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**Report on activities and programme performance of the
International Criminal Court for the year 2020**

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I. Introduction

1. This report details the main activities conducted by the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) in 2020 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 2020, 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 2020, 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. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the PLEU supported the Presidency in respect of a range of matters including the promulgation of the policy on the physical reopening of the Court’s buildings and the related terms of access and use, and the Presidential Directive entitled *Guidelines for the Judiciary Concerning the Holding of Court Hearings during the COVID-19 Pandemic and the supervision of measures in the ICC Detention Centre*. The PLEU prepared Presidency decisions on applications and requests, many of which were confidential and were more frequent in 2020 than in previous years; facilitated all aspects of the proper administration of the judiciary, including the constitution of chambers; supported meetings and plenaries of the judges; considered issues pertaining to the waiver of privileges and immunities; and conducted reviews of a growing number of inter-organ draft administrative issuances. In addition to the aforementioned Presidential Directive, it also supported the Presidency in the promulgation of the revised text of the *Guidelines on the Establishment of Trust Funds of the International Criminal Court*. The PLEU supported all aspects of the judges’ retreat, including supporting significant work by the judges on ethical matters and updating the Code of Judicial Ethics. At inter-organ level, the PLEU engaged with the other organs of the Court in the negotiation and conclusion of numerous Court-wide cooperation instruments, which are negotiated under the authority of the President. Again at inter-organ level, the PLEU supported the management of the Court as it engaged with the Staff Union Council in the negotiation and signature of a Recognition Agreement. In the area of enforcement of sentences, the PLEU continued its outreach to States Parties with regard to the potential signature of Agreements on the Enforcement of Sentence and commenced negotiation of one additional Agreement. In 2020, the PLEU oversaw the enforcement of a fine imposed by the Court and continued to supervise a number of sentences of imprisonment of persons convicted by the Court. The PLEU continued to provide administrative and legal support to the Advisory Committee on Legal Texts; supported the provision of requested information to the Independent Expert Review; and assisted in the Presidency’s consideration of the completed Report. The PLEU also assisted in the provision of information to the Hague Working Group’s Study Group on Governance (SGG), including the Report of the Judges of the Court on the Management of Transitions in the Judiciary.

5. With regard to external relations, the Presidency engaged with States, including senior representatives of national jurisdictions, the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) and its subsidiary organs, intergovernmental and regional organizations and civil society, to enhance cooperation with, awareness of, and support for the Court. As the public face of the

Court, the President (or one of the Vice-Presidents, on his behalf) held official meetings with numerous senior representatives of States, the Assembly, international and regional organizations, civil society and professional associations, either at the seat of the Court, in the case of visiting delegations, or while on official missions. The President delivered several public speeches, gave media interviews and issued public statements specifically targeting acute issues related to the public perception and external support of the Court. The Presidency led the inter-organ coordination of Court-wide external relations matters, such as decisions on general objectives and strategies; planning of events aimed at enhancing engagement with external actors; preparation of official statements and reports; cooperation and communication with other stakeholders in the Rome Statute system; and representation at various forums. The Presidency led the Court's efforts to promote the universality of the Rome Statute in cooperation with the Assembly's focal points on the Plan of Action for Universality and Full Implementation of the Rome Statute, the President of the Assembly, non-governmental organizations and regional organizations. Regrettably, restrictions on travel and physical gatherings necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted many plans related to external relations activities. Specifically, several important State visits and external events aimed at promoting universality and enhancing support for the Court in key States and regions had to be cancelled at the last minute as a result of the onset of the pandemic. Likewise, the number of high-level visits and meetings hosted at the Court was drastically reduced. At the same time, however, the Court was quick to employ modern technology to offset the effect on activities of the pandemic, and the members of the Presidency held a number of highly important discussions with key interlocutors by way of online meeting platforms.

6. In the area of administration, the Presidency continued, together with the other organs of the Court, to further streamline the Court's governance framework and control structures through improvements to the Court's strategic planning process (including the implementation of a Strategic Plan for the Court) for 2019-2021; and further work identifying the need and developing new proposals for policies, projects or processes for Court-wide application, in particular in the areas of strategic planning and the overall administration of the Court. The Presidency also continued its work with the oversight bodies of the Court, such as the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee"), the Audit Committee and the External Auditors, the Assembly and the Hague Working Group, on administration, policy and strategic matters. As regards strategic oversight of the Registry and coordination of inter-organ issues, the Presidency continued to engage with the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry on topics of common concern, including risk management and, in the context of developments in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Independent Expert Review process, and threats and coercive measures by the United States. The Presidency represented the Court in a number of facilitations within the Assembly's Hague Working Group. Alongside the other organs, it also reported on initiatives regarding the Court's synergies and efficiencies. As in previous years, as part of the Court's Budget Working Group, the Presidency was heavily involved in inter-organ matters such as preparation of the Court's programme budget and related reports and documents, and other budgetary matters. This involvement also extended to cooperation with the Committee and the Assembly's budget facilitator. Lastly, the Presidency facilitated monthly meetings of the Coordination Council ("CoCo") and engaged in a wide variety of matters of Court-wide concern.

2. Pre-Trial Division

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

8. The four Pre-Trial Chambers are seized of 18 situations.¹

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

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

9. On 21 February 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected two parts of the Prosecutor's request to correct and amend the decision confirming the charges against Mr Al Hassan and committing him to trial. On 23 April 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I partially granted the third part of the Prosecutor's request and, as a result, modified certain charges against Mr Al Hassan. On 22 June 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I rejected Mr Al Hassan's request for leave to appeal that decision.

The Situation in the State of Palestine

10. On 22 January 2020, the Prosecutor sought a ruling by Pre-Trial Chamber I on a question of jurisdiction. The Prosecutor asked the Chamber to confirm that the territory over which the Court may exercise jurisdiction in this situation comprises the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza. The Chamber subsequently received observations on behalf of Palestine, 11 sets of observations from groups of victims, and 43 sets of *amici curiae* observations, as well as a consolidated response by the Prosecutor. The matter is pending.

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

11. After reconsidering her decision not to initiate an investigation into this situation in accordance with the decisions of Pre-Trial Chamber I and the Appeals Chamber, the Prosecutor, on 2 December 2019, again concluded that there was no reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation.

12. On 2 March 2020, the Union of the Comoros requested Pre-Trial Chamber I to direct the Prosecutor to again reconsider her decision. On 16 September 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that the Prosecutor had failed to correct the errors previously identified by the Chamber and that she had committed new errors in her assessment of the gravity of the potential case(s). Nonetheless, the Chamber decided not to request the Prosecutor to reconsider her decision again. On 21 December 2020, the Chamber denied the request for leave to appeal this decision made on behalf of the Union of the Comoros.

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

13. On 18 May 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected Mr. Bemba's claim for compensation and damages in the amount of not less than €68.6 million or, in the alternative, not less than €42.4 million. Mr Bemba had brought this claim on the basis of the Appeals Chamber having overturned his conviction. On 1 October 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Defence's request for leave to appeal the decision, having found that no right of appeal lies against a decision issued pursuant to article 85(3) of the Rome Statute. The Chamber found that any appeal would have to proceed under article 82(1)(d) of the Statute, and determined that neither component of Mr Bemba's claim for compensation was interlocutory in nature.

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

14. On 11 March 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Prosecutor's request for reconsideration, or in the alternative, leave to appeal the decision on the confirmation of charges against Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona.

15. On 14 May 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Prosecutor's request to correct an element of the decision confirming the charges against Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona, while it rejected the Prosecutor's request to amend the decision by including a second instance of rape to the confirmed charge of rape against Mr Ngaïssona. On 1 June 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected another request by the Prosecutor to amend the decision by adding charges of rape and sexual slavery as war crimes against Mr Yekatom. On 19 June 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Prosecutor's requests for leave to appeal these two decisions.

The Situation in Darfur, Sudan: The Case of the Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (“Ali Kushayb”)

16. On 9 June 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman was transferred to the custody of the Court after having surrendered himself in the Central African Republic.

17. On 11 June 2020, Pre-Chamber II issued the public redacted version of a second warrant of arrest for Mr Abd-Al-Rahman (which had been issued on 16 January 2018) on the basis that there were reasonable grounds to believe that he is responsible for a further three counts of war crimes (murder) and crimes against humanity (murder and other inhumane acts) perpetrated in Deleig and surrounding areas between on or about 5 to 7 March 2004.

18. On 12 June 2020, the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II severed the case of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman from the case of Mr Ahmad Muhammad Harun, since the warrant of arrest for the latter has not been executed.

19. On 15 June 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman made his first appearance before the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II. The confirmation of charges hearing was provisionally scheduled to commence on 7 December 2020.

20. On 14 August 2020, the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Defence request for the suspect’s interim release, finding that the continued detention of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman was justified at this phase of the proceedings to ensure that he would not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the Court’s proceedings. On 8 October 2020, the Appeals Chamber confirmed the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber II rejecting the suspect’s request for interim release.

21. On 16 October 2020, the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Defence request for a stay or termination of proceedings. The Single Judge found, *inter alia*, that the Defence request related substantially to issues raised in the Prosecutor’s request of 16 September 2020 with a view to postponing the confirmation hearing, which would be decided upon in due course. On 9 November 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Defence request for leave to appeal the decision.

22. On 2 November 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision on the Prosecutor’s postponement request of 16 September 2020, finding that a limited postponement of the confirmation hearing to 22 February 2021 was warranted in order to ensure the security of victims, witnesses, and any other persons at risk.

23. On 4 November 2020, the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Registry request to modify the electronic victim application form for the present case by replacing the signature field with a solemn undertaking text field. The Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II found that the use of an entirely electronic form would facilitate the victim application process, and considered that proof of identification required of an applicant is a more reliable means of ensuring legitimacy than a signature.

24. On 11 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision on the review of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman’s detention pursuant to rule 118(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (“Rules”). The Chamber rejected the Defence request for interim release, and ordered that the suspect remain in detention, having found that the requirement of article 58(1)(b)(ii) of the Statute was still fulfilled, and that the continued detention of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman remained justified in order to ensure that the suspect would not obstruct or endanger the investigation or the Court’s proceedings.

25. On 18 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision on the Prosecutor’s second request to postpone the confirmation hearing. Noting witness security concerns, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision in which it partially granted the request, and set 24 May 2021 as the date for commencement of the confirmation. On 25 January 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected the Defence request for leave to appeal the decision of 18 December 2020.

The Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

26. On 15 April 2020, the Prosecutor informed Pre-Trial Chamber II that the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan had requested that she defer to its investigation of its nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to criminal acts allegedly committed within the parameters of this situation.

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

27. On 27 October 2020, following a request by three teams representing alleged victims to assess the feasibility of moving the seat of the Court to another State Party, the Chamber found that it would be premature to make a recommendation on this matter.

The Situation in the Republic of Kenya: The Case of the Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru

28. On 2 November 2020, Mr Gicheru surrendered himself to the authorities of the Netherlands and was transferred to the Court the following day upon completion of domestic proceedings. On 2 November 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II (to which the situation in Kenya and all cases emanating from that situation have been assigned) requested the President of the Pre-Trial Division to constitute a chamber composed of one judge to exercise the functions and powers of the Pre-Trial Chamber in the case against Mr Gicheru and Mr Bett in accordance with rule 165(2) of the Rules and regulation 66 *bis*(1) of the Regulations of the Court ("Regulations"). On the same day, pursuant to those provisions, the President of the Pre-Trial Division constituted Pre-Trial Chamber A (Article 70).

29. On 6 November 2020, Mr Gicheru appeared for the first time before Pre-Trial Chamber A (Article 70).

30. On 9 November 2020, Mr Gicheru submitted a request for interim release to Kenya. The Prosecutor does not oppose the request. In accordance with the Chamber's invitation, Kenya and the Netherlands provided observations regarding the Chamber's impending decision on the request on 24 November 2020 and 26 November 2020, respectively. The matter is pending.

31. On 11 December 2020, the Chamber severed the case against Mr Gicheru. In addition, it concluded that Pre-Trial Chamber II would remain seized of the case against Mr Bett.

3. Trial Division

Trials

The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice- Edouard Ngaïssona

32. On 16 March 2020, the Presidency referred the case to Trial Chamber V. On 9 July 2020, the Chamber held its first status conference. On 16 July 2020, the Chamber set the commencement date of the trial. The trial is set to begin on 9 February 2021 with the opening statements followed by the Prosecution's presentation of evidence, which is scheduled to start on 15 March 2021.

The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen

33. On 24 February 2020, the parties and participants submitted their closing briefs and, from 10 to 12 March 2020, made their closing statements. The Chamber retired on 13 March 2020 to deliberate the judgment, which will be delivered on 4 February 2021.

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

34. Trial preparation activities in this case continued throughout the first half of 2020. The trial opened on 14 July 2020, as scheduled. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence began on 8 September 2020 and is ongoing. Hearings were attended in person by Judges and counsel, with the accused attending almost all hearings in person and the majority of witnesses appearing in person. A small number of witnesses appeared by video-link and the accused also attended the hearings by video-link for a short period of time on account of COVID-19 restrictions. The Chamber generally sat for four and a half hours per day, five days a week, with some short periods of reduced sitting hours as a result of COVID-19 measures. As at the end of 2020, the Chamber had heard the testimony of 19 witnesses.

Reparations

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

35. The reparations proceedings in *Ntaganda* continued throughout 2020. The Chamber appointed four experts on reparations, who submitted their reports on 30 October 2020. The

Chamber also instructed the Registry to commence with the identification, and to prepare a sample of, potential beneficiaries of reparations. The parties and the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) submitted their final observations on 18 December 2020.

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo

36. Having served his sentence in full, Mr Lubanga was released on 15 March 2020. Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation plans for symbolic collective reparations and collective service-based reparations, approved on 21 October 2016 and 6 April 2017, respectively.

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga

37. Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation of its reparations order issued on 24 March 2017.

The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi

38. Trial Chamber VIII issued its reparations order on 17 August 2017 and approved the TFV's updated implementation plan on 4 March 2019. The Chamber now remains seized of the implementation of reparations, both on an individual and a collective basis, which is ongoing.

4. Appeals Division

39. In 2020, the Appeals Division was seized of four final appeals which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year, namely:

- one final appeal arising out of the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*, with the Prosecutor appealing Trial Chamber I's acquittal of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé; and
- three appeals in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, with Mr Ntaganda and the Prosecutor appealing Trial Chamber VI's conviction decision, and Mr Ntaganda also appealing the sentence.

40. In addition, the Appeals Division was seized of ten interlocutory appeals, including three which were pending at the close of the preceding reporting year. The Appeals Chamber issued eight public judgments on interlocutory appeals in 2020.

The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé

41. On 16 September 2019, the Prosecutor filed her notice of appeal against the acquittal entered by majority by Trial Chamber I with respect to Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé. Filings in this appeal were made in the course of 2019 and early 2020 and appeals hearings were held on 6 February (concerning questions relating to the conditional release of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé, pending the appeal), and from 22 to 24 June 2020 (on the substance of the Prosecutor's appeal). The latter hearing took place in part remotely, on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. The appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda

42. On 9 September 2019, the Prosecutor and Mr Bosco Ntaganda filed appeals against the conviction decision handed down by Trial Chamber VI on 8 July 2019. On 9 December 2019, Mr Ntaganda filed an appeal against the sentencing decision handed down by Trial Chamber VI on 7 November 2019. Filings in these appeals were made in the course of 2020 and a hearing, which took place in part remotely on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, was held between 13 and 14 October 2020. The appeals are currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi

43. On 11 April 2019, Mr Gaddafi filed an appeal against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I rejecting his admissibility challenge. On 9 March 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment on the appeal, confirming the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

44. Between June and September 2019, victims and the Prosecutor filed appeals against the decision rendered by Pre-Trial Chamber II rejecting the Prosecutor's request that the Pre-Trial Chamber authorize the opening of an investigation. On 5 March 2020, and having previously rejected the victims' appeals as inadmissible, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment on the Prosecutor's appeal, amending the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision to the effect that the Prosecutor was authorized to commence an investigation, as far as the timeframe and certain circumstances were concerned.

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

45. On 21 October 2019, Mr Al Hassan filed an appeal against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I, which had rejected his challenge to the admissibility of the case brought against him. On 19 February 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment confirming the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision that the case did meet the gravity requirement of article 17(1)(d) of the Statute.

*The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona*Admissibility Challenge

46. On 11 December 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed the charges against Mr Yekatom. On 17 March 2020, the case was transferred to Trial Chamber V, and Mr Yekatom presented his challenge to the admissibility of the case against him on the same day. On 28 April 2020, Trial Chamber V rejected Mr Yekatom's challenge. On 19 May 2020, Mr Yekatom filed his appeal brief.

Scope of the charges and of evidence at trial

47. On 29 October 2020, Trial Chamber V dismissed Mr Yekatom's request for dismissal of the mode of liability of co-perpetration confirmed against him and to proceed to try him solely under the mode of liability of ordering ("Decision on Motion on the Scope of the Charges and the Scope of the Evidence at Trial"). On 4 November 2020, Mr Yekatom requested leave to appeal this decision on two issues. On 13 November 2020, the Trial Chamber granted leave to appeal in respect of the two issues, with modifications to the second. On 26 November 2020, Mr Yekatom filed his appeal brief against the Trial Chamber's decision. The appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

*The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")*Interpretation and translation services

48. On 10 July 2020, the Single Judge on behalf of Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's request that the Registry be ordered to provide the Defence team with interpretation and translation services for his communication with defence counsel. On 13 August 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed his appeal against this decision. On 5 November 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment confirming the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

Interim release

49. On 14 August 2020, the Single Judge on behalf of Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's request for interim release to the territory of the host State pending trial. On 19 August 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed his appeal brief against this decision. On 20 August 2020, the Prosecutor filed a request to dismiss this appeal *in limine*. On 21 August 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed a notice of appeal, in which he submitted that he had filed the appeal brief immediately for reasons of expeditiousness and that there was no basis for dismissing it *in limine*. On 21 August 2020, the Appeals Chamber rejected the Prosecutor's request. On 8 October 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment confirming the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision.

Inadmissibility of appeal on reparations principles

50. On 18 August 2020, the Single Judge on behalf of Pre-Trial Chamber II dismissed *in limine* Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's request for the Pre-Trial Chamber to consider the adoption and implementation of a series of proposed additional principles on reparations. On 2 September 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed his submissions on the admissibility of the appeal, arguing that the Appeals Chamber had previously broadly defined the notion of 'jurisdiction' to

encompass competence to deal with a matter under the Statute. On 4 September 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its decision dismissing the appeal as inadmissible.

Reasoning for oral decisions

51. On 15 June 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman made his first appearance before the Single Judge on behalf of Pre-Trial Chamber II, during which he made two requests to the Pre-Trial Chamber to modify the procedure for the hearing. The Pre-Trial Chamber denied both requests in oral decisions. Following the hearing, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman made a written request to the Pre-Trial Chamber to provide further reasons for its oral decisions, which was dismissed *in limine*. On 9 September 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed an appeal against these decisions. On 18 December 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment confirming the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision and dismissing as moot the appeal against the two oral decisions.

Additional reparations principles

52. On 1 August 2020, the Single Judge on behalf of Pre-Trial Chamber II dismissed *in limine* Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's proposal regarding 'additional principles' on reparations for victims, whereby the Pre-Trial Chamber would supervise the assessment and award of reparations. On 9 September 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed an appeal against this decision. On 18 December 2020, the Appeals Chamber issued its judgment confirming the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision, finding that there is no basis in the Court's reparations regime for the adoption of the proposal in the way it was presented.

Review of detention

53. On 11 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber II rejected Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's request for interim release and ordered that he remain in detention. On 16 December 2020, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman filed his notice of appeal against this decision. The appeal is currently pending before the Appeals Chamber.

B. Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor²

1. Preliminary examinations

54. During 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor ("Office" or OTP) sought to make substantial progress towards the goal set out in the Prosecutor's statement delivered at the 2019 session of the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly"), to reach determinations on all situations that have been under preliminary examination during her tenure to the extent possible. That is, to decide: (1) whether the legal criteria under the Rome Statute are met for opening an investigation; (2) whether a decision should be taken not to proceed with an investigation, because the statutory criteria have not been met; or (3) if, exceptionally, a situation is not ripe for a determination, to issue a detailed report stating why a particular situation should remain under preliminary examination and to indicate relevant benchmarks that should guide the process.

55. A comprehensive overview of the OTP's preliminary examination activities during 2020 is contained in the [report](#) published by the Office on 14 December 2020. The report provides a summary of the status of each situation under preliminary examination, including the Office's current assessment with regard to issues of jurisdiction and admissibility, as well as summarizing the measures taken by the OTP during 2020 to enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the preliminary examination process.

56. Four preliminary examinations were completed during the reporting period covered by the OTP's preliminary examination activities report (2020), namely those regarding the situations in Palestine, Iraq/UK, Ukraine and Nigeria.

57. With respect to Palestine, on 21 January 2020, the Office filed a request for a ruling confirming the scope of the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the situation. Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision on the Prosecutor's request remains pending.

58. With regard to Iraq/UK, on 9 December 2020, the Prosecutor decided not to open an investigation, taking into account admissibility considerations.

² Information on the number of missions, documents and pages filed in OTP cases in 2020 is given in Annex III.

59. With regard to Ukraine and Nigeria, on 11 December 2020, the Prosecutor announced the conclusion of the respective preliminary examinations, concluding that the statutory criteria for the opening of investigations were met.

60. The Office also commenced two new preliminary examinations during 2020: one on 13 February 2020, following receipt of a referral under article 14 of the Statute from the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela concerning crimes against humanity allegedly committed on the territory of Venezuela (Venezuela II); and the second on 9 September 2020, following receipt of a referral from the Government of Bolivia regarding the situation in its own territory.

61. The Office also announced its subject-matter determination with respect to the situation in Venezuela I, and continued to advance its assessment with respect to the situations in Colombia, Guinea, and the Philippines.

62. Additionally, during 2020, the Office responded to communications with respect to five situations that had been subject to further analysis and had been concluded, summaries of which are included in the OTP's 2020 report on preliminary examination activities.

63. Notwithstanding the challenges to operations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office has ensured business continuity, including by holding numerous consultations with State authorities, representatives of international and non-government organizations, originators of article 15 communications and other interested parties, either virtually or at the seat of the Court, with strict adherence to the safety measures required in the light of the pandemic.

2. Investigative and prosecutorial activities

a) *Situation in Afghanistan*

64. Following authorization of the investigation by the Appeals Chamber on 5 March 2020, the Office continued to engage with a range of stakeholders to build relevant cooperation networks and prepare the foundation for the commencement of investigative activities. This preparatory work included the identification, analysis and management of risks, assessment of security and logistical issues, and where appropriate, preservation of evidence.

65. On 15 April 2020, the Prosecutor informed Pre-Trial Chamber II that the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan had, pursuant to article 18 of the Statute, requested that she defer to its investigation of its nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to criminal acts allegedly committed within the parameters of this situation, and had sought additional time to provide supporting materials for its request. The Afghan authorities provided supplementary information to the Office on 12 June 2020.

66. Since then, the Office has been assessing and analysing relevant information and engaging with Afghan authorities in the process envisioned under article 18 of the Statute. The Office has requested additional information from the Government of Afghanistan.

b) *Situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar*

67. Due the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Office's related limited ability to conduct field activities since March 2020, the OTP is currently advancing other aspects of its investigation and has continued to make significant progress in the collection of evidence. The Office continues its efforts to expand its cooperation network in the region, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

68. The Office conducted its first mission to Bangladesh following the opening of the investigation in January/February 2020 (its fourth mission in total). During the visit, the OTP engaged with relevant government ministries, UN agencies, civil society partners and the diplomatic community. In addition, the Office conducted several outreach activities with the affected communities, and advanced operational and logistical issues to allow for the start of investigative activities in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh.

c) *Situation in Burundi*

69. During 2020, the Office conducted several missions in connection with investigations into the alleged crimes committed in this situation, as well as to strengthen cooperation networks. In particular, the Office continued to collect evidence and to conduct witness interviews concerning the crimes under investigation. Although Burundi refuses to cooperate with the Court, the OTP has benefited from cooperation from States and United Nations entities.

d) *Situation in the Central African Republic II (CAR II)*

70. Part of the OTP's investigative activities focused on preparations for the upcoming trial of Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona, scheduled to start on 9 February 2021.

71. The Office conducted various missions in relation to its ongoing investigations into both sides of the conflict in CAR, focusing on crimes committed since 1 August 2012. The Office benefitted from strong cooperation from the CAR authorities and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR ("MINUSCA"). Enhancing and sustaining cooperation from key stakeholders, including several UN entities and agencies, as well as neighbouring countries, remained a priority. The OTP continued to monitor and encourage national criminal proceedings and to cooperate and share expertise with national judicial actors, including the Special Criminal Court.

e) *Situation in Côte d'Ivoire (CIV)*

72. The Office continued during 2020 to collect evidence in relation to alleged crimes committed by opponents of former President Laurent Gbagbo during the post-election violence in 2010/2011. The investigation is ongoing and is currently at an advanced phase.

f) *Situation in Darfur / Sudan*

73. On 9 June 2020, the OTP, in coordination with the Registry of the Court, was able to secure the surrender and transfer of Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman to the custody of the Court, following his voluntary surrender to authorities in the Central African Republic, despite the operational challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

74. The Office was then able to conduct several missions in Europe and Africa to expedite preparations for the hearing on the confirmation of charges in the case against Mr Abd-Al-Rahman, scheduled for 22 February 2021.

75. In October, the Prosecutor led the first OTP mission to Sudan in 13 years. As highlighted, *inter alia*, in the Prosecutor's briefing to the UN Security Council of 10 December 2020, the Office engaged in Khartoum with the highest officials of the Government of Sudan, and also held discussions with representatives of civil society organizations, international bodies and the diplomatic corps. Those meetings allowed the Office to explain proceedings at the Court and the status of the Darfur cases. The discussions also presented an opportunity to hear directly from the Sudanese authorities about their plans for cooperation with the OTP and their commitment to accountability and justice for the people of Darfur. The visit to Khartoum gave the Office and the Government of Sudan the opportunity to hold preliminary discussions on the possible mechanisms for bringing to justice the other suspects for whom warrants of arrest have already been issued.

76. On 3 December 2020, given the many challenges it has been facing, including the security and safety of witnesses, the Office requested the Pre-Trial Chamber to postpone the confirmation hearing until 31 May 2021.

The OTP has also continued to monitor alleged crimes in Darfur which may fall within the jurisdiction of the Court.

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

77. During 2020, the Office continued to engage with the national authorities of the DRC and various stakeholders on cooperation-related matters, and to encourage national proceedings.

h) *Situation in Georgia*

78. During 2020, the Office conducted a number of investigative missions and continued to collect evidence relevant to crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed

in and around South Ossetia between 1 July 2008 and 10 October 2008. The OTP continues to call upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Russian Federation and the de facto authorities of South Ossetia, in the interest of seeking justice for victims on all sides of the conflict. The investigation is ongoing and is currently at an advanced phase.

i) Situation in Kenya

79. The Office continued to encourage the surrender of individuals subject to warrants of arrest relating to article 70 offences against the administration of justice. On 2 November 2020, Mr Paul Gicheru surrendered to the authorities of the Netherlands and was transferred to the custody of the Court on 3 November 2020.

80. On 10 March 2015, Pre-Trial Chamber II of the Court issued a warrant for his arrest on charges of corruptly influencing witnesses, in breach of article 70(1)(c) of the Rome Statute. On 6 November 2020, he appeared before the Pre-Trial Chamber. The Single Judge verified his identity, ensured that he had been informed of the offences he is alleged to have committed and his rights under the Rome Statute, and scheduled the confirmation of charges procedure.

81. The Office continues to carry out investigations into potential violations of article 70 of the Rome Statute in the situation in Kenya.

82. The Office also continued to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008.

j) Situation in Libya

83. The Office conducted several missions during 2020 to different countries to collect evidence and conduct witness interviews regarding crimes allegedly committed by all parties to the conflict. The OTP continues to engage with the Libyan authorities, and has conducted missions to Libya for investigative activities and cooperation-related matters.

84. As highlighted in its reports to the UN Security Council on 5 May 2020 and on 11 November 2020, the Office continued its efforts to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases and to call for support from States and stakeholders to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The OTP has continued to work on additional applications for warrants of arrest in the situation. In its investigative activities, the Office welcomed close cooperation from States, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society groups and private individuals. It has increasingly invested in cooperation with and support to domestic investigations of international and other crimes committed in Libya.

k) Situation in Mali

85. The trial of Mr Al Hassan commenced on 14 July 2020 with the opening statement by the Prosecutor. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence began on 8 September 2020. By the start of the winter judicial recess, 19 Prosecution witnesses had testified.

86. The OTP conducted several missions to investigate alleged crimes in this situation. It continued to receive cooperation from the national authorities and other partners, including United Nations entities, in particular the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

l) Situation in Uganda

87. The Office presented its closing arguments in the trial of Mr Ongwen in March 2020. The Trial Chamber has scheduled the delivery of its judgment for 4 February 2021.

88. The OTP continued to encourage national proceedings in relation to both parties to the conflict.

m) Appeals

89. The Appeals and Prosecution Legal Coordination Section of the Prosecution Division had a very busy year in 2020. The following is a snapshot of its main activities during the year:

- The Prosecution presented oral submissions in two final appeal hearings before the Appeals Chamber. Several Appeals Chamber decisions were rendered, including on appeals which were pending in 2019.

- In *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*, the Trial Chamber, by majority, acquitted both accused in 2019. On 15 October 2019 the Prosecution filed its appeal brief against the judgment. Both Defence teams filed their responses on 6 March 2020. The Appeals Chamber held two hearings in 2020: on 6 February it held an oral hearing regarding the variation of conditional release measures for Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé; and from 22 to 24 June 2020, it conducted a partially virtual hearing (after several postponements because of the COVID-19 pandemic) using the web platform Interactio. This was the first virtual hearing to take place at the Court and was a success. In addition, the Prosecution filed several documents, including the Prosecution's written responses to the Appeals Chamber's questions to the parties in advance of the hearing. On 28 May 2020, the Appeals Chamber rejected the Defence request for reconsideration of their conditional release and modified some of the conditions of their release. The judgment on the Prosecution's appeal of the acquittals is pending.

- In *Ntaganda*, the Prosecution appealed two aspects of the trial judgement and the Defence appealed the conviction (raising 15 grounds of appeal in two parts) and sentence. The Prosecution filed its responses to both parts of the Defence appeal against conviction on 27 January and 3 April 2020 respectively, and its response to the Defence appeal on sentence on 14 April. The Prosecution filed more than a dozen documents in the reporting period, including a comprehensive response to a Defence request to admit additional evidence, which the Defence filed six weeks before the hearing and which the Appeals Chamber dismissed on 22 October 2020. The three appeals were heard in a partially virtual environment on 12-14 October 2020, after having been postponed on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. The judgments on the Prosecution and Defence appeals are pending.

- In the *Bemba* main case, on 18 May 2020 the Pre-Trial Chamber issued its decision rejecting Mr Bemba's request for compensation. On 1 October 2020, the Pre-Trial Chamber rejected Mr Bemba's application for leave to appeal. In a related matter, on 9 December 2020 the Presidency dismissed Mr Bemba's request under regulation 46(3) to designate a Pre-Trial Chamber to address issues relating to his frozen/seized assets. Since Mr Bemba was acquitted on 8 June 2018, no further litigation should be expected in this case.

- In *Yekatom and Ngaiissona*, the Prosecution responded to two appeals brought by the Defence for Mr Yekatom. First, the Prosecution responded to Mr Yekatom's appeal against Trial Chamber V's decision finding his case admissible. Second, the Prosecution responded to Mr Yekatom's appeal against the Trial Chamber decision regarding the accused's notice of certain aspects of the charges. The appeals decision is pending. In addition, the Prosecution filed three applications for leave to appeal against the confirmation decision and against two decisions by Pre-Trial Chamber II rejecting the Prosecution's applications to amend the charges of rape against Mr Ngaiissona and to add charges of rape and sexual slavery against Mr Yekatom. The Prosecution also filed an application for leave to appeal Trial Chamber V's decision on protocols at trial. Pre-Trial Chamber II and Trial Chamber V rejected the applications.

- In *Abd-Al-Rahman*, the Prosecution responded to five interlocutory appeals brought by the Defence, four of which were appeals brought with the leave of Pre-Trial Chamber II under article 82(1)(d), and the fifth a direct appeal under article 82(1)(a) (subsequently dismissed *in limine* as inadmissible): (i) The Prosecution responded to the Defence appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision maintaining Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's detention; (ii) the Prosecution responded to the Defence appeal against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision to reject Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's request under article 67(1)(f) to order the Registry to provide interpretation and translation services to communicate with his Defence team; (iii) the Prosecution responded to two Defence appeals (filed under article 82(1)(a) and 82(1)(d)) against the Pre-Trial Chamber's decision dismissing the Defence request to adopt and implement additional principles on reparations; and (iv) the Prosecution responded to the Defence appeal against three decisions issued by the Single Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber II. The five Defence appeals were rejected by the Appeals Chamber.

- In the situation in Afghanistan, on 5 March 2020 the Appeals Chamber unanimously overturned Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision rejecting the Prosecution request under article 15 to open an investigation, and authorized the opening of the Prosecution's investigation. The Appeals Chamber held that, in ruling on the Prosecutor's request to open an investigation, the Pre-Trial Chamber may consider only the two factors specifically

mentioned in article 15(4), i.e.: whether “there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation” and whether “the case appears to fall within the jurisdiction of the Court”. Thus, the Pre-Trial Chamber may not take into account the interests of justice or the admissibility of potential cases. The Appeals Chamber further confirmed that the Pre-Trial Chamber may not restrict the scope of the investigation to the incidents identified by the Prosecutor in her request under article 15(3). In addition, the Appeals Chamber confirmed — by majority, Judge Ibáñez Carranza dissenting — that victims participating in proceedings under article 15(3) do not have standing under article 82(1) of the Statute to appeal decisions rendered under article 15(4).

- Throughout the year, in addition to its primary responsibility of addressing appellate litigation, the Appeals and Prosecution Legal Coordination Section provided dozens of memoranda of legal advice and ongoing legal assistance to trial teams on complex points of law and procedure. These included in *Ongwen* (providing advice on the Prosecution closing brief), *Al Hassan* (providing advice in relation to, *inter alia*, Defence challenges to the specificity of the charges, the Defence request to terminate the proceedings and the Prosecution request to provide notice of variation of the legal characterization pursuant to regulation 55, as well as drafting filings requesting the submission of statements and transcripts pursuant to rule 68 and article 69); *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* (providing advice on the Prosecution’s Trial Brief, drafting filings in relation to Defence challenges to the specificity of the charges and regarding applications under rule 68); *Abd-Al-Rahman* (providing advice regarding the drafting of the Document Containing the Charges); *Banda and Jerbo* (drafting filings regarding the victims’ submissions on the possibility of conducting proceedings in absentia); *Gicheru* (drafting filings regarding the request of the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence (OPCD) not to apply rule 165 in the proceedings — an issue which the OPCD was granted leave to appeal); and in the situations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh/Myanmar, Burundi, Georgia and Libya, on miscellaneous legal and evidentiary issues. The Section also provided advice to the trial teams in responding to or drafting responses to Defence applications for leave to appeal and participated in numerous evidence reviews and murder boards.

- The Appeals and Prosecution Legal Coordination Section also continued to support and assist several ongoing preliminary examinations conducted by the Preliminary Examination Section (PES) of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division. In particular, in the situation in Comoros, the Prosecution responded to the application on behalf of Comoros for leave to appeal Pre-Trial Chamber I’s decision rejecting the Comoros request to instruct the Prosecutor to reconsider for a second time her decision not to open an investigation. On 21 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I — by majority, Judge Alapini-Gansou dissenting — rejected the application for leave to appeal. Further litigation in this situation should not be expected. In the situation in Palestine, on 20 December 2020, the Prosecution sought a ruling from Pre-Trial Chamber I under article 19(3) regarding the scope of the Court’s territorial jurisdiction, alongside a request for extension of pages. On 22 January 2020, the Prosecution re-filed its application under article 19(3) upon request by the Pre-Trial Chamber. In addition, on 30 April 2020, the Prosecution responded to a large number of observations submitted by different participants on the Prosecutor’s article 19(3) application. On 8 June 2020, the Prosecution responded to Palestine’s observations regarding a statement issued by President Abbas. The decision on the Prosecutor’s article 19(3) application is pending. The Section has also provided ongoing legal advice to PES in the review of the files on the situations in Iraq/UK, Nigeria, Ukraine, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela I and II, México, Tajikistan/China - Cambodia/China, Madagascar, Cyprus, Syria/Jordan and Canada/Lebanon.

- Throughout the year, members of the Section participated in several OTP Prosecution Division working groups and in researching and drafting guidelines, policy papers and reports produced in support of the Prosecutor’s mandate as a whole. In particular, the *Guidelines for Agreements Regarding the Admission of Guilt* were released in November 2021. These guidelines set forth the Prosecutor’s policy with respect to agreements regarding admissions of guilt, in particular, whether and when it may be appropriate for the Office to enter into such agreements, and if so, under what circumstances and subject to which terms. The *Draft Charging Guidelines* and the *Draft Policy Paper on Situation Completion* were also finalized in 2020. The draft charging guidelines seek to standardize and improve the manner in which the Prosecution prepares the Document Containing the Charges (DCC), and the draft

policy paper on situation completion explains how the OTP will complete its work in situations where the Court is exercising its jurisdiction. Members of the Section also provided legal support to teams as focal points for the Division on sexual and gender-based crimes (SGBC) and assisted in drafting a report on the OTP's implementation of the SGBC policy. In addition, Section members participated in missions, conferences, training and other official engagements and kept the OTP Case Digests on substantive and procedural law updated. The Senior Appeals Counsel and Head of the Section continued her role as a member of the Executive Committee (ExCom), participating in all ExCom meetings, discussions and decisions.

3. International cooperation and judicial assistance

90. In 2020, in connection with its investigative and prosecutorial activities, the Office sent 463 requests for assistance, (18.91 per cent less compared to 2019) to over 92 different partners, comprising 38 States Parties, 17 non-States Parties and 37 international, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as private institutions, and followed up on the execution of pending requests.

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

92. In the light of its Strategic Goal 6, the Office continued to encourage national judicial authorities to contribute to closing the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts where appropriate, either directly or through regional partners and networks of practitioners.

93. In 2020, the Office processed 37 incoming requests transmitted to it by national authorities pursuant to article 93(10) and continued to foster the opening of cases and to assist national judicial authorities in their own investigations as appropriate, with demonstrated results in several national jurisdictions.

94. The Office 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 COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions on travel, including to situation countries, has only increased the need for more cooperation, including with respect to alternative forms of evidence and the modalities for access thereto that may concern any State Party. This includes the provision of information and access relating to financial or banking data, immigration and asylum records, data held by private entities - including social media and internet companies -, and generally assistance with identifying persons of interest outside the situation countries and helping them see justice done for the wrongs they have suffered in their countries of origin.

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

4. General cooperation, external relations and public relations

96. Throughout the year, and in conjunction with other organs of the Court when appropriate, the Office organized, coordinated or participated in activities relevant to the OTP's external relations, with a view to galvanizing general support for its mandate and activities. The format of activities was adjusted to virtual settings where needed and possible, taking into account the restrictions relating to the COVID-19 pandemic.

97. A development of grave concern during the reporting period was the issuance by the President of the United States, on 11 June 2020, of Executive Order 13928 against the Court and the subsequent imposition, on 2 September 2020, of sanctions on the Prosecutor and a senior member of the Office, as well as travel bans against undisclosed Court personnel and their immediate families. The OTP, with the other organs of the Court, engaged in various forums with stakeholders to address and discuss how to mitigate the impact of the sanctions.

98. During the reporting period, the Court and the Office organized several virtual diplomatic briefings for regional groups and for Ambassadors and representatives of States Parties, including to discuss key issues for the OTP, such as cooperation and sanctions. The Office also participated in virtual induction training for newly arrived diplomats and organized and participated in two virtual roundtable meetings with civil society.

99. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the Office also engaged in bilateral meetings with actors from governments and regional and international organizations, both in The Hague and elsewhere, including when possible in situation countries, to promote understanding of the OTP's mandate and work in furtherance of operational discussions relating to its investigative and prosecutorial activities. The Office received 32 high-level visits to the Court's premises.

100. The Prosecutor and other senior members of the Office also participated in various events and multilateral forums, including the Munich Security Conference, the EU Parliament's Human Rights Subcommittee, side events in the margins of the UN General Assembly and the regular biannual briefings to the United Nations Security Council, in addition to an informal session of the Council's Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. Participation contributed to establishing or cultivating strategic and operational contacts, enhancing cooperation through bilateral meetings, increasing knowledge of the OTP's work and providing updates and disseminating key messages. More than 30 speeches were prepared for the various events in which the Prosecutor and other senior managers participated.

101. The Office actively engaged in (virtual) meetings and consultations in the context of the Assembly of States Parties. This included attending 40 meetings of the Assembly working groups to, *inter alia*, provide information and disseminate key messages of the Office of the Prosecutor, or to provide substantive input to the work of facilitators, e.g. in the context of discussions on the review of the Court and the Rome Statute system, budget negotiations, as well as facilitations on strategic planning, cooperation and complementarity.

102. The Office also organized a virtual Assembly side-event on 15 December 2020, to present its Report on Preliminary Examination Activities 2020.

103. These efforts, where appropriate, were supported by the Office's public information products and services. During the reporting period, the OTP engaged with the media, giving 11 interviews to media outlets around the world, issued 29 press statements and press releases in both the official languages of the Court and in situation languages in relation the different situations and developments, organized three press conferences in situation countries, answered hundreds of media queries, and ensured an active social media presence throughout the year with key messaging for a variety of audiences.

C. Major Programme III – Registry

104. The Registry adapted its work processes in order to continue providing support to parties and participants in all proceedings before the Court throughout the COVID-19 pandemic situation. The Registry put in place specific protocols and measures, including video-conferencing, so that hearings could be scheduled and take place. The Registry facilitated the transfer to The Hague of suspects who surrendered to the Court: Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (Mr Abd-Al-Rahman) on 9 June 2020, and Mr Paul Gicheru on 3 November 2020. The Registry provided continuous support and assistance in the pre-trial, trial and appeals proceedings in the following cases: *Abd-Al-Rahman*; *Ongwen*; *Al Hassan*; and *Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé*, and continued to provide its support to reparations proceedings in various cases.

1. Court management

a) Judicial activities

105. A total of 6,595 court records (92,171 pages) and 483 transcripts (32,268 pages) were registered and notified in 2020. These figures include documents registered and/or notified across all cases and situations as detailed below, as well as 80 records (953 pages) and 5 transcripts (104 pages) registered and/or notified pursuant to the Regulations of the Court and/or the Regulations of the Registry but which did not necessarily relate to a particular case or situation.

106. In the situation in Uganda, 260 documents (3,344 pages) and 21 transcripts (1,685 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for three hearings in *Ongwen*.

107. In the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 519 documents (10,937 pages) and 182 transcripts (14,008 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for three hearings in *Ntaganda*.

108. In the situation in the Central African Republic I, 45 documents (2,086 pages) and no transcripts were registered and notified. No hearing was held.

109. In the situation in Darfur, 715 documents (8,188 pages) and 13 transcripts (174 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for four hearings in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case.

110. In the situation in Kenya, 230 documents (1,630 pages) and 4 transcripts (92 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in the *Gicheru* case.

111. In the situation in Libya, 67 documents (1,227 pages) and two transcripts (19 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in the *Gaddafi* case.

112. In the situation in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 191 documents (5,708 pages) and 26 transcripts (2,297 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for four hearings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*. These hearings were held in hybrid mode (partly on-site, partly virtually). Three of those hearings involved amici curiae.

113. In the situation in Mali, 3,070 documents (37,543 pages) and 211 transcripts (13,166 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for 48 hearings in *Al Hassan*.

114. In the situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia, 17 documents (197 pages) and no transcripts were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for two hearings.

115. In the situation in the Central African Republic II, 1,150 documents (15,166 pages) and 17 transcripts (692 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing in the *Ngaissona* case, seven in the *Yekatom and Ngaissona* case and five in the situation.

116. In the situation in Georgia, six documents (28 pages) were registered and notified.

117. In the situation in Gabon, two documents (12 pages) were registered and notified.

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

119. In the situation in Afghanistan, 12 documents (155 pages) and two transcripts (31 pages) were registered and notified. Technical and procedural support was provided for one hearing.

120. New: In the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II, eight documents (145 pages) and no transcripts were registered or notified.

121. New: In the situation in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, three documents (12 pages) and no transcripts were registered and notified.

122. In the situation in Palestine, 201 documents (4,528 pages) were registered and notified.

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

124. In the situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 18 documents (166 pages) were registered and notified.

125. In 2020, the number of court records increased by 0.85 per cent in comparison with 2019, while the number of transcripts registered and notified across all situations and cases decreased by 29.18 per cent.

126. The use of audio or video link technology to facilitate witness testimony continued throughout 2020. Two Associate Legal Officers (ALO)/Courtroom Officers are required to organize video link hearings: one in The Hague courtroom and the other at the witness location. In 2020, 12 hearing days were held via video link to facilitate the testimony of witnesses. In addition, and as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, detained persons have been following their respective proceedings from the Detention Centre via video link.

127. In addition to testimony via video link and as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Court Management Section (CMS), in conjunction with the Information Management Services Section (IMSS) put in place partially virtual hearings using the Interactio platform. A total of eight hearings were held using that method, some involving amici curiae located in the USA.

128. To support the workload of one active case at the trial phase and one continuous hearing, a minimum of two ALO/Courtroom Officers is required. Besides hearing support, they also perform a number of back office tasks to ensure overall support to proceedings.

129. Throughout 2020, the Transcript Coordinators and the Court Reporters worked on the reclassification and correction of transcripts. From the overall figures of transcripts provided above, 194 were corrected transcripts (14,020 pages) and 185 were reclassified transcripts (13,942 pages). These activities are labour intensive and require precision and accuracy owing to the severe consequences of any errors. A total of five transcripts (104 pages) of events other than hearings was produced, registered and notified.

130. In addition to routine in-court and registration activities, CMS was and remains fully involved in the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP).

131. Additionally, to strengthen the Section and to mitigate the risk of unforeseen staff shortages, CMS staff have been provided with in-depth training on the several unique fields of expertise within CMS, which has resulted in 60 per cent of the staff being able to perform multiple functions.

b) eCourt

- **Evidence:** to continue improving evidence management, and to specifically facilitate the disclosure submission process in the COVID-19 context, CMS eCourt took the initiative of liaising with IMSS and providing the means for the Defence teams to submit their evidence using HP RM, thus avoiding the need to copy disclosures to external disks and CDs and to physically hand these over to CMS. The upload of evidence has been further streamlined to enable increased standardization of metadata across situations and cases with improved adherence to the eCourt Protocol. In 2020, CMS uploaded 51,145 evidence items containing 286,586 pages. The metadata in Ringtail has undergone an in-depth analysis and review. This is expected to benefit not only the business analysis of evidence-related modules in the JWP project, but also forms an important input for the migration of evidentiary data once the new system has been implemented.

- **Live streaming of hearings on the Court's premises:** extensive testing and training has been carried out, and process documentation developed, in preparation for deploying live streaming software in the courtrooms so that additional members of parties and participants, who have been duly authorized to do so, can follow courtroom proceedings from their offices.

- **Training, presentations and user support:** standard and advanced level training has been provided to members of Chambers, Defence, Victims and OTP teams in the use of systems for transcript management, evidence management, and the Transcripts Verification Module. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 situation, training has been provided via virtual live training sessions. Topic-related presentation and support has been provided to

teams in response to specific user queries. Online training is being prepared to further promote the efficient use of eCourt application systems.

- **Access to case files:** In 2020, 2,426 user access requests (258 SolvIT tickets, 332 SolvIT tasks, 36 email requests, and 1,800 ECOS and RM related requests for court records) were processed. A user access request is any request asking CMS to grant access to an individual or a group of individuals to one or more judicial applications including court records. Bi-annual user account reconciliation (in June and in December) has been carried out with each team's focal point to ensure that user access to judicial applications is accurate. Additionally, CMS has processed a number of user support requests received via email that relate to the use of judicial applications, issues encountered and requested customizations. Recently, CMS, in conjunction with OTP, implemented a new process of providing digital witness binders in a more efficient and sustainable manner, thus reducing the use of paper and facilitating access to witness binders by all relevant parties and participants.

- **CMS AV**

132. Remote and/or hybrid hearings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic: in order to support the continuity of core judicial proceedings by enabling the speedy resumption of hearings, CMS AV, in cooperation with IMSS, expanded and adjusted the courtroom infrastructure and technology. This labour-intensive operation involved integrating, extensively testing, providing guidance and feedback to those involved, and making fully operational the hardware and software for the Interactio platform solution, in addition to expanding courtroom VTC abilities. A WebEx solution was also implemented to be used alone or in conjunction with remote and/or hybrid hearings. Solutions have been and will be used for hearings with remote and/or hybrid in-court participation by judges, parties and participants; witness testimony, including electronic protective measures; and accused person participation from the Detention Centre, but also for non-judicial communication, such as the Assembly.

133. IPV Digital recording/archiving: The phase one implementation project has been completed and feedback is being provided on an ongoing basis on the functioning of the various IPV applications provided to the Vendor/IMSS. Crestron integration has been implemented.

134. The IPV/Adobe Post-Facto Redaction/editing routine/module has been delivered and feedback on functioning is being provided on an ongoing basis to the Vendor/IMSS. Metadata and integration requirements for the IPV system have been analysed, consolidated and communicated but not yet implemented by the Vendor. The IPV project has been partially signed off, and IPV/LTO Ingest module implementation is pending. IMSS and CMS AV assisted the Vendor with setting up and extensively testing integrated solutions and providing feedback on test results. The module is not yet fully operational. The ICC-FTR court recording archive (dating back to 2005) is under reconstruction. Accessibility and storage improvements have been consolidated.

135. **Judicial Workflow Platform**

The Judicial Workflow Platform aims to move the complex judicial systems landscape (eCourt), currently used to electronically support the judicial process, to an integrated system for the handling, management, exchange, analysis and/or presentation of material constituting the situation and case record. During the reporting period, a Project Manager was on-boarded and the project team structure was updated to reflect the project delivery stages. Business Case and Project Initiation documents were updated and approved by the Project Board. An internal audit was conducted of the procurement and governance of the project. The IMSS development team finalized the transfer of knowledge from the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL). The upgraded version of the STL's legal workflow system was installed on the Court's side and the STL's IT team will provide post go-live support for any technical issues until February 2021. This legal workflow environment will serve as a basis for development of the JWP. In May 2020, an internal business analysis team was set up to initiate the collection and documentation of the Court's requirements. External training was organized for both the business analysis and the development teams. The business analysis of the first nine modules is expected to be finalized by late February 2021. A draft tripartite agreement was prepared for future cooperation with the STL and the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office.

2. Detention

136. Throughout 2020, the Detention Centre held seven detained persons (Mr Ntaganda, Mr Ongwen, Mr Al Hassan, Mr Yekatom, Mr Ngaïssona, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman and Mr Gicheru).

137. In 2020, the Kosovo Specialist Chambers Detention Facility commenced operations in Building 4 and has started performing its part of the shared functions. Accordingly, the Court's Detention centre has reduced its resources to pre-2017 levels.

138. The Court had budgeted for six cells during 2020. However, owing to a requirement for segregation, it was necessary to rent an additional wing for a limited period in addition to additional cells for almost two months upon the arrival of the seventh detained person. The rentals were funded out of the savings made from the reduction in resources, plus some contingency funds.

139. In 2020, three donations were received from States, totalling €39,214.

140. In 2020, approximately €11,600 was spent out of the Trust Fund for Family Visits for one family visit involving four persons, just before the start of the COVID-19 situation.

141. Two other scheduled family visits had to be postponed as a result of the pandemic.

3. Language Services

a) Translation

142. In the Language Services section (LSS), the English Translation Unit translated a significant number of lengthy filings and decisions in *Al Hassan* and *Abd-Al-Rahman*, and filings and decisions concerning the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* no case to answer motion. The Unit also translated over 60,000 words of medical documentation from Dutch to English, and more than 30,000 words of tender documents from French, and dealt with other requests of a non-judicial nature such as disciplinary proceedings, test papers for candidates for employment at the Court, and sight translation for medical experts.

143. As is the case every year, the bulk of the Unit's editing workload consisted of the Court's budget documents and reports of the Court to the Committee on Budget and Finance. Editing services were also provided with respect to the Court's Organizational Manual.

144. The French Translation Unit (FTU) delivered a significant number of official translations of voluminous and complex decisions and filings in several cases, including the Appeals Judgement in the *Bemba et al.* case, Judge Henderson's Opinion which detailed the reasons of the Trial Judgement rendered in the *Gbagbo Blé Goudé* case, the *Ntaganda* Trial Judgement, and the OTP's Trial Brief in the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* case. In addition to judicial documents, the FTU also translated the Report on the Independent Expert Review of the Court and the Court's Report on its Key Performance Indicators, among other managerial and administrative documents. The COVID-19 crisis also entailed a significant amount of work for FTU, in that numerous emails, health and safety guidelines and information technology manuals for remote working had to be translated as a matter of emergency for timely information of staff. In total, the FTU delivered just under 1,250,000 translated words (about 4,150 standard pages of 300 words each).

145. The Situation Languages Translation Unit provided translation support in 16 situation languages, namely Acholi, Arabic, Bambara, Bangla, Burmese, Dari, Dutch, Georgian, Hebrew, Kinyarwanda, Pashto, Sango, Songhay, Swahili, Tamasheq and Zaghawa. The Unit has ensured timely provision of situation language translation services to the judicial divisions and to the various sections of the Registry. As in previous years, the Unit has maintained and expanded the roster of situation language translators in various language combinations as necessary, to support new situations and active cases. Examples of the translation services provided by the Unit include Hebrew and Arabic translations of a large volume of public information materials, translation of standard victim application forms into various languages, Arabic translation of victim applications in the *Abd-Al Rahman* case, translation in various languages of written and audio recorded communications between Counsel and clients, as well as documents for the detention section, among many others.

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

147. Since March 2020, and with the assistance of IMSS, TSTU has supported the Section's staff members with technical issues relating to remote working. TSTU also took part in testing of Windows 10 for Citrix.

b) *Interpretation*

- Court Interpretation

148. From 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Interpretation Unit (IU) provided a total of 1,252 interpreter days. In addition to English (554 days) and French (538 days), Acholi (13 days), Sango (17 days), Standard Arabic (116 days), Songhay (6 days) and Standard Swahili (3 days) were the languages most used in the courtroom. Interpretation into and from Spanish (5 days) was also provided for non-judicial events.

149. Trial Chamber and Appeals Chamber hearings represented the bulk of the interpretation services provided by LSS in terms of judicial events. They included the Appeals hearings in *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* and in *Ntaganda*; the opening of the judicial year; delivery of the judgement in the Afghanistan situation; and the closing arguments in *Ongwen*. Interpretation was also provided for the initial appearance of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman in the Darfur situation; the opening statement hearings in *Al Hassan* and the subsequent Prosecution presentation of evidence; and finally the initial appearance hearing of Mr Gicheru in the Kenya situation.

150. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the IU accommodated the first ever virtual appeals hearings in the *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* case. Since March 2020, following the first lockdown, the travel restrictions and the recommendation to work from home, most interpretation services, when possible, were provided via remote simultaneous interpretation (RSI) and/or remote consecutive interpretation (RCI) using WebEx or Interactio platforms, in order to ensure business continuity.

151. In 2020, the Unit covered remotely, via WebEx and Interactio, 301 requests for interpretation services for non-judicial events. They mainly concerned, at the request of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties, the ACN meetings for the selection of the judicial candidates, public roundtables for the judicial candidates, the Prosecutor election hearings and the nineteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties in The Hague. The Unit also provided its services for board meetings of the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV), training sessions of the Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS), and meetings of the Staff Council, the Detention Unit, the Human Resources Section and the Counsel Support Section, to name but a few. Languages used apart from French and English were Spanish, Standard Arabic and Sudanese Arabic.

- Field and Operational Interpretation

152. Field and Operational Interpretation (FOI) services were provided for meetings at Headquarters, in the field and remotely in 11 different language combinations in eight situations, totalling 610 field interpreter days. Services were provided to the various sections of the Registry, including to defence counsel for telephone conversations; witness familiarization; psychosocial, vulnerability and protection assessments; and audio-visual translation. Supported field missions included those conducted by legal representatives of victims, defence counsel, the TFV, the VPRS, the Office of Public Counsel for Victims and the Victims and Witnesses Section, in situation countries and elsewhere. In total, 97 requests for field and operational interpretation services were received.

153. Field interpreters provided remote consecutive interpretation in Songhay at hearings in the *Al Hassan* case, and provided reading assistance to witnesses in the courtroom.

154. Remote video and telephone interpretation services have been provided to various sections in the Registry, including the Counsel Support Section, to replace face-to-face service owing to the suspension of missions to the field during the COVID-19 crisis – situations supported by remote interpretation include Sudan, Libya, Burundi, Bangladesh / Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

155. Field interpreter recruitment and accreditation continued online, and the roster of freelance field interpreters for Kirundi was expanded in the framework of the joint field interpreter accreditation programme. A roster of field interpreters was recruited for the new situation languages in the Myanmar / Bangladesh situation, namely Bengali, Rohingya and Burmese.

156. Owing to developments in the Darfur situation, operations were initiated to reaccredit the existing roster of field interpreters for the Darfuri languages Zaghawa and Fur, as well as to recruit interpreters for the Sudanese variety of Arabic, both in the vicinity of Headquarters and in the situation country, as the situation risk analysis allows.

157. In the course of 2020, staff and field interpreters also carried out regular assignments for the Detention Centre, to meet the communication needs of persons in detention in the Mali, Uganda, Central African Republic and Sudan (Darfur) situations. In addition to routine operational interpretation services, they provided monitoring services in respect of four detainees, amounting to a total of 244 interpreter days from January to December 2020.

4. Legal aid and counsel issues

a) *Counsel Support Section (CSS)*

158. In 2020, CSS focused on maintaining services and adapting them to the new circumstances while improving their efficiency.

159. The assumptions used to establish the budget for 2020 included provision for eight indigent defendants and seven teams of legal representatives of victims.

160. 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 2020, assistance had been provided to 216 team members, including interns and visiting professionals, involved in the representation of indigent clients before the Court. This number rises to 246 team members if those assisting in the representation of non-indigent clients before the Court are included. CSS also provided assistance to members of the International Criminal Court Bar Association (ICCBA) and its various committees attending meetings with the Registry.

161. In 2020, the Registry received 47 new applications for inclusion on the List of Counsel (LoC) and 39 applications for inclusion on the List of Assistants to counsel (LoA). By the end of 2020, 39 individuals had been added to the LoC, bringing the number of admitted counsel to 869. With 38 admissions to the LoA in 2020, by year-end the number of admitted persons had increased to 407. The List of Professional Investigators saw little activity in 2020, with four new applications received and two admissions recorded. Accordingly, by the end of 2020 this list comprised 43 members.

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

162. In 2020, the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence focused on continuously improving the quality of service for the defence teams and the Court. Requests for assistance increased over figures for 2019, especially given the nature of cases moving into more complex phases – two teams just starting the confirmation of charges stage, two teams in pre-trial, one team opening a trial, another giving closing submissions, and three teams on appeal. In addition, the OPCD remained available to provide legal and technical assistance to seven defence teams in matters arising in the early or late phases of a case, namely pre-arrest/admissibility or reparations/post-conviction/post-acquittal. The Office also assisted in the initial appearance of one defendant, and was given leave to make written submissions in four matters at the situation level (Palestine, Côte d'Ivoire, CAR I and CAR II) as well as in one case (*Gicheru and Bett*).

163. During 2020, the OPCD primarily:

- Created and distributed specialized legal memoranda to 16 defence teams (Lubanga, Katanga, S. Gbagbo, L. Gbagbo, Blé Goudé, Ntaganda, Bemba, Ongwen, Al Mahdi, Banda, Gaddafi, Al Hassan, Yekatom, Ngaïssona, Abd-Al-Rahman, and Gicheru) upon request by teams or collectively to all.
- Continued a series of weekly updates to teams, providing the document in both working languages of the Court.

- Began the implementation of projects arising from the results of the 2019 OPCD Defence Team survey, including work with IMSS to develop online tools for more static, continuous communication of research and information to teams.
- Continued development of a new system for the OPCD's jurisprudential manuals to better update them in a timely manner and reflect the procedures employed by the Chambers.
- Assisted teams during court hearings by following real time access to transcripts.
- Supported teams in uploading and downloading evidence, accessing filings and handling case-management issues, and provided training for defence teams, upon request, in specific software, including Ringtail Legal, Legal Craft, iTranscend and Casemap.
- Participated in various working groups of the Court including, *inter alia*, technology development groups (JWP), the Library Working Group, and the Hague Working Group (on certain issues).
- Gave presentations to the Independent Expert Group, in person and in writing, on the functioning and recommendations of the OPCD and the defence, as a part of the review framework initiated by the Assembly.
- Provided feedback for Registry projects including, *inter alia*, those related to cooperation agreements, materials for defence teams and public information and outreach communications.
- Initiated discussions with the Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) to increase OPCD/defence communications in social media outreach.
- Worked with the ICCBA committees to develop partnerships to assist the defence before the Court.
- Redeveloped the Defence to Defence training, in partnership with the STL Defence Office, to host the series for defence team members at both institutions in virtual format; three sessions were held in 2020.
- Continued mutual collaboration in research and training pursuant to ongoing agreements with UNICRI and entered discussions for a project with the Nottingham Law School.
- Continued to work to protect the rights of suspects/accused by making efforts to raise general awareness of defence issues, including by giving presentations to visiting groups (especially those facilitated by PIOS, including a Ugandan Delegation, Sudanese Lawyers, and the Induction of Diplomats), participating in conferences and seminars, and contributing to publications.

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

164. In September 2020, the OPCV celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. Throughout those years of activity, OPCV counsel have assisted or represented more than 60,000 victims in the proceedings; filed more than 2,000 written submissions; attended more than 950 hearings and undertaken more than 350 missions in the field.

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

166. In particular, in 2020, the OPCV represented victims in the following cases/situations (6,303 victims in total):

- *Lubanga* (reparations proceedings): 634 victims.
- *Katanga* (reparations proceedings): 37 victims.
- *Ongwen* (trial): 1,532 victims.
- *Ntaganda* (trial, appeal and reparations): 283 former child soldiers and 1,846 victims of the attacks.
- *Gbagbo and Blé Goudé* (appeal): 727 victims.
- *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* (pre-trial and confirmation of charges hearings): 88 former child soldiers and 1,085 victims of other crimes (joint team with external counsel).
- *Gaddafi* (admissibility proceedings): 24 victims who communicated with the Court.
- *Registered Vessels* (article 53 proceedings): 43 victims.
- In addition to its involvement in proceedings as legal representative of victims, the Office is mandated to protect the rights and interests of victims having communicated with the Court within the framework of proceedings pursuant to article 19 of the Rome Statute in the

case of *Simone Gbagbo*; and as the legal representative in *Kony et al*. It has been authorized to intervene on specific issues in the situations in Afghanistan and Palestine.

167. In 2020, the OPCV also supported the external legal representatives appointed in the cases of *Al Mahdi*, *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.

168. As part of its mandate related to the legal representation of victims, OPCV counsel undertook 33 missions in the field to meet with clients with a view to effectively representing their interests in the proceedings.

169. The OPCV continued to seek to protect the interests of victims by making efforts to raise general awareness of victims' issues, including by participating in conferences and seminars together with other Court staff, and contributing to publications.

5. Victim participation and reparations

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

171. 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 proceedings. It also assists Chambers in all victim participation and reparations-related matters, notably by providing its legal analysis of the applications in reports on the case file, or by suggesting the victim application/participation framework per case. A good example of such strategic advice is the latest VPRS report in the *Abd-Al Rahman* case, filed on 17 November 2020 (continuing its approach to victim participation from the *Al Hassan* and *Yekatom/Ngaïssona* proceedings),³ alongside its suggestion to use IT to overcome field-specific operational obstacles to victims reaching the Court.⁴ The Section is also responsible for providing accurate data, reports and statistics on victim participation and reparations internally and outside the Court. Relevant field staff carrying out VPR functions maintain a substantive link to the VPRS at Headquarters in performing the corresponding functions, while otherwise reporting to the relevant Head of Country Office.

172. **Overall number of victim applications in 2020:** During the reporting period, the VPRS received 4,538 applications for participation and/or reparations, follow up forms providing additional information across cases, and representations pursuant to proceedings under article 15 of the Rome Statute (*proprio motu* investigation by the Prosecutor). The vast majority of victim requests for participation and/or reparations were submitted through the most recent combined application forms (with relevant sections for participation and reparations), be that on paper or electronically. The greatest number of applications were received in relation to two cases at the trial preparation stage, namely (i) *Yekatom/Ngaïssona* in the situation in CAR II (866 forms received); and (ii) *Al Hassan* in the Mali situation (627 forms received); and the latest pre-trial proceedings before the Court in preparation of the confirmation of charges, namely the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case before Pre-Trial Chamber II (773 forms received in 2020). In addition, just over 1,500 new applications for reparations and

³ "Registry Observations on Aspects Related to the Admission of Victims for Participation in the Proceedings", 17 November 2020, ICC-02/05-01/20-203.

⁴ "Registry Request for Authorization to use a Modified Standard Application Form to Facilitate Victim Participation in the Case", ICC-02/05-01/20-178-Conf. A public redacted version was filed on 2 November 2020, ICC-02/05-01/20-178-Red.

requests for additional information were received in the Mali and DRC situations (mostly in the *Al Mahdi* and the *Lubanga* proceedings).

173. **Article 15(3) Representations.** In early 2020, the Section concluded the victim representation process pursuant to article 15(3) of the Rome Statute in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar before Pre-Trial Chamber III. Its final report outlining victims' views on a potential investigation by the Prosecutor into alleged crimes committed in the situation was issued in February 2020. Relevant figures were reported in last year's report (2019).

174. **Participation of victims in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* proceedings at pre-trial.** In mid-2020, the victim application process for victims commenced in the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case, with the suspect's surrender to the Court on 9 June 2020. Due to the specific circumstances on the ground as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, the Registry had to recalibrate its efforts to reach out to victims and victim communities, train relevant external partners, identify potential intermediaries and collect applications from potential participating victims in the case. The Section designed a special electronic form suitable for use on any mobile device,⁵ and used IT to carry out a host of activities remotely. Altogether 773 application forms were received in 2020, with the majority requesting both participation in the proceedings and reparations. The application process will last into 2021. The Pre-Trial Chamber will rule on the participatory status of victims in 2021.

175. **Participation of victims in the *Yekatom/Ngaissona* and *Al Hassan* cases.** In 2020, the VPRS requested and obtained authorization from Chambers in both of the above-referenced cases to extend the victim application collection well into the trial phase (until the end of the Prosecution case). This has enabled the VPRS, alongside its colleagues in the relevant country offices, to continue victim-related activities and enable many hundreds of victims to come forward and apply for participation in the proceedings/reparations beyond the start of trial. Despite COVID-19-related restrictions and difficulties, relevant intermediary training and assistance to victims has yielded tangible results as reported above.

176. **Victim Applications for Reparations.** In 2020, 2,466 forms requesting reparations were received across the proceedings. Eight hundred and sixty-six victims applying to participate in the *Yekatom/Ngaissona* case have also requested reparations and 627 victims requested reparations in the context of the *Al Hassan* proceedings. In reparation proceedings in the *Lubanga* case, 377 forms were received, processed, analysed and reported upon. Similarly, in reparations proceedings in the *Al Mahdi* case, altogether 249 forms were processed.

177. The VPRS continued to be engaged very actively in the *Ntaganda* reparations process, as instructed by the Chamber. With a view to streamlining the reparation process, the VPRS designed a victim sampling methodology and matrix to be applied to the victims in the *Ntaganda* proceedings, following the Chamber's relevant guidance. To implement the methodology, the VPR field team trained intermediaries and organized a system to identify and consult potential beneficiaries of reparations. Despite prevailing security and health challenges, a total of 39 victims were consulted on issues relevant to reparations in the last quarter of 2020. The consultation exercise will continue in 2021.

178. **Filings and communications.** During the reporting period, the VPRS submitted approximately 70 filings in various proceedings, including reports on victim applications and representation forms, reports on legal representation of victims, and other reports and documents to Chambers. In addition, approximately 630 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 fill in the relevant victims' forms for participation and reparations.

179. 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, for the former particularly in ongoing reparations proceedings.

180. **Continuous improvement.** VPRS strived to improve its efficiency and working methods by: (i) further expanding the functionalities of its Victims Applications Management System (VAMS) database; (ii) implementing its online application form/system (now

⁵ See at <https://www.icc-cpi.int/pages/victims-info-page.aspx?for=%27abd-al-rahman%27>.

implemented across all cases before the Chambers); (iii) making final amendments to its IT-resolution to collect victim applications through a tablet device in the field; and (iv) improving accessibility of victim information by making documents available in local languages in a number of situations.

6. Victims and witnesses

181. Judicial activities in 2020 were concentrated in the last months of the year. Of the 20 witnesses who appeared before the Court between September and December 2020, 19 were Prosecution witnesses in the *Al Hassan* trial (10 expert witnesses and nine witnesses of fact) and one appeared in a closed session hearing held in another proceeding. Six witnesses testified via video link from different locations, while 14 witnesses appeared at the seat of the Court.

182. The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) provided logistical assistance for travel and accommodation under unprecedented challenging circumstances relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as psychosocial and other support services to the 20 witnesses who appeared before the Court. This included the necessary cooperation with the host State, preparation for travelling to the Court to testify, preparation for testimony and familiarization with courtroom procedures, as well as the implementation of a bespoke VWS health and safety protocol established in coordination with the Occupational Health Unit to alleviate the risk to witnesses and Court personnel related to the pandemic. At the Court, the VWS conducted protection and psychological assessments for the purpose of advising Chambers on the need for in-court protective measures pursuant to rule 87 and special measures pursuant to rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (RPE).

183. In 2020, the VWS provided 76 written submissions to the Chambers. Those submissions included 26 formal filings, including redacted versions, 19 assessment reports on the need for in-court protective measures, four vulnerability assessment reports and 24 reports pertaining to specific witness information. Furthermore, VWS psychologists conducted 10 vulnerability assessments, resulting in the implementation of special measures for the benefit of four witnesses (rule 88 of the RPE). The VWS also attended one hearing and provided in-court assistance to witnesses at one hearing.

184. In addition to these activities, the VWS provided continuous care and protection services to the persons placed under its responsibility. VWS provided protective measures to approximately 570 individuals in 2020 (witnesses, victims, others at risk on account of testimony given and the dependents of those protected persons). Despite the challenging circumstances, the VWS managed to relocate internationally several persons at risk who could not remain in their areas of residence due to increased risks to their physical safety associated with their interaction with the Court. The VWS also pursued its efforts to implement risk reduction measures for protected individuals in order to allow them to resume their normal lives and to phase out the involvement of the Registry in their protection. The VWS provided psychosocial support to 16 witnesses or victims in the field in the form of medical, psychosocial and other appropriate assistance pursuant to regulation 83 of the Regulations of the Registry.

185. The VWS is currently in the process of negotiating relocation agreements with six states. Furthermore, the VWS strengthened its strategy in order to increase the number of partner States willing to receive witnesses or victims on their territory. For this purpose, the VWS has engaged with nine States that had expressed their willingness to cooperate in witness protection matters, including on an ad hoc basis. The VWS drafted 59 formal correspondences which included initial and follow-up requests for assistance in relation to VWS operations and witness protection.

7. Public information and outreach

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

187. To address the challenges posed by the global pandemic, and in anticipation of the "new normality", PIOS, in coordination with the country offices, drastically reviewed communication with key stakeholders, in particular with the affected communities on the

ground, and adjusted strategies, activities, information material and distribution channels so as to ensure efficient and cost-effective access to the proceedings. New dynamic and innovative tools started to be developed for global audiences, in particular for the situation-related countries where the Court has no office.

188. Virtual visits by stakeholders and online information sessions with journalists, civil society, and legal community representatives; “Understanding the ICC” a series of infographics, animations and videos; interactive programmes on traditional electronic media (especially radio); quiz competitions about the Court on social media (part of the “stay at home” campaign); creation of networks on phone apps; and targeted social media campaigns such as “Life after conflict” are just some of the projects and activities designed this year, applying innovation, creativity and minimal financial resources. While a lot has been done, building trust and maintaining two-way communication, in particular with the affected communities, remained a challenge, especially with those with limited access to technology and the internet.

189. In 2020, the Court’s website attracted a total of 2,139,393 visitors; the Court streaming services showed 41,194,908 hits and 170 new videos were posted on YouTube, attracting 2,371,340 views. A total of 122 press releases were distributed in 2020 to a mailing list of almost 6,000 journalists and other stakeholders around the world. More than 400 interviews were conducted with Court officials at Headquarters alone.

190. The Court’s two Twitter accounts gained more than 109,509 new followers in 2020, ending the year with 505,230 followers, and the two Facebook accounts generated more than 214,119 likes. The Court’s two Instagram accounts have 40,000 followers and the Court’s YouTube account gained 25,046 new subscribers. The Court’s strong presence on social media ensured that the various messages, informative products and innovative visuals shared on those platforms reached a wide audience. Facebook Live was also used successfully for major hearings, decisions and events, and new Instagram stories series were introduced to significantly broaden the scope of audience. Continued focus was placed on United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), with public information campaigns framing the Court as a leader in helping to achieve that goal. The Court has had to face the situation resulting from the USA’s executive order and subsequent sanctions on the Prosecutor and a senior member of her office. PIOS coordinated and implemented a media strategy to place the Court’s voice - through its interviews with its principals and Op-Eds - in international media outlets. Noting the COVID-19 crisis and the collective efforts to cope with it, the Court launched a year-long “Resilience in crisis and conflict” campaign in support of SDG 16 starting on 17 July and featuring the “Life after conflict” story series, with an audience of 662,900 on the Court’s social media platforms on the launch. The Court also collaborated with UN News surrounding Peace Day, the UNGA and #UN75 commemorations to publish a Q&A by the President of the Court on SDG16 and the Court, and to have the UN amplify more of its “Resilience” content. These efforts resulted in the Court’s content being promoted on UN websites and social media platforms, with a potential reach to millions.

191. While general information visits, most events and stakeholder visits were adjusted to virtual platforms during the crisis, high-level VIP and courtesy visits continued in accordance with new standard operating procedures developed to ensure the safety of staff and visitors. Public attendance at hearings was also facilitated in full respect of the aforementioned rules. By the end of December 2020, the Court had welcomed 4,536 persons, both virtually and in person, mainly at the start of the year. Furthermore, 27 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. Thirty-nine VIP visits, including Heads of State and Ministers, took place at the Court for meetings with the Court’s elected officials to strengthen cooperation and support at the highest level.

Per Situation in alphabetical order

192. In Afghanistan, PIOS continued consultations with key stakeholders from the country in order to better understand concerns, perceptions and information needs on the ground. To address them, PIOS disseminated booklets and videos in English and in Pashto and Dari (the languages spoken by the affected communities) to media and civil society by email. The

information was also posted on the Court's website and social media. PIOS continued to provide information on relevant judicial developments, especially on the decision of the Appeals Chamber in March 2020 to authorize the opening of investigations. To ensure publicity and understanding of the judgment, information sheets, leaflets, Q&A documents, press releases and audio and video programmes were produced and shared with international and Afghan media and key civil society representatives. Interviews and informative sessions were provided to Afghan journalists covering the hearings. In cooperation with local partners, a comprehensive mapping report will be done in early 2021 to develop an outreach strategy for the country.

193. In the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation, restrictive measures imposed on travel and in the camps to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the security situation, hindered outreach plans. The major focus was shifted from missions and face-to-face activities to gathering relevant background information and disseminating information through international partners, social media, the web site and phone apps. The Section hired a consultant to prepare a mapping report that would provide relevant information to enable PIOS to produce a public information and outreach strategy, taking into consideration the new circumstances. The dissemination of information about the Court, especially to the camps, is contributing to better knowledge. Expectations of the Court are being managed through the most commonly used audio-visual material - videos, animations and audio files of interviews with the key staff of the Court, as well as infographics and photo and slide shows in Rohingya, Burmese and Bengali.

194. In Burundi, security considerations and the lack of access to the country resulted in limited PIOS activities. The Section produced a series of six video animations providing information about the Court in general, and about the Burundi situation specifically, that were circulated on the Court's social media and shared with Burundian journalists and NGOs by email and WhatsApp groups. PIOS continued to hold regular discussions with the ICC Network of Burundian Journalists (*Réseau des Journalistes Burundais pour la Cour pénale internationale -RJB-CPI*), with the objective of improving the dissemination of information and addressing the main concerns. A radio campaign in French and Kirundi addressing key questions and concerns from affected communities continued in 2020, in close cooperation with the Burundian Coalition for the ICC, and the ICC Network of Burundian Journalists. Radio programmes were then distributed by the media network through radio, social media and dedicated WhatsApp groups.

195. In the Central African Republic (CAR), outreach activities were conducted in relation to the confirmation of charges in the case of *Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona* and the positioning of the Court and international criminal justice in the country's transitional justice continuum, demonstrating the link between justice and peace. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, mass face-to-face meetings have not been possible since March 2020. Against this background, on 17 July, the Day of International Criminal Justice, the Country Office launched an access to justice and information media campaign entitled "*#LeGrandDébatSurLaJustice*" (The Great Debate on Justice), with a series of roundtables (in French and Sango) on radio, social media, TV and print media. Notably, the campaign made extensive use of Ndeke Luka radio, the UN Mission radio (FM Guira) and community radios in selected locations where crimes were confirmed and where it is assumed victims reside. The campaign reached a potential audience of 3 million all over the country (of a population of 5 million). The roundtables were designed around six topics identified as being of the greatest concern for the population: the importance of justice for peace, an update on the case, victim participation and reparations, sexual violence crimes, child soldiers, and the integrated and coordinated approach between the Court, the *Cour Pénale Spéciale* and national justice. The program also included a radio quiz about the Court with the participation of about 540 listeners who shared their knowledge of the Rome Statute and the Court. The debate was advertised through justice-related messages on billboards and stickers distributed in Bangui and in the province. Finally, debates were filmed and broadcast at prime time by the two main TV stations. The next phases of the campaign (including the anticipated opening of the *Yekatom and Ngaïssona* trial on 9 February 2021) will sit within that branding.

196. During the period under review, despite the COVID-19 pandemic situation, which has severely hampered outreach activities, the Court's Country Office, Côte d'Ivoire, continued to inform strategic partners about ongoing judicial proceedings, including the case of *Laurent*

Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé, which continues to impact the political and social environment in the country. The country office organized a large roundtable bringing together a number of specialists to create a framework for discussions with actors and practitioners in order to optimize the Court's efforts and to mobilize partnerships around its mandate. This roundtable also aimed to address the challenges facing the Court by generating debate on the expectations for the Court's actions. On 17 July, as part of the commemorations for the Day of International Criminal Justice, the office brought together all victims' associations and human rights NGOs to discuss their contribution to the fight against impunity. On this occasion, and taking into account the COVID-19 situation, the country office handed out face masks bearing the Court's logo.

197. In Darfur, Sudan, following the transfer of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman in June, PIOS implemented an innovative outreach plan to provide dynamic, relevant, accessible and timely information about the case to the largest possible audience. To that end, only virtual tools and activities were designed. In parallel, PIOS conducted virtual consultation sessions with international and local civil society and the diaspora to obtain more information on the situation, target groups and best communication channels to be used to increase the reach and impact of activities. An initial mapping of the main actors, perceptions and potential outreach activities and tools was done through consultations with representatives of 29 international NGOs, national NGOs, associations and diaspora groups working in Sudan.

198. PIOS partnered with local and international organizations to conduct virtual information sessions. Journalists from the most prominent media houses, as well as representatives of the legal community, participated in online workshops. In cooperation with the VPRS, PIOS also organized two online information sessions for civil society representatives in Sudan. Arabic translations of informational material about the Court and the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case were updated and disseminated through the website and social media, and used in presentations during information sessions. The material included: the "Understanding the ICC" booklet, the Case Information Sheet and Q&A document on the *Abd-Al-Rahman* case, and video animations explaining the work of the Court, its proceedings and victim participation. PIOS also started the "Understanding the ICC" campaign of infographics and videos on social media – also distributed through WhatsApp groups and partner networks on the ground.

199. In the Country Office, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the outreach team focused on publicizing proceedings in the case of *Bosco Ntaganda*. As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, the country office did not organize interactive sessions with affected communities and other target audiences. Because the internet is not largely available, the outreach team has been using electronic media, especially radio, to reach various communities. The outreach team participated in interactive radio programmes and gave interviews and strengthened strategic partnerships with universities, Congolese bar associations, civil and military courts, UN agencies and national and international organizations.

200. The Country Office, Georgia, continued to provide operational, logistical, and diplomatic support to the organs and missions of the Court and to outreach and communication activities, maintaining relations with relevant stakeholders on the ground. In line with its outreach/communication strategy, the Georgia office focused primarily on affected communities, including victims, NGOs and civil society, academia, legal professionals and the media.

201. Because of the outbreak of COVID-19 and subsequent restrictions, the country office was able to carry out only a limited number of face-to-face outreach meetings with affected communities, NGOs and academia during the first half of 2020. The country office conducted different outreach activities, including around 17 face-to-face meetings with affected communities during the reporting period. The outreach sessions with the affected communities involved approximately 152 individuals. The office continued to conduct information sharing meetings with Georgian NGOs and civil society representatives working in areas relevant to the mandate of the Court, gave interviews and carried out background briefings to media representatives, and participated in several academic outreach events.

202. The main outreach focus in 2020 was on social media and providing relevant information to the general public, affected communities, and victims via various social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, etc.). Several podcasts, photographs and a quiz on

the Georgia situation were published by the Court. According to our estimates, around one million people were reached via various media or social media platforms. The Country Office, Georgia continued to provide information to victims and affected communities about the mandate and work of the TFV.

203. In Kenya, PIOS provided the media and civil society with information about the surrender and transfer of Paul Gicheru through press releases, information sheets (such as Q&As) and videos. Information materials were also made available on the Court's website and social media. The initial appearance hearing was livestreamed on Facebook, allowing easy access to the general public in Kenya. A number of interviews were granted to Kenyan media to respond to their queries and in order to pass the correct information and limit misinformation on the next steps in the case.

204. In Libya, due to the lack of judicial developments in the cases (and attendant resource reductions), PIOS's activities are limited to updating the list of contacts, following the developments on the ground, and using all opportunities to meet and consult with key actors visiting The Hague.

205. In Mali, in a context marked not only by the pandemic but also by political instability and security constraints, PIOS, in coordination with the country office, focused on developing creative ways to ensure accessibility to the daily hearings of the trial in the *Al Hassan* case. Outreach organized online information sessions with representatives of the media and civil society in the days before the beginning of the trial, to provide information about the case and the proceedings. The Section produced AV materials, information documents (Q&A, press release, media advisory), audio files, audio recordings with answers to the most commonly asked questions, and social media posts, and distributed them to the media and NGOs in Mali for further broadcast and dissemination among the general population, in particular to affected communities.

206. Throughout the year, regular summaries of the hearings were sent to local media and NGOs. To listen to questions and address the concerns related to the trial in a timely manner, PIOS maintains an interactive WhatsApp group with key local stakeholders, as well as regular bilateral phone discussions. In addition, PIOS consults regularly with partners to follow perceptions of the trial and with the media and civil society on the ground to evaluate the impact of the outreach and to adjust plans according to feedback and need.

207. In Palestine, following the Pre-Trial Chamber's Decision on Information and Outreach for Victims of the Situation,⁶ the VPRS and PIOS continued working together to update messages for the Court's website. PIOS started consultations with partners to complement the information collected through the mapping reports to build comprehensive knowledge about the situation. Mapping reports in relation to Palestine and Israel contain useful information on the political context, perceptions and knowledge of the Court and potential partners among civil society, media, academia and the legal community. Restrictions imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19 have delayed plans to organize further activities.

208. In Uganda, the main focus of the country office during the reporting period was to continue creating direct access to the trial of Dominic Ongwen, to enhance meaningful involvement of victims and relevant stakeholders in the process, and to manage their expectations regarding the outcomes of the trial. Through a network of opinion leaders, local leaders (religious and cultural) and community based organizations, the office organized 158 outreach activities, including video projections of the summaries of the *Ongwen* trial, radio listening clubs, town-hall style meetings for victims and the general public, media briefings, inter-communal dialogues, targeted meetings with vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly. These series of direct face-to-face activities reached a population of 17,089 people in northern Uganda. In March, during the presentation of the closing statements, viewing and listening centres were established in the case locations to allow affected communities to watch the proceedings live from The Hague. Four local radio stations provided live broadcasts of the proceedings in Acholi, the local language spoken by the majority of the victims in northern Uganda. The country office also organized a visit to The Hague by ten influential local leaders and journalists who

⁶ ICC-01/18-2, 13 July 2019.

attended and reported on the closing statements hearings. This visit provided them with first-hand experience of the work of the Court, increased their knowledge of its proceedings, and helped to build confidence in the process.

209. As part of the country office's engagement with the media, 87 interviews were granted to various news agencies and Court staff participated in 34 live radio programmes hosted in the vernacular by local radio stations across northern Uganda. These interactive radio programmes, together with three series of radio spot messages, reached an approximate audience of 14 million people. Key messages on developments in the trial proceedings were reinforced through the free Short Message System (SMS platform), which helped to clarify concerns and manage expectations among the affected populations.

8. External relations and cooperation

210. In 2020 the External Relations and State Cooperation Unit (ERSCU) drafted or reviewed 184 requests for cooperation to States and international organizations on behalf of the Chambers, on behalf of the defence, or on its own account.

211. The Unit focused its work during 2020 on four core priorities, in line with the Registry's Strategic Plan for 2019-2021:

- development and implementation of arrest strategies, as part of the Suspects at Large Working Group and as the Unit responsible for State cooperation regarding arrest and surrender operations;
- continued efforts regarding enhanced understanding of the Court's mandate and integration of its role regarding financial investigations and asset recovery;
- implementation of the Registry's strategy regarding cooperation agreements, with a specific focus in 2020 on interim release and final release agreements, in line with current needs of the Court, and leading to engagement with over 50 States in that process; and
- development and implementation of regional external relations strategies, focusing on key targets for each region regarding cooperation agreements, universality, and when relevant, targeted efforts towards achieving a more balanced geographical representation and gender balance.

212. The Court faced many challenges in 2020. ERSCU continued to provide support for the conduct of the judicial proceedings and for implementing the decisions of the Chambers. Among other things, the Unit helped to organize various video link testimonies when the witnesses could not travel to the seat of the Court. Despite the pandemic, ERSCU coordinated the surrender of two suspects to the Court from the national authorities of the Central African Republic.

213. ERSCU played a substantial role in external relations and cooperation advice and actions to effectively address many of these challenges, including regarding threats and coercive measures against the Court and its personnel. ERSCU also actively supported the Registry's efforts regarding the risk of a liquidity shortfall and unprecedented levels of outstanding contributions and arrears, with significant positive results by the end of 2020. Additionally, further efforts regarding voluntary cooperation from States on funding for the Trust Fund for Family Visits remained in place.

214. Lastly, despite the constraints caused by the pandemic, ERSCU continued to organize a small number of high-level seminars and technical missions, thanks to financial support from the European Commission, in order to promote cooperation with the Court, enhance understanding of the work and mandate of the Court, and the principles of universality and complementarity, in coordination with the other organs. To compensate for the lower number of in-person events, the Court also decided to create a Virtual Visit space on the Court's website to facilitate visits and raise awareness which would otherwise have occurred through regular visits to the Court.

215. 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. It similarly played a pivotal role with members of its team having key direct advisory roles within the Court's COVID-19 Crisis Management Team and its Sub-Committee on Return to Mission Activities (also known as the Subgroup Field).

216. Noted outputs, in close collaboration with other major intra-organ stakeholders, have been the COVID-19 Travel Advisory Guidelines for both international travel and in-country activities; the travel dashboard; and weekly COVID-19 Situation Country Overview Reports. In the same context, the CPU included the review and revision of mission plans, liaison with the country offices and Headquarters, stakeholders involved in the mission planning process as well as the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, as appropriate.

217. Work has also continued in close collaboration and cooperation with IMSS on “fine-tuning” the mission planning software capabilities scheduled for release for early 2021. The CPU also provided operational planning and logistical support for the transfer to the seat of the Court of Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (“Ali Kushayb”) in June.

218. Field Security remains embedded within the CPU (CPU-FS). In 2020 it provided security support to 488 missions (251 to situation countries and 237 to non-situation countries).⁷ Close protection and security liaison services were also provided to senior officials of the Court on four occasions. Additionally, coordination and support was provided for one arrestee transport mission.

219. The Country Analysis Unit (CAU) was increasingly called upon in 2020 to provide strategic analysis, primarily across Bangladesh/Myanmar, CAR, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Mali, Uganda and the Sudan/Darfur situations, to effectively support the Registry’s mandate delivery in key areas, namely preparations for the commencement of trials; victim participation and reparations; suspects at large; and early warning and threat analysis, including to the inter-organ Joint Threat Assessment Group. In relation to the CAR and Mali situations, the CAU provided regular contextual political and security analysis in response to direct requests from Chambers. With regard to the DRC, two Chambers are receiving regular CAU contextual political and security analysis through TFV and VPRS filings.

220. 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 strategic analyses and risk assessments, in the light of complex and changing political and security contexts, the CAU contributed to a total of two successful transfers of defendants in the Sudan/Darfur and Kenya situations. 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 defendants. At the request of Senior Management, the CAU provided regular status updates, tracking and analyses for a total of fifteen suspects at large across five situations.

221. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the CAU was called upon to support the Court’s Crisis Management Team and provide daily up-to-date data on COVID-19 worldwide to devise Court-wide strategies. With regard to the reparations process, CAU provided contextual security analysis in response to requests from Chambers and the Trust Fund in relation to the DRC. As a result, the Unit contributed to identifying opportunities in support of their mandate in the face of challenging threat environments. Altogether, the CAU produced 138 written reports and oral briefings, 37 Court filings, and 102 joint reports in 2020.

9. Field operations

222. Notwithstanding COVID-19, the Country Office, Central African Republic, was able to maintain activity momentum due, in no small measure, to its innovative and tenacious staff. Enhancing the welfare and COVID-19 sensitive work environment for the country office and other CAR-based Court staff has been a priority, as has ensuring that victim participation activities continue to be conducted in a safe and secure environment. COVID-19 related factors required that alternative approaches and work modalities be developed. Notwithstanding those factors, the country office has focused on delivering cost-effective and, in line with the Registry’s mandate, neutral activities in order to enable justice processes to move forward. Substantive victim registration activities have continued, and the country office has maintained operational support to all parties and participants in the *Yekatom and*

⁷ Note: the number of missions undertaken in 2020 was greatly reduced due to imposed travel constraints resulting from the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Ngaiissona pre-trial process and the situation in CAR II and Darfur (during the arrest and surrender operation for Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman).

223. In 2020, the Country Office, Côte d'Ivoire, provided support to 13 external and internal missions, against 82 missions in 2019. As of mid-March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly slowed down operational activities. On the celebration of the International Day of Criminal Justice, the country office organized a ceremony to convey key messages in support of international justice and the Court, and to disseminate promotional materials to victims' associations, including face masks printed with the Court's logo. In September, the country office organized a roundtable with several experts in international criminal justice to discuss the challenges and prospects for the promotion of international criminal justice and the prevention of atrocities. In December 2020, the office space was extended, with the addition of prefabricated offices. The country office continued to support investigative activities conducted by the OTP, and also supported several activities carried out by the VWS, the Legal Representative of Victims and the TFV, in preparation for the launch of its assistance programme in Côte d'Ivoire.

Mali

224. In 2020, the Country Office, Mali, provided support to 47 external and internal missions, against 123 missions in 2019. As of mid-March 2020, as a result of COVID-19, the number of missions to the country office dropped significantly. The office ensured business continuity in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Effective and efficient support was provided throughout the proceedings of the *Al Hassan* trial in close liaison and collaboration with the relevant entities of the Court at Headquarters and in the field. In October 2020, the country office successfully completed the refurbishment of a secured temporary location to sustain AVL witness testimonies in connection with the ongoing *Al Hassan* trial. In December 2020, the country office supported six days of video links in connection with the *Al Hassan* case, and started work to adapt and refurbish the permanent AVL location. The country office continued to support the initiatives of the *Al Hassan* defence, the activities of the LRV associated with the *Al Mahdi* and *Al Hassan* cases, the operations of the TFV aimed at implementing the reparation action plan in *Al Mahdi*, as well as ongoing OTP investigations.

225. In 2020, the Country Office, Uganda, continued to facilitate the judicial activities of the Court, supporting both internal and external missions. A total of 52 missions were supported during this reporting period: four OTP missions, 40 Registry missions, four TFV missions and four missions by counsel. The office also facilitated the interview of the Uganda-based Judge via video link.

10. Liaison offices

226. In 2020, despite two major challenges - the COVID-19 Pandemic and the US Executive Order imposing sanctions on Court officials - the Court's Liaison Office to the United Nations in New York ("Liaison Office") continued to deliver on its mandate. The office 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, as well as maintaining interactions with Permanent Missions to the UN. In particular, the Liaison Office played a key role in ensuring that the Court was constantly updated on new UN protocols and decisions aimed at mitigating the spread of COVID-19 and the potential impact on the Court's activities at the UN. In relation to the US Executive Order, the Liaison Office assisted in mobilizing States Parties in New York to respond, and in close coordination with relevant sections of the Court, contacted specific UN offices to discuss continued support and cooperation from the UN.

227. During the reporting period, the Liaison Office represented the Court and participated as an observer in relevant meetings of the seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and of the UN Security Council (UNSC), and worked with focal points in the various bodies to encourage the mainstreaming of the Court in UN discussions and resolutions. The Liaison Office also assisted in mobilizing sponsorship for the annual International Criminal Court resolution in the UN General Assembly. Since in-person meetings at the UN were limited as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Liaison Office maintained virtual interactions with key partners at the UN and attended in person-

meetings at which the Court's presence was required, including at high level meetings of the seventy-fifth session of the UNGA in which the Court's Principals were unable to participate in person due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions.

228. To increase awareness of the Court's work within the UN community in New York, the Liaison Office continued to disseminate information and key judicial updates from the Court, and maintained regular correspondence with representatives of States Parties, including responding to queries relating to the work of the Court.

229. In conjunction with the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties, the Liaison Office provided substantive administrative, technical and logistical support to the resumed nineteenth session of the Assembly of States Parties held at the UN Headquarters from 17-23 December 2020, to elect six new judges of the Court. During the reporting period, the Liaison Office also continued to provide, upon request by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties, technical support for meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly held in New York, including the Bureau and the New York Working Group.

230. The Liaison Office actively engaged in consultations across the Court, including with the inter-organ external relations working group, and contributed to the overall external relations initiatives and activities organized by the Court. It also participated in consultations with the Independent Expert Review Panel and provided insights on further strengthening of the Liaison Office.

11. Human resources

231. In 2020, the Court filled a total of 18 established posts, of which five were recruited externally, seven were internal moves from GTA-funded positions to established posts and six were internal moves from established post to established post. Only one staff member moved from an established post to a GTA-funded position as a result of a competitive process.

232. Table 1 below provides a summary of the recruitment activities by Major Programme.

Table 1: List of recruitments in 2020

| <i>Major Programme</i> | <i>Approved posts 2020⁸</i> | <i>Number of posts filled in 2020</i> | <i>Number of posts filled as at 31/12/2020</i> | <i>Number of posts vacated in 2020 due to staff members leaving the Court</i> | <i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/01/2020</i> | <i>Vacancy rate (spot check) 31/12/2020</i> |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Major Programme I Judiciary | 51 | 3 | 47 | 1 | 10% | 8% |
| Major Programme II Office of the Prosecutor | 318 | 3 | 283 | 15 | 7% | 11% |
| Major Programme III Registry | 574 | 10 | 512 | 23 | 9% | 11% |
| Major Programmes IV-VII Secretariat of the ASP, Secretariat of the TFV, the IOM and the Office of Internal Audit | 27 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 10%, 22%, 0% and 0%, respectively | 10%, 0%, 25% and 0%, respectively |
| Total | 970 | 18 | 867 | 41 | 8% | 11% |

⁸ Excluding three elected officials, two in MP II (Prosecutor and Deputy Prosecutor) and one in MP III (Registrar).

12. SAP Team

233. To further improve and enhance the remote services delivered by the team in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, several essential SAP training courses were created and published in the recently introduced Learning Management System. This allowed the team to continue to deliver SAP training courses remotely to individual staff members upon request. This approach has proven to be much more efficient than the classroom training sessions that were scheduled quarterly.

234. The SAP team participated in several projects in 2020 to further automate and digitize the administration of the Court. Several reporting dashboards were developed to support the Court in measuring established performance indicators and to provide management with better insight into relevant sick leave, travel and procurement statistics. In addition, the SAP team supported the implementation of process improvements in financial, personnel and payroll administration. The SAP team also participated in the implementation of a staff cost planning tool which is expected to improve the budgeting, implementation and monitoring of staff costs.

13. Security and safety

235. In 2020, the Security and Safety Section (SSS) continued to focus on developing and consolidating security, safety and risk management in support of the Court. At Headquarters, the Section provided 24/7 security and safety services to the Court and contributed to the Court's crisis management efforts by participating in various working groups. The Personnel Security and Investigations Office processed 609 personnel security clearance files (fewer than in previous years as anticipated due to the COVID-19 outbreak), and two extraordinary vetting processes in relation to the election(s) of the Prosecutor and Judges of the Court on behalf of the Assembly of States Parties. The Section actively participated in the work of the United Nations Security Management System, ensuring the Court's inclusion in the system and improved compliance with the common policies and best practices.

236. Outside Headquarters, the Section continued to ensure that all relevant security and safety risks to Court personnel, operations, assets and premises were managed appropriately, in line with the Court's protocols and relevant security and safety guidelines. Security support was provided to 488 missions (251 to situation countries and 237 to non-situation countries). The number of missions undertaken in 2020 was greatly reduced because of travel constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Forty-three incident reports (an increase of 59 per cent) were submitted on various matters related to activities outside Headquarters. Close protection and security liaison services were provided to senior officials of the Court on four occasions. Additionally, the Section provided security and safety support to one arrestee transport mission.

237. During 2020, in addition to direct security and safety support to Court-related activities, SSS personnel actively contributed to the success of several major events and seminars organized at the Court's premises attended by many senior officials and dignitaries (a total of 39 high-profile visits, (a decrease of 58 visits), 23 stakeholder visits involving 209 participants, and 80 groups, involving 4,536 participants, during general information visits and attending hearings). At Headquarters, 69 incident reports (a decrease of 63.5 per cent) were submitted on various matters and 190,931 items were security screened (a decrease of 68.6 per cent).

14. Information and communication technologies

238. 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 and implementing new or improved IT or IM capabilities. While continuing to deliver the Court's strategic projects, as defined by the Court's 5 year IT/IM Strategy, COVID-19 made operational continuity for Court staff working remotely and judicial hearings top priority in 2020.

239. During 2020, IMSS transitioned all Court elected officials and staff to remote working within five days and implemented an additional 12 applications in the Court's remote desktop

infrastructure. In October, IMSS expanded the remote working infrastructure to further strengthen operational resilience. In close collaboration with CMS and LSS, IMSS implemented remote simultaneous interpretation (RSI) software which allowed, in June, for the first remote Court hearings in an international judicial institution to be conducted. IMSS extended the WebEx secure video conferencing platform, allowing for 5,598 remote self-service meetings across the Court, with the AV team supporting a further 1,119 meetings. In addition to the standard SolvIT Ticket requests, IMSS resolved an additional 1,200 requests specific to remote working. IMSS supported the COVID-19 Crisis Management Team with an intranet site for medical information and solutions for medical clearance of staff members. The Court's Information Security Officer tailored the annual information security awareness for remote working with proactive messaging and training to staff to ensure that remote working practices did not increase risk to the Court's IT systems and information repositories.

240. In 2020, IMSS continued to focus on executing initiatives scheduled for the fourth year of the Court's IT/IM Strategy. This included continued collaboration with OTP on forensic investigation tools, databases for cooperation and continued enhancements to digital evidence management. IMSS devoted staff and non-staff resources to progressing the Judicial Workflow Platform (JWP) project, specifically implementing the Legal Workflow system that will form the basis of the Court's JWP and requirements gathering and analysis. In the administrative stream, IMSS deployed the Enterprise Activity Tracker and made further enhancements to the Court-wide Mission Planning System. For Information Security, the Information Management Governance Board (IMGB) endorsed reprioritization of information security initiatives as a result of COVID-19, such as augmenting the Court's defences at the infrastructure and application layers. The IMGB also endorsed the Court's Information Security Incident Response policy and procedures. The planned work for End Point Detection Response was deferred to 2021 as a result of COVID-19 constraints, with the Assembly approving a carry-forward of €165 thousand.

241. In 2020, IMSS continued its efforts on two major Court-wide system upgrades: Windows 10 and SharePoint 2019. Before remote working was introduced, IMSS had upgraded all OTP workstations. When access to the building was relaxed over the summer, the upgrades for the Judiciary were completed. With continued remote working, IMSS prioritized upgrading Windows 10 in the remote desktop infrastructure, completing this upgrade in November. The SharePoint upgrade was completed across the Court, including the Intranet. IMSS also completed system upgrades for OTP and VWS investigation and witness management, Kofax document processing and robotic process automation solutions, eFiling, and Invoice Management. The majority of the Court's external firewall was upgraded and is scheduled for completion by January 2021. IMSS deployed the Court-wide mass notification and GPS vehicle tracking system which was piloted in 2019, and implemented new solutions for Court-room live streaming at Headquarters, eBilling for private telephone and mobile data services, and a file sharing solution for the Court's detainees and their case managers.

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

- In 2020, the Court faced a range of business continuity and information security issues relating to or emanating from the COVID-19 pandemic. From mid-March 2020, in line with the guidance from the Host State, staff were required to work from home using the Court's secure remote access solution (Citrix virtual desktop) to ensure business continuity. Shortly after the initial "work from home" guidance, the Information Security Unit (ISU) saw a marked increase in cyber-attacks using email and messaging vectors. A significant increase in phishing attacks, attempted frauds and misinformation relating to COVID-19 was detected, as was a noticeable increase in the number of attempted social engineering attacks via telephone, messaging and social media. Increased monitoring of access to the Court's IT systems and information was performed by the ISU to ensure that any increased risk was adequately addressed. The ISU continued to effectively operate its security monitoring, vulnerability management, threat detection and response capabilities throughout the year, and IMSS continued to apply the recommended security updates to its IT systems and services. During 2020, the Court's multi-layered cyber-defences continued to provide effective protection against incessant probes and scans, detecting and blocking a monthly average of 40 million probes, 42,000 malicious emails and 70 malicious software (virus) attempts. In 2020, the ISU responded to four security incidents, of which two were classified as

“serious”. The average response time to serious incidents in 2020 was 29 minutes. No substantive harm to the Court’s interests resulted from any security incident in 2020. There were no substantive malicious software infections in 2020.

- The IMU Library, Archives and Legacy team provide daily library services, including research assistance and access to library print and digital collections. In 2020, as a result of COVID-19, the library reading room was closed from 16 March. Before its closure, the library welcomed 1,230 staff and 19 external researchers. During the year, the Library team answered 1,492 enquiries, of which 523 were reference queries requiring 496 hours of in-depth research assistance. The Library team offered library training to 186 Court staff, interns and counsel. In recent years, the Library has strategically focused on digital collections, enabling consistent use of library materials throughout the Court’s remote working period and in September, the collection was made searchable via the Court’s website. Library users executed 18,316 searches on the library platform and 515 searches via the Court’s website, leading to 56,000 access requests for electronic content. Remote working decreased library lending of print materials to 1,643 items and reduced inter-library loans from libraries across Europe to 67. With regard to the preservation of Court records of long-term value, the Archives accessioned 29,585 print and 12,400 digital legacy records in 2020.

- In 2020, the Court’s IT Service Management System, SolvIT, recorded 10,233 tickets opened by the Service Operations Unit Service Desk team, with 10,108 closed and resolved by teams across IMSS. The overall quality of work of the Service Desk was high: the team reduced the ticket backlog by 40 per cent; resolved 95 per cent of requests at the first call and achieved an 89 per cent good or very good customer service feedback rating. The Service Operations Unit Audio Visual (AV) Team provided 197 hours and 26 minutes of support for courtroom hearings with one technical issue which resulted in a one-hour hearing delay to replace faulty hardware. IMSS’s system availability target of 99.2 per cent was exceeded, increasing to 99.8 per cent for courtroom availability and 98.8 per cent for IT systems as a whole.

243. IMSS continued to make steady progress in its continuous improvement initiatives, most notably the IMGGB endorsement of the Information Security Incident Response policy and procedures. For the third year in a row, IMSS has completed a financial indicators exercise to track the staff and non-staff resources required to deliver services. Finally, IMSS implemented improved controls for assessing business initiatives, measuring return on investment and continued improvements project management and vendor and contract management.

15. Procurement

244. The Procurement Unit (PU) provided a broad range of services throughout the year and leveraged the full spectrum of procurement activities in response to the COVID-19 crisis by ensuring that all additional safety equipment, remote working services and related purchase requirements were available for the sustained operations of the Court. The PU joined three procurement networks to leverage best parties and continuous improvement opportunities in procurement operations: the United Nations High Level Management Committee Procurement Network (UN HLMC PN), the European Union Network of Agencies Procurement Officers (EU NAPO) and the 11 International Organisations’ Committee of Procurement Practitioners Of The Hague (COPPH). The PU successfully implemented the innovative Low Value Acquisition (LVA) process to enhance productivity and agility in servicing the country offices’ requirements through an automated SAP workflow. In addition, the PU mobilized a special task force to process the massive number of programmes for assistances and reparations mandated by the TFV in four situation countries. Furthermore, the PU assisted the Crisis Management Team in enhancing the resilience of contracted obligations in the wake of the US Executive Order sanctioning designated individuals of the Court.

245. Physical and electronic inventories were performed by the General Services Section (GSS) at Headquarters starting on 12 October 2020. In the country offices in Bangui, CAR and Kinshasa, DRC, a full physical inventory was carried out by LTU Asset Management between 8 March and 13 March 2020, and 25 November and 12 December 2020 respectively.

16. Annual inventories

List of items written off 1 January-31December 2020 (euros)

| <i>Description</i> | <i>Reason for Disposal</i> | <i>Number of Assets</i> | <i>Acquisition value</i> | <i>Book value</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Motor vehicles</i> | <i>Normal Wear</i> | 3 | 148,562 | 0 |
| <i>Motor vehicles Total</i> | | 3 | 148,562 | 0 |
| <i>Furniture and fittings</i> | <i>Normal wear</i> | 6 | 9,517.9 | 0 |
| | <i>Trade-in</i> | 6 | 7,179.75 | 0 |
| <i>Furniture and fittings Total</i> | | 12 | 16,697.65 | 0 |
| <i>Other Assets</i> | <i>Donation²</i> | 1 | 15,433.62 | 0 |
| | <i>Lost</i> | 1 | 1,456.99 | 0 |
| | <i>Normal Wear</i> | 4 | 5,452.75 | 0 |
| | <i>Obsolete</i> | 6 | 28,600 | 0 |
| | <i>Trade-in¹</i> | 2 | 2,402.4 | 1781.76 |
| <i>Other Assets Total</i> | | 14 | 53,345.76 | 1781.76 |
| <i>Low value other Assets</i> | <i>Donation²</i> | 4 | 2,455.76 | 0 |
| | <i>Lost</i> | 2 | 710 | 0 |
| | <i>Normal Wear</i> | 2 | 1,863 | 0 |
| | <i>Obsolete</i> | 6 | 2,762.42 | 0 |
| | <i>Trade-in</i> | 1 | 276.85 | 0 |
| <i>Low value other assets Total</i> | | 15 | 8,068.03 | 0 |
| <i>ICT equipment</i> | <i>Lost</i> | 2 | 5,406.2 | 0 |
| | <i>Normal Wear</i> | 44 | 67,198.25 | 0 |
| | <i>Obsolete</i> | 16 | 40,691.3 | 0 |
| | <i>Trade-in</i> | 4 | 41,648.20 | 0 |
| <i>ICT equipment Total</i> | | 66 | 154,943.95 | 0 |
| <i>Low value ICT equipment</i> | <i>Damaged</i> | 22 | 9,771.02 | 0 |
| | <i>Lost</i> | 14 | 4,836.99 | 0 |
| | <i>Normal Wear</i> | 516 | 241,748.05 | 0 |
| | <i>Obsolete</i> | 242 | 125,951.82 | 0 |
| | <i>Stolen</i> | 3 | 737.6 | 0 |
| <i>Low value ICT equipment Total</i> | | 797 | 383,045.48 | 0 |
| <i>Grand Total</i> | | 907 | 764,662.87 | 1781.76 |

Note 1: Equipment with book value of € 1,781.76 is related to Security weapon lockers traded-in for a new upgraded model.

Note 2: Donations of "Other Assets" and "Low value other assets" is related to donation of a container (acquisition value €15,433.62) and four autopsy tables (acquisition value 2,455.76) in Abidjan to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

17. Finance

246. The Finance Section closed the 2019 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 2020 is provided in Annex XI.

a) Compliance with the current investment policy

247. At the end of fourth quarter 2020, cash assets decreased to the point that funds invested in one of the financial institutions temporarily amounted to approximately 35 per cent of the Court's total cash assets. As soon as sufficient cash was received in January 2021, cash invested in any one financial institution was less than one third of total cash assets. The Court continued to prioritize the security of its funds, while ensuring that liquid funds were invested with a view to avoiding negative interest and to receiving positive interest return wherever possible.

248. 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

249. Between 1 January and 31 December 2020, 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 €65.8 million. Of this sum, on average, €26.7 million was held with respect to the approved programme budget, excluding the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund. The status of the Working Capital Fund and the Contingency Fund as at 31 December 2020 is provided in annex XII.

250. In 2020, the European Central Bank (ECB) base interest rate remained at the record low of 0.0 per cent (see Annex XI). In addition, the ECB deposit rate remained at 0.5 per cent. From 1 January 2021, ABN AMRO and Rabobank will charge negative interest of 0.5 per cent when the balance on all accounts is above €500,000 and €250,000 respectively. The Court's average interest rate yield was 0.11 per cent in 2020. In the existing financial environment, considering the impact of central bank policies on returns, a total return on all funds of €56 thousand can be considered satisfactory.

c) Future trend and investment strategy

251. The Court is risk averse and its first priority will remain to continue to preserve its funds. 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 will strive to generate and optimize returns in a difficult market, while safeguarding funds by adhering to its strict policies on the investment of surplus funds. However, considering recent ECB monetary policy decisions and the continued trend of falling interest rates, it will not be possible to avoid some negative interest charges in 2021.

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

252. The Secretariat continued to provide substantive and conference services for the Assembly of States Parties ("the Assembly"), its subsidiary bodies and other oversight bodies in 2020.

253. Significant achievements of the Secretariat in 2020 included the following:

a) Organization and provision of services for the nineteenth session of the Assembly, held in The Hague, for a period of three working days from 14 to 16 December 2020, followed by its first resumption from 18 to 23 December 2020 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The nineteenth session of the Assembly was scheduled to take place from 7 to 17 December 2020 for a period of nine working days at the United Nations Headquarters in New York but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the session was divided into two parts. The resumption of the nineteenth session, which was scheduled to start on 17 December 2020, was postponed by one day due to the inclement weather and closure of the United Nations Headquarters in New York;

b) Provision of substantive and technical services to the Committee on the Election of the Prosecutor. The Committee met virtually in plenary session on ten occasions, not including the interview sessions. The Panel of Experts participated in three of these meetings. In addition, the Panel of Experts met separately by video conference on ten occasions. The Committee met in person in New York on 20 and 21 February 2020. Additional regular and frequent consultations were conducted among Committee members, among Panel members, and between the Committee and Panel Chairs by e-mail, video-conference, and other electronic means;

c) Provision of administrative and technical services to the Independent Expert Review which held five plenary sessions - two of which were held in person in The Hague from 21 to 23 January and on 24 February 2020, as well as three plenary sessions by video-conference from 14 to 15 June, 10 to 11 August, and 1 and 3 September 2020;

d) Provision of substantive and technical services to the Advisory Committee on Nominations of Judges which held its seventh session virtually via the WebEx virtual platform from 4 June to 29 September (11 meetings) and held 20 virtual interviews with the judicial candidates. The Secretariat of the Assembly designed an in-house interpretation system which allowed for a combination of simultaneous and consecutive virtual remote interpretation into Arabic, English and French. The Language Services Section of the Registry of the Court assisted with the provision of the interpretation teams. In addition to arranging the virtual interviews, the Secretariat tested the digital platform with each candidate before the interview. The Secretariat generated and managed over one hundred WebEx links in the course of the session;

e) Coordination of the virtual public hearings with four shortlisted prosecutorial candidates on 29 and 30 July 2020 as well as 8 and 9 December 2020 with the expanded list of nine prosecutorial candidates via the Interactio platform, which provided for simultaneous interpretation in English and French with the assistance of the Registry's Court Management Section, Language Services Section and Public Information and Outreach Section;

f) Coordination of the virtual public judicial roundtables with 19 judicial candidates on 3, 4, 5, and 6 November 2020 via the Interactio platform, which provided for simultaneous interpretation in English and French with assistance of the above-mentioned Registry entities;

g) Provision to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies of legal and substantive secretariat services, such as the provision of documentation, reports and analytical summaries, including the preparation of documentation relating to the election of six judges, the Prosecutor and six members of the Committee on Budget and Finance ("the Committee");

h) Provision of services for the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, primarily the Bureau and its working groups, the Committee, the Audit Committee, the Study Group on Governance, the Working Group on Amendments and the Judicial Remuneration Panel;⁹

i) Organization and provision of services for two sessions of the Committee in The Hague over a total period of 14 working days;

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

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

l) 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;

m) 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;

n) 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. Given the uncertainties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic for travel and the working methods of the nineteenth session of the Assembly, it was not possible to proceed with the use of the trust fund;

o) 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;

p) The Secretariat organized the nineteenth session of the Assembly in The Hague, and managed registration for the virtual platform, as provided by the World Forum

⁹ Pursuant to resolution ICC-ASP/18/Res.2, annex I, the Assembly established the Panel to facilitate its consideration of possible adjustments to the remuneration of the judges of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with article 49 of the Rome Statute.

Convention Center, which allowed for the remote virtual participation of 1,500 participants with simultaneous interpretation into Arabic, English, French and Spanish,¹⁰ as well as accreditation of non-governmental organizations, and facilitated the in-person participation of 30 civil society representatives;

q) Immediately thereafter, the Secretariat organized the first resumption of the nineteenth session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, despite the COVID-19 pandemic and the United States travel ban on travel from the Schengen area, relying instead on the support of the Court's New York based staff members who received remote support from colleagues in The Hague; and

r) 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 in-person and virtual meetings.

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

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a)Bureau | 16 meetings¹¹ |
| b)Meetings held in The Hague | 89 meetings total |
| (i) The Hague Working Group total | 28 meetings |
| <i>The Hague Working Group</i> | 1 meeting ¹² |
| <i>Complementarity</i> | 3 meetings ¹³ |
| <i>Cooperation</i> | 2 meetings ¹⁴ |
| <i>Plan of Action</i> | 0 meetings |
| <i>Budget</i> | 12 meetings ¹⁵ |
| <i>Study Group on Governance</i> | 4 meetings ¹⁶ |
| <i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i> | 4 meetings ¹⁷ |
| <i>Briefings</i> | 2 meetings ¹⁸ |
| (ii) Judicial Remuneration Panel | 11 meetings ¹⁹ |
| (iii) Committee on Budget and Finance | 14 meeting days ²⁰ |
| (iv) Audit Committee | 5 meeting days ²¹ |
| (v) Advisory Committee on nominations of judges | 31 meetings ²² |
| c)Meetings held in New York | 10 meetings total |
| (i) New York Working Group total | 9 meetings |
| <i>New York Working Group</i> | 2 meetings ²³ |
| <i>Omnibus</i> | 4 meetings ²⁴ |
| <i>Equitable geographical representation and gender balance</i> | 1 meeting ²⁵ |
| <i>Procedure for the Election of Judges</i> | 1 meeting ²⁶ |
| <i>Assembly sessions scheduling</i> | 1 meeting ²⁷ |
| (ii) Working Group on Amendments | 1 meeting ²⁸ |

¹⁰ The cost of the virtual platform as provided by the World Forum Convention Center was €90,000.

¹¹ Two meetings held in person, 12 meetings held virtually and two in the hybrid format.

¹² In-person meeting.

¹³ All meetings held virtually.

¹⁴ One meeting was a joint cooperation/non-cooperation meeting. Both meetings held virtually.

¹⁵ All meetings held virtually.

¹⁶ One meeting held in person and three meetings held virtually.

¹⁷ All meetings held virtually.

¹⁸ All briefings held virtually.

¹⁹ Meetings were either held virtually or in hybrid form.

²⁰ All meetings held virtually.

²¹ All meetings held virtually.

²² See paragraph 253(d).

²³ In-person meetings.

²⁴ All meetings held virtually.

²⁵ Meeting held virtually.

²⁶ Meeting held virtually.

²⁷ Meeting held virtually.

²⁸ Meeting held virtually.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| d)The Hague and New York Working Group joint/virtual | 9 meetings |
| Meetings total | 124 meetings |

255. The Secretariat processed a total of 553 documents and 13,761, pages (in the four official languages of the Assembly) for the nineteenth session and its first resumption, as follows:

- a) Pre-session: 188 documents and 6,761 pages;
- b) In-session: 41 documents and 302 pages;
- c) Post-session: 9 documents and 2,538 pages; and
- d) First resumption: 12 documents and 60 pages.

256. In the context of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, the Secretariat processed a total of 214 documents (or 3,460 pages) in both working languages.

257. The Secretariat further processed a total of 89 documents (or 640 pages) in relation to the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Audit Committee.

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

Introduction

258. In 2020 the Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) continued its activities under its mandates: (1) to implement reparations awards ordered by the Court; and (2) to provide assistance through physical rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation and material support for the benefit of victims, their families, and affected communities who have suffered harm from crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court.

259. During the reporting period, the TFV made significant progress to transition from planning and preparation to the effective expansion of its operations under both the assistance and reparations mandates.²⁹ The TFV has strengthened organizational capacity at management and staff levels, leading to improved organizational and operational performance. This is also apparent from the increasing collaboration, integration and synergy with the Registry, both in The Hague and in the country offices.

I. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and security challenges on operations

260. Government travel restrictions and preventative measures in situation countries affected the personnel of the Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) and hindered the activities of implementing partners. This led to the suspension and adaptation of reparations and assistance activities. The STFV acts in close coordination with the Court, national and local government authorities, and United Nations missions. Several staff members were caught outside their duty station, but since September 2020 all staff have returned to their respective duty stations.

261. The TFV continued to anticipate and implement measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on working methods and programme activities, such as working with local intermediaries, organizing virtual meetings and workshops to launch programmes. The capacity of the TFV to work remotely is mainly due to (i) pre-existing remote working modalities at the Secretariat integrating functions of staff based at Headquarters and in situation countries; and (ii) the strong relationships built over the years with communities, implementing partners and civil society. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been

²⁹ In August 2020, the TFV's Board of Directors adopted the Strategic Plan 2020 – 2021 including its Activity Tracker. The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for the new Strategic Plan is in development. The PMP is an internal management tool that provides the STFV with a systemized approach for tracking and reviewing its progress toward the achievement of the set goals. For the purpose of consistency in showing progress from the first half of 2020, in this report the STFV will continue showing results for the second half of the year using indicators and set goals from the previous Strategic Plan. The new PMP of the Strategic Plan 2020-2021 will be used for next year's report.

taken into account in the action plan in relation to the Independent Oversight Mechanism evaluation report and in the TFV's strategic plan and related activity tracker.

262. Security challenges in CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Mali, and Uganda, including the elections held at the end of 2020 or in January 2021, hindered the deployment of TFV staff in the field or delayed implementing activities.

II. Activities of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims

263. Despite the constraints due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the TFV's Board of Directors (Board) remained fully engaged and committed to moving forward with decision making and guidance of the Secretariat. In 2020, the Board held 11 virtual meetings, and continued to take decisions through email communications. The Board also engaged and cooperated with the Independent Experts Review (IER).

264. The TFV experienced the profound grief of the sudden passing of its Chair, Felipe Michelini, on 19 April 2020. In June 2020, the Board approved the creation of a fellowship programme, naming one meeting room at the Court after Mr Michelini.

265. Following the passing of Felipe Michelini, the Board elected Ms Mama Koité Doumbia (Mali) as the new Chair in April 2020. On 9 July 2020, Ms Tavárez Mirabal (Dominican Republic) was elected to the Board by the Assembly.

266. The Board conducted virtual meetings with the Vice President of the Assembly and with the Court's Principals on the ramifications of the IER report, in which appreciation of the TFV's activities under assistance and reparations mandates was expressed; engaged in a remote session with 40 representatives of civil society from situation countries; Board Chair Mama Koité Doumbia and Board member Minou Tavárez Mirabal travelled to The Hague to attend the nineteenth session of the Assembly and meetings. On 14 December 2020, Ms Doumbia presented the report on the activities of the TFV to the Assembly.

267. In June 2020, the Board approved the Proposed Programme Budget 2021 for the STFV at a level of zero-nominal growth. The Assembly approved a budget reduced by €26,500, or 0.8 per cent, compared to the 2020 approved budget.

268. The Board adopted the Strategic Plan 2020 – 2021 in August 2020. More detail is provided in Section D.

269. The Board approved the allocation of €1.8 million to finance the second year of the Uganda assistance programme (six projects); decided to notify the Pre-Trial Chamber of assistance programmes in CAR (Pilot Project – February 2020, and Full Programme – September 2020), and in Côte d'Ivoire (July 2020); decided that the assistance programme in CAR, while primarily intended to cover the harm suffered during the CAR I situation, may extend to the harm suffered during the CAR II situation; and approved the opening of new assistance programmes in Georgia, Kenya, and Mali.

270. In the *Ntaganda* case, the TFV filed observations in February, April and December 2020. The Board took a high number of confidential decisions on individual victim eligibility in relation to the specific reparation awards in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*.

271. The Board agreed in October 2020 to create public versions of the quarterly Management Brief.

272. In November 2020, the Board approved the use of Incidental Programme Costs (IPC) in the TFV's extra-budgetary resources, as well as relevant application rules, to invest in programme-related processes that are of key importance to the development and sustainability of the TFV's portfolio. Board approved investments included fundraising and communication, policy development, the development of a Management Information System, independent evaluations and gender mainstreaming.

III. Evaluations by the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM)

273. The Strategic Plan Activity Tracker, modelled on an instrument in use at the Registry, integrates the action plan developed by the STFV and approved by the Board in response to the recommendations of the IOM. Throughout 2020, the STFV has conducted bilateral meetings with States Parties and reported to the Assembly on the progress made in relation to implementing the IOM recommendations.

274. In addressing the IOM recommendations, in 2020 the STFV has taken relevant steps and will continue to do so in the following areas, as also detailed further in this Report: (a) Relationship with the Board; (b) Key documents; (c) Cooperation with the Registry; (d) Management; (e) Human Resources Matters; (f) Judicial Matters; (g) Monitoring, Evaluation and Quality Assurance. An updated private fundraising and visibility plan was provided to the Board in July 2020.

A new Independent Oversight Mechanism evaluation on victim engagement Court-wide

275. In August and September 2020, the IOM engaged in interviews with the Executive Director and relevant staff at the Secretariat on interaction with victims in the context of reparations proceedings, including victim identification and verification, as well as on assistance programmes. A survey was completed by all STFV staff with field experience. On 30 October 2020, the IOM shared with the Trust Fund its Interim Evaluation Report. On 7 December 2020, the STFV presented the IOM with the Trust Fund's Response to the Interim Report.

IV. Independent Experts Review (IER)

276. The TFV took delivery of the Report of the Independent Expert Review (IER), published on 30 September 2020. The Secretariat submitted to the Board a confidential preliminary assessment of the IER report, acknowledging certain performance issues in the past affecting responsiveness, welcoming many of the recommendations, and expressing concern about some. The Board issued a public statement on 13 October 2020 welcoming the work of the independent experts and committing to constructive engagement with States Parties on the report's recommendations. The Board also requested the Secretariat to submit an in-depth legal analysis and advisory opinion in relation to the IER recommendations.

V. Human Resources

277. The TFV has strengthened its organizational base in The Hague and in the field from 20 staff in 2019 to 27 staff by the end of 2020, excluding interns, visiting professionals and consultants. All nine approved established posts were filled, including two newly mobilized staff in 2020: Legal Adviser (P-4) and Programme Assistant (GS-OL). Eleven GTA positions were filled, with four positions mobilized in 2020: two Associate Legal Officers (P-2); one Finance Assistant (GS-OL); one Programme Assistant (GS-OL). The deployment of three Associate Field Programme Officers (P-2) in the DRC and in Mali were delayed due to COVID-19 and the positions will be filled in early 2021.

278. Short-Term Appointments (STA): eight STA positions were recruited in 2020 to ensure business continuity pending the finalization of recruitment processes or to address a surging need for legal, administration, communications and implementation capacity: two Assistant Legal Officers (P-1); Two Administrative Assistants (G-5); two Associate Field Programme Officers (P-2) in the DRC and Mali; one Associate Procurement Officer (P-2); and one Finance Officer (P-3) in relation to the one-year special leave without pay of the Finance Officer.

VI. Goal 1: Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities

A. Reparations Mandate (public information only)

- Board administrative decision-making on victim eligibility

279. Board Chair Mama Koité Doumbia (*Lubanga*) and Board member Gocha Lordkipanidze (*Al Mahdi*) acted as designated Board representatives to review and decide on the TFV's administrative eligibility decisions in relation to Court-ordered reparations awards.

- Katanga
 - a. Implementation of collective awards in *Katanga*

280. The TFV has fully complemented the liability amount in the *Katanga* case, set by the Trial Chamber at US\$ 1 million (€70,000 from the Government of the Netherlands earmarked to individual reparations awards, and €130,000 to collective awards reparations reserve, in particular the contributions of Germany of 2018 and 2019).

281. The TFV continued to implement collective reparation awards. Increased security risks in the Ituri region in 2020 had a direct impact on implementation and required flexible arrangements and coordination with the security staff of the country office and the LRVs. The TFV has completed the educational assistance modality and advanced income-generating activities to the degree possible in the current security and health situation. The TFV reports to the Trial Chamber on a quarterly basis on the progress of the implementation of reparations.

- Lubanga

- a. Victim identification and verification process in *Lubanga*

282. Travel restrictions as a result of COVID-19, as well as security restrictions, hindered the progress of the TFV's identification process of victims in *Lubanga* and required the TFV, together with the LRVs, to put in place mitigating measures.

- b. Implementation of collective reparation awards in *Lubanga*

283. The liability amount for reparations in *Lubanga* was set at US\$ 10 million by the Trial Chamber. The TFV has complemented the award by up to €3.85 million (€350,000 from the Government of the Netherlands, €300,000 from Germany and the rest from the TFV's reparations reserve). The TFV continued to engage in fundraising in order to be able to fully complement the payment for the awards. The TFV also made considerable progress in procuring and contracting implementing partners for collective and symbolic reparations in 2020. The TFV continued to report quarterly to the Trial Chamber in 2020.

- Al Mahdi

- a. Victim identification and verification process in *Al Mahdi*

284. Since December 2019, the LRV and the TFV have jointly collected nearly 900 applications from potential beneficiaries. Timbuktu was badly affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Nevertheless, the collection of applications continued via intermediaries. In November and December 2020, the LRV and the TFV continued their joint collection.

285. In 2020, the Board took 663 decisions in cases of victim eligibility in the *Al Mahdi* reparations (265 positive and 398 negative). Based on lessons learned from the screening process, amendments were put in place in September 2020 to further expedite the process, while ensuring the procedural rights of all parties and wise use of the resources of the Court and the TFV.

- b. Implementing individual and collective reparations awards in *Al Mahdi*

286. The liability amount for reparations in *Al Mahdi* is set at €2.7 million. The TFV has complemented the award by up to €1.35 million (€800,000 from the TFV reparations reserve; earmarked contributions from Italy (€40,000), Norway (€516,000), and the United Kingdom (€28,500)). The TFV strengthened its fundraising efforts in order to be able to fully fund the reparation awards.

287. The TFV has been in the process of concluding a contract with the selected financial partner who will disburse payments of individual reparation awards in *Al Mahdi*. As regards the collective awards, the TFV finalized three procurement processes and signed two contracts, with a third to be finalized early in 2021 to implement (i) rehabilitation and maintenance projects in relation to the buildings destroyed or damaged, (ii) economic resilience facility, and (iii) psychological and symbolic measures to address the economic and moral harm suffered by the community of Timbuktu. For the symbolic award, the TFV liaised with the national authorities to organize the symbolic ceremony. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the political situation in Mali, the preparatory works were suspended from April to October. Preparatory work resumed in November during a mission to Bamako. The TFV reports every two months to the Trial Chamber on the progress of the implementation of reparations.

- Ntaganda

288. The Court's most recent proceedings in the *Ntaganda* case are in the pre-reparations order phase. On 28 February 2020 and 18 December 2020, the TFV submitted its main observations relevant to reparations. Despite the health and security situation, the conduct of a service market survey by the TFV, as well as the activities of the Court-appointed experts in this case went ahead, albeit remotely. The STFV has provided information to and met some of the experts.

B. Assistance Mandate

1. Central African Republic

a. *CAR Pilot Programme*

289. The Procurement Unit had approved a single source procurement to select a partner to implement the pilot project in CAR involving (i) medical support; (ii) food and nutritional security; (iii) psychological support; (iv) educational assistance for dependants; (v) rental contribution for homeless victims; and (vi) assistance with income-generating activities. On 25 February 2020, the Board submitted to Pre-Trial Chamber II the notification in accordance with regulation 50(a) of the Regulations of the Trust Fund to implement an assistance pilot programme in CAR. The contract with the implementing partner entered into force on 1 September 2020.

290. Despite the current political instability in CAR owing to the presidential election in late 2020, approximately 506 home visits for psychosocial therapy were conducted; 200 beneficiaries were individually followed up at the household level and benefited from customized psychosocial therapy and trauma-based counselling; three psychosocial centres were set up and equipped; and around 80 individuals received educational support through payment of school fees, administration fees and provision of school materials.

b. *CAR Full Assistance Programme*

291. Upon the Regulation 50 Notification to Pre-Trial Chamber II, the STFV and the Registry Legal Office proceeded with the process of finalizing the contracts for the five selected implementing partners.

2. Côte d'Ivoire

292. In 2020, the STFV finalized the procurement process to select partner organizations in Côte d'Ivoire. Contracts between the TFV and the partners were signed in November 2020. Three organizations have been identified to implement the 3-year cycle of the assistance programme in the country. The TFV programme aims at addressing the types of harm suffered as a result of 13 incidents in four regions, engaging in physical and psychological rehabilitation as well as material support. An advisory committee (10 representatives of key civil society organizations, victims associations, human rights organizations) was established in December 2020 to accompany the TFV and its partners in the development of a relevant victim-centred approach.

293. In early 2020, the STFV agreed with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to conduct, in partnership with the Land, Property and Reparations Division of the International Organization for Migration, a capacity and performance scan of the domestic reparation initiatives to discuss a potential future capacity building component. Following the agreement on the terms of reference in December 2019, both organizations conducted a field mission in Côte d'Ivoire. In August 2020, they shared the draft report, containing eight recommendations to strengthen the governmental reparations programme, with the Ministry of Solidarity.

3. Democratic Republic of the Congo

294. The TFV finalized the selection process for, and signed contracts with, 10 new implementing partner organizations in the second quarter of 2020 (the last contract was concluded on 1 November 2020). The new cycle of the assistance programme was launched in mid-July 2020. Ten partners are implementing the assistance projects in the provinces of Ituri and North and South Kivu.

295. By the end of 2020, over 22,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries had benefitted from the assistance programme. Around 2,279 individuals received psychological rehabilitation; 351 beneficiaries received physical rehabilitation, including medical referrals; 313 individuals received support for income generating activities; and 19,789 people were reached by peace building activities. Around 1,900 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have received assistance from the DRC programme.

4. Georgia

296. Upon conclusion of the situation assessment in early 2020 and the Secretariat's recommendation to the Board, the opening of an assistance programme in Georgia was approved on 10 November 2020. The Board has allocated €600,000 in support of assistance programming for up to three years. At the end of 2020, the STFV started preparations for the launch of an open tender procurement process to select implementing partner organizations.

5. Kenya

297. In early 2020, the STFV completed the situation assessment relevant to a potential assistance programme in Kenya involving: a desk review assessment and extensive stakeholder consultations that have included meetings with government officials, 14 victim community consultation sessions, 11 non-governmental organizations, three international organizations, and civil society bodies. On 10 November 2020, the TFV Board, approved the opening of an assistance programme in Kenya and the TFV began preparations for the launch of an open tender procurement process to select implementing partner organizations. The Board has allocated €300,000 in support of assistance programming for up to two years and determined to focus assistance activities on rehabilitation support to SGBV survivors of the post-election violence of 2007/2008.

6. Mali

298. From March to May 2020, the STFV conducted a thorough assessment of the feasibility of opening an assistance programme in Mali, evaluating needs in terms of reparations and the opportunity to complement national initiatives to address the harm caused to victims. On the basis that the national reparation programme is not yet active, the assessment concluded that the harm caused to groups of the most vulnerable victims, other than those belonging to the community of Timbuktu, should be urgently addressed.

299. On 10 November 2020, the Board decided to open an assistance programme in the regions of Gao and Mopti. The decision of the Board is subject to the mobilization of funds for the specific purpose of this programme. At the end of 2020, the TFV launched an open tender procurement process to select implementing partner organizations.

7. Uganda

300. In April 2020, the TFV renewed six implementing partner contracts. In July, the TFV finalized a Mutual Termination agreement with ADDA to end the partnership engagement. In consultation with the TFV, the implementing partners had to adapt their interventions to comply with COVID-19 restrictions, such as counselling victims and conducting follow-up consultations by telephone. Activities such as surgical interventions have necessarily been placed on hold pending the easing of preventive measures instituted by government. Through the assistance mandate programme (in 22 districts), an estimated 4,880 victims in Uganda benefited from medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and livelihood support services. Of this group, an estimated 574 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence received rehabilitation.

C. Selection of implementing partners for the implementation of reparations and assistance activities

301. The TFV invested significant effort and resources in completing procurement processes of an unprecedented volume and complexity. From six partners for assistance programmes in Uganda, by the end of 2020, the TFV had signed agreements with 21 partners and is in the process of finalizing a further eight agreements to implement reparations in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*, as well as assistance programmes in CAR. The TFV and the Registry aimed to further streamline and accelerate the process of selecting implementing partners, seeking inspiration from partnership development practices in place at UN organizations.

Table: Public Information on the Procurements / Contracts completed

| Mandate | Case/ country | Activity | Contracts | Value (in thousands)* | Status |
|-------------|------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| Assistance | CAR | Pilot assistance programme (1 year) | 1 | EUR250 | Contract in force on 1 September 2020 |
| Assistance | CAR | Assistance programme (5 years) | 5 | EUR892 (Y1) EUR6,300 (total) | 4 Contracts entered into force date on 1 February 2021 |
| Assistance | Côte d'Ivoire | Assistance programme (3 years) | 3 | EUR300 (Y1) EUR1,800 (total) | Contracts signed on 1 November 2020 |
| Assistance | DRC | Assistance programme (5 years) | 10 | USD1,650 (Y1) USD13,200 (total) | Nine contracts signed on 1 May 2020 and one signed on 1 November |
| Reparations | <i>Al Mahdi</i> | Individual awards payment (2 years) | 1 | EUR1,065 (total) | Contract to be finalized in early 2021 |
| Reparations | <i>Al Mahdi</i> | Economic Resilience Facility (4 years) | 1 | EUR400 (Y1) EUR1,344 (total) | Contract in force in October 2020 |
| Reparations | <i>Al Mahdi</i> | Protection and maintenance of protected buildings | 1 | EUR215 (Y1) EUR428 (total) | Contract to be finalized in early 2021 |
| Reparations | <i>Al Mahdi</i> | Symbolic reparation and for moral harm (3 years) | 1 | EUR216 (total) | Contract in force in November 2020 |

*Y1: Year 1 of the multi-annual contract. Continuation of contract funding is subject to: (i) operational performance of the implementing partner; (ii) availability of resources; and (iii) Board decision on allocation of resources. After the agreement of RLO/TFV on the contract, the implementing partners have time to comment on the contract. Once the contract is agreed (contracting phase is over), the signature process starts, taking a considerable amount of time (minimum 6 weeks). The TFV sought the approval of the Registrar in September 2020 for a pilot programme of electronic signatures that would speed up the signature process.

VII. Goal 2: States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability

A. States Parties: The TFV has its optimal capacity ensured to be responsive to its mandates in current and new situations

302. The TFV budget performance for MPVI as at 31 December 2020 is 92.2 per cent, up 0.5 per cent over the 2019 implementation rate, notwithstanding COVID-19 related constraints.

303. During 2020, the TFV continuously focused on building a Secretariat that responds flexibly to the development of activities and which is strengthened in three critical areas: financial and administrative, as well as legal capacity in The Hague; on-site programme management and reparations implementation; and fundraising and visibility. The structure is based on the TFV's evolving organizational capacity requirements that must be satisfied to sustain the development and implementation of Court-ordered reparations awards, as well as ongoing and new assistance mandate activities. The TFV remains dedicated to continuously exploring synergies with the Registry and other organs of the Court in response to capacity needs.

B. Donors ensured sufficient resources to sustain the expansion of programming to new situations

304. The TFV wishes to express its gratitude for the contributions received in 2020 from 26 States Parties of almost €2.8 million (an increase of over €65,000 compared to 2019), and private donations of €14,527.

305. The TFV received voluntary contributions in 2020, including from two new donors, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, as follows: Andorra (€10,000), Austria (€15,000), Belgium (€525,000), Cyprus (€15,000), the Czech Republic (€22,600), Estonia (€50,000), France (€50,000), Georgia (€25,000), Hungary (€10,000), Italy (€30,000), Japan (€51,900), Liechtenstein (€9,100), Luxembourg (€75,000), Nigeria (€17,000), Portugal (€10,000), the Republic of Korea (€36,000), Slovakia (€10,000), Slovenia (€10,000), Sierra Leone (€3,000), Spain (€40,000), the United Kingdom (€188,459); and Uruguay (€2,500).

306. Three contributions from Estonia (€50,000), Finland (€200,000) and Japan (€51,903) were earmarked to support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. A contribution

from Ireland was earmarked to the reparations reserve (€100,000) and the assistance reserve (€100,000).

307. Close to 100 prospective private donors and partners from foundations, institutions, governments and private companies have been identified with a view to pinpointing potential areas for cooperation, collaboration and funding with and for TFV projects. A scoping of geographical and thematic commonalities was carried out with a view to ideally diversifying the TFV donor base and spotting future opportunities.

308. The STFV started the procurement process to purchase a Constituent Relationship Management (CRM) system to enable donor data collection, moves management and customer relationship management. The Secretariat also conducted meetings with a well-known funding organization which is able to assist private donors to donate to the TFV while availing themselves of a tax deduction.

309. The STFV set up processes to strengthen internal cooperation and information sharing to (a) identify funding opportunities for private donors, and (b) build the capacity of the field-based Programme Managers to approach donors and improve the local visibility of the TFV. The STFV submitted an updated private fundraising and visibility plan to the Board, as well as information on research and proposals related to private sector fundraising efforts during COVID-19, including the development of partnerships with like-minded high profile partners.

C. Reparations: The Trust Fund grows the reparations reserve from the common basket and earmarked contributions

310. At the end of 2020, the TFV has a total of €3,302,000 in the reparations reserve. In January and March 2020, the Presidency transmitted to the TFV a total of €330,000 in fines collected in the *Bemba et al* case, directing the TFV to direct the use of these resources towards reparations awards. In October 2020, the TFV and the Government of Ireland signed a Memorandum of Understanding for €200,000. Half of this amount (€100,000) was earmarked for the reparations reserve.

Table: Total amount of allocations from earmarked contributions or TFV reserves to a specific reparations case and the deficit

| Case | Award value | | | Allocations, from: | | Complement deficit | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----|---------|---|---|--------------------|------|
| | | | | Earmarking | Reserve | Value | % |
| | | | A | B | C | D=A-B-C | |
| Lubanga | US\$ 10,000 | eq. | € 8,150 | €350 (The Netherlands) €300 (Germany) | € 3,500 | € 4,300 | 53% |
| Katanga | US\$ 1,000 | eq. | €815 | €200 (The Netherlands); | € 653 (€600 Germany from 2018, and Germany in 2019) | € 0 | 0.0% |
| Al Mahdi | | | € 2,700 | €584 (Italy-€40; Norway-€516; United Kingdom - €28.4) | € 800 | € 1,316 | 49% |

UN Rate at Dec 2020 EUR 0.815.

VIII. Goal 3: The Trust Fund 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

A. Internal Communication

311. The STFV has instituted a series of internal remote grant management sessions to discuss programming issues (30 topics) applicable to both assistance and reparations activities.

312. The STFV has developed situational teams in a cross-cutting formal organizational structure to improve management capabilities. Each team includes the Programme Manager and TFV staff in the country office, as well as legal, programme, finance, fundraising, communications and administration staff in The Hague. Remote management meetings take place weekly, and staff meetings every two weeks ensure clear communication and follow up on ongoing matters.

313. Communications between executive and management staff and Board members have also improved with management briefs before Board meetings and regular activity updates.

B. External communication

314. Throughout 2020, the TFV staff at Headquarters and in country offices communicated closely with PIOS and continued to raise awareness of the TFV's activities. Press events and outreach activities in country offices were unfortunately seriously hampered by the COVID-19 situation and subsequent restrictions. However, with the support of the country offices, the STFV conducted several outreach activities. The TFV now publishes its quarterly Management Brief and has created an Activity Tracker to chart the progress of set goals.

315. In 2020, the STFV issued 19 press releases and statements. These announcements were distributed to a mailing list of more than 700 recipients each time, or over 13,300 in total, including the international community, journalists, over 2,500 representatives of civil society and other stakeholders. All public announcements and reports have been posted on the TFV website and most on the website of the Court. The STFV also submitted reports to donors.

316. A digital communications consultant (*pro bono*) conducted an audit of the TFV website in relation to content, information architecture, design, functionality and technology. Basic structural changes were made to improve the website and updated content was uploaded, including all public reports and announcements.

317. The TFV significantly increased its Twitter presence and additional staff members were hired to raise the public profile of the STFV. A social media strategy was also developed in the last quarter of 2020. In 2020, the TFV posted 254 tweets (395 per cent increase) and gained 368 new followers (18 per cent increase), ending the year with 1,380 followers. The TFV profile was viewed over 10,400 times, mentioned more than 650 times and generated 627,156 impressions (280 per cent increase). Impressions are one of the key improvement indicators showing the total number of times the Tweets have been seen.

318. During the Assembly, the TFV co-hosted three virtual events. "Ending Violence Against Women and Girls under the Rome Statute System" was held on 8 December 2020 with the Governments of Finland and the Dominican Republic. The event aligned and promoted the work of the TFV and the Court with the aim of ending sexual violence against women and girls in areas of conflict across the globe. On 10 December 2020, the TFV, together with the Government of Uruguay and Parliamentarians for Global Action, co-hosted "Honouring the Memory of Late Board Chair Dr. Felipe Michelini on Human Rights Day 2020". On 14 December 2020, in cooperation with the Governments of Ireland and Sweden, the TFV hosted "The Trust Fund for Victims: Now and Into 2021".

319. In CAR, six outreach sessions were held to provide victims, affected communities and key stakeholders with information on issues such as the difference between reparations and assistance and eligibility criteria to receive assistance, among others. These outreach sessions included meetings with 10 media houses and journalists; 11 human rights organizations; 27 young leaders and youth associations; 28 victim associations; and 30 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. The STFV organized a press briefing to officially launch the pilot programme in CAR. The STFV also organized a radio programme session with Africanews, RFI, and Ndeke Luka Radio about the launch of the project and upcoming programme and what kind of support people could expect to receive.

320. In Côte d'Ivoire, the STFV organized a roundtable with the Court's country office to discuss the challenges and opportunities for the promotion of international justice and the importance of having victims at the centre of all processes. Many outreach activities could not take place in Côte d'Ivoire in 2020 as a result of COVID-19 and for security reasons related to violence during the presidential election.

321. In the DRC, a variety of STFV partners in the Ituri, North and South Kivu Provinces continued to organize outreach activities, including community outreach, radio and television programmes on the work of the TFV specifically under the assistance mandate. Several radio programmes were aired on Radio Okapi. In Ituri, North and South Kivu, approximately 5,000 community members were reached and 100 community leaders started receiving sexual and gender-based violence awareness training. The TFV's team in DRC continued to have meetings with key stakeholders, including a bilateral meeting with the new head of MONUSCO in Bunia.

322. On 1 December, the STFV, with the support of the Country Office, Georgia, held a virtual press conference to announce the Board's decision to open an assistance programme in Georgia. The STFV also organized a virtual information session with civil society organizations to increase knowledge about the TFV's mandate and processes in relation to the launch of an assistance programme in the country.

323. All outreach activities in Mali related to reparations in *Al Mahdi* have been conducted discreetly due to security issues and confidentiality of the implementation reparations awards. For the assistance programme, the STFV organized a joint press conference with the Legal Representative of Victims and the country office in Bamako to provide information about the assistance programme to be launched in 2021. More than 20 journalists attended the briefing, and the information was widely disseminated in the local newspaper and social media. The Board Chair and the STFV Programme Manager were interviewed by many media outlets, including the BBC, Maliweb, Radio France Internationale (RFI), Mali24. The coverage helped increase the visibility of the TFV's activities and reach a much wider audience in the country.

324. In Uganda, the STFV participated in various online outreach activities, workshops and conferences with partners and other organizations. In September 2020, the STFV developed a public service announcement concerning the work of the TFV with the PIOS unit based in the country office. The STFV team attended a discussion entitled "Not Without Us: Strengthening Victim Participation in the Transitional Justice Process in Uganda" hosted by Redress, Uganda Victims Foundation, and Emerging Solutions Africa, to reflect on victim and community perception of justice and reparation. The STFV Programme Manager, Scott Bartell, was a panellist speaker at the "High Level Meeting on Transitional Justice: Popularizing the National Transitional Justice Policy" hosted by Refugee Law Project and Makerere University. The event brought together Members of Parliament, ministerial and agency representatives, and prominent civil society and development partners to build relationships to aid cooperation among stakeholders responsible for implementing the National Transitional Justice policy.

IX. Goal 4: The Trust Fund, acting in a collaborative partnership with its strategic partners, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities

A. Partnerships: Built mutual trust and understanding with strategic partners

325. The TFV notes its appreciation of the valuable support and advice sought from and provided by the Registrar and his Office, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. With the assistance of Human Resources, the TFV was able to conduct 15 recruitment procedures in 2020. The PIOS and country offices played an essential role in increasing the visibility of the TFV. In situation countries, the country offices and relevant Registry sections supported the STFV in the preparation and implementation of the TFV field-based activities, including the identification and verification of beneficiaries for the purposes of reparations in *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi*.

326. The TFV and Registry Joint Procurement Task Force has been instrumental in finalizing essential TFV procurement processes to select implementing organizations for reparations and assistance programmes. This is addressed in Goal 1, section D.

B. Good governance: Developed functional systems, tools and procedures

327. Following initial approval in March 2020, the Board approved the updated Strategic Plan 2020-2021 in August 2020. It integrates the TFV's response to recommendations from the IOM evaluation and was developed to align with the end date of the Court's Strategic

Plan. The driving forces of the new Strategic Plan are the TFV's two strategic goals - impact and performance - which will demonstrate the interaction between the reparations and assistance mandates, and take into consideration how the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting the TFV's work. An Activity Tracker has been created to put in place milestones to monitor the progress of crucial management improvements, such as developing the Fund Management and Investment Policy.

328. The TFV conducted online sessions to introduce monitoring and evaluation tools and practices to new implementing partners in CAR and DRC so as to improve data collection and reporting systems. A programme review exercise that helps both the TFV and its partners examine programme implementation strategically was organized for the Uganda programme in order to share insights into what worked well and what did not, programme results, challenges and where improvements are needed.

329. The STFV selected an independent research organization to assess the impact of the assistance programme in Uganda; to assess victim satisfaction in the cases of *Katanga* and *Al Mahdi*; and to carry out a baseline study in the *Lubanga* reparation programmes.

330. In 2020, the STFV re-launched the process to procure a Management Information System with support from IMSS. This system will improve the management of information being collected from both assistance and reparation programmes.

331. The STFV hired an SAP Grants Management consultant to review the current architecture of the system, given the rapid growth of activity in the implementation of multiple reparations awards and new assistance programmes, to ensure that the allocation of funds and reporting comply with the financial rules and regulations.

C. Accountability: Instituted an effective control compliance system

332. The STFV further developed tools and procedures in relation to the TFV's internal control environment, the activities of implementing partners and the regular verification of their project records. The related documentation was submitted in May 2020 to the External Auditors for review. The External Auditors gave an unqualified opinion on the TFV's Financial Statements for 2019, making no new recommendations. The External Auditors considered four recommendations to be implemented: (i) the procedure for accruals; (ii) actions required to accurately substantiate all commitments related to the enforcement of reparations awards; (iii) strengthening financial controls of operations; and (iv) the strengthening of the field teams.

333. In November and December 2020, the STFV team in Uganda conducted two virtual financial verification checks on two implementing partners.

D. Transparency: Improved information sharing with key stakeholders

Regular progress reporting on reparations implementation to the relevant Trial Chambers.

334. The STFV started upgrading the structure and content of the website in 2020, ensuring public reports, best practices, and photographs are published and updated on its website. STFV continued to provide updated information on the implementation of reparations and assistance to its key stakeholders by email distributions, meetings, website publication or on social media. The TFV's Financial Statements for 2019 and Report of the Board for the period 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020 have been posted on the Assembly website and made available to the public. The STFV has continued circulating these documents, including press releases and statements, to its key stakeholders.

335. 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

336. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) continued to enhance oversight at the Court by carrying out its mandate with professionalism, impartiality and efficiency. During the reporting period January to December 2020, the IOM:

- Processed **twenty one** reports of potential misconduct - **three** reports were closed after consultation, that is, guidance offered to staff in terms of the applicable process in matters perceived as misconduct but in which no formal complaint was filed; **three** reports concerned elected officials, of which two were closed for being manifestly unfounded, and one was pending at the time of reporting; **eleven** matters were not subjected to a preliminary assessment because they did not fall within the IOM mandate, did not constitute misconduct, were not serious enough to warrant an investigation, or were more suitable for an informal resolution. In these cases, the matters were sent back to the Head of Organ. **Four** reports are at the intake stage at the time of reporting.

- Developed three evaluation proposals for the 2020-2021 cycle which were discussed with the Heads of Organs and submitted to the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties for approval, namely, (i) Evaluation of the Interaction of Victims with the Court; (ii) Evaluation of the Financial Investigations and Asset Recovery Capabilities; and (iii) Evaluation of Developing Internal Capacity to Applying the Policy on Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes in the Office of the Prosecutor.

- At the request of the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties, conducted an Evaluation of the Interaction of Victims with the International Criminal Court, aimed at providing an independent assessment of the relevance, coherence, effectiveness and gender-sensitivity of the institutional processes for victim engagement with the Court; identifying areas of institutional process improvements; and contributing towards a Court-wide strategy on victims for 2021 and beyond. An interim report of the evaluation was submitted to the Bureau in October 2020.

- Assisted the work of the Bureau's Hague Working Group on the review of the IOM's work and operational mandate under the facilitation of H.E. Ambassador Päivi Kaukoranta (Finland); and presented the IOM's revised mandate in several collaborative meetings with representatives of organs of the Court, including with the States Parties, following which the IOM's revised operational mandate was adopted by the Assembly on 16 December 2020 in Annex II to Resolution ICC-ASP/19/Res.6.

- Continued collaboration with the Court on the harmonization of the IOM mandate with the regulatory framework of the Court; drafted an investigation policy aimed at providing a framework for establishing governing principles for investigations of allegations of misconduct at the Court; assisted the Registry Legal Office in reviewing its draft administrative instructions on unsatisfactory conduct and disciplinary process; and undertook to collaborate with the Presidency in updating the Whistleblowing Policy.

- Participated in meetings convened by Cluster 1 and 2 of the Group of Independent Experts and provided information regarding the role of the IOM in the Court's governance framework.

- Participated in a meeting convened by the Swedish Ambassador, facilitator of the Hague Working Group on Budget Management Oversight, with the Board of the Trust Fund for Victims and its Secretariat, States Parties and the Court to discuss the plan of action of the IOM Evaluation on the Secretariat of Trust Fund for Victims conducted in 2019.

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

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

338. In 2020, in compliance with the 2020 Audit Plan that had been validated by the Audit Committee, the Office of Internal Audit:

- Completed five general audits; completed one (one) IT audit; and initiated one general audit:

1. Audit on Miscellaneous Obligating Documents (initiated in 2019 and completed in 2020)
2. Audit on the Lessons Learned Process in OTP
3. Audit on Assets Management – Property, Plant and Equipment

4. Audit on Judicial Workflow Platform: project governance and implementation
 5. Audit on Judicial Workflow Platform: IT Procurement
 6. Audit on Contract Management
 7. Audit of Technical Evaluation in the Procurement Process (initiated in 2020 and to be completed in 2021)
 - Provided 3 (three) advisory services:
 1. Review of Procurement Process of IT goods within OTP
 2. Review of the Arrest Procedure
 3. Assistance in the selection process of a qualified audit firm for the Trust Fund for Victims
 - Developed a risk-based audit plan for 2021, reviewed and validated by the Audit Committee.
 - Managed and followed up the status of implementation of internal audit recommendations (around 90 recommendations); organized biannual meetings with stakeholders to discuss the status of implementation; reviewed the documentation provided as evidence of implementation; and prepared reports on the status of implementation for the Audit Committee.
 - Assessed the Court's risk management and prepared a report for the Audit Committee.
 - The Director had several meetings with the External Auditors and States representatives on audit or oversight related topics
 - Provided ad hoc technical expertise to operational managers of the Court when requested.
 - Contributed to the functioning of two sessions of the Audit Committee through active participation and the preparation of reports for their information.
 - Attended the Hague Working Group (HWG) sessions on budget management oversight and provided relevant information to HWG members when requested.
 - Provided information and documentation to the External Auditors (Cour des Comptes) at various meetings.
 - Conducted several quality assurance and improvement activities according to its Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme.
339. Performance indicators for Major Programme VII-6, Office of Internal Audit, are provided in Annex IX.

III. Cross-cutting issues

340. Information on the realization of the Court's assumptions for 2005-2020 is provided in Annex XIII.

Transfers of funds

341. There was one transfer of funds of an amount greater than €200,000 during 2020.

342. A total amount of €250,000 was transferred from the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties travel to contractual services for translation services required during the nineteenth session of the Assembly in the Hague.

Risk management

343. Building on the progress made in 2019, the Court continued its efforts in the area of risk management during 2020.

344. In 2019, Court-wide workshops were organized and operational risk registers developed. The risk registers were consolidated and assessed in early 2020, and an updated risk register for the Court at the strategic level was prepared. With this, the Court achieved full alignment of risk management with the Court's Strategic Plans for 2019-2021.

345. Subsequently, CoCo considered the Court's strategic risk register and appointed owners of the risks identified therein. Risk owners developed risk responses and updated them in the course of 2020. At the end of the year, CoCo was presented with an updated risk register which was formally adopted and which incorporated the updated mitigating responses to the Court's strategic risks.

346. As per normal practice, the work performed by the Court on risk management during 2020 was reported to the Audit Committee.

347. In 2021, the Risk Management Committee intends to engage with organizational units Court-wide in order to start following-up and updating risk registers at the operational level.

Efficiency measures

348. Since its fifteenth session in November 2016, the Assembly has requested the Court to present a sustainable budget proposal for the following year in which proposed increases are requested only after all possible steps had been taken to finance such increases through savings and efficiencies.³⁰ In addition, the Assembly also requests the Court to present an annex to the programme budget with detailed information about the savings and efficiencies achieved in the current year and estimates for the following year.³¹ Subsequently, savings and efficiencies were reported in the 2018, 2019 and 2020 programme budgets.³²

349. At its eighteenth session in December 2019, the Assembly renewed its request for the Court to present an annex to the 2020 programme budget on the achievement of those efficiency targets as well as detailed information clearly distinguishing, to the extent possible, between savings, efficiencies, non-recurrent cost reductions and additional cost reductions achieved in 2020 and estimates for 2021.³³ The following four categories to be employed in the savings and efficiencies report were agreed upon in previous years and continue to be used:

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

350. 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 2021 budget baseline. The efficiencies and savings efforts identified have all been fully taken into account in the 2021 proposed programme budget and, as requested by the Assembly, the Court has sought to absorb increases in resource requirements for new activities by first redeploying resources released by savings, non-recurrent costs and additional costs reductions.³⁴

351. While detailed information on each initiative is presented in an annex to the proposed programme budget, when relevant they are also described in Programme-specific budget narratives, illustrating the Court-wide efforts to request resources only after exploring all

³⁰ *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Fifteenth session, The Hague, 16-24 November 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, Section L, para. 1.

³¹ *Official Records ... Fifteenth session ... 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, Section L, para. 2.

³² *Official Records ... Sixteenth session ... 2017* (ICC-ASP/16/20), vol. II, part A, paras. 38-51 and Annex X; *Official Records ... Seventeenth session ... 2018* (ICC-ASP/17/20), vol. II, part A, paras. 35-41 and Annex XI.

³³ *Official Records ... Eighteenth session ... 2019* (ICC-ASP/18/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/18/Res.1, Section K, para. 6.

³⁴ *Official Records ... Fifteenth session... 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, para. L.1.

other options. Savings, non-recurrent costs and additional cost reductions have been identified during the year, reducing the 2021 budget baseline amounts by a total of €2.0 million (€1.4 million in savings, €0.3 million in non-recurrent costs and €0.3 million in additional cost reductions).

IV. Budgetary performance 2020

1. Overview of the budgetary performance of the Court

352. The actual implementation rate for the Court in the programme budget is 95.2 per cent, or a total of €142.06 million, including the interest and capital repayment on the premises of €3.59 million, against the approved budget of €149.21 million. This reflects a decrease of 3.1 percentage points compared with the previous year's implementation rate of 98.3 per cent. With the interest and capital repayment on the premises excluded, the actual implementation rate is 95.1 per cent, or a total of €138.47 million, against the approved budget of €145.62 million.

353. In 2020, the Court was able to overcome major challenges posed by the pandemic and other crises (such as a liquidity shortage), while ensuring business continuity, including conducting hearings and investigations. In terms of budget implementation, staff costs remained high, mainly as a result of unbudgeted costs such as salary increases. The Court has made every effort to reprioritize activities and find efficiencies and savings, and it has taken advantage of the reduced level of operations to absorb unbudgeted staff costs through an underspend in non-staff costs. This was made possible by proactive monitoring of the Court's activities during the year, taking into account the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Court's operations and the flexible alternative solutions implemented by the Court to ensure continuity of operations. All areas of the Court were affected, but the postponement of missions involving travel led to the most significant savings, in addition to the curtailment of planned training activities and general operating expenses, in particular linked to the low occupation of the Court's premises. The Court also continued to reap the benefits of ongoing practices, continually searching for efficiencies and savings; the prudent practice of keeping posts vacant when a possible reduced workload is envisaged; and regular reprogramming of activities in the light of changing judicial, prosecutorial or operational priorities. Major Programmes reviewed their planned non-staff expenditure and limited it to that which was essential. This allowed the Court to reallocate funds to cover the increase under staff costs and remain within its approved envelope.

354. 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 €3.59 million, with regard to: (i) the situation in Côte d'Ivoire relating to Mr Blé Goudé in the total amount of €0.14 million; (ii) the situation in Mali relating to Mr Al Hassan in the total amount of €0.91 million; (iii) the case of the *Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaißona* in the Central African Republic (CAR II) in the amount of €1.75 million; and (iv) the situation in Sudan relating to Mr Abd-Al-Rahman in the amount of €0.79 million. At year-end, CF notifications were implemented at 74.1 per cent, or a total of €2.66 million. The CF notifications are detailed in paragraphs 385 to 393.

355. The Court expects to absorb all additional expenditure in the CF notifications within its approved 2020 programme budget envelope, subject to completion of the external audit certification. When CF notification expenditure is added to that of the approved budget, total expenditure increases to €144.72 million, which represents an implementation rate of 97.0 per cent for the approved budget of €149.21 million, with a residual balance of €4.48 million. On a consolidated basis, the Court implemented the budget at a rate of 94.7 per cent, or €144.72 million, against the consolidated budget amount of €152.80 million, including total CF notifications of €3.59 million.

2. Budget performance for the programme budget

356. Table 1 below provides a summary of implementation of the programme budget by Major Programme and Programme. Details of implementation of the programme budget by

commitment item under each Major Programme, Programme and Sub-Programme are provided in Annex XVI, as requested by the Assembly.³⁵

Table 1: Budget Performance in 2020 by Major Programme and Programme (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Major Programme / Programme</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> [1] | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020</i> [2] | <i>Variance</i> [3]=[1]-[2] | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> [4]=[2]/[1] |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| Major Programme I | | | | |
| Judiciary | 12,081.5 | 11,185.0 | 896.5 | 92.6 |
| The Presidency | 1,290.8 | 962.7 | 328.1 | 74.6 |
| Chambers | 10,790.7 | 10,222.3 | 568.4 | 94.7 |
| Major Programme II | | | | |
| Office of the Prosecutor | 47,383.4 | 44,860.6 | 2,522.8 | 94.7 |
| The Prosecutor | 11,748.2 | 9,699.4 | 2,048.8 | 82.6 |
| Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division | 4,029.5 | 3,843.9 | 185.6 | 95.4 |
| Investigation Division | 19,782.9 | 20,068.3 | (285.4) | 101.4 |
| Prosecution Division | 11,822.8 | 11,249.0 | 573.8 | 95.1 |
| Major Programme III | | | | |
| Registry | 75,916.9 | 72,904.5 | 3,012.4 | 96.0 |
| Office of the Registrar | 1,698.0 | 1,781.6 | (83.6) | 104.9 |
| Division of Management Services (DMS) | 19,199.3 | 17,721.6 | 1,477.7 | 92.3 |
| Division of Judicial Services (DJS) | 32,062.5 | 32,579.4 | (516.9) | 101.6 |
| Division of External Operations (DEO) | 22,957.1 | 20,821.8 | 2,135.3 | 90.7 |
| Major Programme IV | | | | |
| Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties | 3,316.7 | 2,994.2 | 322.5 | 90.3 |
| Major Programme V | | | | |
| Premises | 2,270.0 | 2,270.0 | - | 100.0 |
| Major Programme VI | | | | |
| Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims | 3,226.1 | 2,955.6 | 270.5 | 91.6 |
| Major Programme VII-5 | | | | |
| Independent Oversight Mechanism | 704.7 | 590.3 | 114.4 | 83.8 |
| Major Programme VII-6 | | | | |
| Office of Internal Audit | 721.2 | 711.3 | 9.9 | 98.6 |
| Subtotal | 145,620.5 | 138,471.4 | 7,149.1 | 95.1 |
| Major Programme VII-2 | | | | |
| Host State Loan | 3,585.1 | 3,585.1 | (0.0) | 100.0 |
| ICC Total | 149,205.6 | 142,056.5 | 7,149.0 | 95.2 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

357. The Judiciary's implementation rate was 92.6 per cent, or €11.19 million, against the approved budget of €12.08 million, which is lower than the previous year's implementation rate of 95.7 per cent. The Chambers conducted proceedings in two ongoing trials (*Ongwen*, and *Al Hassan*): one appeal against acquittals (*Gbagbo and Blé Goudé*); two appeals against conviction (*Ntaganda*); two appeals against sentence (*Bemba et al. and Ntaganda*); one appeal against a reparations order (*Lubanga*); and three trial reparations proceedings (*Lubanga, Katanga, and Al Mahdi*). The under-implementation is mainly attributable to the delay in the recruitment of a number of positions, the secondment of staff to other areas of

³⁵ Official Records ... Fifteenth session ... 2016 (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, ICC-ASP/15/Res.1, Section M, para. 9.

the Court and a very low implementation rate in non-staff of 16.4 per cent, mostly on account of the impossibility of travel as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

358. The OTP implemented its approved budget at 94.7 per cent, a decrease of 4.5 percentage points, compared to the previous year's implementation rate of 99.2 per cent. The corresponding actual expenditure was €44.86 million, against the approved budget of €47.38 million. The Office had to manage pressure on staff costs arising out of application of the United Nations Common System (UNCS) and this led to a reprioritization of operational activities (lower non-staff costs) to offset the salary increase (higher staff costs). The Office managed to remain active during the COVID-19 restrictions and has continued to make progress, but the impact in terms of speed and scope of activities has been unavoidable. The Office has been able to swiftly react to what may be unique and limited collection and other evidentiary opportunities, leading, among others, to the transfer to the Court of Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Abd-Al-Rahman"), a fugitive for whom warrants of arrest were outstanding for crimes allegedly committed in connection with the situation in Darfur (Sudan). The Office has also prudently managed all discretionary expenditures approved in the 2020 budget to ease the pressure on liquidity that the Court is experiencing as a result of arrears. The reductions in the implementation of the regular budget allowed the OTP to cover expenditure for an increase in activities in new and existing situations. It also allowed the Office to absorb costs that have arisen in relation to the *Al Hassan* case, for which a CF notification was submitted in 2020. With the inclusion of these costs, the overall budget implementation of the 2020 approved budget is 95.0 per cent.

359. The Registry's budget was implemented at a rate of 96.0 per cent, or €72.90 million, against the approved budget of €75.92 million. This is lower than the previous year's implementation rate of 98.4 per cent. The Registry continued to provide a high level of support to judicial, prosecutorial, investigative and reparations proceedings activities in ongoing trials, appeals and reparations proceedings, and to active investigations. It also provided legal aid for defence and victims teams and implemented the Court's 5-year IT/IM strategy. In line with the Budget Resolution of 2021,³⁶ resources of €0.2 million of the IT/IM Strategy which are attributable to objective delays in procurement in 2020 will remain available in 2021 under contractual services. The Registry was able to absorb high staff costs as a result of application of the UNCS, and, while adapting to the COVID-19 situation, met the need to prudently manage the Court's budget implementation in the light of liquidity pressures, by closely monitoring its non-staff implementation. The active reprioritization of activities led to a decrease in the implementation rates for the following commitment items compared to 2019: overtime (78.5 per cent), travel (27.1 per cent), hospitality (56.4 per cent), training (51.0 per cent), legal aid (88.1 per cent), general operating expenses (85.5 per cent) and supplies and materials (73.3 per cent). The reallocation of resources allowed the Registry to absorb costs arising in relation to the four CF notifications submitted in 2020. With the inclusion of these costs, the overall budget implementation of the 2020 approved budget for the Registry is 99.3 per cent.

360. The implementation rate of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (SASP) was 90.3 per cent, or €3.00 million, against the approved budget of €3.31 million. This is lower than the 2019 implementation rate of 98.6 per cent. The low implementation rate is attributable to reduced travel activities due to reprioritization of activities linked to the COVID-19 crisis.

361. The Premises budget of €2.27 million was fully utilized as a result of implementation of the necessary preventive and corrective maintenance programme included in the maintenance contract.

362. The Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims (STFV) implemented at 91.6 per cent, or €2.96 million, against the approved budget of €3.22 million. This is an increase of 2.0 percentage points compared to the 2019 implementation rate of 89.6 per cent. In 2020, the activities of the STFV largely focused on the implementation phase of reparations in the *Katanga*, *Lubanga* and *Al Mahdi* cases, in the preparation of the reparations phase in the *Ntaganda* case, as well as on the preparation and launch of new assistance activities in the DRC, Côte d'Ivoire and the CAR. Staff capacity was fully implemented at 100.1 per cent. Under non-staff, the TFV implemented at 49.3 per cent as travel to the field was reduced not

³⁶ *Official Records ... Nineteenth Session ... 2020* (ICC-ASP/19/20), vol. I, part 3, ICC-ASP/19/Res.1, Section O, para. 1.

only because of the pandemic, but also as a result of the insecurity and violence during and after the election periods in Côte d'Ivoire, the CAR and Uganda. In dealing with the exceptional circumstances, resources were redeployed to consultants in order to ensure appropriate capacity and expertise for reparations-related activities and to carry out the unprecedented reparations implementation activities in the *Al Mahdi* and *Katanga* cases, and complex legal analysis in the victim verification process in the *Lubanga* case.

363. Under Major Programme VII-2, Host State Loan, in accordance with the Host State Loan Agreement, capital and interest for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019 was fully paid in February 2020.

364. The Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM) implemented at 83.8 per cent, or €0.59 million, against the approved budget of €0.70 million. This represents a decrease of 14.4 percentage points compared to the 2019 implementation rate of 98.2 per cent. The lower implementation rate was attributable in large part to low non-staff costs resulting from delays in recruitment caused by constraints linked to the COVID-19 crisis, as well as its impact on travel and training plans, which were foreseen.

365. The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) implemented its approved budget at 98.6 per cent, or €0.71 million, against the approved budget of €0.72 million. This is in line with the 2019 implementation rate of 100.1 per cent. The high implementation rate is attributable to high staff costs for this small Major Programme with a high occupancy rate. Non-staff resources had to be closely monitored during the year to ensure that the forecast overspend in staff costs could be absorbed within the Major Programme in 2020. This led the Office to stop training and consultancy activities which it would otherwise have tried to implement.

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

Table 2: Budget performance in 2020 by item by expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020 [1]</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020 [2]</i> | <i>Variance [3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>Implementation rate in % [4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Judges' Salaries</i> | 5,516.9 | 5,208.5 | 308.4 | 94.4 |
| Professional staff | 61,403.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 26,082.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>87,486.1</i> | <i>89,011.6</i> | <i>(1,525.5)</i> | <i>101.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 17,341.4 | 17,044.6 | 296.8 | 98.3 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 283.5 | 446.7 | (163.2) | 157.6 |
| Overtime | 223.5 | 181.9 | 41.6 | 81.4 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>17,848.4</i> | <i>17,673.2</i> | <i>175.2</i> | <i>99.0</i> |
| Travel | 6,332.2 | 1,995.4 | 4,336.8 | 31.5 |
| Hospitality | 28.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 50.2 |
| Contractual services | 4,072.7 | 3,373.8 | 698.9 | 82.8 |
| Training | 1,045.1 | 365.9 | 679.2 | 35.0 |
| Consultants | 689.4 | 1,006.9 | (317.5) | 146.0 |
| Counsel for defence | 3,167.5 | 2,721.7 | 445.8 | 85.9 |
| Counsel for victims | 1,300.0 | 1,211.9 | 88.1 | 93.2 |
| General operating expenses | 15,523.9 | 13,674.2 | 1,849.7 | 88.1 |
| Supplies and materials | 1,233.7 | 920.1 | 313.6 | 74.6 |
| Furniture and equipment | 1,376.6 | 1,294.2 | 82.4 | 94.0 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>34,769.1</i> | <i>26,578.1</i> | <i>8,190.9</i> | <i>76.4</i> |
| Total | 145,620.5 | 138,471.4 | 7,149.1 | 95.1 |
| Host State Loan | 3,585.1 | 3,585.1 | (0.0) | 100.0 |
| Total Including Host State Loan | 149,205.6 | 142,056.5 | 7,149.0 | 95.2 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

367. The Judges' salaries budget was implemented at 94.4 per cent, or €5.21 million, against the approved budget of €5.52 million.

368. The overall implementation rate for staff costs is 101.2 per cent compared to 102.5 per cent in 2019. This high implementation rate is the result of an increase in staff costs with a total impact of €2.3 million attributable to increases in the medical insurance subsidy and pension contributions, the General Service staff salary increase, the post adjustment increase in February 2020, and the cost of living increase in October 2019.

369. The Court's staff costs for established posts exceeded the approved budget of €87.49 million, with an implementation rate of 101.7 per cent. This represents a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from the 103.1 per cent recorded in 2019. As previously indicated, the high implementation rate in 2020 was due to the application of the revised UNCS. Recruitment activities were rescheduled to try and strike a balance between reducing the financial impact of approved positions through postponement of the date of entry on duty and meeting relevant operational needs within the different Major Programmes to achieve their mandates in 2020, including but not limited to judicial, investigative, prosecutorial and support activities.

370. The GTA budget was implemented at a rate of 98.3 per cent, or €17.0 million, against the approved budget of €17.34 million, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points, compared to 99.9 per cent in 2019. In addition to the application of the revised UNCS salary scales, the expenditure also includes the recruitment of short-term staff by the Judiciary to increase flexibility to meet short-term workload needs, the issuance of SSA contracts by the OTP for translation and transcription services, and an increase in the recruitment of approved GTAs within Registry for operational purposes such as interpretation, or in support of active investigations or proceedings in country offices.

371. The implementation rate under temporary assistance for meetings was 157.6 per cent, or €0.45 million, against the approved budget of €0.28 million. The over-implementation is directly linked to mitigation measures that had to be put in place with regard to COVID-19, such as faster rotation of interpreters. The measures permitted the Registry, through CMS and LSS, to adapt quickly and proactively by implementing alternative solutions to support courtroom operations and engaging freelance interpreters. The impact of the crisis on the SASP was the additional need for interpretation for a second session of the Assembly, but this was offset by a decrease in interpretation requirements in the new set-up of the Committee in the light of the COVID-19 situation, resulting in a slight overspend on this commitment item.

372. The overtime budget was implemented at a rate of 81.4 per cent, or €0.18 million, against the approved budget of €0.22 million, a decrease of 1.6 percentage points, compared to 83.0 per cent in 2019. The low implementation is mainly due to fewer staff being present in the Headquarters building as a result of the Covid-19 crisis, and the attendant reduction in security or general services support in the building and in support for courtroom hearings.

373. Travel was implemented at a rate of 31.5 per cent, or €2.00 million, against the approved budget of €6.33 million, a decrease of 51.1 percentage points, compared to 82.6 per cent in 2019, which is directly attributable to reprioritization of activities and the COVID-19 crisis. The breakout of the COVID-19 pandemic was a game changer in terms of budget implementation on this commitment item: the health and safety measures that were implemented to protect staff from the risk of the virus, and the travel restrictions imposed almost worldwide, and especially by those countries where the OTP and the STFV operate, led to a sharp reduction in the number of missions. As a consequence, a considerable part of the funds allocated to missions was used to offset the deficit in the 2020 approved funds for staff costs or was simply not spent. The same was true for the SASP, whose staff were unable to travel to New York as a result of the pandemic and the United States travel ban for trips from the Schengen area. The reduced implementation rate for the Secretariat is also accounted for by the fact that there was no travel requirement for members of the Committee on Budget and Finance for the two annual sessions or for the members of the Audit Committee for its annual session.

374. Hospitality under-implemented at 50.2 per cent of the €0.03 million approved budget, a decrease of 14.9 percentage points, compared to 65.1 per cent in 2019. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SASP cancelled in-person meetings and organized online sessions for the Committee on Budget and Finance and the Audit Committee and the Hague Working

Group. In addition, the number of official visits to the Court was decreased to a minimum for all Major Programmes as a result of the pandemic and the resultant closure of the premises. Expenditure was incurred for catering services when hosting international delegations, diplomats and high-level dignitaries visiting the Court.

375. Contractual services implemented at 82.9 per cent, or €3.38 million, against the approved budget of €4.07 million. This represents an increase of 25.4 percentage points, from 57.5 per cent in 2019. The underspend in the OTP of 79.3 per cent is the result of the limited possibilities for travel, which decreased the need for external support to transcribe and translate evidence collected on missions. The underspend in Registry of 66.9 per cent is related to the pandemic which caused delays in procurement for the strategic initiatives under the Court's IT/IM Strategy, reductions in operational activities and outreach events in the field, and reprioritization of expenses to support the Court in working from home and conducting remote hearings. Savings made in each Major Programme were used to offset the over-expenditure in staff costs. The SASP over-implemented at 166.2 per cent due to the unforeseen need to hold the three-day Assembly session in The Hague, in addition to the five-day session in New York for the election of judges.

376. The training budget was implemented at 35.0 per cent, or €0.37 million, against the approved budget of €1.0 million, a decrease of 33.6 percentage points, compared to 68.6 per cent in 2019. All Major Programmes under-implemented their training budget, as most training was postponed or conducted remotely. The OTP and the Registry re-prioritized their training plans in order to offset the increase under staff costs. The Registry incurred costs related to the Court-wide Strategic Leadership Programme, security and safety training courses, IT technical training and training activities in the country offices.

377. The consultants budget was over-implemented at 146.0 per cent, or €1.01 million, against the approved budget of €0.69 million. This represents an increase of 12.4 percentage points, from 133.6 per cent in 2019. The OTP implemented at a rate of 181.2 per cent owing to the engagement of experts for trial preparation and exhumation missions. The Registry implemented at a rate of 204.4 per cent as a result of the following: (i) payment of experts in relation to reparations in *Ntaganda* in compliance with Trial Chamber VI's order that the Registry engage experts to determine the extent of any damage, loss and injury to or in respect of victims and suggest various options concerning the appropriate types and modalities of reparations; (ii) contract extensions for consultants in the Office of Public Counsel for Victims, in accordance with the Chambers' decisions on the legal representation of victims in the relevant situation countries; and (iii) other consultancy projects providing expertise on specialized issues for which internal knowledge is not available, such as mitigating premium increases for medical insurance coverage, monitoring information with respect to suspects at large or providing advice on food at the Detention Centre. The Trust Fund implemented at a rate of 166.9 per cent as a result of the need to strengthen its existing legal expertise and reporting capabilities, in accordance with the requirements of the Trial Chambers.

378. Legal aid was implemented at a rate of 88.1 per cent, or €3.93 million against the approved budget of €4.47 million. This represents a decrease of 13.1 percentage points, from 101.2 per cent in 2019. The budget for defence counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 85.9 per cent and the budget for victims' counsel teams was implemented at a rate of 93.2 per cent. A total of 20 legal aid teams were supported under the legal aid programme, including eleven defence teams.

379. The general operating expenses budget was implemented at a rate of 88.1 per cent, or €13.67 million, against the approved budget of €15.52 million, a decrease of 4.5 percentage points, compared to 92.6 per cent in 2019. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and the attendant travel restrictions, investigative activities slowed down, resulting in a slight under-implementation for the OTP. The Registry under-implemented at a rate of 85.5 per cent as a result of reprioritization of activities to identify and transfer resources to offset the increase under staff costs; the reduction in the cost of utilities and the renegotiation of a number of building expenses contracts due to the pandemic; and the postponement of some activities, such as adjustments to the premises, for liquidity reasons. However, the pandemic also gave rise to additional expenditure, including the cost of expanding the remote working Citrix infrastructure and the purchase of WebEx licences required to accommodate secure remote access for staff working from home.

380. The implementation rate for supplies and materials was 74.6 per cent, or €0.92 million, against the approved budget of €1.23 million. This represents a decrease of 5.9 percentage points, from 80.5 per cent in 2019. The OTP implemented its budget for the purchase of ICT materials which form part of the equipment included in the Court's IT/IM strategy, and special OTP-related supplies such as renewal of the IAPE physical vault certification, satellite imagery and online licences and subscriptions. In the Registry, following the identification and redeployment of resources to offset the increases under staff costs, further reductions were realized in office supplies due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The crisis also triggered unplanned expenditure for personal protective equipment to provide a safe environment during the phased return of staff to the premises and to reduce the risk of contamination at the country offices.

381. The implementation rate for furniture and equipment was 94.0 per cent, or €1.29 million, against the approved budget of €1.38 million, a decrease of 3.8 percentage points, compared to 90.2 per cent in 2019. The OTP implemented its budget at 81.4 per cent for projects included in the Court's IT/IM Strategic Plan, in particular, the Judicial Workflow Platform. The Registry implemented its budget at 96.6 per cent, as the planned purchase of vehicles was postponed for liquidity reasons but the working from home arrangements caused additional expenditure for the expansion of servers and extra licenses for Citrix remote access.

Field activity

382. Table 3 provides a summary of actual expenditure for field operations by situation. In 2020 the Court operated in eleven situations: Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan (SUD), the Central African Republic (CAR), Kenya (KEN), Libya (LBY), Côte d'Ivoire (CIV), Mali (MLI), Georgia (GEO), Burundi (BDI) and Myanmar (MMR). Operational support is for situation-related activities which cannot be directly linked to one situation. The total actual expenditure for all the situations was €52.00 million, which is 34.9 per cent of the approved budget of €149.20 million. Of the total actual expenditure of €52.00 million, €33.64 million was spent by the OTP and €16.75 million by the Registry, leaving a balance of €1.61 million spent by the STFV.

Table 3: Actual expenditure in 2020 for field operations by situation (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Major Programme / Programme</i> | <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>MMR situation</i> | <i>Operational Support</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Immediate Office of the Prosecutor / Legal Advisory Section | - | 0.1 | 4.3 | 6.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.4 | - | 13.0 |
| Services Section | - | - | 222.1 | 355.0 | 5.6 | 191.5 | 43.1 | 102.5 | 258.7 | 66.1 | 10.6 | 2,258.9 | 3,514.1 |
| Information, Knowledge and Evidence Management Section | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | 8.8 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | - | 6.1 | 3,242.9 | 3,258.6 |
| <i>The Prosecutor</i> | - | 0.1 | 227.2 | 361.1 | 5.6 | 200.2 | 43.2 | 102.5 | 258.7 | 66.1 | 19.1 | 5,501.9 | 6,785.8 |
| <i>Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division</i> | - | 3.6 | 13.0 | 22.4 | - | 83.9 | 14.2 | 3.5 | 121.8 | 107.3 | 12.8 | 2,177.3 | 2,559.6 |
| <i>Investigation Division</i> | 28.6 | 1,452.6 | 543.6 | 1,771.0 | - | 2,390.7 | 2,086.2 | 1,326.1 | 1,866.7 | 1,850.3 | 61.3 | 6,097.1 | 19,474.4 |
| <i>Prosecution Division</i> | - | - | 605.3 | 1,031.7 | - | 828.9 | 760.9 | - | 704.6 | 882.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4,820.8 |
| Office of the Prosecutor | 28.6 | 1,456.4 | 1,389.1 | 3,186.2 | 5.6 | 3,503.7 | 2,904.4 | 1,432.1 | 2,951.8 | 2,906.6 | 96.3 | 13,779.7 | 33,640.6 |
| Office of the Director DMS | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75.6 | 75.6 |
| Security and Safety Section | 11.5 | - | - | 23.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 169.6 |
| <i>Division of Management Services (DMS)</i> | 11.5 | - | - | 23.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 245.2 |
| Information Management Services Section | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | (2.1) | (0.8) | - | (0.4) | - | (1.4) | (4.5) |
| Language Services Section | 0.5 | 697.4 | 18.4 | 52.9 | - | 3.9 | - | 62.8 | - | 3.0 | 6.8 | 1,108.7 | 1,954.4 |
| Victims Participation and Reparations Section | - | 46.9 | 16.2 | 3.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 176.0 | 242.8 |
| Office of Public Counsel for Victims | - | - | - | 3.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Counsel Support Section | - | - | 5.6 | 21.4 | - | 54.1 | 2.0 | 24.9 | 3.2 | - | - | 229.0 | 340.3 |
| <i>Division of Judicial Services (DJS)</i> | 0.5 | 744.5 | 40.1 | 81.0 | - | 58.0 | (0.1) | 86.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 1,513.0 | 2,536.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| External Operations and Support Section | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,743.3 | 1,743.4 |
| Victims and Witnesses Section | 423.0 | 570.1 | 4.3 | 636.7 | 3.2 | 44.4 | 610.1 | 390.1 | 206.5 | 140.6 | 6.7 | 1,440.2 | 4,475.9 | |
| Public Information and Outreach Section | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 376.0 | 376.1 | |
| Court's external offices | 1,217.6 | 1,681.9 | - | 1,836.0 | - | - | 1,338.3 | 1,040.4 | 229.6 | - | - | - | 7,343.8 | |
| <i>Division of External Operations (DEO)</i> | <i>1,640.7</i> | <i>2,252.0</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>2,472.8</i> | <i>3.2</i> | <i>44.4</i> | <i>1,948.4</i> | <i>1,430.5</i> | <i>436.1</i> | <i>140.6</i> | <i>6.8</i> | <i>3,559.5</i> | <i>13,939.2</i> | |
| Registry | 1,652.7 | 2,996.4 | 44.4 | 2,576.8 | 3.2 | 102.4 | 1,948.3 | 1,517.4 | 439.3 | 143.2 | 13.7 | 5,317.7 | 16,755.5 | |
| Secretariat TFV | 258.2 | 345.4 | - | 257.5 | 1.4 | - | 281.0 | 43.4 | 2.8 | - | - | 416.6 | 1,606.4 | |
| Total ICC | 1,939.6 | 4,798.2 | 1,433.5 | 6,020.5 | 10.2 | 3,606.1 | 5,133.7 | 2,992.9 | 3,393.9 | 3,049.8 | 110.0 | 19,514.0 | 52,002.4 | |

*Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

383. As requested by the Committee,³⁷ Annex XIV provides the total number of outstanding unliquidated obligations (ULOs) and the total amount due as at 31 December of the 2020 financial year, as well as the updated figures for the same period as at 31 December 2019.

3. Recruitment

384. Table 4 provides a summary of staffing by Major Programme. As at 31 December 2020, a total of 867 posts (89.4 per cent) were filled, against the approved total of 970, excluding three elected officials.

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

| | Approved | Filled | Recruitment completed | Under recruitment | Advertised not under recruitment | Vacant not advertised |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] |
| Judiciary | | | | | | |
| Major Programme I | 51 | 47 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Office of the Prosecutor | | | | | | |
| Major Programme II | 318 | 283 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 8 |
| Registry | | | | | | |
| Major Programme III | 574 | 512 ³⁸ | 0 | 24 | 3 | 35 |
| Secretariat of the ASP | | | | | | |
| Major Programme IV | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Secretariat of the TFV | | | | | | |
| Major Programme VI | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Independent Oversight Mechanism | | | | | | |
| Major Programme VII-5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Office of Internal Audit | | | | | | |
| Major Programme VII-6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 970 | 867 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 46 |

4. Budget performance for Contingency Fund notifications

385. In 2020, the Court submitted four notifications to the Committee, for a total amount of €3.59 million. During the course of the year, the Court made substantial efforts to optimize the utilization of existing resources to reduce its financial requirements. The Contingency Fund (CF) notifications are as follows:

- Notification of 10 January 2020 for €138,500 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Notification of 19 June 2020 for €909,500 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan* in the situation in Mali;
- Notification of 24 June 2020 for €1,751,300 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona (Yekatom and Ngaïssona)* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) II; and
- Notification of 23 October 2019 for €794,100 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman* in the situation in Darfur (Sudan).

³⁷ *Official Records ... Twelfth session ... 2013* (ICC-ASP/12/20), vol. II, part B.2, para. 111.

³⁸ In MP-III, 1 Post which is funding a Staff Council Representative is reported as filled.

386. 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 2020 is 74.1 per cent, or €2.66 million, against the total CF notification amount of €3.59 million.

Table 5: Overall budget performance in 2020 for the four Contingency Fund notifications, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | [3]=[2]/[1] |
| General temporary assistance | 620.7 | 348.6 | 56.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 191.6 | 166.3 | 86.8 |
| Overtime | 70.0 | 40.1 | 57.3 |
| <i>Subtotal staff costs</i> | <i>882.3</i> | <i>555.0</i> | <i>62.9</i> |
| Travel | 287.9 | 123.1 | 42.8 |
| Contractual services | 300.6 | 177.3 | 59.0 |
| Consultants | 158.1 | 128.2 | 81.1 |
| Counsel for defence | 978.1 | 921.4 | 94.2 |
| Counsel for victims | 374.3 | 328.8 | 87.8 |
| General operating expenses | 428.0 | 208.8 | 48.8 |
| Supplies and materials | 99.5 | 138.5 | 139.2 |
| Furniture and equipment | 84.6 | 82.1 | 97.1 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i> | <i>2,711.1</i> | <i>2,108.2</i> | <i>77.8</i> |
| Total ICC | 3,593.4 | 2,663.2 | 74.1 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

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

388. Table 6 below shows the budget performance for the Registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the Côte d'Ivoire situation. At year-end, the fund had been implemented at 69.2 per cent, or €0.10 million, against the notification amount of €0.14 million. The funds were used to cover overtime payments for security officers and per diem, accommodation and medical insurance for Mr Blé Goudé.

Table 6: Budget performance in 2020 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé* in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020</i> | <i>Implementation Rate in %</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | [3]=[2]/[1] |
| Overtime | 70.0 | 40.1 | 57.3 |
| <i>Subtotal staff costs</i> | <i>70.0</i> | <i>40.1</i> | <i>57.3</i> |
| Travel | 23.6 | 20.3 | 86.1 |
| Contractual services | 44.9 | 35.4 | 78.9 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i> | <i>68.5</i> | <i>55.7</i> | <i>81.4</i> |
| Total ICC | 138.5 | 95.8 | 69.2 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

389. Table 7 below shows the budget performance for the OTP and the Registry in respect of the second CF notification in 2020 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan* in the Mali situation. The implementation rate was 65.6 per cent, or €0.60 million, against the notification amount of €0.91 million at year-end.

390. The OTP implemented 34.3 per cent of its notification amount of €0.45 million. The funds were used to cover investigation missions, forensic evidence consultancy and language services. Under staff costs, the lower implementation rate was in part due to the actual payroll costs being lower than the budgeted amounts. The low implementation rate in non-staff costs is attributable to the expense reductions arising out of the COVID-19 restrictions (mainly in travel) and reduced purchases of supplies/equipment. The restrictions led to fewer missions

and made it possible to use the regular budget to cover expenses originally included in the Contingency Fund notification for *Al Hassan*.

391. The Registry's actual implementation rate was 96.6 per cent against the notification amount of €0.46 million. The funds were used to cover language services, support for victims and witnesses, and the rental of additional cells at the Detention Centre.

Table 7: Budget performance in 2020 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan* in the situation in Mali, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020</i> | <i>Implementation Rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | [3]=[2]/[1] |
| General temporary assistance | 381.1 | 172.4 | 45.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | | 114.7 | |
| <i>Subtotal staff costs</i> | <i>381.1</i> | <i>287.1</i> | <i>75.3</i> |
| Travel | 163.0 | 53.3 | 32.7 |
| Contractual services | 92.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Consultants | 23.7 | 19.7 | 83.3 |
| General operating expenses | 148.5 | 121.3 | 81.7 |
| Supplies and materials | 42.4 | 61.4 | 144.8 |
| Furniture and equipment | 58.3 | 51.3 | 88.0 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i> | <i>528.4</i> | <i>309.5</i> | <i>58.6</i> |
| Total ICC | 909.5 | 596.6 | 65.6 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

392. Table 8 below shows the budget performance for the Registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR II). At year-end, the actual implementation rate was 93.5 per cent, or €1.64 million, against the notification amount of €1.75 million. The funds were used to cover detention, language services, victim participation activities, legal aid for two defence teams and one team of common legal representatives of victims, support for victims and witnesses, and field operational support activities in the Country Office, Central African Republic.

Table 8: Budget performance in 2020 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona (Yekatom and Ngaïssona)* in the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR II), by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020</i> | <i>Implementation Rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | [3]=[2]/[1] |
| General temporary assistance | 225.7 | 171.0 | 75.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 50.3 | 51.7 | 102.7 |
| <i>Subtotal staff costs</i> | <i>276.0</i> | <i>222.7</i> | <i>80.7</i> |
| Travel | 53.0 | 39.2 | 74.0 |
| Contractual services | 29.1 | 5.9 | 20.4 |
| Consultants | 134.4 | 108.4 | 80.7 |
| Counsel for defence | 798.0 | 798.0 | 100.0 |
| Counsel for victims | 336.0 | 328.8 | 97.8 |
| General operating expenses | 41.4 | 26.7 | 64.4 |
| Supplies and materials | 57.1 | 77.1 | 135.1 |
| Furniture and equipment | 26.3 | 30.8 | 117.2 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i> | <i>1,475.3</i> | <i>1,414.9</i> | <i>95.9</i> |
| Total ICC | 1,751.3 | 1,637.6 | 93.5 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

393. Table 9 below shows the budget performance for the Registry in respect of the CF notification for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman* in the situation in Darfur (Sudan). The actual implementation rate for the CF notification at year-end is 42.0 per cent, or €0.33 million, against the notification amount of €0.79 million. The funds were used to cover operational costs related to the transfer of Mr Abd-Al-Rahman from the CAR to the Netherlands and into the Court's custody on 9 June 2020, as well as for pre-trial activities.

The low implementation rate is attributable to under-implementation in temporary assistance for meetings as a result of the postponement of the confirmation of charges to 22 February 2021. No legal representative of victims was appointed and anticipated protection referrals did not materialize.

Table 9: Budget performance in 2020 for the case of *The Prosecutor v. Abd-Al-Rahman in the situation in Darfur (Sudan)*, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure* 2020</i> | <i>Implementation Rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | [3]=[2]/[1] |
| General temporary assistance | 13.9 | 5.2 | 37.3 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 141.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Subtotal staff costs</i> | <i>155.2</i> | <i>5.2</i> | <i>3.3</i> |
| Travel | 48.3 | 10.3 | 21.3 |
| Contractual services | 179.0 | 168.9 | 94.4 |
| Counsel for defence | 180.1 | 123.4 | 68.5 |
| Counsel for victims | 38.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General operating expenses | 193.2 | 25.4 | 13.2 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff costs</i> | <i>638.9</i> | <i>328.0</i> | <i>51.3</i> |
| Total ICC | 794.1 | 333.2 | 42.0 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

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

394. 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 €144.65 million, against the consolidated budget of €152.80 million, including the revised CF notification of €2.66 million. This represents a 94.7 per cent implementation rate and 96.9 per cent of the approved budget of €149.21 million, with a residual balance of €4.55 million.

Table 10: Court consolidated budget performance in 2020, by item of expenditure (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Items</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Total Contingency Fund (CF) 2020</i> | <i>Total Consolidated Budget and CF 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020*</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure CF 2020*</i> | <i>Total Actual Expenditure Incl. CF 2020</i> | <i>Total Actual incl. CF Implementation Rate 2020 against Approved Budget in %</i> | <i>Total Actual incl. CF Implementation Rate 2020 against Total Consolidated Budget and CF notification in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | [1] | [2] | [3]=[1]+[2] | [4] | [5] | [6]=[4]+[5] | [7]=[6]/[1] | [8]=[6]/[3] |
| <i>Judges' Salaries</i> | 5,516.9 | - | 5,516.9 | 5,208.5 | - | 5,208.5 | 94.4 | 94.4 |
| Professional staff | 61,403.7 | - | 61,403.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 26,082.4 | - | 26,082.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>87,486.1</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>87,486.1</i> | <i>89,011.6</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>89,011.6</i> | <i>101.7</i> | <i>101.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 17,341.4 | 620.7 | 17,962.1 | 17,044.6 | 348.6 | 17,393.2 | 100.3 | 96.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 283.5 | 191.6 | 475.1 | 446.7 | 166.3 | 613.0 | 216.2 | 129.0 |
| Overtime | 223.5 | 70.0 | 293.5 | 181.9 | 40.1 | 222.0 | 99.3 | 75.6 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>17,848.4</i> | <i>882.3</i> | <i>18,730.7</i> | <i>17,673.2</i> | <i>555.0</i> | <i>18,228.2</i> | <i>102.1</i> | <i>97.3</i> |
| Travel | 6,332.2 | 287.9 | 6,620.1 | 1,995.4 | 123.1 | 2,118.5 | 33.5 | 32.0 |
| Hospitality | 28.0 | - | 28.0 | 14.0 | - | 14.0 | 50.2 | 50.2 |
| Contractual services | 4,072.7 | 300.6 | 4,373.3 | 3,373.8 | 177.3 | 3,551.2 | 87.2 | 81.2 |
| Training | 1,045.1 | - | 1,045.1 | 365.9 | - | 365.9 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| Consultants | 689.4 | 158.1 | 847.5 | 1,006.9 | 128.2 | 1,135.0 | 164.6 | 133.9 |
| Counsel for defence | 3,167.5 | 978.1 | 4,145.6 | 2,721.7 | 921.4 | 3,643.1 | 115.0 | 87.9 |
| Counsel for victims | 1,300.0 | 374.3 | 1,674.3 | 1,211.9 | 328.8 | 1,540.7 | 118.5 | 92.0 |
| General operating expenses | 15,523.9 | 428.0 | 15,951.9 | 13,674.2 | 208.8 | 13,883.0 | 89.4 | 87.0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Supplies and materials | 1,233.7 | 99.5 | 1,333.2 | 920.1 | 138.5 | 1,058.6 | 85.8 | 79.4 |
| Furniture and equipment | 1,376.6 | 84.6 | 1,461.2 | 1,294.2 | 82.1 | 1,376.3 | 100.0 | 94.2 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>34,769.1</i> | <i>2,711.1</i> | <i>37,480.2</i> | <i>26,578.1</i> | <i>2,108.2</i> | <i>28,686.3</i> | <i>82.5</i> | <i>76.5</i> |
| Total | 145,620.5 | 3,593.4 | 149,213.9 | 138,471.4 | 2,663.2 | 141,134.6 | 96.9 | 94.6 |
| Host State Loan | 3,585.1 | - | 3,585.1 | 3,585.1 | - | 3,585.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Including Host State Loan | 149,205.6 | 3,593.4 | 152,799.0 | 142,056.5 | 2,663.2 | 144,719.7 | 97.0 | 94.7 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

395. Table 11 provides a summary of the status of trust funds at year-end in 2020. 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 2020 to be disclosed in the financial statements is provided in Tables 11 and 12 below.

Table 11: Performance of Trust Funds as at 31 December 2020 (in euros)*

| Trust Funds | Balances brought forward | Contributions recorded | Expenses (including donor refunds) | Balance carried forward |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| General Trust Fund | 10,669 | 2,094 | 2,094 | 10,669 |
| Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2019-2020 | - | 711,614 | 711,614 | - |
| Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2020-2021 | - | 175,507 | 175,507 | - |
| Opening of Judicial Year and Judicial Seminar, 2020 | - | 3,875 | 3,875 | - |
| French Language and OIF | - | 5,341 | 5,341 | - |
| Cooperation ICC-KRSJI | - | - | - | - |
| Cooperation ICC-CILC, 2020-2022 | - | 3,427 | 3,427 | - |
| 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018 | 10,152 | - | 3,875 | 6,277 |
| ICC CO-CAR Access to Justice Program, 2019 | - | - | - | - |
| Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals | 32,642 | 14,662 | - | 47,304 |
| ICC CO-UGA Access to Justice Project, 2019-2021 | 86,550 | - | 41,313 | 45,237 |
| Special Fund for Relocations | 1,906,646 | 125,000 | 180,254 | 1,851,392 |
| Family Visits for Indigent Detainees | 17,309 | 39,274 | 2,984 | 53,599 |
| Junior Professional Officer Programme | - | 301,339 | 301,339 | - |
| Least Developed Countries | 33,391 | 10,000 | (5,001) | 48,392 |
| LDC Travel – Nominations of Judges | - | - | - | - |
| Sponsored Travel to External Conferences | - | 24,140 | 24,140 | - |
| Total | 2,097,359 | 1,416,273 | 1,450,762 | 2,062,870 |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

Table 12: Statement of Financial Performance for Trust Funds for the year ended 31 December 2020 (in euros) *

| Trust Fund | Voluntary contributions | Total revenue | Employee benefit expenses | Travel and hospitality | Contractual services | Operating expenses | Supplies and materials | Financial expenses | Donor refunds | Total expenses | Surplus/deficit for the period |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| General Trust Fund | 2,094 | 2,094 | - | - | - | - | 2,094 | - | - | 2,094 | |
| Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2019-2020 | 711,614 | 711,614 | 69,678 | 47,522 | 273,203 | 27,334 | - | 5 | 293,872 | 711,614 | |
| Building Legal Expertise and Fostering Cooperation, 2020-2021 | 175,507 | 175,507 | 99,224 | - | 64,802 | 11,481 | - | - | - | 175,507 | |
| Opening of Judicial Year and Judicial Seminar, 2020 | 3,875 | 3,875 | - | 3,073 | 800 | - | - | 2 | - | 3,875 | |
| French Language and OIF | 5,341 | 5,341 | - | - | 5,341 | - | - | - | - | 5,341 | |
| Cooperation ICC-KRSJI | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Cooperation ICC-CILC, 2020-2022 | 3,427 | 3,427 | - | 3,427 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,427 | |
| 20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute, 2018 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,875 | 3,875 | 3,875) |
| ICC CO-CAR Access to Justice Program, 2019 | - | - | - | - | (114) | - | - | - | 114 | - | |
| Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals | 14,662 | 14,662 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,662 |
| ICC CO-UGA Access to Justice Project, 2019-2021 | - | - | - | 16,046 | 14,527 | 2,584 | 7,491 | 665 | - | 41,313 | 41,313) |
| Special Fund for Relocations | 125,000 | 125,000 | - | - | - | 180,254 | - | - | - | 180,254 | 55,254) |
| Family Visits for Indigent Detainees | 39,274 | 39,274 | - | 2,984 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,984 | 6,290 |
| Junior Professional Officer Programme | 301,339 | 301,339 | 269,052 | - | - | 32,287 | - | - | - | 301,339 | |
| Least Developed Countries | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | (5,001) | - | - | - | - | - | (5,001) | 5,001 |
| LDC Travel – Nominations of Judges | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Sponsored Travel to External Conferences | 24,140 | 24,140 | - | 24,140 | - | - | - | - | - | 24,140 | |
| Total | 1,416,273 | 1,416,273 | 437,954 | 92,191 | 358,559 | 253,940 | 9,585 | 672 | 297,861 | 1,450,762 | 34,489) |

* Expenditure for 2020 is based on preliminary, unaudited figures which are subject to change.

396. *The General Trust Fund*: in 2020, the National Division of International Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina made a voluntary contribution for the production and installation work of a wall mounted glass vitrine. The vitrine is used to exhibit donated artefacts with symbolic and historical value. The implementation of other General Trust Fund funds which had been provided by donors without specific purposes was on hold during 2020.

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

a) *Seminars, events and training for fostering cooperation, sharing expertise and building national capacity*: provides representatives and professionals from States Parties and non-States Parties, including situation countries, with opportunities to develop their knowledge as well as to share mutually relevant information, thus strengthening the Court's capacity to implement its mandate based on improved judicial cooperation; and to develop

the knowledge and practical skills of legal professionals, build and maintain relationships with counsel and associations of lawyers, and provide a forum for consultations with the legal profession;

b) *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 which is a State Party to the Rome Statute, with opportunities to develop their legal knowledge and enhance national capacities to investigate and prosecute crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court; and

c) *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 an 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.

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 Court, and its sub-objectives to: (i) broaden the understanding of the Court and the Rome Statute among the key stakeholders, in particular States Parties and legal professionals, and achieve greater support and cooperation of States with the Court; and (ii) reinforce national capacities in dealing with crimes under the Rome Statute, particularly in countries related to situations before the Court, by promoting the principle of complementarity.

398. The Trust Fund for the Opening of Judicial Year and Judicial Seminar 2020 was established to cover catering costs for the opening ceremony which took place on 23 January 2020. The Annual Judicial Seminar is the Court's leading recurring event for the exchange of ideas and expertise as well as for networking with senior judges from the national jurisdictions of the States Parties to the Rome Statute and regional and international courts.

399. The Trust Fund for *French Language and OIF* was established in 2020 and was initiated by the Presidency in cooperation with the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF). The aim is to help fund the development of French language training programmes for judges at all levels (from A1 to C2) to enable them to understand oral debates in the courtroom and documents drafted in French during proceedings and, if necessary, to communicate without interpretation/translation.

400. The *Cooperation ICC - KRSJI* Trust Fund was established on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Court's OTP and the Special Prosecutor's Office (SPO) of the Kosovo Relocated Specialist Judicial Institution (KRSJI), under which the OTP will assist the SPO by providing technical extraction of data from telephone devices, including mobile phones. The SPO will pay the OTP in full for and in respect of all identifiable direct and indirect costs incurred as a result of providing the agreed services.

401. The *Cooperation North Africa Against Migrant Smuggling and THB (SMUGG)* Trust Fund ("Cooperation ICC-CILC") was established on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Court and the Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) in the context of the SMUGG project, which focuses on bringing to justice key players in the criminal networks active in the field of human smuggling, human trafficking and other migration-related crimes from countries in the Horn of Africa, through Libya to the European Union. The scope of cooperation between the Court and the CILC includes, among other things, OTP staff member participation in meetings with external partners and the exchange of information and experience to support the project. In return, the CILC will reimburse the Court with the daily subsistence allowance for the participation of the Court's staff.

402. The Trust Fund for the *20th Anniversary of the Rome Statute* aimed to raise global awareness of the role and significance of the Rome Statute, to increase public recognition and foster a genuinely positive narrative focused on the victims and survivors of the world's gravest crimes. The objectives were achieved through a number of events and were finalized in

cooperation with the States Parties. The central events took place on 16 and 17 July 2018 at the Court, with the participation of high profile officials from the Court's situation countries, the experts and panellists.

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

404. The Trust Fund for the *Development of Interns and Visiting Professionals* was established in 2017 to provide funded internship and visiting professional opportunities to nationals of developing countries that are States Parties to the Rome Statute. The Internship and Visiting Professional Programme provides its participants with an opportunity for intellectual growth, development of knowledge and the acquisition of transferable professional skills. Funding for the trust fund is provided by interested donor countries, staff members and elected officials.

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

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

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

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

407. The *Trust Fund for Family Visits for Indigent Detainees* was established within the Registry in 2011 by the Assembly in its resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.4.³⁹ The purpose is to fund family visits for indigent detainees through voluntary contributions.

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

409. The Trust Fund for the *Least Developed Countries* was established in 2004 by ICC-ASP/2/Res.6 and amended by ICC-ASP/4/Res.4.⁴⁰ It is managed by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties and promotes the participation of delegates of the least developed countries and other developing countries in the work of the Assembly of States Parties by covering their travel costs to the Assembly as determined by the Fund.

410. The Trust Fund for the *Travel of candidates from least developed countries to the venue of the interviews conducted by the Advisory Committee on nominations of judges* was established in 2020 by ICC-ASP/15/Res.5, annex I, 6(e).⁴¹ It is managed by the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to provide financial assistance to candidates from the least developed countries, nominated by a State Party, to cover their round-trip travel costs to the venue of interviews conducted by the Advisory Committee on nominations of judges to the International Criminal Court as determined by the Fund.

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

³⁹ *Official Records ...Eighth session ... 2009* (ICC-ASP/8/20), vol. 1, part II, Resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res. 4.

⁴⁰ *Idem*.

⁴¹ *Official Records ... Fifteenth session ... 2016* (ICC-ASP/15/20), vol. I, part III, Res. 5, Annex I.

Annex I: Major Programme I – Judiciary Strategic Goals

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|--|--|---|
| Objectives 1- 4 (Strategic Goals 1-3) | | | |
| 1. Provide effective Presidency planning and support for the efficient management of judicial proceedings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential issues identified and effectively managed Quality of preparation and support for Presidency and Judges' meetings Efficient management of applications/filings before the Presidency Timeliness and quality of advice to the President and Vice-Presidents on administrative and managerial issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Fully satisfactory All decisions issued within agreed timescale Fully satisfactory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Full Implementation Full Implementation Fully Satisfactory |
| 2. Implement and operate in line with appropriate performance indicators for judicial processes and relevant judicial support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued collection of relevant data in key areas for performance indicator initiative concerning both Court-wide and Judiciary processes Use of performance indicators in Court-wide and Judiciary processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Fully satisfactory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Fully Satisfactory |
| 3. Conduct pre-trial, trial and appellate processes fairly and expeditiously, with full respect for the rights of the accused and due regard for the protection of victims and witnesses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time between phases of proceedings shortened, without prejudice to the rights of parties, participants and victims to fairness and protection, where applicable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable improvement in comparison with earlier cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Implementation |
| 4. Advance the lessons-learned review of judicial processes, consulting stakeholders as appropriate, with emphasis on changes not requiring amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued harmonization of judicial practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By end of 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Implementation |
| Objective 5-8 (Strategic Goals 4-5) | | | |
| 5. Transparent and effective communication and information exchange between Judiciary and Working Groups of the Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of HWG/SGG meetings attended by a Presidency/Court representative, as appropriate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation where appropriate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full attendance, as required |
| 6. Strengthened trust, commitment and support among the Court's external stakeholders through information-sharing at meetings, conferences, etc. regarding the Court's efforts and commitment to provide high-quality justice in an expeditious manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of high-level meetings held with States, international organizations and civil society by the President/Presidency Presidency participation in meetings of the Assembly, HWG, SGG and the Committee on Budget and Finance, diplomatic and NGO briefings, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100+ meetings Whenever required | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 (numerous meetings cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic) Full attendance, as required |
| 7. Further accessions to/ratifications of the Rome Statute and the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (APIC) and enhanced communication and cooperation of non-States Parties with the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate efforts with other stakeholders to draw attention to the importance of universality and the APIC and to encourage States that have not ratified the Rome Statute and APIC to do so | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 new accession to Rome Statute and 1 to APIC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 accession to APIC (San Marino) |
| 8. Conclusion of further sentence enforcement agreements with States | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentence enforcement agreements concluded | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 |
| Objective 9-11 (Strategic Goals 6-9) | | | |
| 9. Further improve management of staff performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full MP1 compliance with the Court's performance appraisal system, including appropriate input from line managers and judges Provision of requested reports and information in a timely and transparent manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% 100% |
| 10. Effective resource management including identification and implementation of possible further efficiency measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in timescales of judicial proceedings through implementation of lessons-learned changes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measurable improvements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Implementation |
| 11. Efficient use of Chambers staff resources through central management and flexible deployment to meet changing case workload needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective central management of staff resources by Head of Chambers' Staff (P-5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |

Annex II: Major Programme II – Office of the Prosecutor

Sub-Programme 2110: Expected results, performance indicators and targets 2020

| <i>Strategic Goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 1 Achieve a high rate of success in court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of investigations and prosecutions | Performance Indicator 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3: Prosecutorial result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review project finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on investigations plan approved by ExCom. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office fully participated in the Review process and is currently assessing the IER expert recommendations to take forward fact-based actionable recommendations Reports submitted during the reporting period reviewed and processed |
| Court-Wide Goal 1 and 10 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 2: Increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased Development of OTP and Court-wide completion strategy | Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals finalized Timely convening of ExCom meetings and processing of decisions Efficiencies or savings made High quality proposal on completion strategy finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to improve coherence between workload and resources approved by ExCom Weekly meetings of ExCom, and decision to be produced and circulated to internal stakeholders the same week Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achieved OTP and Court-wide working groups established, Terms of References (TOR) developed, consultations held and first draft produced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress During the reporting period, dedicated efforts were reinforced to organize ExCom meetings as regularly as possible, given Office operational priorities and availabilities of ExCom members, and to generate and circulate decisions of ExCom as swiftly as possible. Efforts are ongoing to reduce turnaround time of written decisions following ExCom In 2020, 22 ExCom meetings were organized, all decisions notified orally within the same week, 16 finalized written decisions were prepared, and remaining in draft stage (are being finalized for record keeping). n/a Target concerning completion strategy document met. Work is ongoing on draft |
| Court-Wide Goals 2 and 3 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 4: Refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children The policies on SGBC and crimes against and affecting children are fully implemented Contribution to development of an improved approach to victims as part of the Court-wide review | Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done Measures in place versus total set out in policies Proposal finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reporting on core activities shows sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes 100% Report on improved approach approved by ExCom and integrated in other parts of the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All teams report to ExCom on the implementation of these indicators in their situations and cases every three months Implementation of both policies is ongoing; implementation plan for Policy on Children has been submitted for final approval In progress |
| Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9 | | | | |

| <i>Strategic Goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| OTP Strategic Goal 5: Increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible and accountable management Improved well-being Continuous improvement approach further implemented Improved communication to stakeholders Improved gender/geographical balance Staff adequately trained to perform their duties | <p>Performance Indicators 11.1–11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance</p> <p>8.1–8.5 Human Resources-Staff Performance and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Staff Rules and Regulations New performance reporting system developed and implemented Leadership framework (Court-wide) Staff Well-being Framework (Court-wide), and Staff Engagement survey results follow-up Gender awareness training Milestones achieved/planned Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects Milestones of the gender/geographical action plan achieved/planned Staff trained/total staff | <p>Target 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major negative findings in administrative appeals Simplified, consolidated performance report shared with stakeholders All milestones achieved All milestones achieved All milestones achieved All milestones achieved (e.g. at least 1 lesson learned after any major investigative or prosecutorial event, > 50% of management attend leadership training) Report on new communication strategy and model approved by ExCom All milestones achieved All milestones achieved >90% of staff took mandatory training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership programme of the Court being implemented 3 out of 4 recent ILOAT appeals (administrative + disciplinary) ruled in favour of Office In progress In progress Achieved. Work ongoing Achieved. Work ongoing Achieved (i.e. Focal Point for Gender established); work ongoing Gender awareness training, trainers' manual and awareness questionnaire are completed and ready to be implemented once the COVID restrictions are lifted In progress. All communication needs of the Office, including in response to the US EO and sanctions, were proactively and duly met during the reporting period n/a In progress Target achieved for mandatory gender awareness training. Other planned training was affected by lack of sufficient resources to implement the envisaged training and by COVID restrictions |
| Court-wide Goals 4 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 3: Develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support, review and approve proposals as tabled by the Office towards this goal | <p>Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office</p> <p>Performance Indicators 4.7 International Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely response to request for approval of proposals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% response rate to requests received (positive or negative) within two weeks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target not fully achieved due to high demand |

| <i>Strategic Goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| outstanding warrants of arrest issued by the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate ideas and galvanize support and cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in related high-level discussions, including in the context of the cooperation facilitation • Continue advocacy before the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), in other diplomatic forums, and in engagements with States | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% response rate to requests • At four UNSC briefings, at the annual United Nations General Assembly (and during other opportunities presented to call for greater cooperation on arrests and to exchange ideas on the need for arrests and arrests strategies) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved. • Target fully achieved, and engagement during the reporting period was bolstered and intensified in the context of the sanctions imposed against the Prosecutor and other staff |
| Court-wide Goals 5 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 6: Strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support, review and approve proposals as tabled by the Office towards this goal | Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of interaction with the Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely response to requests for approval of proposals • 100% response rate to requests received (positive or negative) within three weeks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved |

Sub-programme 2120: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2020

| <i>Strategic Goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 2: Increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials • Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased | Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones achieved/planned • Proposals finalized • Efficiencies or savings made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure units are capable of providing services to the OTP in a timely and efficient manner (minimize variances: to < 5% variance compared to expected time and effort set out in the agreed processes and procedures) • Language support provided as per agreed schedule 98% of time • Contribute to drafting report to improve coherence between workload and resources to be approved by ExCom • Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully achieved • Achieved • Fully achieved • Postponed • The Section contributed to the Office-wide goal through analysis and evaluation of alternative ways to deliver. In addition, all the efficiencies achieved in previous |

| <i>Strategic Goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | reporting periods were maintained |
| Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 5: Increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible and accountable management Continuous improvement approach further implemented Improved well-being Staff adequately trained to perform their duties Risk management improvement | Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with Financial Rules and Regulations (FRR) New performance reporting system implemented Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects Staff trained/total staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major negative findings by auditors Full compliance with FRR and financially sound implementation of funds (approved budget and CF) within agreed target rates Contribute to drafting simplified, consolidated performance report to be shared with stakeholders All milestones achieved >80% of staff participate in surveys Action plan following survey results developed and implemented Conduct at least 1 lessons learned exercise on flexible working arrangements 100% of performance appraisal forms completed on time All milestones achieved > 90% of staff took mandatory training Update section's Risk Register | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Achieved. The implementation in 2020 was affected by the need to 1) compensate UNCS increases not included in the approved budget, 2) reduce expenses to manage the liquidity shortfall, and 3) the COVID-19 emergency Postponed n/a No new surveys were administered n/a The COVID-19 emergency led to different working arrangements for the entire Court Fully achieved n/a For the reasons explained under budget implementation targets, training was sharply reduced. n/a due to COVID-19 Achieved |

Sub-programme 2160: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2020

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 2: Increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased | Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals finalized Efficiencies or savings made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to drafting report to improve match between workload and resources to be approved by ExCom Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IKEMS deployed Information Management Assistant (IMA) to PES thus improving PE team efficiency Simplified Article 15 processing agreed between IEU and PES IMA deployment avoided recruitment of additional IMA in JCCD Fully implemented Language Services Request System (LSRS) to better manage information and requests between LSU and integrated teams. Subsequently deployed LSRS v2 with new and improved features |
| Court-wide Goals 6, 7, 8 and 9 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 5: Increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible and accountable management Continuous improvement approach further implemented Improved well-being Improved information management Staff adequately trained to perform their duties | Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New performance reporting system implemented Milestones achieved/planned Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects Staff trained/total staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to drafting simplified, consolidated performance report to be shared with stakeholders All milestones achieved All milestones achieved All milestones achieved Establish an OTP data governance board in order to standardize and adjudicate data and information management-related issues Develop e-learning platform for delivery of internal training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlined information management and evidence submissions between LSU and IEU (removed need for discs) Completed and deployed the new Forensic Services Request System to streamline and harvest more data relating to forensic services SharePoint migration of all OTP sites completed Documentation for OTP DGB completed and submitted to IOP Achieved |

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and effective registration of evidence and disclosure (within the agreed target range) • 90% of staff took mandatory training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved • Achieved |

Programme 2200: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2020

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 1: Achieve a high rate of success in court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of investigations and prosecutions ensured | Performance Indicator 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3: Prosecutorial Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of quality controls (e.g. case review) • Review project finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any major quality problem identified and addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Done. Participated in internal reviews. Contributed to ensuring business continuity and finding effective solutions for COVID-19-related restrictions |
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 2: Increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials • Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased | Performance Indicator 7: Productivity of the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones achieved/planned • Proposals finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any major delay due to OTP identified and addressed • Reports to optimize speed and efficiency of each core activity approved by ExCom • Contribute to drafting a report to improve coherence between workload and resources to be approved by ExCom • At least one milestone report per year per preliminary examination • Annual external relations and cooperation plans drafted, circulated and approved, and steps defined for the relevant period, with >80% implemented • Network of operational focal points expanded to 3 partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Done. Integration between JCCD/ID/PD further enhanced, and efficiency of article 15 communications response process improved • Done • Ongoing. Incoming Prosecutor to be involved • Milestones achieved, including four PEs completed, two PEs advanced to Phase 3, continued monitoring of two PEs, opened two more PEs, and completion of Phase 1 reports • Targets achieved, with adjustments taking into account COVID-19 • Targets achieved, in particular with new contacts with law enforcement and asylum authorities both within already cooperating States and with new States |

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiencies or savings made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 75% of Requests for Further Action responded to during the period • Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially achieved • Achieved |
| Court-wide Goal 4 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 3: Develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to outstanding warrants of arrest issued by the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased ability to locate and arrest suspects at large | Performance Indicators 4.7 International Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestones achieved/planned • Proposal on future arrest and tracking strategy and model with partners finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report approved by ExCom and presented to States Parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing (development KPI under review) • n/a |
| Court-wide Goal 2 and 3 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 4: Refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children • The policies on SGBC and crimes against and affecting children are fully implemented • Contribution to development of an improved approach to victims as part of the Court-wide review | Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done • Measures in place versus total set out in policy • Proposal finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reporting on core activities show sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes • 100% • Report on improved approach approved by ExCom and integrated in other parts of the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved, including information analysed during PEs • Achieved • Delayed |
| Court-wide Goals 6, 7 and 9 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 5: Increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible and accountable management • Continuous improvement approach further implemented | Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New performance reporting system implemented • Milestones achieved/planned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to drafting simplified, consolidated performance report to be shared with stakeholders • All milestones achieved • All milestones achieved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing • Achieved • Achieved |

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved well-being Staff adequately trained to perform their duties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects Staff trained/total staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse and discuss key findings of Staff Engagement survey, including through divisional meetings, ensure follow-up Review results of pilot arrangements on flexible working >90% of staff took mandatory training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved To be followed up, impacted by COVID-19 Achieved |
| Court-wide Goal 5 and 10 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 6: | | | | |
| Strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts of national investigative and prosecutorial offices supported upon request Contribution to development of OTP and Court-wide completion strategy Follow up with partners on Evidence preservation standards | Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of Interaction with the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely response to request for information (on cases and standards) Draft proposal prepared Meeting with partners organized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of first responses to requests sent (positive or negative) within 3 months; 80% of substantive responses sent within 6 months OTP and Court-wide working groups established, TORs developed, consultations held and first draft produced 1 roundtable organized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Achieved; draft presented to ExCom in December 2020 Roundtable postponed due to COVID-19 |

Programme 2300: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2020

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Court wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 1: Achieve a high rate of success in court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of investigations and prosecutions ensured | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Indicator 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3: Prosecutorial Results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of quality controls (e.g. case review) Review project finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any major quality problem identified and addressed Report on investigations review approved by ExCom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – through Investigation plans for cases Achieved – report on Investigations 3.0 completed |
| Court wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 2: Increase the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely finalization of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials | Performance indicator 1.1 7: Productivity of the office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any major delay due to OTP identified and addressed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – in face of challenges presented by COVID, operations adapted and collection activity brought to an appropriate level |

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and trials increased | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals finalized Efficiencies or savings made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports to optimize speed and efficiency of each core activity approved by ExCom Report to improve coherence between workload and resources approved by ExCom Completion strategy developed for 2 situations Contribute to Office-wide 1% efficiency gain or saving achievement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress In progress. Cycle for review of resources scheduled to distribute resources across teams and proposal to reassess/optimize use of resources made in Inv 3.0 Not achieved Achieved – through HQ based and remote interviews and increased field presence ID contributed to Office wide savings target |
| Court-Wide Goal 4 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 3: Develop with States enhanced strategies and methodologies to increase the arrest rate of persons subject to outstanding warrants of arrest issued by the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased ability to locate and arrest suspects at large | Performance Indicators 4.7 International Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milestones achieved/planned Proposal on future arrest and tracking strategy and model with partners finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved internal functioning implemented on time Report approved by ExCom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially achieved Partially achieved |
| Court-wide Goal 2 and 3 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 4: Refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions have a priority focus on SGBC and crimes against or affecting children The policies on SGBC and crimes against and affecting children are fully implemented | Performance Indicator 4.8: SGBC and Policy on Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic identification and review of these priority crimes done Measures in place versus total set out in policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reporting on core activities shows sufficient effort and findings on these priority crimes 100% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – all the elements of the policy in place In progress |
| Court-wide Goals 6,7,8 and 9 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 5: Increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible and accountable management Continuous improvement approach further implemented Improved well-being Staff adequately trained to perform their duties | Performance Indicators 11.1 – 11.4 Financial Planning, Performance and Compliance 8.1 – 8.5 Human Resources - Staff Performance and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New performance reporting system implemented Milestones achieved/planned Milestones achieved/planned for the priority projects Staff trained/total staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified, consolidated performance report shared with stakeholders All milestones achieved All milestones achieved 90% of staff took mandatory training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved – PI dashboard updated each quarter Achieved Achieved - the actions that were requested and taken by all managers to manage COVID-19 well-being Not applicable due to COVID-19 |
| Court-wide Goals 5 and 10 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 6: Strengthen the ability of the | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not achieved |

| Strategic goal | Expected results | Performance indicators | Target 2020 | Achievements |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts of national investigative and prosecutorial offices supported upon request • Reduced requirement for the OTP's intervention | Performance Indicators 5.1 – 5.4: Quality of Interaction with the Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality proposal finalized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion strategy defined for 2 situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not achieved |

Programme 2400: Expected results, performance indicators and targets for 2020

| Strategic goal | Expected results | Performance indicators | Target 2020 | Achievements |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 1: Achieve a high rate of success in court | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualified resources provided to conduct pre-trial activities in 8 investigations, 2 trials and the final appeals 2. Review internal processes and define best practices 3. Continue the process of internal quality control mechanisms 4. Reinforce the evidence review processes 5. Continue to explore creative means, including further developing the use of new techniques and technologies in the Courtroom, to successfully present the case in Court | Performance Indicator 1 Prosecutorial Results – Persons presented/convicted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results achieved at the end of the year Performance Indicator 2 – Operational Excellence – Compliance with quality standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the quality control mechanisms (performance indicators report) and proposal for possible changes in the internal evidence review process Performance Indicator 11- Research and evaluation agenda implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core activities and participate in reparations proceedings as appropriate • Develop and implement guidelines for one key process • Continue to work on the improvement of at least one key process • Maintain 100% compliance with internal evidence review and critical submission review (reported in the quarterly performance indicators report) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted trial activities in three cases (<i>Al Hassan</i>- opening July 2020; <i>Yekatom and Ngaïssona</i>- Charges Confirmed 20 Dec 2019; and <i>Ongwen</i>- Closing Statements March 2020) and pre-trial activities for two cases (<i>Abd-Al-Rahman</i> and <i>Gicheru</i>) • Fully argued two cases on appeal (<i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i>) and litigated a total of seven, interlocutory appeals • Review of the internal evidence review process was completed; new guidelines promulgated in December 2019 • Continued work on other key processes, including art. 56 applications • 100% compliance with evidence review and critical submission reviews maintained |
| Court-wide Goal 1 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 2: to increase the expediency and efficiency of preliminary examinations, investigations and prosecutions without compromising on quality and well-being of staff | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to Office-wide initiatives in light of the new strategic plan 2. Assess possibilities for standardization of processes and practices, such as charging guidelines and disclosure manual 3. Prepare for more expeditious court proceedings 4. Identify key processes for efficiency gains and contribute to office and Court wide efficiency improvement initiatives | Performance Indicator 4 – Speed of Core Activities – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report that proposes possibilities for more expeditious court proceedings • Report on the possibilities for standardization Performance Indicator 3 – Efficiency Gains & Savings – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly Efficiency Gains - Total efficiency gains & savings/ total PD budget | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report with possibilities, incl. implementation plan developed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on agreements regarding admissions of guilt promulgated in 2020 • Continued working on internal charging guidelines. • Continued working on Manual on Disclosure Practices. • PD lawyers actively involved in advanced preliminary examinations, working jointly with PES and ID staff members |
| Court-wide Goal 2 | | | | |

| <i>Strategic goal</i> | <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| OTP Strategic Goal 4: To refine and reinforce its approach to victims, in particular for victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) and crimes against or affecting children | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a quality control mechanism to track the integration of SGBC and crimes against children charges in prosecution of cases, wherever applicable 2. Strive to ensure that charges on SGBC and crimes against children, are included where such crimes have occurred in the situation under investigation <p>Continue to work on the comprehensive policy on the protection of cultural heritage</p> | <p>Performance Indicator 2 – Operational Excellence – Compliance with quality standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll-out of the new quality control mechanism as planned for 2020 • Track SGBC and crimes against children charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of mechanism and its implementation plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed as part of the OTP-wide initiative • SGBC and CaC charges tracked via the OTP-PI framework |
| Court-wide Goal 6, 7, 8 and 9 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 5: To increase the Office's ability to manage its resources in an effective, responsible and accountable manner | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an action plan following the results of the Staff Survey 2. Continue the work of the Division and contribute to the work of the Office and Court on Gender Equality 3. Continue the implementation of the PD Training Plan, including training on leadership and managerial skills | <p>Performance Indicator 7 – Staff well-being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of actions completed • Percentage of training plan implemented • Staff well-being is measured via the bi-annual ICC Staff Engagement Survey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of scheduled actions and training implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of several staff well-being actions, including regular meetings with constituents, the PD Women Mentoring Programme and the establishment of the PD Equality Committee • Continued the PD Legal Meetings and Oral Advocacy Training in the virtual environment • Conducted the PD Strategic Retreat in the virtual environment • No additional training implemented, due to resources being unavailable |
| Court-wide Goal 5 and 10 | | | | |
| OTP Strategic Goal 6: To strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap | <p>Optimize cooperation with partners to explore effective means of presenting evidence in the Court. Undertake and support OTP Cooperation Missions</p> | <p>Performance Indicator 11- Research and evaluation agenda implemented</p> <p>Performance indicator 2: Operational Excellence</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement as appropriate in investigations, pre-trial and trial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed support for OTP Cooperation Missions |

Annex III: Office of the Prosecutor: Information with regard to the number of trips and the number of documents and pages filed in 2020

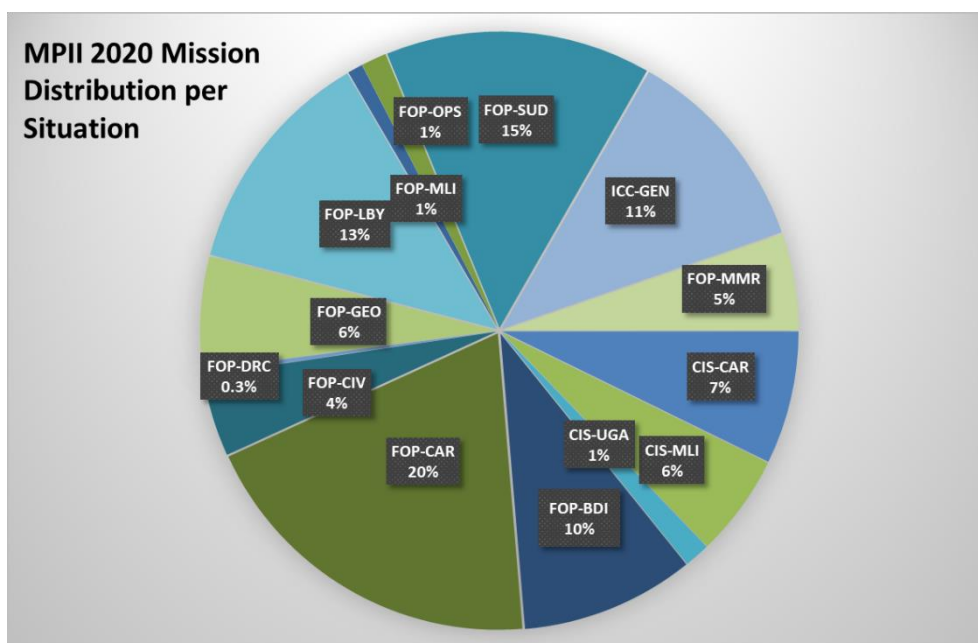
Number of trips

412. A total of 359 mission trips¹ by all OTP staff and non-staff were covered by the 2020 regular travel budget:

- a) Situation-related: 318 (for staff and non-staff);
- b) Basic (non-situation-related): 41 (for staff and non-staff);
- c) IOP: 11 (10 for staff and 1 for non-staff);
- d) Services Section: 34 (1 for staff and 33 for non-staff - Field Interpretation);
- e) Information Knowledge and Evidence Section (IKEMS): 1 for staff;
- f) Investigation Division: 249 (234 for staff and 15 for non-staff);
- g) Prosecution Division: 20 (19 for staff and 1 for non-staff);
- h) JCCD: 33 (33 for staff and 0 for non-staff – excluding preliminary examinations); and
- i) JCCD: 11 preliminary examination-related missions (11 for staff and 0 for non-staff)

413. 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.

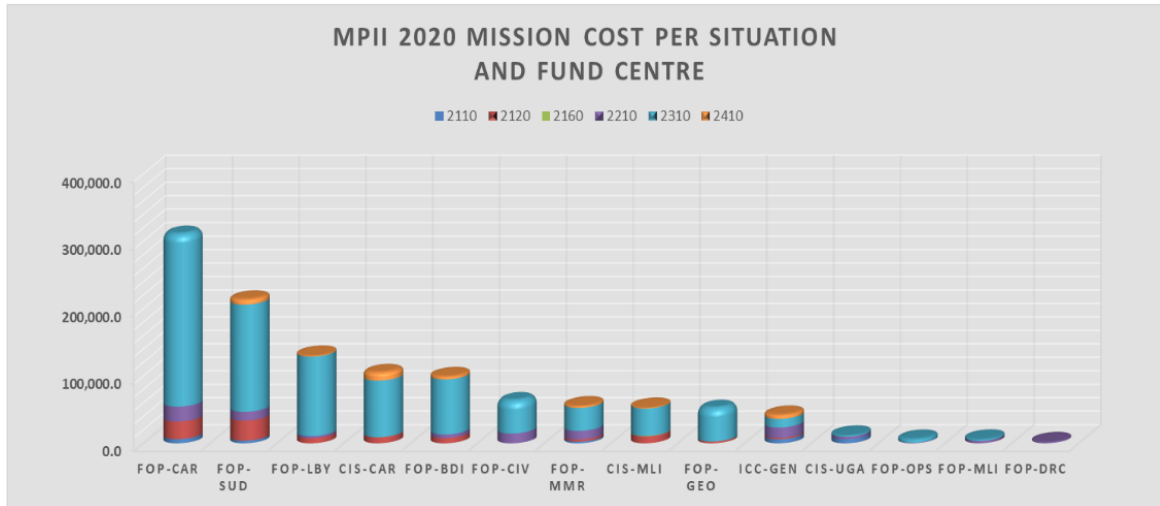
414. The percentage split of trips per situation is shown in the graph below:



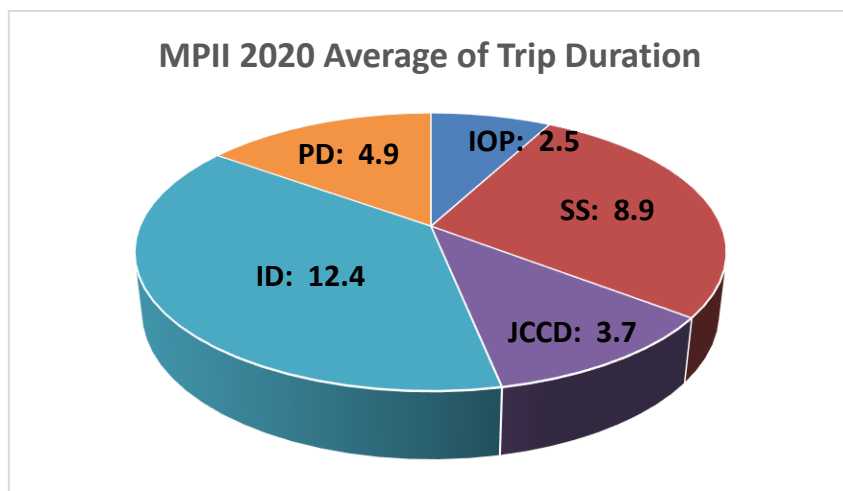
415. The Office planned to conduct nine active investigations in 2020. The actual number of mission/trips was reduced as a result of the COVID-19 restrictions (68 per cent decrease compared to 2019). However, the Office managed to remain active during the COVID-19 restrictions. The ban on travel has not brought OTP operations to a halt in 2020 but merely prompted the OTP to modify the way it carries out its activities, finding ways to continue both investigative and prosecutorial activities while mitigating the impact of the pandemic. This is reflected in the successful operation to secure the surrender and transfer to the Court

¹ Excludes (1) cancelled trips, (2) witness trips/HR related trips/R&R trips/training related trips as these are not covered under the regular travel budget.

of Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (*Abd-Al-Rahman*), who was a fugitive for whom warrants of arrest were outstanding for crimes allegedly committed in connection with the situation in Darfur (Sudan). This event is reflected in the implementation of the Travel budget per situation. The CAR II situation, which includes both CAR II.a (Séléka) and CAR II.b (anti-balaka), required the largest budget amount, followed by the situation in Sudan. The chart below shows the split of Travel costs per situation:



416. 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 10.2 days.² The average per division varied depending on the specific mandated activities. Thus ID-2310 and Services Section-2120 (due to the LSU/interpretation component) have higher averages: 12.4 and 8.9 days, respectively. The Office is actively engaged in finding savings and efficiencies in all areas of operations. One of the savings measures implemented in travel involves bringing witnesses to the Headquarters 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 2020 is shown below:



² An increase of 3.41.4 days compared to the 2019 average.

Report of Submissions made by the Office of the Prosecutor for the Period 1/1/2020 to 31/12/2020

| Situation / Case Code | Situation / Case | Filings | Pages | Pages-Annexes |
|-----------------------|--|---------|--------|---------------|
| ICC-01/04-02/06 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> | 34 | 951 | 243 |
| ICC-01/05-01/08 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo</i> | 2 | 29 | 0 |
| ICC-01/09-00/00 | Kenya Situation Records Only | 1 | 61 | 11 |
| ICC-01/09-01/13 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Walter Barasa</i> | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| ICC-01/09-01/15 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> | 2 | 27 | 0 |
| ICC-01/09-01/20 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru</i> | 13 | 150 | 20 |
| ICC-01/11-00/00 | Libya Situation Records Only | 3 | 402 | 325 |
| ICC-01/11-01/11 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| ICC-01/11-01/20 | Libya ICC-01/11-01/20 | 3 | 402 | 325 |
| ICC-01/12-01/15 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i> | 7 | 118 | 24 |
| ICC-01/12-01/18 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud</i> | 394 | 13,449 | 9,969 |
| ICC-01/13-00/00 | Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia Situation Records Only | 3 | 40 | 0 |
| ICC-01/14-00/00 | CAR II Situation Records Only | 11 | 422 | 325 |
| ICC-01/14-01/18 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</i> | 150 | 4,618 | 2,723 |
| ICC-01/18-00/00 | Situation in the State of Palestine | 4 | 263 | 81 |
| ICC-01/19-00/00 | Situation in the People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar | 3 | 24 | 0 |
| ICC-01/20-00/00 | Situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II | 2 | 133 | 125 |
| ICC-02/04-01/15 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> | 15 | 1,069 | 588 |
| ICC-02/05-00/00 | Darfur Situation Records Only | 1 | 101 | 0 |
| ICC-02/05-01/07 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun ("Ahmad Harun") and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")</i> | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| ICC-02/05-01/20 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")</i> | 59 | 1,596 | 980 |
| ICC-02/05-03/09 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain</i> | 3 | 34 | 0 |
| ICC-02/11-01/15 | <i>The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> | 14 | 129 | 22 |
| ICC-02/17-00/00 | Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Situation Records Only | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| | Total | 729 | 24,054 | 15,773 |

Submissions by Situation

| Situation / Case Code | Situation / Case | Filings | Pages | Pages |
|-----------------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| | | | (Total) | (Annexes) |
| ICC-01/04-00/00 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 34 | 951 | 243 |
| ICC-01/05-00/00 | Central African Republic | 2 | 29 | 0 |
| ICC-01/09-00/00 | Kenya | 18 | 252 | 34 |
| ICC-01/11-00/00 | Libya | 7 | 807 | 650 |
| ICC-01/12-00/00 | Republic of Mali | 401 | 13,567 | 9,993 |
| ICC-01/13-00/00 | Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia | 3 | 40 | 0 |
| ICC-01/14-00/00 | CAR II | 161 | 5,040 | 3,048 |
| ICC-01/18-00/00 | State of Palestine | 4 | 263 | 81 |
| ICC-01/19-00/00 | The People's Republic of Bangladesh/Republic of the Union of Myanmar | 3 | 24 | 0 |
| ICC-01/20-00/00 | Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela II | 2 | 133 | 125 |
| ICC-02/04-00/00 | Uganda | 15 | 1,069 | 588 |
| ICC-02/05-00/00 | Darfur | 64 | 1,737 | 980 |
| ICC-02/11-00/00 | Libya | 14 | 129 | 22 |
| ICC-02/17-00/00 | Islamic Republic of Afghanistan | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| | Total | 729 | 24,054 | 15,773 |

Additional activities performed by the Office

417. Between 1 January and 31 December 2020, the Office received 806³ communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 578 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 21 warranted further analysis; 79 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 71 were linked to an investigation or prosecution. Additionally, the Office received 4,134 items related to existing communications. The Office has received a total of 15,024 article 15 communications since July 2002.

³ Note that 57 records received in December 2020 still require action by JCCD, which explains why the numbers, when divided into categories, do not match when added up.

Annex IV: Major Programme III – Registry

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of legally sound and client-oriented advice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of advice provided within agreed timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely preparation and submission of high-quality filings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of filings submitted within established timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% |

Division of Management Services

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a sound SAP environment through timely resolution of technical issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average number of days to resolve SAP service tickets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.8 days |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of sick leave | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff absence % (annual trend) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,6% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and secure working environment on Court premises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of security and safety incidents having a negative impact on the use of the Court's premises or occasioning delays in judicial proceedings (annual trend) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0, similar to previous years there were no security or safety related incidents with implications for the use of the premises or on the conduct of hearings |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and timely security clearance process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of security clearances completed on time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely provision of accurate and complete accounting records | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No "qualification" of audit opinion for reasons within Finance Section control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Auditor gave an unqualified opinion on 2019 Financial Statements |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlined financial processes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of processes streamlined, including automation through SAP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two processes were streamlined |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely submission of an accurate budget document | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of corrigenda issued (annual trend) • Timeliness of submission • Number of months for budget preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • No delay • 6 months (February to July) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate and timely reports on budget implementation and forecasting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of reports provided on time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement: timely purchase of value-for-money goods and services through a fair and transparent process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time and cost of a procurement process (annual trend) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All planned procurement within agreed time and cost |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement: purchase of value-for-money goods and services through a fair and transparent process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of purchase order value put up for competitive tender • % of sole-source procurements that are fully justified and documented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of agreed planned PR with clients • 100% above €3,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premises: proper maintenance and efficient operation, for all users, of the Court's permanent premises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of requests to Facilities Management Unit service desk fulfilled on the agreed workday • Number of instances in which part of the building is not fully operational • % staff fully satisfied | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of requests to FMU service desk fulfilled on the agreed workday • 0 instances in which part of the building was not fully operational • 95% of staff satisfied |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official travel: timely arrangement of official travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of travel expense reports completed within 3 working days of receipt of the fully completed travel plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of the travel expense reports are processed within the deadline of 3 days after receipt |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset management: maintenance of an accurate and complete database of registered assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of assets registered in the database within 3 working days of completion of the goods-received report in SAP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of new assets are registered within 3 days of completing the R&I report |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and cost-effective recruitment of an inclusive workforce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of recruitment (annual trend) • Cost of recruitment (annual trend) • Geographical representation and gender parity (annual trend) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GS staff 129 days, P staff 207 days (days between closing date of vacancy announcement and the date of the Registrar/Prosecutor's approval of the selection report.) • € 190.25k - 2.5 GSOL • Court-wide and for all posts, the gender balance on 31 December 2020 was: 47.2% female, 52.8% male. At the Professional level, the gender balance was: 49% female, 51% male. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of a culture of high staff engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff engagement survey (annual trend) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled for 2021 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of a culture of trust based on continuous performance and development conversations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of performance conversations and reviews completed on time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% |

Division of Judicial Services

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely provision of high-quality translations of documents required for judicial proceedings and the administrative work of the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of proceedings or other Court activities cancelled owing to lack of translation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality interpretation of judicial proceedings and non-judicial events at Headquarters and in the field | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of proceedings or events cancelled owing to unavailability of interpretation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate assessment of legal aid entitlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of successful appeals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely responses to defence requests for assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of responses provided within agreed timescale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of core systems maintained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of availability of core systems, including % of incidents in courtrooms resolved within agreed timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.8% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt responses to information security incidents to minimize harm and reduce risk of future security breaches | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average response time (in minutes) for priority 1 (critical) and priority 2 (high) incidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 minutes |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detainees are kept safe and secure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of escape attempts or injuries (annual total) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detainees arrive at the Court on time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of delays in judicial proceedings caused by late arrival from the detention centre (annual trend) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate and timely identification of victims for participation in active judicial proceedings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of victim application analyses which are accepted in the proceedings versus the total number of victim application filings transmitted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely submission of Victims Participation and Reparations Section filings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of filings submitted by the Chamber's deadline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of courtrooms for hearings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hearings cancelled owing to unavailability of key support staff Number of hearings cancelled owing to non-publication on the Court's calendar (Electronic Court System, Intranet and website) Number of hearings cancelled owing to lack of testing by Court Management Section teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% 100% 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of public filings, evidence and transcripts on the Court's external website | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of documents made available within agreed timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely provision of services to defence teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of defence requests for assistance satisfactorily resolved within 24 hours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely submission of filings by the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of filings submitted by deadlines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely provision of services to counsel for victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of counsel requests satisfactorily resolved within agreed timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely submission of filings by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of filings submitted by deadlines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |

Division of External Operations

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Witnesses called to appear before a Chamber give their evidence on time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of necessary logistical solutions and assessment reports to the Chamber delivered within agreed timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective reduction of risks to witnesses and victims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time and cost of witness and victim placement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eur 698,436.00 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely provision of accurate integrated analytical assessments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of assessments delivered within agreed timescales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85.5% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in cooperation agreements; promotion of universality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new cooperation agreements in negotiation and concluded Number of new States ratifying or taking steps to ratify the Rome Statute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely cooperation by States Parties, other States, regional organizations and international organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of issues triggering cooperation requests receiving a positive response Time taken from transmission of cooperation request to final reply % of operations completed successfully (arrest, surrender, in situ visits/hearings and new situation country assessments) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28.2% 104.5% 100% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective integrated mission planning and safe travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of missions approved with travel plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95.8% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of public access to the Court's work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new followers annually on all social media platforms Number of visits to the Court Number of visitors to the Court's website | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 184,000 146 2,139,393 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims and affected communities in situation countries are informed of the judicial activities relevant to them | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people attending outreach activities in situation countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24,781 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clients receive adequate logistical and security support from Country Offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of missions supported Number of security and assessment reports conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 276 2,544 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely responses by host country authorities, and other stakeholders, to cooperation requests from the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of issues triggering cooperation requests receiving a positive response Time taken from transmission of cooperation request to final reply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72.2% 56.2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to justice for victims and affected communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of planned events conducted with victims and affected communities Number of affected communities reached through direct and indirect outreach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,147 253,238,945 |

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

| 2020 | | 2019 | | 2018 | | 2017 | | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption |
| 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 12 |

Table 2. New victim participation applications¹

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Uganda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,017 | 2,040 |
| DRC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 427 |
| Darfur, Sudan | 89 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kenya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 |
| Libya | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0 | 0 | 16 | 786 | 1,002 | 257 |
| Registered Vessels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 259 |
| Mali | 627 | 521 | 571 | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | - |
| Myanmar/Rohingya | 0 | 343 | 10 | - | - | - |
| CAR II | 432 | 1,250 | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Afghanistan | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1,153 | 2,116 | 604 | 794 | 3,131 | 3,226 |

Table 3. New victim reparation applications²

| | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Uganda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,095 | 2,000 |
| DRC | 467 | 328 | 0 | 331 | 236 | 442 |
| Darfur, Sudan | 684 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAR | 0 | 2,248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kenya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0 | 0 | 39 | 1,734 | 2,153 | 256 |
| Registered Vessels | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 |
| Mali | 876 | 521 | 616 | 183 | 142 | 19 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 94 | - |
| Myanmar/Rohingya | 0 | 0 | 19 | - | - | - |
| CAR II | 434 | 1,251 | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 2,466 | 4,350 | 682 | 2,250 | 4,720 | 2,977 |

¹ Representations received for the article 15 process in the Bangladesh/Myanmar situation appear in this table, although they were not *per se* applications for participation. In the course of 2019, VPRS received, in addition to the new applications for participation and reparations outlined in the present tables, 287 submissions of additional information on victim applications previously received in the Bangladesh/Myanmar, CAR II, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Uganda situations. These additional documents are not included in the tables showing the number of new victim applications although they generate a substantial amount of data processing and legal assessment work.

² The figure excludes 1,831 victims having submitted representation forms in the potential Afghanistan situation, as well as 25 unspecified application forms received by VPRS.

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

| | 2020 | | 2019 | | 2018 | | 2017 | | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption | Actual | Budget Assumption |
| DRC I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| DRC II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| CAR (<i>Bemba et.al</i>) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 5 | 15 | 12 | 15 |
| <i>Ruto and Sang</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 15 |
| | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 7 | 10 | (all testimonies via video link) | 14 | | | | | | |
| DRC VI (<i>Ntaganda</i>) | | | | | | | 14 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 24 | 15 |
| CIV (<i>Gbagbo and Blé Goudé</i>) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 15 |
| <i>Ongwen</i> | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 15 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <i>Al Hassan</i> | 20 | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Annex VI: Major Programme IV – Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|--|--|--|
| Objective 1 Conference held as planned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings run smoothly and end on time; reports are adopted • All agenda items are considered • Participants receive substantive and logistical support at meetings, including registration assistance and the provision of documentation and language services • Session participants are satisfied with the arrangements made and information provided | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality conference and meeting services were provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies. All pre-session, in-session and post-session documents were edited, translated and made available to States in a timely manner • All pre-session and in-session documentation for the nineteenth session and its first resumption was available electronically on the Assembly's website, in further pursuance of the paperless approach • Positive feedback was received from participants |
| Objective 2 Quality edited and translated documents released for processing, production and distribution in a timely manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States receive and are satisfied with the quality of conference services, including the editing, translation and timely issuance of documents in four official languages,³ which fully support them in their functions • States receive the required assistance, in particular with obtaining information and documentation about the Assembly and the Court | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of the Committee on Budget and Finance, a total of 3,460 pages were processed, as set out in the table below. For the two sessions of the Audit Committee, 640 pages were processed. For the nineteenth session of the Assembly, the Secretariat processed the pre-session, in-session and post-session documents set out in the table below (13,761 pages) |
| Objective 3 Quality legal advice provided to the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States receive substantive legal services, including the provision of documentation, which facilitate and support their work • Members of the Assembly and relevant bodies are satisfied with the sessions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All available information and documentation sought regarding the work of the Assembly and the Court was provided upon request. States and Committee members were thus facilitated in fulfilling their roles • Positive feedback was received from participants |
| Objective 4 Effective dissemination of documentation and information to States Parties (online and otherwise) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The website and extranets of the Assembly, Bureau, Committee on Budget and Finance, and Audit Committee are used frequently | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All official documentation and useful information was used at all times by Assembly, Bureau and Committee members • In connection with its mandate regarding complementarity, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other, posting relevant information, maintaining Extranet platform, as well as the contacts database for use by delegations and the Court organs • In connection with its mandate regarding cooperation, the Secretariat's activities included participating in relevant meetings, securing the engagement of stakeholders with each other regarding the creation of the secured digital platform for States Parties to exchange relevant information, identify challenges and raise awareness of the Court's mandate as well as cooperation requirements with regard to financial investigations and asset recovery • Positive feedback was received from participants |

³As 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 2020

| | <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, 34 th session | 61 | 554 | 19 | 381 | | | | | 80 | 935 |
| Committee on Budget and Finance, 35 th session | 112 | 1738 | 22 | 787 | | | | | 134 | 2525 |
| <i>Committee on Budget and Finance: Total</i> | <i>173</i> | <i>2292</i> | <i>41</i> | <i>1168</i> | | | | | <i>214</i> | <i>3460</i> |
| Audit Committee 11 th session | 42 | 293 | 2 | 24 | | | | | 44 | 317 |
| Audit Committee 12 th session | 44 | 310 | 1 | 13 | | | | | 45 | 323 |
| <i>Audit Committee Total</i> | <i>86</i> | <i>603</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>37</i> | | | | | <i>89</i> | <i>640</i> |
| Assembly 19 th session: Pre-session documentation | 51 | 2158 | 48 | 1578 | 45 | 1427 | 44 | 1598 | 188 | 6761 |
| In-session documentation | 11 | 67 | 10 | 72 | 10 | 81 | 10 | 82 | 41 | 302 |
| Post-session documentation | 3 | 544 | 2 | 551 | 2 | 685 | 2 | 758 | 9 | 2538 |
| <i>Assembly 19th session: Total</i> | <i>65</i> | <i>2769</i> | <i>60</i> | <i>2201</i> | <i>57</i> | <i>2193</i> | <i>56</i> | <i>2438</i> | <i>238</i> | <i>9601</i> |
| <i>Assembly 19th session, first resumption: Total</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>60</i> |
| 2020 Total | 327 | 5679 | 107 | 3421 | 60 | 2208 | 59 | 2453 | 553 | 13761 |

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

| <i>TFV Goal</i> | <i>Expected results 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Goal 1 Victims and their families overcome harm, lead a dignified life, and contribute towards reconciliation and peace building within their communities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repaired physical harm of victims and their families • Repaired psychological harm of victims and their families • Improved opportunities for victims and their families to improve their socio-economic status • Enhanced peace building and reconciliation among targeted population • Identification and eligibility of potential beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and security-related constraints, the TFV increased its active investment portfolio in reparations awards and assistance programmes, going from 6 to 21 partners, and is in the process of finalizing 8 additional agreements to implement reparations in <i>Lubanga</i> and <i>Al Mahdi</i> and to run assistance programmes in Uganda, DRC, CAR and Côte d’Ivoire • Renewed six implementing partner contracts and expanded funding for Ugandan assistance programme • Launched the assistance programme in the DRC with 10 implementing partner organizations • Launched the assistance pilot programme in CAR • Completion of the tendering process that led to the selection of the 5 non-profit organizations to implement the TFV assistance program in CAR • Prepared the launch of the assistance programme in Côte d’Ivoire upon selection and contracting of 3 implementing partner organizations • Agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to jointly undertake a review of the national reparations programme in Côte d’Ivoire, as discussed with the Government, with a view to offering technical assistance and strengthening operational complementarity • Launched an expression of interest to identify future implementing partners for the assistance programme in Mali • Following completion of in-depth assessment procedures, the Board decided to open 3 new assistance programmes in Georgia, Kenya, and Mali, respectively • Completion of school assistance and advancement of income generating activities of reparations awards in <i>Katanga</i>, insofar as possible under security and health-related constraints • Finalized most of multi-year complex procurement processes to select implementing partner organizations for reparations in <i>Lubanga</i> and <i>Al Mahdi</i> • Finalized four procurement processes for <i>Al Mahdi</i> collective reparation awards for the community of Timbuktu and signed two of the four contracts • Discussed and agreed with Malian national authorities a road map related to the Court-ordered symbolic reparations • An estimated 4,880 victims in Uganda benefited from medical treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and livelihood support services. Of this group, an estimated 574 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence received rehabilitation • 351 beneficiaries received physical rehabilitation from the assistance programme in the DRC • 2,279 victims received psychological rehabilitation from the assistance programme in the DRC • 200 beneficiaries (144 females and 56 males) were individually followed up at the household level and benefited from customized psychosocial therapy and trauma-based counselling from the Pilot Programme in CAR • 313 victims received material support in the DRC • 80 children in total have received educational support through payment of school fees, administration fees and provision of school materials from the Pilot Programme in CAR • The implementation of collective reparations (income-generating activities and education support) for the group of 297 beneficiaries in <i>Katanga</i> continued • 19,789 people benefited from peace building activities of the assistance programme in the DRC • Continued the collection of applications of potential beneficiaries in the <i>Al Mahdi</i> case jointly with the LRV (about 900) |

| TFV Goal | Expected results 2020 | Achievements |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Goal 2 States Parties and donors ensure financial growth and sustainability</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States Parties: Trust Fund has its optimal capacity ensured to be responsive to its mandates in current and new situations • Donors: Donors ensured sufficient resources to sustain the expansion of programming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board of Directors of the Trust Fund took 663 decisions in the case of <i>Al Mahdi</i> in 2020 • Continued with the identification and analysis of eligibility of victims in the <i>Lubanga</i> case in close cooperation with the LRVs • The Assembly of States Parties approved €3,226.1 thousand for the 2020 Secretariat of the TFV budget (Major Programme VI). This is an increase of €95.9 or 3.1 per cent compared to 2019 budget • The TFV budget performance for MPVI as at 31 December 2020 is 92.1 per cent, an increase of 0.5% from the 2019 implementation rate • The TFV received voluntary contributions of almost €2.8 million from States Parties (an increase of over €65,000 compared to 2019). This included continuation of three multi-annual funding agreements and contributions from first-time donor governments • Nigeria and Sierra Leone provided their first voluntary contributions to the TFV • In 2020 the TFV received voluntary contributions from 26 States Parties: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and Uruguay • The TFV continued with two multi-annual funding arrangements and contributions from first-time donor governments. Contributions featured the continuation of a three-year agreement with Sweden (SEK 30 million equivalent to €3 million), instalments of multi-annual funding arrangements (Finland, the Netherlands), contributions earmarked to the TFV's reparations reserve (Ireland, Germany) as well as to specific awards (Italy); and contributions from new donors or returning donors, including, Nigeria and Sierra Leone • In Mali, the TFV strengthened its fundraising efforts by meeting current and prospective donor governments to present its mandates, strategies, and activities. Funding proposals were submitted to several donor prospects • A total of €14,527 was donated by private individuals and institutions • Procurement (ongoing) of a Constituent Relationship Management (CRM) system to record and manage donor data, donor relationships, track contributions and to support digital fundraising • Close to 100 potential donors and partners from foundations, institutions, governments and private companies are identified in order to ascertain potential areas for cooperation, collaboration and funding of TFV activities • Pre-selected organizations which have the capability to assist private donors (individual, foundations and corporate) to donate to the TFV while benefiting from a tax deduction. This is the primary incentive for donors to give and is essential for private sector fundraising. Consultations are ongoing • Received contributions earmarked to the reparations reserve from Ireland (€100,000) • In January and March 2020, the Presidency transmitted to the TFV a total of €330,000 in fines collected in the <i>Bemba et al</i> case, and instructed it to direct the use of these resources towards reparations |
| <p>Goal 3 The Trust Fund 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</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Communications (Trust Fund and Board): Established clear, consistent and effective messaging that supports the Trust Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to quarterly management briefs and documentation prepared for Board meetings, there was continuous communication with the Board on ongoing matters requiring attention and decisions, including legal filings in reparations proceedings on behalf of the Board • In 2020, the Board held 11 virtual meetings in total. The Board remained continuously engaged through decision-making and provided advice in regard to developments in the TFV's mandates as well as its institutional and resource development. Following remote sessions, the Board continued to take decisions through email communications • The TFV has instituted a series of internal grant management video conference call sessions to discuss programming issues applicable to both assistance and reparations activities throughout the Secretariat. More than 30 discrete topic areas will continue to be addressed well into 2021 |

| TFV Goal | Expected results 2020 | Achievements |
|----------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Communications: Enhanced understanding about who we are, what we do, and our achievements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notes and insights from the grants management sessions are used to strengthen operational performance and to codify the TFV’s grants management procedures and practice in 2021 • The TFV has developed situational teams and a cross-cutting formal organizational structure to improve management capabilities to implement each specific reparations and assistance programme. Each team consists of the Programme Manager and TFV staff in the country office and includes legal, programme, finance, fundraising, communications and administration staff at Headquarters • Weekly management meetings and staff meetings every two weeks take place remotely, to ensure clear communication and follow up on ongoing matters • The TFV started publication in October 2020 of (i) the quarterly management brief, the regulatory mechanisms of reporting by the Secretariat to the Board on activities, achievements and operational challenges; and (ii) the TFV Strategic Plan’s Activity Tracker, which includes deliverables of activities in relation to the recommendations of the IOM evaluation of the STFV (November 2019) • Participation of the TFV Board and staff in a range of international meetings, conferences and public discussions, where possible given the COVID-19 epidemic, throughout the year to advocate for victims’ rights to reparations and assistance, as well as to provide information on the TFV’s activities • Board and management engaged and fully cooperated with the Independent Experts Review (IER) and the Independent Oversight Mechanism (IOM), conducting a new evaluation on victim participation in the Rome Statute system • The TFV management met with States Parties on a bi-lateral basis throughout 2020, including in order to better determine how to approach them in relation to mobilizing resources • The TFV issued 18 press releases in 2020 • Upgrade of form and content of the TFV website, including regular updates on activities and reports • Following adoption of a social media strategy in August 2020, the TFV has posted 254 tweets and gained 368 new followers, ending the year with 1,380 followers. During this period, the TFV’s profile was also visited over 10,400 times, was mentioned more than 650 times and generated 627,156 impressions. Impressions are one of the key indicators for improvements that show the total number of times the Tweets have been seen. Increase of 395% in number of tweets posted compared to 2019, with significant increase of programme-related content. This has led to an additional 18% of new followers and 280% increase in impressions • Content for TFV information fact sheets and donor handouts has been developed so that the TFV has a pool of material and visuals ready to use as needed • In CAR, the TFV organized a joint press briefing with COOPI, an implementing partner organization, to launch the pilot assistance programme in October. Six additional outreach sessions were also organized • In Mali, the TFV organized a press conference with the legal representative and the country office in Bamako in November 2020 to provide information on and explain the assistance program to be launched in 2021 • The TFV held an online press conference regarding the decision of the Board to launch an assistance programme in Georgia • The TFV held a virtual event on 8 December 2020 in support of the annual campaign “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” (25 November – 10 December 2020) • The TFV held a virtual event on 10 December entitled “Honouring the Memory of Late Board Chair Dr. Felipe Michelini on Human Rights Day 2020”, which brought together family, friends and colleagues of the late Board Chair Dr Michelini who tragically passed away in April 2020 • On 14 December, the TFV hosted a virtual side event at the Assembly in cooperation with the Governments of Sweden and Ireland entitled “The Trust Fund for Victims: Now and Into 2021” • Together with the Public Information and Outreach Section, the TFV shared stories on the Court’s Facebook and Instagram pages on the TFV’s activities and impact results • In Uganda, the TFV attended a discussion entitled “Not Without Us: Strengthening Victim Participation in Transitional Justice |

| TFV Goal | Expected results 2020 | Achievements |
|---|---|---|
| | | <p>Process in Uganda” hosted by Redress, Uganda Victims Foundation, and Emerging Solutions Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TFV’s Uganda Programme Manager was a panellist speaker at a “High Level Meeting on Popularising the National Transitional Justice Policy” hosted by Refugee Law Project and Makerere University that was attended by Members of Parliament, Ministerial and Agency representatives, and prominent civil society organizations • The TFV’s partner in Uganda, the Centre for Victims of Torture (CVT), held a Restoring Hope Breakfast fundraising and promotional event to gather supporters to celebrate CVT’s ongoing victim counselling work in Uganda and elsewhere • The TFV’s partner in Uganda, the Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations (CCVS), conducted a webinar to disseminate findings and research results from a mental health needs assessment that was executed in the Kitgum and Pader Districts of northern Uganda • In the CAR, the TFV gave formal notification of the launch of a pilot assistance programme in a the form of meetings with key government officials, and a Note Verbale was sent at the end of September 2020, followed by a press release in October 2020 • In Mali, the TFV held further consultations with the national authorities, international community and civil society during a mission to Bamako in November 2020 • In Côte d’Ivoire, the TFV and the IOM conducted a field mission to Abidjan and Bouaké. The delegation met with several stakeholders, i.e. government representatives, victims’ associations and civil society actors • 1 December: Virtual TFV press conference in Georgia with Board member Gocha Lordkipanidze to announce that the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims had approved the opening of an assistance programme in Georgia • 3 December: Virtual outreach session with more than 11 civil society organizations in Georgia to discuss the Board decision concerning the launch of an assistance programme |
| <p>Goal 4 The Trust Fund, acting in a collaborative partnership with its strategic partners, ensures good governance, accountability, and transparency throughout its activities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships: Built mutual trust and understanding with strategic partners • Good governance: Developed and functional systems, tools and procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2020, the TFV has agreements with 21 implementing partners and is in the process of finalizing 8 additional agreements to implement reparations and run assistance programmes • The TFV and the Registry agreed on the purchase of software allowing for electronic signature of contracts with implementing partners, with a view to drastically reducing the time and effort required to complete this process with remote partners. By the end of 2020, the electronic system was in place (first successful use in January 2021 with implementing partners based in the Central African Republic) • Throughout 2020, the TFV built mutual trust with major donors and succeeded in expanding the donor base to include new, non-traditional donor States and prospective donor countries • TFV field staff participated actively in protection cluster meetings with the United Nations and other stakeholders for information and experience sharing • By the end of 2020, the TFV had significantly strengthened the human resource base of the Secretariat, finalizing 15 recruitment procedures and subsequent extensions, filling established posts (2), GTA positions (4), and new short-term appointments (6). The TFV also engaged more than 10 interns and visiting professionals during the reporting period • In March 2020, the Board of Directors approved the draft Strategic Plan (2020-2021) and the Action Plan in relation to the recommendations of the IOM evaluations. In August 2020, the Board , taking into consideration the operational impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the Action Plan, approved the updated Strategic Plan 2020-2021 and the related Activity Tracker • The Registrar and TFV’s Executive Director established a Joint Procurement Task Force to (i) unblock and finalize a significant number of TFV procurement processes to select implementing organizations for reparations and assistance programmes; and (ii) identify possibilities to streamline and improve the selection of implementing partners with a view to improving operational responsiveness and expediting the implementation of reparation and assistance activities |

| TFV Goal | Expected results 2020 | Achievements |
|----------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability: Instituted an efficacious control compliance system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The External Auditors provided an unqualified opinion on the TFV's Financial Statements for 2019, making no new recommendations. The External Auditors were able to consider four (4) prior recommendations to be implemented. They related to (i) the procedure for accruals; (ii) actions required to accurately substantiate all commitments related to the enforcement of reparations awards; (iii) strengthening financial controls of operations; and (iv) the strengthening of the field teams • The TFV strengthened and updated tools and procedures in relation to its internal control environment, in particular in relation to the activities of implementing partners. This resulted in the closure of the related recommendations of the External Auditor. In an related initiative, the TFV fine-tuned the budgetary guidelines for implementing partners • With a view to the development of a comprehensive Fund Management and Investment Policy, the TFV codified parameters for decision making on new assistance programmes and adopted the rules to apply to the use of the Incidental Programme related Cost (IPC) provision in the TFV's extra-budgetary resources. • As regards the SAP Grants Management module (company code 2000), the TFV undertook to review and adapt SAP GM's architecture to accommodate the rapid development and diversification of reparations activities as well as the overall growth of the TFV programme portfolio • In Uganda in November and December 2020, the TFV conducted two financial verification checks of two implementing partners • In 2020, the TFV conducted monitoring and evaluation (M&E) online training sessions to introduce M&E tools and practice to new implementing partners in CAR, DRC, and Côte d'Ivoire so as to improve data collection and reporting systems • In December 2020, the TFV completed a competitive tender process to hire an independent research firm that will assess the impact of the assistance programme in Uganda; assess victim satisfaction in the cases of <i>Katanga</i> and <i>Al Mahdi</i>, as well as conduct baseline surveys in the <i>Lubanga</i> reparation programmes • In 2020, the TFV re-launched the process to procure a Management Information System with support from IMSS Unit. This system will improve the management of information being collected from both assistance and reparations programmes |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency: Improved information sharing with key stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of Management Brief and Activity Tracker • Regular progress reporting (quarterly or two-monthly) on reparations implementation to the relevant Trial Chambers • Regular meetings with LRVs in all reparation implementation cases • Information session with Registry stakeholders in November 2020 • Continued and intensified information sharing about TFV programme development and implementation to situation-based stakeholders, in conjunction with country offices • Regular coordination with PIOS and country offices for press releases, social media contents, and key messages for outreach activities • Regular publication of TFV updated activities to key stakeholders (the Court, States Parties, civil society, implementing partners, media, and other networks) by sending out email distributions, publication on website and Twitter account |

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

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|--|--|---|---|
| Objective 1 Contribute to the effective oversight of the Court through timely and professional investigations of allegations of misconduct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of cases handled within 6 months of reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73% |

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

| <i>Expected results</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Target 2020</i> | <i>Achievements</i> |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Objective 1 Contribute to achieving the Court's strategic and operational objectives by providing assurance to management on the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, internal control frameworks and risk management through audit/advisory work.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of audits and advisory services engagements performed, as against the validated OIA workplan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 6 engagements (audits and advisory services combined) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 engagements performed and 1 engagement initiated: (5 general audits completed; 1 IT audit completed; 1 general audit initiated; 3 advisory services provided) • Audit on Miscellaneous Obligor Documents (initiated in 2019 and completed in 2020) • Audit of the Lessons Learned Process in OTP • Audit of Assets Management – Property, Plant and Equipment • Audit of the Judicial Workflow Platform: project governance and implementation • Audit on Judicial Workflow Platform: Procurement of the IT Goods and Services • Audit of the Contract Management Process • Audit of Technical Evaluation in the Procurement Process (initiated in 2020) • Advisory Service: Review of Procurement Process of IT goods within OTP • Advisory Service: Review of the Arrest Procedure • Advisory Service: Assistance in the selection process of a qualified audit firm for the Trust Fund for Victims |

Annex X: Procurement

A. Overview of procurement activities in 2020

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Number of Procurement Staff | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Number of Procurement Staff previous year | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Purchase Orders (POs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No of POs in 2020 | 251 | 97 | 84 | 44 | 64 | 52 | 53 | 48 | 41 | 55 | 81 | 50 | 920 |
| No of POs previous year | 245 | 117 | 108 | 94 | 117 | 72 | 100 | 72 | 76 | 79 | 68 | 62 | 1,210 |
| Value of POs in 2020 | 7,373,893 | 2,907,298 | 669,419 | 473,007 | 3,102,682 | 904,753 | 594,136 | 838,512 | 578,356 | 1,158,862 | 1,709,050 | 1,958,069 | 22,268,040 |
| Value of POs previous year | 10,486,052 | 1,072,440 | 1,004,944 | 847,726 | 1,326,938 | 659,566 | 1,131,259 | 489,274 | 665,989 | 796,416 | 1,543,147 | 1,049,438 | 21,073,189 |
| Requisitions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No of requisitions in 2020 | 285 | 99 | 79 | 58 | 56 | 53 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 66 | 67 | 70 | 982 |
| No of requisitions previous year | 330 | 134 | 95 | 111 | 95 | 103 | 113 | 65 | 75 | 80 | 96 | 65 | 1,362 |
| Procurement Review Committee (PRC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No of PRC in 2020 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 59 |
| No of PRC previous year | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 44 |
| Value of PRC in 2020 | 2,920,069 | 0 | 578,104 | 3,851,000 | 5,863,522 | 1,352,513 | 302,020 | 80,496 | 554,554 | 2,202,748 | 4,287,277 | 10,387,514 | 32,379,817 |

B. Overview of total expenditure in 2020 by country

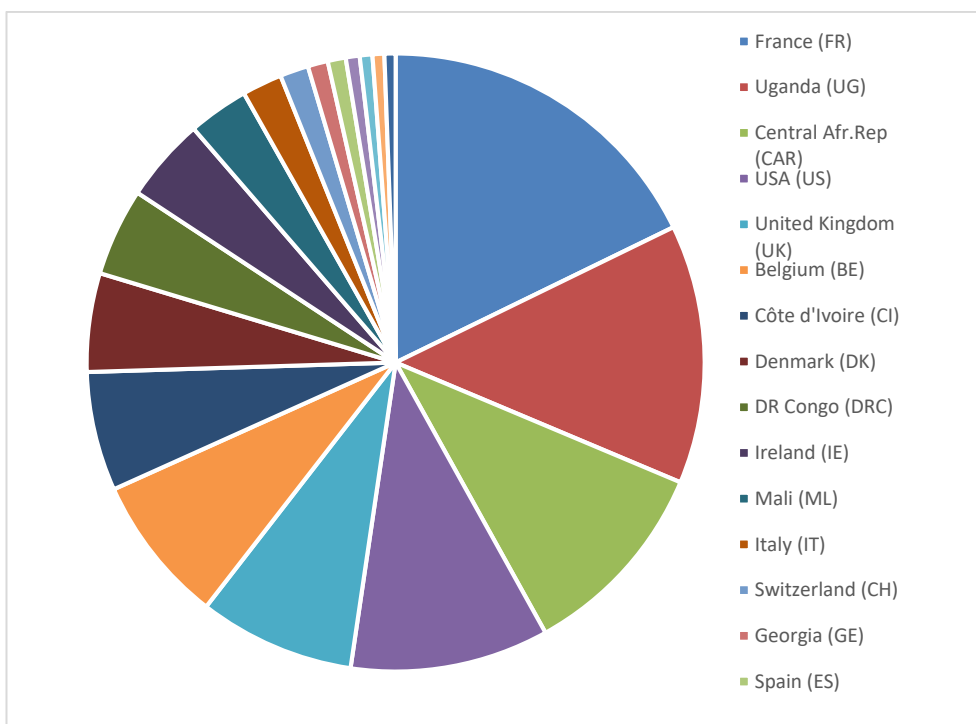
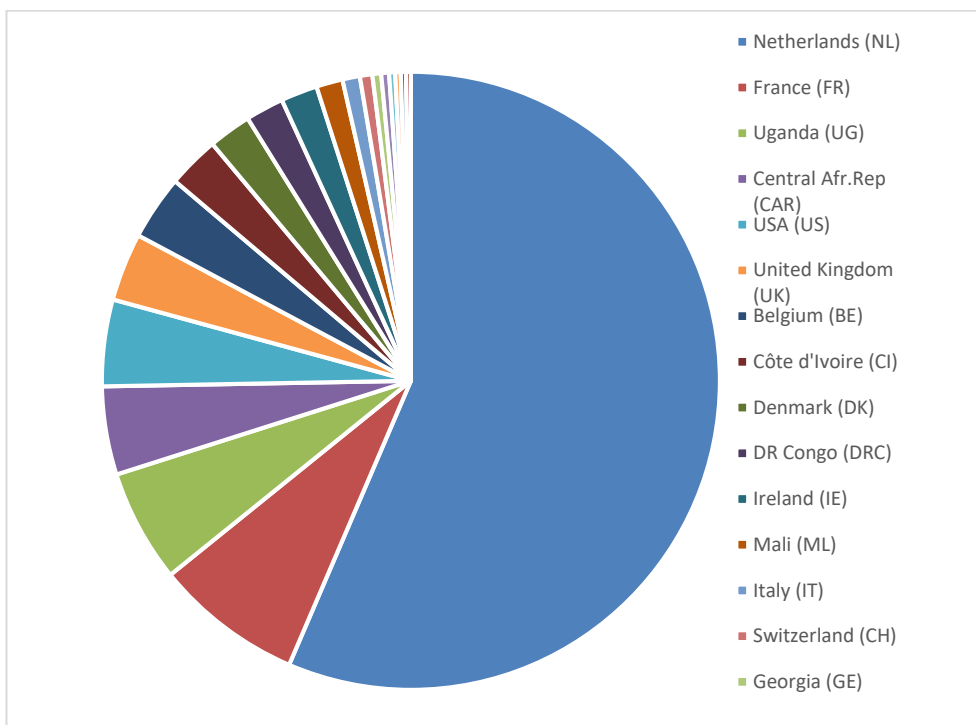
| Vendor country | 2020 PO value (in euros) | Percentage |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Netherlands (NL) | 12,462,103 | 56.0% |
| France (FR) | 1,710,004 | 7.7% |
| Uganda (UG) | 1,303,109 | 5.9% |
| Central Afr.Rep (CAR) | 1,019,396 | 4.6% |
| USA (US) | 999,424 | 4.5% |
| United Kingdom (UK) | 785,557 | 3.5% |
| Belgium (BE) | 746,968 | 3.4% |
| Côte d'Ivoire (CI) | 599,537 | 2.7% |
| Denmark (DK) | 496,141 | 2.2% |
| DR Congo (DRC) | 441,281 | 2.0% |
| Ireland (IE) | 423,106 | 1.9% |
| Mali (ML) | 304,934 | 1.4% |
| Italy (IT) | 201,343 | 0.9% |
| Switzerland (CH) | 143,411 | 0.6% |

| | | |
|------------------|---------|------|
| Georgia (GE) | 101,263 | 0.5% |
| Spain (ES) | 90,581 | 0.4% |
| Serbia (XS) | 69,818 | 0.3% |
| New Zealand (NZ) | 63,566 | 0.3% |
| Germany (DE) | 59,453 | 0.3% |
| Tunisia (TN) | 56,033 | 0.3% |

C. Main goods and services purchased in 2020 shown with country (top 20)

| | <i>Description</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Country</i> |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Maintenance of permanent premises | 2,270,000 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 2 | Rental of detention cells | 1,921,767 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 3 | Judges' pensions | 1,221,090 | France (FR) |
| 4 | Cleaning services | 681,611 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 5 | IT data services | 632,683 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 6 | IT Equipment | 480,694 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 7 | IT data services | 447,529 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 8 | IT data services | 427,796 | Denmark (DK) |
| 9 | Telecommunications | 410,044 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 10 | Conference services | 375,000 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 11 | Electricity | 349,452 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 12 | Heating and cooling | 345,000 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 13 | IT software licenses | 338,451 | Ireland (IE) |
| 14 | TFV Victims assistance & reparation | 300,000 | Uganda (UG) |
| 15 | TFV Victims assistance & reparation | 300,000 | USA (US) |
| 16 | TFV Victims assistance & reparation | 300,000 | Uganda (UG) |
| 17 | TFV Victims assistance & reparation | 300,000 | Belgium (BE) |
| 18 | TFV Victims assistance & reparation | 300,000 | Uganda (UG) |
| 19 | SAP maintenance and licences | 289,772 | Netherlands (NL) |
| 20 | TFV Victims assistance & reparation | 250,000 | Central Afr.Rep (CAR) |

D. Diagrammatic representation of the top 20 expenditures in 2020 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+ | A+ |
| 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

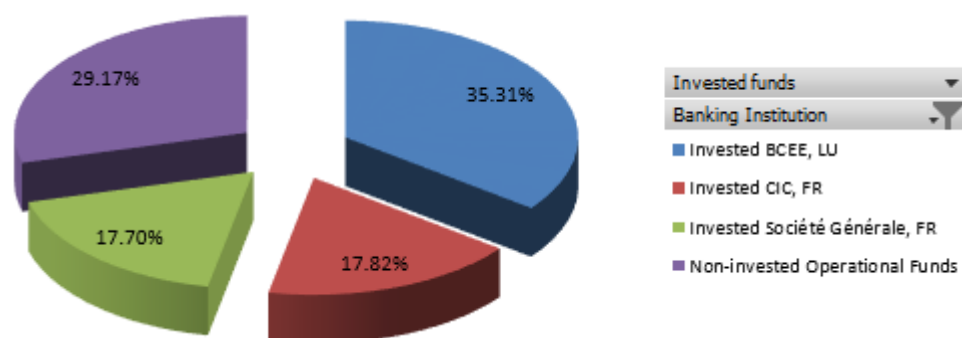


Chart 2. European Central Bank Base Rates 2012-2020



Annex XII: Status of Working Capital Fund and Contingency Fund - interim unaudited figures as at 31 December 2020

| Status of Working Capital Fund | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| Balance at beginning of financial period | 5,950,165 | 9,057,054 |
| Receipts from States Parties | 602 | 8 |
| Refunds to withdrawn States | - | (30,557) |
| Temporary withdrawal for liquidity | - | (5,589,156) |
| Replenishments | 5,589,156 | - |
| Cash Surplus | - | 2,512,816 |
| Balance as at 31 December | 11,539,923 | 5,950,165 |
| Established level | 11,600,000 | 11,600,000 |
| Due from States Parties | (552) | (945) |
| Funding shortfall / to be financed through future surplus funds | (59,525) ⁴ | (59,734) |
| Temporary withdrawal for liquidity | - | (5,589,156) |
| Balance as at 31 December | 11,539,923 | 5,950,165 |
| Status of Contingency Fund | 2020 | 2019 |
| Balance at beginning of financial period | 5,241,317 | 5,243,111 |
| Receipts from States Parties | - | - |
| Refund to withdrawn State | - | (1,794) |
| Replenishments | - | - |
| Balance as at 31 December | 5,241,317 | 5,241,317 |
| Established level | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Due from States Parties | (295) | (295) |
| Funding shortfall | (1,758,388) | (1,758,388) |
| Balance as at 31 December | 5,241,317 | 5,241,317 |

⁴ ICC-ASP/18/Res.1, part B, para.5.

Annex XIII: Realization of assumptions 2005-2020 OTP

| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i> | <i>Budget performance</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> | <i>Realization of assumptions</i> |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| 2005 | 66.9 | 92.9% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight situations being monitored: - Two situations at each of the pre-trial, trial and appeals phases - Two situations at the investigation phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitored/analysed eight situations - Pre-trial proceedings and interlocutory appeals in three situations - Three situations at the investigation phase – Uganda, DRC I and Darfur (following Security Council referral) |
| 2006 | 80.4 | 80.4% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to eight situations being monitored - A fourth investigation opened - Start of two trials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitored/analysed five situations - Opening of fourth investigation – DRC II - Pre-trial proceedings and interlocutory appeals in <i>Lubanga</i> (DRC I) - Pre-trial proceedings in the other three investigations |
| 2007 | 88.9 | 87.2% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least five situations being monitored - No new investigations into new situations - Within the four situations, investigation of at least six cases, including the two cases in which warrants of arrest have been issued | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five situations under preliminary/advanced analysis - One new investigation into a new situation opened (CAR) - Seven cases in four situations under investigation (DRC I and II, Darfur I and II, Uganda and CAR) - Continuation of pre-trial proceedings (confirmation of charges hearing) in <i>Lubanga</i> (DRC I) |
| 2008 | 90.4 | 92.6% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of at least five situations - No new investigations into new situations - In four situations, pursuit of investigative steps in at least five cases, including the three cases in which warrants of arrest have been issued - At least one trial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six situations under preliminary/advanced analysis - No new situations opened - Seven cases in four situations under investigation (Uganda, DRC I and II; Darfur I, II and III; and CAR) - <i>Lubanga</i> case before the Trial Chamber; proceedings stayed (DRC I) - Pre-trial proceedings (confirmation of charges hearing) in <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> (DRC II) - Pre-trial hearings (status conferences) in <i>Bemba</i> (CAR) |

| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i> | <i>Budget performance</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> | <i>Realization of assumptions</i> |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| 2009 | 101.2 | 92.7% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five investigations in three existing situations - No new investigations into new situations - Analysis of up to eight other situations - Two trials. Not envisioned to start third trial in 2009 - Consecutive trials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five active investigations conducted: DRC II (<i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i>), DRC III (Kivus), CAR (<i>Bemba</i>), Darfur II (<i>Al Bashir</i>) and Darfur III (<i>Haskanita</i>) - One request for Judges' authorization to open an investigation in Kenya (<i>proprio motu</i>) - Situations under preliminary examination, including Kenya, Colombia, Afghanistan, Georgia, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Palestine, have been made public. In order to increase impact, the OTP has systematized publicity of its monitoring activities - Two trials: OTP presentation completed in <i>Lubanga</i>; OTP presentation commenced in <i>Katanga and Ngudjolo</i> - Confirmation of charges proceedings completed in two cases: <i>Bemba</i> and <i>Abu Garda</i> |
| 2010 | 103.6 | 97.2% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five active investigations in three situations currently before the Court - Five residual 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) | <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 |

| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i> | <i>Budget performance</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> | <i>Realization of assumptions</i> |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of up to eight potential situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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" |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least four trials, subject to external cooperation received | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirmation of charges hearing completed for <i>Ruto, Kosgey and Sang</i> and for <i>Muthaura, Kenyatta and Ali</i> - Charges confirmed in <i>Banda and Jerbo</i> – trial date to be set - Charges declined in <i>Mbarushima</i> – OTP sought leave to appeal - Warrants of arrest requested and issued and initial hearing completed in <i>Gbagbo</i> - Warrants of arrest requested and issued for Muammar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al Senussi; case against Muammar Gaddafi terminated - Warrant of arrest requested for Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein - Trials continued in <i>Lubanga, Katanga and Ngudjolo 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 |

| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i> | <i>Budget performance</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> | <i>Realization of assumptions</i> |
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| 2014 | 121.7 | 96.7% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four investigations in eight situation countries, including the recent situation in Mali - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations - Preliminary examination of at least eight situations | <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 - 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 - Eleven situations were under preliminary examination: Afghanistan, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Iraq, CAR, Ukraine and the Registered Vessels - The Office concluded its preliminary examinations in the CAR and the Republic of Korea and with respect to the Registered Vessels. The OTP published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 2 December 2014. The Office received 511 communications relating to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 392 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction, 43 warranted further analysis, 52 were linked to a situation already under analysis, and 24 were linked to an existing investigation or prosecution |

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

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| 2016 | 139.6 | 96.1% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four and a half integrated teams to conduct investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of nine residual investigations pending arrest - Five trials - Preliminary examinations in nine situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR</i>: Mr Bemba was found guilty on 21 March 2016 of two counts of crimes against humanity (murder and rape) and three counts of war crimes (murder, rape, and pillaging). Mr Bemba was found to be a person effectively acting as a military commander with effective authority and control over the forces that committed the crimes. Sentenced on 21 June 2016 to eighteen years of imprisonment - <i>Mali</i>: On 24 March 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I confirmed against Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi the war crime charge regarding the destruction of historical and religious monuments in Timbuktu (Mali), and committed Mr Al Mahdi to trial. On 1 March 2016, Mr Al Mahdi explicitly expressed before the judges of the Court and in the presence of his lawyers, his wish to plead guilty. The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi</i> took place on 22-24 August 2016. On 27 September 2016 he was found guilty beyond reasonable doubt and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> was concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016 - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX - <i>Kenya 2</i>: On 5 April 2016, Trial Chamber V (A) decided to terminate the case against <i>William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang</i> - The Office continued its investigation activities related to CIV 2 (anti-Gbagbo), CAR IIa (Séléka), CAR IIb (anti-balaka), and Uganda (Ongwen). In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing trials and in relation to other existing cases (e.g.: Libya, Darfur, Mali, DRC, etc.) - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 April 2016, the Prosecutor announced the opening of a preliminary examination into the situation in Burundi. The PE focuses on acts of killing, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as well as cases of enforced disappearances that have been allegedly committed since April 2015 in Burundi - The Office published its annual Report on Preliminary Examination Activities on 12 November 2016. The Office also received 593 new communications related to article 15 of the Rome Statute, of which 410 were manifestly outside the Court's jurisdiction; 42 were unrelated to current situations and warranted further analysis; 98 were linked to a situation already under analysis; and 43 were linked to an investigation or prosecution - Launch of the OTP Policy on Children, 16 November 2016 - <i>Georgia</i>: On 27 January 2016, Pre-Trial Chamber I authorized the Prosecutor to open an investigation <i>proprio motu</i> into the situation in Georgia. The Chamber noted that the representations by or on behalf of 6,335 victims on this matter, which it received on 4 December 2015, "overwhelmingly speak in favour of the opening of an investigation". The Court alerted the Committee of the need for additional resources in February 2016 and submitted a formal Contingency Fund notification in September 2016 |
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| 2017 | 144.6 | 99.4% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in six situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials - Preliminary examinations in ten situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CAR article 70</i>: On 19 October 2016, the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Aimé Kilolo Musamba, Jean-Jacques Mangenda Kabongo, Fidèle Babala Wandu and Narcisse Arido</i> concluded with a guilty verdict. The accused had been charged with offences against the administration of justice, including corruptly influencing witnesses in the <i>Bemba</i> case. The decision on sentence was delivered on 22 March 2017. Appeals proceedings are ongoing in relation to both the judgment and the sentencing decision - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. The Prosecution presented its evidence throughout 2017. Courtroom support, provided by the Registry, was required to ensure that the 160 days of planned trial hearings in 2017 could take place in one of the operational courtrooms, alongside the proceedings in <i>Ongwen</i> and <i>Ntaganda</i>. It is expected that the Prosecution's presentation of evidence and the appearance of its witnesses will be completed by early 2018, and the case will move thereafter into the defence phase, expected to last throughout 2018 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i>, opened on 2 September 2015, continued during 2016. The presentation of evidence by the OTP concluded on 29 March 2017. The presentation of evidence by the Defence commenced on 29 May 2017 - <i>Uganda</i>: The trial in the case of <i>The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. As alleged former Commander in the Sinia Brigade of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), Dominic Ongwen is accused of 70 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity related to attacks against the civilian population. It is further alleged that from at least 1 July 2002 until 31 December 2005, Dominic Ongwen, Joseph Kony, and the other Sinia Brigade commanders were part of a common plan to abduct women and girls in northern Uganda who were then used as forced wives and sex slaves, tortured, raped and made to serve as domestic help; and to conscript children under the age of 15 into the LRA to participate actively in hostilities. The Prosecution started the presentation of its evidence on 16 January 2017. The Prosecutor's case will continue into 2018, to be followed by the defence phase - <i>Libya</i>: On 24 April 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecution's application to unseal the warrant of arrest for Mr Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled and ordered the Registrar to reclassify it as public. That warrant of arrest was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 18 April 2013, following an application filed by the OTP on 27 March 2013 alleging the crimes against humanity of imprisonment, torture, other inhumane acts and persecution, and the war crimes of torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity. Mr Al-Tuhamy is currently at large. The OTP has continued to carefully collect and analyse evidence to determine whether the requisite legal standards are met to request additional warrants of arrest. It is also assessing the potential to expand its investigations into new crimes, such as those highlighted in its report to the UN Security Council in May 2017. On 15 August 2017, a warrant of arrest against Mr Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli, Commander in the Al-Saiqa Brigade, was issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I. Mr Al-Werfalli is alleged to have directly committed and to have ordered the commission of murder as a war crime in the context of seven incidents, involving 33 persons, which took place from on or before 3 June 2016 until on or about 17 July 2017 in Benghazi or surrounding areas, Libya - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. The Prosecutor is authorized to extend her investigation to crimes which were committed before 26 April 2015 or continue after 26 October 2017 if certain legal requirements are met. The decision was first issued under seal on 25 October 2017. The Chamber agreed, exceptionally, after ordering the Prosecutor to provide additional information, to conduct the authorization proceedings under seal and with the |
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| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Approved budget (in million euros)</i> | <i>Budget performance</i> | <i>Assumptions</i> | <i>Realization of assumptions</i> |
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| | | | | <p>participation of the Prosecutor only, in order to attenuate risks to the life and well-being of victims and potential witnesses. The Prosecutor was, in addition, exceptionally granted a limited period of 10 working days to notify the initiation of the investigation to States normally exercising jurisdiction over the alleged crimes in order to prepare and implement protective measures for victims and potential witnesses to mitigate any potential risks. Pre-Trial Chamber III considered that the supporting materials presented by the Prosecutor, including victims' communications submitted to the Prosecutor, offer a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation in relation to crimes against humanity, including: (a) murder and attempted murder; (b) imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty; (c) torture; (d) rape; (e) enforced disappearance and (f) persecution, allegedly committed in Burundi, and in certain instances outside the country by nationals of Burundi, since at least 26 April 2015</p> <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 |

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

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

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|------|-------|-------|---|--|
| 2019 | 148.1 | 98.3% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in eight situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Three trials Preliminary examinations in nine situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CIV 1: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I, by majority, acquitted Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé on all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. On 1 February 2019, the Appeals Chamber set conditions to be imposed on Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé upon their release to a State willing to accept them on its territory and willing and able to enforce the conditions set by the Chamber. Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé are no longer being held at the Court's detention centre as an interim measure pending their conditional release. On 16 July 2019, Trial Chamber I filed the full written reasons for the acquittal of Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé. The Prosecutor filed an appeal on 15 October 2019 - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty beyond reasonable doubt on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment - <i>Uganda: The trial in the case of The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. The Prosecution and the Defence completed the presentation of their evidence. The Legal Representatives of Victims also called witnesses to appear before the Chamber. On 12 December 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case - <i>Libya</i>: As highlighted in the Prosecutor's reports of 8 May 2019 and 6 November 2019 to the UN Security Council, the OTP continued to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases and called for State support to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The OTP also continued to pursue its strategy of cooperation with a number of States and organizations to support national investigations and prosecutions that relate to people smuggling and trafficking through Libya - <i>Burundi</i>: On 25 October 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber III issued a public redacted version of its decision authorizing the Prosecutor to open an investigation regarding crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed in Burundi or by nationals of Burundi outside Burundi since 26 April 2015 until 26 October 2017. In 2019, the OTP conducted multiple missions in connection with investigations into the alleged crimes committed in the situation in Burundi, as well as to build and maintain relevant cooperation networks. The limited additional resources in the 2019 approved budget, and the subsequent need to internally redeploy resources among existing situations and cases, have had a negative impact on the pace of activities in the Burundi situation - <i>CAR IIb</i>: In relation to the CAR IIb investigation, a first warrant of arrest for Mr Alfred Yekatom was issued on 11 November 2018 and unsealed on 17 November 2018. He was surrendered to the Court on 17 November and appeared before PTC II on 23 November. A second warrant of arrest was issued for Mr Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona. He was arrested and then transferred to the Court on 23 January 2019. His initial appearance before Pre-Trial Chamber II took place on 25 January 2019. On 20 February 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II joined the Yekatom and Ngaïssona cases. The confirmation of charges hearing was held on 19-25 September and 11 October 2019. On 11 December 2019, Pre-Trial Chamber II partially confirmed the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecutor against Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona and committed them to trial. The public redacted version of the decision on the confirmation of charges was published on 20 December 2019. Mr Yekatom and Mr Ngaïssona are in the Court's custody. - <i>Mali</i>: In the Mali situation, a warrant of arrest was issued on 27 March 2018 for Mr Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud (Al Hassan), alleged member of Ansar Eddine and de facto chief of the Islamic police. The suspect was surrendered to the Court on 31 March 2018 and is in the Court's custody. The confirmation of charges hearing took place from 8 to 17 July 2019. On 30 September 2019, Pre-Trial |
|------|-------|-------|---|--|

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

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--|---|
| 2020 | 149.2 | 95.2% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct active investigations in nine situation countries - Continuation of current caseload of residual investigations pending arrest - Two trials Preliminary examinations in nine situations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CIV I: The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé</i> began on 28 January 2016. On 15 January 2019, Trial Chamber I, by majority, acquitted Mr Laurent Gbagbo and Mr Charles Blé Goudé on all charges of crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010 and 2011. The Prosecutor filed an appeal on 16 September 2019. The Appeals Chambers will consider the appeal in this case - <i>DRC 6: The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda</i> opened on 2 September 2015. On 8 July 2019, Trial Chamber VI found Bosco Ntaganda guilty beyond reasonable doubt on 18 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, committed in Ituri, DRC, in 2002-2003. On 7 November 2019, Bosco Ntaganda was sentenced to a total of 30 years of imprisonment. The verdict and the sentence are currently subject to appeals - <i>Uganda: The trial in the case of The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen</i> opened on 6 December 2016 before Trial Chamber IX. On 12 December 2019, the presiding judge declared the closure of the submission of evidence in the case. The closing briefs were filed on 24 February 2020. The closing statements took place from 10 to 12 March 2020. The judgment on conviction or acquittal pursuant to article 74 of the Rome Statute will be delivered on 4 February 2021 - <i>Kenya: Warrants of arrest were issued under seal in the trial in the case of The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett</i> against Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett on 10 March for offences against the administration of justice consisting in corruptly influencing witnesses in the cases in the situation in Kenya. They were unsealed on 10 September 2015. On 2 November 2020, Paul Gicheru surrendered to the authorities of The Netherlands pursuant to the warrant of arrest for offences against the administration of justice consisting in corruptly influencing witnesses of the Court. On 3 November 2020, Paul Gicheru was surrendered to the Court's custody following completion of the necessary national proceedings. Mr Gicheru's first appearance before the Court took place on 6 November 2020. On 11 December 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber A severed the cases against Paul Gicheru and Philip Kipkoech Bett. The Single Judge set provisional dates for the confirmation of charges procedure which will, in principle, be conducted in writing. The Prosecution is to file its document containing the charges by 12 February 2021. The Defence may file a list of evidence by 26 February 2021. The Office continues to carry out investigations into potential violations of article 70 of the Rome Statute in the Kenya situation and also continues to receive information on the alleged commission of crimes against humanity during the post-election violence of 2007-2008 - <i>Libya: The Office conducted several missions during 2020 to different countries to collect evidence and conduct witness interviews regarding crimes allegedly committed by all parties to the conflict. The Office continues to engage with the Libyan authorities, and has conducted missions to Libya for investigative activities and cooperation-related matters. As highlighted in its reports to the UN Security Council on 5 May 2020 and on 11 November 2020, the Office continued its efforts to advance investigations relating to both existing and potential new cases and to call for States and stakeholders' support to secure execution of the outstanding warrants of arrest. The Office has continued to work on additional applications for warrants of arrest in the situation. In its investigative activities, the Office received close cooperation from States, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society groups and private individuals. It has increasingly invested in cooperation with and support to domestic investigations of international and other crimes committed in Libya</i> - <i>Burundi: During 2020, the Office conducted several missions in connection with investigations into the alleged crimes committed in this situation, as well as to strengthen cooperation networks. In particular, the Office has continued to collect evidence and to conduct witness interviews concerning the crimes under investigation. Against that background, while Burundi refuses to cooperate with the Court, the Office</i> |
|------|-------|-------|--|---|

-
- benefited from cooperation from States and United Nations entities
- *CAR IIb (anti-balaka)*: In relation to the CAR IIb trial, on 16 March 2020, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber V to hear the case of *The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona*. The opening of the trial is scheduled for 9 February 2021. The Chamber will hold status conferences, confer with the parties and participants to prepare for the trial and adopt the procedures necessary to facilitate the fair and expeditious conduct of the proceedings
 - *Mali*: 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. On 23 April 2020, Pre-Trial Chamber I partially granted the Prosecutor's request to modify the charges against Mr Al Hassan; the redacted version of this decision was published on 11 May 2020. The trial opened on 14-15 July 2020, including with the opening statement of the Prosecutor. The trial resumed on 8 September 2020, when the Prosecution started to present its evidence and call its witnesses before the judges. The presentation of the Prosecution evidence is ongoing. At their request, the Legal Representatives of Victims and the Defence will make their opening statements at the beginning of the presentation of their evidence, once the Prosecution has concluded the presentation of its case
 - *CIV II*: The Office continued, during 2020, to collect evidence in relation to alleged crimes committed during the post-election violence from the side opposed to former President Laurent Gbagbo (CIV II). The investigation is ongoing and is currently at an advanced phase
 - *CAR IIa (Séléka)*: The Office conducted various missions in relation to its ongoing investigations into both sides of the conflict in CAR, focusing on crimes committed since 1 August 2012. The Office benefitted from strong cooperation from the CAR authorities and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR (MINUSCA). Enhancing and sustaining cooperation from key stakeholders, including several UN entities and agencies, as well as neighbouring countries, remained a priority. The Office continued to monitor and encourage national criminal proceedings as well as cooperate and share expertise with national judicial actors, including the Special Criminal Court.
 - *SUD (Darfur)*: The Office, in coordination with the Registry of the Court, was able to secure the surrender and transfer of Mr Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, on 9 June 2020, to the custody of the Court, following his voluntary surrender to authorities in the Central African Republic, and notwithstanding the operational challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Office was then able to conduct several missions in Europe and Africa to expedite preparations for Mr Abd-Al-Rahman's confirmation of charges hearing scheduled on 22 February 2021. In October, the Prosecutor led the first mission by the Office to Sudan in 13 years. As highlighted, *inter alia*, in the Prosecutor's briefing to the UN Security Council of 10 December 2020, the Office engaged in Khartoum with the highest officials of the Government of Sudan, and also held discussions with representatives of civil society organizations, international bodies and the diplomatic corps. On 3 December 2020, in the light of a number of challenges it has been facing including the security and safety of witnesses, the Office requested the Pre-Trial Chamber to postpone the confirmation hearing until 31 May 2021
 - *Georgia*: During 2020, the Office conducted a number of investigative missions to different countries. The Office continues to call upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Russian Federation and the de facto authorities of South Ossetia, in the interest of seeking justice for victims on all sides of the conflict. The investigation is ongoing actively and is currently at an advanced phase. In addition, investigative activities were conducted in support of ongoing pre-trials and trials, and in relation to other existing cases
-

- *Bangladesh/Myanmar*: On 14 November 2019, following authorization by Pre-Trial Chamber III, the Office initiated an investigation with respect to alleged crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed in the situation in Bangladesh/Myanmar. As a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Office's related limited ability to conduct field activities since March 2020, the Office is currently advancing other aspects of its investigation and has continued to make important progress in the collection of evidence. The Office continues its efforts to enlarge its cooperation network in the region, and calls upon all parties to cooperate with its investigations, including the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The Office conducted its first mission to Bangladesh following the opening of the investigation in January/February 2020 (its fourth mission in total). During the visit, the OTP engaged with relevant government ministries, UN agencies, civil society partners and the diplomatic community. In addition, the Office conducted several outreach activities to the affected communities, and advanced operational and logistical issues to allow for the start of investigative activities in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh
- *Afghanistan*: On 5 March 2020, the Appeals Chamber authorized the opening of an investigation in the Afghanistan situation. The Office continued to engage with a range of stakeholders, to build relevant cooperation networks and prepare the foundation for the commencement of investigative activities. On 15 April 2020, the Prosecutor informed Pre-Trial Chamber II that the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan had, pursuant to article 18 of the Statute, requested her to defer to its investigation of its nationals or others within its jurisdiction with respect to criminal acts allegedly committed within the parameters of this situation and had sought additional time to provide supporting materials for its request. The Afghan authorities provided supplementary information to the Office on 12 June 2020
- The annual *Report on Preliminary Examination Activities* was published on 14 December 2020

Annex XIV: Unliquidated obligations

Table 1: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2020 – provisional unaudited figures (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Major Programme/Programme</i> | <i>Open Purchase Orders</i> | | <i>Open Trips</i> | | <i>Total Unliquidated Obligations</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | <i>Number of POs</i> | <i>Amount for POs</i> | <i>Number of Trips</i> | <i>Amount for Trips</i> | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]</i> | <i>[4]</i> | <i>[5]=[2]+[4]</i> |
| <i>Major Programme I</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Judiciary</i> | 8 | 52.1 | 2 | 12.1 | 64.3 |
| Presidency | 4 | 13.6 | - | - | 13.6 |
| Chambers | 4 | 38.5 | 2 | 12.1 | 50.7 |
| <i>Major Programme II</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Office of the Prosecutor</i> | 17 | 218.7 | 63 | 230.1 | 448.8 |
| The Prosecutor | 8 | 71.3 | 4 | 13.7 | 85.0 |
| Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division | 1 | 19.8 | 7 | 22.8 | 42.6 |
| Investigation Division | 7 | 124.5 | 47 | 177.1 | 301.6 |
| Prosecution Division | 1 | 3.0 | 5 | 16.6 | 19.6 |
| <i>Major Programme III</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Registry</i> | 297 | 3,720.3 | 121 | 355.4 | 4,075.7 |
| Office of the Registrar | 1 | 22.1 | - | - | 22.1 |
| Division of Management Services | 50 | 834.3 | 1 | 2.1 | 836.4 |
| Division of Judicial Services | 92 | 2,223.2 | 86 | 214.8 | 2,438.0 |
| Division of External Operations | 154 | 640.7 | 34 | 138.5 | 779.2 |
| <i>Major Programme IV</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i> | 58 | 169.0 | 16 | 26.8 | 195.8 |
| <i>Major Programme V</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Premises</i> | 1 | 524.6 | - | - | 524.6 |
| <i>Major Programme VI</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i> | 3 | 24.6 | 5 | 27.5 | 52.1 |
| <i>Major Programme VII-5</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i> | 1 | 1.6 | - | - | 1.6 |
| <i>Major Programme VII-6</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Office of Internal Audit</i> | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Court | 385 | 4,710.9 | 207 | 651.8 | 5,362.7 |

Table 2: Unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2019 - provisional unaudited figures (amounts in thousands of euros)

| <i>Major Programme/Programme</i> | <i>Open Purchase Orders as at 31 Dec 2019</i> | | <i>Open Trips as at 31 Dec 2019</i> | | <i>Total Unliquidated Obligations as at 31 Dec 2019</i> | <i>Disbursed during 2020</i> | <i>Savings on 2019 ULOs</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <i>Number of POs</i> | <i>Amount for POs</i> | <i>Number of Trips</i> | <i>Amount for Trips</i> | | | |
| | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5]=[2]+[4] | [6] | [7]=[5]-[6] |
| <i>Major Programme I</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Judiciary</i> | 8 | 72.1 | 11 | 25.0 | 97.1 | 72.3 | 24.8 |
| Presidency | 4 | 10.7 | 3 | 8.9 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 7.4 |
| Chambers | 4 | 61.4 | 8 | 16.1 | 77.5 | 60.1 | 17.4 |
| <i>Liaison Offices</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Major Programme II</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Office of the Prosecutor</i> | 20 | 215.7 | 108 | 313.3 | 529.0 | 395.9 | 133.1 |
| The Prosecutor | 9 | 35.3 | 12 | 44.7 | 80.0 | 73.5 | 6.5 |
| Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division | 1 | 18.9 | 13 | 41.3 | 60.2 | 55.8 | 4.5 |
| Investigation Division | 6 | 130.3 | 70 | 176.3 | 306.6 | 191.4 | 115.2 |
| Prosecution Division | 4 | 31.2 | 13 | 51.0 | 82.2 | 75.3 | 6.9 |
| <i>Major Programme III</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Registry</i> | 275 | 2,319.8 | 208 | 472.1 | 2,791.9 | 2,335.6 | 456.2 |
| Office of the Registrar | 7 | 26.2 | 3 | 6.5 | 32.6 | 6.5 | 26.2 |
| Division of Management Services | 54 | 552.2 | 8 | 25.7 | 577.9 | 511.7 | 66.2 |
| Division of Judicial Services | 90 | 1,364.2 | 90 | 246.4 | 1,610.6 | 1,443.3 | 167.2 |
| Division of External Operations | 124 | 377.3 | 107 | 193.5 | 570.8 | 374.1 | 196.6 |
| <i>Major Programme IV</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i> | 40 | 155.1 | 22 | 58.7 | 213.8 | 164.6 | 49.2 |
| <i>Major Programme V</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Interim Premises</i> | 2 | 316.2 | - | - | 316.2 | 316.2 | - |
| <i>Major Programme VI</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i> | 12 | 51.6 | 17 | 35.4 | 87.0 | 70.5 | 16.6 |
| <i>Major Programme VII-5</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i> | 1 | 0.1 | 2 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 2.0 |
| <i>Major Programme VII-6</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Office of Internal Audit</i> | - | - | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Total Court | 358 | 3,130.6 | 369 | 912.7 | 4,043.4 | 3,361.5 | 681.9 |

Annex XV: Judicial decisions with significant financial implications in 2020

| <i>Judicial Decision</i> | <i>Financial Implication</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| COVID-19 related expenses | | |
| Enabling remote Court hearings | €21,000 | Installation of Interactio |
| | € 54,000 | Supplies and material for remote interpretation |
| | €239,000 | Citrix and Webex licenses |
| Total | €314,000 | |
| <i>Judicial Decision</i> | <i>Financial Implication</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan | | |
| ICC-01/12-01/18-1006-Conf - Decision appointing experts for the purpose of a medical examination pursuant to Rule 135 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence | €48,000.00 | Consultant fees of three medical experts |
| Dated 21 August 2020 | €5,564.52 | Travel and DSA costs |
| Total | €53,564.52 | |
| <i>Judicial Decision</i> | <i>Financial Implication</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda | | |
| ICC-01/04-02/06-2528-Red-Decision appointing experts on reparations | €40,000 | Registry-funded appointment of four reparations experts |
| Dated. 14 May 2020 | €48,000 | 6 months FTE at P-1/2 level to prepare/administer the assignment |
| | € 1,407 | Interactio, support of virtual hearing |
| Total | €89,407 | |
| <i>Judicial Decision</i> | <i>Financial Implication</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé | | |
| ICC- 02/11-01/1359 - Decision rescheduling the hearing before the Appeals Chamber | €2,577 | Interactio, support of virtual hearing |
| Dated 17 June 2020 | €764.46 | Mission to Brussels to set up and support Mr. Gbagbo's remote participation |
| Total | €3,341.46 | |

Annex XVI: Budget Performance 2020 by Sub-Programme, Programme and Major Programme and by Item (amounts in thousands of euros)

Table 1: The ICC

| <i>The Court</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| <i>Judges' Salaries</i> | 5,516.9 | 5,208.5 | 308.4 | 94.4 |
| Professional staff | 61,403.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 26,082.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>87,486.1</i> | <i>89,011.6</i> | <i>(1,525.5)</i> | <i>101.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 17,341.4 | 17,044.6 | 296.8 | 98.3 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 283.5 | 446.7 | (163.2) | 157.6 |
| Overtime | 223.5 | 181.9 | 41.6 | 81.4 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>17,848.4</i> | <i>17,673.2</i> | <i>175.2</i> | <i>99.0</i> |
| Travel | 6,332.2 | 1,995.4 | 4,336.8 | 31.5 |
| Hospitality | 28.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 50.2 |
| Contractual services | 4,072.7 | 3,373.8 | 698.9 | 82.8 |
| Training | 1,045.1 | 365.9 | 679.2 | 35.0 |
| Consultants | 689.4 | 1,006.9 | (317.5) | 146.0 |
| Counsel for defence | 3,167.5 | 2,721.7 | 445.8 | 85.9 |
| Counsel for victims | 1,300.0 | 1,211.9 | 88.1 | 93.2 |
| General operating expenses | 15,523.9 | 13,674.2 | 1,849.7 | 88.1 |
| Supplies and materials | 1,233.7 | 920.1 | 313.6 | 74.6 |
| Furniture and equipment | 1,376.6 | 1,294.2 | 82.4 | 94.0 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>34,769.1</i> | <i>26,578.1</i> | <i>8,190.9</i> | <i>76.4</i> |
| Total | 145,620.5 | 138,471.4 | 7,149.1 | 95.1 |
| Host State Loan | 3,585.1 | 3,585.1 | (0.0) | 100.0 |
| Total Including Host State Loan | 149,205.6 | 142,056.5 | 7,149.0 | 95.2 |

Table 1: Major Programme - Judiciary

| <i>Judiciary</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementatio n rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| <i>Judges' Salaries</i> | 5,516.9 | 5,208.5 | 308.4 | 94.4 |
| Professional staff | 4,458.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 883.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>5,341.9</i> | <i>5,023.4</i> | <i>318.5</i> | <i>94.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 1,078.2 | 929.3 | 148.9 | 86.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1,078.2</i> | <i>929.3</i> | <i>148.9</i> | <i>86.2</i> |
| Travel | 100.7 | 4.9 | 95.8 | 4.9 |
| Hospitality | 11.0 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 71.4 |
| Contractual services | - | 0.0 | (0.0) | - |
| Training | 27.8 | 11.0 | 16.8 | 39.4 |
| Consultants | 5.0 | - | 5.0 | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>144.5</i> | <i>23.7</i> | <i>120.8</i> | <i>16.4</i> |
| Total | 12,081.5 | 11,185.0 | 896.5 | 92.6 |

Table 2: Major Programme I – 1100

| <i>The Presidency</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditur e 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| <i>Judges' Salaries</i> | 28.0 | - | 28.0 | - |
| Professional staff | 835.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 304.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,140.3</i> | <i>863.3</i> | <i>277.0</i> | <i>75.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 84.1 | (84.1) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>84.1</i> | <i>(84.1)</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 100.7 | 4.9 | 95.8 | 4.9 |
| Hospitality | 10.0 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 73.6 |
| Contractual services | - | 0.0 | (0.0) | - |
| Training | 6.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 44.7 |
| Consultants | 5.0 | - | 5.0 | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>122.5</i> | <i>15.3</i> | <i>107.2</i> | <i>12.5</i> |
| Total | 1,290.8 | 962.7 | 328.1 | 74.6 |

Table 3: Major Programme I – 1200

| <i>Chambers</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| <i>Judges' Salaries</i> | 5,488.9 | 5,208.5 | 280.4 | 94.9 |
| Professional staff | 3,623.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 578.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>4,201.6</i> | <i>4,160.2</i> | <i>41.4</i> | <i>99.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 1,078.2 | 845.2 | 233.0 | 78.4 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1,078.2</i> | <i>845.2</i> | <i>233.0</i> | <i>78.4</i> |
| Travel | - | - | - | - |
| Hospitality | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 50.0 |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 21.0 | 7.9 | 13.1 | 37.7 |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>22.0</i> | <i>8.4</i> | <i>13.6</i> | <i>38.3</i> |
| Total | 10,790.7 | 10,222.3 | 568.4 | 94.7 |

Table 4: Office of The Prosecutor

| <i>Office of the Prosecutor</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| Professional staff | 26,721.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 5,429.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>32,150.9</i> | <i>32,348.9</i> | <i>(198.0)</i> | <i>100.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 10,360.8 | 9,915.5 | 445.3 | 95.7 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | 3.0 | (3.0) | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>10,360.8</i> | <i>9,918.5</i> | <i>442.3</i> | <i>95.7</i> |
| Travel | 3,095.7 | 1,212.0 | 1,883.7 | 39.2 |
| Hospitality | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 60.0 |
| Contractual services | 527.0 | 417.9 | 109.1 | 79.3 |
| Training | 290.0 | 6.6 | 283.4 | 2.3 |
| Consultants | 50.0 | 90.6 | (40.6) | 181.2 |
| General operating expenses | 640.0 | 633.1 | 6.9 | 98.9 |
| Supplies and materials | 90.0 | 88.4 | 1.6 | 98.2 |
| Furniture and equipment | 174.0 | 141.7 | 32.3 | 81.4 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>4,871.7</i> | <i>2,593.2</i> | <i>2,278.5</i> | <i>53.2</i> |
| Total | 47,383.4 | 44,860.6 | 2,522.8 | 94.7 |

Table 5: Major Programme II – 2100

| <i>The Prosecutor</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 4,054.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 2,675.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>6,729.6</i> | <i>6,161.8</i> | <i>567.8</i> | <i>91.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 3,261.5 | 2,754.8 | 506.7 | 84.5 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | 3.0 | (3.0) | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>3,261.5</i> | <i>2,757.8</i> | <i>503.7</i> | <i>84.6</i> |
| Travel | 611.1 | 124.7 | 486.4 | 20.4 |
| Hospitality | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 60.0 |
| Contractual services | 527.0 | 411.5 | 115.5 | 78.1 |
| Training | 290.0 | 0.3 | 289.7 | 0.1 |
| Consultants | 50.0 | - | 50.0 | - |
| General operating expenses | 10.0 | 10.2 | (0.2) | 102.2 |
| Supplies and materials | 90.0 | 88.4 | 1.6 | 98.2 |
| Furniture and equipment | 174.0 | 141.7 | 32.3 | 81.4 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>1,757.1</i> | <i>779.8</i> | <i>977.3</i> | <i>44.4</i> |
| Total | 11,748.2 | 9,699.4 | 2,048.8 | 82.6 |

Table 6: Major Programme II – 2110

| <i>Immediate Office of the Prosecutor / Legal Advisory Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 1,443.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 295.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,738.2</i> | <i>1,649.5</i> | <i>88.7</i> | <i>94.9</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 122.1 | 173.5 | (51.4) | 142.1 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>122.1</i> | <i>173.5</i> | <i>(51.4)</i> | <i>142.1</i> |
| Travel | 179.4 | 25.4 | 154.0 | 14.2 |
| Hospitality | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 60.0 |
| Contractual services | 30.0 | 1.5 | 28.5 | 5.2 |
| Training | 290.0 | 0.3 | 289.7 | 0.1 |
| Consultants | 50.0 | - | 50.0 | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>554.4</i> | <i>30.3</i> | <i>524.1</i> | <i>5.5</i> |
| Total | 2,414.7 | 1,853.3 | 561.4 | 76.8 |

Table 7: Major Programme II -2120

| <i>Services Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | | |
| Professional staff | 1,484.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 910.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>2,394.8</i> | <i>2,322.8</i> | <i>72.0</i> | <i>97.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 2,024.8 | 1,560.2 | 464.6 | 77.1 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | 3.0 | (3.0) | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>2,024.8</i> | <i>1,563.2</i> | <i>461.6</i> | <i>77.2</i> |
| Travel | 414.4 | 98.8 | 315.6 | 23.8 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 497.0 | 403.7 | 93.3 | 81.2 |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | 0.1 | (0.1) | - |
| Supplies and materials | 30.0 | 47.6 | (17.6) | 158.8 |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>941.4</i> | <i>550.2</i> | <i>391.2</i> | <i>58.4</i> |
| Total | 5,361.0 | 4,436.2 | 924.8 | 82.7 |

Table 8: Major Programme II – 2160

| <i>Information, Knowledge and Evidence Management Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | [1] | [2] | | |
| Professional staff | 1,126.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,470.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>2,596.6</i> | <i>2,189.5</i> | <i>407.1</i> | <i>84.3</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 1,114.6 | 1,021.0 | 93.6 | 91.6 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1,114.6</i> | <i>1,021.0</i> | <i>93.6</i> | <i>91.6</i> |
| Travel | 17.3 | 0.5 | 16.8 | 3.1 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | 6.3 | (6.3) | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 10.0 | 10.1 | (0.1) | 101.0 |
| Supplies and materials | 60.0 | 40.7 | 19.3 | 67.9 |
| Furniture and equipment | 174.0 | 141.7 | 32.3 | 81.4 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>261.3</i> | <i>199.3</i> | <i>62.0</i> | <i>76.3</i> |
| Total | 3,972.5 | 3,409.9 | 562.6 | 85.8 |

Table 9: Major Programme II – 2200

| <i>Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 2,833.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 350.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>3,183.0</i> | <i>3,079.5</i> | <i>103.5</i> | <i>96.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 427.4 | 661.5 | (234.1) | 154.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>427.4</i> | <i>661.5</i> | <i>(234.1)</i> | <i>154.8</i> |
| Travel | 419.1 | 102.9 | 316.2 | 24.6 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>419.1</i> | <i>102.9</i> | <i>316.2</i> | <i>24.6</i> |
| Total | 4,029.5 | 3,843.9 | 185.6 | 95.4 |

Table 10: Major Programme II – 2300

| <i>Investigation Division</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 10,784.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,844.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>12,628.6</i> | <i>13,695.8</i> | <i>(1,067.2)</i> | <i>108.5</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 4,800.3 | 4,781.2 | 19.1 | 99.6 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>4,800.3</i> | <i>4,781.2</i> | <i>19.1</i> | <i>99.6</i> |
| Travel | 1,724.0 | 945.7 | 778.3 | 54.9 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | 6.4 | (6.4) | - |
| Training | - | 6.3 | (6.3) | - |
| Consultants | - | 10.2 | (10.2) | - |
| General operating expenses | 630.0 | 622.9 | 7.1 | 98.9 |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>2,354.0</i> | <i>1,591.3</i> | <i>762.7</i> | <i>67.6</i> |
| Total | 19,782.9 | 20,068.3 | (285.4) | 101.4 |

Table 11: Major Programme 2400

| <i>Prosecution Division</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 9,049.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 560.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>9,609.7</i> | <i>9,411.9</i> | <i>197.8</i> | <i>97.9</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 1,871.6 | 1,718.0 | 153.6 | 91.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1,871.6</i> | <i>1,718.0</i> | <i>153.6</i> | <i>91.8</i> |
| Travel | 341.5 | 38.7 | 302.8 | 11.3 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | 80.4 | (80.4) | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>341.5</i> | <i>119.1</i> | <i>222.4</i> | <i>34.9</i> |
| Total | 11,822.8 | 11,249.0 | 573.8 | 95.1 |

Table 123: Major Programme III – Registry

| <i>Registry</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 27,710.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 19,108.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>46,818.4</i> | <i>48,305.7</i> | <i>(1,487.3)</i> | <i>103.2</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 3,577.8 | 4,137.8 | (560.0) | 115.7 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 189.3 | 338.7 | (149.4) | 178.9 |
| Overtime | 209.5 | 164.5 | 45.0 | 78.5 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>3,976.6</i> | <i>4,641.1</i> | <i>(664.5)</i> | <i>116.7</i> |
| Travel | 2,058.2 | 557.0 | 1,501.2 | 27.1 |
| Hospitality | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 56.4 |
| Contractual services | 2,785.5 | 1,863.7 | 921.8 | 66.9 |
| Training | 642.8 | 327.6 | 315.2 | 51.0 |
| Consultants | 260.8 | 533.1 | (272.3) | 204.4 |
| Counsel for defence | 3,167.5 | 2,721.7 | 445.8 | 85.9 |
| Counsel for victims | 1,300.0 | 1,211.9 | 88.1 | 93.2 |
| General operating expenses | 12,584.5 | 10,762.9 | 1,821.6 | 85.5 |
| Supplies and materials | 1,126.0 | 825.4 | 300.6 | 73.3 |
| Furniture and equipment | 1,192.6 | 1,152.2 | 40.4 | 96.6 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>25,121.9</i> | <i>19,957.8</i> | <i>5,164.1</i> | <i>79.4</i> |
| Total | 75,916.9 | 72,904.5 | 3,012.4 | 96.0 |

Table 13: Major Programme III – 3100

| <i>Office of the Registrar</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 1,500.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 151.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,651.8</i> | <i>1,628.1</i> | <i>23.7</i> | <i>98.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 130.2 | (130.2) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | 0.9 | (0.9) | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>131.2</i> | <i>(131.2)</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 34.2 | 7.7 | 26.5 | 22.5 |
| Hospitality | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 56.4 |
| Contractual services | - | 5.3 | (5.3) | - |
| Training | 8.0 | - | 8.0 | - |
| Consultants | - | 7.1 | (7.1) | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>46.2</i> | <i>22.4</i> | <i>23.8</i> | <i>48.5</i> |
| Total | 1,698.0 | 1,781.6 | (83.6) | 104.9 |

Table 14: Major Programme III – 3110

| <i>Immediate Office of the Registrar</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 708.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 83.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>791.7</i> | <i>804.8</i> | <i>(13.1)</i> | <i>101.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 130.2 | (130.2) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | 0.9 | (0.9) | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>131.2</i> | <i>(131.2)</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 21.0 | 7.7 | 13.3 | 36.7 |
| Hospitality | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 56.4 |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | 7.1 | (7.1) | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>25.0</i> | <i>17.1</i> | <i>7.9</i> | <i>68.3</i> |
| Total | 816.7 | 953.1 | (136.4) | 116.7 |

Table 15: Major Programme III – 3130

| <i>Legal Office</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 791.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 68.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>860.1</i> | <i>823.2</i> | <i>36.9</i> | <i>95.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 13.2 | - | 13.2 | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | 5.3 | (5.3) | - |
| Training | 8.0 | - | 8.0 | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>21.2</i> | <i>5.3</i> | <i>15.9</i> | <i>25.1</i> |
| Total | 881.3 | 828.6 | 52.7 | 94.0 |

Table 16: Major Programme III – 3200

| <i>Division of Management Services (DMS)</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 3,869.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 9,686.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>13,555.4</i> | <i>13,549.9</i> | <i>5.5</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 707.8 | 548.3 | 159.5 | 77.5 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | 194.5 | 142.6 | 51.9 | 73.3 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>902.3</i> | <i>690.9</i> | <i>211.4</i> | <i>76.6</i> |
| Travel | 208.2 | 61.6 | 146.6 | 29.6 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 390.5 | 246.9 | 143.6 | 63.2 |
| Training | 361.4 | 288.2 | 73.2 | 79.8 |
| Consultants | 33.0 | 132.0 | (99.0) | 400.1 |
| General operating expenses | 3,078.3 | 2,436.5 | 641.8 | 79.2 |
| Supplies and materials | 291.7 | 209.0 | 82.7 | 71.6 |
| Furniture and equipment | 378.5 | 106.6 | 271.9 | 28.2 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>4,741.6</i> | <i>3,480.8</i> | <i>1,260.8</i> | <i>73.4</i> |
| Total | 19,199.3 | 17,721.6 | 1,477.7 | 92.3 |

Table 17: Major Programme III – 3210

| <i>Office of the Director DMS</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 748.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 411.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,159.2</i> | <i>1,547.0</i> | <i>(387.8)</i> | <i>133.5</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 487.4 | 299.6 | 187.8 | 61.5 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>487.4</i> | <i>299.6</i> | <i>187.8</i> | <i>61.5</i> |
| Travel | 17.2 | 4.2 | 13.0 | 24.2 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 174.9 | 78.8 | 96.1 | 45.1 |
| Training | 20.1 | 1.1 | 19.0 | 5.5 |
| Consultants | 3.0 | 16.3 | (13.3) | 543.8 |
| General operating expenses | 352.5 | 332.5 | 20.0 | 94.3 |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>567.7</i> | <i>432.9</i> | <i>134.8</i> | <i>76.3</i> |
| Total | 2,214.3 | 2,279.6 | (65.3) | 102.9 |

Table 18: Major Programme III – 3220

| <i>Human Resources Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 1,076.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,110.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>2,187.5</i> | <i>1,950.3</i> | <i>237.2</i> | <i>89.2</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 122.1 | 228.6 | (106.5) | 187.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>122.1</i> | <i>228.6</i> | <i>(106.5)</i> | <i>187.2</i> |
| Travel | 10.0 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 9.3 | 9.5 | (0.2) | 102.4 |
| Training | 200.1 | 242.9 | (42.8) | 121.4 |
| Consultants | 30.0 | 38.2 | (8.2) | 127.3 |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>249.4</i> | <i>291.4</i> | <i>(42.0)</i> | <i>116.8</i> |
| Total | 2,559.0 | 2,470.2 | 88.8 | 96.5 |

Table 19: Major Programme III – 3230

| <i>Budget Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| Professional staff | 373.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 205.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>578.9</i> | <i>503.6</i> | <i>75.3</i> | <i>87.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 54.4 | (54.4) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | 1.5 | - | 1.5 | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1.5</i> | <i>54.4</i> | <i>(52.9)</i> | <i>3,624.7</i> |
| Travel | 8.1 | - | 8.1 | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 5.3 | - | 5.3 | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>13.4</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>13.4</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Total | 593.8 | 558.0 | 35.8 | 94.0 |

Table 20: Major Programme III – 3240

| <i>Finance Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| Professional staff | 460.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 959.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,419.8</i> | <i>1,554.8</i> | <i>(135.0)</i> | <i>109.5</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | 5.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 81.2 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>5.0</i> | <i>4.1</i> | <i>0.9</i> | <i>81.2</i> |
| Travel | 4.8 | - | 4.8 | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 37.3 | 38.1 | (0.8) | 102.1 |
| Training | 8.0 | - | 8.0 | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 70.0 | 51.1 | 18.9 | 72.9 |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>120.1</i> | <i>89.1</i> | <i>31.0</i> | <i>74.2</i> |
| Total | 1,544.9 | 1,648.0 | (103.1) | 106.7 |

Table 21: Major Programme III – 3250

| <i>General Services Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 792.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 2,715.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>3,508.6</i> | <i>3,389.1</i> | <i>119.5</i> | <i>96.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 98.3 | (34.2) | 132.5 | (34.8) |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | 90.0 | 55.8 | 34.2 | 62.0 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>188.3</i> | <i>21.6</i> | <i>166.7</i> | <i>11.4</i> |
| Travel | 33.6 | 13.9 | 19.7 | 41.3 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 126.0 | 69.3 | 56.7 | 55.0 |
| Training | 16.5 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 88.2 |
| Consultants | - | 77.6 | (77.6) | - |
| General operating expenses | 2,543.0 | 1,944.9 | 598.1 | 76.5 |
| Supplies and materials | 228.0 | 152.4 | 75.6 | 66.8 |
| Furniture and equipment | 378.5 | 72.8 | 305.7 | 19.2 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>3,325.6</i> | <i>2,345.4</i> | <i>980.2</i> | <i>70.5</i> |
| Total | 7,022.5 | 5,756.0 | 1,266.5 | 82.0 |

Table 22: Major Programme III – 3290

| <i>Security and Safety Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 417.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 4,284.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>4,701.4</i> | <i>4,605.1</i> | <i>96.3</i> | <i>98.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | 98.0 | 82.8 | 15.2 | 84.5 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>98.0</i> | <i>82.8</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>84.5</i> |
| Travel | 134.5 | 42.7 | 91.8 | 31.8 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 43.0 | 51.1 | (8.1) | 118.9 |
| Training | 111.4 | 29.7 | 81.7 | 26.7 |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 112.8 | 108.1 | 4.7 | 95.8 |
| Supplies and materials | 63.7 | 56.6 | 7.1 | 88.8 |
| Furniture and equipment | - | 33.8 | (33.8) | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>465.4</i> | <i>322.0</i> | <i>143.4</i> | <i>69.2</i> |
| Total | 5,264.8 | 5,009.8 | 255.0 | 95.2 |

Table 23: Major Programme III – 3300

| <i>Division of Judicial Services (DJS)</i> | <i>Actual</i> | | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Expenditure</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| Professional staff | 11,744.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 4,961.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>16,705.9</i> | <i>18,305.9</i> | <i>(1,600.0)</i> | <i>109.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 1,271.4 | 1,319.6 | (48.2) | 103.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 189.3 | 338.7 | (149.4) | 178.9 |
| Overtime | 15.0 | 11.1 | 3.9 | 74.1 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1,475.7</i> | <i>1,669.5</i> | <i>(193.8)</i> | <i>113.1</i> |
| Travel | 324.3 | 39.2 | 285.1 | 12.1 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 1,236.7 | 781.9 | 454.8 | 63.2 |
| Training | 91.1 | 13.4 | 77.7 | 14.7 |
| Consultants | 227.8 | 370.8 | (143.0) | 162.8 |
| Counsel for defence | 3,167.5 | 2,721.7 | 445.8 | 85.9 |
| Counsel for victims | 1,300.0 | 1,211.9 | 88.1 | 93.2 |
| General operating expenses | 6,455.0 | 6,214.2 | 240.8 | 96.3 |
| Supplies and materials | 318.5 | 341.6 | (23.1) | 107.2 |
| Furniture and equipment | 760.0 | 909.4 | (149.4) | 119.7 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>13,880.9</i> | <i>12,604.1</i> | <i>1,276.8</i> | <i>90.8</i> |
| Total Including Host State Loan | 32,062.5 | 32,579.4 | (516.9) | 101.6 |

Table 24: Major Programme III – 3310

| <i>Office of the Director DJS</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 373.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 68.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>442.0</i> | <i>524.2</i> | <i>(82.2)</i> | <i>118.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 90.4 | (90.4) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>90.4</i> | <i>(90.4)</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 4.8 | 9.9 | (5.1) | 206.6 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 3.4 | - | 3.4 | - |
| Consultants | 5.0 | 57.4 | (52.4) | 1,147.6 |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>13.2</i> | <i>67.3</i> | <i>(54.1)</i> | <i>509.8</i> |
| Total | 455.2 | 681.9 | (226.7) | 149.8 |

Table 25: Major Programme III – 3320

| <i>Court Management Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 1,434.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,042.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>2,476.6</i> | <i>2,633.4</i> | <i>(156.8)</i> | <i>106.3</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 147.1 | 137.3 | 9.8 | 93.3 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>147.1</i> | <i>137.3</i> | <i>9.8</i> | <i>93.3</i> |
| Travel | - | - | - | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | 3.3 | (3.3) | - |
| Training | 6.0 | - | 6.0 | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | 0.7 | (0.7) | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>6.0</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>2.0</i> | <i>67.5</i> |
| Total | 2,629.7 | 2,774.8 | (145.1) | 105.5 |

Table 26: Major Programme III – 3325

| <i>Information Management Services Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 2,093.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 2,397.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>4,490.9</i> | <i>4,996.4</i> | <i>(505.5)</i> | <i>111.3</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 76.1 | 53.4 | 22.7 | 70.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 10.0 | - | 10.0 | - |
| Overtime | 15.0 | 11.1 | 3.9 | 74.1 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>101.1</i> | <i>64.5</i> | <i>36.6</i> | <i>63.8</i> |
| Travel | 22.1 | 6.2 | 15.9 | 28.0 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 1,046.0 | 708.2 | 337.8 | 67.7 |
| Training | 59.0 | 13.4 | 45.6 | 22.7 |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 4,382.0 | 4,311.7 | 70.3 | 98.4 |
| Supplies and materials | 302.0 | 333.3 | (31.3) | 110.4 |
| Furniture and equipment | 760.0 | 909.4 | (149.4) | 119.7 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>6,571.1</i> | <i>6,282.2</i> | <i>288.9</i> | <i>95.6</i> |
| Total | 11,163.1 | 11,343.1 | (180.0) | 101.6 |

Table 27: Major Programme III – 3330

| <i>Detention Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| Professional staff | 309.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 137.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>446.4</i> | <i>466.4</i> | <i>(20.0)</i> | <i>104.5</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 76.1 | 83.7 | (7.6) | 110.1 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>76.1</i> | <i>83.7</i> | <i>(7.6)</i> | <i>110.1</i> |
| Travel | 3.8 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.6 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 16.8 | - | 16.8 | - |
| Consultants | 6.0 | 11.6 | (5.6) | 193.8 |
| General operating expenses | 2,062.0 | 1,867.8 | 194.2 | 90.6 |
| Supplies and materials | 7.5 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 28.4 |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>2,096.1</i> | <i>1,881.6</i> | <i>214.5</i> | <i>89.8</i> |
| Total | 2,618.6 | 2,431.8 | 186.8 | 92.9 |

Table 28: Major Programme III – 3340

| <i>Language Services Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| Professional staff | 4,340.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 562.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>4,902.9</i> | <i>5,737.9</i> | <i>(835.0)</i> | <i>117.0</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 638.3 | 513.7 | 124.6 | 80.5 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 179.3 | 338.7 | (159.4) | 188.9 |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>817.6</i> | <i>852.4</i> | <i>(34.8)</i> | <i>104.3</i> |
| Travel | 160.4 | 12.4 | 148.0 | 7.7 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 123.7 | 70.4 | 53.3 | 56.9 |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | 7.4 | - | 7.4 | - |
| General operating expenses | - | 0.8 | (0.8) | - |
| Supplies and materials | 7.0 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 87.6 |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>298.5</i> | <i>89.7</i> | <i>208.8</i> | <i>30.0</i> |
| Total | 6,019.0 | 6,680.0 | (661.0) | 111.0 |

Table 29: Major Programme III – 3360

| <i>Victims Participation and Reparations Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 991.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 342.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,334.3</i> | <i>1,198.2</i> | <i>136.1</i> | <i>89.8</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 174.4 | 292.3 | (117.9) | 167.6 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>174.4</i> | <i>292.3</i> | <i>(117.9)</i> | <i>167.6</i> |
| Travel | 22.7 | 3.1 | 19.6 | 13.5 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 17.0 | - | 17.0 | - |
| Training | 5.3 | - | 5.3 | - |
| Consultants | 5.0 | 40.1 | (35.1) | 801.8 |
| General operating expenses | - | 16.2 | (16.2) | - |
| Supplies and materials | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>52.0</i> | <i>59.3</i> | <i>(7.3)</i> | <i>114.1</i> |
| Total | 1,560.7 | 1,549.8 | 10.9 | 99.3 |

Table 30: Major Programme III – 3370

| <i>Office of Public Counsel for the Defence</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 461.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 68.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>530.4</i> | <i>597.4</i> | <i>(67.0)</i> | <i>112.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 61.1 | 54.9 | 6.2 | 89.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>61.1</i> | <i>54.9</i> | <i>6.2</i> | <i>89.8</i> |
| Travel | 4.3 | - | 4.3 | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | - |
| Consultants | 20.0 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 40.8 |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | 0.0 | (0.0) | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>24.9</i> | <i>8.2</i> | <i>16.7</i> | <i>32.8</i> |
| Total | 616.4 | 660.4 | (44.0) | 107.1 |

Table 31: Major Programme III – 3380

| <i>Office of Public Counsel for Victims</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 1,189.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 68.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,258.0</i> | <i>1,275.3</i> | <i>(17.3)</i> | <i>101.4</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 98.3 | 86.9 | 11.4 | 88.4 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>98.3</i> | <i>86.9</i> | <i>11.4</i> | <i>88.4</i> |
| Travel | 28.7 | 6.0 | 22.7 | 21.0 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 50.0 | - | 50.0 | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | 134.4 | 253.5 | (119.1) | 188.6 |
| General operating expenses | 11.0 | 17.0 | (6.0) | 154.1 |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>224.1</i> | <i>276.5</i> | <i>(52.4)</i> | <i>123.4</i> |
| Total | 1,580.4 | 1,638.7 | (58.3) | 103.7 |

Table 32: Major Programme III – 3390

| <i>Counsel Support Section</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 550.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 274.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>824.4</i> | <i>876.7</i> | <i>(52.3)</i> | <i>106.3</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 7.0 | (7.0) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>7.0</i> | <i>(7.0)</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 77.5 | 1.6 | 75.9 | 2.0 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | 50.0 | - | 50.0 | - |
| Counsel for defence | 3,167.5 | 2,721.7 | 445.8 | 85.9 |
| Counsel for victims | 1,300.0 | 1,211.9 | 88.1 | 93.2 |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>4,595.0</i> | <i>3,935.2</i> | <i>659.8</i> | <i>85.6</i> |
| Total | 5,419.4 | 4,818.9 | 600.5 | 88.9 |

Table 33: Major Programme III – 3800

| <i>Division of External Operations (DEO)</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 10,596.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 4,308.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>14,905.3</i> | <i>14,821.8</i> | <i>83.5</i> | <i>99.4</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 1,598.6 | 2,139.7 | (541.1) | 133.8 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | 9.9 | (9.9) | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>1,598.6</i> | <i>2,149.5</i> | <i>(550.9)</i> | <i>134.5</i> |
| Travel | 1,491.5 | 448.5 | 1,043.0 | 30.1 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 1,158.3 | 829.7 | 328.6 | 71.6 |
| Training | 182.3 | 25.9 | 156.4 | 14.2 |
| Consultants | - | 23.1 | (23.1) | - |
| General operating expenses | 3,051.2 | 2,112.2 | 939.0 | 69.2 |
| Supplies and materials | 515.8 | 274.9 | 240.9 | 53.3 |
| Furniture and equipment | 54.1 | 136.2 | (82.1) | 251.7 |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>6,453.2</i> | <i>3,850.4</i> | <i>2,602.7</i> | <i>59.7</i> |
| Total | 22,957.1 | 20,821.8 | 2,135.3 | 90.7 |

Table 34: Major Programme III – 3810

| <i>Office of the Director DEO</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 285.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 68.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>353.5</i> | <i>423.4</i> | <i>(69.9)</i> | <i>119.8</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 311.6 | (311.6) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>311.6</i> | <i>(311.6)</i> | <i>-</i> |
| Travel | 76.2 | 14.2 | 62.0 | 18.7 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | 0.4 | (0.4) | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>76.2</i> | <i>14.6</i> | <i>61.6</i> | <i>19.1</i> |
| Total | 429.7 | 749.5 | (319.8) | 174.4 |

Table 35: Major Programme III – 3820

| <i>External Operations and Support Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| | Professional staff | 1,939.6 | | | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 548.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>2,487.6</i> | <i>2,244.3</i> | <i>243.3</i> | <i>90.2</i> | | |
| General temporary assistance | - | 149.8 | (149.8) | - | | |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - | | |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - | | |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>149.8</i> | <i>(149.8)</i> | <i>-</i> | | |
| Travel | 60.6 | 49.8 | 10.8 | 82.2 | | |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - | | |
| Contractual services | 13.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 38.2 | | |
| Training | 18.6 | 2.9 | 15.7 | 15.6 | | |
| Consultants | - | 16.1 | (16.1) | - | | |
| General operating expenses | - | 0.6 | (0.6) | - | | |
| Supplies and materials | 25.0 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 52.4 | | |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - | | |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>117.2</i> | <i>87.5</i> | <i>29.7</i> | <i>74.7</i> | | |
| Total | 2,604.8 | 2,481.6 | 123.2 | 95.3 | | |

Table 36: Major Programme III – 3830

| <i>Victims and Witnesses Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| | Professional staff | 3,421.5 | | | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,367.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>4,789.4</i> | <i>5,180.7</i> | <i>(391.3)</i> | <i>108.2</i> | | |
| General temporary assistance | 829.8 | 842.1 | (12.3) | 101.5 | | |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - | | |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - | | |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>829.8</i> | <i>842.1</i> | <i>(12.3)</i> | <i>101.5</i> | | |
| Travel | 768.7 | 240.4 | 528.3 | 31.3 | | |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - | | |
| Contractual services | - | 9.1 | (9.1) | - | | |
| Training | 34.0 | 2.1 | 31.9 | 6.1 | | |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - | | |
| General operating expenses | 1,665.5 | 1,055.0 | 610.5 | 63.3 | | |
| Supplies and materials | 4.5 | 21.6 | (17.1) | 478.9 | | |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - | | |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>2,472.7</i> | <i>1,328.1</i> | <i>1,144.6</i> | <i>53.7</i> | | |
| Total | 8,091.9 | 7,350.9 | 741.0 | 90.8 | | |

Table 37: Major Programme III – 3840

| <i>Public Information and Outreach Section</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| | Professional staff | 1,189.5 | | | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,027.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>2,217.0</i> | <i>1,870.2</i> | <i>346.8</i> | <i>84.4</i> | | |
| General temporary assistance | - | 103.4 | (103.4) | - | | |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - | | |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - | | |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>103.4</i> | <i>(103.4)</i> | <i>-</i> | | |
| Travel | 42.8 | 1.8 | 41.0 | 4.3 | | |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - | | |
| Contractual services | 169.0 | 131.1 | 37.9 | 77.6 | | |
| Training | 19.2 | 16.9 | 2.3 | 88.0 | | |
| Consultants | - | 7.0 | (7.0) | - | | |
| General operating expenses | 29.0 | 8.5 | 20.5 | 29.2 | | |
| Supplies and materials | 4.0 | 23.1 | (19.1) | 577.1 | | |
| Furniture and equipment | 20.0 | 83.3 | (63.3) | 416.7 | | |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>284.0</i> | <i>271.7</i> | <i>12.3</i> | <i>95.7</i> | | |
| Total | 2,501.0 | 2,245.3 | 255.7 | 89.8 | | |

Table 38: Major Programme III – 3850

| <i>Court's external offices</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| | Professional staff | 3,761.0 | | | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 1,296.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a | | |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>5,057.8</i> | <i>5,103.4</i> | <i>(45.6)</i> | <i>100.9</i> | | |
| General temporary assistance | 768.8 | 732.8 | 36.0 | 95.3 | | |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - | | |
| Overtime | - | 9.9 | (9.9) | - | | |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>768.8</i> | <i>742.7</i> | <i>26.1</i> | <i>96.6</i> | | |
| Travel | 543.2 | 142.2 | 401.0 | 26.2 | | |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - | | |
| Contractual services | 976.3 | 684.5 | 291.8 | 70.1 | | |
| Training | 110.5 | 4.1 | 106.4 | 3.7 | | |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - | | |
| General operating expenses | 1,356.7 | 1,048.1 | 308.6 | 77.3 | | |
| Supplies and materials | 482.3 | 216.8 | 265.5 | 44.9 | | |
| Furniture and equipment | 34.1 | 52.8 | (18.7) | 154.9 | | |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>3,503.1</i> | <i>2,148.5</i> | <i>1,354.6</i> | <i>61.3</i> | | |
| Total | 9,329.7 | 7,994.5 | 1,335.2 | 85.7 | | |

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

| <i>Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 658.4 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 372.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>1,030.5</i> | <i>1,118.9</i> | <i>(88.4)</i> | <i>108.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 482.1 | 309.1 | 173.0 | 64.1 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 94.2 | 105.0 | (10.8) | 111.5 |
| Overtime | 14.0 | 17.4 | (3.4) | 124.2 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>590.3</i> | <i>431.6</i> | <i>158.7</i> | <i>73.1</i> |
| Travel | 748.2 | 127.5 | 620.7 | 17.0 |
| Hospitality | 7.0 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 13.4 |
| Contractual services | 615.2 | 1,020.4 | (405.2) | 165.9 |
| Training | 7.4 | - | 7.4 | - |
| Consultants | 276.0 | 286.3 | (10.3) | 103.7 |
| General operating expenses | 22.4 | 5.5 | 16.9 | 24.6 |
| Supplies and materials | 14.7 | 3.0 | 11.7 | 20.4 |
| Furniture and equipment | 5.0 | - | 5.0 | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>1,695.9</i> | <i>1,443.7</i> | <i>252.2</i> | <i>85.1</i> |
| Total | 3,316.7 | 2,994.2 | 322.5 | 90.3 |

Table 40: Major Programme IV – 4100

| <i>ASP Conference</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 236.3 | 121.4 | 114.9 | 51.4 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 27.1 | 93.9 | (66.8) | 346.6 |
| Overtime | 9.0 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>272.4</i> | <i>216.2</i> | <i>56.2</i> | <i>79.4</i> |
| Travel | 64.0 | 6.1 | 57.9 | 9.5 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 428.9 | 986.5 | (557.6) | 230.0 |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 11.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 50.0 |
| Supplies and materials | 10.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 30.0 |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>513.9</i> | <i>1,001.1</i> | <i>(487.2)</i> | <i>194.8</i> |
| Total | 786.3 | 1,217.2 | (430.9) | 154.8 |

Table 41: Major Programme IV – 4200

| <i>ASP Secretariat</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 505.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 288.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>794.7</i> | <i>832.4</i> | <i>(37.7)</i> | <i>104.7</i> |
| General temporary assistance | - | 14.4 | (14.4) | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | 5.0 | 16.6 | (11.6) | 331.5 |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>5.0</i> | <i>30.9</i> | <i>(25.9)</i> | <i>618.8</i> |
| Travel | 102.1 | 3.6 | 98.5 | 3.5 |
| Hospitality | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 50.0 |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 2.9 | - | 2.9 | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | 4.7 | - | 4.7 | - |
| Furniture and equipment | 5.0 | - | 5.0 | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>115.7</i> | <i>4.1</i> | <i>111.6</i> | <i>3.5</i> |
| Total | 915.4 | 867.4 | 48.0 | 94.8 |

Table 42: Major Programme IV - 4400

| <i>Office of the President of the Assembly</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> | <i>-</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 113.5 | 171.6 | (58.1) | 151.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>113.5</i> | <i>171.6</i> | <i>(58.1)</i> | <i>151.2</i> |
| Travel | 115.7 | 16.6 | 99.1 | 14.4 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 12.0 | - | 12.0 | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>127.7</i> | <i>16.6</i> | <i>111.1</i> | <i>13.0</i> |
| Total | 241.2 | 188.2 | 53.0 | 78.0 |

Table 43: Major Programme IV – 4500

| <i>Committee on Budget and Finance</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| | | | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 152.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 83.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | 235.8 | 286.5 | (50.7) | 121.5 |
| General temporary assistance | 132.3 | 1.8 | 130.5 | 1.4 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 60.0 | 11.1 | 48.9 | 18.5 |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | 192.3 | 12.9 | 179.4 | 6.7 |
| Travel | 299.8 | 33.1 | 266.7 | 11.0 |
| Hospitality | 6.0 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| Contractual services | 144.3 | 26.3 | 118.0 | 18.2 |
| Training | 4.5 | - | 4.5 | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 11.4 | - | 11.4 | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | 466.0 | 59.8 | 406.2 | 12.8 |
| Total | 894.1 | 359.2 | 534.9 | 40.2 |

Table 44: Major Programme IV – 4600

| <i>Assembly Mandated Bodies for 2020</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | | |
| | | | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | - | - | - | - |
| General temporary assistance | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | 7.1 | - | 7.1 | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | 7.1 | - | 7.1 | - |
| Travel | 166.6 | 68.2 | 98.4 | 40.9 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | 30.0 | 7.6 | 22.4 | 25.5 |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | 276.0 | 286.3 | (10.3) | 103.7 |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | 472.6 | 362.1 | 110.5 | 76.6 |
| Total | 479.7 | 362.1 | 117.6 | 75.5 |

Table 45: Major Programme V – Premises

| <i>Premises</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | - | - | - | - |
| General temporary assistance | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Travel | - | - | - | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 2,270.0 | 2,270.0 | - | 100.0 |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | 2,270.0 | 2,270.0 | - | 100.0 |
| Total | 2,270.0 | 2,270.0 | - | 100.0 |

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

| <i>Secretariat of the Trust Fund for Victims</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 976.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 137.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | 1,113.7 | 1,160.4 | (46.7) | 104.2 |
| General temporary assistance | 1,573.3 | 1,529.2 | 44.1 | 97.2 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | 1,573.3 | 1,529.2 | 44.1 | 97.2 |
| Travel | 301.0 | 93.1 | 207.9 | 30.9 |
| Hospitality | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - |
| Contractual services | 145.0 | 68.9 | 76.1 | 47.5 |
| Training | 32.2 | 11.4 | 20.8 | 35.3 |
| Consultants | 51.9 | 86.6 | (34.7) | 166.9 |
| General operating expenses | 5.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 54.4 |
| Supplies and materials | 3.0 | 3.2 | (0.2) | 108.1 |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | 539.1 | 265.9 | 273.2 | 49.3 |
| Total | 3,226.1 | 2,955.6 | 270.5 | 91.6 |

Table 47: Major Programme VII-2 - Host State Loan

| <i>Host State Loan</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | - | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | - | - | - | - |
| General temporary assistance | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Travel | - | - | - | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | - | - | - | - |
| Consultants | - | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Host State Loan</i> | 3,585.1 | 3,585.1 | (0.0) | 100.0 |
| Total Including Host State Loan | 3,585.1 | 3,585.1 | (0.0) | 100.0 |

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

| <i>Independent Oversight Mechanism</i> | <i>Approved</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Budget</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> | | |
| | <i>2020</i> | <i>2020</i> | | |
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 414.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 76.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | 490.9 | 457.4 | 33.5 | 93.2 |
| General temporary assistance | 147.1 | 114.6 | 32.5 | 77.9 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | 147.1 | 114.6 | 32.5 | 77.9 |
| Travel | 17.6 | 0.8 | 16.8 | 4.6 |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | 3.0 | (3.0) | - |
| Training | 16.4 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 24.0 |
| Consultants | 25.7 | 10.2 | 15.5 | 39.8 |
| 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> | 66.7 | 18.3 | 48.4 | 27.5 |
| Total | 704.7 | 590.3 | 114.4 | 83.8 |

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

| <i>Office of Internal Audit</i> | <i>Approved Budget 2020</i> | <i>Actual Expenditure 2020</i> | <i>Variance</i> | <i>Implementation rate in %</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>[1]</i> | <i>[2]</i> | <i>[3]=[1]-[2]</i> | <i>[4]=[2]/[1]</i> |
| Professional staff | 463.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| General Service staff | 76.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <i>Subtotal staff</i> | <i>539.8</i> | <i>596.8</i> | <i>(57.0)</i> | <i>110.6</i> |
| General temporary assistance | 122.1 | 109.0 | 13.1 | 89.3 |
| Temporary assistance for meetings | - | - | - | - |
| Overtime | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal other staff</i> | <i>122.1</i> | <i>109.0</i> | <i>13.1</i> | <i>89.3</i> |
| Travel | 10.8 | - | 10.8 | - |
| Hospitality | - | - | - | - |
| Contractual services | - | - | - | - |
| Training | 28.5 | 5.5 | 23.0 | 19.4 |
| Consultants | 20.0 | - | 20.0 | - |
| General operating expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Supplies and materials | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture and equipment | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Subtotal non-staff</i> | <i>59.3</i> | <i>5.5</i> | <i>53.8</i> | <i>9.3</i> |
| Total | 721.2 | 711.3 | 9.9 | 98.6 |