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Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Proposed budget for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for 2021

Report of the Secretary-General

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Foreword

The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals is mandated to perform a number of essential functions previously carried out by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

The year 2021 will be marked by two major accomplishments of the Mechanism, highlighting the significant progress made on the path towards the completion of its mandate.

With the recent arrest of Félicien Kabuga on 16 May 2020, and his anticipated transfer into the custody of the Mechanism followed by pretrial proceedings, the trial of Mr. Kabuga is expected to commence in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in the latter half of 2021, resulting in a concomitant increase in resource requirements.

For The Hague, Netherlands, 2021 will see the completion of the final substantive trial, the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial, and the subsequent transition to appellate court activity, resulting in a relative reduction in resource requirements.

More specifically, in 2021 it is anticipated that ad hoc judicial activity for the *Turinabo et al.* contempt trial at the Arusha branch will conclude in the first half of 2021 (with possible appeals to be completed by approximately mid-2022), and the trial of Mr. Kabuga will commence in the second half of 2021. In The Hague, the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial is expected to be completed in the early part of 2021, followed by the commencement of possible pre-appeal proceedings in that case as well as the completion of the appeal proceedings in the *Mladić* case.

In 2021, the Mechanism will continue to ensure the successful execution of its continuous functions, including the ongoing protection and provision of support to thousands of witnesses and victims who provided evidence before its predecessor tribunals and the Mechanism itself, the supervision of the enforcement of sentences and the provision of assistance to national judicial actors in support of domestic criminal proceedings related to the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the genocide against the Tutsis in Rwanda. The Mechanism will also continue to provide support to requests for assistance from national judicial actors for access to key evidence in domestic criminal investigations and prosecutions, as well as in relation to the exigencies of overseeing an ageing detainee population serving their sentences in various enforcement States.

Lessons learned and the recommendations of internal and external audit bodies help us successfully face new challenges and we continue to be guided by the Security Council's vision of the Mechanism as a small, temporary and efficient structure whose functions and size will diminish over time.

(Signed) Abubacarr **Tambadou**

Registrar of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

A. Proposed programme plan for 2021 and programme performance for 2019

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

1. The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals is responsible for the tracking and prosecution of the remaining fugitives, the conduct of appeals proceedings, review proceedings, retrials and trials for contempt of court and false testimony, the protection of witnesses, the supervision of the enforcement of sentences, the provision of assistance to national jurisdictions, particularly those in the countries of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the preservation and management of the archives of the Mechanism and the predecessor tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) and Rwanda (the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda) and the monitoring of cases referred by the two Tribunals to national courts. The Mechanism continues the jurisdiction, as well as the rights and obligations of the Tribunals. The mandate is based on relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1966 (2010).

Strategy and external factors for 2021

2. The year 2019 was marked by significant judicial activity at both branches of the Mechanism, with the ongoing retrial in the *Stanišić and Simatović* case, the delivery of the appeal judgment in the *Karadžić* case, appeals proceedings in the *Mladić* case in The Hague and the pretrial proceedings in the *Turinabo et al.* contempt case, as well as the review hearing in the *Ngirabatware* case at the Arusha branch.

3. The start of 2020 saw a continuation of the workload associated with ad hoc judicial activities at both of the Mechanism's branches. While it was anticipated that such activities would be winding down in 2020, the global outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the resulting international travel restrictions coupled with preventive measures taken at the national level have restricted the Mechanism's ability to move forward with the completion of such activities.

4. The strategy for 2021 includes the following:

(a) The Mechanism's programme of work will consist primarily of mandated continuous activities, including the protection of witnesses, the supervision of the enforcement of sentences, the provision of assistance to national jurisdictions by providing evidence and other information in relation to domestic investigation, the prosecution and trial of those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the countries of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and the management of the archives;

(b) The mandated ad hoc activities foreseen for 2021 will consist of judicial activity, including trial and possible appeal proceedings at both branches, trials and possible appeals related to contempt of court and false testimony, tracking the remaining fugitives and the monitoring of trials. With the arrest of Félicien Kabuga, the Arusha branch may also see a trial of the remaining fugitive designated for trial by the Mechanism if apprehended;

(c) 2021 will start to see a gradual decrease in judicial and administrative support required in The Hague as the *Mladić* appeal ends, and the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial is expected to move to the pre-appeal phase in the second half of 2021. At the same time, the Arusha branch will be completing the *Turinabo et al.* trial

in the first half of 2021 and will be in full pretrial proceedings and preparation for the commencement of trial proceedings against Félicien Kabuga, which may start as early as October 2021.

5. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2021 is based on the following planning assumptions:

(a) Member States continue to cooperate in the enforcement of sentences pronounced by the Tribunals and the Mechanism;

(b) Member States continue to cooperate in the arrest and transfer of indicted persons and the provision of information;

(c) There are no delays in the proceedings for reasons beyond the control of the Mechanism, including the illness of an accused, the replacement of judges, the unforeseen disclosure of material, requests for the replacement of defence counsel, the review of cases already tried and the availability of witnesses to certify statements and provide testimony. At the Arusha branch, it is anticipated that the *Turinabo et al.* contempt trial will come to a close in the first half of 2021, with possible appeals to be completed by mid-2022. With the arrest of Félicien Kabuga on 16 May 2020, the Arusha branch of the Mechanism anticipates conducting an initial appearance towards the end of October 2020, followed by pretrial proceedings and a trial date set within approximately one year of the initial appearance. In The Hague, the delivery of the trial judgment in the *Stanišić and Simatović* case is anticipated in the first half of 2021 and, in the event of possible appeals, the case will move to the pre-appeal phase, which will last approximately 20 months. In addition, the delivery of the appeal judgment in the *Mladić* case is projected for the end of the first quarter of 2021;

(d) The COVID-19 pandemic has led to delays in judicial proceedings in both The Hague and Arusha in 2020 owing to international travel restrictions coupled with preventive measures taken at the national level, which have restricted the Mechanism's ability to move forward with the completion of court activities in 2020. The current judicial calendar guides the budget proposal for the Mechanism in 2021, and it is assumed that court proceedings will not be further delayed;

(e) Member States continue to investigate and prosecute serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and request the assistance of the Mechanism.

6. The Mechanism integrates a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, the Witness Support and Protection Unit's witness management operations incorporate gender-sensitive and gender-appropriate approaches, as set out in the guidelines entitled "Practice direction on the provision of support and protection services to victims and witnesses", which guides its work. The Mechanism has achieved a level of unprecedented gender parity. In addition, the Office of the Prosecutor ensures that its investigations and prosecutions take into full account the diverse experiences of women and girls in conflicts. The Mechanism also ensures that all boards, committees and review bodies strive to achieve gender parity to allow for the inclusion of gender perspectives.

7. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Mechanism will continue to rely on cooperation with national authorities in Rwanda, countries of the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere to carry out its functions, including the search for fugitives, trials and appeals, witness protection and the enforcement of sentences. The Mechanism will continue cooperating with national authorities in Rwanda and countries of the former Yugoslavia to respond to requests for assistance on domestic investigations and trials for serious violations of international humanitarian law and related judicial proceedings.

8. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Mechanism will continue to work collaboratively with other United Nations entities and administrative service centres to address security issues and the development and implementation of workforce performance strategies, including administrative support, training, change management and capability development. Such entities include the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat, with whom the Mechanism has an ongoing relationship that includes the sharing of staff to meet short-term resource needs and the provision of up-to-date security information for the Mechanism's offices in Africa and the Balkans; the World Health Organization, which provides ongoing support with regard to medical information and best practices, in particular on COVID-19; the World Food Programme, which has been providing logistical support regarding the transportation of staff in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic; and the United Nations Children's Fund, which has shared staff with the Mechanism, in particular skilled investigators.

Legislative mandates

9. The list below provides all current mandates entrusted to the Mechanism.

Security Council resolutions

1966 (2010)	Establishment of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, its Statute and Transitional Arrangements	2529 (2020)	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
2256 (2015)	International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda		

Deliverables

10. Table 1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021.

Table 1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	1	1
1. Annual report for the General Assembly	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
2. Meetings of the General Assembly	1	1	1	1
3. Meetings of the Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
4. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
B. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: diplomatic/external relations outreach and liaison with external partners.				
External and media relations: public information through press releases, summaries of decisions and broadcasts.				

Evaluation activities

11. The report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the evaluation of the methods and work of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals ([S/2020/236](#)), completed in early 2020, has guided the programme plan for 2021.

12. The findings of the evaluation referenced above were taken into account in the programme plan for 2021. For example, cross-organ consultations will continue with a view to ensuring effective workforce planning, including budgeting and resource requirements, across the whole of the Mechanism. The year 2021 will see a focus on the implementation of the 2020 evaluation recommendations, and further implementation of two partially implemented recommendations from the 2018 evaluations. There are no new evaluations concluding in 2021. The newly mandated evaluation by the Security Council in its resolution [2256 \(2020\)](#) is envisaged to commence in 2021 and conclude in early 2022.

Programme of work

Office of the Prosecutor

Objective

13. The objective, to which the Office of the Prosecutor contributes, is to hold accountable those persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territories of Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Strategy

14. To contribute to holding accountable those persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territories of Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, the component will: (a) investigate and prosecute cases transferred from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; (b) track the remaining fugitives indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; (c) respond to requests for assistance from national authorities; (d) protect victims and witnesses; (e) investigate and prosecute contempt of court, litigate review proceedings and litigate matters related to enforcement of sentences; and (f) manage the component's specific evidence collection. These actions are expected to result in justice for the crimes committed. Past results in this area include: the conviction of Radovan Karadžić for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the imposition of a sentence of life imprisonment on appeal; the conviction of Augustin Ndirabatware for direct and public incitement to commit genocide, instigating genocide and aiding and abetting genocide in Rwanda and the imposition of a sentence of 30 years imprisonment on appeal; and, between 1 January 2018 and 31 March 2020, the provision of 643,000 pages of evidence and 692 audiovisual files to national authorities prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

15. A planned result for 2019, which is the provision of effective and timely assistance to national jurisdictions, as referred to in the proposed revised budget for

the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the Office acknowledging the receipt of 100 per cent of requests for assistance within two working days.

Programme performance in 2019: improving war crimes justice in national courts

16. The completion strategies of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia foresaw that national courts would assume full responsibility for achieving further justice for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. With the closure of the ad hoc tribunals, the victims now depend on national courts to continue the accountability process.

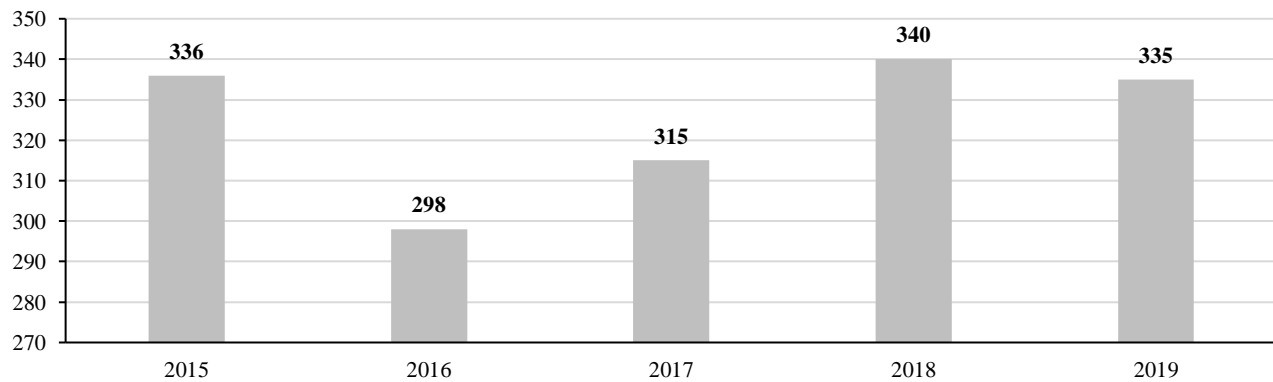
17. The Office of the Prosecutor is required by the Statute to support these national efforts by responding to requests for assistance from its clients, in particular national prosecutors, investigators and courts. In response to a request for assistance, the Office conducts extensive searches of its evidence collection, analyses the results and provides evidence and other information to assist national prosecutions.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18. This work contributed to holding accountable those persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territories of Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, as demonstrated by the provision of evidence to national authorities to address their requests for assistance.

19. The results achieved can be further illustrated by examining how evidence provided in response to requests for assistance has been used by national authorities to process war crimes cases. For example, in 2019 the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued 24 indictments against 47 persons for war crimes, crimes against humanity and/or genocide. This total included seven indictments in complex cases involving senior- or mid-level accused and/or particularly severe crimes committed against Bosnian Croats, Bosnian Muslims or Bosnian Serbs in Križančevo Selo, Goražde, Pale, Vogošća, Zvornik, Foča and Srebrenica. To support the investigations and indictments in these seven cases, the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted 59 requests for assistance to the Office of the Prosecutor. In response, the Office of the Prosecutor conducted extensive searches of its evidence collection and handed over 3,497 documents comprising 55,450 pages of evidence, as well as 61 audiovisual records. This evidence, in addition to evidence previously handed over, enabled the completion of investigations and the preparation of well-supported indictments. Thus, the work by the Office of the Prosecutor in accordance with its mandate had an important, direct and positive impact on national efforts to achieve accountability for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Figure I
Performance measure: number of requests for assistance by national authorities to the Office of the Prosecutor

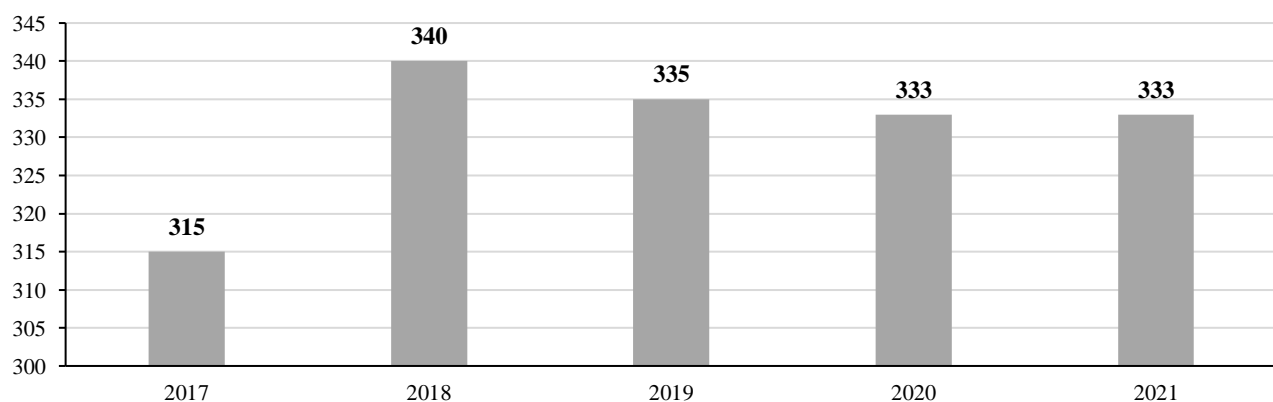


Planned result for 2021

Result 1: improving war crimes justice in national courts (result carried over from 2020)

20. The component will continue the work related to assisting national authorities in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed in Rwanda and the countries of the former Yugoslavia, in line with its mandate. It will endeavour to respond to requests for assistance, aimed at improving results in national jurisdictions, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance results in national jurisdictions, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. The performance measure for 2020 reflects the target performance proposed for 2020, as contained in [A/74/355](#).

Figure II
Performance measure: number of requests for assistance by national authorities to the Office of the Prosecutor



Result 2: prosecuting an arrested fugitive (new result)

21. On 16 May 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor, in cooperation with French authorities, secured the arrest of Félicien Kabuga, who had been a fugitive from justice for nearly 23 years. Mr. Kabuga is alleged to have been a leading figure in the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. He is charged with seven counts of genocide, complicity in genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide,

attempt to commit genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, persecution as a crime against humanity and extermination as a crime against humanity. The charges address a significant number of crimes across a wide geographical scope, including nationwide radio and television broadcasts inciting genocide and killings in Gisenyi, Kigali and Ruhengeri prefectures. Pursuant to article 1 of its Statute, the Mechanism now has jurisdiction to bring Mr. Kabuga to trial.

Internal challenge and response

22. The primary challenge for the component was the 23 years that had elapsed between the filing of the indictment against Mr. Kabuga in 1997 and his ultimate arrest in 2020. While special depositions were taken in 2011 to preserve some evidence, they were only partial, and are now themselves nine years old. In addition, the case file needs to be reviewed and updated in the light of previous prosecutions, and the operative indictment from 2011 also needs to be reviewed. Finally, following Mr. Kabuga's transfer to the Mechanism's custody, currently anticipated to occur in October 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor will have significant pretrial responsibilities and an associated workload that must be completed in accordance with strict judicially ordered deadlines. These challenges are magnified by the broad scope of the indictment and Mr. Kabuga's alleged leadership role in the commission of the crimes charged. In response, the Office will increase its focus to ensure that the case is rapidly prepared for trial.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

23. This work is expected to contribute to holding accountable those persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda, which would be demonstrated by adherence to all judicially established timelines for the completion of pretrial proceedings and the commencement of the trial.

Table 2
Performance measure

<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>
8 fugitives remain at large	8 fugitives remain at large	8 fugitives remain at large	6 fugitives remain at large; 1 fugitive at pretrial	6 fugitives remain at large; 1 fugitive at trial

Deliverables

24. Table 3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 3
Office of the Prosecutor: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Reports for the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
2. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	333	323	333	333
3. Evidence and information transferred to national authorities	333	323	333	333
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: provision of technical assistance and advice to national authorities investigating and prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: fugitives, contempt and review proceedings.				
Direct service delivery: trials and appeals; location and arrest of fugitives; protection of witnesses.				
D. Communication deliverables				
External and media relations: statements, press releases and other media products on the work of the Office of the Prosecutor.				

Registry

Objective

25. The objective, to which this component contributes, is to advance the work and efficient functioning of the Chambers under the leadership of the President and the Office of the Prosecutor.

Strategy

26. To contribute to advancing the work and efficient functioning of the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, the component will continue to provide judicial and legal support, which will enable it to carry out its mandated functions in relation to the provision of legal support to the judges; the provision of court support services to support any judicial activities; the protection of victims and witnesses; responses to requests for assistance submitted by national judicial actors; the supervision of the enforcement of sentences; the management of the United Nations Detention Facility in Arusha and the United Nations Detention Unit in The Hague; and the timely provision of administrative services for the Mechanism. Past results in these areas include the establishment of a state-of-the-art courtroom at the Arusha branch to ensure maximum efficiency for courtroom participants, including the Defence, the Prosecution and the Chambers; seamless court support services rendered at the review hearing in the *Ngirabatware* case; the provision of continued support to witnesses who have provided testimony at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the Mechanism; the timely implementation of requests for assistance; and the successful transfer of convicted persons to numerous enforcement States.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

27. A planned result for 2019, which is the full and effective support given by the Registry to the Mechanism's ad hoc judicial activity, as referred to in the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 80 per cent of witnesses attending the *Ngirabatware* review hearing as scheduled. The withdrawal of witnesses following a decision of the Appeals Chamber in the course of the hearing resulted in the achievement of 80 per cent attendance against the target rate of 100 per cent.

Programme performance in 2019: timely provision of court and legal support services to ad hoc judicial activity

28. The Mechanism's ad hoc judicial activities in 2019 included the provision of legal support to judges and court support services to ongoing judicial activity at both branches of the Mechanism. In The Hague, support was provided to the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial, for the preparation and delivery of the appeal judgment in the *Karadžić* case and the appeals proceedings in the *Mladić* case. At the Arusha branch, the court and the Chamber's legal support services were required for the pretrial proceedings of the *Turinabo et al.* contempt case and for the review hearing in the *Ngirabatware* case, which was the first protracted evidentiary hearing held at the new premises, in September 2019. In preparation for the activity at the Arusha branch, the component delivered administrative and technical support to the various sections of the Registry, the Chambers, the Office of the Prosecutor and the Defence, and provided timely legal support to the judges assigned to these cases.

29. To ensure the Mechanism's efficient delivery of ad hoc judicial activity at the Arusha branch, the Mechanism recruited specialized expert court operations and judicial records staff and engaged in the cross-branch training of existing staff to increase the efficiency of its services. Moreover, the implementation of the unified judicial database in mid-2019 at the Arusha branch, and the further harmonization of judicial records and court operations practices and procedures across the two branches, resulted in an increase in the capacity and accessibility of support resources. In addition, the adoption of cross-branch policy instruments related to an array of matters related to judicial support, including requests for assistance in accessing certified court records submitted by State judicial actors, has streamlined and clarified processes and increased overall efficiency in operations.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

30. This work contributed to advancing the work and efficient functioning of the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, as demonstrated by the quick preparation and delivery of the judgment in the *Ngirabatware* review case. Efficient support services provided to the Chamber also contributed to the successful pretrial proceedings in the *Turinabo et al.* contempt case throughout the year. Feedback received from relevant stakeholders involved in these proceedings was very positive.

Table 4
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Legal support services				
N/A	N/A	Chambers issued 112 decisions or orders related to the Arusha branch	Chambers successfully confirmed an indictment, conducted an initial appearance, held a status conference and issued 135 decisions or orders related to the Arusha branch	Chambers delivered a review judgment in a timely manner, confirmed an indictment, held status conferences and issued 235 decisions or orders related to the Arusha branch
Court support services				
N/A	N/A	Guidance documents were drafted based on best practices of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, capturing input from relevant stakeholders to enable preparation for possible judicial activity at the Arusha branch	Improved collaboration led to knowledge transfer between The Hague and relevant Arusha-based staff, in preparation for anticipated review hearings	Improved collaboration between branches led to increased efficiency and accessibility of court support services, resulting in utilization of harmonized practices across the two branches and adoption of cross-branch policies relating to witness support, transcript coordination and judicial records

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Planned results for 2021

Result 1: smooth judicial process enabled by the provision of support and protection services to witnesses (result carried over from 2020)

31. The component will continue the work related to the protection of witnesses, in line with its mandate, and will continue to promote a conducive environment for greater participation of witnesses, so they provide testimonies that are admissible as evidence, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. The performance measure for 2020 reflects the target performance proposed for 2020 as contained in [A/74/355](#).

Table 5
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	Witness interference was the basis of contempt proceedings at both branches of the Mechanism	Review of protection services to assess whether they should be strengthened rather than reduced, as previously envisaged	A lower number of witnesses refuse to testify for security reasons, thus allowing progression of the judicial process	No witnesses refuse to testify for security reasons, thus allowing progression of the judicial process

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: enforcement of sentences (new result)

32. The component has been providing essential support to the President of the Mechanism for the implementation of the Mechanism's mandate concerning the supervision of the enforcement of sentences of persons convicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism. The convicted persons currently serving long-term imprisonment sentences (from 18 years to life imprisonment) form an ageing population with associated special needs. In close cooperation with enforcement States, the component has been providing increased legal, diplomatic, administrative and logistical support in relation to the enforcement of sentences. For 2021, the component will continue to provide efficient support to the President, in line with the Statute of the Mechanism, the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the applicable practice directions and United Nations regulations and rules.

Internal challenge and response

33. A challenge for the component was the increased logistical and administrative support needed. For example, requests are increasing for additional treatment and the processing of medical bills, owing to the fact that most convicted persons are serving long-term imprisonment sentences. It is expected that the number of applications for pardon, commutation of sentence or early release will increase in the coming years. In response, the component will increase its administrative and logistical support to ensure the efficient provision of services. It will foster cooperation with Member States to further strengthen the effective supervision of the enforcement of the sentences of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism. The component will continue its efforts to address the recommendations of the designated bodies charged with the inspection of conditions of detention in enforcement States, and recommendations made by an independent prison management expert on ageing prisoners and associated vulnerabilities engaged by the Mechanism.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

34. This work is expected to contribute to advancing the work and efficient functioning of the Chambers under the leadership of the President and the Office of the Prosecutor, which would be demonstrated by: (a) the efficient and more timely delivery of services in connection with the enforcement of sentences; (b) the completion of the implementation of recommendations made by the independent prison management expert on ageing prisoners and associated vulnerabilities; (c) addressing any complaints related to detention conditions; and (d) the

identification of additional enforcement States on the African continent, which would give the Mechanism more latitude to move prisoners from one State to another when required owing to health or other concerns.

Table 6
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Transfer of 4 convicted persons to Senegal and provision of financial and procurement support to Senegal for the refurbishment of cells	Transfer of 6 convicted persons to enforcement States; implementation of practical recommendations issued by an independent expert on correctional facilities, human rights and criminal justice to improve the management of an ageing prison population	Transfer of an additional 3 convicted persons to enforcement States; closing out of all outstanding payments owed to medical service providers in enforcement States through streamlining of internal processes by the Arusha branch	Enforcement States, with the cooperation and support of the Mechanism, implement various recommendations by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other inspecting bodies, in particular regarding family communications and access to health care	Transfer of up to 3 convicted persons to enforcement States; implementation of OIOS recommendation regarding the finalization of evacuation arrangements for convicted persons in Mali; increased number of enforcement States on the African continent

Deliverables

35. Table 7 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 7
Registry: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Periodic reports for the Security Council	1	1	1	1
2. Progress reports for the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
3. Meetings of the Security Council	3	3	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	140	140	140	140
4. Evidence and information to national authorities	140	140	140	140
C. Substantive deliverables				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: administration of regime for monitoring of referred cases to national jurisdictions.				

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>
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Direct service delivery: judgments, legal decisions and orders for the Chambers and the President; court support services to facilitate the ongoing judicial activity of the Mechanism, including interpretation and translation services, courtroom management and filings systems; legal assistance to indigent accused, detainees and suspects, including through assignment of defence counsel and administration of the legal aid system; management of detention facilities in Arusha and The Hague during ongoing proceedings and pending transfers of convicts to enforcement States upon designation; support and protection services to witnesses in completed cases of the Tribunals and ongoing cases of the Mechanism, including witness movement and support for court hearings, administrative services for the relocation of witnesses, threat assessments, responses to queries from witnesses and transmission of information to and from witnesses and reporting of results in connection with applicable judicial procedures; administration of the enforcement of sentences, including negotiation and implementation of international agreements, designation of enforcement States for convicts, transfer of convicted persons to enforcement States, liaison with and technical advice to enforcement States and requests for early release, pardon or commutation of sentence; support for and relocation of persons acquitted and released by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, including through liaison with Member States, and direct support to released and acquitted persons in Arusha.

Records management and archives

Objective

36. The objective, to which this component contributes, is to ensure the preservation of and access to the physical and digital archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, while ensuring the continued protection of confidential information.

Strategy

37. To contribute to ensuring the preservation of physical archives, the component will continue to manage physical repositories in both branches, with the aim of providing the best possible conditions for long-term storage while supporting upgrades to ensure that the repositories will meet archiving standards in the future. In The Hague, the component will rehouse archives in packaging suitable for long-term storage (e.g., acid-free folders and boxes), removing unsuitable materials (e.g., steel paperclips) that could cause deterioration or damage over the long term. At the Arusha branch, the component will carry out a preservation assessment survey to assess the overall condition of the archives and to determine what, if any, additional preservation actions are necessary. This work is expected to result in the continued availability and usability of the Tribunals' physical archives. Past results in this area include the prevention of deterioration, damage or loss of physical records through improved storage conditions in Arusha by stabilizing the environment in the new purpose-built repository in Lakilaki and moving the paper records of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the repository from a remote location, which also improved accessibility. The same goals were accomplished in The Hague by implementing measures to minimize the impact of seasonal fluctuations in humidity.

38. To contribute to ensuring the preservation of digital archives, the component will work towards achieving the certification of the Mechanism's digital repository as a "trustworthy digital repository", which conforms to contemporary good practice and operates within a comprehensive framework of auditable procedures for management, access and security. The component will also continue to transfer digital records from the Mechanism's Electronic Document and Records Management System, email system, judicial records databases and legacy websites to the digital repository. Furthermore, the component will continue its active preservation

programme to ensure that digital records remain usable. This will involve identifying and characterizing file formats and determining those that are at risk, monitoring internal and external technology changes, performing preservation risk assessments and enacting approved preservation plans to mitigate identified risks, particularly with respect to email, floppy disks and CDs. This work is expected to result in increased assurance that the Tribunals' digital archives will be available and usable in the future, and increased stakeholder confidence that the financial investment made by Member States to preserve the archives is being protected through responsible stewardship. Past results in this area include no damage to, or loss of, more than 100 terabytes of the Tribunals' digital archives, including audiovisual recordings of courtroom proceedings for 30 International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda cases and photographs of official events at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, ensuring that future generations will be able to retrieve, access and use them. Continued usability of the digital archives, in the face of technological obsolescence, media fragility and other vulnerabilities, has been further assured through active preservation, which involves determining those records that are at risk and then enacting approved preservation plans to mitigate the identified risks.

39. With regard to ensuring access to archives, the component will continue to arrange and describe the archives of the Tribunals and to make these descriptions available online in the publicly accessible catalogue. The component will also further enhance public access to unclassified judicial records by producing publicly accessible versions of audiovisual recordings of the court proceedings of the Tribunals and the Mechanism. Furthermore, the component will initiate a review of classified non-judicial archives for potential declassification and public access. It will continue to produce research guides and other finding aids designed to make the archives easy to find and use. This is expected to result in increased awareness of and interest in the archives of the Tribunals and, specifically, in increased access by a wider range of users. Past results in this area include increased online use of audiovisual recordings of court proceedings, particularly for the proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

40. A planned result for 2019, which is increased public awareness of the archives of the Tribunals and their potential use, as referred to in the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the availability of engaging online and physical exhibitions of/about the archives. Two exhibitions were held in 2019. One was a year-long physical exhibition entitled “ICTR: Looking Back”, which provided information about the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and was viewed by more than 2,000 visitors to the Mechanism's premises. The other was an online exhibition entitled “Worth a Thousand Words”, which went live in June 2019 and had 1,085 unique views by the end of 2019. Together, the exhibitions met the target reflected in the 2018–2019 budget.

Programme performance in 2019: more audiovisual archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda preserved and accessible to the public

41. The archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda include audiovisual recordings of nearly 6,000 days of court proceedings. The recordings are the only records of the Tribunal's proceedings that were made in Kinyarwanda. Audio and video recordings convey more nuance and meaning than written records, and provide the richest account, giving insights into the dynamics of the courtroom by

showing the demeanour and behaviour of those present as well as the words spoken. They also include the content of audiovisual exhibits played in court. For these reasons, the recordings are of particular interest and value to the affected communities as well as to academic researchers, lawyers and the general public.

42. The component continued to transfer digitized versions of the recordings to the Mechanism's digital repository. This is essential preservation work because digital materials are inherently fragile, and susceptible to loss or damage through file corruption, media degradation and technological obsolescence. During the year, unredacted recordings for 30 Tribunal cases – 70 terabytes of data – were transferred. The condition of the recordings is actively monitored by the digital preservation system, and additional preservation actions, such as the repair of corrupted files and migration to newer technologies, are used to ensure their long-term survival as a key element of the Tribunal's legacy. The component also continued to preserve the original recordings – on analog media, which are fragile and in formats that are now obsolete – in a climate-controlled vault. Continuing its long-term project to redact confidential information (e.g., the identities of protected witnesses) from the recordings to produce publicly accessible versions in English, French and Kinyarwanda, the component also redacted an additional 8,000 hours of recordings.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

43. This work contributed to ensuring the preservation of and access to the digital archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, as demonstrated by the increase in the quantity of audiovisual recordings that were preserved in 2019 (70 terabytes of data) compared with 2018 (27 terabytes), and by the 53 per cent increase in the quantity of recordings accessible to the public, from 15,000 hours at the end of 2018 to 23,000 hours at the end of 2019. Evidence of the public interest in the recordings is demonstrated by the fact that more than 3,000 hours of recordings were accessed by members of the public in 2019.

Table 8
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Preservation				
Data not available	Data not available	1,345 audiovisual recordings redacted for public release	7,947 audiovisual recordings redacted for public release	8,182 audiovisual recordings redacted for public release
Access				
Data not available	Data not available	0 audiovisual recordings accessed (hours)	3,664 audiovisual recordings accessed (hours)	3,052 audiovisual recordings accessed (hours)

Planned results for 2021

Result 1: access for all (result carried over from 2020)

44. The component will continue the work related to the accessibility of judgments, decisions and other judicial records of the Mechanism, in line with its mandate. It will continue to explore innovative ways to disseminate and share the judicial content of the Mechanism for increased transparency and accessibility to judicial information

by users, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. The performance measure for 2020 reflects the target performance proposed for 2020, as contained in [A/74/355](#).

Table 9
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	Online access to judicial records of the Tribunals and the Mechanism in text format	Enhanced online access to judicial records, including selected audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings	Positive feedback from users of the catalogue and increased usage of materials, including the audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings	Increased usage of the catalogue and positive feedback from users. Increased usage of materials, including audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: enhanced public access to archives (new result)

45. The Mechanism has a mandate to provide access to the archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism itself. In 2019, the public judicial records of the Tribunals had been available online for several years, but the Mechanism recognized that the finding aids were not optimal for the general public. Moreover, there were no public finding aids for the non-judicial records of the Tribunals.

46. In 2020, the Mechanism will launch a new unified court records database containing all the Tribunals' public judicial records, which will provide a single point of access through an improved search interface. This will deliver a significant improvement in providing online access to the Tribunals' judicial archives. To complement this, the Mechanism will launch a publicly accessible catalogue containing descriptions of all records – judicial and non-judicial – in the archives.

Internal challenge and response

47. The challenge for the component was to prepare a comprehensive catalogue to cover all archive collections on time. Consequently, when the catalogue is launched, it will be less extensive and detailed than originally planned. In response, the component will intensify its work on arrangement and description in 2021, extending the scope of the catalogue to cover all archives and enhancing descriptions to include more detail. In addition, the component will initiate a review of classified archives for possible declassification, to make records available to the public as soon as possible.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

48. This work is expected to contribute to the provision of access to the archives of the Tribunals, which would be demonstrated by: universal access to information about the archives through a comprehensive catalogue that caters to the needs of both expert users and casual enquirers; increased use of the catalogue and archives; positive feedback from users; and increased usage of the archives. In addition, because of the work of the component, the range and volume of records available to the public is also expected to increase.

Table 10
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Online access to the Tribunals' judicial records (text documents)	Online access to the Tribunals' judicial records (text documents)	Improved online access to more of the Tribunals' judicial records (text documents and selected audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings)	Online access to more of the Tribunals' judicial records and online access to a catalogue providing information about all of the Tribunals' archives. Positive feedback from early users of the catalogue. More enquiries about the archives and increased usage of materials	Increased use of the catalogue and positive feedback from users of the catalogue. More enquiries about the archives and increased usage of materials. Online access to more of the Tribunals' judicial records

Deliverables

49. Table 11 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 11
Records management and archives: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory

A. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: sharing of technical expertise in archives management with other international organizations, particularly courts and tribunals.

Databases and substantive digital materials: digital platforms to provide public access to archives, including a publicly accessible catalogue; other digital finding aids on specific topics or specific types of materials; increased online accessibility of public judicial records, including audiovisual recordings.

Direct service delivery: physical archives in secure repositories that meet international standards for long-term storage; digital archives in a secure digital repository, managed in accordance with international standards; secure access to archives through digital platforms and in on-site research facilities; handling of requests for access to records and archives.

B. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: public information materials about the archives on the Mechanism's website and social media platforms, in addition to physical distribution (e.g., through information centres); physical and online exhibitions of archives.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2021

Overview

50. The proposed budget for 2021, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, is reflected in tables 12 to 15 and figure III. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 12
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2021 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Posts	19 273.0	21 811.0	202.9	–	(27.7)	175.2	0.8	21 986.2	250.0	22 236.2
Other staff costs	37 225.7	37 873.3	(45.5)	79.2	2 636.8	2 670.5	7.1	40 543.8	1 454.6	41 998.4
Non-staff compensation	4 789.4	5 024.2	–	–	(578.7)	(578.7)	(11.5)	4 445.5	20.4	4 465.9
Hospitality	2.1	10.2	–	–	–	–	–	10.2	0.1	10.3
Experts	3.5	155.9	–	–	50.4	50.4	32.3	206.3	4.1	210.4
Consultants	193.7	–	–	10.0	–	10.0	–	10.0	0.2	10.2
Travel of representatives	0.7	329.5	–	–	(100.5)	(100.5)	(30.5)	229.0	4.4	233.4
Travel of staff	1 377.0	1 443.7	(11.6)	23.4	(60.9)	(49.1)	(3.4)	1 394.6	26.4	1 421.0
Contractual services	11 601.0	8 823.7	–	0.8	(1 141.1)	(1 140.3)	(12.9)	7 683.4	149.5	7 832.9
General operating expenses	6 701.9	8 381.6	–	9.0	237.3	246.3	2.9	8 627.9	347.3	8 975.2
Supplies and materials	489.2	698.3	–	–	40.1	40.1	5.7	738.4	14.5	752.9
Furniture and equipment	4 753.8	1 438.8	–	–	(300.0)	(300.0)	(20.9)	1 138.8	22.0	1 160.8
Improvements to premises	224.7	231.6	–	–	(114.0)	(114.0)	(49.2)	117.6	2.3	119.9
Fellowships, grants and contributions	550.7	690.0	–	–	207.9	207.9	30.1	897.9	17.2	915.1
Staff assessment	8 497.7	10 012.7	17.2	11.8	(877.3)	(848.3)	(8.5)	9 164.4	192.8	9 357.2
Total	95 684.1	96 924.5	163.0	134.2	(27.7)	269.5	0.3	97 194.0	2 505.8	99 699.8

Table 13
Post changes^a

	Number	Level
Approved for 2020	187	1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 D-1, 6 P-5, 23 P-4, 29 P-3, 13 P-2/1, 26 GS (OL), 38 SS, 14 LL, 35 FS
Reassignment	1	1 Administrative Assistant GS (OL) as Archives Assistant under Records management and archives component
Redeployment	3	1 P-3, 1 FS and 1 LL from Records management and archives component to Registry
Proposed for 2021	187	1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 D-1, 6 P-5, 23 P-4, 29 P-3, 13 P-2/1, 26 GS (OL), 38 SS, 14 LL, 35 FS

^a Details on justifications for post changes are reflected in annex III.

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables and figures: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; SS, Security Service; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Table 14
Evolution of financial and post resources by category

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes				2021 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	19 273.0	21 811.0	202.9	–	(27.7)	175.2	0.8	21 986.2
Non-post	76 411.1	75 113.5	(39.9)	134.2	–	94.3	0.1	75 207.8
Total	95 684.1	96 924.5	163.0	134.2	(27.7)	269.5	0.3	97 194.0
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher	73	74	–	–	–	–	–	74
General Service and related	113	113	–	–	–	–	–	113
Total	186	187	–	–	–	–	–	187

Figure III
Distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

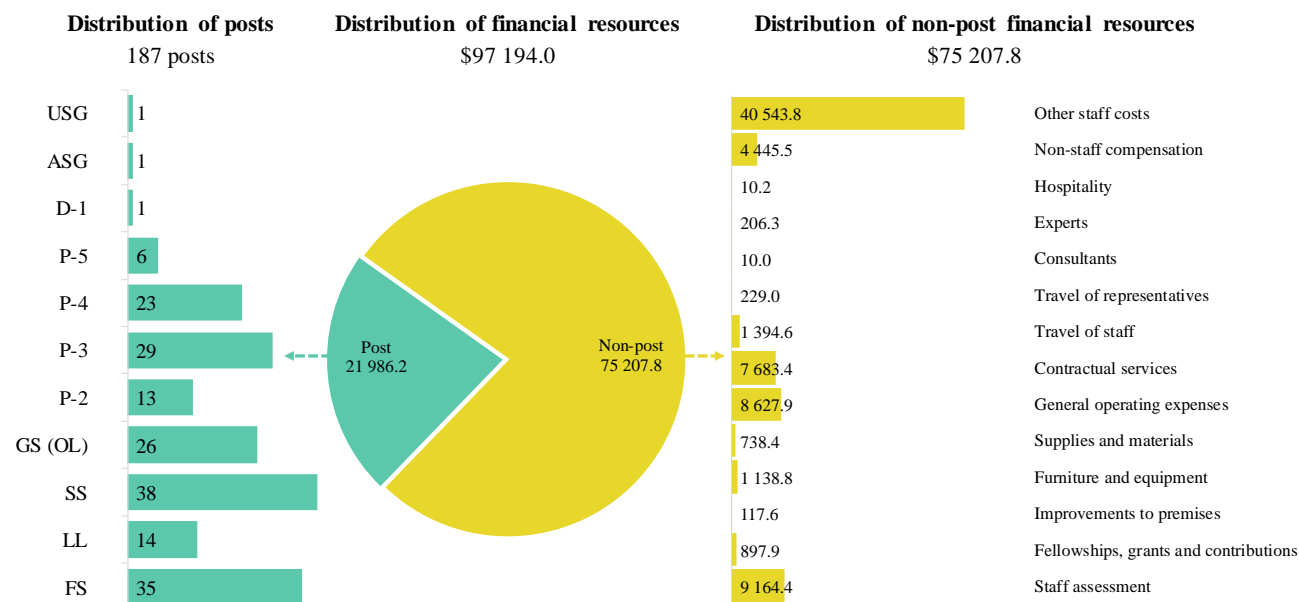


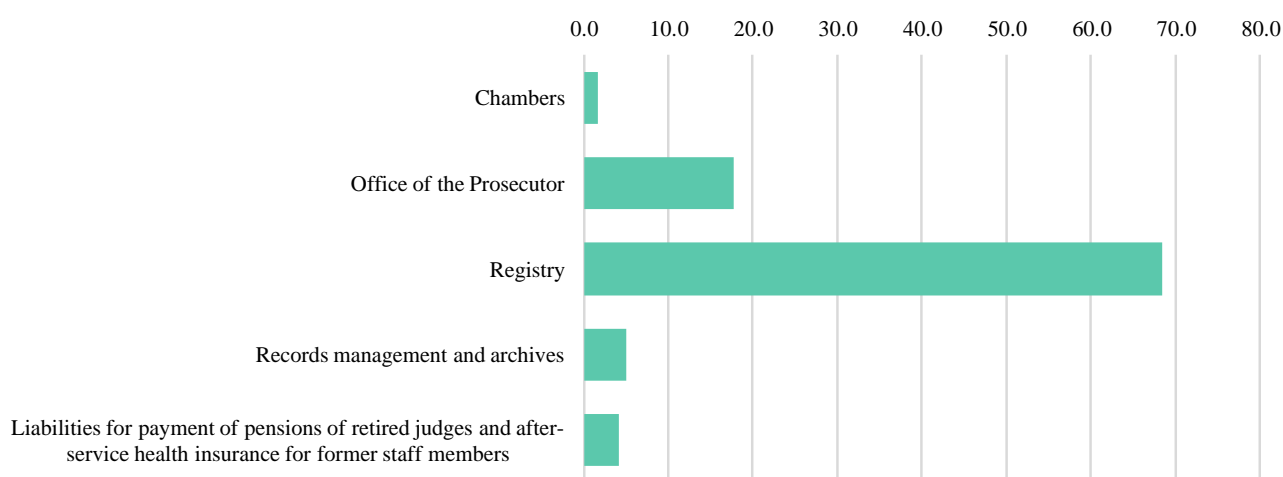
Table 15
Evolution of temporary post resources by category

Category	2020 approved	Changes			2021 proposed
		Technical adjustments	Other	Total	
Professional and higher					
Arusha branch					
USG	1	–	–	–	1
ASG	1	–	–	–	1
D-1	1	–	–	–	1
P-5	2	–	–	–	2
P-4	15	–	–	–	15
P-3	15	–	–	–	15
P-2/1	6	–	–	–	6
Subtotal	41	–	–	–	41
The Hague branch					
P-5	4	–	–	–	4
P-4	7	–	–	–	7
P-3	13	–	–	–	13
P-2/1	7	–	–	–	7
Subtotal	31	–	–	–	31
OIOS					
P-4	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal	1	–	–	–	1
Mechanism support, New York					
P-3	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal	1	–	–	–	1
Total, Professional and higher	74	–	–	–	74
General Service and related					
Arusha branch					
Security Service	38	–	–	–	38
Local level	14	–	–	–	14
Field Service	35	–	–	–	35
Subtotal	87	–	–	–	87
The Hague branch					
General Service (Other level)	26	–	–	–	26
Subtotal	26	–	–	–	26
Total, General Service and related	113	–	–	–	113
Total	187	–	–	–	187

51. The overall resources proposed for 2021 amount to \$97,194,000 before recosting, reflecting a net increase of \$269,500 (or 0.3 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2020. Resource changes result from three factors, namely: (a) technical adjustments relating to the removal of non-recurrent requirements and the provision of new posts established in 2020 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 74/259; (b) new or expanded mandates; and (c) other resource changes. In accordance with resolution 74/259, with regard to the inclusion of the requirement to try a fugitive upon apprehension, resources for the trial of Félicien Kabuga are included and amount to \$10,131,900 for the pretrial phase and the commencement of the trial in the course of 2021. The additional requirements have been offset by proposed reductions, as explained in paragraph 57 below.

Figure IV
Distribution of proposed resources for 2021 by component

(Millions of United States dollars)



52. As reflected in tables 17 (2) and 18 (2) below, the Mechanism receives extrabudgetary contributions, which complement assessed resources and continue to be vital for the delivery of its mandates. In 2021, projected extrabudgetary resources of \$840,400, including nine posts, will support the capacity within the Office of the Prosecutor to use information and expertise collected over the years regarding the investigation and prosecution of complex war crimes cases and to increase public awareness and understanding of those crimes, including by building the capacity of educators to utilize judicially established facts in teaching about them. The resources would provide for a joint project of the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor to contribute to the processes of transitional justice and strengthen the rule of law in the countries of the former Yugoslavia. The decrease of \$403,400 compared to the estimates for 2020 is due mainly to the anticipated completion of a number of extrabudgetary-funded projects. Extrabudgetary resources represent 0.8 per cent of the total resources for the Mechanism.

53. In accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 72/219, the Mechanism's branch in The Hague has been integrating environmental management practices into its operations. In 2020, a highlight has been the installation of automatic taps within all restrooms at the branch in The Hague, which were also set to the economical setting to allow for minimum

water flow. The branch in The Hague also upgraded its waste management programme in 2020 by introducing a recycling programme for office waste, including the installation of collection bins in all corridors, the cafeteria and other central locations for the separation of different types of waste (glass, plastic and food). At the Arusha branch, in 2020 the Mechanism procured new network printers and copiers to both increase document security and reduce related waste in terms of cartridge and paper use. In 2021, the Arusha branch will implement waste recycling measures to significantly reduce single-use plastic at its facilities.

54. Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 16. The Mechanism is continuously addressing the need to improve its travel compliance rate by issuing various broadcast messages and directly engaging with travellers to improve adherence.

Table 16
Compliance rate

(Percentage)

	Planned 2019	Actual 2019	Planned 2020	Planned 2021
Timely submission of documentation	100	100	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	100	43	100	100

Table 17
Evolution of financial resources by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Assessed budget*

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2021 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
A. Chambers	1 763.0	2 065.5	–	–	(405.2)	(405.2)	(19.6)	1 660.3	24.8	1 685.1
1. Arusha branch	442.6	213.3	–	–	387.2	387.2	181.5	600.5	8.7	609.2
2. The Hague branch	1 320.4	1 852.2	–	–	(792.4)	(792.4)	(42.8)	1 059.8	16.1	1 075.9
B. Office of the Prosecutor	13 410.1	15 558.8	–	–	2 593.5	2 593.5	16.7	18 152.3	493.4	18 645.7
1. Arusha branch	5 355.0	6 432.9	–	–	3 430.6	3 430.6	53.3	9 863.5	238.7	10 102.2
2. The Hague branch	8 055.1	9 125.9	–	–	(837.1)	(837.1)	(9.2)	8 288.8	254.7	8 543.5
C. Registry	71 156.4	69 025.0	163.0	134.2	(1 278.7)	(981.5)	(1.4)	68 043.5	1 852.3	69 895.8
1. Arusha branch	27 016.7	25 260.9	224.9	–	4 559.6	4 784.5	18.9	30 045.4	623.6	30 669.0
2. The Hague branch	43 682.2	43 281.3	–	–	(5 837.5)	(5 837.5)	(13.5)	37 443.8	1 218.2	38 662.0
3. OIOS	254.3	301.6	(61.9)	134.2	(0.8)	71.5	23.7	373.1	5.3	378.4
4. Mechanism support, New York	203.2	181.2	–	–	–	–	–	181.2	5.2	186.4
D. Records management and archives	4 975.7	5 505.4	–	–	(391.6)	(391.6)	(7.1)	5 113.8	91.7	5 205.5
1. Arusha branch	2 903.4	3 315.0	–	–	(260.0)	(260.0)	(7.8)	3 055.0	53.9	3 108.9
2. The Hague branch	2 072.3	2 190.4	–	–	(131.6)	(131.6)	(6.0)	2 058.8	37.8	2 096.6

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes				2021 estimate (before recosting)	2021 estimate (after recosting)		
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total			Percentage	
E. Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members	4 378.9	4 769.8	–	–	(545.7)	(545.7)	(11.4)	4 224.1	43.6	4 267.7
Subtotal, 1	95 684.1	96 924.5	163.0	134.2	(27.7)	269.5	0.3	97 194.0	2 505.8	99 699.8

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2019 expenditure	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
B. Office of the Prosecutor			
The Hague branch	185.8	222.8	168.0
C. Registry			
The Hague branch	674.6	1 021.0	672.4
Subtotal, 2	860.4	1 243.8	840.4
Total	96 544.4	98 168.3	100 540.2

Table 18
Evolution of post resources by component

(1) *Assessed budget*

	2020 approved	Changes			2021 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	
A. Chambers					
1. Arusha branch	–	–	–	–	–
2. The Hague branch	–	–	–	–	–
B. Office of the Prosecutor					
1. Arusha branch	18	–	–	–	18
2. The Hague branch	10	–	–	–	10
C. Registry					
1. Arusha branch	96	–	–	3	99
2. The Hague branch	36	–	–	–	36
3. OIOS	1	–	–	–	1
4. Mechanism support, New York	1	–	–	–	1

	<i>Changes</i>					<i>2021 proposed</i>
	<i>2020 approved</i>	<i>Technical adjustments</i>	<i>New/expanded mandates</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
D. Records management and archives						
1. Arusha branch	14	–	–	(3)	–	11
2. The Hague branch	11	–	–	–	–	11
Subtotal, 1	187	–	–	–	–	187
 (2) <i>Extrabudgetary</i>						
<hr/>						
	<i>2020 estimate</i>					<i>2021 estimate</i>
C. Registry						
The Hague branch	9					9
Subtotal, 2	9					9
Total	196					196

Variance analysis by change factor and component

Overall resource changes

Technical adjustments

55. As reflected in tables 17 (1) and 18 (1), resource changes reflect a net increase of \$163,000 under the Registry, as follows:

(a) **Registry.** An increase of \$224,900 under posts reflects the delayed impact of one post of Finance and Budget Officer (P-4) that was established in the Arusha branch of the Registry in 2020 pursuant to General Assembly resolution [74/259](#);

(b) **Office of Internal Oversight Services.** A decrease of \$61,900 reflects the removal of non-recurrent requirements under other staff costs (\$45,500), travel of staff (\$11,600) and staff assessment (\$4,800) relating to Security Council resolution [2422 \(2018\)](#).

New and expanded mandates

56. As reflected in tables 17 (1) and 18 (1), resource changes reflect a net increase of \$134,200, as follows:

Office of Internal Oversight Services. The increase would provide for other staff costs (\$79,200), consultants (\$10,000), travel of staff (\$23,400), contractual services (\$800), general operating expenses (\$9,000) and staff assessment (\$11,800), relating to the need to strengthen independent oversight of the Mechanism, specifically with respect to the evaluation of its methods and work, pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution [2529 \(2020\)](#).

Other changes

57. As reflected in tables 17 (1) and 18 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$27,700, as follows:

(a) **Chambers.** A net decrease of \$405,200 relates to lower requirements for the honorariums to judges (\$304,700) and travel of representatives (\$100,500) owing to the anticipated completion of courtroom activities in both Arusha and The Hague. The decreases resulting from the conclusions of the *Turinabo et al.* case in Arusha and the *Mladić* appeal and the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial in The Hague (\$841,100) are partially offset by additional requirements related to the *Kabuga* case in Arusha, specifically under non-staff compensation (\$405,900) and travel of representatives (\$30,000);

(b) **Office of the Prosecutor.** A net increase of \$2,593,500 relates to higher requirements for general temporary assistance (\$2,723,100), travel of staff (\$166,400) and consultants and experts (\$30,000), partially offset by lower requirements for contractual services (\$74,600), general operating expenses (\$144,400) and staff assessment (\$107,000). The increased requirements will provide for the increased judicial activity projected for the Arusha branch in 2021, specifically in support of the *Kabuga* case (\$5,435,100), partially offset by the discontinuation of resources related to the completion of the *Turinabo et al.* case in Arusha and the *Mladić* appeal and the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial in The Hague (\$2,841,600);

(c) **Registry.** A net decrease of \$1,278,700 relates to lower requirements under travel of staff (\$218,000), contractual services (\$1,111,000), improvements to premises (\$114,000), furniture and equipment (\$98,000) and staff assessment (\$691,700). These decreases are partially offset by increases under: (i) posts (\$348,400), owing to the redeployment of one Programme Management Officer (P-3), one Administrative Assistant (Field Service) and one Administrative Assistant (Local level) from Records management and archives to the Registry in support of the proposed move of library services from the Records management and archives component to the Registry in Arusha, which would unify the reporting lines and library service provisioning at the Arusha branch with the equivalent structures and services at the branch in The Hague; (ii) general temporary assistance (\$4,600); (iii) consultants and experts (\$20,400); (iv) general operating expenses (\$369,600); (v) supplies and materials (\$3,100); and (vi) grants and contributions (\$207,900). The resource changes are due mainly to the discontinuation of resources related to the completion of the *Turinabo et al.* case in Arusha and the *Mladić* appeal and the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial in The Hague (\$5,538,800), partially offset by the provision of additional requirements for the *Kabuga* case (\$4,260,900);

(d) **Records management and archives.** A net decrease of \$391,600 relates to lower requirements for: (i) posts (\$376,100), owing to the redeployment of one Programme Management Officer (P-3), one Administrative Assistant (Field Service) and one Administrative Assistant (Local level) in support of the proposed move of library services from the Records management and archives component to the Registry in Arusha, which would unify the reporting lines and library service provisioning at the Arusha branch with the equivalent structures and services at the branch in The Hague, and the reassignment of one Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level)) as an Archives Assistant in The Hague to support the changing operational needs in records management and archiving, where fewer administrative tasks are required, while archiving tasks are increasing and becoming more technical and specialized in nature, requiring a specific skill set; (ii) staff assessment (\$78,600); (iii) travel of staff (\$9,300); and (iv) furniture and equipment (\$202,000) in both branches as major purchases to support archive activities have been implemented in prior years. These decreases are partially offset by increased requirements under other staff costs (\$180,800); contractual services (\$44,500) and general operating expenses (\$12,100), both related to the maintenance of databases and other electronic tools; and supplies and materials (\$37,000);

(e) **Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members.** A decrease of \$545,700 is due mainly to lower-than-anticipated expenditures in 2020 and takes into account expenditure experience.

Chambers

58. The Chambers are the organ that exercises judicial authority over the residual functions assumed by the Mechanism. The Chambers comprise a roster of 25 judges who are currently serving on appointment by the Secretary-General, following consultation with the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and one full-time President, who is appointed from the roster. The President shall appoint the judges from the roster to hear cases and consider requests, as required.

59. The President is the highest authority of the Mechanism and accordingly acts as its institutional head and is responsible for the overall execution of its mandate. The President coordinates the work of the Chambers, presides over proceedings in the Appeals Chamber, supervises the activities of the Registry, supervises the enforcement of sentences, issues practice directions, represents the Mechanism before the Security Council and the General Assembly and performs other representational functions vis-à-vis heads of mission, embassies of Member States, the Secretary-General and other interlocutors. In addition, the President is responsible for exercising all other judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative functions conferred by the statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, including the issuance of orders and decisions related to the enforcement of sentences, the review of administrative decisions and the assignment of judges for judicial activity.

60. The resources proposed under the Chambers would provide for the compensation of judges in accordance with the statute of the Mechanism, as well as their travel requirements. The proposed budget for 2021 amounts to \$1,660,300 before recosting (\$600,500 at the branch in Arusha and \$1,059,800 at the branch in The Hague) and reflect a net decrease of \$405,200 compared with the appropriation for 2020, as explained in paragraph 57 (a) above. Additional details are reflected in table 19 and figure V.

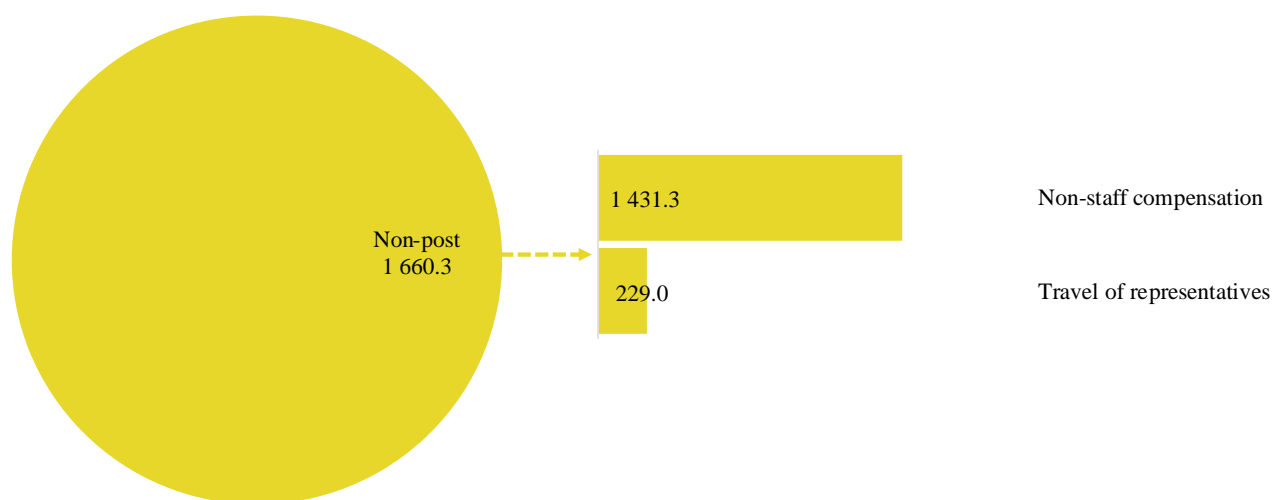
Table 19
Chambers: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Arusha branch								
Non-post	442.6	213.3	–	–	387.2	387.2	87.5	600.5
Subtotal	442.6	213.3	–	–	387.2	387.2	87.5	600.5
The Hague branch								
Non-post	1 320.4	1 852.2	–	–	(792.4)	(792.4)	(42.8)	1 059.8
Subtotal	1 320.4	1 852.2	–	–	(792.4)	(792.4)	(42.8)	1 059.8
Total	1 763.0	2 065.5	–	–	(405.2)	(405.2)	(19.6)	1 660.3

Figure V
Chambers: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Office of the Prosecutor

61. The Office of the Prosecutor is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of ad hoc judicial proceedings and performing residual functions as specified in the statute of the Mechanism. In accordance with article 14 of the statute, there is one Prosecutor who is responsible for the residual functions of both the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

62. The Office of the Prosecutor comprises the Prosecutor, an Officer-in-Charge for each branch and the legal and administrative staff at the branches in Arusha and The Hague. The Prosecutor will direct and draw support from the two branches of the Mechanism. In accordance with the “one office” policy of the Office, enabling the flexible deployment of resources as required, each office will undertake tasks that relate to the respective branch and the Office as a whole. Such an arrangement enables the Office to remain lean with a reduced number of staff while meeting its responsibilities.

63. The core responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor is to perform residual functions arising from completed cases and the completion strategies of the Tribunals, including contempt of court matters, enforcement of sentences, review proceedings, witness protection, management of the Office’s evidence collection, and provision of assistance to national authorities prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Associated with these functions, the Office also performs related diplomatic and external relations functions.

64. The proposed structure and core staffing for the Office of the Prosecutor for 2021 are based on its continuous activities, which must be carried out independently of trial and appeal activities. Temporary resources are also proposed under general temporary assistance for ad hoc activities on the basis of projected judicial calendars for appellate work, retrials and contempt cases, and include resources for additional requirements with respect to the *Kabuga* case in Arusha for 2021 as well as a continued surge in requests for assistance submitted by national jurisdictions for

access to evidence and other case-related information in the custody of the Office. The resources will also provide for the Office's reduced fugitive tracking team to support an interdisciplinary task force for tracking, investigations and legal matters in Arusha.

65. The resources proposed under the Office of the Prosecutor would provide for post and non-post requirements of the Office. The proposed budget for 2021 amounts to \$18,152,300 (\$9,863,500 at the branch in Arusha and \$8,288,800 at the branch in The Hague) and reflects a net increase of \$2,593,500 compared with the appropriation for 2020, as explained in paragraph 57 (b) above. Additional details are reflected in table 20 and figure VI.

66. The Office of the Prosecutor is supported by extrabudgetary resources amounting to \$168,000, as reflected in table 17 (2). The resources would provide for the implementation of the programmes under this component, especially with regard to strengthening investigations and prosecutions of complex war crimes cases. The decrease of \$54,800 compared to the estimates for 2020 is due to anticipated lower donor contributions in 2021 as current extrabudgetary projects conclude.

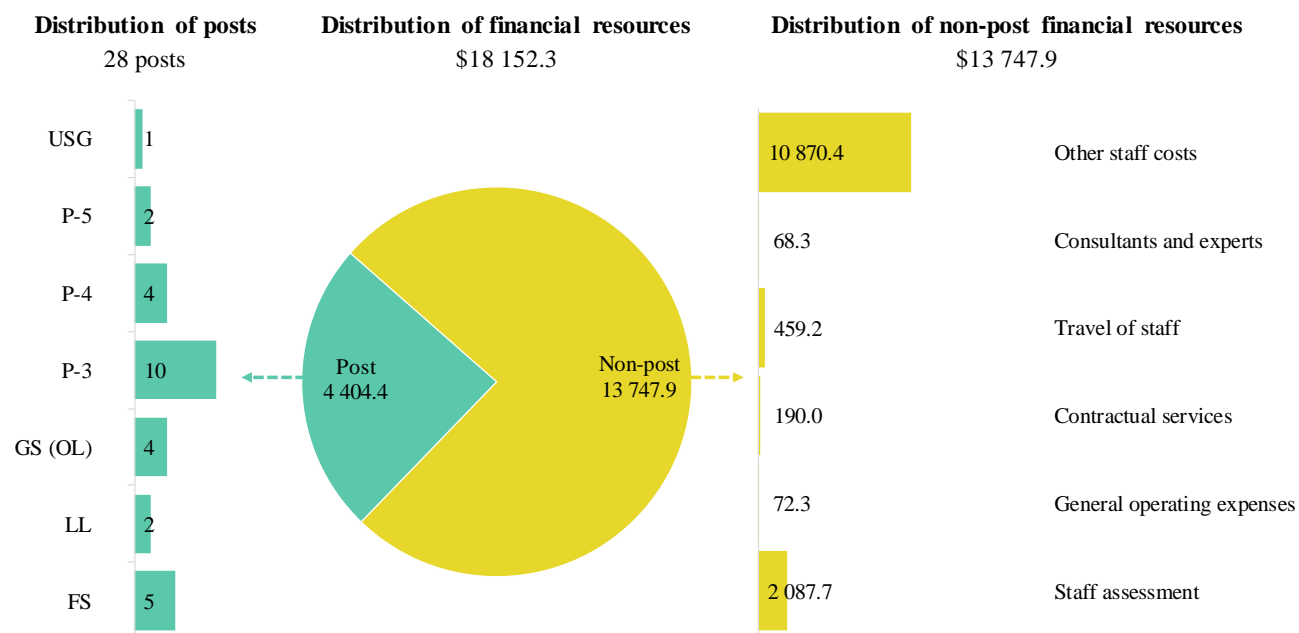
Table 20
Office of the Prosecutor: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes				2021 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Arusha branch								
Post	2 297.5	3 040.1	–	–	–	–	–	3 040.1
Non-post	2 532.7	2 692.7	–	–	3 298.8	3 298.8	122.5	5 991.5
Staff assessment	524.8	700.1	–	–	131.8	131.8	18.8	831.9
Subtotal	5 355.0	6 432.9	–	–	3 430.6	3 430.6	53.3	9 863.5
The Hague branch								
Post	1 276.6	1 364.3	–	–	–	–	–	1 364.3
Non-post	5 628.2	6 267.0	–	–	(598.3)	(598.3)	(9.5)	5 668.7
Staff assessment	1 150.3	1 494.6	–	–	(238.8)	(238.8)	(16.0)	1 255.8
Subtotal	8 055.1	9 125.9	–	–	(837.1)	(837.1)	(9.2)	8 288.8
Total	13 410.1	15 558.8	–	–	2 593.5	2 593.5	16.7	18 152.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		17	–	–	–	–	–	17
General Service and related		11	–	–	–	–	–	11
Total		28	–	–	–	–	–	28

Figure VI
Office of the Prosecutor: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Registry

67. The Registry is responsible for the administration and servicing of the Mechanism at both branches, directly implementing mandated functions under the Registrar's authority and supporting the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor in the fulfilment of their responsibilities through the provision of support services.

68. The Registry comprises the Registrar, an Officer-in-Charge for each branch and the legal, external relations and administrative staff of the Registry at the branches in both Arusha and The Hague. The Registrar will direct and draw support from the two branches of the Mechanism. Each office will undertake tasks that relate to the Mechanism as a whole or provide assistance for the activities of both branches. Such an arrangement provides the Registry with additional flexibility and the capacity to respond to evolving needs.

69. The Registrar has the overall responsibility for directing and managing the Registry, including supervising the Registry and coordinating the management of the Mechanism with the Office of the President and the Office of the Prosecutor, and is also responsible for exercising the Registrar's legal role with respect to judicial activity, as provided for in the statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism and other governance documents. This role includes issuing decisions on matters related to judicial proceedings, promulgating regulations for matters falling under the Registrar's authority and submitting briefs in proceedings. Finally, the Registrar is responsible for directly implementing a number of Registry functions, including external relations and communication services, supervision of the enforcement of sentences, provision of assistance to national jurisdictions, provision of support for judicial activity, general legal support and administrative services.

70. The proposed budget for 2021 amounts to \$68,043,500 (\$30,045,400 for the branch in Arusha, \$37,443,800 for the branch in The Hague, \$373,100 for OIOS and

\$181,200 for Mechanism support in New York) and reflects a net decrease of \$981,500 compared with the appropriation for 2020, as explained in paragraph 57 (c) above. Additional details are reflected in table 21 and figure VII.

71. The Registry is supported by extrabudgetary resources amounting to \$672,400, including nine posts, as reflected in tables 17 (2) and 18 (2) and paragraph 52 above.

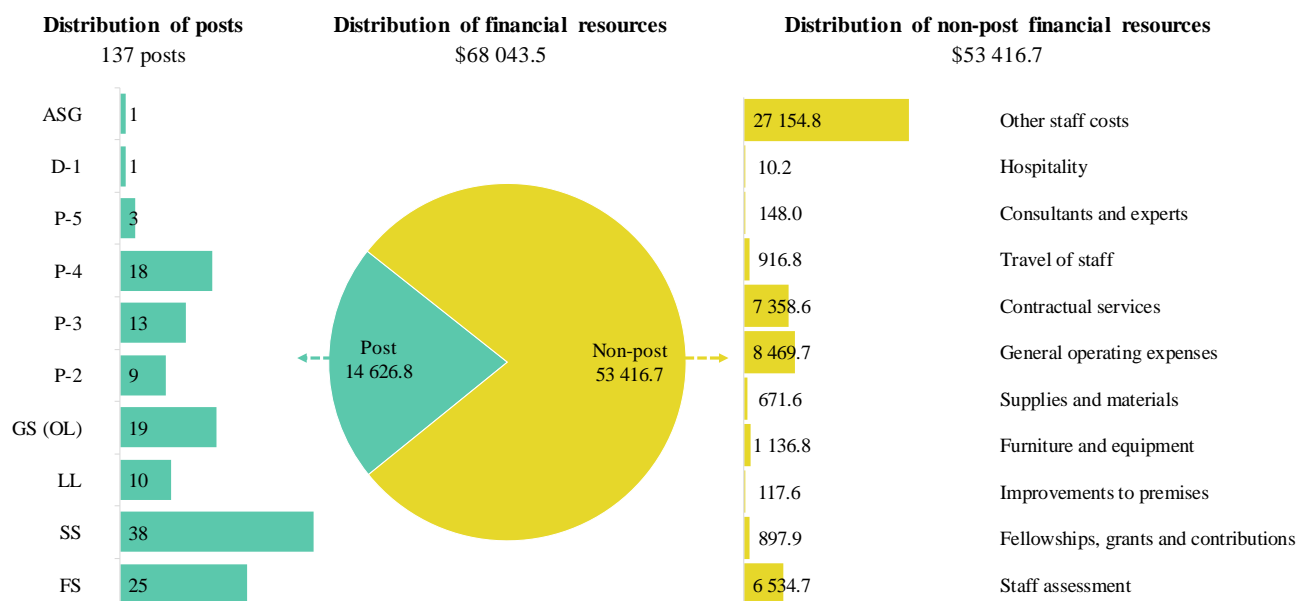
Table 21
Registry: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes				2021 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Arusha branch								
Post	8 120.3	9 177.2	202.9	–	348.4	551.3	6.0	9 728.5
Non-post	17 243.1	14 184.3	–	–	4 214.1	4 214.1	29.7	18 398.4
Staff assessment	1 653.3	1 899.4	22.0	–	(2.9)	19.1	1.0	1 918.5
Subtotal	27 016.7	25 260.9	224.9	–	4 559.6	4 784.5	18.9	30 045.4
The Hague branch								
Post	4 204.8	4 539.2	–	–	–	–	–	4 539.2
Non-post	34 874.0	33 489.6	–	–	(5 148.7)	(5 148.7)	(15.4)	28 340.9
Staff assessment	4 603.4	5 252.5	–	–	(688.8)	(688.8)	(13.1)	4 563.7
Subtotal	43 682.2	43 281.3	–	–	(5 837.5)	(5 837.5)	(13.5)	37 443.8
OIOS								
Post	157.0	195.0	–	–	–	–	–	195.0
Non-post	67.1	78.2	(57.1)	122.4	(0.8)	64.5	82.5	142.7
Staff assessment	30.2	28.4	(4.8)	11.8	–	7.0	24.6	35.4
Subtotal	254.3	301.6	(61.9)	134.2	(0.8)	71.5	23.7	373.1
Mechanism support, New York								
Post	185.4	164.1	–	–	–	–	–	164.1
Staff assessment	17.8	17.1	–	–	–	–	–	17.1
Subtotal	203.2	181.2	–	–	–	–	–	181.2
Total	71 156.4	69 025.1	163.0	134.2	(1 278.7)	(981.5)	(1.4)	68 043.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		44	–	–	1	1	2.3	45
General Service and related		90	–	–	2	2	2.2	92
Total		134	–	–	3	3	2.3	137

Figure VII
Registry: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Records management and archives

72. Pursuant to article 27 of its statute, the Mechanism is responsible for managing the archives of the Tribunals and the Mechanism itself, which together constitute the archives of the international criminal tribunals. The archives are co-located with the corresponding branches of the Mechanism.

73. The management of the archives is a continuous function of the Mechanism throughout its mandate. The archives consist of judicial records and other substantive and administrative records of the Tribunals and the Mechanism, in a range of media and formats.

74. The Mechanism Archives and Records Section is responsible for preserving the archives and providing access to them. This activity involves developing and implementing strategies, policies and processes for the preservation of both physical and digital records, and for providing access to them by Mechanism staff members and the public in accordance with established policies and procedures. The Section is also responsible for the management of all records generated by the Mechanism itself. This effort includes developing and implementing strategies, policies and processes for the creation, organization, storage, appraisal and disposition of records. It also includes managing confidential information and providing access to the records in accordance with established policies and procedures.

75. The proposed budget for 2021 amounts to \$5,113,800 (\$3,055,000 for the branch in Arusha and \$2,058,800 for the branch in The Hague) and reflects a net decrease of \$391,600 compared with the appropriation for 2020, as explained in paragraph 57 (d) above. Additional details are reflected in table 22 and figure VIII.

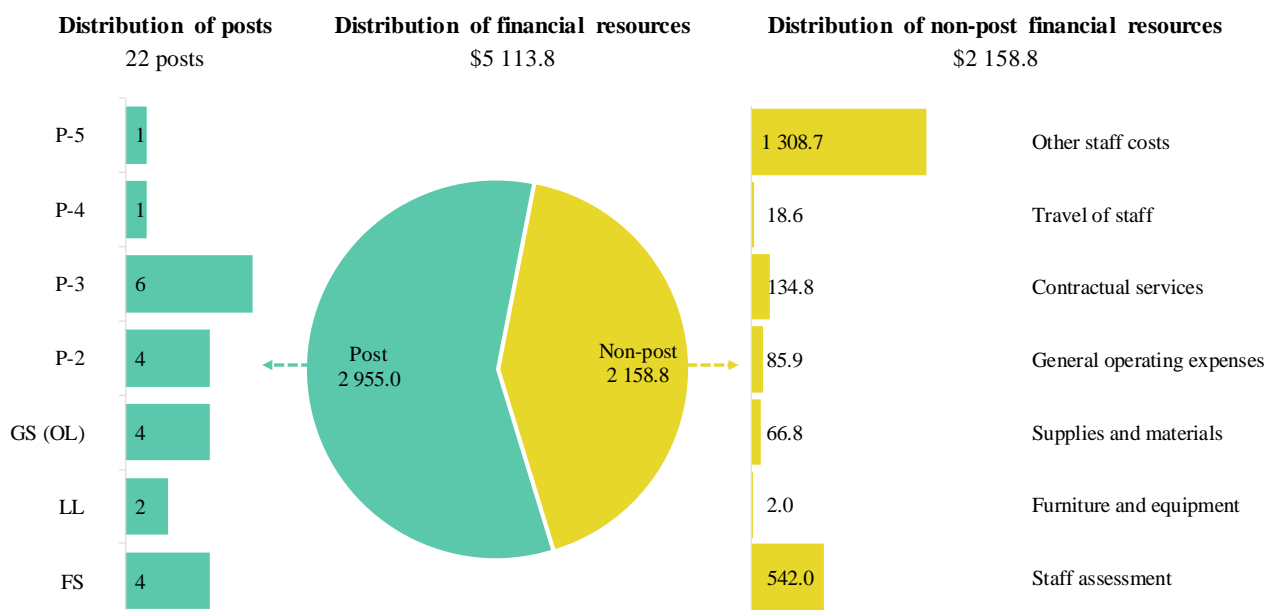
Table 22
Records management and archives: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Arusha branch								
Post	1 725.1	1 970.9	–	–	(348.4)	(348.4)	(17.7)	1 622.5
Non-post	917.6	1 002.0	–	–	184.5	184.5	(18.4)	1 186.5
Staff assessment	260.8	342.1	–	–	(96.1)	(96.1)	(28.1)	246.0
Subtotal	2 903.4	3 315.0	–	–	(260.0)	(260.0)	(7.8)	3 055.0
The Hague branch								
Post	1 306.4	1 360.2	–	–	(27.7)	(27.7)	(2.0)	1 332.5
Non-post	508.7	551.7	–	–	(121.4)	(121.4)	(22.0)	430.3
Staff assessment	257.2	278.5	–	–	17.5	17.5	6.3	296.0
Subtotal	2 072.3	2 190.4	–	–	(131.6)	(131.6)	(6.0)	2 058.8
Total	4 975.7	5 505.4	–	–	(391.6)	(391.6)	(7.1)	5 113.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		13	–	–	(1)	(1)	(8)	12
General Service and related		12	–	–	(2)	(2)	(17)	10
Total		25	–	–	(3)	(3)	(12)	22

Figure VIII
Records management and archives: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance benefits to former staff members

76. In section II, paragraph 8, of its resolution 70/243, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the context of future budget submissions for the Mechanism, to include a provision to fund the liabilities due within the budget period under consideration for the pensions of retired judges, and their surviving spouses, and for after-service health insurance benefits to former staff of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Mechanism and, as appropriate, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Accordingly, a provision has been made for 2021 in the present report.

77. The proposed budget for 2021 amounts to \$4,224,100, reflecting a decrease of \$545,700 compared with the appropriation for 2020, as explained in paragraph 57 (e) above. Additional details are reflected in table 23.

Table 23

Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance benefits to former staff members

(Thousands of United States dollars)

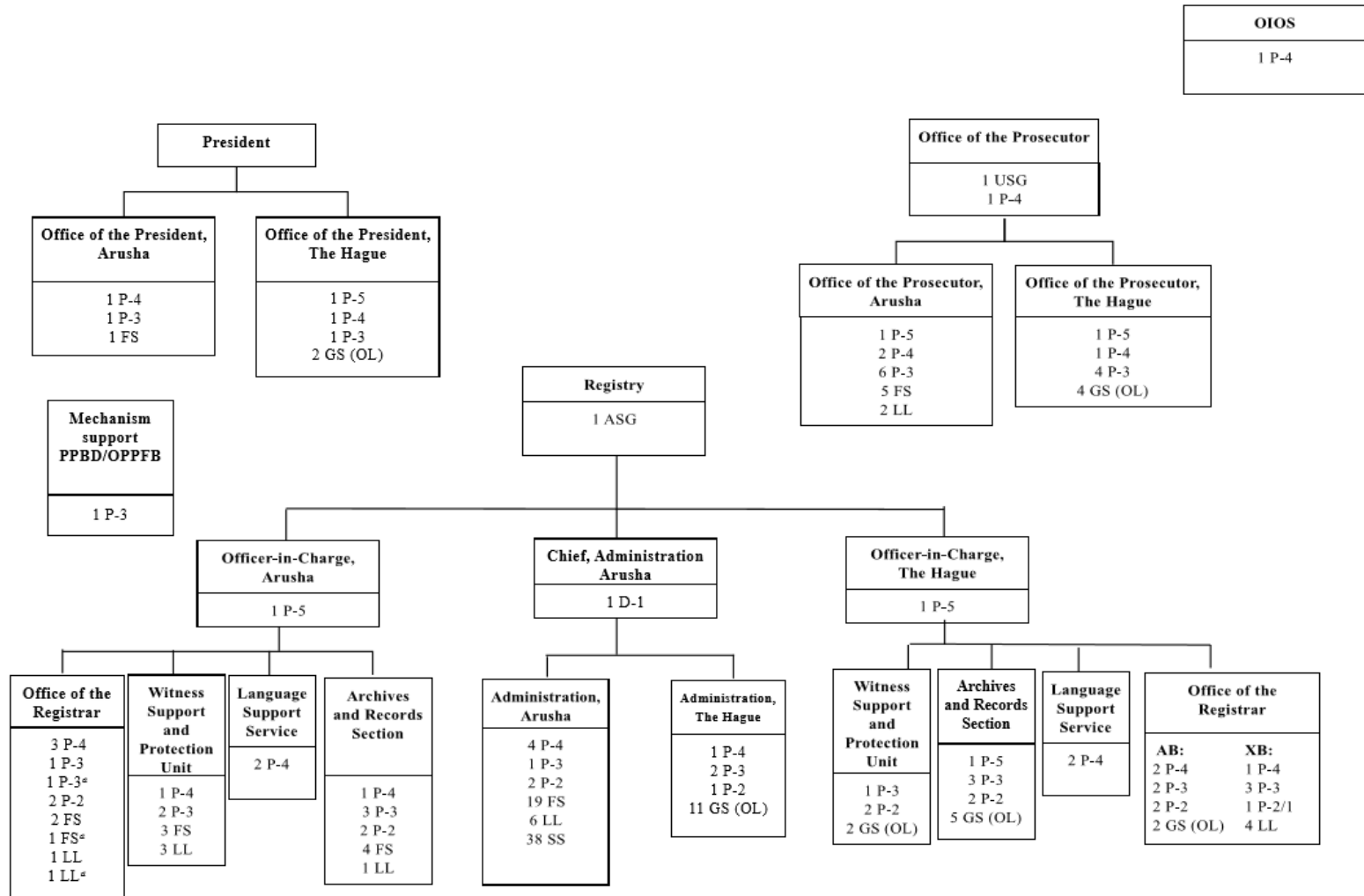
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes				2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage	
Non-post	4 378.9	4 769.8	–	(545.7)	(545.7)	(11.4)	4 224.1
Total	4 378.9	4 769.8	–	(545.7)	(545.7)	(11.4)	4 224.1

C. Actions of the General Assembly

78. The Secretary-General requests the General Assembly to approve an appropriation of \$99,699,800 gross (\$90,342,600 net), after recosting, for the Mechanism for 2021.

Annex I

Organizational structure and temporary post distribution for 2021



Abbreviations: AB, assessed budget; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; OPF, Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget; PPBD, Programme Planning and Budget Division; SS, Security Service; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

^a Redeployment.

Annex II

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/74/593)

The Advisory Committee notes that the budget of the Mechanism has increased every financial period from the biennium 2012–2013 to the current biennium. The Committee expects that, given the anticipated completion of judicial activity in The Hague in 2020, the proposed budget for 2021 will reflect the decrease in workload in The Hague. The Committee recommends that future budget submissions provide such comparative financial information, with additional columns reflecting actual expenditure for previous bienniums (para. 12).

Taking into account the previous budgeting practice, the Advisory Committee is of the view that the resources related to the possible apprehension of a fugitive should not have been included in the proposed budget and instead should be requested when a fugitive is apprehended (para. 19).

The Committee expects that a review of the resource requirements for general temporary assistance positions will be undertaken in 2020, reflecting the changes in workload, including the anticipated decrease in the workload in The Hague (para. 23).

The Advisory Committee considers the proposed travel resources to be excessive and is of the view that detailed justifications should have been provided. Regarding the proposed resources for training travel, the Committee recommends strengthened efforts to contain the level of training travel resources, including by utilizing online or train-the-trainer courses (para. 26).

The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, on a number of occasions, has expressed concern about the low rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive. The Committee reiterates that more efforts are required, in particular in areas where travel can be better planned (see [A/73/779](#), para. 16). While noting that the Mechanism has set ambitious targets for 2019 and 2020, the Committee is of the view that concrete plans and strategies should also be developed for achieving such targets and trusts that information on such plans will be included in the next budget submission (see also [A/74/7](#), chap. I, paras. 98–100) (para. 27).

The supplementary information outlines comparative financial information, including information on the actual expenditure for previous budget periods. The proposed budget for 2021 further reflects efforts undertaken to absorb the additional cost estimates for the trial of Félicien Kabuga, who was apprehended on 16 May 2020, within the current appropriation for 2020.

The proposal for 2021 includes resources for the pretrial and initial trial phases for Félicien Kabuga, who was apprehended on 16 May 2020 and is anticipated to be transferred to the Mechanism in 2020.

The supplementary information sets out justifications for each of the general temporary assistance positions requested for 2021 and their respective duration.

The Mechanism has reviewed its travel requirements in detail and has streamlined and reduced travel accordingly. Travel requirements that are not bound to judicial activity (i.e., witness travel) have been reduced by 10 per cent overall.

Through the utilization of train-the-trainer courses and, especially, by increasing the share of online training initiatives, the Mechanism has been able to reduce its proposed training travel by 20 per cent compared to the approved levels for 2020.

As a key travel activity is accompanying witnesses to trials, and such travel is often planned only at short notice, a lower compliance rate is, on occasion, inevitable. However, the Mechanism is continuously addressing the need to improve its travel compliance rate by issuing various broadcast messages and directly engaging with travellers to improve adherence.

Board of Auditors (A/74/5/Add.15, chap. II)

The Board recommends that the Mechanism negotiate and conclude, as soon as possible, a new lease agreement with the Netherlands Central Government Real Estate Agency (RVB), appropriate to its current requirements, in order to maximize efficiency in its assets and budget administration and to comply with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#) (para. 35).

The Mechanism has concluded negotiations with the Netherlands Central Government Real Estate Agency and agreed an amendment to reduce the footprint of rented space in the building in The Hague.

Annex III

Summary of proposed changes in temporary posts, by component

	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Registry	1	P-3	Redeployment of 1 post of Programme Management Officer from Records management and archives	The redeployments between Records management and archives and the Registry are proposed to unify the reporting lines and library service provisioning at the Arusha branch with the equivalent structures and services at The Hague branch.
	1	LL	Redeployment of 1 post of Administrative Assistant from Records management and archives	
	1	FS	Redeployment of 1 post of Administrative Assistant from Records management and archives	
Records management and archives	(1)	P-3	Redeployment of 1 post of Programme Management Officer to Registry	The reassignment is proposed to support the changing operational needs in records management and archiving, where fewer administrative tasks are required, while archiving tasks are increasing and becoming more technical and specialized in nature, requiring a specific skill set.
	(1)	LL	Redeployment of 1 post of Administrative Assistant to Registry	
	(1)	FS	Redeployment of 1 post of Administrative Assistant to Registry	
	1	GS (OL)	Reassignment of 1 post of Administrative Assistant as Archives Assistant within the component	

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.