the Office as well as the Court as a whole.

80. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the OTP also engaged in bilateral meetings with actors from governments and regional and international organizations, both in The Hague and elsewhere, to promote understanding of the OTP's mandate and work, in furtherance of operational discussions relating to its investigative and prosecutorial activities.

81. Furthermore, the OTP, in cooperation with the Registry, formed a 'contact group' of States Parties on arrests, as an informal platform to discuss diplomatic efforts to animate support for the execution of pending warrants of arrest. One working-level meeting was held in this context at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16 May 2018.

82. The OTP also organized 22 visits to Embassies in The Hague on a rolling basis, for informal meetings with Ambassadors as a means of building support by expanding the diplomatic contact network, and exchanging on issues of mutual interest.

83. Lastly, the OTP facilitated speakers for 103 stakeholder visits by delegations composed mainly of judges, prosecutors, senior diplomats, parliamentarians, human rights defenders, civil society members, lawyers, civil servants, and students, in liaison and coordination with the Registry as appropriate; and coordinated and provided advice on the 175 invitations received by the OTP for external speaking engagements.

C. Major Programme III – Registry

84. The Registry continued to provide support to parties and participants in the proceedings before the Court, including at the pre-trial, trial, appeals and reparations phases.

85. In particular, the Registry provided continued support and assistance for trial proceedings in *Ntaganda*, *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and *Ongwen*. In 2018, the Registry facilitated the execution of three arrest warrants and three suspects were transferred to The Hague – Mr Al Hassan and Mr Yekatom in December 2018 and Mr Ngaïssona in January 2019.

86. The Registry was also heavily involved in supporting reparations proceedings in *Lubanga*, *Bemba* and *Al Mahdi*.

1. Court management

(a) Judicial activities

87. A total of 4,533 court records and 1,356 transcripts were registered and notified in 2018. These figures include documents registered and/or notified across all cases and situations as detailed below, as well as 152 records registered and/or notified pursuant to the Regulations of the Court and/or the Regulations of the Registry but which do not necessarily relate to a particular case or situation.

88. In the situation in Uganda, 626 documents and 318 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 57 hearings in *Ongwen*.

89. In the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 619 documents and 390 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for five hearings; four hearings in *Ntaganda* and one in *Katanga*.

90. In the situation in the Central African Republic I, 418 documents and 29 transcripts were registered and notified. Four hearings were held in *Bemba* and four in *Bemba et al.*

91. In the situation in Darfur, 141 documents and 13 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for five hearings involving external participants such as amicus curiae, the Jordanian authorities and representatives of the African and Arab Leagues.

92. In the situation in Kenya, 24 documents were registered and notified.

93. In the situation in Libya, 132 documents were registered and notified.

94. In the situation in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 432 documents and 568 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 13 hearings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*.

95. In the situation in Mali, 952 documents and 10 transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in *Al Mahdi* and two hearings in *Al Hassan*.

96. In the situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, 23 documents were registered and notified.

97. In the situation in the Central African Republic II, 227 documents and two transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in the *Yekatom* case.

98. In the situation in Georgia, 37 documents were registered and notified.

99. In the situation in Gabon, four documents were registered and notified.
100. In the situation in Burundi, three documents were registered and notified.
101. In the situation in Afghanistan, 722 documents were registered and notified.
102. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in a proceeding under regulation 46(3) of the Regulations of the Court.
103. In the situation in Palestine, seven documents were registered and notified.
104. In the situation in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, two documents were registered and notified.
105. In 2018, the number of court records decreased by 5.32 per cent in comparison with 2016, while the number of transcripts registered and notified across all situations and cases increased by 7.93 per cent.
106. The use of audio or video link technology to facilitate witness testimony continued throughout 2018. Two Associate Legal Officers/Courtroom Officers are required to organize video link hearings: one in The Hague courtroom and the other at the witness location. Of 27 witnesses in *Ongwen*, six gave evidence via video link, for a total of six days.
107. To support the workload of three active cases at the trial phase and two simultaneous hearings, a minimum of three Associate Legal Officers (ALO)/Courtroom Officers is required. Besides hearing support, they also perform a number of back office tasks to ensure overall support to proceedings.
108. In addition to routine in-court and registration activities, the Court Management Section (CMS) is involved in the following project, and staff have been cross-trained and assigned tasks to support the activities of their sister sub-units: throughout 2018, Transcript Coordinators and the Court Records Assistants worked on the reclassification and correction of transcripts. From the overall figures of transcripts provided above, 263 were corrected transcripts and 99 were reclassified transcripts. These activities are labour-intensive and require precision and accuracy, owing to the severe consequences of any errors.
109. A total of 21 transcripts of events other than hearings were produced, registered and notified.
110. Evidence management: CMS receives, and its eCourt support team processes, material and/or evidence in electronic format to be uploaded and registered in the Registry's evidence management database, for all cases and situations before the Court. A total of 29,507 documents and/or materials were uploaded, processed and stored, as follows: 57 in *Ntaganda*; five in *Bemba et al*; 1,072 in *Ongwen*; 27,719 in *Al Hassan*; and 654 in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*.
111. In addition to these recurring uploads, a new practice has emerged of "hybrid filings": where the supporting material of these filings used to be submitted as annexes, it is now uploaded under eCourt in its initial format. This contributes to reducing the duplication of the same record in different formats. These supporting materials represent 2,310 documents. This practice has decreased the number of documents processed by the Court Records Office, but has, conversely, increased the activity of the eCourt support team.
112. In total, 31,817 documents, materials and/or items of evidence have been processed this year, an increase of 234 per cent.

(b) *eCourt*

113. Improvements to current eCourt systems:
- (a) Processes governing access to judicial information: improvements are being made to further centralize and streamline the process of requesting, granting and removing access to eCourt systems containing judicial information. Such process improvements contribute to enhancing the transparency and traceability of user access;

(b) In-court evidence presentation: at the request of the parties, courtroom infrastructure is being further expanded and additional evidence presentation tools are being evaluated and tested for deployment to enable the case managers of the respective parties to present enhanced formats of evidence;

(c) Transcripts: in cooperation with the vendor, several iterations of testing new builds of the transcript management suite have been carried out in order to resolve issues reported in the past in relation to the stability of the application. An upgrade has been carried out which addresses the key concerns and is expected to improve the capacity of the system to serve as a real time transcript, transcript depository and transcript analysis tool;

(d) IPV Digital recording/archiving: phase one of the new digital recording system has been partially completed, involving extensive testing of several application builds. During this period, metadata and integration requirements for the new system have also been analysed and consolidated; and

(e) Specialized training capacity: in response to upgrades of key eCourt applications and the expected deployment of new systems and tools – such as the new digital recording system (IPV), the live steaming project and a new evidence presentation tool (Trial Director) – the in-house training capacity is being enhanced, including the development of training materials for standard and power users. The objective of the training is to increase user efficiency and effectiveness, as well as to promote appropriate information management practices.

114. Judicial workflow platform:

The Judicial workflow platform aims to move the complex judicial systems landscape (eCourt), currently used to electronically support the judicial process, into an integrated system for the handling, management, exchange, analysis and/or presentation of material constituting the situation and case record. During the reporting period, a preliminary analysis of high-level requirements and a feasibility study were carried out to consider the various options for the way forward. It was determined that the best option would be to acquire and build upon the legal workflow system currently in use at other tribunals. This option has been endorsed by the Information Management Governance Board.

2. Detention

115. Throughout 2018, the Detention Centre held six detained persons. The Court had budgeted for six cells during 2018.

116. In 2018, approximately €23,906 was spent out of the Trust Fund for Family Visits for four family visits involving a total of 14 persons.

117. In 2018, two donations were received, totalling €31,363.

118. As a result, by the end of 2018 approximately €9,413 remained in the Trust Fund for Family Visits for indigent detained persons

3. Translation and interpretation

(a) Translation

119. Translation Support and Terminology Unit:

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

In collaboration with the Information Management Services Section, TSTU worked on upgrading MultiTrans, the Section's Computer Assisted Translation and Terminology Tool.

120. English Translation Unit:

The English Translation Unit translated a number of significant judicial documents from French, notably the order on reparations in *Lubanga* and related submissions on appeal, the decision on the warrant of arrest in *Al Hassan*, and the request for acquittal filed by the Defence for Mr Gbagbo. Other judicial translations included various pre-trial decisions in *Al Hassan* and the decision on transgenerational harm in *Katanga*. The Unit also met a range of requests for translation in other languages, such as Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese, and requests of a non-judicial nature, such as disciplinary proceedings. As is the case every year, much of the Unit's editing workload consisted of the Court's budget documents and reports to the Audit Committee and the Committee on Budget and Finance. Editing services were also provided in relation to the situation in Afghanistan and to the Trust Fund for Victims, for its annual report.

121. Situation Languages Translation Unit:

The Situation Languages Translation Unit provided translation support in 13 situation languages, namely Arabic, Acholi, Swahili (Congolese and Standard), Lingala, Kinyarwanda (in-house) as well as Bambara, Songhay, Tamasheq, Sango, Hebrew, Georgian, Kirundi and Ukrainian (using freelance translators). The Unit ensures timely provision of translation services to clients of the Language Services Section by identifying, testing and maintaining rosters of situation language translators, and seeks to achieve efficiencies by relying extensively on in-house resources, where available. Examples of the translation services provided by the Unit include the Arabic translation of the decision on the Prosecutor's urgent request for a warrant of arrest in *Al Hassan*, the Sango translation of the warrant of arrest in *Yekatom* and the Prosecutor's final brief in *Ntaganda*, in addition to translating participation forms and guidelines for the benefit of alleged victims in *Al Hassan* into Arabic, Tamasheq, Songhay and Bambara.

122. French Translation Unit:

The French Translation Unit provided translation support to all the sections of the Court, but with a major focus in 2018 on judicial translation and some very high-profile decisions or filings that required high speed quality translation (including appeals in *Bemba*, appeals and the no case to answer proceedings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*). The confidential workload was such that the services of freelance translators were requested to work alongside the in-house team.

(b) Interpretation

123. Court Interpretation:

The Interpretation Unit provided support services for all judicial and non-judicial events as requested. The *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* case, alongside the *Ongwen* case, accounted for the bulk of interpretation days for judicial events. The Unit also covered a large number of meetings and seminars, servicing several sessions of the Assembly Bureau, the Audit Committee, the Trust Fund for Victims, and Judges' Plenaries, to name but a few. Lastly, the Unit cleared a considerable backlog of transcript verification requests, mainly from the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and *Ntaganda* cases.

124. Field and Operational Interpretation:

Field and operational interpretation services were provided for meetings in the field and at Headquarters in 19 different language combinations in eight situations, totalling 821 field interpreter days. The services were provided for Defence counsel meetings and telephone conversations, witness familiarization, statement reading, rule 68 statement certification, psychological -, vulnerability- and protection assessments, audiovisual transcript translation and consultations on reparations. Supported field missions included those conducted by legal representatives of victims, Defence Counsel, the Registry Legal Office, the Trust Fund for Victims, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and the Victims and Witnesses Section in situation countries and elsewhere. In total, 103 requests for field and operational interpretation services were received.

Throughout the year, the field interpreter recruitment and accreditation programme was implemented by building a roster of accredited field interpreters for new situation languages required to support the situations in Burundi and Libya and to meet specific needs in the context of preliminary examinations. In addition, the roster of field interpreters was expanded to meet new and ongoing requirements in the situations in Georgia, Mali and the CAR.

In the course of 2018, staff and field interpreters also carried out regular assignments at the Detention Centre. Apart from routine operational interpretation services, they provided monitoring services in respect of three detainees, amounting to a total of 215 interpreter days from January to December 2018.

4. Legal aid and counsel issues

(a) *Counsel Support Section (CSS)*

125. The assumptions used to establish the budget for 2018 included provision for 15 indigent defendants and six teams of legal representatives of victims.

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

127. The Registry provided administrative and logistical support to all legal teams representing suspects, accused persons, victims and legal representatives of States involved in the proceedings at the Court. By the end of 2018, 198 team members, including *pro bono* members and interns, assisting in the representation of indigent clients before the Court received assistance. This number rises to 225 team members if those assisting in the representation of non-indigent clients before the Court are included. CSS also provided assistance to the members of the International Criminal Court Bar Association (ICCBA) and its various Committees attending ICCBA meetings.

128. The Review of the Legal Aid Project was pivotal in the work of CSS in 2018. CSS staff members participated in a wide range of consultations touching upon investigations into assets, cooperation and financial obligations of defendants, team composition and budget issues. Accordingly, CSS offered its unique insight as to the implementation of the Legal Aid Policy from a practical perspective, drawing on the institutional experience relating to legal aid management, and discussed recommendations that culminated in a professional and independent report.

129. In 2018, the Registry received 74 new applications for inclusion on the List of Counsel (LoC) and 34 applications for inclusion on the List of Assistants to counsel (LoA). By the end of the 2018, 75 individuals had been added to the LoC bringing the number of admitted counsel to 801. With 34 admissions to the LoA in 2018, by the end of the year the number of admitted persons had increased to 351. The List of Professional Investigators saw little activity in 2018, with five new applications received and three admissions recorded. Accordingly, by the end of 2018 this list comprised 37 members.

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

130. In 2018, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence focused on continuously improving the quality of service for the Defence teams and the Court. Requests for assistance remained steady and grew in complexity, especially given that there were six teams in active stages of appeals proceedings and four teams in simultaneous trials. Legal and technical assistance was also provided to two defence teams in the pre-confirmation phase and the Office remained available to assist those teams still at the reparations phases. The OPCD was also appointed as Duty Counsel to represent one suspect after his transfer and for the initial appearance hearing.

131. During 2018, the OPCD primarily:

(a) Created and distributed specialized legal memoranda to 17 Defence teams (Lubanga, Katanga, S. Gbagbo, L. Gbagbo, Blé Goudé, Ntaganda, Bemba, Bemba (article 70), Mangenda, Arido, Babala, Kilolo, Ongwen, Al Mahdi, Gaddafi, Al Hassan, and Yekatom) upon request by teams or collectively to all;

(b) Fully reviewed and updated the “Counsel Welcome Kit” and “How-To” series and continued a series of Weekly/Quarterly updates;

(c) Reviewed, created and instituted a new system for the OPCD’s jurisprudential manuals to better update them in a timely manner and reflect the procedures employed by the Chambers;

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

(e) Supported teams in uploading and downloading evidence, accessing filings and handling case management issues, and provided training for Defence teams, upon request, in specific software, including Ringtail Legal, Legal Craft, iTranscend and Casemap;

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

(g) Proposed, in conjunction with the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and with the support of the ICCBA, a Concept Note on the creation of a Hague Working Group Focal Point for Enhancing Fair Trials;

(h) Provided feedback for Registry projects including, *inter alia*, those related to cooperation agreements, materials for Defence teams and Public Information and Outreach communications.;

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

(j) Submitted comments on the draft Legal Aid Policies and actively participated in inter-Court discussions early in the year and at the 3 December 2018 Legal Aid Consultation meeting;

(k) Renewed the Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute for mutual collaboration in research and training for an additional period of three years; and

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

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

132. OPCV counsel are appointed by Chambers as common legal representatives of victims in three ongoing proceedings at the trial stage. Consequently, providing legal representation to victims is now the primary task performed by the OPCV staff. This requires a daily presence in the courtroom.

133. In 2018, the OPCV supported the external legal representatives appointed in the cases of *Al Mahdi*, *Bemba*, *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Ongwen* by providing advice on a variety of legal issues – including novel matters related to reparations proceedings and appeal proceedings – and in preparation for and during hearings.

134. Throughout 2018, two OPCV counsel continued to represent the victims participating in the *Ntaganda* trial (one counsel is appointed to represent the 1,846 victims of the attacks and one counsel is appointed to represent 283 former child soldiers); one OPCV counsel continued to represent the 728 victims participating in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* trial; and the same counsel is also appointed to represent 1,516 victims participating in the *Ongwen* trial. Moreover, OPCV counsel are currently representing 379 victims to

whom reparations have been awarded and 50 applicants for reparations in the *Lubanga* proceedings; 37 victims to whom an award for reparation has been made in the *Katanga* case; and 488 applicants for reparations in the *Bemba* proceedings. As a result of the acquittal of Mr Bemba, the OPCV continues to liaise with the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) in order to provide the appropriate follow-up with regard to these former applicants in the framework of its assistance mandate.

135. As part of its mandate related to the legal representation of victims, OPCV counsel submitted numerous written submissions and undertook 33 missions in the field to meet with clients with a view to effectively representing their interests in the proceedings. In this connection, it is worth noting that victims represented are located not only in the situation countries, but also in other countries in Africa or in Europe. Missions intensified in the CAR due to the acquittal of Mr Bemba, and appointed counsel were required to explain developments in the proceedings and support the TFV activities undertaken in the framework of its assistance mandate; while in the DRC, the security and medical situation rendered travel in the Ituri region very difficult.

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

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

138. The OPCV continued to seek to protect the interests of victims by raising general awareness on victims' issues, including through participation in conferences and seminars together with other Court staff, and contribution to publications. In this regard, the Principal Counsel participated in the Assembly's Plenary Session on "Achievements and challenges regarding victims' participation and legal representation 20 years after the adoption of Rome Statute" and several events celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute.

5. Victim participation and reparations

139. The Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) is a specialized Section assisting victims of crimes falling within the jurisdiction of the Court in gaining access to the Court and relevant judicial proceedings. It acts as the entry point for victim applications for participation in the judicial proceedings and reparations. It is responsible for the legal assessment and handling of victim data, and also acts as a liaison point with Chambers on these and any other victim-related matters.

140. The functions of the Section require operations both at the seat of the Court and in the field. Field activities aim at enabling victims to be informed of their rights regarding participation in the Court's proceedings, reparations and legal representation in the courtroom. At the seat of the Court, the Section analyses and logs applications for participation and reparations and all other related documents received from victims, and transmits them to those involved in the relevant proceeding. It also assists Chambers in all victim participation and reparations-related matters, notably by providing its legal analysis of the applications and preparing reports thereon. The Section is also responsible for providing accurate data, reports and statistics on victim participation and reparations internally and outside the Court. Relevant field staff carrying out victim participation and reparations functions maintain a substantive link to VPRS at Headquarters in performing the corresponding functions, while otherwise reporting to the relevant Head of Field Office.

141. *Overall number of victim applications.* During the reporting period, VPRS received 5,624 applications for participation and/or reparations, follow-up forms providing additional information, and representations pursuant to article 15 proceedings. The largest number of applications received was related to the situation in Mali (571 forms received).

142. *Victim Applications for Reparations.* In 2018, 663 forms requesting reparations were received across the proceedings, including 410 applications in relation to the reparations proceedings in *Al Mahdi*.

143. *Article 15(3) Representations.* In 2018, the Section continued the victim representation process pursuant to article 15(3) of the Rome Statute in the situation in Afghanistan in order to convey victims' views on a potential investigation by the Prosecutor in Afghanistan. During the reporting period, the VPRS conducted a number of activities in order to provide victims with information about the Court, victims' rights, the article 15(3) process and its possible outcomes. In 2018, 764 representations were received in all, bringing the total number of representations in the Afghanistan situation to 797. A substantial number of these representations were received through a new online form developed by VPRS and available on the Court's website.

144. *Article 19(3) jurisdiction submissions.* In 2018, the VPRS transmitted to Pre-Trial Chamber I information related to 21 victim application forms for participation in potential future proceedings and/or reparations received in relation to the Prosecutor's request for a ruling on jurisdiction under article 19(3) of the Statute, more specifically on the question of whether the Court may exercise jurisdiction pursuant to article 12(2)(a) of the Statute over the alleged deportation of members of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

145. During the reporting period, VPRS submitted 89 filings, including reports on victim applications and representation forms, reports on legal representation of victims, and other reports and documents to Chambers. In addition, 829 relevant communications relating to the proceedings other than formal filings were prepared and sent to Chambers, legal representatives of victims, parties and others. Other relevant tasks included the organization of information and training sessions for lawyers and civil society organizations on how to complete the relevant victims' forms for participation and reparations.

146. Throughout the course of 2018, the VPRS continued developing and implementing strategies and plans for the work of the Section, including the strategic planning of victims participation and reparations activities in the field. The VPRS liaised with intermediaries and a range of external actors with the aim of building networks to support activities relating to victim participation and reparations. These activities took place in relation to the situations in Burundi, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Uganda and Georgia. The VPRS also conducted activities in relation to situations under preliminary examination and started, under the oversight of the Director's Office, a special support programme for victims in the *Bemba* proceedings in the CAR following the acquittal of Mr Bemba. These activities were focused on conducting victim application processes, including identifying victim participants, explaining victims' rights before the Court, supporting the completion of application forms, and collecting, logging and analysing completed applications.

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

148. VPRS continued to improve its efficiency and working methods by: (i) expanding the functionalities of its Victims Applications Management System (VAMS) database; (ii) developing an online application form/system (implemented in the *Al Hassan* case and the Afghanistan article 15(3) process); (iii) developing the ability to collect victim applications through a tablet device in the field (testing phase); (iv) purchasing and training on analytical and business intelligence tools to assist with VPRS' data analysis and support of judicial activities; (v) upgrading its vault containing more than 30,000 victim application files to improve the long-term preservation of documents as per the Court's retention policy; and (vi) improving accessibility of victims information forms by making documents available in local languages in a number of situations.

6. Victims and witnesses

149. Of the 39 witnesses who testified in 2018, 17 were Prosecution witnesses (four experts and 13 witnesses of fact) and 15 were Defence witnesses (one expert witness and 14 witnesses of fact). The Chambers also heard seven persons called by the Legal Representatives of Victims (three victims and four experts). Seven witnesses testified via video link from different locations, while 32 witnesses appeared at the seat of the Court.

150. The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) provided logistical assistance for travel and accommodation, as well as psychosocial and other support services to the 39 witnesses who appeared before the Court. This included preparation for travelling to the Court to testify, preparation for testimony and familiarization with courtroom procedures. At the Court, the VWS conducted protection and psychological assessments for the purpose of advising Chambers on the need for in-court protective measures pursuant to rule 87 and special measures pursuant to rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

151. In 2018, the VWS provided 45 written submissions to the Chambers. Those submissions included 27 assessments of the need for in-court protective measures, 12 vulnerability assessment reports and 36 reports pertaining to specific witness information. They were submitted either by way of electronic communication or formal filings. Furthermore, the vulnerability assessments conducted by VWS psychologists resulted in the implementation of special measures for the benefit of 23 witnesses (rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence). The VWS also attended one hearing.

152. In addition to these judicial-related activities, the VWS provided continuous care and protection services to the persons placed under its responsibility. VWS provided protective measures for approximately 320 individuals in 2018 (witnesses, victims, others at risk on account of testimony given and the dependents of those protected persons). The VWS also pursued its efforts to implement risk reduction measures for the benefit of protected individuals in order to allow them to resume their normal lives and to phase out the involvement of the Registry in their protection. The VWS provided psychosocial support to 16 witnesses or victims. These witnesses and victims benefited from medical, psychosocial and other appropriate assistance pursuant to regulation 83 of the Regulations of the Registry.

153. In accordance with the Registry objective to increase the external and internal level of cooperation in relation to witness protection, the VWS continued its activities to strengthen the cooperation of States in the field of witness protection and managed to conclude two new relocation agreements. Furthermore, significant progress was made with respect to ad hoc cooperation requests, with seven States expressing their willingness to receive requests from the Court for the relocation of witnesses or victims on their territory. In April and October 2018, the VWS organized two seminars on witness protection- and cooperation-related issues which were attended by witness protection experts from more than 20 countries. In November 2018, the VWS, in its role as Steering Group Chair, co-organized the Annual Europol Network Psychosocial Conference on Witness Protection bringing together 35 delegations from Witness Protection Units.

7. Public information and outreach

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

155. In 2018, the Court's website had 4,878,032 hits and a total of 1,738,715 visitors, including 837,523 new visitors. By 15 November 2018, 189 new videos had been posted on YouTube, attracting 161,000 views. A total of 137 press releases were distributed in 2018 to a mailing list of almost 6,000 journalists and other stakeholders around the world. More than 650 interviews were conducted with officials of the Court at Headquarters alone.

156. In 2018, the Court received 543 groups of visitors (19,818 persons) consisting of law students and the general public, allowing the Court to inform a broad public about the mandate and work of the Court, as well as allowing these visitors to attend hearings to see the Court at work. Furthermore 141 delegations consisting of diplomats, judges, lawyers,

civil society actors, journalists and others were welcomed for two-way dialogue meetings, allowing the Court to interact on a wide range of topics with these key stakeholders. Finally, 71 VIP delegations, including Heads of State, Heads of Government, ministers and Chief Justices visited the Court for meetings with the Court's elected officials to strengthen cooperation and support at the highest level.

157. The commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was held in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 16-17 July 2018. High-level representatives of more than 70 States in attendance included the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, representatives of national Senates and Parliaments, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice, as well as officials of international and regional organizations, civil society and academia. A mock trial took place on 16 July 2018 at the Supreme Court of the Netherlands, in the context of the commemoration.

158. In addition, the Court, jointly with the Assembly, conducted a successful online and social media campaign to mark the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute. This included the production of a special anniversary webpage, a number of videos, and various information materials emphasizing the importance of the Statute. The Court also launched two Instagram pages (English and French). In less than five months, the Court's two Instagram accounts have attracted more than 6,500 followers. In addition, the Court's two Twitter accounts have garnered more than 323,500 followers and the two Facebook accounts have generated more than 127,000 likes, ensuring that the various messages, informative products and innovative visuals shared on those platforms reach a wide audience. Facebook Live was also used successfully to significantly broaden the scope of audience.

159. In the CAR, nine outreach activities were conducted for 735 people to manage expectations in the light of the anticipated decision in *Bemba*. Following the appeals judgment in June, the field office, jointly with the TFV conducted 18 outreach activities with media and other partners such as NGOs and opinion leaders, to explain the assistance mandate in the country. Following the arrest, surrender and initial appearance of Alfred Yekatom, the field office organized several meetings, a press conference, the live streaming of the initial appearance hearing and a screening of the 'Ask the Court' programme for 30 journalists and 20 NGOs. The field office participated in three local radio programmes to inform the population about the case and the further steps in the proceedings. A high-profile event, attended by the Registrar in his first field visit since his election, and a Francophone Moot Court competition in close cooperation with Bangui University, were successfully organized to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute.

160. In Côte d'Ivoire, outreach sessions were conducted in relation to the proceedings in *Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*, but also, more generally, in relation to the work of the Court and the Rome Statute system in 35 localities, reaching out to more than three hundred opinion leaders, elected officials, community leaders, women's associations, youth groups, the student community, traditional and religious chiefs, security, military and the legal community. For the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, an official ceremony took place in Abidjan in the presence of national authorities, NGOs and youth groups. It included a photography exhibition and a panel discussion on the contribution of the legal and judicial community of Côte d'Ivoire to promoting the Rome Statute. A special breakfast with media representatives was also held on 12 July to answer media questions on the Court's activities in the country, leading to extensive media coverage in local papers. In addition, a quiz for university students was organized, involving more than 240 students. Lastly, PIOS organized a race through Abidjan, attracting more than 1,000 participants. From March 24 to 26, Outreach and VPRS conducted an information and awareness mission with affected communities in the three localities of Tonkpi (Logoualé, Sangouine and Bogouine), in the west of the country. This major activity reached a targeted audience of 290 people, with an additional 5000 people being reached through radio broadcasts.

161. In Mali, in the absence of field-based outreach staff, activities to inform the population of developments in the reparations phase of *Al Mahdi* and the pre-trial phase of *Al Hassan* were undertaken from The Hague, with the support of the field office. Radio and television programmes concerning the case of *Al Hassan*, his surrender to the Court, his initial appearance before the Chamber and the confirmation of charges were produced and

broadcast through local media and made available to NGOs for further distribution. With the support of the field office, and in coordination with the VPRS, two outreach missions were conducted in Bamako, in order to meet with representatives of international organizations, officials and NGOs, to assess the best ways of conducting outreach activities that would target the widest audience securely and efficiently. The Outreach team conducted information sessions with civil society and the Malian Bar Association, and briefed lawyers on the latest judicial developments in the two cases.

162. In Georgia, outreach efforts increased to improve the population's general understanding of the Court and to manage expectations. Ten meetings were held in settlements for internally displaced persons and villages where victims and affected communities reside, to discuss the Court's judicial process with approximately 300 people. The Chief of Field Office regularly exchanged information with civil society and participated in several academic outreach activities, from lectures to training sessions and a moot court competition, reaching about 500 students and academics. In October the field office organized a regional high-level seminar in the context of the 20th anniversary celebrations with the participation of the Registrar and the First-Vice President of the Court. In the margins of this event, a training session for Georgian and regional lawyers as well as a roundtable with civil society were also held with Georgian media covering all the activities extensively.

163. In Burundi, due to the absence of proceedings and the lack of cooperation and assistance from the Government of Burundi, including not granting access to its territory, the Court is unable to undertake any outreach activities in Burundi itself. However, the Outreach team developed an activity plan and is currently conducting activities with the aim of informing the affected communities of the work of the Court, mostly through traditional and social media and the internet.

164. In the DRC, outreach activities aimed at publicizing developments in relevant cases. In the cases of *Germain Katanga* and *Thomas Lubanga*, attention was focused on the reparation phase. Activities were aimed at increasing the understanding and managing the expectations of affected communities on the reparations process. In the case of *Ntaganda*, activities were focused on publicizing the ongoing proceedings to affected communities in Ituri through screenings of audiovisual programmes during interactive sessions facilitated by the Court's staff, as well as through radio programmes distributed by a network of community radios in local languages. In April 2018, joint outreach/victim participation and reparations activities took place in Haut Uele province (Dungu) to publicize the proceedings against Dominic Ongwen (Uganda situation). Regarding the case of *Mudacumura*, relationships were maintained with victims' organizations and civil society, media, legal practitioners and the academic community in the Kivus. The judicial proceedings against Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, and Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo *et al*, were of significant interest to the population and stakeholders in the DRC, albeit related to the CAR situation. Tremendous efforts were made to provide clear explanations of the Court's decisions.

165. For the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute, a total of 20 sessions were held in collaboration with the academic community, legal practitioners and civil society representatives. A photography exhibition was held in Kinshasa from 3 to 21 July and information sessions on the Court were organized on-site with pre-identified target groups. The photography exhibition was made possible thanks to the generous support of the French Institute and the French Embassy in Kinshasa. In addition, a high-level conference was organized in Kinshasa on 5 September 2018, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRC and with the generous support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kinshasa. The conference was attended by one of the Court's judges, Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua, and 234 high-level participants, including representatives of 28 diplomatic missions. In Bunia, a special 20th anniversary interactive radio show was broadcast on Canal Révélation to more than 1,500,000 listeners from Bunia and surrounding areas. A press briefing with local journalists and a public session with NGOs were also held on the role of NGOs in the implementation of the Statute.

166. In Uganda, outreach continued to intensify publicity of the *Ongwen* proceedings through the Access to Justice Project. Two hundred and seventy-six screenings of summaries of the hearings were held in twenty-three parishes in northern Uganda, where the majority of victims reside, reaching a total of 119,064 people. Radio listening clubs were also set up for communities to listen to the Court's programmes and participate in discussions about the proceedings. Outreach staff participated on regular radio talk shows that were aired on popular radio stations, and, through the free interactive SMS platform, the Court continued to provide updates on trial developments to over 11,000 subscribers. The Outreach team conducted joint missions with the Prosecution, the Defence and counsel for victims to the affected communities to answer questions about the proceedings. Commemorations of the 20th anniversary opened with a football tournament "Play for Justice", which was held in Pajule, one of the affected communities. Various activities were conducted in Gulu, including a Stakeholders' Dialogue on the impact of the Rome Statute system on victims' lives and a photography exhibition on "20 years of the Rome Statute". Youth from secondary schools in the affected communities participated in a quiz to broaden and deepen their understanding of the Court's mandate.

167. On 18 January 2018, the Court organized its first ceremony to mark the "Opening of the Judicial Year". The President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago provided the keynote speech during the ceremony, which was attended by Chief Justices, officials of international and regional organizations, representatives of the diplomatic community as well as civil society and academia.

8. External relations and cooperation

168. In 2018, the External Relations and State Cooperation Unit (ERSCU) drafted or reviewed 123 requests for cooperation to States and international organizations on behalf of the Chambers, on behalf of the defence or on its own account. The Unit focused its work in part on the development and implementation of arrest strategies, as part of the "Suspect at Large Working Group" and as the Unit responsible for State cooperation regarding arrest and surrender operations. This focus, combining both the judicial cooperation and external relations portfolios, led, *inter alia*, to three successful arrest operations in 2018 (in the Mali and Central African Republic situations); it also resulted in the implementation of a campaign on arrests, which included in-depth discussions in the context of the HWG facilitation on cooperation, the one-day seminar hosted by the Court in November 2018 and the plenary on cooperation at the Assembly, as well as the launch of a month-long communication campaign on the issue, including daily messaging on social media and the publication of a booklet on "Arresting ICC suspects at large", in English and French, with the financial support of the European Commission.

169. In 2018, ERSCU also continued to implement, including through innovative approaches such as targeted country visits, its strategy and action plan on voluntary cooperation agreements, leading to the signature of three cooperation agreements and the initiation of negotiations of another 16, as well as its efforts regarding enhanced understanding of the Court's mandate and integration of its role regarding financial investigations and asset recovery. Finally, ERSCU continued to organize high-level cooperation seminars, specialized events and follow-up technical missions in order to continue reinforcing general cooperation and a better understanding of the work and mandate of the Court, in coordination with the other organs.

170. The Coordination and Planning Unit (CPU) continued to operate as the central hub for all official missions in situation and non-situation countries, ensuring that missions complied with applicable rules and procedures in terms of security, medical and diplomatic clearance. Similarly, and in cooperation with the Information Management Services Section, the CPU completed the first phase of development of the mission planning software aimed at further improving the coordination of the Court's missions. The CPU also continued to provide operational and functional support to all field offices, including through accurately identifying and channelling requirements, organizing inductions for new field office staff, and preparing ad hoc coordination activities and regular meetings via video link.

171. CPU continued throughout 2018 to assist and support senior management in developing and implementing a crisis management framework for the Court, completing the development of a proposed framework and initiating the assessment of training requirements. Field Security continues to be embedded into the CPU (CPU-FS) and, in addition to the regular assistance, provided assistance for all external missions.

172. The strategic analysis capacity of the Country Analysis Unit (CAU) was increasingly called upon in 2018, primarily across the situations in the CAR, DRC, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, to effectively support the Registry's mandate delivery in key areas, including suspects at large; reparations; and early warning and threat analysis, including to the inter-organ Joint Threat Assessment Group.

173. As a member of the inter-organ "Suspects at Large Working Group", the CAU has been actively contributing to defining and implementing arrest strategies. By identifying opportunities and providing regular risk assessments, in the light of complex and moving political and security contexts, the CAU contributed to a total of three successful arrests in Mali and the CAR. The Unit was also responsible for providing profiles and impact assessments to support and facilitate the Registry's mandate delivery with regard to the transfer of the suspects. At the request of senior management, the CAU provided regular status updates, tracking and analyses for a total of ten suspects at large across five situations.

174. With regard to the reparations process, CAU provided contextual security analysis in response to requests from the Chambers and the TFV in relation to the CAR, DRC and Mali situations. As a result, the Unit contributed to identifying opportunities in support of their mandate in the face of challenging threat environments. Finally, requests for CAU Situation Reports increased across the Court, currently servicing 263 recipients (up 17 per cent on 2017), including from judges who asked to receive these reports directly.

9. Field operations

175. In 2018, the Côte d'Ivoire Field Office continued to support judicial proceedings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, as well as investigative activities conducted by the OTP. The field office provided support to 73 external and internal missions, against 109 missions in 2017. Field support was provided mainly to OTP, VWS and CSS.

176. In 2018, the Mali Field Office continued to support judicial proceedings in *Al Mahdi* and started to provide support in *Al Hassan*. The Field Office provided support to 166 external and internal missions, as against 78 missions in 2017. Field support was provided mainly to the VWS, OTP, CSS and TFV. The Mali Field Office held briefing sessions with journalists, civil society actors and the Malian Government on the legal representation and participation of victims in *Al Hassan* and training of intermediaries. In 2018, the Mali Field Office finalized the agreement between the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the International Criminal Court concerning the co-location and provision of facilities, including office space, equipment, goods, and supplies, as well as logistical, administrative and utility services at the MINUSMA Main Operational Base.

177. 2018 was the first full year the Georgia Field Office was operational, albeit with a quarter year budget and limited personnel (i.e. the Chief of Office and a temporary Field Officer) on the ground. In 2018, the Field Office continued its administrative and operational setting up phase that started in December 2017. OTP investigative activities continued throughout 2018 and the Field Office provided administrative, diplomatic, and operational support to various organs and clients of the Court.

178. The Democratic Republic of Congo is a unique situation country for the Court with the presence of two offices: Kinshasa and Bunia. In 2018, the DRC Field Office supported a total of 170 missions and provided 113 security briefings in the field. More than 330 meetings and instances of interaction with the authorities, UN entities and diplomatic missions were reported in DRC in 2018. The DRC Field Offices cooperated closely with the TFV by providing all needed and requested support for its reparation mandate. In addition, the DRC Field Officer (VPR) was reassigned for three months to the TFV to support the reparation process.

179. The CAR Field Office has continued to develop its representational presence and capacity to deliver operational and operational support activities. Work commenced to enhance the field office premises in November 2018. In addition to providing running water, an acceptable level of lighting and improved security, once finished, the renovations will ensure a dedicated video link facility enabling live video link testimony between the CAR and The Hague. The CAR Field Office is approaching full recruitment as at the end of 2018. The CAR Field Office supported a total of 127 missions comprising a total of 305 mission travellers, equating to approximately 28.27 per cent of the overall “mission working days” conducted in situation countries, an increase of 7 per cent over 2017.

180. In 2018, the Uganda Field Office continued to facilitate the judicial activities of the Court in the region, supporting both internal and external missions, including high-profile visits of the Court’s elected officials. A total of 274 missions were supported during this reporting period: 37 OTP missions, 165 Registry missions, 19 TFV missions, 36 counsel missions and 19 other missions, including the judicial site visit made by Trial Chamber IX. The Uganda Field Office also facilitated the testimonies of six witnesses via video link, and supported the certification of prior recorded testimonies of up to 33 witnesses. Furthermore, the Office supported three family visits to detained persons at the Court’s Detention Centre.

10. Human resources

181. In 2018, in addition to regular programme activities the Human Resources Section continued automation of work processes and moving towards “management and employee self-service”. It supported the development of a staff wellbeing framework which was adopted by the Heads of Organs in the summer of 2018. It supported the development and launch of a Court-wide staff engagement survey and, together with the Staff Union, supported the survey with an extensive communication campaign resulting in a high response rate. It initiated work on developing a leadership framework and programme and carried out extensive benchmarking to develop a comprehensive mobility proposal. It continued its efforts to strengthen geographical and gender balances at the Court. It developed policies in the areas of classifications of posts, performance management and flexible working arrangements.

182. In 2018, the Court filled a total of 79 established posts, of which 45 were recruited externally, 18 were internal moves from GTA-funded positions to established posts and 16 were internal moves from established post to established post. Twelve staff members moved from established posts to GTA-funded positions following competitive recruitment processes. Table 1 below provides a summary of the recruitment activities by Major Programme.

Table 1: List of recruitments in 2018

<i>Major Programme</i>	<i>Approved posts 2018¹</i>	<i>Posts filled in 2018</i>	<i>Posts filled as at 31/12/2018</i>	<i>Number of posts vacated in 2018 due to staff members leaving the Court</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/01/2018</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/12/2018</i>
Major Programme I Judiciary	53	4	48	4	4%	9%
Major Programme II Office of the Prosecutor	317	18	296	18	5%	7%
Major Programme III Registry	572	53	532	29	9%	7%
Major Programmes IV-VII Secretariat of the ASP, Secretariat of the TFV, the IOM and the Office of Internal Audit	27	4	23	1	0%, 56%, 25% and 0%, respectively	0%, 44%, 0%, and 0%, respectively

¹ Excluding three elected officials, two in MP II (Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor) and one in MP III (Registrar).

11. SAP Team

183. In 2018, the SAP team provided the Court with daily operational support in using its core administrative system - SAP. The SAP team processed incoming service requests, ranging from password resets to complex change requests to further automate and digitize the Court's administration.

184. The SAP team led and participated in several projects to increase the control and compliance of the Court's administration. The outdated budget module in SAP was replaced with the latest version which was a prerequisite for the centralized budget monitoring tool made available to all certifying officers. The Court's Human Resources system was extended to incorporate a number of employee and manager self-services to further digitize administration and improve process efficiency and data quality. Additionally, the SAP team implemented new reports to monitor key performance indicators for procurement and has started a pilot with the Occupational Health Unit and the Human Resources Section to monitor sick leave statistics.

12. Security and safety

185. In 2018, the Security and Safety Section (SSS) continued to focus on further developing and consolidating security, safety, risk management and support of the Court's activities at Headquarters. The Section continued to support security risk management and the security and safety of Court personnel and assets in the field. SSS provided security support to judicial activities in accordance with the Court calendar and decisions of the Chambers. The Personnel Security and Investigations Office (PSIO) processed 890 files relating to Personnel Security Clearances – an increase of 1.48 per cent compared to the previous year. The clearance procedure was applied to all new personnel (including interns) joining the Court in both established posts and temporary positions, in full compliance with the Administrative Instruction on Personnel Security Clearance. The PSIO submitted two incident reports on various matters. Furthermore, in line with previous planning, the PSIO initiated a completely automated vetting process at the beginning of 2018 which was fully implemented by October, improving efficiency and making better use of the available resources.

186. Outside Headquarters, the Section continued to ensure that all relevant security and safety risks to Court personnel, assets and premises were managed appropriately, in line with the Court's protocols and relevant security and safety guidelines. Security support was provided to 1,548 missions (874 to situation countries and 674 to non-situation countries), including two seminars. Thirty-one incident reports were submitted on various matters related to activities outside Headquarters. Close protection and security liaison services were provided to senior officials of the Court on 13 occasions. Additionally, the Section provided security and safety support to three arrestee transport missions and one judicial site visit in one of the situation countries. The Section organized one "Safe and Secure Approaches in the Field Environment" (SSAFE) course in collaboration with the host State military in the Netherlands which contributed to reinforcing staff awareness in the area of safety and security.

187. During 2018, in addition to direct security and safety support to Court-related activities, SSS personnel actively contributed to the success of several major events (including the ceremony of the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute) and seminars organized at the Court's premises attended by many senior officials and dignitaries (a total of 110 days, 71 high-profile visits, 141 stakeholder visits involving 2,331 participants, and 541 groups, involving 19,818 participants during general information visits and attending hearings). At Headquarters, 142 incident reports were submitted on various matters and 645,663 items were security screened.

13. Information and communication technologies

188. The Information Management Services Section (IMSS) provides Information Technology (IT) and Information Management (IM) services. IMSS divides its services between those necessary to sustain the current level of Court operations; implementing new or improved IT or IM capabilities, with a priority on the strategic projects as defined by the

Court's 5 year IT/IM Strategy for 2018, and efforts to further strengthen the Court's IT and IM governance for improved value for money for the use of staff and non-staff resources to deliver the required services and solutions. While the Court had reduced judicial activity in 2018, the demand for IMSS services across the Court remained consistent with previous years, because, irrespective of hearings, Court staff rely on the IT infrastructure and systems to support all of their daily activities. In addition, IMSS executed on a number of planned hardware and software maintenance and upgrades and the 2018 projects for the Court's 5 year IT/IM Strategy. Maintenance and upgrades are essential IT activities to maintain the health and stability of the overall IT infrastructure.

189. In 2018, IMSS executed on the following strategic initiatives, listed below according to the stream of the strategy:

(a) OTP – implementation of the Electronic Vault and implementation of new systems to support improved forensic electronic evidence acquisition;

(b) Judicial – IMSS continued development on VAMS mobile and supported VPRS in training staff in both at Headquarters and in the field offices. Final deployment is scheduled for early 2019. IMSS also provided support to CMS for the Judicial Workflow Project for high-level requirements, business case, solutions options and assessment, and governance. IMSS also initiated the procurement process for the information repository to store judicial records and the contractual services for the JWP detailed requirements and build phases of the project;

(c) Administrative – IMSS provided support to the DMS SAP team to implement the strategic projects which required infrastructure upgrades to SAP. IMSS implemented Phase 1 of Mission Planning and initiated Phase 2 of Mission Planning with final deployment scheduled for the second quarter of 2019. The requirements gathering, procurement and project initiation phase of the Enterprise Activity Tracker project was completed, and deployment is scheduled for early 2019;

(d) Information Management – IMSS continued to execute on the strategic multi-year projects information governance by implementing policies and procedures as defined in the strategy for the Court's Library, Legacy and Archives. IMSS also progressed on the Court's Information Asset Register, an important prerequisite for the Judicial Workflow Platform and information security improvements;

(e) Information Security – IMSS continued to implement the Threat Intelligence Platform and mandatory information security training started its second year. Further progress was made on the Information Security Management System and design and procurement for software to encrypt data stored in the Cloud was purchased with deployment scheduled for 2019; and

(f) Optimizing IT – IMSS continued its efforts to improve governance and planning, most significantly as regards financial indicators for all IMSS provided IT systems and activities.

190. The IMSS internal software development team implemented a number of systems, including Online VAMS to support the submission of victims' applications via the Court's website, improvements to the eCOS systems including Situation and Cases, Court Calendar, Public Court Calendar, eFiling enhancements and eFiling 2.0. In addition to the 2018 planned projects, IMSS was also requested to implement new high priority projects; to deploy new software to VWS for Biometrics for Witnesses and tools to support enhanced reporting; CITRIX landscape redesign and expansion to support the Court's Flexible Working and Staff Wellbeing initiatives; upgrades to the ePhone billing system to improve reporting and usability required to support the Court's cost control initiatives; and GPS vehicle tracking to be used for both Registry and OTP. These priority projects were new work for the IMSS Enterprise Architecture Service Delivery team and these systems will be deployed by the Service Operations and System Development and Administration Units throughout 2019.

191. The Service Operations and System Development and Administration Unit completed upgrades in 2018 to the Court's infrastructure and applications. This included extending the capacity of the Internet lines at Headquarters, upgrading the videoconference systems in the DRC, upgrading the CITRIX network required for remote access, VMWare for the Court's virtual infrastructure in the data centre as well as further progress on implementing more cost-effective cloud and archival storage. For Court applications, upgrades were completed for Transcend, for real time court transcripts, and to OTP and VWS witness management systems, Forensics in OTP, and Multitrans for Registry and OTP. Lastly, the end of life tape library was replaced and the Court's internal firewall upgraded. It was also necessary to upgrade databases for applications such as SAP and eCOS to maintain optimum system performance.

192. In 2018, the Court continued to face cyber security threats on a daily basis, yet has significantly reduced its exposure through strategic investment in information security technologies and information security awareness training for all Court staff. The Court's improved cyber security defences detected and blocked on average per month the following: 37 million scans and probes, 600 thousand spam/phishing/malicious emails, and only 100 malware infection attempts (a major reduction over previous years). To maintain the Court's defences, IMSS ensured that the Court's computer systems were securely kept up to date with IMSS deploying all published Microsoft security patches (published monthly by Microsoft) and essential upgrades and security patches for other non-Microsoft applications and systems, aiming for security patches to be applied to workstations within two weeks and to servers within two months of publication. In 2018, the Information Security Unit responded to four substantive information security incidents: 1 x Denial of Service, 1 x media loss and 2 x unauthorized information disclosure. There were no substantive malware infections in 2018.

193. The Library, Legacy and Archives team in the Information Management Unit provided daily library services and resources to Court staff, judges and counsel. In 2018, the library welcomed 4,145 visitors, including 78 external. In 2018, the library received 1,380 enquiries, of which 266 were reference queries requiring in-depth research assistance. Library materials were utilized daily. Library users executed 10,635 searches on the library platform and the library loaned 5,981 print materials to library users. Library staff facilitated 155 inter-library loans. The Information Management Office continued its ongoing work to tag all Court records for retention. In 2018: 48,165 records were tagged as archival; 409,369 records as operational; and 2,549 as transitional.

194. In 2018, the Court's IT Service Management System, SolvIT, recorded 17,028 tickets opened by the Service Operations Service Desk team with 16,688 closed and resolved by teams across IMSS. The Service Operations Unit Audiovisual (AV) Team supported 323 hours of courtroom hearings with no down time attributed to audiovisual issues. The AV team also provided set up and support in the Court's conference centre for 637 events in 2018, a challenge given lower staff numbers due to reduced courtroom activity. IMSS has a system availability target of 99.2 per cent which was achieved by all systems, with the exception of the website which experienced a Denial of Service (DDOS) attack in early 2018. Overall availability was thus reduced to 99.85 per cent. The corrective action and further controls implemented were effective, and there was no further disruption to the website. Webmail services achieved 99.59 per cent availability; CITRIX for remote access, 99.53 per cent and the remaining IT systems achieved 100 per cent in 2018

14. Procurement

195. The Procurement Unit's activities are outlined in annex X. The Unit has worked on major projects such as the maintenance contract for the Court's permanent premises and the pension fund for judges

196. A full physical inventory was performed by the General Services Section (GSS) at Headquarters and in the field offices from 15 October 2017 to 23 November 2017 and 10 February 2018 to 9 March 2018 respectively.

15. Annual inventories

List of items written-off 1 January- 31December 2018 (euros)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for Disposal</i>	<i>Number of Assets</i>	<i>Book value</i>
Furniture and fittings	Obsolete	1	€0.00
<i>Furniture and fittings Total</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>€0.00</i>
ICT equipment	Damaged	1	€0.00
	Lost	2	€0.00
	Normal Wear	65	€0.00
	Obsolete	194	€326.43
<i>ICT equipment Total</i>		<i>262</i>	<i>€326.43</i>
Low value ICT equipment	Damaged	6	€0.00
	Lost	8	€0.00
	Normal Wear	272	€0.00
	Obsolete	343	€0.00
	Stolen	3	€0.00
<i>Low value ICT Equipment Total</i>		<i>632</i>	<i>€0.00</i>
Low value other assets	Donation	1	€0.00
	Normal Wear	9	€0.00
	Obsolete	10	€0.00
<i>Low value other assets Total</i>		<i>20</i>	<i>€0.00</i>
Other assets	Donation	1	€0.00
	Normal Wear	4	€0.00
	Obsolete	24	€0.00
<i>Other assets Total</i>		<i>29</i>	<i>€0.00</i>
Grand Total		944	€326.43

NB1: Book value remaining for Video Converter (€286.16) and Border Controller (€40.27).

NB2: Other Assets are Video equipment (x21), SSS Training Equipment (x1), Safes (x4), Flight cases (x2), UPS (x1).

16. Finance

197. The Finance Section closed the 2017 financial year and prepared its financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). In addition, the Section examined the year's annual audits and was required to manage temporary cash shortfalls. Information on the performance of the Court's liquid funds during 2018 is provided in annex XI.

(a) Compliance with the current investment policy

198. In 2018, the Court fully met the criteria for the banking selection and investment limits in compliance with Administrative Instruction ICC/AI/2018/001 on the Investment of Surplus Funds (section 9.3: Banking Selection and Investment Limits), which states that no more than a third of the cash assets should normally be invested in one institution. The Court continued to prioritize the security of its funds, while ensuring that liquid funds were invested with a view to receiving a high rate of return wherever possible

199. The Court watches the markets closely and obtains recent credit-risk evaluations from credit rating agencies to ensure the high creditworthiness of all the Court's banking relationships. The Court keeps its funds with banks that have high short-term credit ratings

and places them geographically in countries that have the highest (AAA or AA) credit ratings, in accordance with the ratings given by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch credit rating agencies

(b) *Return on investments*

200. Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, the Court held an average monthly cash balance, including the General Fund, Working Capital Fund, Contingency Fund, trust funds and the Trust Fund for Victims, of approximately €7.2 million. Of this sum, on average, €4.5 million was held with respect to the approved programme budget, excluding the Working Capital Fund, the Contingency Fund and funds set aside for long-term employee benefit liabilities. The status of the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund as at 31 December 2018 is provided in annex XII.

201. In 2018, the European Central Bank (ECB) base interest rate remained at the record low of 0.00 per cent (see annex XI). In addition, the ECB deposit rate remained at -0.4 per cent for 2018. The Court's average interest rate yield was 0.23 per cent in 2018. In the existing financial environment, considering the impact of central bank policies on returns, a total return on all funds of €15.7 thousand can be considered satisfactory.

(c) *Future trend and investment strategy*

202. The Investment Review Committee will continue to meet quarterly to discuss performance, analyse current market conditions and provide guidance to the Head of Accounts and Treasury. The Court is risk averse and its first priority will be to continue to preserve its funds. Considering recent ECB monetary policy decisions, it is unlikely that the Court will be in a position to achieve better returns in 2019. The Court will continue to strive to generate and optimize returns in a difficult market, while safeguarding funds by adhering to its strict policies on the investment of surplus funds

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

203. The Secretariat continued to provide substantive and conference services for the Assembly, its subsidiary bodies and other oversight bodies in 2018.

204. Significant achievements of the Secretariat in 2018 included the following:

(a) Organization and provision of services for the seventeenth session of the Assembly, held in The Hague, for a period of seven working days;

(b) Provision to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies of legal and substantive secretariat services, such as the provision of documentation, reports and analytical summaries, including the preparation of documentation relating to the election of eight members of the Advisory Committee on Nomination of Judges and five members of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims;

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

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

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

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

(g) Discharge of its mandate relating to the Plan of Action of the Assembly of States Parties for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court pursuant to relevant resolutions, resulting in improved accessibility of information provided on the Assembly's website;

(h) Discharge of its mandate relating to complementarity, as set out in the relevant resolutions, including RC/Res.1, ICC-ASP/9/Res.3, ICC-ASP/10/Res.5, ICC-ASP/11/Res.6, and ICC-ASP/12/Res.4. This involved acting as liaison among States, the Court, international organizations and civil society; gathering information on complementarity activities and requirements and posting them on the Assembly's website; and maintaining the database of complementarity actors, which is available on the website;

(i) The Secretariat secured contributions to and managed the trust fund for the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the work of the Assembly, thus facilitating the participation of four representatives in the seventeenth session of the Assembly;

(j) The Secretariat corresponded with governments, the Court, intergovernmental organizations, other relevant bodies, individuals and non-governmental organizations on matters relating to the work of the Assembly;

(k) The Secretariat managed the accreditation of non-governmental organizations and facilitated the participation of 860 civil society representatives for the seventeenth session of the Assembly; and

(l) The Secretariat assisted the President of the Assembly, including by providing legal advice on substantive issues relating to the work of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, making travel arrangements and facilitating attendance at various meetings and seminars.

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

(a)	Bureau	21 meetings
(b)	Meetings held in The Hague total.....	67 meetings
	(i) The Hague Working Group total	47 meetings
	The Hague Working Group	6 meetings
	Complementarity	4 meetings
	Cooperation	4 meetings
	Plan of Action	2 meetings
	Budget	21 meetings
	Study Group on Governance	8 meetings
	Briefings	2 meetings
	(ii) Committee on Budget and Finance	15 meeting days
	(iii) Audit Committee	5 meeting days
(c)	Meetings held in New York total.....	28 meetings
	(i) New York Working Group total	15 meetings
	New York Working Group	7 meetings
	Omnibus	5 meetings
	Non-cooperation	2 meeting
	Equitable geographical representation and gender balance ..	1 meeting
	(ii) Independent Oversight Mechanism	2 meetings
	(iii) Working Group on Amendments	3 meetings
	(iv) Working Group on Revision of Judges' Remuneration	8 meetings
	Meetings total	116 meetings

206. The Secretariat processed a total of 237 documents and 7,987 pages (in the four official languages of the Assembly) for the seventeenth session, as follows:

- (a) Pre-session: 198 documents and 7,341 pages;
- (b) In-session: 32 documents and 220 pages; and
- (c) Post-session: 7 documents and 426 pages.

207. In the context of the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Secretariat processed a total of 311 documents (or 4,505 pages) in both working languages.

208. The Secretariat further processed a total of 92 documents (or 1,948 pages) in relation to the seventh and eighth sessions of the Audit Committee.

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

1. Introduction

209. In 2018, the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims (“Trust Fund”) intensified in diversity and volume. The implementation stage of reparations led to an increased legal and operational workload, both in the lead-up and subsequent to reparations orders, and in the wake of the approval by the relevant Trial Chambers of draft implementation plans for reparations. The capacity constraints described below required the Trust Fund to reprioritize activities, and this had an impact on the launch of the new assistance programme cycles in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and in Côte d’Ivoire. The acquittal in *Bemba* triggered a well-received relaunch of the Trust Fund’s assistance programme in the Central African Republic (CAR), starting with an in-depth harm-based reassessment.¹

210. Throughout 2018, conflict, violence, political instability and disease (Ebola in the DRC) posed operational challenges to the Trust Fund’s activities under both its mandates, which, to be effective, require the Trust Fund staff and implementing partners to be in close proximity to the victims and affected communities.

211. The evolving reparations practice at the Court and the related judicial instructions to the Trust Fund led to the reorientation of the Fund’s organizational capacity, including significant recourse to legal expertise, as well as a more direct mode of engagement of field-based staff, diverging from the practice under the assistance mandate of primarily relying on locally based implementing partners.

2. Reparations

212. Further to the Trial Chamber’s decision of December 2017 on Mr Lubanga’s liability for collective reparations to victims, the Trust Fund proposed that additional information available from the 425 victims found by the Trial Chamber in its decision of 27 December to be eligible for reparations, and from submissions by the Legal Representatives of Victims (LRVs), be integrated into the scope of the collective reparations programme. This work was conducted in close cooperation with the LRVs and is informing the scope of work in a forthcoming tender procedure, in which proposals are invited from prequalified organizations.

213. In its December 2017 decision, the Trial Chamber clarified that the 425 victims eligible for reparations represented only a “sample” of the total number of those potentially eligible, and therefore directed the Trust Fund, in collaboration with the LRVs, to identify and screen more potentially eligible but as yet unidentified victims, using an administrative process. Designing and overseeing administrative eligibility screening processes represents a significant new and additional activity in the work of the Trust Fund. Throughout 2018, the Trust Fund worked closely with the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) and the LRVs to design an efficient and robust screening process aimed at

¹ In March 2013, the Trust Fund decided not to launch a fully developed assistance programme in the CAR on account of the resurgence of violent conflict in the country.

maximizing synergies with other sections of the Court, notably VPRS, which has substantial experience and expertise in these processes in the context of victim participation in the criminal proceedings. The work has been carried out primarily by the Trust Fund's legal staff, with significant input from field programme colleagues, in order to ensure that the screening process is appropriately timed and that newly identified eligible beneficiaries are integrated smoothly into the reparations programme devised for the 425 victims who have already been identified as eligible.

214. The implementation of collective symbolic awards, intended to address the ongoing stigma and discrimination within their communities faced by former child soldiers alleging to be victims of the crimes of which Mr Lubanga was convicted, was hampered by a resurgence of ethnic conflict in Ituri Province in early 2018, and hostility from the communities and local leaders towards the reparations programme was reignited.

215. In *Katanga*, the Trust Fund continued to implement individual and collective reparations awards throughout 2018. In consideration of the Trial Chamber's confidentiality measures currently in place regarding the implementation of awards in *Katanga*, the Trust Fund cannot further report on implementation performance.

216. In reparations proceedings in *Al Mahdi*, the Trust Fund submitted a draft implementation plan in April 2018 in relation to the harm suffered as a result of the destruction of cultural heritage in Timbuktu, Mali. Further to instructions from the Trial Chamber, the Trust Fund submitted an updated implementation plan in November 2018. Security restrictions in place due to the situation in northern Mali severely constrained and effectively impeded the Trust Fund from travelling to the victim community in Timbuktu. Alternative modalities had to be developed in close cooperation with the legal representative and the field office to consult with victims and other stakeholders related to the destroyed protected buildings in order to gather relevant contextual information informing the reparations plan.

217. As with *Lubanga*, the Trial Chamber in *Al Mahdi* also ordered reparations to unidentified victims and directed the Trust Fund to identify and screen, through an administrative eligibility process, more persons potentially eligible to benefit from reparations. In the second half of 2018, the Trust Fund's legal staff expended significant time and resources on designing this process, in close collaboration with VPRS and the legal representative.

218. In early 2018, the Trust Fund participated in the Trial Chamber's pre-order reparations proceedings in *Bemba*, a role which required making written submissions and consulting with the legal representatives in the case. Following Mr Bemba's acquittal in June 2018, the Trust Fund reoriented activities in the CAR I situation towards the assistance mandate.

3. Assistance

219. In Uganda and the DRC, the Trust Fund completed comprehensive international bidding procedures with a view to selecting new projects and implementing partners for new assistance programme cycles, each with a duration of five years and featuring annual expenditure subject to performance, availability of funds and the related resource allocation decisions by the Trust Fund's Board of Directors ("the Board"). In northern Uganda, project extensions allowed for programme continuity up to November 2018. In the DRC, the previous programme cycle had been closed in 2017. Reprioritization of activities to reparations awards, as well as the complexity of eastern DRC's services market, delayed the completion of the tender procedure. An international competitive bidding procedure was launched for a new assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire but suffered a delay on account of the reprioritization of staff resources towards reparations activities in Mali.

220. In June 2018, the Board decided to relaunch the assistance programme in the CAR I situation. With the prospect of reparations for victims participating in the *Bemba* case blocked as a result of the Court's acquittal decision, the Trust Fund decided to focus the programme initially on the most vulnerable of those victims, with a wider focus on victims of conflict-related sexual violence that was continued from the earlier planned assistance programme.

221. Frequent Trust Fund assessment missions in the second semester, conducted jointly with the legal representatives (including the Office of Public Counsel for Victims) and with the support of the Registry and the Bangui field office, led to the adoption of an initial programme framework, approved by the Board, of which the core elements are physical rehabilitation, including nutritional support; psychological rehabilitation; and material support in the form of housing assistance, educational assistance, including vocational training and income generating activities. Pending the completion of the assessment for a comprehensive assistance programme in the CAR, the Trust Fund intends to implement an urgent pilot programme targeting the most vulnerable victims of sexual violence from among those who were participating in *Bemba*.

222. Preparatory activities for an assessment procedure for potential assistance programmes in Kenya and in Georgia were completed in 2018. In December, the Board decided to make initial programme allocations of €300,000 to each eventual programme.

223. The Trust Fund's monitoring and evaluation work in 2018 featured the drafting of terms of reference for an independent evaluation of the Uganda assistance programme and baseline studies for the implementation of reparations awards in the DRC. The procurement of services for these activities will be completed in early 2019. A scope of work for the development of a management information system supporting the Trust Fund's Performance Monitoring Plan was drafted with the support of the Registry's Information Management Services Section and is currently scheduled for procurement.

4. Resource development

224. Revenue from voluntary contributions by States Parties increased by 37 per cent, from approximately €3 million in 2017 to approximately €4.1 million in 2018. Contributions included instalments of multi-annual funding arrangements (Sweden, Finland), a significant contribution of €1 million from the Netherlands (including the first instalment of a multi-annual funding arrangement for unrestricted funding), contributions earmarked for the Trust Fund's reparations reserve (Ireland, Germany) as well as for specific awards (Norway, Netherlands, United Kingdom); and contributions from new or returning donors, including Austria, Denmark, Mali, New Zealand, the Philippines, Slovakia, Slovenia and Uruguay. In 2018, the Trust Fund received contributions from 31 donor countries, eight more than in 2017. There was also a modest increase in private donations to €20,000.

225. The Trust Fund's reparations reserve, maintained to enable the Trust Fund to complement the payment of reparations awards in the event of the (partial) indigence of convicted persons, grew from approximately €5.7 million to approximately €9.0 million, as a result of earmarked contributions and the allocation of €2 million from the Trust Fund's common basket, as decided by the Board at its annual meeting in May 2018. The Board also decided to allocate €0.5 million from the reparations reserve for supplementary funding of the assistance programme in CAR I.

226. With regard to the funding of specific reparations awards, the Trust Fund provided resources from earmarked contributions and allocations from the reparations reserve to enable (initial) implementation as follows (values are expressed in thousands of dollars/euros):

Case			Award value	Allocations, from:		Complement deficit	
				Earmarking	Reserve	Value	%
				[B]	[C]	[D=A-B-C]	
Lubanga	USD 10,000	eq.	€8,529	€350	€3,500	€4,679	54.9%
Katanga	USD 1,000	eq.	€853	€200	€653	€0	0.0%
Al Mahdi			€2,700	€541	€800	€1,359	50.3%

227. At year-end, the value of non-allocated resources in the Trust Fund's reparations reserve was approximately €2.5 million.

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

229. In May 2018, the Trust Fund undertook to explore an innovative funding mechanism involving a bond issue to be guaranteed by a limited number of interested States having a sovereign credit rating of A or higher. Work on this initiative was conducted by experts in their individual capacity and on a pro bono basis. In December 2018, the Board decided to discontinue the exploration. In 2019, the Trust Fund will continue to pursue alternative resource development modalities, in close consultation with States Parties and the Court's Registry.

230. As recommended by the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Trust Fund and Registry have created a working group to address the technical aspects (legal, fiscal and administrative) as well as political dimensions of possible private fundraising mechanisms. In 2018, the group conducted meetings and discussed a draft scope of work and deliverables. The Trust Fund will report to the Committee ahead of its thirty-second session.

5. Other activities

231. Members of the Board participated in a monitoring mission to the Trust Fund's assistance programme in northern Uganda, initiated by Ireland and with the participation of nine States Parties, including Uganda, and of the European Commission. The monitoring mission gave a positive review of the Trust Fund's activities and generated recommendations for the Trust Fund, the Court and the Government of Uganda.

232. The Board and management of the Trust Fund participated in events commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Rome Statute in The Hague as well as in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe. These events highlighted the relevance and importance of the Trust Fund's victim-oriented reparative mandates under the Rome Statute, alongside the Court's judicial mandates.

233. In November 2018, Members of the Board visited the West Coast of the United States to participate in an expert meeting on reparations and to deliver keynote addresses at notable academic institutions including Stanford University and Santa Clara University.

6. Organizational development

234. The low rate of budget implementation was the result, primarily, of slow and delayed recruitment procedures for a significant number of established posts and temporary positions – partially mitigated by short-term staff – and incomplete service procurement processes.

235. The Trust Fund's financial and administrative procedures were strengthened and professionalized as a result of the engagement of a Finance Officer and related support staff. Special attention was paid to internal control, which includes the operations of the Trust Fund's local implementing partners, in line with the recommendations of the External Auditor and provisions in funding agreements with major donors.

236. The Trust Fund's legal workload was particularly heavy in 2018, hampering its ability to keep pace with the Court's legal reparations proceedings. For most of the year, the Trust Fund had a single legal staff member at the Secretariat, making legal filings and providing internal legal advice in relation to multiple and concurrent reparations proceedings. Significant travel abroad to support reparations implementation was required. Legal work throughout reparations proceedings, including at the delivery stage, requires continuous engagement with parties and participants, with Registry and Chambers, as well as with the Trust Fund's programme staff. The recruitment of additional temporary legal staff provided some relief.

237. Pending the finalization of recruitment processes and in the light of increasing capacity needs both in The Hague and in the field, the Trust Fund filled administrative and programme positions on short-term contracts. These positions included an Administrative Assistant, a Programme Assistant and a Financial Assistant. Support staff in The Hague and programme field staff were critical to ensuring business continuity at the Secretariat throughout 2018 and continued implementation of assistance programmes and reparations awards.

238. The delivery of reparations awards requiring more direct involvement of Trust Fund staff was also affected by the above-mentioned challenging local implementation contexts. Occasional (DRC, CAR) and semi-permanent (Timbuktu, Mali) travel restrictions posed further operational constraints in both the reparations and assistance areas. Nonetheless, the Trust Fund maintained operational responsiveness with regard to priority deliverables throughout 2018.

239. At the seventeenth session of the Assembly of the States Parties held on 5 December 2018, the States Parties elected five new members to the Trust Fund's Board of Directors. Board members were elected for a three-year period, from 2018-2021. The newly elected Board consists of five members representing different regions: Sheikh Mohammed Belal (Bangladesh, representing Asian States), Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali, representing African States) Baroness Arminka Heli (United Kingdom, representing Western European and Other States), Gocha Lordkipanidze (Georgia, representing Eastern European States), and Felipe Michelini (Uruguay, representing Latin American and Caribbean States).

240. The newly elected Board held its first meeting on 7 and 8 December 2018 and unanimously elected Mr Felipe Michelini as the new Chair for the next three years. At the meeting, the Board discussed internal working methods as well as matters for priority attention, including strategy development, resource mobilization and organizational performance.

241. Performance indicators for Major Programme VI, Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims, are provided in annex VII.

F. Major Programme VII-5 – Independent Oversight Mechanism

242. During this reporting period, the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) received 30 reports of possible misconduct; however, due to staffing resource limitations, six cases were not pursued, 10 cases did not require any investigative action and one case was referred to a Head of Organ. Thirteen preliminary reviews were conducted, of which four concluded that a full investigation was not required and/or did not fall within the IOM mandate while four preliminary reviews were ongoing at the end of the reporting period. The five remaining cases proceeded to full investigation, of which one was ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

243. The IOM further improved its internal website to communicate the role of the IOM and to facilitate misconduct and retaliation procedures. In addition, the IOM developed an awareness-raising programme consisting of a series of six interrelated themes, with the first session on misconduct delivered in September. Discussions during these sessions helped to clarify for staff the IOM investigations mandate, procedures and role in relation to misconduct allegations. As a result of these initiatives, the office saw a number of staff directly seeking a consultation, including a number of informal preliminary discussions with third parties, the majority of which enabled non-investigative resolutions to be pursued.

244. The IOM was invited by the Co-facilitators of the Study Group on Governance, Cluster 1: *Increasing the efficiency of the criminal process*, to take part in several meetings leading to the adoption of the amendment of rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (RPE).¹

¹ ICC-ASP/17/Res.2 Resolution on amendments to rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, adopted at the plenary meeting on 11 December 2018, by consensus.

245. During this reporting period, the IOM has consulted with custodians of the below listed regulatory provisions with a view to updating them to reflect international norms and best practices and align them with the operational mandate of the IOM. Consultations are in progress at the time of this report.

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>IOM referenced (Yes/No)</i>
The Court's Policy on Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection	ICC/PRESG/G/2014/003	Yes
The Court's Anti-Fraud Policy	ICC/PRESG/G/2014/002	Yes
Administrative Instruction on Harassment and Sexual Harassment	ICC/AI/2005/005	No
Administrative Instruction on Disciplinary Procedures	ICC/AI/2008/001	No
Information Circular Rules of Procedure of the Disciplinary Advisory Board	ICC/INF/2007/003	No
Equal Employment Opportunity and Treatment	ICC/AI/2005/006	No

246. One evaluation was requested by a Head of Organ before this reporting period and concerned an operational evaluation of courtroom audiovisual equipment practices and procedures. The evaluation commenced in June 2017 and while the evaluation work was completed in this reporting period, the report has not yet been finalized due to the absence of key staff. This evaluation will be finalized shortly

247. While always having due regard to its operational independence, the IOM is also committed to fulfilling its responsibility to support the objectives of the Court. In this regard, the IOM has also undertaken other activities where compatible with its mandate and skill sets and not considered to create a potential conflict of interests. These activities have included: assisting in the development of the Court's staff engagement survey; delivering induction training on ethics and values to new Court staff; and assistance with relevant Court administrative panels and recruitment exercises.

248. In terms of additional activities outside the Court that contributed to professionalization and normative work, the IOM has facilitated four sessions at the Court and other host organizations in The Hague on evaluation related topics (evaluation policy, outcome monitoring, evaluating the performance of an international criminal court, gender-sensitive evaluation) and one workshop on theory of change through the Hague-based Evaluation Network. The IOM was also represented at the Annual Conference of International Investigators and is an active member of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services (UN-RIS) network.

249. No formal request for inspections was made by the Heads of Organs during the reporting period. However, since the IOM was visiting the Field Offices in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire in 2018 concerning its other mandates, it was deemed efficient to follow up the inspections that the IOM had carried out in 2017.¹ Both of these follow-up inspections focused on the administrative arrangements at these offices and assessed if any significant changes had occurred since the inspections carried out in 2017.

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

¹ In line with IOM's discretionary authority to do so: ICC-ASP/12/Res.6, annex I, paragraph 4, and in prior consultation with the Registrar and the Director of External Operations.

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

251. Performance indicators for Major Programme VII-6, Office of Internal Audit (OIA), are provided in annex IX.

252. In 2018, in compliance with the 2018 Audit Plan that had been validated by the Audit Committee, the OIA:

- (a) Performed four general audits and three IT audits:
 - (i) Audit of Classification and Dissemination of Information;
 - (ii) Audit of Travel Management;
 - (iii) Audit of Administrative and Financial Controls in the Field Offices;
 - (iv) Audit of the Training Programme for Investigators;
 - (v) Audit of Information Security - Awareness and Training Program;
 - (vi) Audit of Logical Access Controls; and
 - (vii) Audit of Physical and Environmental Protection;
- (b) Provided four advisory services:
 - (i) Advisory Service: Procurement Rules within Registry;
 - (ii) Advisory Service: Risk Assessment Facilitation with OTP Prosecution Division;
 - (iii) Advisory Service: IT Risk Management; and
 - (iv) Advisory Service: Review of the SOP on Miscellaneous Obligating Documents;
- (c) Developed a risk-based audit plan for 2019, reviewed and validated by the Audit Committee;
- (d) Managed and followed up the status of implementation of internal audit recommendations (around 120 recommendations); organized meetings with stakeholders to discuss the status of implementation; reviewed the documentation provided as evidence of implementation; and prepared a report on the status of implementation for the Audit Committee;
- (e) Assessed the Court's risk management and prepared a report for the Audit Committee;
- (f) Reviewed and updated audit procedures to enhance quality management;
- (g) Provided ad hoc technical expertise to operational managers of the Court when requested;
- (h) Contributed to the functioning of two sessions of the Audit Committee through active participation and the preparation of reports for their information;
- (i) Made a presentation to the Hague Working Group on the role of Internal Audit in budget oversight and shared information with States representatives when requested;
- (j) Provided information and documentation to the External Auditors (*Cour des Comptes*) at various meetings;
- (k) Provided extensive documentation to the external evaluators from Lochan & Co. Chartered Accountants, the company selected by the Audit Committee to conduct the external quality assessment of the OIA; and
- (l) Completed the recruitment procedure for a new Internal Audit Assistant.

III. Cross-cutting issues

253. Information on the realization of Court assumptions for 2005-2018 is provided in annex XIII.

A. Transfers of funds

254. There were six transfers of funds of an amount greater than €200,000 during 2018.

255. An amount of €200,000 was transferred from the Victims and Witnesses Section's general operating expenses to Information Management Services Section (IMSS) furniture and equipment for the purchase of additional end-user hardware required to replace obsolete workstations and laptops that are not compatible with Windows 10. The Court is required to migrate to the Windows 10 operating system in order to receive the required security updates.

256. An amount of €200,000 was transferred from the Victims and Witnesses Section's general operating expenses to General Services Section furniture and equipment as part of the additional activities approved by the Registrar for the purchase of two armoured minivans for the field, in the light of security concerns.

257. An amount of €241,500 was transferred from various sections in the Registry (IMSS, DS, VWS, FO-DRC, FO-CAR, FO-CIV) to Counsel Support Section as a result of judicial decisions granting legal aid fees in relation to *Ntaganda*, *Bemba et al.*, *Al Mahdi* and *Ongwen*, which represented additional costs compared to the budgeted judicial assumptions.

258. An amount of €203,000 was transferred within the Services Section of OTP, from general temporary assistance to individual contractors, during the migration of data from the 'former budgeting' system to the new Budget Control System (BCS) module in SAP, implemented in April 2018. The transfer was required as part of the technical system implementation to avoid expenditures under individual contractors being charged to an unfunded commitment item.

259. An amount of €267,000 was transferred from the Victims and Witnesses Section's general operating expenses to contractual services under the Côte d'Ivoire Field Office to cover costs related to the move of the office due to security concerns and the capacity of the office.

260. An amount of €371,600 was transferred from the Victims and Witnesses Section's general operating expenses to IMSS general operating expenses to fund three high priority IT projects approved by the Registrar: (a) an additional 200 licences for expansion of the CITRIX environment to support the increased demand for remote access in relation to the policy on flexible working arrangements; (b) improvements to the Court's eBilling system used to record, monitor and report on mobile and desk phone consumption; and (c) the second release of the Court's Mission Planning Software.

B. Strategic plan and risk management

261. Work on the new Court-wide strategic plan (2019-2021) started in 2018, with the involvement of the top management of the three organs of the Court. Progress was achieved in defining the mission, vision and the strategic analysis of the environment, as well as the strategic objectives for the period covered by the plan. On 31 January 2019, the CoCo approved a first draft to be further consulted with staff in the organs, and later on with external stakeholders.

262. In parallel, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry are working on organ-specific strategic plans. The Registry put together a team of staff members to facilitate the process following the approach defined by the Registrar. The aim is to finalize all three plans by late April/early May 2019 in order to be able to link the strategic priorities with the budget proposal for 2020.

263. With regard to risk management, all activities under the phase-in approach approved by the CoCo in August 2017 were implemented in the course of 2018. Owners of major risks developed action plans for each of the major risks of the Court and reported on progress made concerning the planned risk-mitigating measures.

264. In addition to the activities under the phase-in approach, the Court reviewed and updated its risk register and worked on awareness raising initiatives including developing an e-learning module on risk management and launching a dedicated risk management site on the Intranet, and raised general awareness of risk management as a permanent feature of onboarding sessions for new staff members.

265. In the last quarter of 2018, the CoCo approved the way forward for 2019 by which the Court envisages to achieve alignment of risk management with its 2019-2021 Strategic Plan. Likewise, the Risk Management Committee organized a high-level workshop for the Principals of the Court and pilot workshops for eight organizational units in the Judiciary, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry in advance of the roll-out foreseen for 2019.

266. Throughout 2018, the Court provided periodic reports to the Audit Committee on the work performed on risk management.

C. Efficiency measures

267. Resolution 1 of the sixteenth session of the Assembly¹ requested the Court to present an annex to the 2019 programme budget with detailed information about the savings and efficiencies achieved in 2018 and estimates for 2019. The resolution stated that increases to the proposed programme budget should only be requested “after all possible steps have been taken to finance such increases through savings and efficiencies”²

268. In order to meet these requirements, the Court continued to implement its new budgeting approach, relying on early strategic involvement of the Principals through their main strategic discussion forum, the CoCo, and a Budget Working Group (BWG) led directly by the Registrar. Further discussions were also held with the Committee on Budget and Finance during a workshop on savings and efficiencies held during its thirtieth session and the resulting categorization of different savings and efficiencies³ was eventually included in the annex to the 2019 proposed programme budget. The four agreed categories and their definitions are as follows:

(a) Savings (two categories): (i) costs incurred in the previous/current financial period and no longer appearing in the next programme budget, resulting in a reduction in the baseline; and (ii) increases in costs avoided through newly-introduced policies, procedures and/or negotiations with suppliers or service providers, resulting in the same baseline;

(b) Efficiencies: activities which limit or avoid requests for additional resources and/or provide increased productivity, resulting in the same baseline but avoiding any increase in costs;

(c) Non-recurrent costs: one-off decreases in resource requirements due to non-continuation of activities, resulting in a reduction in the baseline; and

(d) Additional cost reductions: workload-related changes resulting in a reduction in the baseline.

269. The following activities have been undertaken in order to fully comply with the Assembly’s request: identification of efficiencies and savings in the first part of the year; assessment of the nature of efficiencies and savings identified; and estimation of the impact of such efficiencies and savings on the 2019 budget baseline. The efficiencies and savings efforts identified have all been fully taken into account in the 2019 proposed programme

¹ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Sixteenth session, New York, 4-14 December 2017* (ICC-ASP/16/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/16/Res.1, section K, para.1.

² *Official Records ... , Seventeenth session, 2018* (ICC-ASP/17/12), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/17/Res.4, section K, para.1.

budget and resource requirements were only proposed after all possible efficiencies and savings had already been incorporated, as requested by the Assembly.

270. While detailed information on each initiative is presented in the annex, when relevant, they are also described in Programme specific budget narratives, illustrating the Court-wide efforts to request resources only after exploring all other options. Savings, non-recurrent costs and additional costs reduction have been identified during the year, reducing the 2019 budget baseline amounts to a total of €3.4 million (€0.7 million in savings, €0.4 million in non-recurrent costs and €2.2 million in additional cost reductions).

IV. Budgetary performance 2018

A. Overview of the budgetary performance of the Court

271. The actual implementation rate for the Court in the programme budget is 96.8 per cent, or a total of €42.74 million, including the interest and capital repayment on the premises of €3.59 million, against the approved budget of €47.43 million. This reflects a decrease of 2.6 percentage points, compared with the previous year's implementation rate of 99.4 per cent. However, the 2017 implementation rate was particularly high due to the inclusion of substantial provisions for cases at the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal (ILOAT). With the interest and capital repayment on the premises excluded, the actual implementation rate is 96.7 per cent, or a total of €39.16 million, against the approved budget of €43.85 million.

272. The Court submitted four notifications to the Committee for potential access to the Contingency Fund (CF) pending full utilization of the Court's programme budget, in a total initial amount of €4.61 million, with regard to: (i) the extension of the terms of two judges in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* in the situation in the Central African Republic in the amount of €0.12 million; (ii) the situation in the Republic of Burundi in the amount of €2.51 million; (iii) the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud* in the situation in the Republic of Mali in the amount of €1.75 million; and (iv) the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom* in the situation in the Central African Republic in the amount of €0.22 million. However, on 6 November 2018, the Court submitted a revised notification regarding the situation in the Republic of Burundi which resulted in a decrease of €1.40 million and a total revised notification amount of €3.21 million for the four CF notifications. At year-end, the revised CF notifications were implemented at 73.4 per cent, or a total of €2.36 million, against the revised CF notification of €3.21 million. The CF notifications are detailed in paragraphs 303 to 313.

273. The Court expects to absorb all additional expenditure included in the revised CF notifications within its programme budget, subject to completion of the external audit certification. Of the approved budget of €47.43 million, the expenditure of €45.10 million equates to 98.4 per cent implementation, with a residual balance of €2.33 million. On a consolidated basis, the Court implemented the budget at a rate of 96.3 per cent, or €45.10 million, against the consolidated budget amount of €50.64 million, including the total revised CF notification of €3.21 million.

B. Budget performance for the programme budget

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

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

Table 1: Budget Performance in 2018 by Major Programme and Programme (in thousands of euros)

<i>Major Programme / Programme</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2018</i> [1]	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2018</i> [2]	<i>Variance</i> [3]=[1]-[2]	<i>Implementation rate in %</i> [4]=[2]/[1]
<i>Major Programme I</i>				
<i>Judiciary</i>	12,712.0	12,168.7	543.3	95.7
The Presidency	1,324.1	1,113.7	210.4	84.1
Chambers	10,973.7	10,737.3	236.4	97.8
Liaison Offices	414.2	317.7	96.5	76.7
<i>Major Programme II</i>				
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	45,991.8	43,735.0	2,256.8	95.1
The Prosecutor	10,410.5	9,064.8	1,345.7	87.1
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	4,034.2	3,735.9	298.3	92.6
Investigation Division	19,891.5	19,938.9	-47.4	100.2
Prosecution Division	11,655.6	10,995.4	660.2	94.3
<i>Major Programme III</i>				
<i>Registry</i>	77,142.5	75,956.2	1,186.3	98.5
Office of the Registrar	1,726.6	2,102.6	-376.0	121.8
Division of Management Services	19,034.8	19,352.6	-317.8	101.7
Division of Judicial Services	32,830.4	33,618.4	-788.0	102.4
Division of External Operations	23,550.7	20,882.6	2,668.1	88.7
<i>Major Programme IV</i>				
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	2,718.2	2,682.6	35.6	98.7
<i>Major Programme V</i>				
<i>Premises</i>	1,498.5	1,498.5		100.0
<i>Major Programme VI</i>				
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	2,541.5	2,031.3	510.2	79.9
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>				
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	534.5	419.9	114.6	78.6
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>				
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	707.3	666.2	41.1	94.2
Subtotal	143,846.3	139,158.3	4,688.0	96.7
<i>Major Programme VII-2</i>				
<i>Host State Loan</i>	3,585.2	3,585.1	0.1	100.0
Total ICC	147,431.5	142,743.4	4,688.1	96.8

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

275. The Judiciary's implementation rate was 95.7 per cent, or €12.17 million, against the approved budget of €12.71 million, a decrease of 1.9 percentage points, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 97.6 per cent. The under-implementation in 2018 is mainly due to the change in the Presidency which resulted in the delay of the recruitment of a number of positions, including the Chef de Cabinet, Head of Chambers and several GTA positions, as well as the secondment of staff to other areas of the Court.

276. The OTP implemented its approved budget at 95.1 per cent, a decrease of 3.7 percentage points, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 98.8 per cent. The corresponding actual expenditure was €43.74 million, against the approved budget of €45.99 million. The decrease in the implementation rate is mainly associated with the delays in filling GTA posts approved by the Assembly. Factors contributing to the delays include the

following: (i) reduced capacity in OTP-HR Liaison for a large part of the year which affected the coordination and advisory capacity for recruitment processes; (ii) concurrent requests from other organs and programmes which resulted in excessive workload for the resources available in HRS-Registry to carry out the recruitment process activities mandated to the Registry; (iii) unavailability of hiring managers or panel members as a result of operational priorities (e.g.: missions in the field); (iv) parallel recruitment processes for short-term staff to fill the gaps which diverted focus and resources from the recruitment of approved posts; (v) unavailability of candidates with the required profile; (vi) profiles or posts being under review to be adjusted to new emerging operational or structural needs; and (vii) “domino effect” caused by internal candidates being successful in the recruitment process who created a vacancy in their previous position. The savings generated in the implementation of the regular budget allowed the OTP to cover expenses incurred in relation to the Burundi situation for which a Contingency Fund notification was submitted in May 2018. With the inclusion of these costs, the overall budget implementation of the 2018 approved budget is 96.2 per cent.

277. The Registry’s budget was implemented at a rate of 98.5 per cent, or €75.96 million, against the approved budget of €77.14 million. This is a decrease of 2.4 percentage points, compared to the previous year’s implementation rate of 100.9 per cent. However, with the exclusion of the ILO provision of €1.67 million in 2017, the implementation rate in 2018 is in line with the implementation rate of 2017. The Registry provided services in support of judicial, prosecutorial, investigative and reparations proceedings activities in relation to the three ongoing trials (*Onghwen, Ntaganda* and *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*), one appeal against a reparation order (*Lubanga*), one appeal against sentence (*Bemba*), three trial reparations proceedings (*Lubanga, Katanga* and *Al Mahdi*), and eight active investigations throughout the year. The level of Registry-mandated activities was high, particularly with respect to the provision of legal aid for up to 20 legal aid teams for defence and victims in ongoing cases and the improvement of Information Technology/Information Management (IT/IM), with particular priority being given to the strategic projects defined by the Court’s 5-year IT/IM Strategy. The additional costs of the aforementioned activities were covered through the redeployment of resources from general operating expenses (GOE) as a result of fewer victim and witness protection activities due to a significantly lower number of witness referrals made by the OTP in 2018. Resources were also redeployed to cover, among other things, the following priority activities and projects: (i) consultants hired in the Immediate Office of the Registrar (IOR) to provide legal expertise to the Registrar on the cases pending before the ILOAT; (ii) changes in the judicial assumptions for legal aid for defence teams in the cases of *Ntaganda, Bemba et al.* and *Al Mahdi*, and for a victims team in the case of *Al Mahdi*; (iii) corrective maintenance at Headquarters and the Bangui Field Office (FO); (iv) consultancy services for IT strategic projects to execute Phase 2 of the Mission Planning System (MPS) and to further develop the Victims Application Management System (VAMS) mobile, as well as upgrade and expand the CITRIX environment to support the Court’s Flexible Working and Staff Wellbeing initiatives; (v) purchases of additional licences and storage to support the CITRIX expansion and the upgrade of Microsoft Exchange; (vi) purchases of IT supplies; and (vii) purchases of additional end-user hardware for the Windows 10 upgrade, as well as purchases of vehicles in support of field operation activities. The high implementation rate in staff costs is attributable to recruitments to meet operational needs.

278. The implementation rate of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (SASP) was 98.7 per cent, or €2.68 million, against the approved budget of €2.72 million. This is an increase of 5.8 percentage points compared to the 2017 implementation rate of 92.9 per cent. While the SASP under-implemented its GTA budget, the resources were redeployed to established posts to cover the shortfall in the December salaries, and to contractual services to cover outsourced translation services required by the increase in the volume of documents to be translated for the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. In addition, savings realized under travel as a result of three Committee members’ not attending all or some of the sessions of the Committee were redeployed to cover the aforementioned increase under contractual services.

279. The budget of €1.50 million for the Premises was fully utilized to cover the preventive maintenance services costs included in the schedule of the maintenance contract.

280. In 2018, the activities of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) intensified in diversity and volume. The implementation stage of reparations led to an increase in legal and operational workload, both in the lead-up and subsequent to reparations orders, and in the wake of the approval by the relevant Trial Chambers of draft implementation

plans for reparations. Capacity constraints required the Trust Fund to reprioritize its activities, which had an impact on the launch of the new assistance programme cycles in the DRC and in CIV. Likewise, the acquittal in *Bemba* triggered a relaunch of the Trust Funds' assistance programme in the CAR, starting with an in-depth harm-based reassessment. At year-end, the implementation rate of the STFV was 79.9 per cent, or €2.03 million, against the approved budget of €2.54 million. The under-implementation rate is primarily due to lower staff costs under established posts and GTA which were attributable to delays in recruitment. While the lower staff capacity in the office was partially addressed through the hiring of short-term staff, it inadvertently resulted in an overall under-implementation under non-staff costs with the exception of Travel. Resources were partially redeployed to travel to implement the reparation awards for *Katanga* and *Al Mahdi* and to implement the Trust Fund's assistance programme in the CAR following Mr Bemba's acquittal, which resulted in an over-implementation.

281. Under Major Programme VII-2, Host State Loan, in accordance with the Host State Loan Agreement, the repayment of capital and interest for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017 was fully paid in January 2018.

282. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) implemented at 78.6 per cent, or €0.42 million, against the approved budget of €0.53 million. The lower implementation rate was attributable to the vacancy of the post of the Head of the IOM from the beginning of the year until it was filled in November 2018. These resources were partially redeployed to cover the travel of the consultant engaged for the recruitment of the Head of the IOM.

283. The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) implemented its approved budget at 94.2 per cent, or €0.67 million, against the approved budget of €0.71 million. The vacant GS-OL post was filled in November 2018.

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

Table 2: Budget performance in 2018 by item by expenditure (in thousands of euros)

Items	Approved	Actual	Variance	Implementation
	Budget 2018	Expenditure* 2018		
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]-[2]	[4]=[2]/[1]
Judges	5,521.1	5,348.3	172.8	96.9
<i>Subtotal Judges</i>	<i>5,521.1</i>	<i>5,348.3</i>	<i>172.8</i>	<i>96.9</i>
Staff costs	87,042.0	87,210.6	-168.6	100.2
General temporary assistance	15,498.1	12,679.4	2,818.7	81.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,302.7	528.2	774.5	40.5
Overtime	360.8	211.1	149.7	58.5
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>104,203.6</i>	<i>100,629.2</i>	<i>3,574.4</i>	<i>96.6</i>
Travel	5,850.5	5,319.3	531.2	90.9
Hospitality	33.0	34.7	-1.7	105.3
Contractual services	3,560.0	3,257.5	302.5	91.5
Training	1,013.0	891.1	121.9	88.0
Consultants	630.4	729.0	-98.6	115.6
Counsel for defence	3,383.0	3,981.3	-598.3	117.7
Counsel for victims	1,165.0	1,466.2	-301.2	125.9
General operating expenses	19,618.1	17,688.9	1,929.2	90.2
Supplies and materials	1,028.0	1,237.2	-209.2	120.3
Furniture and equipment	1,425.8	2,160.7	-734.9	151.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>37,706.8</i>	<i>36,765.8</i>	<i>941.0</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Total ICC	147,431.5	142,743.4	4,688.1	96.8

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

285. The Judges' budget was implemented at 96.9 per cent, or €5.35 million, against the approved budget of €5.52 million.

286. The The Court's staff costs for established posts slightly exceeded the approved budget of €87.04 million, with an implementation rate of 100.2 per cent. This represents a decrease of 3.9 percentage points, from 104.1 per cent in 2017. However, as previously indicated, the high implementation rate in 2017 was due to the inclusion of substantial provision for cases at the ILOAT. The Court's annual average vacancy rate was 7.8 per cent, a decrease of 2.0 percentage points, compared to the previous year's annual average vacancy rate of 9.8 per cent. This was attributable to efforts by all major organs to recruit staff in order to meet their operational needs with regard to judicial, investigative, prosecutorial and support activities to achieve their mandates in 2018. Ideally, the Court should gradually adjust its overall vacancy rate to reach the staff turnover rate of between 6 and 7 per cent.

287. The GTA budget was implemented at a rate of 81.8 per cent, or €12.68 million, against the approved budget of €15.50 million, an increase of 5.3 percentage points, compared to 76.5 per cent in 2017. While the under-implementation was mainly attributable to delays in recruitment Court-wide, it was also due to the implementation of efficiencies. These included the recruitment of short-term staff by the Judiciary in lieu of recruitment to a number of its GTA positions to increase flexibility to meet short-term workload needs, the issuance of SSA contracts by the OTP for translation and transcription services, and efficient use of STAs for operational purposes within Registry.

288. The implementation rate under TAM was 40.5 per cent, or €0.53 million, against the approved budget of €1.30 million. The Registry implemented at 31.8 per cent due to a reduction in the number of court hearing days in trial proceedings in the cases of *Ongwen*, *Ntaganda* and *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*. This resulted in a decrease in the number of freelance interpreters recruited by the Language Services Section (LSS). As a result of the reduced number of court hearing days in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* case, the assigned in-house French interpreter was reassigned to the *Ongwen* case to obviate the need to hire freelancers. In-house interpreters were also assigned to support non-judicial events in place of freelance interpreters who were budgeted to be recruited to provide such services. In addition, the decision was taken by the Court Management Section (CMS) not to recruit English Text Processors after the expiration of the existing contracts in February for the remainder of the year, and to reduce the number of Witness Assistants required by the Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) to support witnesses participating in trial proceedings. Savings were also realized under the General Services Section (GSS) as a result of efficiencies implemented by having the services required for the conference facilities at the premises provided by a GTA Handyman.

289. The overtime budget was implemented at a rate of 58.5 per cent, or €0.21 million, against the approved budget of €0.36 million. In the Registry, the reduction in court hearing days resulted in a corresponding decrease in security services required to cover extended working hours for hearings, as well as in the number of witnesses transferred to and from the Court. The SASP incurred lower expenditures as a result of hiring fewer temporary staff to provide assistance at the Assembly session. However, due to the lower staffing level in the STFV, expenditures under overtime increased to compensate for the additional workload of the General Services staff.

290. Travel was implemented at a rate of 90.9 per cent, or €5.32 million, against the approved budget of €5.85 million. The OTP's implementation rate of 94.8 per cent, or €2.78 million, against the approved budget of €2.93 million, is due to the net savings achieved from renting three long-term apartments in a secure compound in Bangui for the CAR II situation. Reduced activities under the Registry include but are not limited to: (i) fewer than planned victim and witness protection activities due to fewer referrals made by the OTP in the cases of *Ongwen* and *Ntaganda*; (ii) a reduction in the number of field interpretation missions to the DRC following the Ebola outbreak, the deployment of locally accredited field interpreters in Mali, as well as a reduction in the number of field interpretation missions requested by other sections not materializing as planned; and (iii) the cancellation of several missions to the DRC and CAR by OPCV staff due to the security and health situations. Consequently, the Registry implemented at 83.6 per cent, or €1.69 million, against the approved budget of €2.02 million. The SASP under-implemented its

travel budget due to the non-attendance of three members of the Committee at all or some of the sessions of the Committee. The IOM over-implemented in order to cover travel-related expenses of the consultant hired to assist with the recruitment of the Head of the IOM. The STFV over-implemented to implement the reparation awards for *Katanga* and *Al Mahdi*, and to accelerate its assistance programme in the CAR following the acquittal of Mr Bemba.

291. Hospitality had a minor over-implementation at 105.3 per cent of the €0.03 million approved budget. This was attributable to catering services to cover the shared costs of Court-wide events such as the Court's Town Hall meetings, as well as visits of international delegations, diplomats and high-level dignitaries to the OTP, events related to Legal Aid seminars and the NGO roundtable under Registry, and two additional sessions of the Audit Committee under the SASP. The over-expenditure was partially offset by an under-expenditure under the Judiciary as a result of the change in the Presidency and costs related to the STFV's Board meetings charged to contractual services.

292. Contractual services implemented at 91.5 per cent, or €3.26 million, against the approved budget of €3.56 million. The Registry implemented at 93.6 per cent to cover costs related to, among other things, the following projects: (i) the implementation of SAP projects, including integration with the Mission Planning System (MPS), Position Budgeting and Control (PBC) and HR Renewal; (ii) contractors to implement adjustments to IT systems, to review building installations and carry out the landscaping at the premises, as well as the issuance of the United Nations Laissez-Passer (UNLP) by GSS; (iii) implementation of a Mass Messaging and Head Count System to improve communication in case of security situations in the field and/or at Headquarters and to support the crisis management procedures of the Court; (iv) consultancy to execute the upgrade and expansion to the CITRIX environment to support the Court's Flexible Working and Staff Wellbeing initiatives, as well as to implement the second release of the MPS and to enhance the software used for secure access to mobile devices issued by the Court for the VAMS, as in the Court's 5-year IT/IM Strategy; (v) public information and communication related costs, such as printing of Court publications in the official languages of the Court, database, AV equipment and Visitor Centre maintenance, as well as organizing various projects, exhibitions and meetings with journalists in the field and in Europe which focused on bridging the distance between the Court and the communities most affected by the situations and cases before the Court; and (vi) outsourced security services for the field offices, as well as outreach activities carried out in the field offices. The OTP's low implementation is attributable to the redeployment of resources to GTA to cover SSA contracts issued to the individuals providing transcription and translation services. The STFV under-implemented due to delays in the procurement process of an impact evaluation in Uganda and a reparations baseline study in the DRC, which was extended into 2019. The SASP's over-implementation is attributable to outsourced translation services as a result of the increase in the volume of documents translated for the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

293. The training budget was implemented at 88.0 per cent, or €0.89 million, against the approved budget of €1.01 million. This is attributable to efficiencies implemented by the OTP: a number of training sessions were organized on the premises instead of sending staff to training centres, thus allowing a greater number of staff to be trained and creating savings. In addition to Court-wide training on the new Learning Management system, language training, the staff survey, online learning platform (Lynda.com) and Cultural Awareness, specific training related to security (firearms; fire and safety; personal protection and transport of accused persons) and IT (certification for the upgraded CITRIX and the Windows 10 upgrade) was organized by the Registry. The STFV's implementation rate was low due to the number of staff on board in 2018.

294. The consultants budget was implemented at 115.6 per cent, or €0.73 million, against the approved budget of €0.63 million. The Registry over-implemented due to the following: (i) consultants hired to provide legal advice to the Registrar in the Immediate Office of the Registrar (IOR) on the cases standing before the ILOAT; (ii) the provision of highly specialized legal advice in the Legal Office (LO) concerning judgements rendered by the ILOAT; (iii) a consultant in HRS to organize Leadership Programme Development, which was funded from its training budget; (iv) consultants hired by the Victims Participation and

Reparations Section (VPRS) to assist the STFV's assistance programme in the CAR following Mr Bemba's acquittal under the newly established "Registry Support Programme"; and (v) a consultant hired by the External Operations Support Section (EOSS) on country analysis to monitor, obtain and report information with respect to suspects at large. Savings were generated in the OTP as a result of lower costs incurred for external special advisers to the Prosecutor providing pro-bono services. The STFV under-implemented due to the delay in programme activities under the Trust Fund's assistance mandate, delays in the country situation assessments and the implementation of SAP Grant Management.

295. Overall, legal aid exceeded its budget with an implementation rate of 119.8 per cent, or €5.45 million, against the approved budget of €4.55 million. The budget for defence counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 117.7 per cent and the budget for victims' counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 125.9 per cent. The Court absorbed a portion of unforeseen expenditure incurred in the following cases for legal aid for defence teams: (i) three Defence teams (Bemba, Kilolo and Mangenda) for ten/eleven months instead of three months as initially budgeted for in the case of *Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo et. al. (article 70)* during the appeals phase; (ii) one Defence team for 12 months as opposed to the six months as initially budgeted in the case of *Ntaganda* during the trial phase; and (iii) one Defence team for 12 months in the case of *Al Mahdi* during the reparations proceedings, which was not foreseen in 2018. Counsel for victims' overspend is due to the unforeseen expenditure incurred for 12 months in the case of *Al Mahdi* during the reparations proceedings.

296. General operating expenses was implemented at a rate of 90.2 per cent, or €17.69 million, against the approved budget of €19.62 million, with a residual balance of €1.93 million. The Registry under-implemented due to fewer victim and witness protection activities as a result of significantly fewer referrals by the OTP during the year. The savings were redeployed to cover other priority activities such as legal aid, corrective maintenance and others previously mentioned in this report. The OTP over-implemented to cover direct and indirect witness-related expenditures in situation countries, as well as payments for the long-term rental of accommodation in Bangui, resulting in savings under travel.

297. The implementation rate of supplies and materials was 120.3 per cent, or €1.24 million, against the approved budget of €1.03 million. The Registry over-implemented due to the purchase of end-user IT equipment (such as docking stations and external hard drives) which was required by the hardware replacements referred to in paragraph 298. The OTP redeployed funds to general operating expenses to cover the renewal of software licences, which resulted in an under-implementation.

298. Furniture and equipment was over-implemented at 151.5 per cent, or €2.16 million, against the approved budget of €1.43 million. The Registry over-implemented due to the replacement of workstations and laptops, whose obsolescence was accelerated by the migration of the Court to the Windows 10 operating system. The upgrade is required to mitigate the risks associated with information security. Also included was the purchase of two armoured minivans to support witness protection activities by the VWS staff in the CAR and Mali Field Offices, as well as four regular vehicles for the Georgia Field Office for critical operational needs. The OTP also over-implemented as a result of its contribution to the Court-wide project of accelerated hardware replacement, as indicated above.

C. Field activity

299. Table 3 provides a summary of actual expenditure for field operations by situation. In 2018, the Court was investigating ten situations: Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan (SUD), the Central African Republic (CAR), Kenya (KEN), Libya (LBY), Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), Mali (MLI), Georgia (GEO) and Burundi (BDI). Operational support is for all situations taken together, rather than for specific situations. The total actual expenditure for all the situations was €71.80 million, which is 48.7 per cent of the approved budget of €147.43 million. Of the total actual expenditure of €71.80 million, €36.97 million was spent by the OTP and €32.84 million by the Registry, leaving a balance of €1.99 million spent by other programmes: €1.14 million by the Judiciary and €0.85 million by the STFV.

Table 3: Actual expenditure in 2018 for field operations by situation (amounts in thousands of euros)

	<i>UGA situation</i>	<i>DRC situation</i>	<i>SUD situation</i>	<i>CAR situation</i>	<i>KEN situation</i>	<i>LBY situation</i>	<i>CIV situation</i>	<i>MLI situation</i>	<i>GEO situation</i>	<i>BDI situation</i>	<i>Operational Support</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Chambers</i>											1,144.3	1,144.3
Judiciary											1,144.3	1,144.3
Immediate Office Prosecutor			11.9	0.2	0.0	6.1					10.0	28.3
Services Section	18.5	42.9	300.7	593.7	1.1	227.5	105.0	321.1	295.5	0.8	3,752.8	5,659.7
<i>The Prosecutor</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>312.6</i>	<i>593.9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>233.6</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>321.1</i>	<i>295.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3,762.8</i>	<i>5,687.9</i>
Jurisdiction, Complementarity & Cooperation Division	4.3	120.4	3.1	223.0	113.8	81.2	2.8	8.4	5.0		1,900.6	2,462.5
<i>JCCD</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>120.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>223.0</i>	<i>113.8</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>		<i>1,900.6</i>	<i>2,462.5</i>
Investigation Division	298.8	1,285.7	390.5	4,347.0	723.9	576.6	2,599.0	1,635.6	778.6	13.5	6,523.9	19,173.2
<i>Investigation Division</i>	<i>298.8</i>	<i>1,285.7</i>	<i>390.5</i>	<i>4,347.0</i>	<i>723.9</i>	<i>576.6</i>	<i>2,599.0</i>	<i>1,635.6</i>	<i>778.6</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>6,523.9</i>	<i>19,173.2</i>
Prosecution Division	438.6	1,521.9	450.3	1,899.6	838.5	306.8	2,310.9	125.4	230.9		1,519.0	9,642.0
<i>Prosecution Division</i>	<i>438.6</i>	<i>1,521.9</i>	<i>450.3</i>	<i>1,899.6</i>	<i>838.5</i>	<i>306.8</i>	<i>2,310.9</i>	<i>125.4</i>	<i>230.9</i>		<i>1,519.0</i>	<i>9,642.0</i>
Office of the Prosecutor	760.1	2,970.9	1,156.5	7,063.5	1,677.3	1,198.2	5,017.7	2,090.5	1,310.1	14.3	13,706.3	36,965.6
Office of the Director											70.9	70.9
General Services Section											135.0	135.0
Security & Safety Section	21.9	22.8		26.1							615.3	686.0
<i>Division of Management Services</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.8</i>		<i>26.1</i>							<i>821.2</i>	<i>892.0</i>
Office of the Director											135.8	135.8
Court Mgt. Section											2,372.7	2,372.7
Information Management Services Section		0.7						2.1			933.3	936.1
Detention Section											227.2	227.2
Language Services Section	456.2	1,107.1	6.2	50.3		5.2	9.0	60.1	4.6	2.5	2,730.4	4,431.5
Victim Part and Rep Section		54.4		60.6				37.5			796.5	949.0
Counsel for Defence											290.4	290.4
Counsel for Victims	106.8	445.8		24.6			67.1				907.9	1,552.2
Counsel Support Section	1,149.7	1,310.0	78.0	1,209.9		50.1	1,073.7	561.5	11.2		204.3	5,648.4
<i>Division of Judicial Service</i>	<i>1,712.8</i>	<i>2,918.0</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>1,345.4</i>		<i>55.3</i>	<i>1,149.8</i>	<i>661.2</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>8,598.5</i>	<i>16,543.4</i>
Office of the Director											-0.3	-0.3
External Operations Support Section		1.2								1.1	1,966.9	1,969.3
Victims Witnesses Section	569.8	877.4	48.7	379.8	179.8	143.1	510.0	162.2	32.3	0.9	2,467.3	5,371.3
Public Information & Outreach Section											450.8	450.8
Field Offices	1,510.5	2,158.9		1,457.7			1,608.1	537.7	243.4		95.4	7,611.7
<i>Division of External Operations</i>	<i>2,080.3</i>	<i>3,037.4</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>1,837.5</i>	<i>179.8</i>	<i>143.1</i>	<i>2,118.0</i>	<i>700.0</i>	<i>275.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4,980.2</i>	<i>15,402.9</i>
Registry	3,814.9	5,978.3	132.8	3,209.0	179.8	198.4	3,267.8	1,361.2	291.5	4.6	14,399.9	32,838.2
Secretariat TFV	44.1	353.8		68.3			76.6	64.4	7.2		238.5	852.9
Total ICC	4,619.1	9,303.0	1,289.4	10,340.8	1,857.2	1,396.6	8,362.2	3,516.2	1,608.8	18.9	29,489.0	71,801.1

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

300. As requested by the Committee,¹ annex XIV provides the total number of outstanding unliquidated obligations (ULOs) and the total amount due as at 31 December of the 2018 financial year, as well as the updated figures for the same period as at 31 December 2017.

D. Recruitment

301. Table 4 provides a summary of staffing by Major Programme. As at 31 December 2018, a total of 899 posts (92.8 per cent) were filled, against the approved total of 969, excluding three elected officials.

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

	Approved	Filled	Recruitment completed	Under recruitment	Advertised not under recruitment	Vacant not advertised
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Judiciary						
Major Programme I	53	48	0	2	0	3
Office of the Prosecutor						
Major Programme II	317	296	2	6	1	12
Registry						
Major Programme III	572	532 ²	6	15	0	19
Secretariat of the ASP						
Major Programme IV	10	10	0	0	0	0
Secretariat of the TFV						
Major Programme VI	9	5	0	4	0	0
Independent						
Oversight Mechanism						
Major Programme VII-5	4	4	0	0	0	0
Office of Internal Audit						
Major Programme VII-6	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total	969	899	8	27	1	34

E. Budget performance for Contingency Fund notifications

302. In 2018, the Court submitted four notifications to the Committee, for a total amount of €4,605,192. However, on 6 November 2018, the Court submitted to the Committee a revised notification for the Burundi situation, resulting in a decrease in the total notification amount from €4,605,192 to €3,208,792, a reduction of €1,396,400. During the course of the year, the Court made substantial efforts to optimize the utilization of existing resources to reduce its financial requirements. The CF notifications are as follows:

(a) Notification of 11 April 2018 for €116,792 for the extension of the terms of two judges in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* in the situation in the Central African Republic;

(b) Notification of 14 May 2018 for €2,513,500 for the situation in the Republic of Burundi and the revised notification of 6 November 2018 to €1,117,100, a reduction of €1,396,400;

(c) Notification of 8 November 2018 for €1,754,600 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud* in the situation in the Republic of Mali; and

¹ *Official Records ... Twelfth session ... 2013* (ICC-ASP/12/20), vol. II, part B.2, para. 111.

² In MP-III, 1 Post funding a Staff Council Representative is reported as filled.

(d) Notification of 4 December 2018 for €20,300 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom* in the situation in the Central African Republic.

303. Table 5 below provides a summary of the overall budget performance for the four CF notifications submitted to the Committee. Overall actual implementation at year-end in 2018 is 73.4 per cent, or €2.36 million, against the total revised CF notification amount of €3.21 million.

Table 5: Overall budget performance in 2018 for the four Contingency Fund notifications, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Total Revised Contingency Fund Notification</i>	<i>Total Actual Expenditure*</i>	<i>Total Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[2]/[1]</i>	
Judges' costs	116.8	89.3	76.5
<i>Subtotal Judges' costs</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>76.5</i>
General temporary assistance	626.7	435.5	69.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	25.5	3.3	13.0
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>652.2</i>	<i>438.8</i>	<i>67.3</i>
Travel	550.7	452.1	82.1
Contractual services	565.6	734.2	129.8
Training		5.4	
Consultants	16.0		
Counsel for defence	262.7	250.7	95.4
General operating expenses	695.5	258.9	37.2
Supplies and materials	7.9	10.5	133.5
Furniture and equipment	341.4	115.0	33.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>2,439.8</i>	<i>1,826.8</i>	<i>74.9</i>
Total ICC	3,208.8	2,355.0	73.4

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

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

305. Table 6 below shows budget performance in respect of the CF notification for the extension of the terms of Judge Van den Wyngaert and Judge Monageng, to render decisions in two appeals for the *Bemba* case in the CAR situation. The decisions were rendered on 8 June 2018. The funds were almost fully implemented according to the notification request.

Table 6: Budget performance in 2018 for the extension of the terms of two judges in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo* in the situation in the Central African Republic, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Contingency Fund Notification</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure*</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[2]/[1]</i>	
Judges' costs	116.8	89.3	76.5
<i>Subtotal Judges' costs</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Total ICC	116.8	89.3	76.5

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

306. Table 7 below shows budget performance in respect of the CF notification for the situation in Burundi in which the OTP opened its investigation on 9 November 2017. On 6 November 2018, following a reassessment of the OTP's requirements, a revised notification was submitted to the Committee. A decrease in the number of investigative missions caused by challenges faced with securing cooperation for an investigation conducted outside the situation territory, coupled with the health issues posed by the Ebola outbreaks and delays in recruitment, consequently reduced the level of support activities from the Registry. This resulted in the revised notification amount of €1.12 million, a reduction of €1.40 million, from the original notification amount of €2.51 million. At year-end, the actual implementation rate was 75.7 per cent, or €0.85 million, against the revised CF notification amount of €1.12 million.

307. The OTP implemented 88.8 per cent of its revised notification amount of €0.55 million. The GTA positions and investigation mission plans were implemented according to the revised notification request, with implementation rates of 92.2 per cent in GTA and 96.9 per cent under travel. The implementation rate under general operating expenses and supplies and materials is 59.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively, and is attributable to either the postponement or cancellation of witness-related activities in the field and investments in investigative equipment in support of these activities.

308. The Registry's actual implementation rate was 62.7 per cent against the revised notification amount of €0.56 million. With reduced activities conducted by the OTP, fewer victims and witness protection activities were carried out, resulting in lower expenditures in GTA, travel and general operating expenses. The Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) redeployed funds to contractual services from travel and consultants to carry out activities developed to support the effective implementation of the Court's Outreach strategy, i.e.: providing media training for Court officials to be able to respond to media inquiries; identifying media outlets and representatives for media training; and producing communication tools such as video and animation series which were distributed on social media and used for Outreach presentations, resulting in an overspend in contractual services.

Table 7: Budget performance in 2018 for the situation in the Republic of Burundi, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Revised Contingency Fund Notification</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure*</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[2]/[1]</i>
General temporary assistance	527.8	435.5	82.5
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.5		
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>538.3</i>	<i>435.5</i>	<i>80.9</i>
Travel	200.7	142.3	70.9
Contractual services	72.0	92.0	127.8
Training		5.4	
Consultants	15.0		
Counsel for defence	30.0	18.0	59.9
General operating expenses	192.4	92.8	48.2
Supplies and materials	7.9	0.5	6.3
Furniture and equipment	60.8	58.8	96.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>578.8</i>	<i>409.7</i>	<i>70.8</i>
Total ICC	1,117.1	845.2	75.7

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

309. Table 8 below shows the budget performance in respect of the CF notification for the *Al Hassan* case in the Mali situation. At year-end, the actual implementation rate was 70.0 per cent, or €1.23 million, against the notification amount of €1.75 million. The funds were used to cover the operational costs related to the transfer of Mr Al Hassan from Bamako, Mali, to Rotterdam, the Netherlands, into the Court's custody, on 30-31 March 2018, as well as support activities for preparation for the confirmation of charges hearing, which was originally scheduled for 24 September 2018 but postponed to 6 May 2019. As in the notification request, the funds were utilized for chartering a private aircraft, temporary rental of additional cells, legal aid for the Defence team and the colocation of the Mali FO within MINUSMA. Costs associated with the colocation under contractual services exceeded the notification amount, which was covered by the savings realized under furniture and equipment due to the postponement of planned procurement activities in 2019 and costs for some office equipment being absorbed within the programme budget. VWS's deployment of internal resources to manage the workload from the beginning of the year in addition to delays in the recruitment of GTA positions resulted in an underspend in GTA. A number of planned witness-related activities, including extraction and IRS testing, were suspended during the last quarter of the year as a necessary measure to mitigate risks as the security situation deteriorated, resulting in underspend in GOE.

Table 8: Budget performance in 2018 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud* in the situation in the Republic of Mali, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Expenditure Item</i>	<i>Contingency Fund Notification</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure*</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[2]/[1]</i>	
General temporary assistance	93.2		
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	93.2		
Travel	335.3	305.6	91.1
Contractual services	344.5	493.4	143.2
Consultants	1.0		
Counsel for defence	196.9	196.9	100.0
General operating expenses	503.1	166.1	33.0
Supplies and materials		10.0	
Furniture and equipment	280.6	56.2	20.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>1,661.4</i>	<i>1,228.2</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Total ICC	1,754.6	1,228.2	70.0

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

310. Table 9 below shows the budget performance in respect of the CF notification for the *Yekatom* case in the CAR situation. The actual implementation rate at year-end is 87.3 per cent, or €0.19 million, against the notification amount of €0.22 million. The funds were used according to the notification request covering operational costs related to the transfer of Mr Yekatom from Bangui, CAR, to Rotterdam, the Netherlands, into the Court's custody, on 17 November 2018, as well as support activities for the preparation of his initial appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber II, which took place on 23 November 2018. Travel costs for three staff members to travel Bangui to support the operation were absorbed within the programme budget, resulting in an underspend in the travel budget.

Table 9: Budget performance in 2018 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom* in the situation in the Central African Republic, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

	Contingency Fund Notification	Actual Expenditure*	Implementation rate in %
<i>Expenditure Item</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]=[2]/[1]
General temporary assistance	5.7		
Temporary assistance for meetings	15.0	3.3	22.2
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>
Travel	14.7	4.3	29.2
Contractual services	149.0	148.8	99.8
Counsel for defence	35.8	35.8	100.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>199.6</i>	<i>188.9</i>	<i>94.6</i>
Total ICC	220.3	192.2	87.3

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

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

311. Table 10 below shows the Court's consolidated budget performance, taking the programme budget and the total revised CF notifications together. The Court's actual expenditure, including CF expenditure, is €145.10 million, against the consolidated budget of €150.64 million, including the revised CF notification of €3.21 million. This represents a 96.3 per cent implementation rate and 98.4 per cent of the approved budget of €147.43 million, with a residual balance of €2.33 million.

Table 10: Court consolidated budget performance in 2018, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Approved Budget 2018</i>	<i>Total Revised Contingency Fund (CF) Notification 2018</i>	<i>Total Consolidated Budget and Revised CF Notification 2018</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* 2018</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure* for CF 2018</i>	<i>Total Actual Expenditure incl. CF 2018</i>	<i>Total Actual incl. CF Implementation rate 2018 against Approved Budget in %</i>	<i>Total Actual incl. CF Implementation rate 2018 against Total Consolidated Budget and Revised CF Notification in %</i>
								<i>[8]=[6]/[3]</i>
<i>Items</i>	<i>[1]</i>	<i>[2]</i>	<i>[3]=[1]+[2]</i>	<i>[4]</i>	<i>[5]</i>	<i>[6]=[4]+[5]</i>	<i>[7]=[6]/[1]</i>	<i>[8]=[6]/[3]</i>
Judges	5,521.1	116.8	5,637.9	5,348.3	89.3	5,437.7	98.5	96.4
<i>Subtotal Judges</i>	<i>5,521.1</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>5,637.9</i>	<i>5,348.3</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>5,437.7</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>96.4</i>
Staff costs	87,042.0	-	87,042.0	87,210.6	-	87,210.6	100.2	100.2
General temporary assistance	15,498.1	626.7	16,124.8	12,679.4	435.5	13,114.9	84.6	81.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,302.7	25.5	1,328.2	528.2	3.3	531.6	40.8	40.0
Overtime	360.8	-	360.8	211.1	-	211.1	58.5	58.5
<i>Subtotal staff costs</i>	<i>104,203.6</i>	<i>652.2</i>	<i>104,855.8</i>	<i>100,629.2</i>	<i>438.8</i>	<i>101,068.0</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>96.4</i>
Travel	5,850.5	550.7	6,401.2	5,319.3	452.1	5,771.5	98.6	90.2
Hospitality	33.0	-	33.0	34.7	-	34.7	105.3	105.3
Contractual services	3,560.0	565.6	4,125.6	3,257.5	734.2	3,991.6	112.1	96.8
Training	1,013.0	-	1,013.0	891.1	5.4	896.5	88.5	88.5
Consultants	630.4	16.0	646.4	729.0	-	729.0	115.6	112.8
Counsel for defence	3,383.0	262.7	3,645.7	3,981.3	250.7	4,232.0	125.1	116.1
Counsel for victims	1,165.0	-	1,165.0	1,466.2	-	1,466.2	125.9	125.9
General operating expenses	19,618.1	695.5	20,313.6	17,688.9	258.9	17,947.8	91.5	88.4
Supplies and materials	1,028.0	7.9	1,035.9	1,237.2	10.5	1,247.7	121.4	120.4
Equipment incl. furniture	1,425.8	341.4	1,767.2	2,160.7	115.0	2,275.7	159.6	128.8
<i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i>	<i>37,706.8</i>	<i>2,439.8</i>	<i>40,146.6</i>	<i>36,765.8</i>	<i>1,826.8</i>	<i>38,592.7</i>	<i>102.3</i>	<i>96.1</i>
Total ICC	147,431.5	3,208.8	150,640.3	142,743.4	2,355.0	145,098.4	98.4	96.3

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

312. Table 11 provides a summary of the status of trust funds at year-end in 2018. It is followed by a brief description of each trust fund. The statement of financial performance by segment for the trust funds at year-end in 2018 to be disclosed in the financial statements is provided in Tables 11 and 12 below.

Table 11: Performance of trust funds in 2018 *

<i>Trust Funds</i>	<i>Balances brought forward</i>	<i>Contributions recorded</i>	<i>Financial/ other revenue</i>	<i>Expenses (including donor refunds)</i>	<i>Balance carried forward</i>
General Trust Fund	10,669	-	-	-	10,669
Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2017-2018	-	407,256	356	407,612	-
Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2018-2019	-	206,647	-	206,647	-
Lessons Learned Project, 2017-2018	-	79,081	-	79,081	-
20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018	-	48,000	-	37,848	10,152
Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals	110,608	139,839	-	107,890	142,557
Access to Justice and Justice and Law Enforcement Capacity Building, 2017-2018	-	187,303	-	187,303	-
Special Fund for Relocations	1,457,202	333,800	-	95,000	1,696,002
Family Visits for Indigent Detainees	25,303	11,362	1,044	22,051	15,658
Junior Professional Officer Programme	-	531,416	-	531,416	-
Least Developed Countries	6,468	34,115	808	16,556	24,835
Sponsored Travel to External Conferences	-	59,314	-	59,314	-
Programme Support	84,695	-	10	(36,781)	121,486
Total	1,694,945	2,038,133	2,218	1,713,937	2,021,359

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

Table 12: Statement of financial performance of Trust Funds for the year ended 31 December 2018 (in euros) - unaudited figures*

	<i>General trust fund</i>	<i>Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation, 2017-2018</i>	<i>Building legal expertise and fostering cooperation, 2018-2019</i>	<i>Lessons Learned Project, 2017-2018</i>	<i>20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018</i>	<i>Development of interns and visiting professionals, 2016-2018</i>	<i>Access to Justice and Justice and Law Enforcement Capacity Building, 2017-2018</i>	<i>Special fund for relocations</i>	<i>Family Visits for Indigent Detainees</i>	<i>Junior Professional Officer programme</i>	<i>Least developed countries</i>	<i>Sponsored Travel to External Conferences</i>	<i>Programme support</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue														
Voluntary contributions	-	407,256	206,647	79,081	48,000	139,839	187,303	333,800	11,362	531,416	34,115	59,314	-	2,038,133
Financial / other revenue	-	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,044	-	808	-	10	2,218
Total revenue	-	407,612	206,647	79,081	48,000	139,839	187,303	333,800	12,406	531,416	34,923	59,314	10	2,040,351
Expenses														
Employee benefit expenses	-	75,896	93,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	474,479	-	-	80,795	725,129
Travel and hospitality	-	148,958	66,640	8,166	14,093	-	47,321	-	19,750	-	14,652	59,314	-	378,894
Contractual services	-	156,093	32,530	10,877	23,755	100,690	77,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	401,808
Operating expenses	-	26,665	13,518	-	-	7,048	32,615	95,000	2,301	56,937	1,904	-	(118,691)	117,298
Donor refunds	-	-	-	60,038	-	152	29,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,380
Financial expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	-	-	-	-	-	1,115	1,428
Total expenses	-	407,612	206,647	79,081	37,848	107,890	187,303	95,000	22,051	531,416	16,556	59,314	(36,781)	1,713,937
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-	10,152	31,949	-	238,800	(9,645)	-	18,367	-	36,791	326,414

* Expenditure 2018 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

313. The *General Trust Fund* relates to unrestricted funds, implementation of which was on hold during 2018.

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

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

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

317. *Legal Tools Database*: under the responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor facilitates development of the capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate core international crimes cases, in particular at the national level. It has been designed to assist legal professionals to work on core international crimes as enshrined in the Rome Statute and relevant national legislation by providing (a) free access to legal information in international criminal law, legal digests of such information and specialized software to work with such law; and (b) training, coaching and offering help desk services. The sub-project forms one important element in the Court's effort to reinforce national capacity and

to ensure that those accused of such crimes can be brought to justice in accordance with international standards.

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

319. The *Lessons Learned Project* encompassed an objective assessment, performed by three external experts, involving a root cause analysis of how the Office of the Prosecutor conducted the preliminary examination, investigations and prosecutions in a specific situation, examining how both internal processes and external factors were handled. The exercise was designed to determine whether the Office has corrected and improved its working methods since that experience, and what changes may still be necessary, in order to hone performance internally and to manage more effectively external factors that impinge on success.

320. The Trust Fund for the *20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute* aimed to raise global awareness of the role and significance of the Rome Statute, to increase public recognition and foster a genuinely positive narrative focused on the victims and survivors of the world's gravest crimes. The initiative targeted national governments, NGOs, civil society, media, academia and general public worldwide. The objectives were achieved through a number of events and finalized in cooperation with the States Parties. The central events took place on 16 and 17 July at the Court, with the participation of high profile officials from the Court's situation countries, experts and panellists. The communication programme facilitated further the presentation of the Court's "Trauma, Healing and Hope" exhibition, displaying the history and work of the Court and comprising photographs from situation countries. The exhibits were on display at the Court and at the Atrium in The Hague, marking the anniversary and International Criminal Justice Day (17 July). Aimed at strengthening further the role and significance of the Rome Statute at global level, the exhibits were also displayed by the Court in the field offices throughout the year and at the UN headquarters in New York.

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

322. The *Access to Justice and Justice and Law Enforcement Capacity Building*, July 2017- December 2018: although the Uganda Field Office had been implementing outreach activities for 12 years in Uganda, following the arrest of Dominic Ongwen it was identified that, due to the very high number of affected communities residing across northern Uganda, new structures and channels needed to be created parallel to those already in existence, that would allow greater dialogue with and participation of the affected communities. Since the Court does not have a sub-office in any of the affected communities, through implementation of the Special Project, funded by the Danish Embassy in Kampala, the Office was able to partner with 48 community volunteers, two from each of the 23 beneficiary parishes, who created forums of trust among its communities, enabled its members to have direct access to the proceedings at Headquarters and ultimately, galvanized support for the Court. By engaging community volunteers in the project, the Court was furthermore able to overcome immense challenges to provide timely and accurate access to the *Ongwen* trial, bringing the proceedings closer to and understandable for the affected communities. Another component of the project relates to the sharing of best practices and experiences with representatives of the Ugandan Justice, Law and Order sectors with a view to contribute to the strengthening of their capacities in the handling of international crimes. The Court's intervention was intended to contribute to enhancing coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategies for the handling of international

crimes and closing the impunity gap. It was also aimed at helping to strengthen the relevant Ugandan institutions so as to be able to adequately start, manage and complete a criminal judicial process, and to develop stronger and more capable justice and law enforcement mechanisms.

323. 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 with cost neutral solutions. It aims at increasing the number of effective relocations and building local capacity to protect witnesses. The fund receives voluntary contributions from States Parties and covers the direct expenses of the person at risk relocated in the receiving State.

324. The Trust Fund for *Family Visits for Indigent Detainees* was established within the Registry by the Assembly in its resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.4.¹ The purpose is to fund family visits for indigent detainees through voluntary contributions.

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

326. The Trust Fund for *Least Developed Countries* was established by ICC-ASP/2/Res.6² and amended by ICC-ASP/4/Res.4.³ It is managed by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties and promotes participation of delegates of the least developed countries and other developing countries in the work of the Assembly of States Parties by covering their travel costs to the Assembly as determined by the Fund.

¹ *Official Records ... Eighth session ... 2009* (ICC-ASP/8/20), vol. I, part II, Resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res. 4.

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

³ *Official Records ... Eighth session ... 2009* (ICC-ASP/8/20), vol. I, part II, Resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res. 4.

Annex I

Major Programme I – Judiciary Strategic Goals

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objectives 1- 3 (POs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 2.6.3)			
1. Provide effective Presidency planning and support for the efficient management of judicial proceedings	Potential issues identified and effectively managed	100%	100%
	Quality of preparation and support for Presidency and Judges' meetings	Fully satisfactory	Full implementation
	Efficient management of applications/filings before the Presidency	All decisions issued within agreed timeline	Full implementation
	Timeliness and quality of advice to the President and Vice-Presidents on administrative and managerial issues	Fully satisfactory	Fully satisfactory
2. Conduct pre-trial, trial and appellate processes fairly and expeditiously, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses	Time lines between phases of proceedings shortened, without prejudice to the rights of the parties, participants and victims to fairness and protection as the case may be	Measurably by comparison with earlier cases	Full implementation
3. Advance the "lessons learnt" review of judicial processes, consulting stakeholders as appropriate, with emphasis on changes not requiring amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence	Continued harmonization of Judiciary practice	By end of 2018	Full implementation
4. Implement and operate in line with appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support	Continued collection of relevant data in key areas for performance indicator initiative concerning both Court-wide and Judiciary processes	100%	100%
	Use of performance indicators in Court-wide and Judiciary processes	Fully satisfactory	Fully satisfactory
Objective 4 (POs 2.1.2 and 2.5.1)			
1. Effective resource management including identification and implementation of possible further efficiency measures	Improvements in timeliness of judicial proceedings through implementation of "lessons learnt" changes	Measurable improvements	Measurable improvements made
2. Efficient use of Chambers staff resources through central management and flexible deployment to meet changing case workload needs	Effective central management by new P-5 Head of Chambers	100%	100%
Objective 5 (PO 2.4.1)			
1. Support the arrival of incoming judges and corresponding departure of outgoing judges	Organize induction of judges at the Court to introduce them to the Court's procedures, staff and facilities	Fully satisfactory	Fully satisfactory
Objective 6 (PO 2.3.1)			
1. Further improve management of staff performance	Full MP1 compliance with the Court's performance appraisal system, including appropriate input from line managers and judges	100%	26%

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 7 (PO 3.1.1)			
1. Transparent and effective communication and information exchange between Judiciary and Working Groups of the Assembly	Number of HWG / SGG meetings attended by a Presidency or Chambers representative	Representation where appropriate	Full representation
	Provision of requested reports and information in a timely and transparent manner	100%	100%
Objective 8 (POs 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.2 and 3.6.2)			
1. Strengthened trust, commitment and support among the Court's external stakeholders through information sharing at meetings, conferences etc. regarding the Court's efforts and commitment to provide high-quality justice in an expeditious manner.	Number of high-level meetings held with States, international organizations and civil society by the President/Presidency	100+	126
	Presidency participation in Assembly, HWG, SGG and Committee meetings, diplomatic and NGO briefings etc.	Whenever required	Full attendance, as required
2. Further accessions to/ratifications of the Rome Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (APIC), enhanced communication and cooperation of non-States Parties with the Court	Coordinate efforts with other stakeholders to draw attention to the importance of universality and the APIC and encourage States that have not ratified the Rome Statute and APIC to do so	1 new accession to Rome Statute and 1 to APIC	0; 0
3 Conclusion of further sentence enforcement agreements with States	Sentence enforcement agreements concluded	1	1
4. New York Liaison Office: Effective communication and cooperation with the United Nations and its agencies, with national delegations (both States Parties and non-States Parties) and civil society representatives in New York; and provision of logistical support to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	Transmit and pursue all requests by the Court for cooperation with relevant interlocutors at the UN until completion of requests	100%.	100%
	Organize/provide briefings for States in New York	3-5	5
	Provide support to visiting Court officials	All visits	100%
	Monitor and participate in relevant UN meetings, follow up issues bilaterally and provide regular reports for the Court	Bi-weekly and ad hoc reports as needed	Fully satisfactory
	Provide input for UN reports and resolutions on Court-related subjects and provide support to the facilitator of the annual ICC Resolution in the UN General Assembly	5-8 resolutions	10
	Participate and intervene in seminars and workshops on Court-related subjects	5 seminars/workshops	5
	NY Liaison Office to provide logistical support to the Assembly, the Bureau and the New York Working Group and represent the Court at meetings of the Bureau and the New York Working Group	10-15 meetings	11

Annex II

Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

A. Sub- Programme 2100: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2018

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	Contributions to legal research and advice to the Office as required Increased understanding and public awareness of the activities of the Office through the provision of public information	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Milestones: planned versus actual ExCom frequency and decisions	Provide legal research and advice as requested and in accordance with expressed needs Conduct interviews, prepare opinion pieces, press releases statements etc.	Fully achieved Achieved Due to the nature of the topics discussed at ExCom, information on the decision taken is shared within the Office according to the level of confidentiality involved
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Office's work and to implement the policies in relation to sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against children	Addressing SGBC more effectively Addressing crimes involving children more effectively and adopting a child-sensitive approach Increased public awareness of SGBC and crimes involving children through the provision of public information	Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with the key Office policies and standards Milestones: planned versus actual	SGBC Implementation Plan finalized for implementation by teams Policy on Children adopted Draft Implementation Plan for Policy on Children	Fully achieved Fully achieved in 2016 Plan is being finalized; implementation has started
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions		Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Milestones: planned versus actual	Provide legal research and advice as requested Introduce automated quality and target monitoring reports for core and strategic activities: 95% of planned reports implemented	Fully achieved Postponed due to reorganization of knowledge-base support unit

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Cooperation and Support 3.2,3.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 6	Support the OTP missions, conduct interviews, prepare opinion pieces, press releases, statements, etc.	Performance Indicator 5: Quality of interaction with the Office	Explain, raise awareness, and build support and cooperation for the activities of the Office through missions undertaken by the Prosecutor, and public information	Fully achieved: 24 missions abroad, 49 high-level meetings, and 41 speeches
Contribute to strengthening cooperation and promoting general support for the mandate and activities of the Office	Further development of academic network, including through the organization of guest lectures	Milestones: planned versus actual	Communication to stakeholders implemented as planned	Fully achieved
	Contribution to the provisions of public information and external representation of the Office			Fully achieved
	Further development and management of the Legal Tools Project			Fully achieved
Managerial Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4				
OTP Strategic Goal 8	Provision of legal advice and drafting with regard to individual administrative matters	Performance Indicator 14: Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness, operational and management excellence	Minimize litigation, and ensure satisfactory outcomes whenever litigation is inevitable	Achieved
Ensure professional, transparent, and efficient management of the Office		Provision of legal advice and drafting with regard to individual administrative matters		
	Development of the Office's internal regulatory framework	Development of the Office's internal regulatory framework	Operations Manual reviewed and updated as and when needed	Achieved to the extent possible. Additional structural changes that happened in mid-2018 will have to be incorporated in the document
	Contribution to development of the Court's internal regulatory framework	Contribution to development of the Court's internal regulatory framework	Timely contributions provided	Fully achieved
			Satisfactory representation of Office views and interests	Fully achieved
	Development of strategic policies for the Office	Development of strategic policies for the Office	Implementation plan for Sexual and Gender – Based Crimes Policy adopted	Plan is being finalized: implementation has started
			Policy on Crimes against Children adopted	Plan is being finalized: implementation has started

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	Implementation of the Lessons Learnt Project	Implementation of the Lessons Learnt Project	Project implemented, electronic system operational, and Lessons Learnt incorporated into general Office practice	Institutionalization is ongoing
	Development of assurance system to monitor compliance In liaison with HR, delivery of the annual OTP training plan for staff Liaising with HRS, finalize policies with respect to teleworking, and other policies relating to staff Improved gender and nationality balance in the OTP workforce Key working climate issues within OTP's control addressed Office's core values project finalized and implemented OTP internal structure reviewed in order to increase its effectiveness and efficiency and ensure enhanced quality assurance		Framework for OTP Assurance system defined and being implemented	Core Values concept finalized and organ-wide training rolled out Implementation of the assurance system done through performance/compliance monitoring per Division or Section
Managerial Objectives 2.1, 2.4 and 2.6				
OTP Strategic Goal 8	Maximize efficient budget implementation rate		95 % < budget impl. rate < 100%	Implementation rate of Regular Budget: 94.8%
Ensure professional, transparent, and efficient management of the Office	Maximize efficient Contingency Fund (CF) implementation rate		CF impl. rate > 70%	Implementation rate: 87.6%
	Maximize efficient reconciliations process (percentage and time)	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office	Processing of Miscellaneous Obligor Documents (certification and posting of expenditures): operational expenditure reports; delayed settlement due to errors < 5%	Fully achieved
			Certification of expenditures under travel claim reports: delayed travel claim settlements due to incomplete information or missing certification of expenditure < 5%	Fully achieved
	Update procedures/process	Performance Indicator 8: Staff development	Complete the analysis of the Office's procedures workflows and processes with the assistance of OIA and the Management Coordinator	Postponed
			Develop e-learning platform for delivery of internal training	Fully achieved. Learning Officer recruited and onboarded

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			Develop specifications (project to be done in coordination with Registry and Chambers) to implement/configure SAP tools that can lead to proper accounting of cost per case	Project modified. POC for budget implementation dashboard successfully developed by Registry SAP team on the basis of FPCU's specs of existing OTP dashboard. Pilot project to be rolled out in Q1 2019
			Develop electronic questionnaire to assess client satisfaction and identify areas for process improvement	Project postponed due to creation of two separate sections: 2120 and 2160
	Timely and efficient provision of services to the OTP (variance compared to expected time and effort foreseen in the agreed processes and procedures)	Performance Indicator 12: Financial planning, performance and compliance Milestones: planned versus actual	Complete the review of the organization of the Units to ensure structures are capable of providing services to the OTP in a timely and efficient manner (minimize variances: < 5%)	FPCU completed assessment of workload and resource requirement for existing structure. LSU completed review of internal teams to prepare proposal for structure right-sizing in light of Office's projected operational needs
	Timely completion of performance appraisal cycles		100% of PAF completed on time	Fully achieved
	Update programme register		Conduct two risk assessment exercises to update the programme risk register developed in 2017	Postponed to allow for Court-wide training on risk management to be delivered
Managerial Objective 2.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 3	Provide effective and timely support for evidence registration	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office	95% or more of the evidence registered within two days (non-electronic) or three days (electronic)	Fully achieved
Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	Provide effective and timely support for disclosure		Disclosure errors < 3%	Fully achieved
	Provide effective and timely guidance for information management projects across the Office	Performance Indicator 14: Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness, operational and management excellence	Upgrade the procedures in the affected units following the replacement of obsolete equipment and quantify efficiencies achieved and achievable	This is an ongoing activity
	Provide effective and timely guidance for data management across the Office	Milestones: planned versus actual	Implement updates to OTP evidence review practices and systems, towards better utilization of developments and faster, higher-quality document review: 100% implementation of new systems	Postponed due to creation of new IKEM Section

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected Results</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			Conduct lessons-learned and after-action review exercises following defined OTP Milestone events. 95% milestone events reviewed for lessons	Not achieved
	<p>Provide timely and accurate: transcription of audio and video material in working, situation-related and cooperation languages as requested by OTP clients</p> <p>translation of OTP evidence and core Office documentation in working, situation-related and cooperation languages as requested by OTP clients</p> <p>interpretation of witness and insider interviews in working, situation-related and cooperation languages as requested by OTP clients</p> <p>support activities such as production of summaries, redaction, language identification, document editing and audio and video subtitling for the Office</p> <p>Advice and support for projects within the Office requiring language expertise</p>		Language support provided as per agreed schedule 98% of time	Fully achieved
Managerial Objective 2.3 and 2.6				
OTP Strategic Goal 5	In the provision of interpretation, transcription and translation services, manage the entire recruitment, resourcing, planning, monitoring and production chain by building and maintaining effective relationships with outsourcing individuals and companies and effective deployment processes mindful of, among other things, security- and vetting-related matters, monitoring performance and workload, and properly training internal and external language personnel	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office	<p>In cooperation with Procurement, build an updated Vendors' List with internationally accredited language services providers</p> <p>In cooperation with LSS, build a roster of candidates for interpretation, transcription and translation services</p> <p>Investment in training: implement resources supporting learning on demand via standardized tools, processes and procedures</p>	<p>Fully achieved</p> <p>Fully achieved</p> <p>Fully achieved. A Court-wide approach to standard e-learning training was implemented</p>

B. Programme 2200: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2018

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	Conduct 9 preliminary examinations	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Closure ratio (number of completed vs. newly-opened preliminary examinations)	Number of preliminary examinations : 9	Conducted 11 preliminary examinations (vs. 9 assumed) 1 of which was completed, Gabon
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2,1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	<i>Preliminary examination Cooperation</i> Define and conduct internal cooperation training programmes and experience sharing exercises Ensure coordination and rolling assessment of the quality of internal cooperation and of the selected improvement projects implemented	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Milestones: planned versus actual Impact of improvement projects on effectiveness, operational and management excellence Rate of successful article 15 applications Processing rate of article 15 communications (including responses to senders) Compliance with transparency commitment (preliminary examinations report and other public reports in support of key decisions)	<i>Preliminary examination</i> Timely processing of article 15 communications and submission of at least one report to ExCom for approval of recommendation with regard to all pending Phase 1 reports Publication of one OTP report on preliminary examination activities prior to Assembly session and other public reports in support of key decisions <i>Cooperation</i> 90% of relevant staff trained 75% of the training programme conducted Improvement projects defined and assessment mechanism in place with regular review of quality ongoing	All Art. 15 communications processed in time; recommendations on pending phase 1 reports to be submitted by end of February 2019 Yearly report on PE activities published on 5 December 2018, and side event on PEs held at the ASP in the Hague on 10 December 2018 Achieved. 83% of training plan implemented Achieved
Cooperation and Support Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6				
OTP Strategic Goal 6 Contribute to strengthening cooperation and promoting general	Annual cooperation and external relations strategic objective defined and implemented Cooperation plans for critical support to the investigations drafted and implemented as planned	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Milestones: planned versus actual	Annual cooperation and external relations plan drafted, circulated and approved, and steps defined for the relevant period implemented	All plans developed (including for each situation and external relations), submitted and approved as planned

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
support for the mandate and activities of the Office			100% cooperation plans drafted and implementation ongoing with the steps planned for the period of reference implemented	Plans are followed and implementation is tracked
	Expansion of network of operational focal points to three partners		Network expanded to more than 3 partners	Cooperation network expanded to 4 new partners
	Ensure relative stability or improvement of the response rate for requests for assistance (RFAs) bearing in mind the relative variety/sensitivity of the requests and the weight of external factors beyond OTP control		More than 75% of RFAs responded to	77.30 % of RFAS sent before 1st October have been responded to in 2018
	Ensure quality of judicial assistance requests to States and international organizations to enable effective investigations and prosecutions		About 95% of the requests drafted reviewed and checked for quality	100% of the RFAs sent have been reviewed and checked for quality control
	Make available relevant cooperation channels to ensure range of judicial assistance measures requested is in line with the diversification of evidence types		Support to diversified types of assistance requested implemented	Made available new cooperation channels and new processes to ensure diversification of evidence types, including with States, private companies and NGOs
	Ensure proper communication to stakeholders implemented as planned		Communication to stakeholders implemented as planned	Achieved

Cooperation and Support Objectives 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6

OTP Strategic Goal 9 Work with partners to develop a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy to close the impunity gap	Take Strategic Goal 9 into account as appropriate in cooperation plans supporting the Office's investigations	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of improvement projects	Implemented as appropriate in all investigations	Taken into account in all situations
	Consolidate and further expand the Office's network of general and operational focal points and judicial actors, and streamline and standardize processes and interactions with partners (States, international and regional organizations, NGOs)	Milestones: planned versus actual		Network of focal points expanded in particular in relation to new types of evidence and in new States (see above) Standardization of processes close to completion internally (new tools) and continuing externally with constant consultations and improvements
	Together with other divisions, contribute to implementation of further consultations on the content, conditions and implications of a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy, assess findings and identify the Office's contribution		General strategy developed and consultation sessions implemented	Consultations undertaken in existing networks and bilaterally and strategic goal 9 efforts pursued in 8 situations
	Provide answers to incoming requests for assistance		Responses sent (positive or negative) to requests	100% of all incoming requests in 2018 have been responded to

C. Programme 2300: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2018

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	Conduct 6 investigations, investigative support to 3 trials and preserve 8 investigations pending an arrest	Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Milestones: planned versus actual	Number of investigative activities: 6+3+8 80% or more of the investigative steps within Investigation Division control on track	During the period assessed, the number of investigative activities covered the following: 9 active investigations - Burundi, CAR II.a (Séléka), CAR II.b (anti-Balaka), CIV II, Darfur, Georgia and Libya (III & IV), Mali Support to 3 trials (DRC 6 – Ntaganda, CIV 1 - Gbagbo & Blé Goudé, and UGA – Ongwen) Preserving 6 cases pending arrest (UGA-Kony, DRC 4 – Mudacumura, CIV 1bis Simone Gbagbo, Kenya Art.70, Libya 1 – Al Senussi and Darfur 3) Achieved
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objectives 1.2, 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Office's work and to implement its policies on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against children	(Investigative) policy in relation to sexual and gender-based crimes and crimes against children implemented in all active investigations Roll-out of the Policy on Children	Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with key Office policies and standards Milestones: planned versus actual	80% or more of measures provided in policies implemented across all active investigations	Achieved Specific strategy to collect evidence of SGBC crimes defined for all active investigations SGBC specific training for all investigators Recruitment of a Legal Officer in GCU as additional resource with expertise on SGBC Policy on children launched Specific training for all investigators and relevant PD colleagues on international crimes against and affecting children Framework determined to video- and audio-record interviews of children Re the implementation of both policies, a pre-deployment briefing was organized for the BDI situation covering topics relevant to SGBC and children such as culture and traditional norms, consent, etc.
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.2				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	Training program implemented as planned	Performance Indicator 8: Staff performance and development Milestones: planned versus actual	80% or more of relevant staff trained	Achieved. About 97% of the approved plan was implemented

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Managerial Objective 2.5				
OTP Strategic Goal 4 Further adapt the Office's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the complex and evolving scientific and technological environment	Scientific and technological projects to increase the ability of the OTP to securely and efficiently perform its investigations implemented as planned (e.g.: automated searches, internet archive)	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of improvement projects Milestones: planned versus actual	80% or more implemented as planned	Achieved – 80% implemented as planned. WASP (anonymization platform) implemented and will be moved in 2019 to a different environment to improve access and security. OSINT (automated robotic platform) finalization was delayed due to technical reasons and the roll-out to end users will take place in 2019. The roll-out of SCREEN (review) will take place in coordination with OSINT. Automated scripts have been developed in preparation for deployment
Managerial Objective 2.8				
OTP Strategic Goal 7 Adapt the Office's protection strategies to new security challenges	All foreseeable risks properly managed Yearly strategic security risk assessment and strategy updated for staff, witness and information security performed as planned Project to improve information security with Registry implemented as planned	Performance Indicator 4.1: – Individual Risk Assessment (IRA) updates and checks	All critical protection measures required to manage the foreseeable risks implemented as planned All main recommendations approved by ExCom	All foreseeable risks managed Yearly strategic risk assessment undertaken and presented to ExCom All recommendations approved by ExCom All measures implemented
Managerial Objective 2.1,2.2,2.3 and 2.4				
OTP Strategic Goal 8 Ensure professional, transparent and efficient management of the Office	Efficiency gains through process review identified and achieved	Performance Indicator 6: yearly efficiency gains Total efficiency gains vs. total Investigation Division budget	Maintain efficiency gains achieved in 2017 and identify new areas for improvement	Achieved: 1.4%
Cooperation and Support Objective 3.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 9 Work with partners to develop a coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy to close the impunity gap	Priority projects implemented as planned (e.g.: increase in the exchange of information with War Crimes Unit (WCU); increase in the number of coordinated activities with relevant jurisdictions)	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of improvement projects Milestones: planned versus actual	80% or more	Achieved. Increased exchange of information with a number of WCUs, cooperation and exchanges with special court (SCC – CAR), and increased coordination and pilot project with States (Libya)

D. Programme 2400: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2018

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 1 Conduct impartial, independent, high-quality preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions	Be ready to litigate three trials (actual number depending on the availability of courtrooms and judges), two final appeals, and conduct pre-trial activities in six investigations	Performance Indicator 1: Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators Performance Indicator 2: Prosecutorial results in terms of charges Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office	Activities: 3 trials, 2 final appeals, and pre-trial support in 6 investigations; participate in 4 reparations proceedings as appropriate	Done. Three trials continued in 2018 (<i>Ntaganda, Ongwen, Gbagbo/ Blé Goudé</i>); Appeals in <i>Bemba</i> and <i>Bemba et al.</i> case; and legal support in 6 investigations (GEO, MLI, CAR II a, CAR II b, DAR, LBY, CIV II)
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objectives 1.2, 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 2 Continue to integrate a gender perspective into all areas of the Court's work and to implement its policies on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and crimes against children	Integrate SGBC and crimes against children charges in prosecution of cases, wherever applicable, implementing the guidelines contained in the relevant OTP policies	Performance Indicator 1: Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators Performance Indicator 2: Prosecutorial results in terms of charges Performance Indicator 3: Quality of mandated activities Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with key Office policies and standards	80% or more of the measures foreseen in the policies implemented across all prosecutorial activities	Done. Update on SGBC Policy Implementation in the PD from October 2018 shows significant implementation of the policy across the prosecutorial activities. Implementation of Policy on Children is ongoing; draft checklist has been developed.
Judicial and Prosecutorial Objective 1.3				
OTP Strategic Goal 3 Further improve the quality and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecution	Maintain or improve success rate of confirmation of charges	Performance Indicator 1: Prosecutorial results in terms of perpetrators	Charges confirmed vs. charges issued/granted/convicted 80%	100% of the crimes alleged in the application of the warrant of arrest were accepted by the Pre-Trial Chambers In the <i>Bemba et al.</i> art. 70 case, the Appeals Chamber reversed the conviction of the offences under article (70)(1)(b) of the Rome Statute. The remaining convictions, representing 67% of the charged offences, were confirmed In the <i>Bemba</i> main case, the Appeals Chamber acquitted the accused of all charges

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	Maintain or improve success rate of acceptance of submissions	Performance Indicator 2: Prosecutorial results in terms of charges	Submissions accepted and requests granted vs. number of requests >80%	The Prosecution was successful in 100% of the responses to Defence ALAs or interlocutory appeals. No decision yet on the ALAs filed by the Prosecution
	Have independent reviews performed for each case	Performance Indicator 4: Compliance with key Office policies and standards	100% of cases reviewed by independent panel	Done
	Have evidence reviews performed for each case	Milestones: planned versus actual	100% of evidence reviewed	Done
			Implement 80% of the training programme, including the fortnightly Prosecution Division legal lectures	92% implemented
			Improvement projects in priority areas: internal processes, management capabilities, technology and disclosure	Ongoing
			Contribute to progress in ensuring expeditious proceedings where possible	Ongoing
			Continue to develop competencies on legal, oral and written advocacy through training	100% completed

Managerial Objective 2.5

OTP Strategic Goal 4	Revise training programme for prosecutors defined in annual Training Plan including additional advocacy skills, training sessions and training on the use of new technologies in the courtroom	Performance Indicator 14.1: Evaluation of improvement projects	80% or more implemented as planned	92% completed
Further adapt the Office's investigative and prosecutorial capabilities and network to the complex and evolving scientific and technological environment	Implement the selected improvement projects related to the priority areas: internal processes, management capabilities, case design, case review process, technology and key skills	Performance Indicator 8.2: Implementation of annual training plan/number of training days per staff member per year	Conduct training on new tools and strengthen the Division's capabilities in existing tools (such as Trial Director and Ringtail)	Done. Regular training took place. New initiative with best practice sessions on core tools was launched

Managerial Objective 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4

OTP Strategic Goal 8	Priority areas for efficiency gains identified; potential gains identified; contribution to office-wide efficiency improvement initiatives	Performance Indicator 6: yearly efficiency gains Total potential efficiency gains vs. total Prosecution Division budget	Priority areas and potential for efficiency gains identified; potential gains identified	Ongoing. All teams were requested to deliver input for possible efficiency gains. For some implementation is in progress. Focus on efficiency will be ongoing for 2019
Ensure professional, transparent and efficient management of the Office				

<i>Strategic goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
			Contribution to office-wide efficiency improvement initiatives	Ongoing
			Continuously improve the level of management in the Division	New 360 degree feedback was launched. External vendor was selected to provide coaching sessions to all P-5s and above
			Continue the risk management process	Done. Workshops under the guidance of IAO were conducted. Next step will be the finalization of the risk register
			Actively contribute to the further development of performance indicators	Done. New PIs were developed. Data collection on current PIs continued
			Contribute to the Lessons Learned programme	Done
			Develop and implement actions to improve the working climate in the Division	Done. WG held regular meetings and followed up on the implementation of the action plan
			Actively contribute to the review of information management and structure within the Office	Done
			Improve internal communications with the implementation of a SharePoint site and regular dissemination of information	Completed. Site went live on 30 July 2017. In 2018, the site had an average of 50 page views per working day

Annex III

Office of the Prosecutor: Information with regard to the number of missions and the number of documents and pages filed in 2018

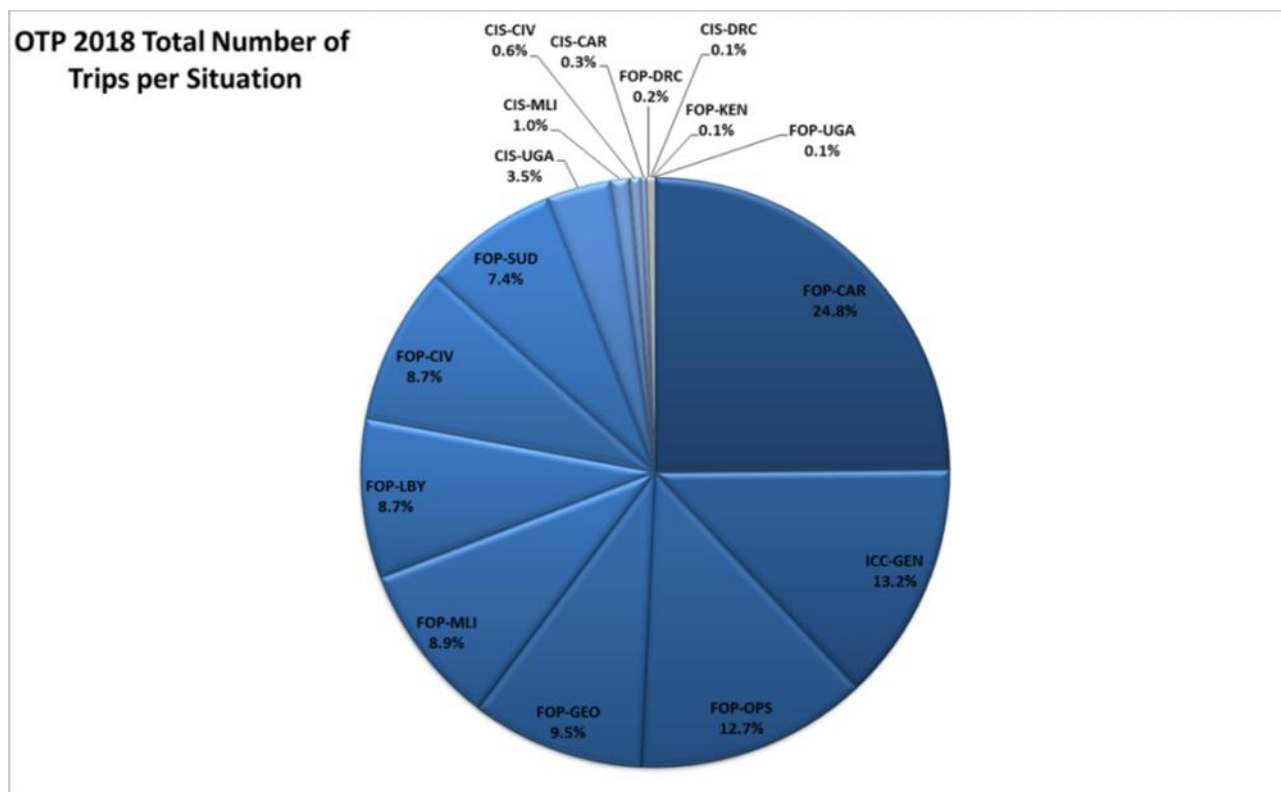
A. Number of missions

1. A total of 1,155 missions¹ by all OTP staff and non-staff were covered by the 2018 regular budget:

- (a) Situation-related missions: 1,003 (for staff and non-staff);
- (b) Basic (non-situation-related): 152 (for staff and non-staff);
- (c) IOP: 56 (43 for staff and 13 for non-staff);
- (d) Services Section: 196 (32 for staff and 164 for non-staff);
- (e) Investigation Division: 695 (620 for staff and 75 for non-staff);
- (f) Prosecution Division: 103 (103 for staff and 0 for non-staff);
- (g) JCCD: 91 (91 for staff and 0 for non-staff – excluding preliminary examinations); and
- (h) JCCD: 14 preliminary examination-related missions (14 for staff and 0 for non-staff).

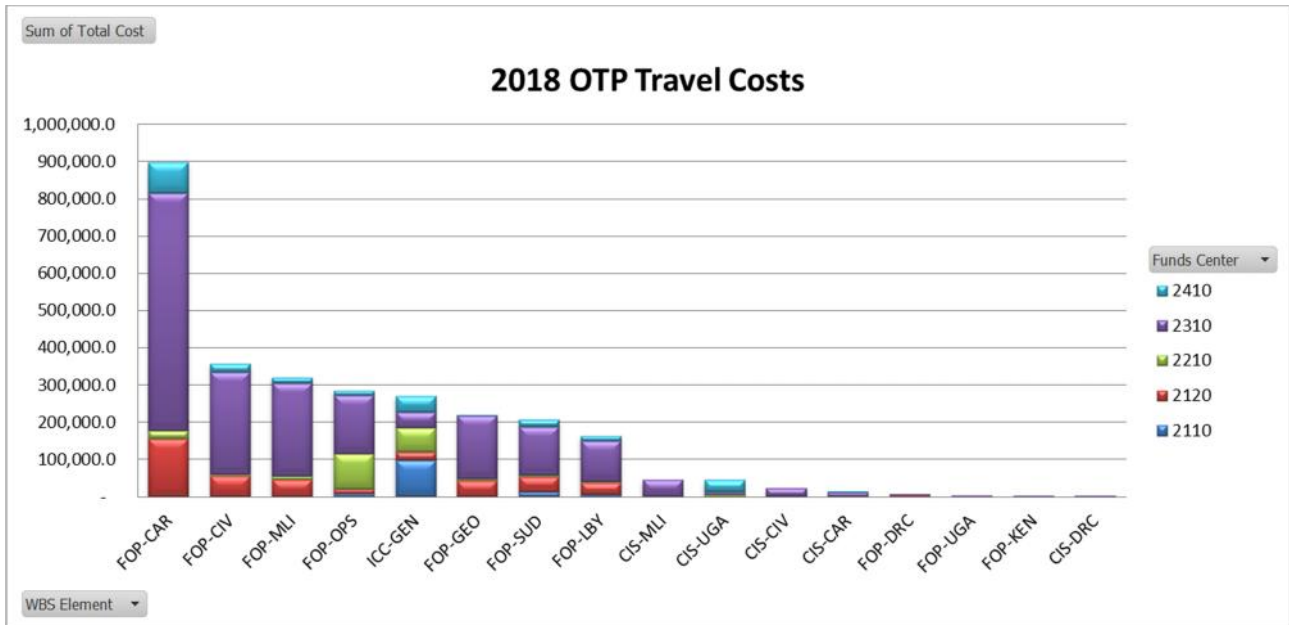
2. Missions are essential to the discharge of the Office’s mandate. Securing cooperation from States, collecting evidence in the field, interviewing victims, suspects and witnesses require deployment of officials and staff – often facing major security risks – to many different countries.

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

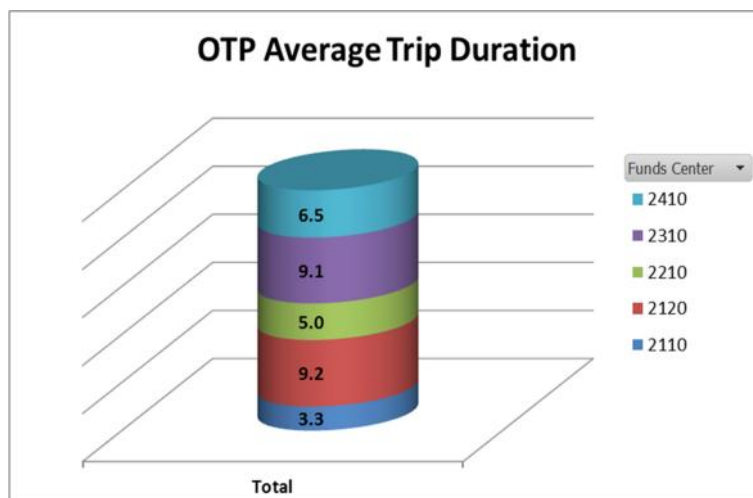


¹ Missions are defined as individual trips.

4. The Office planned to conduct six active investigations in 2018. As is often the case, developments during the course of the year affected the implementation of the investigative and prosecutorial plans. This is reflected in the implementation of the Travel budget per situation. The activities that led to the apprehension of Mr Al Hassan, for instance, led to a sharp increase in missions in Mali. The chart below shows the split of Travel costs per situation:



5. In pursuance of the Office’s strategy for increased presence in the field, deployment of investigative teams has in the past resulted in missions being of longer duration. On average, for the Office as a whole, the duration of missions was 8.2 days. The average per division varied depending on the specific mandated activities. Thus ID-2310 and Services Section-2120 (due to the LSU component) have higher averages: 9.1 and 9.2 days, respectively. The Office is actively engaged in finding savings and efficiencies in all areas of operations. In the area of Travel, one of the savings measures implemented involves bringing witnesses to the Headquarters instead of sending OTP staff to the location of the witness, whenever possible. For each mission this entails cutting the cost (travel and DSA) by 50 per cent and reduces the number of trips. The average trip duration for 2018 is shown below:



B. Report of submissions made by the Office of the Prosecutor for the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018

<i>Situation/Case Code</i>	<i>Situation/Case</i>	<i>Filings</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Pages-Annexes</i>
ICC-RoC46(3)	JUDICIAL - Court Records Management - ICC-RoC46(3)	5	69	245
ICC-01/04-00/00	DRC Situation Only Records	1	21	0
ICC-01/04-01/07	<i>Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga</i>	1	5	0
ICC-01/04-02/06	<i>Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>	60	674	1,536
ICC-01/05-01/08	<i>Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo</i>	7	54	111
ICC-02/05-01/09	<i>The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir</i>	12	136	15
ICC-01/11-01/11	<i>The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi</i>	4	140	684
ICC-02/11-01/12	<i>The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo</i>	1	4	0
ICC-01/13-00/00	Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia Situation Records Only	2	31	0
ICC-01/05-01/13	<i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i>	19	324	10
ICC-01/14-00/00	CAR II Situation Records Only	13	361	402
ICC-02/04-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i>	76	440	568
ICC-01/09-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i>	1	9	0
ICC-02/11-01/15	<i>The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i>	48	360	7,799
ICC-01/15-00/00	Georgia Situation Records Only	4	38	132
ICC-01/11-01/17	<i>The Prosecutor v. Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli</i>	5	54	0
ICC-02/17-00/00	Situation Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	1	6	18
ICC-01/12-01/18	<i>The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud</i>	126	1782	5,130
ICC-01/14-01/18	<i>The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom</i>	20	263	176
ICC-01/14-02/18	<i>The Prosecutor v. Patrice-Edouard Ngaissona</i>	2	130	120
	Totals	408	4,901	16,946

C. Submissions by Situation

<i>Situation/Case Code</i>	<i>Situation/Case</i>	<i>Filings</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Pages-Annexes</i>
ICC-RoC46(3)	JUDICIAL - Court Records Management - ICC-RoC46(3)	5	69	245
ICC-01/04-00/00	DRC Situation Only Records	62	700	1,536
ICC-02/04-00/00	UGA Situation Only Records	76	440	568
ICC-02/05-00/00	DAR Situation Only Records	12	136	15
ICC-01/05-00/00	CAR Situation Records Only	26	378	121
ICC-01/09-00/00	Kenya Situation Records Only	1	9	0
ICC-01/11-00/00	Libya Situation Records Only	9	194	684
ICC-02/11-00/00	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Situation Records Only	49	364	7,799
ICC-01/12-00/00	Republic of Mali Situation Records Only	126	1,782	5,130
ICC-01/13-00/00	Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia Situation Records Only	2	31	0
ICC-01/14-00/00	CAR II Situation Records Only	35	754	698
ICC-01/15-00/00	Georgia Situation Records Only	4	38	132
ICC-02/17-00/00	Situation Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	1	6	18
	Totals	408	4,901	16,946

D. Additional activities performed by the Office

6. Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, the Office received 692 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 481 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 14 warranted further analysis; 161 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 36 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,513 items relating to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 13,385 article 15 communications since July 2002.

Annex IV

Major Programme III – Registry

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.1.2			
Finalization of the new Court-wide and organ-specific Registry Strategic Plan	Development of the Registry Strategic Plan	Registry Strategic Plan adopted	Postponed to 2019. Preparatory work done
Implementation of Organizational Development (OD) plans across identified Registry Sections	OD plan implementation rate	95% or higher OD plan implementation rate	Completed. 90%
Objective 2.3.1			
Improved Court-wide human resources performance management system	Performance management compliance rate	100% compliance rate Registry-wide	The compliance rate Registry-wide for the 2017 – 2018 cycle was 97%
Objective 2.6.3			
Integrated work planning with clear links to the Strategic Plan of the Court and to the Registry	% of Registry Sections monitoring and measuring performance according to the Strategic Plan	100%	Postponed to 2019
Objective 3.1.1			
Efficient dialogue between the Court and the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	Satisfaction of relevant actors/bodies	N/A	Improved dialogue between the Court and the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies

A. Division of Management Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.3.1			
Improved Court-wide human resources performance management	Performance management compliance rate	More than 95% compliance Court-wide	The compliance rate Court-wide for the 2017 – 2018 cycle was 93%
Objective 2.3.2			
Increased representation of women in recruitment through gender-neutral vacancy announcements and increased inclusion in selection rounds	Gender balance across all established posts, excluding elected officials per organ	50/50 gender balance Court-wide	Court-wide and for all posts, the gender balance on 31/12/2018 was: 47.2% female, 52.8% male. At the Professional level, the gender balance was 49.6% female, 50.4% male
Improved awareness of recruitment opportunities in under-represented countries	Number of targeted recruitment outreach initiatives in under-represented countries	2 targeted recruitment outreach initiatives	In 2018, the Court participated in career fairs in Seoul and Lisbon (the latter targeted Brazilian nationals) The Court will be participating in the national career fair in Berlin in late January 2019 in an effort to target German nationals

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.4.1			
Adoption of priority policies on key HR issues	Number of key policies promulgated	3 priority policies promulgated	<p>An Administrative Instruction for “Classification and Reclassification of Posts” was promulgated in 2018</p> <p>An Administrative Instruction on “Flexible Working Arrangements” was completed in 2018 and following legal review will be promulgated in early 2019</p> <p>An amended Administrative Instruction on the “Performance Appraisal System” was developed in 2018. However due to extended consultation it was not promulgated.</p>
Objective 2.4.2			
Efficient and transparent management of staff expectations with regard to career development	Survey score	10% increase in staff satisfaction with mobility opportunities	<p>In the recent staff engagement survey, 42 per cent of staff were positive or neutral on the question related to mobility with 58 per cent expressing negative views on mobility opportunities. The previous ICC survey of 2010 did not provide a bench mark on mobility. However this outcome is below the peer bench mark and remains a priority area. Future surveys will provide a bench mark for this indicator</p>
Structured dialogue and coordination with the Staff Union on all staff welfare and related matters, via a relationship agreement	Relationship agreement signed and number of coordination meetings on staff wellbeing	Agreement signed, ICC staff wellbeing model adopted, 3 welfare committee meetings held	<p>A draft relationship agreement was submitted by the Staff Union Council and is being considered by senior management</p> <p>The Staff Wellbeing Framework was adopted by the Court in 2018</p> <p>The Wellbeing Committee ToRs were prepared and the Committee will be established early 2019</p> <p>Following the staff engagement survey which had a response rate of 71%, Heads of Organs held a town hall meeting with all staff to discuss the survey results</p>
Objective 2.5.3			
Improved SAP capability to deal with increased workloads related to business processes, especially in human resources and budget	Number of business processes reviewed and improved through increased SAP capability	5 business processes streamlined and implemented	In 2018, 10 HRS business processes were reviewed and automated with the implementation of MyHR, which introduced several employee and manager self-services
Operationalization of IPSAS compliant policies	Number of IPSAS compliant financial process improvements	3 IPSAS compliant financial process improvements	3 IPSAS compliant financial processes were improved
Objective 2.6.1			
Improved and streamlined budget process	% increase in time available to analyse data: budget process improvements will decrease data processing time for staff	20% for 2 GS-OL	20%
	% of automation of budget data creation process	100% automation of budget data creation process	80%

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 2.6.2			
Full implementation of the risk management framework across the Court	Updated risk register	1 update per year	Completed
Objective 2.7.1			
Use premises flexibly within technical capacities	All new requests for office space fulfilled in a timely manner using the flexibility of closed versus open-plan office spaces	100% of office space requests fulfilled	All requests for temporary office space, flexible workstations and dedicated workstations either as an open-plan or in a closed office have been fulfilled in a timely manner
	Use of conference facilities to save costs of holding meetings off-premises	75% conference facility occupancy rate achieved	The use of the in-house conference facilities has continued at the same high-level as in previous years
Objective 2.8.3			
Security risk assessment updated and required measures reviewed	Number of security risk assessments (SRAs) completed	1 strategic SRA and 1 SRA for each Court location (Headquarters and field offices): total 8	The ICC SRA for the Headquarters and The Netherlands was updated as part of the annual UN SRM The ICC SRM processes were conducted or drafted for the situation countries (to be finalized in 2019). In addition ICC is included in the SRM processes by the UN in each of situation countries
	% of required measures implemented	90% of required measures implemented	The compliance rate is monitored by means of the H-MOSS compliance tool and through Weekly Security Reports. Current compliance rate is assessed as 90%

B. Division of Judicial Services

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 1.4.1			
Adequate and sustainable representation of indigent defendants in a manner that is economically efficient for the Court	Number of defence teams on legal aid	Number of teams for indigent defendants > 6	15 (Lubanga, Katanga, Banda, Gbagbo, Ntaganda, Art 70 Bemba, Kilolo, Babala, Mangenda, Arido, Blé Goudé, Ongwen, Al Mahdi, Al Hassan, Yekatom)
	Number of requests for review of legal aid decisions granted by Chambers		
Priority Objective 1.4.3			
ICCBA engaged and consulted on counsel-related matters	Number of CSS/ICCBA meetings	6-12 CSS/ICCBA meetings	Consultation meeting on review of Legal Aid on 3 December 2018
	Number of CSS/ICCBA written consultations	3-6 CSS/ICCBA written consultations	ICCBA provided written observations on the draft Legal Aid policy
Priority Objective 1.6.1-1.6.2			
Objective 1.6.1 Compliance with article 75(1) of the Statute through continued judicial clarification of principles relating to	Follow all reparations -related decisions and orders to the respective Chamber's satisfaction	100% Chambers satisfaction rate	Full compliance (VPRS)
	Respond to all reparations-related decisions and orders within the allotted deadline	100% deadline compliance	Full compliance (VPRS)

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
reparations	Respond effectively and adequately to all requests by the parties and participants in reparations proceedings	100% request satisfaction rate	Full compliance (VPRS)
Objective 1.6.2 Coordination and communication between the Court and the TFV with regard to the implementation of reparations	Respond effectively and adequately within capacity to all requests by the TFV	100% response implementation rate	Full compliance (VPRS)
	Effective communication structure with thematic focal points: initial response time per request within one working day	100% effective communication compliance	85% compliance (VPRS)
In the light of relevant judicial decisions, establish a framework for the Registry's support tasks on reparations, taking account of the separate roles and responsibilities of the TFV and Registry	"Lessons Learnt" catalogue on expert assignments in reparations issues	Finalize "Lessons Learnt" catalogue on reparations expert assignments for use in 2018	Full compliance (VPRS 'best practices' finalized)
	Registry support task list on reparations pre-implementation and during implementation	Finalize Registry support task list for use in 2018	Full compliance (task mappings established by VPRS for all reparations proceedings)
Priority Objective 2.1.5			
Appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support developed monitored and reported	No hearings delayed or cancelled due to CMS lack of service	Support provided for 100% of scheduled hearings	Full compliance
	Translation: number of translations delivered in the context of specific judicial proceedings such as reparations, issues on appeal and important milestones in a given case (decision on confirmation of charges, judgment, sentencing decision, etc.)	100% satisfaction rate	Full compliance, no delays, no corrigenda. E.g. all warrants of arrest translated in coordination with Chambers in good time
	Interpretation: number of interpreted hearings; number of interpreter days for judicial proceedings; number of freelance interpreters recruited for judicial proceedings	No delay to judicial proceedings due to language services provision	Full compliance, no delays Number of interpreted judicial hearings days – 653 Staff interpreter days – 566 Freelance interpreter days – 87 Number of freelance interpreters recruited for judicial proceedings – 21 Number of languages – 5 (ENG/FRA/SAG/SWC/KIN)
	Field and operational interpretation: number of field and operational interpretation assignments linked to judicial proceedings; number of (situation) languages provided; number of field interpreters accredited with a view to servicing judicial proceedings		Full compliance, no delays. 18 different language combinations, 821 interpreter days, 103 field and operational interpretation requests; including 215 interpreter days of monitoring services
	Client survey		Postponed to 2019
Priority Objective 2.5.1			
Increase efficiency and productivity of eCourt processes via eCourt system update	CMS: automated integration of three applications for updating access groups to stop triplication of same task CMS: systematic automated verification of OCR for filings upon submission	CMS: 70% reduction in time required to update access management groups in eCOS application	Full compliance for eCOS processed filings

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 2.5.2			
Prevent and mitigate risks related to unauthorized data disclosure	CMS: secure timely processing of all filings while preventing oversights by implementing application enhancements to alert staff of the risk of an overdue notification	No filing oversights	Full compliance with filing security process; developed even more stringent checks within filing process
Improve all Court processes to make them more suitable, efficient, secure and transparent	% decrease in victim application processing time	20% decrease in victim application processing time by the end of 2018	100%
	Resource needs reduced by digitizing victim applications	15% reduction in resource needs by the end of 2018	0% (digitization delayed to early 2019 for external reason)
	Application forms following uniform standard	Standard application forms for participation and reparations at beginning of 2018	80% (2018 draft standard form required adjustments after testing)
	% Court staff who have completed mandatory information security training	95% of Court staff having completed mandatory training	92%
	Rate of implementation of available software updates	100% implementation of software updates	100%
	Response times to reported information security incidents	Information Security response times within 2 hours	100%
	Rate of implementation of lessons learned from incidents	100% of lessons learned from incidents	95%
	% of courtroom availability	99.2% courtroom availability	99.8%
	% of system availability for applications and infrastructure that support Court activities	99.2% system availability	99.5%
	% of planned projects that have been delivered by IMSS to support Court efficiencies	90% of planned projects delivered	70%

C. Division of External Operations

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 1.7.1			
Increased understanding of the Court's mandate and proceedings among victims and affected communities	Number of tailor-made radio and television outreach programmes produced and distributed	60 programmes	154 radio programmes and 168 television programmes produced and distributed in 2018
Increased ability of local populations to follow judicial developments	Increase in percentage of questions showing that the understanding of participants in outreach sessions has become more concrete than in 2017	50% increase in database	Majority of questions asked in situation countries with field presences are increasingly precise and focused on judicial developments, evincing a better understanding of the Court
	Increase in the Court's media presence in situation countries	Increase in number of interviews and media events in situation countries	548 interviews and media events were conducted in situation countries, as compared with 387 in 2017, representing an increase of 40%

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	Structured interviews with stakeholders working with victims and affected communities in situation countries	Increased level of satisfaction of stakeholders in situation countries	Field offices carried out regular information sharing meetings with local stakeholders working with victims and affected communities. Majority of stakeholders expressed satisfaction with these meetings
	Increase in number of outreach activities organized in situation countries with field presence	20% increase in number of outreach activities	Over 100% increase in number of outreach activities, from 307 in 2017 to 615 in 2018
	Increase in number of participants in outreach activities in situation countries	20% increase in number of participants	Over 265% increase in number of participants, from 54,174 in 2017 to 197,608 in 2018
	Estimated population reached through radio and television (in all situation countries)	35 million people reached	An estimated population of 81 million people reached
Priority Objective 1.7.2			
Targeted approach to outreach based on consultation with external and internal stakeholders and the “Lessons Learnt” exercise Appropriate performance indicators established to measure the Court’s outreach and impact	New projects resulting from consultation with the external and internal stakeholders	Consultation with stakeholders resulting in new projects implemented in the field	Consultations held in all situation countries and new projects implemented based on their results
	Level of awareness and satisfaction of local partners according to surveys monitoring perceptions of the Court	Interviews with representative samples of target groups	Surveys conducted with media and civil society representatives
	Stakeholder comments: comments from external and internal stakeholders	Interviews with stakeholders	Stakeholders consulted mostly satisfied by the outreach activities. Exceptions for the CAR and Georgia, former due to the acquittal in the Bemba case and the latter due to lack of judicial developments
	Lessons-learned process for situation countries with field presence	Regular internal consultation with outreach officers in situation countries and sharing of lessons learned through outreach staff at HQ	Monthly and ad hoc internal consultations involving outreach staff at Headquarters and in situation countries, in addition to a week-long coordination meeting at Headquarters
	Individual indicators set up for outreach objectives in consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders	Indicators established	All field offices have set up outreach indicators within respective 2018 outreach/communications strategies following consultations. For Mali and Burundi, indicators and strategies will be ready in 2019
Priority Objective 2.1.2			
Full operationalization of field offices Full implementation of updated mission planning processes, exit strategy,	Field staffing: number of approved versus filled post	90% of approved posts filled	The number of approved posts for the field offices for 2018 is 76, with 69 filled, leaving 7 posts vacant. Thus the filled posts represent 91% of the total number

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
field capacity model and standardized template for setting up new field offices	% of integration and application of mission planning software capabilities	100% integration	Remains 100% fully integrated into the operational planning of the Court. 2018 saw completion of Phase 1 of the enhanced electronic platform with a soft launch of the software capabilities completed. The Software Solution is available in a production environment. 2019 will see the continuing of Phase 2 with budgeting approval secured and in place by IMSS
	Drafting and implementation of the protocol on the set-up, functioning and closure of field offices	Established and approved formal AI(s), SOPs and/or protocols	In response to the CBF's reporting requirements in 2018, a completed draft of the Court's Protocol on the Setting-up, Management and Closing/Downsizing of Field Offices or Field-Based Presences; as well as the Standard Operating Procedures for the Full Cycle (Opening, Operating and Closure) of Field Offices were submitted. In collaboration with Procurement, 2019 will see the identification/sourcing of potential turnkey worldwide office solutions, as well as provision of worldwide services in the identification/sourcing, upgrade and management of office facilities
Priority Objective 2.5			
Enhance the Court's online presence and corporate image, including a new website and strategic framework for the use of social networks and an improved visual identity	Twitter - number of followers/page likes - number of impressions/views of the Court - number of retweets/shares - number of likes -survey: analysis of content quality Facebook: -Number of page likes -Analysis focusing on shareability	Twitter - 254K followers/page likes (15% increase) - 22K impressions (4.2K increase) - 33K retweets (10K increase) - 8K likes (2K increase) Facebook: 80K page likes (25% increase)	323.5K followers 16M impressions 48K retweets 62K likes 127K likes, 53K shares and 193K reactions
Priority Objective 2.8.2			
Implementation of systematic security risk management process for all of the Court's activities in the field	% implementation of systematic security risk management process for all of the Court's activities in the field	100% implementation of systematic security risk management process for all of the Court's activities in the field	Except for compliance with the UN Security Risk Management in every duty station where the Court carries out its activities, ad hoc ICC Security Risk Management processes are conducted for all other activities that go beyond the usual planning and framework (special missions). In addition, the Registry is looking into developing its own SRM for locations with a permanent presence, tailored to its specific threats and risks (to be finalized in 2019)

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 2.8.3			
Completion of UN Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) self-assessment for all field offices and update of Court-specific SRA	% of UN MOSS self-assessments carried out for field offices	At least one UN MOSS self-assessment carried out for each field office once a year	As of 2018, under the UNSMS framework the MOSS was abolished and became an integral part of the SRM process. Assessment of the state of readiness of staff protection is conducted on a continuous basis, through the Weekly Security Report (WSR)
	% implementation of field training	80% compliance with UN MOSS in situation countries where the Court has field offices At least 80% implementation of field training	SRM compliance is assessed through the Weekly Security Report. If a technical or logistical problem arises, the appropriate Registry section is duly informed in order for the issue to be remedied as quickly as possible All staff members travelling on field missions fully comply (100%) with the mandatory completion of the Basic and Advanced Security Training in The Field. Those who travel to high risk environments undertake the supplementary Safe and Secure Approach in Field Environments course (as imposed by the UN for some locations in CAR, DRC and Mali)
Priority Objective 3.3.1			
Enhanced communication channels with key States and regional bodies for more efficient and effective cooperation	% increase in effective interactions with key States Parties leading to concrete results	Monitor tracking system in place	Discussions under way to adapt existing platform for ERSCU's needs – to be completed in 2019
	% increase in action plans, events and seminars and % increase in interactions aimed at enhancing cooperation with regional organizations	30% increase in effective interactions with key States Parties leading to concrete results 30% increase in action plans, events and seminars and 20% increase in interactions aimed at enhancing cooperation with regional organizations	3 new cooperation agreements signed, 3 arrest operations successfully completed 7 high-level and technical-level events organized to promote understanding and increase cooperation 1 booklet developed on arrests
		Full implementation of cooperation-related activities under the European Community grant	100% completed
Priority Objective 3.3.2			
Increased level of general support and cooperation from States	% of activities involving States resulting in concrete pledges and/or expressions of interest to assist the Court	25% increase in successful activities involving States	25% increase achieved
	% increase in regular targeted démarches	20% increase in pledges and/or positive expressions of interest to assist the Court by States 30% increase in démarches leading to positive engagements	16 negotiation processes initiated for cooperation agreements with 3 cooperation agreements signed See above

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Priority Objective 3.4.3			
Strengthened support to and protection of witnesses	80% of ICCPP referrals to be managed by resettlement within three years (through improved case management processes)	100% compliance with scheduling of the calling party and the respective Chamber	Objective fully achieved. All witnesses and victims appear before the Chamber, no delay in the proceedings caused by the VWS, Chambers informed in good time of any difficulties linked to the witnesses and victims availability
	Three new witness relocation agreements per year	100% preparation of victims and witnesses for transport to the Court or video link; management of appearance and safe return following testimony	Objective fully achieved
Priority Objective 3.5.1			
Further accessions to / ratifications of the Rome Statute and enhanced communication and cooperation of non-States Parties with the Court	% increase in activities and actions with key stakeholders designed to foster understanding and appetite for ratification and/or accession	30% increase in interactions with non-States Parties and/or stakeholders who can assist and facilitate these interactions	30% increase achieved for activities geared towards specific regions and countries which have been identified as targets for ratification, as well as with States and organizations that can support universality efforts, in coordination with the Presidency
Increased clarity and awareness of the Court's functions and mandate among non-States Parties	% increase in regular involvement of non-States Parties in events, activities and seminars designed to promote the Court, and démarches aimed at fostering understanding by non-States Parties	20% increase in non-States Parties participating in events	20% increase achieved
		25% increase in direct bilateral démarches and identification of new opportunities for engagement aimed at fostering understanding by non-States Parties	25% increase achieved

Annex V

Registry: Consolidation of the number of defendants, victim applications, duration of stay of witnesses and stay per witness at Headquarters

Table 1. Number of indigent defendants

2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption
15	12	13	12	17	16	17	12	12	8	8	7	0 ¹	7	6	3	6	3

Table 2. New victim participation applications ²

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Uganda	0	0	2,017	2,040	60	90	24	27	311
DRC	0	8	0	427	259	1,682	0	1,160	47
Darfur, Sudan	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	63
CAR	0	0	0	0	11	64	170	3,065	1,761
Kenya	0	0	0	224	724	416	882	2,513	57
Libya	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	-
Côte d'Ivoire	16	786	1,002	257	249	112	203	-	-
Registered Vessels	0	0	0	259	92	137	-	-	-
Mali	571	0	19	19	119	-	-	-	-
Georgia	0	0	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar/Rohingya	10								
Total	604	794	3,131	3,226	1,520	2,502	1,287	6,771	2,239

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

² In the course of 2018, VPRS received, in addition to the new applications for participation and reparations outlined in the present tables, 3,834 submissions of additional information on victims' applications previously received in the Côte d'Ivoire situation, 229 in the Mali situation, 47 in the DRC situation, 29 in the CAR situation and 7 in the Afghanistan situation, bringing the total of additional items of information received across the situations to 4,146. These additional documents are not included in the tables showing the number of new victim applications although they generate a substantial amount of data processing and legal assessment work.

Table 3. New victim reparation applications¹

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Uganda	0	0	2,095	2,000	60	9	24	25	381
DRC	0	331	236	442	296	1,593	0	1,160	36
Darfur, Sudan	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	54	76
CAR	0	0	0	0	12	188	206	2,936	321
Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	2,857	421
Libya	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	-
Côte d'Ivoire	39	1,734	2,153	256	250	113	210	-	-
Registered Vessels	0	0	0	260	99	141	-	-	-
Mali	616	183	142	19	212	-	-	-	-
Georgia	0	1	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar/Rohingya	19								
Total	682	2,250	4,720	2,977	935	2,045	1,146	7,032	1,235

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

	2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption	Actual	Budget Assumption
DRC I	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	15	22	10
DRC II	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	15	41	10
CAR (<i>Bemba et al.</i>)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	15	12	15	15	n/a	14	15	37	15	33	15	19	10
<i>Ruto and Sang</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	15	15	18	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DRC VI (<i>Ntaganda</i>) 0 (all testimonies via video link)	14	14	15	30	15	24	15	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CIV (<i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i>)	8	14	16	15	22	15	2	15	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Ongwen</i>	12	14	8	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹ The figure excludes 1,831 victims having submitted representation forms in the potential Afghanistan situation, as well as 25 unspecified application forms received by VPRS.

Annex VI

Major Programme IV – Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1			
Conference held as planned	Meetings run smoothly, end on time and reports adopted All agenda items are considered Participants are supported substantively and logistically at meetings, including with registration, provision of documentation and language services Session participants are satisfied with the arrangements and information provided	n/a	High-quality conference and meeting services were provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. All pre-session, in-session and post-session documents were edited, translated and made available to States in a timely manner Positive feedback was received from participants
Objective 2			
Quality edited and translated documents released for processing, production and distribution in a timely manner	States are provided and satisfied with quality conference services and with the editing, translation and timely issuance of documents, in four official languages, ¹ which fully support them in their functions States are assisted as required, in particular with the provision of information and documentation regarding the Assembly and the Court	n/a	For the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, a total of 4,505 pages were processed, as set out in the table below. For the two sessions of the Audit Committee, 1,948 pages were processed. For the seventeenth session of the Assembly, the Secretariat processed the pre-session, in-session and post-session documents set out in the table below (7,987 pages)
Objective 3			
Quality legal advice provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies	States are provided with substantive legal services, especially in the form of documentation, which facilitate and support their work Members of the Assembly and relevant bodies are satisfied with the sessions	n/a	All available information and documentation sought regarding the work of the Assembly and the Court was provided upon request. States and Committee members were thus facilitated in fulfilling their roles Positive feedback was received from participants
Objective 4			
Effective dissemination of documentation and information to States Parties via, <i>inter alia</i> , the internet	Website and Assembly, Committee, Bureau and Oversight Committee Extranets are used frequently	n/a	All official documentation and useful information was used at all times by Assembly, Bureau and Committee members In connection with its mandate regarding complementarity, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other, continuing to develop the Extranet and posting relevant information Positive feedback was received from participants

¹As of 2009, official documents for the Assembly are issued in four official languages only: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Number of documents and pages, produced in 2018

	<i>English</i>		<i>French</i>		<i>Spanish</i>		<i>Arabic</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Docs</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Committee on Budget and Finance, 30 th session	119	1,103	58	671	0	0	0	0	177	1,774
Committee on Budget and Finance, 31 st session	192	1,672	83	1,059	0	0	0	0	275	2,731
<i>Committee on Budget and Finance: Total</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>2,775</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>1,730</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>4,505</i>
Audit Committee 7 th session	35	462	10	163	0	0	0	0	45	625
Audit Committee 8 th session	57	933	9	390	0	0	0	0	66	1,323
<i>Audit Committee Total</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>1,948</i>
Assembly 17 th session:										
Pre-session documentation	53	2,401	49	1,694	48	1,623	48	1,623	198	7,341
In-session documentation	8	55	8	55	8	55	8	55	32	220
Post-session documentation	2	116	2	116	2	116	1	78	7	426
<i>Assembly 17th session: Total</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>2,572</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>1,865</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>1,794</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1,756</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>7,987</i>
2018 Total	466	6,742	219	4,148	58	1,794	57	1,756	800	14,440

Annex VII

Major Programme VI – Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Goal 1 Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities	<p>Repaired physical harm of victims and their families</p> <p>Repaired psychological harm of victims and their families</p> <p>Improved opportunities for victims and their families to improve their socio-economic status</p> <p>Enhanced peace building and reconciliation among targeted population</p> <p>Implement reparations orders</p>	<p>Completion of three-year assistance programme cycle in northern Uganda</p> <p>Completion of international competitive bidding procedures for new five-year assistance programme cycles in northern Uganda and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Similar procedure in progress for the assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Assessment procedure started for relaunch of assistance programme in the Central African Republic (further to acquittal in <i>Bemba</i>)</p> <p>Sample assistance programme results – physical rehabilitation (northern Uganda):</p> <p>Over 1,700 beneficiaries received medical support</p> <p>344 beneficiaries received mobility devices (prostheses and orthotics) that improved their physical mobility and functionality</p> <p>280 women victims of sexual and gender-based violence received medical support including specialized surgery</p> <p>Sample assistance programme results – psychological rehabilitation (northern Uganda):</p> <p>Over 10,000 beneficiaries received psychological rehabilitation assistance including trauma counselling, community psychoeducation as well specialized mental health support, <i>inter alia</i>, psychotherapy drugs</p> <p>Sample assistance programme results – material support (northern Uganda):</p> <p>Over 500 beneficiaries were trained in income generating activities (agribusiness skills) to improve their household income level</p> <p>Sample assistance programme results – peace building and reconciliation (northern Uganda):</p> <p>Through TFV support, 45 cases of social stigma were identified and addressed by local peacebuilding structures; community leaders trained by TFV implementing partners on mediation were involved and intervened to resolve 112 cases of conflict peacefully; 1,437 community members participated in dialogue on peacebuilding and reconciliation</p> <p><i>Lubanga</i>: analysis of newly identified victim information, in consultation with legal representatives, to fine-tune approved implementation plan for the collective awards</p> <p><i>Katanga</i>: continued implementation of individual and collective reparations awards</p> <p><i>Al Mahdi</i>: submission of draft implementation plan (April) and updated implementation plan (November)</p>
Goal 2 States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability	<p>States Parties: TFV has its optimal capacity ensured to be responsive to its mandates in current and new situations</p> <p>Donors: Donors ensured sufficient resources to sustain the expansion of programming to 4 situations</p>	<p>With a reduced 2018 approved budget as compared to the proposed budget, capacity needs continued to be compounded by slow recruitment, mitigated by redirection of resources to alternative temporary needs, especially in reparations work</p> <p>In 2018, the TFV achieved a 37% increase in annual revenue from voluntary contributions, rising from approximately €3 million in 2017 to approximately €4.1 million in 2018. In 2018, there were sufficient resources for TFV assistance programme needs. In reparations, earmarked voluntary contributions and internal reallocation (see point below) ensured sufficient working capital for each of the reparations awards</p> <p>In 2018, the TFV received voluntary contributions from 31 States Parties; an additional 8 countries since 2017</p> <p>The total amount of private contributions grew from approximately €13,000 in 2017 to over €20,000 in 2018</p>

<i>TFV Goal</i>	<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	Reparations: TFV grows the reparations reserve from the common basket and earmarked contributions	The total amount of resources obligated to reparations grew from approximately €5.7 million to approximately €9.0 million, due to earmarked contributions (approximately €1.3 million) and allocation from common basket (€2 million)
Goal 3 The TFV is a powerful advocate of the rights of victims and their families in the public domain, in particular the global justice system and humanitarian sector	Internal Communications (TFV and Board): Established clear, consistent and effective messaging that supports the TFV External Communications: Enhanced understanding about who we are, what we do, and our achievements	Alongside management briefs and documentation prepared for Board meetings, there was continuous communication with the Board on ongoing matters requiring attention and decisions, including (draft) legal filings in reparations proceedings on behalf of the Board The TFV Secretariat continues to hold weekly staff meetings to discuss updates on activities, priorities, and deadlines from HQ and field offices TFV's external communications, including through social media, grew in volume and diversity, yet continue to suffer from lack of available time and dedicated staff resources to be satisfactory Published the 2017 Annual Report, brochure about the TFV and updates on activities in several languages Published press releases throughout the year related to the TFV Board meeting's decisions; responses following the acquittal of Mr Bemba and the statement of the US National Security Advisor, Mr Bolton ; and voluntary contributions from States Parties Together with the Public Information and Outreach Section, shared stories on the Court's Facebook and Instagram pages on the TFV's activities and impact results Frequent participation of the TFV Board and staff in a range of international meetings, conferences, and public discussions throughout the year, including several events commemorating the 20 th anniversary of the Rome Statute In February 2018, the Government of Ireland and the TFV led a joint monitoring visit to northern Uganda, aimed at reviewing the impact results of the TFV's projects in the country. Visiting delegations included the President of the Assembly of States Parties, O-Gon Kwon, representatives from the governments of Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the European Union, the TFV Board, and the Court's Kampala Field Office
Goal 4 The TFV, acting in a collaborative partnership with its strategic partners, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities	Partnerships: Built mutual trust and understanding with strategic partners Good governance: Developed and functional systems, tools and procedures Accountability: Instituted an efficacious control compliance system Transparency: Improved information sharing with key stakeholders	Funding partners: good relations with major donors and success in expanding donor base to include new, including non-traditional, donor States Major focus was on developing internal control and compliance systems and procedures (see below) under the guidance of the new Finance Officer, further to the recommendations of the External Auditor and consultations with key donors. Financial Policy, as well as internal and external (Registry) delegations of administrative authority, to be further addressed in 2019 Strengthened system of spot/verification checks and decided to systematize local audits of field -based implementing partners, to be rolled out in 2019 Not fully achieved: especially sharing of situation-based information about procedures, decisions and programme development require strengthening to be further addressed in 2019

Annex VIII

Major Programme VII-5– Independent Oversight Mechanism

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1: Contribute to effective Court oversight through the timely and professional investigation of reports of non-compliance with Court regulations	Percentage of reports responded to within 20 working days	95%	70%. The target was not fully achieved due to limited staff resources, including the vacancy of the Head of IOM position
Objective 2: Assist the Assembly and Heads of Organs in ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of Court operations by completing the requested inspections and evaluations	Percentage of agreed oversight activities completed on schedule	95%	50% of target achieved. Although one evaluation was finalized, the report was not issued given the absence of key staff members. One follow-up inspection on administrative process at field offices completed

Annex IX

Major Programme VII-6 – Office of Internal Audit

<i>Expected results</i>	<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Target 2018</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
Objective 1: Contribute to the achievement of the Court's strategic and operational objectives by providing assurance to management on the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, internal controls frameworks and risk management through audit/advisory works	Number of audits performed against the validated audit workplan	A minimum of 5 audits	7 audits performed (4 general audits and 3 IT audits) and 4 advisory services provided Audit of Classification and Dissemination of Information Audit of Travel Management Audit of Administrative and Financial Controls in the Field Offices Audit of the Training Programme for Investigators Audit on Information Security - Awareness and Training program Audit on Logical Access Controls Audit on Physical and Environmental Protection Advisory Service: Procurement Rules within Registry Advisory Service: Risk Assessment facilitation with OTP Prosecution Division Advisory Service: IT Risk Management (preparation of the fieldwork) Advisory Service: Review of the SOP on Miscellaneous Obligor Documents

Annex X

Procurement

A. Overview of procurement activities in 2018

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Number of Procurement Staff	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Number of Procurement Staff previous year	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	
Purchase Orders (POs)													
No of POs in 2018	212	163	149	87	135	131	130	123	96	116	132	91	1,565
No of POs previous year	187	158	166	93	163	93	106	109	120	168	194	184	1,741
Value of POs in 2018	7,012,277	1,020,222	1,359,579	772,852	2,114,496	1,166,779	984,126	1,000,373	673,701	2,571,233	2,481,483	4,717,633	25,874,753
Value of POs previous year	4,588,808	2,479,998	1,304,682	1,233,266	2,691,861	1,504,379	1,010,154	1,067,840	636,324	1,473,031	1,730,801	3,626,198	23,347,343
Requisitions													
No of requisitions	286	158	144	105	161	190	127	141	53	3	11	4	1383
No of requisitions previous year	291	147	196	135	138	118	124	143	214	128	156	145	1935
Procurement Review Committee (PRC)													
No of PRC in 2018	1	1	5	6	3	6	9	5	5	11	19	9	80
No of PRC previous year	4	0	7	2	0	4	0	8	5	4	16	15	65
Value of PRC in 2018	49,102	64,032	1,217,858	2,705,341	817,371	13,696,390	15,462,155	613,005	543,032	1,150,659	11,428,054	1,550,661	49,297,660

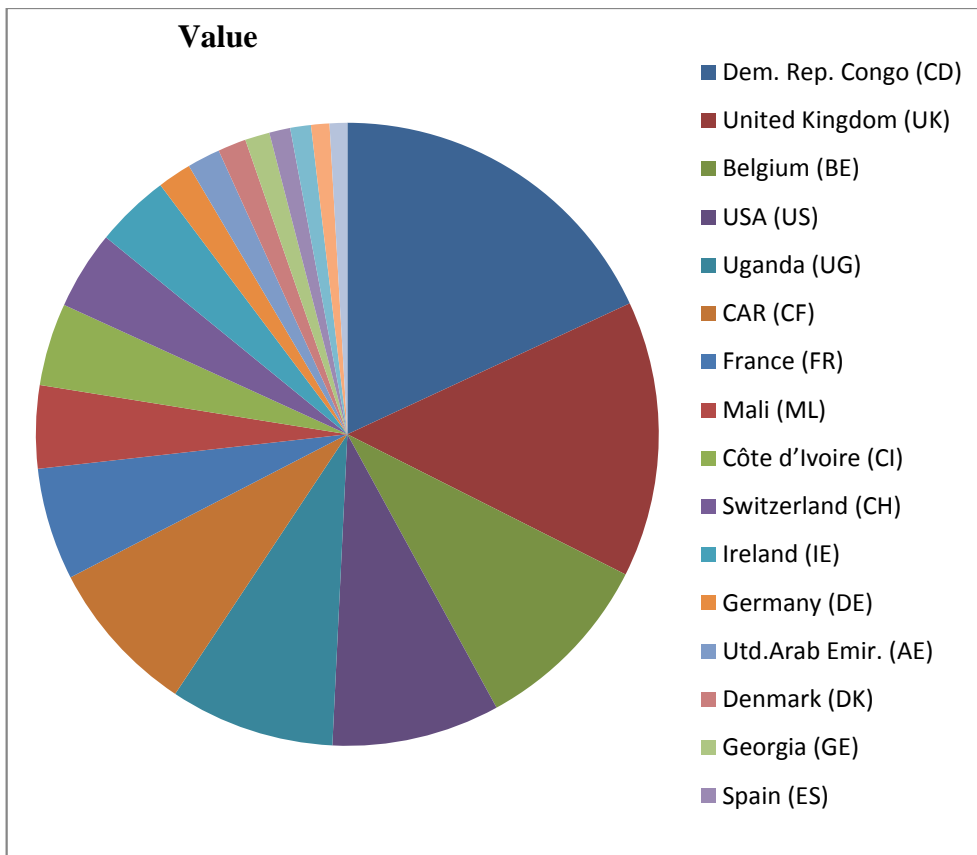
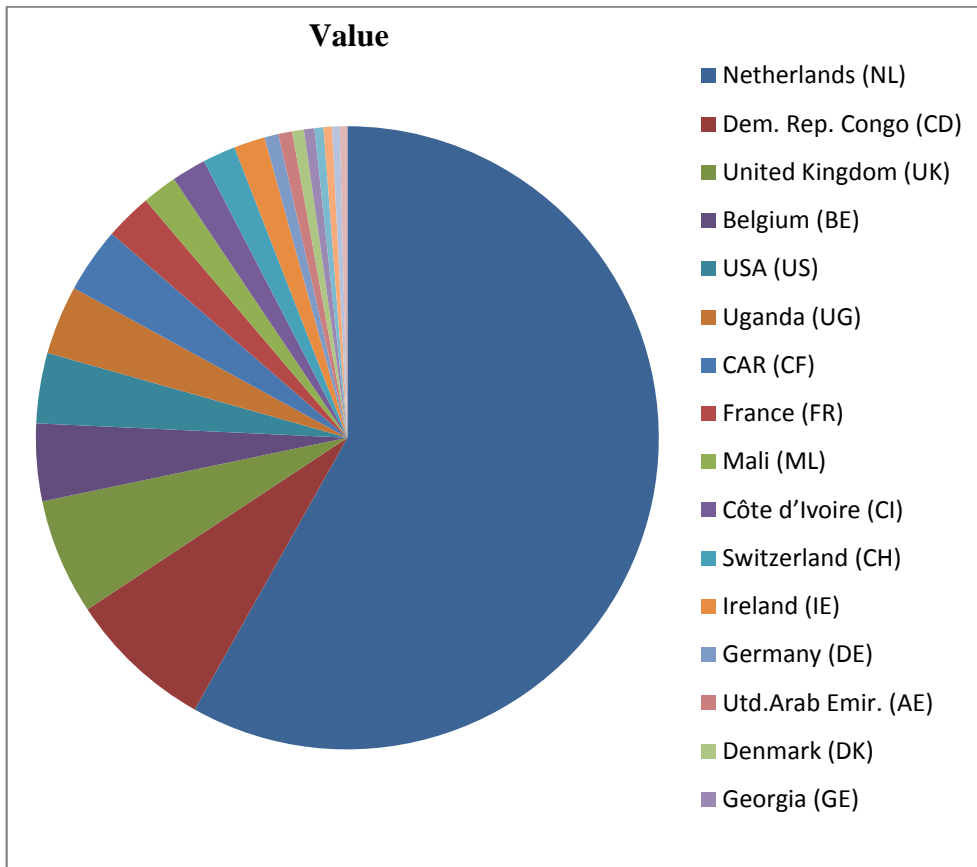
B. Overview of total expenditure in 2018 by country

Vendor country	2018 PO value (in euros)	Percentage
Netherlands (NL)	15,044,162	58.14%
Dem. Rep. Congo (CD)	1,959,494	7.57%
United Kingdom (UK)	1,553,106	6.00%
Belgium (BE)	1,040,621	4.02%
USA (US)	945,594	3.65%
Uganda (UG)	925,879	3.58%
CAR (CF)	876,169	3.39%
France (FR)	629,960	2.43%
Mali (ML)	466,690	1.80%
Côte d'Ivoire (CI)	463,705	1.79%
Switzerland (CH)	441,649	1.71%
Ireland (IE)	418,557	1.62%
Germany (DE)	190,043	0.73%
Utd. Arab Emir. (AE)	186,451	0.72%
Denmark (DK)	158,249	0.61%
Georgia (GE)	137,441	0.53%
Spain (ES)	119,162	0.46%
Canada (CA)	116,649	0.45%
Italy (IT)	101,825	0.39%
India (IN)	99,346	0.38%
Total	25,874,753	100.00%

C. Main goods and services purchased in 2018 shown with country (top 20)

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Country</i>
1	Maintenance of permanent premises	2,165,681	Netherlands (NL)
2	Rental of detention cells	1,966,000	Netherlands (NL)
3	Judges' pensions	1,305,442	Netherlands (NL)
4	Cleaning services	842,000	Netherlands (NL)
5	IT Equipment	774,759	Netherlands (NL)
6	Regular/armoured vehicles	613,467	Netherlands (NL)
7	IT data services	567,562	Netherlands (NL)
8	Telecommunications	450,620	Netherlands (NL)
9	Field office property leases	416,100	CAR (CF)
10	UN cooperation	388,913	Mali (ML)
11	Electricity	373,053	Netherlands (NL)
12	IT software licences	345,601	Ireland (IE)
13	IT data services	333,751	Netherlands (NL)
14	Heating and cooling	332,000	Netherlands (NL)
15	SAP maintenance and licences	278,743	Netherlands (NL)
16	Conference services	265,921	Netherlands (NL)
17	Air chartering services	255,029	Belgium (BE)
18	Audio courtroom maintenance services	244,917	United Kingdom (UK)
19	Field office services	231,208	Belgium (BE)
20	IT software services	220,600	Netherlands (NL)
	Total	12,371,367	

D. Diagrammatic representation of the top 20 expenditures in 2018 by country (including and excluding the Netherlands)



Annex XI

Liquid funds

Table 1: Sovereign Risk – Credit Ratings

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

Table 2: Banking Risk – Credit Ratings

Bank	Short-term rating			Long-term rating		
	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
ABN AMRO, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1	A1	A	A+
Rabobank, Netherlands	P-1	A-1	F1+	Aa3	A+	AA-
BCEE, Luxembourg	P-1	A-1+	-	Aa2	AA+	-
CIC Paris	P-1	A-1	F1	Aa3	A	A+
Société Générale	P-1	A-1	F1	A1	A	A

Chart 1. Liquid Funds by Bank

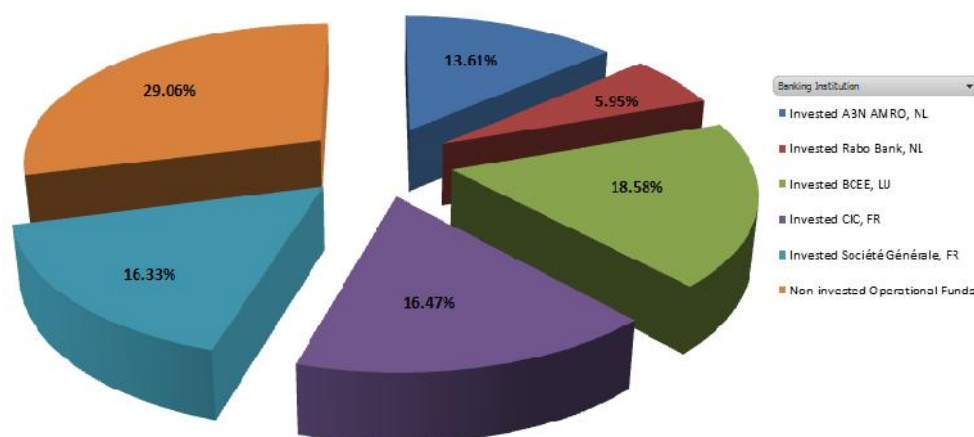
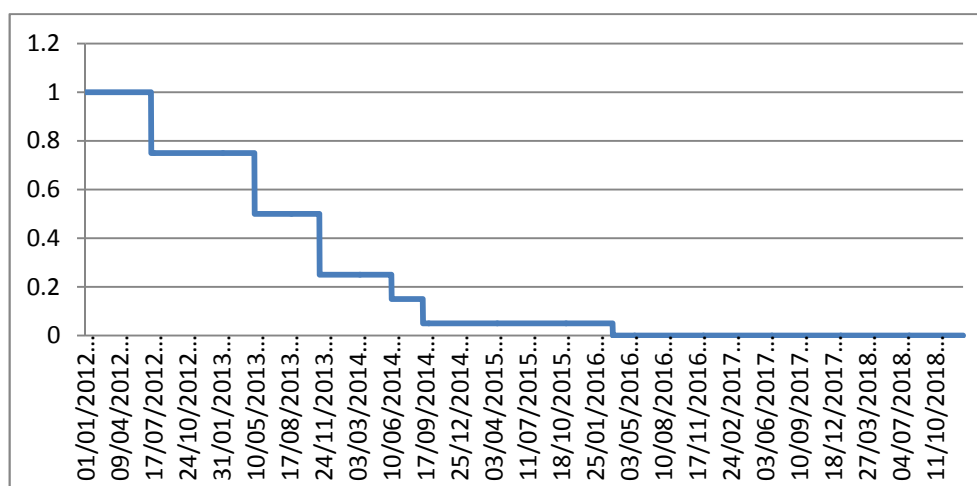


Chart 2. European Central Bank Base Rates 2012-2018



Annex XII

Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund - interim unaudited figures as at 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
Status of Working Capital Fund		
Balance at beginning of financial period	-	3,634,515
Receipts from States Parties	15,782	12,461
Refunds to States Parties	-	-
Refund to withdrawn State	-	(149)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	-	(9,041,272)
Replenishments	9,041,272	-
Cash Surplus	-	5,394,445
Balance as at 31 December	9,057,054	-
Established level	11,600,000	11,600,000
Due from States Parties	(953)	(16,735)
Funding shortfall / to be financed through future surplus funds	(2,541,993) ¹	(2,541,993)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	-	(9,041,272)
Balance as at 31 December	9,057,054	-
Status of Contingency Fund		
Balance at beginning of financial period	3,759,138	5,785,308
Receipts from States Parties	4,991	452
Refund to withdrawn State	-	(46)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	-	(1,478,982)
Withdrawal – not absorbed by regular budget	-	(547,594)
Replenishments	1,478,982	-
Balance as at 31 December	5,243,111	3,759,138
Established level	7,000,000	7,000,000
Due from States Parties	(295)	(5,286)
Funding shortfall	(1,756,594)	(1,756,594)
Temporary withdrawal for liquidity	-	(1,478,982)
Balance as at 31 December	5,243,111	3,759,138

¹ ICC-ASP/16/Res.1, part B, para. 4.

Annex XIII

Realization of assumptions 2005-2018 OTP

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

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - third trial in 2009 - Consecutive trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commenced in <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> - Confirmation of charges proceedings completed in two cases: <i>Bemba</i> and <i>Abu Garda</i>
2010	103.6	97.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five active investigations in three situations currently before the Court - Five residual investigations where either trial proceedings ongoing or where suspects are at large - No new investigations into new situations - Analysis of up to eight potential situations - Up to three trials being held consecutively (parallel hearings over several weeks may occur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRC III, IV and V (Kivus); Darfur III; and Kenya I and II - Residual investigations/witness management in cases where suspects are at large: Uganda and Darfur I and II; Residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II and CAR - Investigation in the new situation of Kenya authorized by the Pre-Trial Chamber on 31 March 2010 - Active investigation in two cases: Kenya I and II - Applications for summonses to appear made on 15 December 2010 - Nine situations under preliminary examination (phase 2b) – Afghanistan, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Palestine – have been made public. In order to increase impact, the OTP has systematized publicity of its monitoring activities - Confirmation of charges hearing completed in <i>Banda and Jerbo</i> – decision pending - Trials continued in <i>Lubanga</i> and <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> – Prosecution cases concluded in both - The trial in <i>Bemba</i> commenced 22 November 2010 - Four months of parallel trials
2011	103.6	99.2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four or five new investigations into cases, within existing or new situations, subject to external cooperation received - Maintain seven residual investigations (including providing support for three trials, subject to external cooperation received) - Analysis of up to eight potential situations - At least four trials, subject to external cooperation received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRC III and IV, Darfur III, Kenya I and II, Libya and Côte d’Ivoire - Residual investigations/witness management in cases where suspects are at large: Uganda and Darfur I and II; residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II, CAR - Ten situations were under preliminary examination (phase 2b or later), of which Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Palestine were public and two, Côte d’Ivoire and Libya, were brought to the investigation stage in 2011 - In order to increase impact, the OTP has systematized publicity of its monitoring activities, including through the issuance in December of a “Comprehensive Public Report on Preliminary Examinations” - Confirmation of charges hearing completed for <i>Ruto, Kosgey and Sang</i> and for <i>Muthaura, Kenyatta and Ali</i> - Charges confirmed in <i>Banda and Jerbo</i> – trial date to be set - Charges declined in <i>Mbarushima</i> – OTP sought leave to appeal - Warrants of arrest requested and issued and initial hearing completed in

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<p><i>Gbagbo</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warrants of arrest requested and issued for Muammar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al Senussi; case against Muammar Gaddafi terminated - Warrant of arrest requested for Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein - Trials continued in <i>Lubanga, Katanga and Ngudjolo and Bemba</i>
2012	108.8	96.6%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of up to eight potential situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nine situations were under preliminary examination (phase 2 or later) – Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Mali, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Palestine – of which two (Mali and Palestine) were completed - In order to increase impact, the OTP has produced more in-depth public reporting of its monitoring activities, including through the issuance of an annual “Report on Preliminary Examinations” as well as situation-specific reports (Colombia, Mali) - The OTP conducted eight active investigations during 2012 – DRC IV, V and VI; Kenya I and II; Libya I and II; and Côte d’Ivoire
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain nine residual investigations (including providing support for three trials, subject to external cooperation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residual investigations/witness management in cases where suspects are at large or where there are witness management issues: Uganda; Darfur I, II, III and IV; and DRC III. Residual investigations in support of cases at trial: DRC I and II and CAR
2013	115.1	95.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seven investigations in seven situation countries, including the recent situation in Côte d’Ivoire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After opening an investigation in Mali, the OTP is operating in eight situation countries. The OTP was only able to conduct six active investigations. However, this was also because the OTP conducted three additional investigations related to article 70 offences
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The OTP maintained seven residual investigations (this figure does not include the investigative support given to ongoing trials)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary examination of at least eight situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea and Registered Vessels of the Comoros, Greece and Cambodia - The OTP published a “Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2013”, the OTP “Policy Paper on Preliminary Examinations” and the article 5 report on the situation in Nigeria. The Office further processed 627 new communications received pursuant to article 15, including 29 communications warranting further analysis and subject to a dedicated analytical report
2014	121.7	96.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four investigations in eight situation countries, including the recent situation in Mali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities that had to be performed for unforeseen events (e.g.: CAR article 70 and Kenya article 70) as well as developments in the field of operations (e.g. surrender of Mr Blé Goudé, security issues in the north of Mali and health risks in western Africa) led to the original plans being modified. More investigations were eventually performed but at a different pace than had been planned
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As mentioned in the previous point, a few unforeseen developments led to a different mix of investigations in 2014. The addition of the article 70 cases, which required a rapid response, led to some delays and the postponement of certain activities. Consequently, the number of residual investigations increased
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary examination of at least eight situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eleven situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Iraq, CAR, Ukraine and the Registered Vessels

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Office concluded its preliminary examinations in the CAR and the Republic of Korea and with respect to the Registered Vessels. The OTP published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 2 December 2014. The Office received 511 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 392 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction, 43 warranted further analysis, 52 were linked to a situation already under analysis, and 24 were linked to an existing investigation or prosecution
2015	130.7	97.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations pending arrest - Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional investigative activities were required to complete the cases involving <i>Charles Blé Goudé</i> (CIV I), and <i>Bemba et al.</i> (CAR article 70). The surrender of former LRA commander Dominic Ongwen led to resuming and updating existing evidence as well as performing additional investigative activities in the Uganda situation. For these three cases the Court had to resort to the Contingency Fund - The surrender of Al Mahdi, the main suspect in the case concerning the destruction of the shrines in Timbuktu (Mali), led to intensified work to prepare for the confirmation of charges hearings (initially scheduled for January 2016). The additional work following the suspect's surrender was absorbed within the regular budget - The Court experienced attempts to tamper with witnesses in the <i>Ntaganda</i> trial, which has led to the need to perform unforeseen activities in relation to article 70 violations - The Chambers requested the Office of the Prosecutor to reconsider its decision regarding the Registered Vessels (so-called flotilla) case and the OTP submitted its response, confirming its previous decision - On 1 January 2015, the Government of Palestine lodged a declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute accepting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over alleged crimes committed "in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since June 13, 2014". On 2 January 2015, the Government of Palestine acceded to the Rome Statute by depositing its instrument of accession with the UN Secretary-General. Upon receipt of a referral or a valid declaration made pursuant to article 12(3) of the Rome Statute, the Prosecutor, in accordance with regulation 25(1)(c) of the Regulations of the Office of the Prosecutor, and as a matter of policy and practice, opens a preliminary examination of the situation at hand. Accordingly, on 16 January 2015, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Palestine in order to establish whether the Rome Statute criteria for opening an investigation are met. Nine situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Iraq, Ukraine and Palestine - The Office concluded its preliminary examination in Honduras - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 12 November 2015. The Office also received new article 15 communications: 546 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 400 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 47 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 74 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 25 were linked to an investigation or prosecution
2016	139.6	96.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four and a half integrated teams to conduct investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR</i>: Mr Bemba was found guilty on 21 March 2016 of two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and rape) and three counts of war crimes (murder, rape, and pillaging). Mr Bemba was found to be a person effectively acting as a military commander with effective authority and control over the forces that committed the crimes. Sentenced on 21 June 2016 to eighteen years of imprisonment - <i>Mali</i>: On 24 March 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed against Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi the war crime charge regarding the destruction of historical and religious monuments in Timbuktu (Mali), and committed Mr Al Mahdi to trial. On 1 March 2016, Mr Al Mahdi explicitly

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pending arrest - Five trials - Preliminary examinations in nine situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expressed before the judges of the Court and in the presence of his lawyers, his wish to plead guilty. The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i> took place on 22-24 August 2016. On 27 September 2016 he was found guilty beyond reasonable doubt and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> was concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016 - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX - <i>Kenya 2</i>: On 5 April 2016, Trial Chamber V (A) decided to terminate the case against <i>William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i> - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR IIb (anti-balaka), and Uganda (Ongwen). In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases (e.g.: Libya, Darfur, Mali, DRC, etc.) - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 April 2016, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Burundi. The PE focuses on acts of killing, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as cases of enforced disappearances that have been allegedly committed since April 2015 in Burundi - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 12 November 2016. The Office also received 593 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 410 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 42 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 98 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 43 were linked to an investigation or prosecution - Launch of the OTP Policy on Children, 16 November 2016 - <i>Georgia</i>: On 27 January 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the Prosecutor to open an investigation <i>proprio motu</i> into the situation in Georgia. The Chamber noted that the representations by or on behalf of 6,335 victims on this matter, which it received on 4 December 2015, "overwhelmingly speak in favour of the opening of an investigation". The Court alerted the Committee of the need for additional resources in February 2016 and submitted a formal Contingency Fund notification in September 2016
2017	144.6	99.4%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials - Preliminary examinations in ten situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017. Appeals proceedings are ongoing in relation to both the judgment and the sentencing decision - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The Prosecution presented its evidence throughout 2017. Courtroom support, provided by the Registry, was required to ensure that the 160 days of planned trial hearings in 2017 could take place in one of the operational courtrooms, alongside the proceedings in <i>Ongwen</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i>. It is expected that the Prosecution's presentation

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>of evidence and the appearance of its witnesses will be completed by early 2018, and the case will move thereafter into the defence phase, expected to last throughout 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017 - <i>Uganda: The trial in the case of The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. As alleged former Commander in the Sinia Brigade of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Dominic Ongwen is accused of 70 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity related to attacks against the civilian population. It is further alleged that from at least 1 July 2002 until 31 December 2005, Dominic Ongwen, Joseph Kony, and the other Sinia Brigade commanders were part of a common plan to abduct women and girls in northern Uganda who were then used as forced wives and sex slaves, tortured, raped and made to serve as domestic help; and to conscript children under the age of 15 into the LRA to participate actively in hostilities. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecutor's case will continue into 2018, to be followed by the defence phase - <i>Libya: On 24 April 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecution's application to unseal the warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled and ordered the Registrar to reclassify it as public. That warrant of arrest was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 18 April 2013, following an application filed by the OTP on 27 March 2013 alleging the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture, other inhumane acts and persecution, and the war crimes of torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity. Mr Al-Tuhamy is currently at large. The OTP has continued to carefully collect and analyse evidence to determine whether the requisite legal standards are met to request additional warrants of arrest. It is also assessing the potential to expand its investigations into new crimes, such as those highlighted in its report to the UN Security Council in May 2017. On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest against Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Burundi: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. The Prosecutor is authorized to extend her investigation to crimes which were committed before 26 April 2015 or continue after 26 October 2017 if certain legal requirements are met. The decision was first issued under seal on 25 October 2017. The Chamber agreed, exceptionally, after ordering the Prosecutor to provide additional information, to conduct the authorization proceedings under seal and with the participation of the Prosecutor only, in order to attenuate risks to the life and wellbeing of victims and potential witnesses. The Prosecutor was, in addition, exceptionally granted a limited period of 10 working days to notify the initiation of the investigation to States normally exercising jurisdiction over the alleged crimes in order to prepare and implement protective measures for victims and potential witnesses to mitigate any potential risks. Pre-Trial Chamber III considered that the supporting materials presented by the Prosecutor, including victims' communications submitted to the Prosecutor, offer a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation in relation to crimes against humanity, including: (a) murder and attempted murder;</i>

Financial year	Approved budget (in million euros)	Budget performance	Assumptions	Realization of assumptions
				<p>(b) imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty; (c) torture; (d) rape; (e) enforced disappearance and (f) persecution, allegedly committed in Burundi, and in certain instances outside the country by nationals of Burundi, since at least 26 April 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR IIb (anti-balaka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 4 December 2017 - The Office also received 488 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 308 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 54 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 66 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 60 were linked to an investigation or prosecution
2018	147.4	96,8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials - Preliminary examinations in ten situations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR Article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the Bemba case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017. Appeals proceedings went on during 2018. On 17 September 2018 new sentences for Mr Bemba, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo were pronounced. Convictions and acquittals in relation to all five accused are now final. Imprisonment sentences were served - <i>CAR</i>: On 8 June 2018, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court decided, by majority, to acquit Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo of the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The OTP's presentation of its case-in-chief was completed on 19 January 2018. On 23 July 2018, Laurent Gbagbo's Defence filed its Motion for acquittal and immediate release. Judicial hearings took place in October and November 2018, during which the Prosecution, the Legal Representatives of Victims, and the two Defence teams, presented their arguments regarding the Motion. The Chamber will decide on the future conduct of proceedings in due course - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015 and continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017. Closing statements took place on 28-30 August 2018. Trial Chamber VI will deliberate and pronounce its decision in due course - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecution completed its presentation of evidence, and the Legal Representatives of Victims also called witnesses to appear before the Chamber. The trial resumed on 18 September 2018 with the opening statements of the Defence and the Defence started the presentation of its evidence on 1 October 2018 - <i>Libya</i>: On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest for Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya. A second warrant of arrest for the same suspect was issued on 4 July 2018 in relation to an eighth incident in which another 10 persons were allegedly executed in front of the Baya'at

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i>	<i>Budget performance</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Realization of assumptions</i>
				<p>al-Radwan mosque on 24 January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. In 2018, the OTP effectively launched its investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi. It conducted several missions to a number of countries, and started building the necessary cooperation networks in the region to facilitate its investigation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although Burundi's withdrawal from the Statute came into effect on 27 October 2017, it remains under an obligation to cooperate with the Court. Nonetheless this presents some practical investigative challenges. In this context, the OTP has focused on the swift implementation of operational needs in areas such as security and other operational support, witness protection, and language requirements - <i>CAR Iib</i>: In relation to the CAR Iib investigation, a first warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom was issued on 11 November 2018 and unsealed on 17 November 2018. He was surrendered to the Court on 17 November and appeared before PTC II on 23 November. Mr Yekatom is in the Court's custody. A second warrant of arrest was issued for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. The suspect was arrested in France on 12 December 2018. Formal steps with the French authorities to have the suspect transferred to the Court have been taken - <i>Mali</i>: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and is in the Court's custody. The confirmation of charges hearing has been scheduled for 6 May 2019. Mr Al Hassan is suspected of crimes against humanity and of war crimes committed in Timbuktu between April 2012 and January 2013 - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR Iib (anti-balaka), SUD (Darfur) and Georgia. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases - The Office opened three new preliminary examinations during the reporting period; in <i>Venezuela</i>, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since at least April 2017 in the context of demonstrations and political unrest; in the <i>Philippines</i>, regarding crimes allegedly committed in the country since 1 July 2016 related to the Government's "war on drugs" campaign; and in <i>Bangladesh/Myanmar</i> concerning the alleged deportation of the Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh, a State Party to the Rome Statute. Two situations already subject to preliminary examination by the Office were referred to the Prosecutor. These were the situation in <i>Palestine</i> (referred by the State of Palestine, on 22 May 2018) and the situation in <i>Venezuela</i> (referred by a group of six States Parties, on 27 September 2018). The OTP closed the preliminary examination regarding <i>Gabon</i> following a thorough factual and legal analysis of all the information available. The annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities was published on 5 December 2018 - Between 1 January and 31 December 2018, the Office received 692 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 481 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 14 warranted further analysis; 161 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 36 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 5,513 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 13,385 article 15 communications since July 2002

Annex XIV

Unliquidated obligations

Table 1: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2018 – provisional unaudited figures (in thousands of euros)

	Open Purchase Orders		Open Trips		Total Unliquidated Obligations
	Number of POs	Amount for POs	Number of Trips	Amount for Trips	
<i>Major Programme/Programme</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]=[2]+[4]
<i>Major Programme I</i>					
Judiciary	14	21.7	14	56.1	77.8
Presidency	9	6.4	3	7.6	14.1
Chambers	4	14.7	10	43.9	58.6
Liaison Offices	1	0.5	1	4.6	5.1
<i>Major Programme II</i>					
<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>	34	138.7	219	488.4	627.1
The Prosecutor	22	92.0	22	57.2	149.2
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	1	4.4	14	29.4	33.8
Investigation Division	10	27.6	123	311.0	338.6
Prosecution Division	1	14.7	60	90.7	105.4
<i>Major Programme III</i>					
<i>Registry</i>	395	4,095.0	239	621.1	4,716.1
Office of the Registrar	7	21.6	3	11.3	32.9
Division of Management Services	80	994.0	8	36.6	1,030.6
Division of Judicial Services	128	2,015.9	88	194.8	2,210.7
Division of External Operations	180	1,063.4	140	378.4	1,441.9
<i>Major Programme IV</i>					
<i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	57	91.0	20	56.8	147.9
<i>Major Programme V</i>					
<i>Premises</i>	1	405.8	-	-	405.8
<i>Major Programme VI</i>					
<i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	20	48.6	17	31.0	79.6
<i>Major Programme VII-5</i>					
<i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Major Programme VII-6</i>					
<i>Office of Internal Audit</i>	1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Total Court	522	4,800.9	509	1,253.4	6,054.3

Table 2: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2017 - provisional unaudited figures (in thousands of euros)

	Open Purchase Orders as at 31 Dec 2017		Open Trips as at 31 Dec 2017		Total Unliquidated Obligations as at 31 Dec 2017	Disbursed during 2018	Savings on 2017 ULO's
	Number of POs	Amount for POs	Number of Trips	Amount for Trips			
<i>Major Programme/Programme</i>	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]=[2]+[4]	[6]	[7]=[5]-[6]
<i>Major Programme I Judiciary</i>	3	30.1	7	29.5	59.7	55.7	4.0
Presidency	1	2.0	1	1.8	3.9	3.6	0.3
Chambers	1	28.0	6	27.7	55.7	52.0	3.7
Liaison Offices	1	0.1			0.1	0.1	-
<i>Major Programme II Office of the Prosecutor</i>	43	327.7	209	384.5	712.3	573.2	139.1
The Prosecutor	33	214.0	35	57.8	271.8	230.2	41.7
Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	2	16.1	14	20.6	36.6	17.8	18.8
Investigation Division	6	97.3	131	242.6	340.0	273.0	67.0
Prosecution Division	2	0.4	29	63.5	63.9	52.3	11.6
<i>Major Programme III Registry</i>	393	3,629.9	222	343.6	3,973.5	3,306.3	667.2
Office of the Registrar	15	59.6	6	22.8	82.4	49.5	32.9
Division of Management Services	102	1,453.5	11	27.8	1,481.2	1,408.7	72.6
Division of Judicial Services	111	908.0	105	148.4	1,056.4	827.5	229.0
Division of External Operations	165	1,208.7	100	144.7	1,353.4	1,020.7	332.8
<i>Major Programme IV Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i>	47	123.9	9	20.8	144.7	60.7	84.0
<i>Major Programme V Interim Premises</i>	1	337.6	-	-	337.6	337.6	-
<i>Major Programme VI Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i>	20	49.8	5	6.0	55.7	15.7	40.0
<i>Major Programme VII-5 Independent Oversight Mechanism</i>	2	1.2	1	2.0	3.1	0.6	2.5
<i>Major Programme VII-6 Office of Internal Audit</i>	-	-	2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
Total Court	509	4,500.2	455	787.2	5,287.4	4,350.2	937.2

Annex XV

Judicial decisions with significant financial implications in 2018

<i>Judicial Decision</i>	<i>Financial Implication</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>The Prosecutor v. Jean- Pierre Bemba (ICC-01/08-01/08)</i>		
ICC-01/04-01/08-3637	€16,480	Field Assistant to Counsel contract
Decision on the appeals of the Prosecutor and Mr Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo against the decision of Trial Chamber III of 21 June 2016 entitled "Decision on Sentence pursuant to Article 76 of the Statute Dated 8 June 2018	€34,383	Expenses for missions to meet clients
Total	€50,863	

Annex XVI

Budget Performance 2018 by Sub-Programme, Programme and Major Programme and by item

Table 1: The ICC

The Court	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,521.1	5,348.3	172.8	96.9
Professional staff	61,684.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	25,357.4			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>87,042.0</i>	<i>87,210.6</i>	<i>-168.6</i>	<i>100.2</i>
General temporary assistance	15,498.1	12,679.4	2,818.7	81.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,302.7	528.2	774.5	40.5
Overtime	360.8	211.1	149.7	58.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>17,161.6</i>	<i>13,418.7</i>	<i>3,742.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>
Travel	5,850.5	5,319.3	531.2	90.9
Hospitality	33.0	34.7	-1.7	105.3
Contractual services	3,560.0	3,257.5	302.5	91.5
Training	1,013.0	891.1	121.9	88.0
Consultants	630.4	729.0	-98.6	115.6
Counsel for defence	3,383.0	3,981.3	-598.3	117.7
Counsel for victims	1,165.0	1,466.2	-301.2	125.9
General operating expenses	19,618.1	17,688.9	1,929.2	90.2
Supplies and materials	1,028.0	1,237.2	-209.2	120.3
Furniture and equipment	1,425.8	2,160.7	-734.9	151.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>37,706.8</i>	<i>36,765.8</i>	<i>941.0</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Total	147,431.5	142,743.4	4,688.1	96.8

Table 2: Major Programme I – Judiciary

Judiciary	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,521.1	5,348.4	172.7	96.9
Professional staff	4,667.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	927.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	5,594.9	5,525.6	69.3	98.8
General temporary assistance	1,286.4	1,007.4	279.0	78.3
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,286.4	1,007.4	279.0	78.3
Travel	152.2	156.7	-4.5	102.9
Hospitality	16.0	14.1	1.9	88.0
Contractual services	5.0		5.0	
Training	22.0	22.1	-0.1	100.5
Consultants	5.0	5.0		100.0
General operating expenses	104.4	88.3	16.1	84.6
Supplies and materials	5.0	1.0	4.0	19.6
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	309.6	287.2	22.4	92.8
Total	12,712.0	12,168.7	543.3	95.7

Table 3: Major Programme I – 1100

The Presidency	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	28.0	2.9	25.1	10.5
Professional staff	833.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	292.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	1,125.7	971.6	154.1	86.3
General temporary assistance		-37.3	37.3	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		-37.3	37.3	
Travel	145.4	152.1	-6.7	104.6
Hospitality	14.0	13.5	0.5	96.4
Contractual services				
Training	6.0	5.9	0.1	98.9
Consultants	5.0	5.0		100.0
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	170.4	176.5	-6.1	103.6
Total	1,324.1	1,113.7	210.4	84.1

Table 4: Major Programme I – 1200

Chambers	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>	5,493.1	5,345.5	147.6	97.3
Professional staff	3,622.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	554.4			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	4,177.2	4,330.9	-153.7	103.7
General temporary assistance	1,286.4	1,044.8	241.6	81.2
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	1,286.4	1,044.8	241.6	81.2
Travel				
Hospitality	1.0		1.0	
Contractual services				
Training	16.0	16.2	-0.2	101.2
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	17.0	16.2	0.8	95.2
Total	10,973.7	10,737.3	236.4	97.8

Table 5: Major Programme I – 1310

New York Liaison Office	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
<i>Judges</i>				
Professional staff	211.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	80.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	292.0	223.2	68.8	76.4
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	6.8	4.6	2.2	67.7
Hospitality	1.0	0.6	0.4	58.3
Contractual services	5.0		5.0	
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses	104.4	88.3	16.1	84.6
Supplies and materials	5.0	1.0	4.0	19.6
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	122.2	94.5	27.7	77.3
Total	414.2	317.7	96.5	76.7

Table 6: Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

Office of The Prosecutor	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	26,666.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	5,231.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>31,897.1</i>	<i>31,298.7</i>	<i>598.4</i>	<i>98.1</i>
General temporary assistance	9,446.3	7,992.6	1,453.7	84.6
Temporary assistance for meetings		6.8	-6.8	
Overtime		0.8	-0.8	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>9,446.3</i>	<i>8,000.3</i>	<i>1,446.0</i>	<i>84.7</i>
Travel	2,928.9	2,775.7	153.2	94.8
Hospitality	5.0	6.7	-1.7	134.8
Contractual services	579.5	231.7	347.8	40.0
Training	290.0	250.4	39.6	86.3
Consultants	70.0	42.4	27.6	60.5
General operating expenses	530.0	850.0	-320.0	160.4
Supplies and materials	110.0	82.7	27.3	75.2
Furniture and equipment	135.0	196.5	-61.5	145.5
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,648.4</i>	<i>4,436.1</i>	<i>212.3</i>	<i>95.4</i>
Total	45,991.8	43,735.0	2,256.8	95.1

Table 7: Major Programme II – 2100

The Prosecutor	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,820.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,826.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>5,646.3</i>	<i>5,483.3</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>97.1</i>
General temporary assistance	3,019.9	2,440.9	579.0	80.8
Temporary assistance for meetings		6.8	-6.8	
Overtime		0.8	-0.8	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>3,019.9</i>	<i>2,448.5</i>	<i>571.4</i>	<i>81.1</i>
Travel	554.8	544.9	9.9	98.2
Hospitality	5.0	6.7	-1.7	134.8
Contractual services	579.5	194.7	384.8	33.6
Training	290.0	49.3	240.7	17.0
Consultants	70.0	31.6	38.4	45.1
General operating expenses		27.2	-27.2	
Supplies and materials	110.0	82.7	27.3	75.2
Furniture and equipment	135.0	195.8	-60.8	145.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,744.3</i>	<i>1,133.0</i>	<i>611.3</i>	<i>65.0</i>
Total	10,410.5	9,064.8	1,345.7	87.1

Table 8: Major Programme II – 2110

Immediate Office of the Prosecutor	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,444.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	283.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,727.7</i>	<i>1,789.4</i>	<i>-61.7</i>	<i>103.6</i>
General temporary assistance	226.8	24.3	202.5	10.7
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>226.8</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>202.5</i>	<i>10.7</i>
Travel	184.6	117.1	67.5	63.4
Hospitality	5.0	6.7	-1.7	134.8
Contractual services	30.0	32.4	-2.4	108.1
Training	290.0	11.5	278.5	4.0
Consultants	70.0	31.6	38.4	45.1
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>579.6</i>	<i>199.4</i>	<i>380.2</i>	<i>34.4</i>
Total	2,534.1	2,013.1	521.0	79.4

Table 9: Major Programme II – 2120

Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	2,375.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,543.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,918.6</i>	<i>3,693.9</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>94.3</i>
General temporary assistance	2,793.1	2,416.6	376.5	86.5
Temporary assistance for meetings		6.8	-6.8	
Overtime		0.8	-0.8	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,793.1</i>	<i>2,424.2</i>	<i>368.9</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Travel	370.2	427.8	-57.6	115.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services	549.5	162.2	387.3	29.5
Training		37.8	-37.8	
Consultants				
General operating expenses		27.2	-27.2	
Supplies and materials	110.0	82.7	27.3	75.2
Furniture and equipment	135.0	195.8	-60.8	145.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,164.7</i>	<i>933.6</i>	<i>231.1</i>	<i>80.2</i>
Total	7,876.4	7,051.7	824.7	89.5

Table 10: Major Programme II – 2200

Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	2,832.1	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	335.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,167.6</i>	<i>3,093.1</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>97.6</i>
General temporary assistance	425.6	412.7	12.9	97.0
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>425.6</i>	<i>412.7</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>97.0</i>
Travel	441.0	212.1	228.9	48.1
Hospitality				
Contractual services		7.0	-7.0	
Training		11.0	-11.0	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>441.0</i>	<i>230.0</i>	<i>211.0</i>	<i>52.2</i>
Total	4,034.2	3,735.9	298.3	92.6

Table 11: Major Programme II – 2300

Investigation Division	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	10,951.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	2,532.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>13,484.0</i>	<i>13,678.7</i>	<i>-194.7</i>	<i>101.4</i>
General temporary assistance	4,318.5	3,512.2	806.3	81.3
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>4,318.5</i>	<i>3,512.2</i>	<i>806.3</i>	<i>81.3</i>
Travel	1,559.0	1,772.9	-213.9	113.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services		22.5	-22.5	
Training		129.3	-129.3	
Consultants				
General operating expenses	530.0	822.7	-292.7	155.2
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment		0.7	-0.7	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,089.0</i>	<i>2,748.0</i>	<i>-659.0</i>	<i>131.5</i>
Total	19,891.5	19,938.9	-47.4	100.2

Table 12: Major Programme II – 2400

Prosecution Division	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	9,062.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	536.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>9,599.2</i>	<i>9,043.5</i>	<i>555.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>
General temporary assistance	1,682.3	1,626.8	55.5	96.7
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,682.3</i>	<i>1,626.8</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>96.7</i>
Travel	374.1	245.9	128.2	65.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services		7.5	-7.5	
Training		60.8	-60.8	
Consultants		10.8	-10.8	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>374.1</i>	<i>325.0</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>86.9</i>
Total	11,655.6	10,995.4	660.2	94.3

Table 13: Major Programme III – Registry

Registry	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	27,834.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	18,631.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>46,465.9</i>	<i>47,478.9</i>	<i>-1,013.0</i>	<i>102.2</i>
General temporary assistance	3,287.5	2,662.5	625.0	81.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	1,162.7	370.3	792.4	31.8
Overtime	322.8	192.7	130.1	59.7
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>4,773.0</i>	<i>3,225.5</i>	<i>1,547.5</i>	<i>67.6</i>
Travel	2,016.5	1,685.8	330.7	83.6
Hospitality	4.0	7.0	-3.0	174.6
Contractual services	2,286.8	2,141.3	145.5	93.6
Training	623.2	579.2	44.0	92.9
Consultants	395.4	615.7	-220.3	155.7
Counsel for defence	3,383.0	3,981.3	-598.3	117.7
Counsel for victims	1,165.0	1,466.2	-301.2	125.9
General operating expenses	13,853.6	11,666.0	2,187.6	84.2
Supplies and materials	895.3	1,145.6	-250.3	128.0
Furniture and equipment	1,280.8	1,963.9	-683.1	153.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>25,903.6</i>	<i>25,251.8</i>	<i>651.8</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Total	77,142.5	75,956.2	1,186.3	98.5

Table 14: Major Programme III – 3100

Office of the Registrar	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,492.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	145.5			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,638.0</i>	<i>1,824.8</i>	<i>-186.8</i>	<i>111.4</i>
General temporary assistance		30.6	-30.6	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>30.6</i>	<i>-30.6</i>	
Travel	58.2	70.1	-11.9	120.4
Hospitality	4.0	7.0	-3.0	174.6
Contractual services		20.9	-20.9	
Training	21.4	21.9	-0.5	102.2
Consultants	5.0	127.0	-122.0	2540.7
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials		0.3	-0.3	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>247.2</i>	<i>-158.6</i>	<i>279.0</i>
Total	1,726.6	2,102.6	-376.0	121.8

Table 15: Major Programme III – 3110

Immediate Office of the Registrar	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	703.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	79.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>782.9</i>	<i>823.5</i>	<i>-40.6</i>	<i>105.2</i>
General temporary assistance		30.6	-30.6	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>30.6</i>	<i>-30.6</i>	
Travel	33.3	63.9	-30.6	192.0
Hospitality	4.0	7.0	-3.0	174.6
Contractual services		20.9	-20.9	
Training				
Consultants		85.2	-85.2	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>177.0</i>	<i>-139.7</i>	<i>474.6</i>
Total	820.2	1,031.1	-210.9	125.7

Table 16: Major Programme III – 3130

Legal Office	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	789.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	65.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>855.1</i>	<i>1,001.3</i>	<i>-146.2</i>	<i>117.1</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	24.9	6.1	18.8	24.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	21.4	21.9	-0.5	102.2
Consultants	5.0	41.8	-36.8	836.7
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials		0.3	-0.3	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>-18.9</i>	<i>136.8</i>
Total	906.4	1,071.5	-165.1	118.2

Table 17: Major Programme III – 3200

Division of Management Services (DMS)	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,826.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	9,228.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>13,055.3</i>	<i>13,256.5</i>	<i>-201.2</i>	<i>101.5</i>
General temporary assistance	532.7	458.6	74.1	86.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	20.0		20.0	
Overtime	307.8	179.2	128.6	58.2
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>860.5</i>	<i>637.8</i>	<i>222.7</i>	<i>74.1</i>
Travel	170.1	182.2	-12.1	107.1
Hospitality				
Contractual services	643.5	632.9	10.6	98.3
Training	362.7	283.7	79.0	78.2
Consultants	12.0	34.4	-22.4	286.5
General operating expenses	3,259.9	3,413.9	-154.0	104.7
Supplies and materials	304.8	260.7	44.1	85.5
Furniture and equipment	366.0	650.5	-284.5	177.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,119.0</i>	<i>5,458.3</i>	<i>-339.3</i>	<i>106.6</i>
Total	19,034.8	19,352.6	-317.8	101.7

Table 18: Major Programme III – 3210

Office of the Director DMS	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	721.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	393.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,115.2</i>	<i>1,359.4</i>	<i>-244.2</i>	<i>121.9</i>
General temporary assistance	100.0	137.6	-37.6	137.6
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>137.6</i>	<i>-37.6</i>	<i>137.6</i>
Travel	11.3	11.5	-0.2	101.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services	224.9	223.1	1.8	99.2
Training	11.8	12.2	-0.4	103.2
Consultants	8.0	8.0		100.0
General operating expenses	323.5	347.0	-23.5	107.3
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>579.5</i>	<i>601.8</i>	<i>-22.3</i>	<i>103.8</i>
Total	1,794.7	2,098.8	-304.1	116.9

Table 19: Major Programme III – 3220

Human Resources Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,069.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,063.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,133.5</i>	<i>2,219.5</i>	<i>-86.0</i>	<i>104.0</i>
General temporary assistance		176.8	-176.8	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>176.8</i>	<i>-176.8</i>	
Travel	10.5	10.1	0.4	96.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services	9.2	17.7	-8.5	192.4
Training	209.0	161.6	47.4	77.3
Consultants	4.0	26.4	-22.4	659.5
General operating expenses		0.5	-0.5	
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>216.2</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>92.9</i>
Total	2,366.2	2,612.6	-246.4	110.4

Table 20: Major Programme III – 3230

Budget Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	371.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	196.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>568.1</i>	<i>565.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>99.5</i>
General temporary assistance		35.6	-35.6	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	1.5		1.5	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>-34.1</i>	<i>2,376.3</i>
Travel	2.6		2.6	
Hospitality				
Contractual services		3.0	-3.0	
Training	5.2		5.2	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>38.5</i>
Total	577.4	604.1	-26.7	104.6

Table 21: Major Programme III – 3240

Finance Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	458.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	852.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,311.0</i>	<i>1,435.1</i>	<i>-124.1</i>	<i>109.5</i>
General temporary assistance		4.3	-4.3	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	5.0	5.4	-0.4	108.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>194.6</i>
Travel	4.8	5.6	-0.8	115.8
Hospitality				
Contractual services	119.4	113.4	6.0	95.0
Training	8.0	9.3	-1.3	115.8
Consultants				
General operating expenses	70.0	74.3	-4.3	106.1
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>202.2</i>	<i>202.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>100.2</i>
Total	1,518.2	1,647.3	-129.1	108.5

Table 22: Major Programme III – 3250

General Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	792.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	2,601.3			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>3,393.9</i>	<i>3,256.1</i>	<i>137.8</i>	<i>95.9</i>
General temporary assistance	72.9	59.5	13.4	81.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	20.0		20.0	
Overtime	120.0	94.1	25.9	78.4
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>212.9</i>	<i>153.6</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>72.2</i>
Travel	33.0	34.5	-1.5	104.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services	224.5	170.5	54.0	76.0
Training	16.3	7.2	9.1	44.4
Consultants				
General operating expenses	2,756.4	2,883.2	-126.8	104.6
Supplies and materials	241.2	229.5	11.7	95.2
Furniture and equipment	366.0	648.9	-282.9	177.3
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>3,637.4</i>	<i>3,973.9</i>	<i>-336.5</i>	<i>109.3</i>
Total	7,244.2	7,383.6	-139.4	101.9

Table 23: Major Programme III – 3290

Security and Safety Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	413.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	4,120.4			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,533.6</i>	<i>4,421.0</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>97.5</i>
General temporary assistance	359.8	44.7	315.1	12.4
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	181.3	79.7	101.6	44.0
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>541.1</i>	<i>124.4</i>	<i>416.7</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Travel	107.9	120.5	-12.6	111.7
Hospitality				
Contractual services	65.5	105.1	-39.6	160.5
Training	112.4	93.4	19.0	83.1
Consultants				
General operating expenses	110.0	109.0	1.0	99.1
Supplies and materials	63.6	31.2	32.4	49.1
Furniture and equipment		1.6	-1.6	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>459.4</i>	<i>460.9</i>	<i>-1.5</i>	<i>100.3</i>
Total	5,534.1	5,006.3	527.8	90.5

Table 24: Major Programme III – 3300

Division of Judicial Services (DJS)	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	12,091.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	5,079.8			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>17,171.0</i>	<i>17,388.6</i>	<i>-217.6</i>	<i>101.3</i>
General temporary assistance	1,800.8	1,380.5	420.3	76.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	826.9	341.7	485.2	41.3
Overtime	15.0	11.0	4.0	73.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>2,642.7</i>	<i>1,733.2</i>	<i>909.5</i>	<i>65.6</i>
Travel	397.7	214.7	183.0	54.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services	440.4	533.6	-93.2	121.2
Training	91.1	100.2	-9.1	110.0
Consultants	378.4	410.2	-31.8	108.4
Counsel for defence	3,383.0	3,981.3	-598.3	117.7
Counsel for victims	1,165.0	1,466.2	-301.2	125.9
General operating expenses	5,989.7	6,056.7	-67.0	101.1
Supplies and materials	266.4	588.2	-321.8	220.8
Furniture and equipment	905.0	1,145.4	-240.4	126.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>13,016.7</i>	<i>14,496.6</i>	<i>-1,479.9</i>	<i>111.4</i>
Total	32,830.4	33,618.4	-788.0	102.4

Table 25: Major Programme III - 3310

Office of the Director DJS	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	370.9	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	65.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>436.5</i>	<i>392.5</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>89.9</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	5.2		5.2	
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	3.9		3.9	
Consultants	5.0	3.8	1.2	76.4
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>27.1</i>
Total	450.6	396.3	54.3	87.9

Table 26: Major Programme III – 3320

Court Management Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,448.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,195.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,643.3</i>	<i>2,863.1</i>	<i>-219.8</i>	<i>108.3</i>
General temporary assistance	465.2	337.9	127.3	72.6
Temporary assistance for meetings	144.6	17.4	127.2	12.0
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>609.8</i>	<i>355.3</i>	<i>254.5</i>	<i>58.3</i>
Travel	20.9	12.3	8.6	58.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services		2.7	-2.7	
Training	5.5	6.8	-1.3	124.4
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	22.7	4.2	18.5	18.6
Furniture and equipment		19.5	-19.5	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>92.9</i>
Total	3,302.2	3,263.9	38.3	98.8

Table 27: Major Programme III – 3325

Information Management Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	2,095.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	2,361.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,456.9</i>	<i>4,396.4</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>98.6</i>
General temporary assistance	72.9	37.7	35.2	51.7
Temporary assistance for meetings	10.0		10.0	
Overtime	15.0	10.7	4.3	71.3
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>49.4</i>
Travel	21.4	21.5	-0.1	100.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services	320.0	471.7	-151.7	147.4
Training	59.0	84.9	-25.9	143.9
Consultants				
General operating expenses	3,948.6	4,055.6	-107.0	102.7
Supplies and materials	226.0	566.8	-340.8	250.8
Furniture and equipment	905.0	1,119.8	-214.8	123.7
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>5,480.0</i>	<i>6,320.1</i>	<i>-840.1</i>	<i>115.3</i>
Total	10,034.8	10,764.9	-730.1	107.3

Table 28: Major Programme III – 3330

Detention Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	311.9	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	131.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>443.1</i>	<i>513.7</i>	<i>-70.6</i>	<i>115.9</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		0.3	-0.3	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	
Travel	3.8	5.5	-1.7	144.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	16.8		16.8	
Consultants	6.0		6.0	
General operating expenses	2,027.1	1,955.3	71.8	96.5
Supplies and materials	7.5	6.6	0.9	87.6
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,061.2</i>	<i>1,967.3</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>95.4</i>
Total	2,504.3	2,481.2	23.1	99.1

Table 29: Major Programme III – 3340

Language Services Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	4,662.7	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	539.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>5,201.8</i>	<i>5,369.0</i>	<i>-167.2</i>	<i>103.2</i>
General temporary assistance	868.1	702.0	166.1	80.9
Temporary assistance for meetings	672.3	324.3	348.0	48.2
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,540.4</i>	<i>1,026.3</i>	<i>514.1</i>	<i>66.6</i>
Travel	141.1	72.5	68.6	51.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services	38.4	41.8	-3.4	108.8
Training		0.6	-0.6	
Consultants	4.9	5.3	-0.4	108.7
General operating expenses		0.2	-0.2	
Supplies and materials	8.2	7.7	0.5	94.1
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>192.6</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>64.5</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Total	6,934.8	6,523.3	411.5	94.1

Table 30: Major Programme III – 3360

Victims Participation and Reparations Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	998.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	393.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,391.8</i>	<i>1,205.6</i>	<i>186.2</i>	<i>86.6</i>
General temporary assistance	173.0	160.8	12.2	92.9
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>173.0</i>	<i>160.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>92.9</i>
Travel	37.8	26.3	11.5	69.5
Hospitality				
Contractual services	32.0	17.4	14.6	54.5
Training	5.3	7.7	-2.4	145.1
Consultants	5.0	66.2	-61.2	1323.2
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	2.0		2.0	
Furniture and equipment		5.8	-5.8	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>123.3</i>	<i>-41.2</i>	<i>150.2</i>
Total	1,646.9	1,489.7	157.2	90.5

Table 31: Major Programme III – 3370

Office of Public Counsel for the Defence	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	461.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	65.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>526.9</i>	<i>530.2</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>100.6</i>
General temporary assistance	121.6	93.7	27.9	77.1
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>77.1</i>
Travel	4.3	6.2	-1.9	144.0
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	0.6	0.2	0.4	40.7
Consultants	20.0		20.0	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>25.9</i>
Total	673.4	630.4	43.0	93.6

Table 32: Major Programme III – 3380

Office of Public Counsel for Victims	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,191.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	65.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,257.0</i>	<i>1,288.5</i>	<i>-31.5</i>	<i>102.5</i>
General temporary assistance	100.0	48.5	51.5	48.5
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>48.5</i>
Travel	137.4	66.7	70.7	48.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services	50.0		50.0	
Training				
Consultants	337.5	334.9	2.6	99.2
General operating expenses	11.0	43.9	-32.9	399.1
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment		0.3	-0.3	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>535.9</i>	<i>445.9</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>
Total	1,892.9	1,782.8	110.1	94.2

Table 33: Major Programme III – 3390

Counsel Support Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	551.3	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	262.4			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>813.7</i>	<i>829.8</i>	<i>-16.1</i>	<i>102.0</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	25.8	3.8	22.0	14.9
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
Counsel for defence	3,383.0	3,981.3	-598.3	117.7
Counsel for victims	1,165.0	1,466.2	-301.2	125.9
General operating expenses	3.0	1.8	1.2	59.9
Supplies and materials		2.9	-2.9	
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,576.8</i>	<i>5,456.1</i>	<i>-879.3</i>	<i>119.2</i>
Total	5,390.5	6,285.9	-895.4	116.6

Table 34: Major Programme III – 3800

Division of External Operations (DEO)	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	10,424.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	4,177.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>14,601.6</i>	<i>15,009.0</i>	<i>-407.4</i>	<i>102.8</i>
General temporary assistance	954.0	792.8	161.2	83.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	315.8	28.6	287.2	9.1
Overtime		2.5	-2.5	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>1,269.8</i>	<i>823.9</i>	<i>445.9</i>	<i>64.9</i>
Travel	1,390.5	1,218.7	171.8	87.6
Hospitality				
Contractual services	1,202.9	953.9	249.0	79.3
Training	148.0	173.4	-25.4	117.2
Consultants		44.1	-44.1	
General operating expenses	4,604.0	2,195.4	2,408.6	47.7
Supplies and materials	324.1	296.3	27.8	91.4
Furniture and equipment	9.8	168.0	-158.2	1714.0
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>7,679.3</i>	<i>5,049.8</i>	<i>2,629.5</i>	<i>65.8</i>
Total	23,550.7	20,882.6	2,668.1	88.7

Table 35: Major Programme III – 3810

Office of the Director DEO	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	280.9	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	65.6			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>346.5</i>	<i>368.6</i>	<i>-22.1</i>	<i>106.4</i>
General temporary assistance		19.2	-19.2	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>19.2</i>	<i>-19.2</i>	
Travel	75.7	59.9	15.8	79.2
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses		1.7	-1.7	
Supplies and materials		0.4	-0.4	
Furniture and equipment		7.6	-7.6	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>92.0</i>
Total	422.2	457.4	-35.2	108.3

Table 36: Major Programme III – 3820

External Operations Support Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,854.0	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	459.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,313.2</i>	<i>2,329.6</i>	<i>-16.4</i>	<i>100.7</i>
General temporary assistance		15.9	-15.9	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>15.9</i>	<i>-15.9</i>	
Travel	51.9	39.6	12.3	76.2
Hospitality				
Contractual services	5.0	124.4	-119.4	2487.7
Training	25.2	16.1	9.1	64.0
Consultants		31.1	-31.1	
General operating expenses	10.0	4.2	5.8	41.6
Supplies and materials	25.0	10.7	14.3	42.7
Furniture and equipment		3.8	-3.8	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>117.1</i>	<i>229.8</i>	<i>-112.7</i>	<i>196.3</i>
Total	2,430.3	2,575.4	-145.1	106.0

Table 37: Major Programme III – 3830

Victims and Witnesses Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,449.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,460.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,909.8</i>	<i>4,978.9</i>	<i>-69.1</i>	<i>101.4</i>
General temporary assistance	519.6	521.8	-2.2	100.4
Temporary assistance for meetings	315.8	28.6	287.2	9.1
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>835.4</i>	<i>550.4</i>	<i>285.0</i>	<i>65.9</i>
Travel	810.9	628.7	182.2	77.5
Hospitality				
Contractual services	5.2	28.5	-23.3	547.3
Training	23.5	53.4	-29.9	227.3
Consultants		4.1	-4.1	
General operating expenses	3,532.8	1,232.5	2,300.3	34.9
Supplies and materials	4.5	30.4	-25.9	676.5
Furniture and equipment		64.3	-64.3	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>4,376.9</i>	<i>2,042.0</i>	<i>2,334.9</i>	<i>46.7</i>
Total	10,122.1	7,571.4	2,550.7	74.8

Table 38: Major Programme III – 3840

Public Information and Outreach Section	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	1,191.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	984.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>2,175.4</i>	<i>2,183.4</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>100.4</i>
General temporary assistance		27.2	-27.2	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>		<i>27.2</i>	<i>-27.2</i>	
Travel	34.4	30.7	3.7	89.2
Hospitality				
Contractual services	180.8	161.4	19.4	89.3
Training	18.7	54.4	-35.7	290.8
Consultants		8.8	-8.8	
General operating expenses	20.0	12.8	7.2	63.8
Supplies and materials	5.0	34.7	-29.7	693.4
Furniture and equipment		22.7	-22.7	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>258.9</i>	<i>325.5</i>	<i>-66.6</i>	<i>125.7</i>
Total	2,434.3	2,536.0	-101.7	104.2

Table 39: Major Programme III – 3850

Field Offices	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	3,648.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	1,208.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>4,856.7</i>	<i>5,148.5</i>	<i>-291.8</i>	<i>106.0</i>
General temporary assistance	434.4	208.6	225.8	48.0
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		2.5	-2.5	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>434.4</i>	<i>211.1</i>	<i>223.3</i>	<i>48.6</i>
Travel	417.6	459.8	-42.2	110.1
Hospitality				
Contractual services	1,011.9	639.6	372.3	63.2
Training	80.6	49.5	31.1	61.4
Consultants				
General operating expenses	1,041.2	944.2	97.0	90.7
Supplies and materials	289.6	220.1	69.5	76.0
Furniture and equipment	9.8	69.5	-59.7	709.6
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>2,850.7</i>	<i>2,382.8</i>	<i>467.9</i>	<i>83.6</i>
Total	8,141.8	7,742.4	399.4	95.1

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

Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	652.2	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	291.0			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>943.2</i>	<i>1,114.5</i>	<i>-171.3</i>	<i>118.2</i>
General temporary assistance	604.0	345.1	258.9	57.1
Temporary assistance for meetings	140.0	151.2	-11.2	108.0
Overtime	38.0	8.0	30.0	21.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>782.0</i>	<i>504.3</i>	<i>277.7</i>	<i>64.5</i>
Travel	432.1	314.8	117.3	72.8
Hospitality	5.0	6.9	-1.9	138.7
Contractual services	501.7	736.3	-234.6	146.8
Training	10.1		10.1	
Consultants				
General operating expenses	24.4	1.0	23.4	4.2
Supplies and materials	14.7	4.7	10.0	32.1
Furniture and equipment	5.0		5.0	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>993.0</i>	<i>1,063.8</i>	<i>-70.8</i>	<i>107.1</i>
Total	2,718.2	2,682.6	35.6	98.7

Table 41: Major Programme IV – 4100

Conference	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<i>Subtotal staff</i>				
General temporary assistance	350.8	171.3	179.5	48.8
Temporary assistance for meetings	80.0	89.1	-9.1	111.3
Overtime	20.0	3.3	16.7	16.5
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>450.8</i>	<i>263.7</i>	<i>187.1</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Travel		9.0	-9.0	
Hospitality				
Contractual services	413.0	697.0	-284.0	168.8
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses	11.0	0.2	10.8	1.9
Supplies and materials	10.0	4.7	5.3	47.3
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>434.0</i>	<i>710.9</i>	<i>-276.9</i>	<i>163.8</i>
Total	884.8	974.6	-89.8	110.2

Table 42: Major Programme IV – 4200

Secretariat of the ASP	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	502.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	211.1			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>713.9</i>	<i>825.3</i>	<i>-111.4</i>	<i>115.6</i>
General temporary assistance		4.8	-4.8	
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime	18.0	4.7	13.3	26.1
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>52.6</i>
Travel	16.5	23.1	-6.6	139.7
Hospitality	1.0	1.0		100.0
Contractual services				
Training	5.5		5.5	
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials	4.7		4.7	
Furniture and equipment	5.0		5.0	
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>
Total	764.6	858.8	-94.2	112.3

Table 43: Major Programme IV – 4400

Office of the President of the Assembly	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<i>Subtotal staff</i>				
General temporary assistance	121.5	77.8	43.7	64.0
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>64.0</i>
Travel	99.9	82.7	17.2	82.8
Hospitality				
Contractual services	12.0	0.1	11.9	0.8
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>74.0</i>
Total	233.4	160.6	72.8	68.8

Table 44: Major Programme IV – 4500

Committee on Budget and Finance	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	149.4	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	79.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>229.3</i>	<i>289.2</i>	<i>-59.9</i>	<i>126.1</i>
General temporary assistance	131.7	91.2	40.5	69.3
Temporary assistance for meetings	60.0	62.1	-2.1	103.5
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>191.7</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>80.0</i>
Travel	315.7	200.0	115.7	63.4
Hospitality	4.0	5.9	-1.9	148.4
Contractual services	76.7	39.2	37.5	51.2
Training	4.6		4.6	
Consultants				
General operating expenses	13.4	0.8	12.6	6.1
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>414.4</i>	<i>246.0</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>59.4</i>
Total	835.4	688.5	146.9	82.4

Table 45: Major Programme V – Premises

Premises	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<i>Subtotal staff</i>				
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel				
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses	1,498.5	1,498.5		100.0
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>1,498.5</i>	<i>1,498.5</i>		<i>100.0</i>
Total	1,498.5	1,498.5		100.0

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

Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	992.8	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	131.2			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>1,124.0</i>	<i>877.0</i>	<i>247.0</i>	<i>78.0</i>
General temporary assistance	752.3	578.0	174.3	76.8
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime		9.6	-9.6	
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>752.3</i>	<i>587.6</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>78.1</i>
Travel	300.0	360.5	-60.5	120.2
Hospitality	3.0		3.0	
Contractual services	187.0	131.4	55.6	70.3
Training	32.2	10.2	22.0	31.8
Consultants	120.0	61.4	58.6	51.1
General operating expenses	20.0		20.0	0.1
Supplies and materials	3.0	3.2	-0.2	106.6
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>665.2</i>	<i>566.7</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>85.2</i>
Total	2,541.5	2,031.3	510.2	79.9

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

Permanent Premises Project – Host State Loan	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff		No breakdown available		
General Service staff				
<i>Subtotal staff</i>				
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel				
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training				
Consultants				
General operating expenses	3,585.2	3,585.1	0.1	100.0
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>3,585.2</i>	<i>3,585.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total	3,585.2	3,585.1	0.1	100.0

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

Independent Oversight Mechanism	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	412.5	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	72.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>485.4</i>	<i>390.5</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>80.5</i>
General temporary assistance				
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>				
Travel	10.6	15.6	-5.0	147.4
Hospitality				
Contractual services				
Training	11.5	8.9	2.6	77.0
Consultants	20.0	4.5	15.5	22.7
General operating expenses	2.0		2.0	
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment	5.0	0.3	4.7	6.9
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>59.8</i>
Total	534.5	419.9	114.6	78.6

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

Office of Internal Audit	<i>Approved Budget 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 2018 (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Variance (thousands of euro)</i>	<i>Implementation rate in %</i>
Professional staff	458.6	No breakdown available		
General Service staff	72.9			
<i>Subtotal staff</i>	<i>531.5</i>	<i>525.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>98.8</i>
General temporary assistance	121.6	93.6	28.0	77.0
Temporary assistance for meetings				
Overtime				
<i>Subtotal other staff</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>77.0</i>
Travel	10.2	10.2		99.9
Hospitality				
Contractual services		16.8	-16.8	
Training	24.0	20.3	3.7	84.6
Consultants	20.0		20.0	
General operating expenses				
Supplies and materials				
Furniture and equipment				
<i>Subtotal non-staff</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>87.3</i>
Total	707.3	666.2	41.1	94.2