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Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Proposed budget for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for 2020

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/74/150.



Foreword



2018 was an extraordinary year for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Following the closure of its groundbreaking forerunners, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, 2018 marked the first year in which the Mechanism stood on its own since it opened in 2012: a bicontinental institution that is the guardian of the remarkable legacies of those two great Tribunals and is devoted to ensuring that those essential tribunal functions that outlived them – from the need for ongoing protective services for witnesses at the Tribunals to the imperative to assist national judicial actors seeking access to key evidence – are carried out effectively and to the highest of standards. The Mechanism’s continued success serves as a powerful symbol of the commitment of the United Nations to the rule of law and the fight against genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Last year was also a significant year for me personally. I moved my base of operations from the Mechanism’s branch in The Hague, Netherlands, to our custom-built premises located on the crest of a hill on the outskirts of Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, a city that is an increasingly important hub of multilateral activity for the region and all of Africa. I was able to see at first hand the preparations for the Mechanism’s first courtroom hearing in Arusha, held in September; to meet with the staff who are busy translating the judgments of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda into Kinyarwanda; to witness the painstaking efforts of our archival team as it strove to make the thousands of public judicial records entrusted to us readily accessible to all; and to take every step possible to ensure that, if the remaining fugitives are arrested, the Mechanism is fully prepared to conduct the last, historic trials at the international level of those indicted for grave crimes during the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

The judicial activities of the Mechanism and the residual obligations arising from the judicial activities of its predecessors are at the core of all that we do, whether in Arusha or The Hague. From the delivery of technical support for the *Stanišić and Simatović* retrial being conducted in The Hague to the provision of remote research and drafting assistance to judges scattered around the world to the coordination with law enforcement to facilitate fugitive tracking, every part of the Mechanism plays a vital role in furtherance of the institution’s mandate and of the fundamental goal underlying the Mechanism’s creation: to strive to ensure accountability for serious violations of international law.

As we look ahead to 2020, the President of the Mechanism, the Prosecutor and I see a year of critical importance for our work and for the implementation of the Mechanism's mandate. In 2020, we expect to see the retrial in The Hague completed, as well as the appeals in the historic *Mladić* case, making the year a critically important one for the completion of the Mechanism's ad hoc judicial activities. I am mindful of the expectation that the Mechanism should be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size will diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions. Our dedicated staff and I will continue to strive to achieve this milestone and, in so doing, will continue to consolidate best practices, bring to bear efficiency innovations and continue to learn from the past.

(Signed) Olufemi **Elias**

Registrar of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

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, 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 resolutions [1966 \(2010\)](#) and [2422 \(2018\)](#).

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformative agendas

2. The mandates of the Mechanism guide it in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the Mechanism's objectives. The objectives of the Mechanism are aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and for the Mechanism, this purpose is embodied by Sustainable Development Goal 16.

3. The objectives of the Mechanism are also aligned with the following transformative agendas: the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; Agenda 2063 of the African Union (as recognized in General Assembly resolution [71/254](#)); the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation; the sustaining peace agenda, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [70/262](#); the women and peace and security agenda, pursuant to Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#); and the youth and peace and security agenda, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2419 \(2018\)](#).

Recent developments

4. 2018 saw the arrests of five individuals accused of contempt of court in relation to the ongoing review in the case of *Prosecutor v. Augustin Ngirabatware*. The arrests of the five in the case of *Prosecutor v. Maximilien Turinabo et al.*, which were undertaken by a Member State, were the result of successful and prompt international cooperation. The arrests were soon followed by the initial appearance of the five accused at the branch of the Mechanism in Arusha, which showcased the effective cross-branch capacity of the Registry and its ability to support complex judicial

proceedings. This maiden use of the Mechanism's modern courtroom in Arusha enabled the broad dissemination of coverage of the public hearing and served as a concrete demonstration of the resolve of the United Nations to complete the work of the predecessor tribunals, to uphold the rule of law and more generally to contribute to the end of impunity for the commission of serious crimes against international humanitarian law.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

5. The overall plan for 2020, as further detailed under each of the components, includes the following:

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

(b) The mandated ad hoc activities foreseen in 2020 will consist of judicial activity, including trial and appeal proceedings at both branches, the trial of one fugitive in Arusha and an increase in the workload generated by surges in continuous activities, including the provision of assistance to national jurisdictions.

As noted above, 2020 will be of crucial importance, with the completion of most of the remaining judicial activity at the branch in The Hague resulting in a decrease in the workload for 2021, bringing the Mechanism closer to its baseline of continuous activities.

6. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2020 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 in 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.

7. The Mechanism integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, the Registry's witness management operations incorporate gender-sensitive and gender-appropriate approaches, as set out in the practice direction guiding its work. The Mechanism also ensures that all boards, committees and review bodies have incorporated members who will ensure gender balance and gender perspectives.

8. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Mechanism will continue to rely on cooperation by national authorities in Rwanda, the countries of the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere in order to carry out its functions, including the search for fugitives, trials and appeals, witness protection and the enforcement of sentences. The Mechanism will further continue providing cooperation to national authorities in Rwanda and countries of the former Yugoslavia to respond to requests for assistance

in relation to domestic investigations and trials for serious violations of international humanitarian law and related judicial proceedings.

9. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Mechanism will work collaboratively with other United Nations entities, including the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Organization for Migration, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization 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.

Evaluation activities

10. 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/2018/206](#)), completed in 2018, has guided the programme plan for 2020.

11. The findings of the evaluation referenced above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2020. For example, the Registry has developed a scenario-based plan which is responsive to evolving circumstances (and the corresponding changes in the associated workload). The resources for 2020 for ad hoc activities for the *Turinabo et al.* trial in 2020 and the possible apprehension of a fugitive respond specifically to the OIOS recommendation. In addition, the administrative staffing resources requested in 2020 for both branches will further balance and enhance the provision of administrative support across branches, and coordination between the branches will be deepened with the resources requested for the harmonization procedures in support of judicial proceedings.

12. An OIOS report on the evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism is planned for 2020.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

Programme of work



Office of the Prosecutor

1. Objective

13. The objective, to which the Office of the Prosecutor contributes, is to promote adherence to international humanitarian law in the countries of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

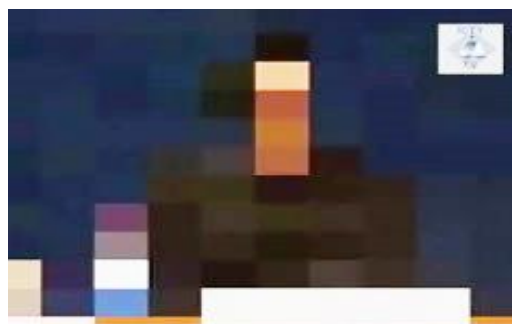
2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

14. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Protecting witnesses by prosecuting contempt of court

Interference with witnesses is a major challenge for courts prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law. It can frustrate the justice process and undermine the trust of victims and witnesses in judicial proceedings. It is crucial that credible allegations of interference be investigated and that those accused be indicted and prosecuted in order to protect witnesses and deter interference in the future. Since 2016,



Victim of rape testifying with protective measures. Source: United Nations

Augustin Ngirabatware, a government minister during the Rwandan genocide, has sought review of his conviction by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the direct and public incitement to commit genocide, for which he was sentenced to 35 years of imprisonment. Ngirabatware argued that new facts that had come to light following his trial and appeal required that his conviction be quashed. During the course of preparations for the review proceedings, the Office of the Prosecutor uncovered evidence of protracted and well-coordinated criminal interference with protected witnesses aimed at overturning Ngirabatware's conviction. The Office then conducted extensive confidential investigations in 2017 and 2018.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the finalization of a well-founded indictment based on collected and analysed evidence of criminal interference with witnesses. Evidence of the result includes the confirmation on 24 August 2018 of an indictment dated 5 June 2018 submitted by the Prosecutor, Serge Brammertz, for contempt of court and incitement to commit contempt against Maximilien Turinabo, Anselme Nzabonimpa, Jean de Dieu Ndagijimana, Marie Rose Fatuma and Dick Prudence Munyeshuli, pursuant to article 1 (4) (a) of the statute of the Mechanism and rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism, and the arrests of the accused on 5 September 2018.

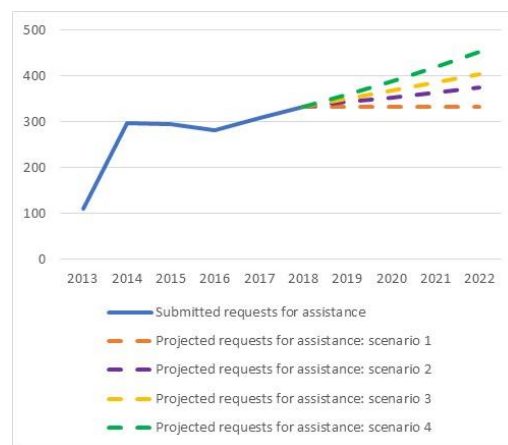
The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

15. A planned result for 2018, 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 completion of 323 requests during 2018.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Improving war crimes justice in national courts

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. The Office of the Prosecutor is mandated to support these national efforts by responding to requests for assistance from its clients, in particular national prosecutors and investigators. 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.



Actual and projected number of requests for assistance submitted to the Office of the Prosecutor

In 2018, the number of requests for assistance submitted by national authorities continued a pattern of significant growth, as shown in the figure. The continued growth is a positive sign that national authorities are intensifying their efforts to achieve justice. Further growth should be expected in the future, and the Office is increasingly receiving more complex requests that demand more time and resources.

Challenge and response

The challenge was to ensure that, despite the growth, the Office was in a position to respond expeditiously to the needs of its clients. In addition, the Office assessed that

some clients had not yet identified additional needs, which, if addressed, would further benefit national prosecutors and investigators.

In response, in 2018 and 2019, the Office began to conduct an extensive review of its activities in response to requests for assistance. The review included assessing factors that have promoted growth in the number of requests for assistance submitted and engaging with clients to assess expectations for future requests. The Office further began to review its methodologies and practices with a view to identifying best practices, lessons learned and measures to increase effectiveness. For 2020, the Office will take measures to support increased war crimes justice in national courts and to meet the current needs of national authorities for requests for assistance submitted to the Office. The Office will implement the best practices, lessons learned and efficiency measures identified in 2018 and 2019. The Office will also take steps to increase the accessibility of evidence and information, and will further inform clients about the assistance that the Office can provide to them.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is strengthened national capacity to investigate and prosecute serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include data showing a stable or increasing number of requests for assistance submitted by national authorities, as shown in the figure, and internal data showing the timeliness of responses.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
Actual number of requests for assistance from national jurisdictions exceeded projections by 33, or 11 per cent	Actual number of requests maintained or increased	Data showing stable or increasing number of requests for assistance submitted by national authorities, and internal data showing the timeliness of responses

16. The Office of the Prosecutor will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

17. Table 1 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed to and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 1
Office of the Prosecutor: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	300	323	333	333
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Direct service delivery				
D. Communication deliverables				
External and media relations				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variations between the actual and planned figures in 2018

18. The variance in technical materials was driven by the evidence and information transferred to national authorities, owing to the growth in the number of requests submitted by clients, in particular national prosecutors. The number of requests submitted – and answered – was greater than expected, most likely because national prosecutors are increasing their efforts to investigate and prosecute serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.



Registry

1. Objective

19. The objective, to which this component contributes, is to ensure the efficient administration and servicing of the Mechanism through the provision of judicial, administrative and legal support to the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor, in line with the statute of the Mechanism, the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and United Nations regulations and rules.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

20. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Smooth judicial proceedings held in Arusha

The Registry is responsible for supporting the judicial activities of the Mechanism. Of particular importance is ensuring the smooth functioning of proceedings. After the branch in Arusha had moved into its new premises at the end of 2016, further work was needed to ensure that the new, state-of-the-art courtroom was fully functional, including the set-up of information technology services.



Initial appearance of five accused in the Turinabo et al. case, 13 September 2018, courtroom of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha. Source: United Nations

In 2018, while the Registry was finalizing its preparations for a review hearing in the *Ngirabatware* case, a judge of the Mechanism confirmed indictments against five individuals for contempt of court, and a Member State promptly arrested the accused persons. These multiple arrests in the *Turinabo et al.* case not only were an example of prompt and successful international cooperation, but also entailed complex challenges for the Registry with regard to transferring the accused persons from the Member State to the seat of the Mechanism in Arusha, making arrangements for their detention and arranging the first court appearance at short notice. To ensure the rights of the accused persons to a fair trial and to assign to them a counsel of their choice, the Registry swiftly assigned defence

counsel to the five accused. This involved liaising with the different counsel, who come from various jurisdictions in the world, and making arrangements for them to meet their respective new clients at short notice. In addition, the Registry ensured the provision of interpretation services for the five accused so that they could follow the proceedings in a language that they understood.

A further layer of complexity was added by the Prosecution's request for the accused to be transferred and detained separately without any communication among them, including in the United Nations Detention Facility and subsequently in the holding cells of the courtroom.

In 2019, the courtroom was modified to accommodate the five accused in the *Turinabo et al.* case and can be quickly reconfigured to its initial set-up to host one accused. Additional holding cells and office space for defence teams have also been made available.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is enabling smooth judicial proceedings in Arusha. Evidence of the result includes the public appearance of the accused in open court on 13 September 2018 without incident and video of the judicial proceedings being made available and accessible on the website of the Mechanism.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

21. A planned result for 2018, which is the efficient discharge of functions relating to the supervision of the enforcement of sentences, as referred to in the proposed revised budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was fully achieved, as evidenced by the Registry having commenced the processing all of the President's requests within the prescribed time frame of 2 weeks.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Smooth judicial process enabled by the provision of support and protection services to witnesses

In 2018, the victims and witnesses of war crimes continued to be considered critical stakeholders in the search for truth and justice in the transitional justice processes. The success of trials held before the Tribunals and the Mechanism depended, and still depends, on their willingness to testify. Witnesses help to establish the facts of crimes with which the accused are charged, thereby contributing to the process that establishes the responsibility of the accused and contributes to the creation of a historical record of what happened during the conflicts. However, testifying about war-related events can be difficult, especially for those who have witnessed or suffered from the traumatic events that took place; in addition, witnesses may be concerned about retaliation. Therefore, the provision of services related to the protection, safety and well-being of the victims and witnesses under the Mechanism's competence is of paramount importance. Of the approximately 8,000 witnesses who have appeared before the Tribunals and the Mechanism, more than 3,000 are protected witnesses, benefiting either from judicial protective measures, such as protected identity and voice distortion during proceedings, or from extrajudicial protective measures, such as temporary or permanent relocation.

The Witness Support and Protection Unit plays a vital role in protecting the continued confidentiality of witness information and in facilitating requests for variation of protective measures. The Unit provides security for protected witnesses in cooperation with national authorities and is in charge of witness relocation.

While a reduction of the protection capability of the Unit had been contemplated for the near future, alleged witness interference was at the heart of contempt proceedings at both branches of the Mechanism in 2018. This alleged witness interference highlighted the need for the Mechanism to maintain its full witness protection capability for the foreseeable future and to review its protection services to assess whether they should be strengthened rather than reduced, as previously envisaged.

Challenge and response

The Witness Support and Protection Unit is dependent on the assistance of Member States in accepting the relocation of witnesses and implementing other means of protection through local law enforcement authorities.

The challenge was to ensure that the Unit is able to promptly and successfully relocate witnesses at risk. In 2018, an initial attempt to relocate a witness was unsuccessful owing to factors beyond the control of the Mechanism. The Unit had to make alternative relocation arrangements at relatively short notice.

In response, for 2020, the Mechanism will strengthen the implementation of its relocation agreements with a wide variety of Member States so that, ultimately, protection concerns of witnesses can be addressed expeditiously through swift and successful relocation.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is the effective conduct of judicial proceedings. Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include a lower number of witnesses refusing to testify for security reasons, thus allowing progression of the judicial process.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>
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

22. The Registry will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

23. Table 2 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 2

Registry: deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	4	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	140	140	140	140
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Direct service delivery				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				



Records management and archives

1. Objective

24. The objective, to which this component contributes, is to manage the records and archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, ensuring preservation and enhancing accessibility.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

25. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Safeguarding the digital legacy of the Tribunals

In 2018, the Mechanism began to transfer the digital archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia into its new digital repository. The repository was the culmination of several years' work to establish a digital preservation programme for the archives of the Tribunals, essential to ensuring the preservation of digital materials that are inherently fragile and susceptible to loss or damage owing to file corruption, media degradation and technological obsolescence. When the Mechanism took over responsibility for the archives, it identified several categories of digital records – including judicial case records – that were at risk of loss, so urgent action was necessary. It initiated a digital preservation programme by acquiring and implementing a purpose-built digital preservation system, the first in the United Nations. After digital files are transferred into the digital repository, the digital preservation system actively monitors their condition, and preservation actions, such as repair of corrupted files and migration to newer technologies, are taken as required to ensure their survival. During 2018, more than 120,000 digital files were transferred, including audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is the protection of the files against degradation and loss, ensuring that they will be available and usable in the future and ensuring their integrity, authenticity and trustworthiness to safeguard all the digital archives of the Tribunals. Collectively, they are a unique and irreplaceable source of information about the work and accomplishments of these groundbreaking institutions over more than two decades and are internationally significant and of

interest to lawyers, academic researchers and the general public, as well as those directly involved in or affected by the activities of the Tribunals.

Evidence of the result includes the fact that, to date, none of the files have been damaged or lost.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

26. A planned result for 2018, 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 several initiatives, including the launch of a year-long exhibition in both branches of the Mechanism. In The Hague, the exhibition was the starting point for public tours and was viewed by more than 3,000 visitors. In Arusha, archives staff contributed to hosting more than 70 visiting groups and delegations, many of whom also viewed the exhibition. The Mechanism also produced a short video about the archives, which was posted to the Mechanism’s social media channels and viewed by nearly 1,500 people. The Mechanism also showcased the archives in open days at both branches, highlighting the exhibition and delivering talks for groups of visitors.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Access for all

In 2018, most of the public judicial records of the Tribunals were accessible directly through the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia Court Records database and the Judicial Records and Archives Database of the Mechanism.

Challenge and response

The challenge was limited ease of use and external accessibility. In particular, there were no public finding aids for the non-judicial records of the Tribunals. The Mechanism recognized that it needed to make the archives more accessible to a wider range of people, considering in particular those directly involved in or affected by the activities of the Tribunals, as well as academic researchers and the general public. It had already developed a framework for a comprehensive catalogue of the archives, and intended to acquire an archive collections management system to support this work. It identified key categories of potential users of the archives to develop a better understanding of their needs, and was helped in this regard by an opportunity to engage with a specific group of academics about their requirements for access. In 2019, the Mechanism acquired and implemented a purpose-built archive collections management system and began to arrange and describe the archives in accordance with international standards.

In response, for 2020, the Mechanism intends to launch a publicly accessible catalogue of the archives of the Tribunals. This catalogue will be designed to make the archives universally accessible, catering for the needs of both expert users and casual enquirers. The catalogue will contain descriptions of the archives of the Tribunals, and more detailed descriptions will follow. From the outset, the catalogue will be available online through the Mechanism’s website. The Mechanism also intends to continue its work on the publication of the audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is that the archives of the Tribunals will be immediately more visible and accessible to everyone. For the first time, it will be possible for anyone involved in, affected by or simply interested in the work of the Tribunals to find out quickly and easily which materials are in their archives and what is available for public access.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include positive feedback from users of the catalogue and increased usage of materials, including the audiovisual recordings of courtroom hearings. The Mechanism will solicit feedback in a variety of ways from the general public, selected academics and archives professionals in other United Nations institutions.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
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

27. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandate entrusted to the component: resolution [1966 \(2010\)](#). In accordance with article 27 of its statute, the Mechanism is responsible for the management, including preservation and access, of the archives of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism. The component will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for 2020

28. Table 3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, planned for 2020 that are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 3

Records management and archives: deliverables for 2020, by category and subcategory

Non-quantified deliverables

C. Substantive deliverables

- Direct service delivery
- Consultation, advice and advocacy
- Databases and substantive digital materials

D. Communication deliverables

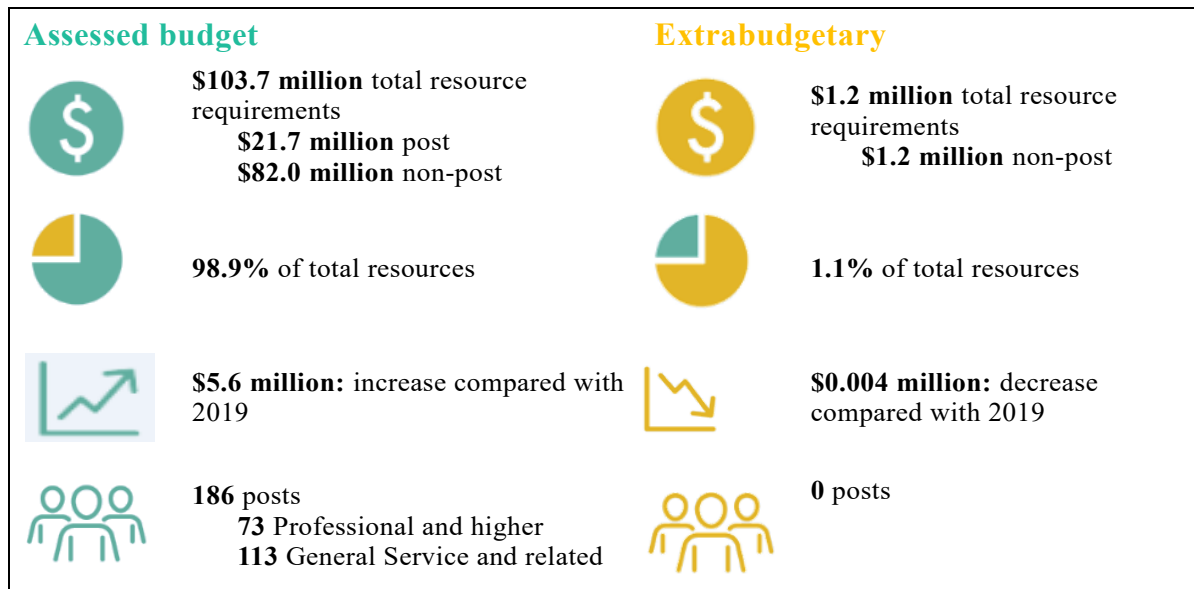
- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Overview

29. The total resource requirements for 2020, comprising the assessed budget and projected extrabudgetary resources, are reflected in figure I and table 4.

Figure I
2020 in numbers



Note: Estimates before recosting.

Table 4
Overview of financial and post resources by component and funding source

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Assessed budget			Extrabudgetary			Total		
	2019 appropriation	2020 estimate (before recosting)	Variance	2019 estimate	2020 estimate	Variance	2019 estimate	2020 estimate	Variance
Financial resources									
A. Chambers	2 431.0	2 244.4	(186.6)	–	–	–	2 431.0	2 244.4	(186.6)
B. Office of the Prosecutor	14 349.6	17 408.7	3 059.1	111.8	222.8	111.0	14 461.4	17 631.5	3 170.1
C. Registry	71 774.2	74 204.7	2 430.5	1 136.1	1 021.0	(115.1)	72 910.3	75 225.7	2 315.4
D. Records management and archives	4 701.3	5 040.0	338.7	–	–	–	4 701.3	5 040.0	338.7
E. Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members	4 793.0	4 793.0	–	–	–	–	4 793.0	4 793.0	–
Total	98 049.1	103 690.8	5 641.7	1 247.9	1 243.8	(4.1)	99 297.0	104 934.6	5 637.6

	Assessed budget			Extrabudgetary			Total		
	2019	2020 estimate	Variance	2019	2020	Variance	2019	2020	Variance
	appropriation	(before recosting)		estimate	estimate		estimate	estimate	
Post resources									
A. Chambers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Office of the Prosecutor	28	28	–	–	–	–	28	28	–
C. Registry	133	133	–	–	–	–	133	133	–
D. Records management and archives	25	25	–	–	–	–	25	25	–
E. Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	186	186	–	–	–	–	186	186	–

Overview of resources for the assessed budget

30. The proposed assessed budget resources for 2020, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 6 and 7. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

31. The overall level of resources proposed for 2020 for the Mechanism amounts to \$103,690,800 gross, of which \$39,892,900 relates to the branch in Arusha, \$58,808,300 to the branch in The Hague, \$196,600 to Mechanism support in New York and \$4,793,000 to liabilities relating to the payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance benefits to former staff members of the Tribunals. The resources include provisions for 186 temporary posts, general temporary assistance positions and operational costs.

32. The proposed budget reflects an increase of \$5,641,700 gross, mainly under other staff costs and contractual services, compared with the appropriation for 2019. The variance is due mainly to: (a) an increase in requirements for the branch in Arusha related to judicial activity, including one contempt case (*Turinabo et al.*), which originated in 2018 (\$5,627,300), and a provision for pretrial proceedings in the event of the arrest of one of the three remaining fugitives from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (\$3,297,800); and (b) an increase in requirements owing to a technical adjustment with delayed impact relating to the establishment of eight new temporary posts (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-4 and 6 Security Service) and an additional post (D-1) approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/258 B](#) (\$485,300). That increase is offset in part by a net decrease in requirements of \$3,768,700 relating mainly to a reduction in judicial activity at the branch in The Hague.

33. The recosting of the proposed budgetary provisions contained in the present report is in line with the established recosting methodology. With regard to vacancy rates, those approved in the context of the first performance report of the Mechanism for the biennium 2018–2019 ([A/73/491](#)) have been applied, and include: (a) The Hague branch: 0.9 per cent for the Professional and higher categories and 2.3 per cent

for the General Service and related categories; and (b) Arusha branch: 19.3 per cent for the Professional and higher categories and 11.7 per cent for the General Service and related categories.

34. 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 is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. In 2018, a highlight was the installation of light-emitting diode (LED) low-energy lighting in the courtrooms, stairways and public areas, as well as motion sensor lighting in all restrooms and open seating areas at the branch in The Hague. In 2020, the Mechanism will upgrade its waste management programme at the branch in The Hague by introducing a recycling programme for office waste, including installing collection bins in the cafeteria and other central locations for the separation of different types of waste (glass, plastic and food).

35. Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 5.

Table 5
Compliance rate

(Percentage)

	Planned 2018	Actual 2018	Planned 2019	Planned 2020
Timely submission of documentation	100	100	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	100	38	100	100

Table 6
Evolution of financial resources by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage			
A. Chambers									
1. Arusha branch	103.2	379.5	–	16.0	16.0	4.2	395.5	0.3	395.8
2. The Hague branch	1 713.9	2 051.5	–	(202.6)	(202.6)	(9.9)	1 848.9	5.2	1 854.1
Subtotal	1 817.2	2 431.0	–	(186.6)	(186.6)	(7.7)	2 244.4	5.5	2 249.9
B. Office of the Prosecutor									
1. Arusha branch	4 050.9	5 259.4	–	2 636.8	2 636.8	50.1	7 896.2	178.8	8 075.0
2. The Hague branch	9 230.2	9 090.2	–	422.3	422.3	4.6	9 512.5	243.2	9 755.7
Subtotal	13 281.1	14 349.6	–	3 059.1	3 059.1	21.3	17 408.7	422.0	17 830.7
C. Registry									
1. Arusha branch	17 283.7	22 305.3	390.0	6 062.1	6 452.1	28.9	28 757.4	615.5	29 372.9
2. The Hague branch	45 004.9	49 038.2	–	(4 065.6)	(4 065.6)	(8.3)	44 972.6	1 175.6	46 148.2

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage			
3. OIOS: audit and evaluation (The Hague)	225.2	234.1	95.3	(51.3)	44.0	18.8	278.1	3.8	281.9
4. Mechanism support, New York	192.7	196.6	–	–	–	–	196.6	4.2	200.8
Subtotal	62 706.5	71 774.2	485.3	1 945.2	2 430.5	3.4	74 204.7	1 799.1	76 003.8
D. Records management and archives									
1. Arusha branch	2 806.7	2 616.2	–	227.6	227.6	8.7	2 843.8	55.4	2 899.2
2. The Hague branch	1 665.8	2 085.1	–	111.1	111.1	5.3	2 196.2	40.1	2 236.3
Subtotal	4 472.5	4 701.3	–	338.7	338.7	7.2	5 040.0	95.5	5 135.5
E. Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members									
	4 239.0	4 793.0	–	–	–	–	4 793.0	42.0	4 835.0
Total requirements (gross)	86 516.3	98 049.1	485.3	5 156.4	5 641.7	5.8	103 690.8	2 364.1	106 054.9
Income									
Income from staff assessment	8 838.2	10 535.6	54.7	429.9	484.6	4.6	11 020.2	240.9	11 261.1
Total requirements (net)	77 678.1	87 513.5	430.6	4 726.5	5 157.1	5.9	92 670.6	2 123.2	94 793.8

Table 7
Evolution of temporary post resources by category

	2019 approved	Changes		2020 estimate
		Technical adjustments	Other	
Professional and higher				
Arusha branch				
USG	1	–	–	1
ASG	1	–	–	1
D-1	1	–	–	1
P-5	2	–	–	2
P-4/3	29	–	–	29
P-2/1	6	–	–	6
Subtotal	40	–	–	40

	<i>Changes</i>			<i>2020 estimate</i>
	<i>2019 approved</i>	<i>Technical adjustments</i>	<i>Other</i>	
The Hague branch^a				
P-5	4	–	–	4
P-4/3	21	–	–	21
P-2/1	7	–	–	7
Subtotal	32	–	–	32
New York				
P-4/3	1	–	–	1
Subtotal	1	–	–	1
Total, Professional and higher	73	–	–	73
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
Grand total	186	–	–	186

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

^a Includes one audit post (P-4) for the OIOS audit of the Mechanism.

Chambers

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 assessed budget resources for 2020 amount to \$2,244,400 (\$395,500 at the branch in Arusha and \$1,848,900 at the branch in The Hague) and reflect a decrease of \$186,600 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 8 and figure II.

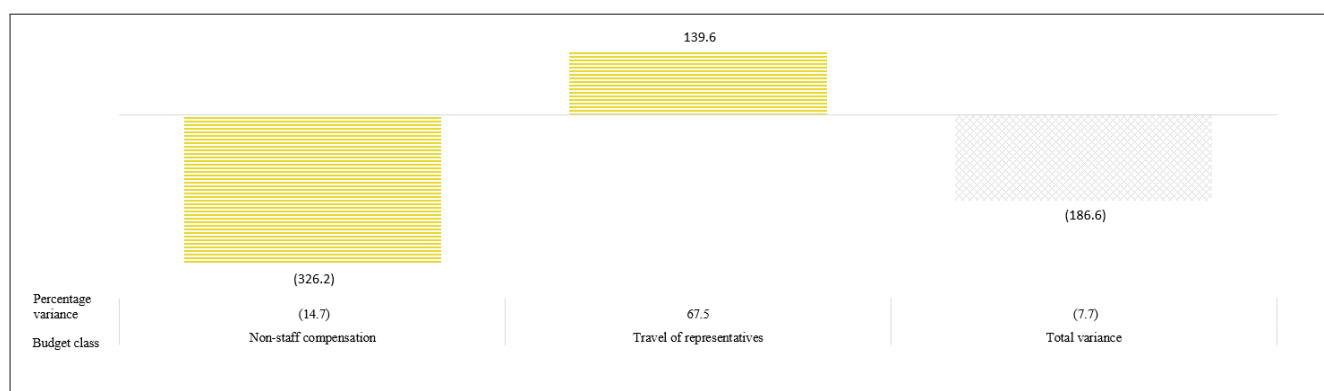
Table 8
Chambers: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Technical adjustments	Changes			2020 estimate (before recosting)
				Other	Total	Percentage	
Arusha branch							
Non-post	103.2	379.5	–	16.0	16.0	4.2	395.5
Subtotal	103.2	379.5	–	16.0	16.0	4.2	395.5
The Hague branch							
Non-post	1 713.9	2 051.5	–	(202.6)	(202.6)	(9.9)	1 848.9
Subtotal	1 713.9	2 051.5	–	(202.6)	(202.6)	(9.9)	1 848.9
Total	1 817.2	2 431.0	–	(186.6)	(186.6)	(7.7)	2 244.4

Figure II
Chambers: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



39. The variance of \$186,600 reflects:

Other changes. The net decrease of \$186,600 (consisting of an increase of \$16,000 at the branch in Arusha and a decrease of \$202,600 at the branch in The Hague) relates mainly to reduced requirements for judicial compensation at the branch in The Hague, resulting from a reduction in the number of appeals from judgment proceedings and the corresponding number of judges supporting the judicial activity during 2020 (from two appeals budgeted for 2019 to one during 2020). This is offset in part by increased requirements for travel of representatives at the branch in The Hague owing to the travel of Mechanism judges (and

accompanying spouses) to the seat of the Appeals Chamber in The Hague in connection with the hearing of one appeal to the Mechanism and the delivery of judgment; and increased requirements at the branch in Arusha for the *Turinabo et al.* case and pretrial activities in the case of one fugitive. The changes result in a decrease in non-post resources (the net effect of a decrease of \$326,200 for non-staff compensation and an increase of \$139,600 for travel of representatives).

Office of the Prosecutor

40. The Office of the Prosecutor is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of cases and other related work falling within the competence of the Mechanism pursuant to article 1 of its statute. 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.

41. The core responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor is to carry out work arising from completed cases of the Tribunals, provide assistance to national authorities and international organizations, track the remaining fugitives from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and prepare those cases for trial, and maintain records. Associated with these functions, the Office also performs related diplomatic and external relations functions. In addition, administrative and managerial functions will be required for the running of the Office at both branches.

42. The proposed structure and core staffing for the Office of the Prosecutor for 2020 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 assumptions about the expected workload concerning appellate work, retrials, contempt cases and potential retrials following review proceedings in the Mechanism. Additional general temporary assistance resources are proposed to address an increased workload in relation to continuous activities and the anticipated pretrial phase in proceedings against one fugitive.

43. The proposed assessed budget resources for 2020 amount to \$17,408,700 (\$7,896,200 at the branch in Arusha and \$9,512,500 at the branch in The Hague) and reflect an increase of \$3,059,100 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in tables 9 and 10 and figures III and IV.

Table 9

Office of the Prosecutor: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes			2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure							
Arusha branch							
Post	2 426.7	2 259.5	–	–	–	–	2 259.5
Non-post	1 197.7	2 331.6	–	2 313.7	2 313.7	99.2	4 645.3
Staff assessment	426.5	668.3	–	323.1	323.1	48.3	991.4
Subtotal	4 050.9	5 259.4		2 636.8	2 636.8	50.1	7 896.2

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes			2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total		Percentage
The Hague branch							
Post	1 261.8	1 303.2	–	–	–	–	1 303.2
Non-post	6 619.0	6 261.1	–	364.8	364.8	5.8	6 625.9
Staff assessment	1 349.3	1 525.9	–	57.5	57.5	3.8	1 583.4
Subtotal	9 230.1	9 090.2	–	422.3	422.3	4.6	9 512.5
Total	13 281.0	14 349.6	–	3 059.1	3 059.1	21.3	17 408.7
Post resources by category							
Professional and higher		17	–	–	–	–	17
General Service and related		11	–	–	–	–	11
Total		28	–	–	–	–	28

Table 10
Office of the Prosecutor: evolution of temporary post resources by category

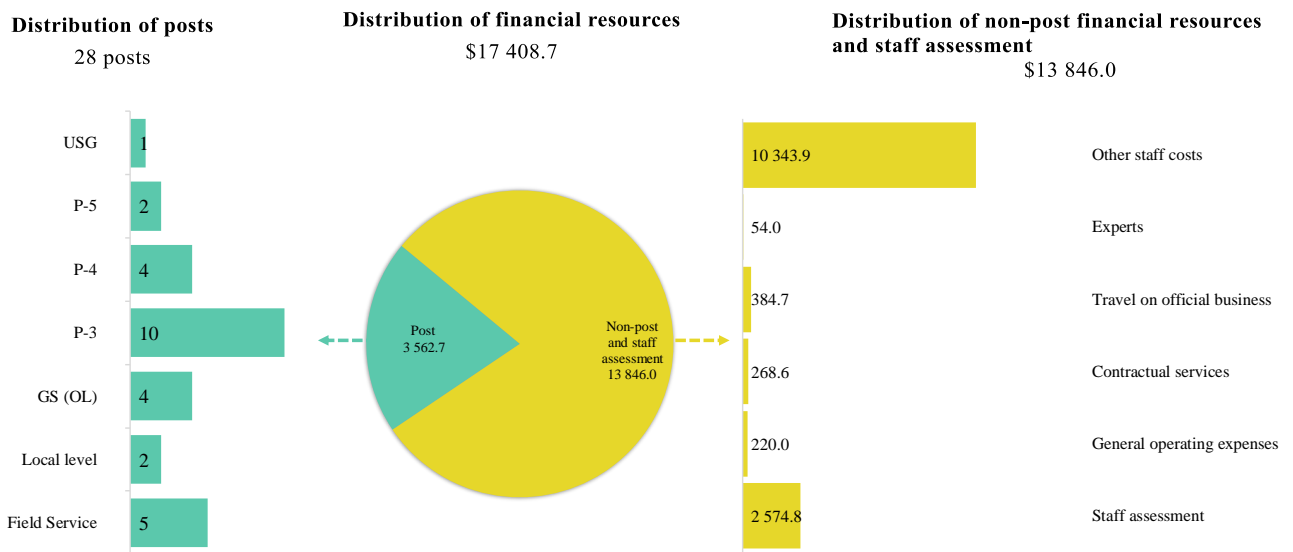
	2019 approved	Changes		2020 estimate
		Technical adjustments	Other	
Professional and higher				
Arusha branch				
USG	1	–	–	1
P-5	1	–	–	1
P-4/3	9	–	–	9
Subtotal	11	–	–	11
The Hague branch				
P-5	1	–	–	1
P-4/3	5	–	–	5
Subtotal	6	–	–	6
Total, Professional and higher	17	–	–	17
General Service and related				
Arusha branch				
Local level	2	–	–	2
Field Service	5	–	–	5
Subtotal	7	–	–	7

	Changes			2020 estimate
	2019 approved	Technical adjustments	Other	
The Hague branch		–	–	
General Service (Other level)	4	–	–	4
Subtotal	4	–	–	4
Total, General Service and related	11	–	–	11
Grand total	28	–	–	28

Abbreviation: USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Figure III
Office of the Prosecutor: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

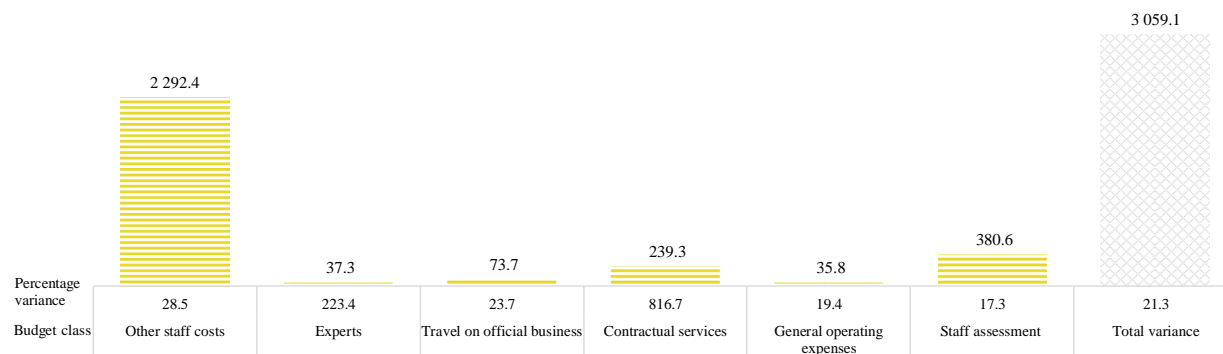
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Figure IV
Office of the Prosecutor: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



44. The variance of \$3,059,100 reflects:

Other changes. The increase of \$3,059,100 (consisting of \$2,636,800 at the branch in Arusha and \$422,300 at the branch in The Hague) relates to: (a) additional requirements in respect of increased judicial activity projected in Arusha for 2020, specifically the *Turinabo et al.* case, as explained in paragraph 4 above (under recent developments), and pretrial activities in the case of the arrest of one fugitive; (b) additional requirements relating to the strengthening and refocusing of the Office's fugitives tracking team to support an interdisciplinary task force for tracking, investigations and legal matters in Arusha; and (c) additional resources at the branch in The Hague to address the increased growth in requests for assistance submitted by national jurisdictions for access to evidence and other case-related information in the custody of the Office. The changes result in an increase in non-post resources, specifically under other staff costs (\$2,292,400), contractual services (\$239,300), travel on official business (\$73,700), experts (\$37,300) and general operating expenses (\$35,800), as well as an increase in staff assessment (\$380,600).

45. The component is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$222,800, as reflected in table 4. The resources would support the Office of the Prosecutor in implementing activities in response to a wide range of requests for assistance from prosecutorial authorities in the countries of the former Yugoslavia in relation to their investigations and prosecutions of international crimes. The increase of \$111,000 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to anticipated additional funding in support of the Office's extrabudgetary activities.

Registry

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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 and general legal support.

49. The proposed assessed budget resources for 2020 amount to \$74,204,700 (\$28,757,400 for the branch in Arusha, \$45,250,700 for the branch in The Hague and \$196,600 for Mechanism support in New York) and reflect an increase of \$2,430,500 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in tables 11 and 12 and figures V and VI.

Table 11
Registry: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure							
Arusha branch							
Post	7 667.9	10 225.8	346.6	–	346.6	3.4	10 572.4
Non-post	8 226.0	10 128.6	–	5 880.7	5 880.7	58.1	16 009.3
Staff assessment	1 389.8	1 950.9	43.4	181.4	224.8	11.5	2 175.7
Subtotal	17 283.7	22 305.3	390.0	6 062.1	6 452.1	28.9	28 757.4
The Hague branch^a							
Post	3 973.2	4 501.0	84.0	–	84.0	1.9	4 585.0
Non-post	36 083.0	38 979.5	0.0	(3 946.2)	(3 946.2)	(10.1)	35 033.3
Staff assessment	5 173.9	5 791.8	11.3	(170.7)	(159.4)	(2.8)	5 632.4
Subtotal	45 230.1	49 272.3	95.3	(4 116.9)	(4 021.6)	(8.2)	45 250.7
Mechanism support, New York							
Post	175.0	178.6	–	–	–	–	178.6
Staff assessment	17.7	18.0	–	–	–	–	18.0
Subtotal	192.7	196.6	–	–	–	–	196.6
Total	62 706.5	71 774.2	485.3	1 945.2	2 430.5	3.4	74 204.7
Post resources by category							
Professional and higher		43	–	–	–	–	43

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage	
General Service and related		90	–	–	–	–	90
Total		133	–	–	–	–	133

^a Includes resource requirements for the OIOS audit and evaluation of the Mechanism.

Table 12
Registry: evolution of temporary post resources by category

	2019 approved	Changes		2020 estimate
		Technical adjustments	Other	
Professional and higher				
Arusha branch				
ASG	1	–	–	1
D-1	1	–	–	1
P-5	1	–	–	1
P-4/3	15	–	–	15
P-2/1	4	–	–	4
Subtotal	22	–	–	22
The Hague branch^a				
P-5	2	–	–	2
P-4/3	13	–	–	13
P-2/1	5	–	–	5
Subtotal	20	–	–	20
New York				
P-4/3	1	–	–	1
Subtotal	1	–	–	1
Total, Professional and higher	43	–	–	43
General Service and related				
Arusha branch				
Security Service	38	–	–	38
Local level	10	–	–	10
Field Service	25	–	–	25
Subtotal	73	–	–	73

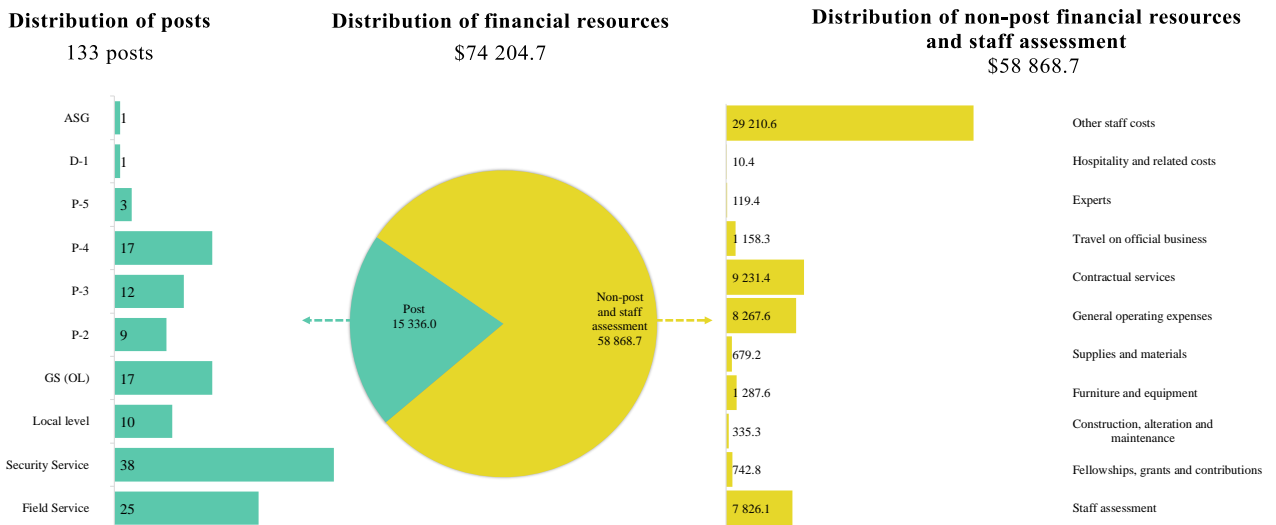
	Changes			2020 estimate
	2019 approved	Technical adjustments	Other	
The Hague branch				
General Service (Other level)	17	–	–	17
Subtotal	17	–	–	17
Total, General Service and related	90	–	–	90
Grand total	133	–	–	133

Abbreviation: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General.

^a Includes one audit post (P-4) for the OIOS audit of the Mechanism.

Figure V
Registry: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure VI
Registry: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



50. The variance of \$2,430,500 reflects:

- (a) **Technical adjustments.** The increase of \$485,300 (\$390,000 for the branch in Arusha and \$95,300 for the OIOS office in The Hague) under post resources and staff assessment reflects adjustments with delayed impact relating to the establishment of eight new temporary posts (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-4 and 6 Security Service) and an additional post (D-1) approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/258 B](#);
- (b) **Other changes.** The increase of \$1,945,200 (the net effect of an increase of \$6,062,100 for the branch in Arusha and a decrease of \$4,116,900 for the branch in The Hague) relates mainly to: (a) additional requirements for contractual services, other staff costs and other operational costs in support of the expanded judicial activity in Arusha projected for 2020, including the *Turinabo et al.* case, as indicated in paragraph 4 above (under recent developments), and pretrial activities in the case of the arrest of one fugitive; and (b) additional requirements to meet minimum health and safety standards in the Arusha facility and to facilitate the timely renovation of the premises in The Hague. The increase is offset in part by decreased requirements relating to: (a) reduced judicial activity at the branch in The Hague, with two appeals having concluded during the biennium 2018–2019; and (b) reduced rental of premises and related expenses at the branch in The Hague owing to a lower occupancy projected for 2020. The changes result in an increase in non-post resources, mainly under contractual services (\$2,016,100), other staff costs (\$968,800), fellowships, grants and contributions (\$234,200), construction, alteration and maintenance (\$159,100) and furniture and equipment (\$108,200), offset in part by a net decrease in other operational costs (\$1,551,900). The changes also result in an increase of \$10,700 in staff assessment.

51. The Registry is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at \$1,021,000, as reflected in table 4. The resources would provide for the implementation of programmes under this component, including supporting domestic accountability for war crimes and informing affected communities about the recent past. The decrease of \$115,100 compared with the estimates for 2019 is due to a reduction in projected activities in 2020.

Records management and archives

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. The proposed assessed budget resources for 2020 amount to \$5,040,000 (\$2,843,800 for the branch in Arusha and \$2,196,200 for the branch in The Hague) and reflect an increase of \$338,700 compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in tables 13 and 14 and figures VII and VIII.

Table 13

Records management and archives: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure							
Arusha branch							
Post	1 742.4	1 474.1	–	–	–	–	1 474.1
Non-post	805.6	845.7	–	205.5	205.5	24.3	1 051.2
Staff assessment	258.7	296.4	–	22.1	22.1	7.5	318.5
Subtotal	2 806.7	2 616.2	–	227.6	227.6	8.7	2 843.8
The Hague branch							
Post	1 288.0	1 319.8	–	–	–	–	1 319.8
Non-post	158.3	481.0	–	94.6	94.6	19.7	575.6
Staff assessment	219.5	284.3	–	16.5	16.5	5.8	300.8
Subtotal	1 665.8	2 085.1	–	111.1	111.1	5.3	2 196.2
Total	4 472.5	4 701.3	–	338.7	338.7	7.2	5 040.0
Post resources by category							
Professional and higher		13	–	–	–	–	13

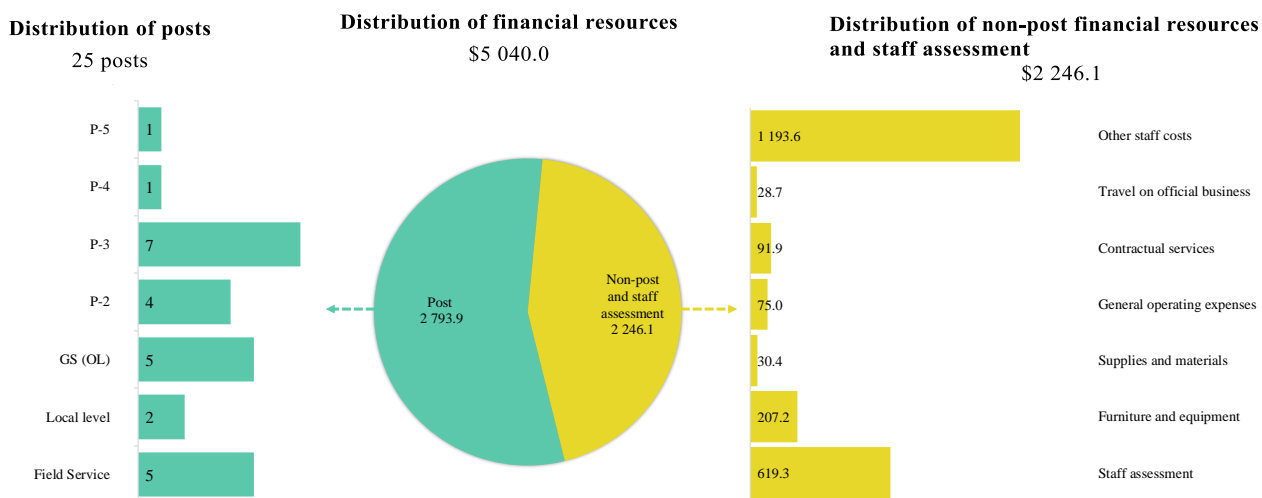
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes			2020 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total		Percentage
General Service and related		12	–	–	–	–	12
Total		25	–	–	–	–	25

Table 14
**Records management and archives: evolution of temporary post resources
by category**

	2019 approved	Changes		2020 estimate
		Technical adjustments	Other	
Professional and higher				
Arusha branch				
P-4/3	5	–	–	5
P-2/1	2	–	–	2
Subtotal	7	–	–	7
The Hague branch				
P-5	1	–	–	1
P-4/3	3	–	–	3
P-2/1	2	–	–	2
Subtotal	6	–	–	6
Total, Professional and higher	13			13
General Service and related				
Arusha branch				
Local level	2	–	–	2
Field Service	5	–	–	5
Subtotal	7	–	–	7
The Hague branch				
General Service (Other level)	5	–	–	5
Subtotal	5	–	–	5
Total, General Service and related	12	–	–	12
Grand total	25	–	–	25

Figure VII
Records management and archives: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (before recosting)

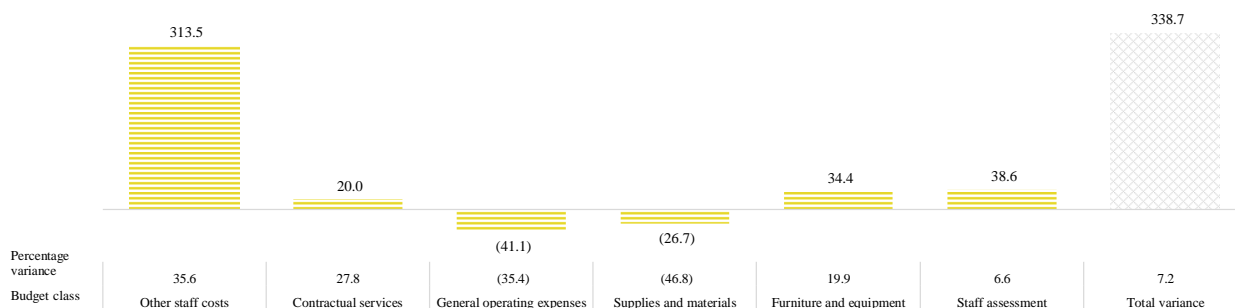
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Figure VIII
Records management and archives: variance between proposed resources for 2020 and appropriation for 2019, by budget class

(Thousands of United States dollars)



56. The variance of \$338,700 reflects:

Other changes. The increase of \$338,700 (\$227,600 for the branch in Arusha and \$111,100 for the branch in The Hague) relates mainly to: (a) additional requirements for general temporary assistance in support of the Arusha-based redaction project, the *Turinabo et al.* contempt case and the Mechanism’s digital preservation programme to facilitate public access to the archives of the Tribunals and the Mechanism at both branches; (b) the acquisition of secondary storage for the digital preservation system at both branches; and (c) additional resources for contractual services to maintain high standards for environmental control in the physical records repository in Arusha, as well as for technical expertise on the digital preservation system and the archival collection management system in The Hague. That increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for general operating expenses and supplies and materials owing

to a reduction in support and maintenance charges and in the acquisition of specialist supplies for the preservation of physical archives, as a significant proportion of the archives will have been repackaged in archival quality packaging by the end of 2019. The changes result in an increase in non-post resources, specifically under other staff costs (\$313,500), furniture and equipment (\$34,400) and contractual services (\$20,000), offset in part by a net decrease in general operating expenses (\$41,100) and supplies and materials (\$26,700). The changes also result in an increase of \$38,600 in staff assessment.

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

57. 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 related biennium 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 2020 in the present report.

58. The proposed assessed budget resources for 2020 amount to \$4,793,000 and reflect no resource change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in table 15.

Table 15

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

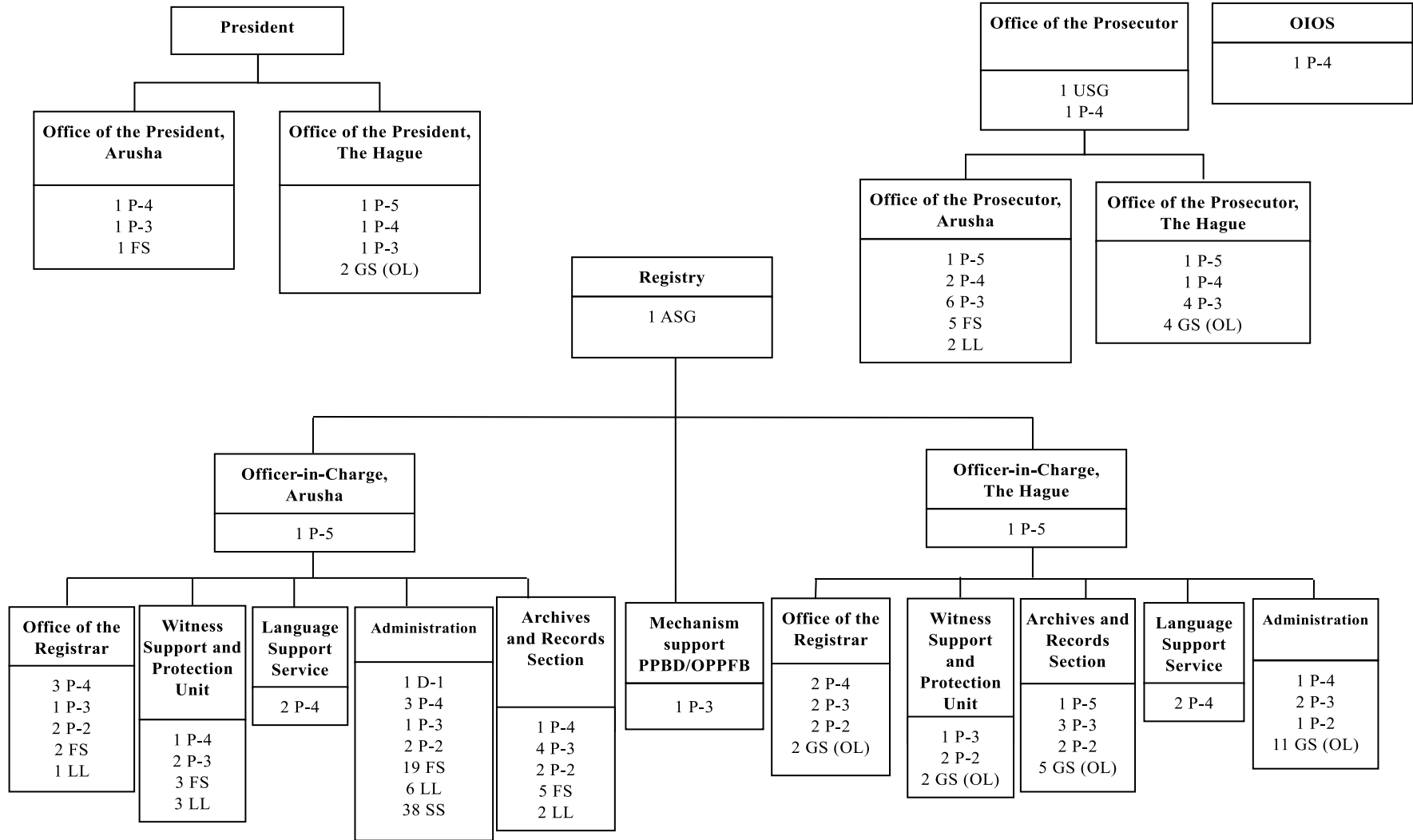
	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage	
Non-post	4 239.0	4 793.0	–	–	–	–	4 793.0
Total	4 239.0	4 793.0	–	–	–	–	4 793.0

C. Actions of the General Assembly

59. **The Secretary-General requests the General Assembly:**

- (a) **To approve the proposed budget for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for 2020;**
- (b) **To approve an appropriation of \$106,054,900 gross (\$94,793,800 net), after recosting, for the Mechanism for 2020.**

Organizational structure and temporary post distribution for 2020



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