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Proposed programme budget for 2020

Report on the use of the commitment authority and request for a subvention to the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [73/279 A](#), by which the Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$2,537,000 to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019, and requested him to report, during the main part of the seventy-fourth session of the Assembly, on the use of the commitment authority and on the identification of possible savings and additional measures on transparency, accountability and cost efficiency of the use of the commitment authority. The present report addresses the use of the commitment authority and contains a request for a subvention of \$2,899,500 to enable the Court to continue to carry out its mandate in 2020.

* [A/74/150](#).



I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to article 3 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone, the expenses of the Court shall be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community, and the parties and the Oversight Committee may explore alternative means of funding the Court. That funding arrangement has posed serious challenges to the continued sustainability of the Court, thereby threatening the effective implementation of its mandate. Since 2015, the Court has not received sufficient voluntary contributions for its operations and has had to rely on subventions from the regular budget of the United Nations.

2. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in July and August 2017 (see [S/2017/665](#) and [S/2017/666](#)), the Secretary-General submitted a request to the General Assembly for a subvention of \$5,931,800 for the Residual Special Court for the biennium 2018–2019 ([A/72/384](#)).

3. Having considered the most recent report of the Secretary-General ([A/73/379](#) and [A/73/379/Corr.1](#)) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/73/580](#)), the General Assembly, in its resolution [73/279 A](#), authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$2,537,000 to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Residual Special Court for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019. The Assembly also endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals continues to provide logistical and administrative support to the Court, on a cost-reimbursable basis, as appropriate, without prejudice to the mandate of each of the entities. The Assembly also encouraged all Member States to provide voluntary support for the Court. In addition, the Assembly expressed serious concern over the adverse financial situation facing the Court and, in that regard, requested the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to seek voluntary contributions, including through broadening the donor base and holding regular consultations with the key stakeholders, as well as to implement innovative fundraising approaches. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report during the main part of its seventy-fourth session on the use of the commitment authority, on the identification of possible savings and additional measures on transparency, accountability and cost efficiency of the use of the commitment authority, and on the efforts to seek voluntary contributions. Accordingly, the present report addresses the use of the commitment authority granted for the Court for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019 and the future financing of the Court.

4. At the time of the drafting of the present report, the only contributions and pledges received by the Residual Special Court during the period from October 2018 to July 2019 amounted to \$325,302, which includes the \$147,727 earmarked for judicial activities occurring in 2018 and/or 2019. It should be noted that the projected expenditures for 2019 in the amount of \$2,531,558 include a partial provision for any possible judicial activities that may arise during the remaining months of 2019. Should other judicial activities occur during that period, additional resources may be required.

5. There are currently no pledges for voluntary contributions for 2020 and minimal prospects that such pledges will be made, despite the intensified efforts of the Secretary-General, the Government of Sierra Leone, members of the Oversight Committee and the principal officials of the Court to raise voluntary contributions.

Therefore, the Court will not have sufficient funds from voluntary contributions to continue its operations in 2020, whereas the requirements of the Court for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 amount to \$2,899,500.

6. Accordingly, in his letter dated 30 July 2019 (S/2019/637), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that there would not be sufficient voluntary contributions for the continuation of the work of the Residual Special Court beyond 2019. He expressed his intention to propose to the General Assembly that the costs of the Court for 2020 be provided through a subvention under the programme budget.

7. In her reply dated 6 August 2019 (S/2019/638), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of the intention expressed in his letter of 30 July.

II. Historical background

8. The Residual Special Court was established by the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone, concluded in August 2010, with the concurrence of the Security Council. The mandate of the Court is to perform essential residual functions of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Special Court for Sierra Leone was established by an agreement concluded in 2002 pursuant to Security Council resolution 1315 (2000), in which the Council mandated the Secretary-General to negotiate an agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone to create an independent special court with the primary objective of prosecuting persons who bore the greatest responsibility for the commission of crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law, as well as crimes under relevant Sierra Leonean law, committed within the territory of Sierra Leone. The Special Court for Sierra Leone indicted 13 individuals. Three of those indicted have died and one remains at large. The other nine individuals, including Charles Ghankay Taylor, the former President of Liberia, were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 15 to 52 years.

9. After completing its mandate, the Special Court for Sierra Leone closed on 31 December 2013 and passed on its residual functions to the Residual Special Court. Those important and ongoing functions include: supervising the enforcement of sentences; reviewing convictions and acquittals; conducting contempt of court proceedings; providing witness and victim protection and support; maintaining, preserving and managing the archives of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the archives of the Residual Special Court itself; responding to requests from national authorities for access to evidence and to claims for compensation; providing defence counsel and legal aid for the conduct of proceedings before the Residual Special Court; and preventing double jeopardy by monitoring national proceedings. In addition, the Residual Special Court has the power to prosecute the remaining fugitive, Johnny Paul Koroma, should he be alive and if his case is not referred to a competent national jurisdiction.

10. The Residual Special Court commenced operations on 1 January 2014. It has an interim seat in The Hague, with a sub-office in Freetown for witness protection and support and the coordination of defence issues. In accordance with article 6 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone, the present arrangement regarding the location of the Court will remain in effect until such time as the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone agree otherwise.

III. Progress to date

A. Structure and systems of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

11. At the fifth plenary meeting of the judges of the Residual Special Court, held on 30 November 2018, the judges elected Justice Jon Kamanda of Sierra Leone to a two-year term as President. He succeeded Justice Renate Winter of Austria, who had served as President since December 2016. The judges also elected Justice Teresa Doherty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as Vice-President and Justice Pierre Boutet of Canada as Staff Appeals Judge. The judges discussed, *inter alia*, the progress of working groups on ethics, review of sentences and rule amendments and adopted an amendment to rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Residual Special Court in relation to the procedure for amending the Rules.

12. On 28 February 2019, the President of the Residual Special Court adopted the Practice Direction on Review of a Judgment, submitted by a working group of judges. The Practice Direction sets out the procedure and standards applicable to applications for review of final judgments by the Prosecutor or the convicted person(s) under article 22 of the Statute of the Residual Special Court.

13. On 13 May 2019, the Registrar of the Residual Special Court promulgated the Amended Rules Governing the Detention of Persons Awaiting Trial or Appeal or Otherwise Detained on the Authority of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (“the Amended Rules of Detention”). The Amended Rules of Detention replace the Rules Governing the Detention of Persons Awaiting Trial or Appeal before the Special Court for Sierra Leone or Otherwise Detained on the Authority of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, which were last amended on 14 May 2005 and applied, *mutatis mutandis*, before the Residual Special Court. The Amended Rules of Detention adapt the Rules of Detention of 2005 to the new context of the Residual Special Court and to the amended United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/175](#). The Amended Rules of Detention were promulgated by the Registrar pursuant to rule 33 (C) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, following consultations with the Prosecutor and the Principal Defender, and with the approval of the President of the Court.

14. The review of the host State agreement between the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Netherlands is ongoing. In December 2018, the Court submitted its comments on a draft amended host State agreement to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. Upon completion of the review process, the amended host State agreement will replace the provisional host State agreement currently in effect.

B. Activities of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

15. The Residual Special Court continues to carry out the residual functions of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. Those include supporting witness protection, supervising the enforcement of sentences and the monitoring of conditional early release, responding to requests for information and evidence from national prosecuting authorities and the management and preservation of archives. In addition, the Court conducts *ad hoc* judicial and administrative proceedings from time to time. The following sections provide an overview of those activities.

1. Protection of victims and witnesses

16. Pursuant to article 18 of the Statute of the Residual Special Court, the Witnesses and Victims Protection and Support Office continues to actively monitor and provide support to over 100 witnesses in Sierra Leone, as well as to witnesses located outside Sierra Leone, and maintains updated information on witnesses through regular contact. The Office continues to implement protective measures such as relocation and provision of welfare and medical assistance to vulnerable witnesses. In addition, the Office continues to maintain contact with relevant authorities and agencies that provide support to witnesses of the Court. During the third quarter of 2018, the Office, located in Freetown, continued its nationwide monitoring following the elections in Sierra Leone and in Liberia. In December 2018, social media rumours about the purported release of Charles Ghankay Taylor from prison raised concerns among witnesses in Sierra Leone and Liberia, which the Office had to address. In February 2019, the relocation outside the West African subregion of a person at risk due to cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor was completed following consultations and coordination with the Prosecutor and a witness expert. As part of its commitment to assessing the scale of its witness-related residual functions, the Office is conducting a further threat assessment, with the assistance of a witness expert, to review the scope and nature of witness protection and support required in the next two to three years.

2. Judicial and administrative proceedings

17. The Residual Special Court continues to hold various judicial and administrative proceedings, including considering conditional early release applications.

18. In March 2019, the Registrar and the Principal Defender received a request from the pro bono counsel of one of the convicted persons for a review of the partially indigent status of the convicted person. Consultations with the Principal Defender are ongoing to clarify the applicable procedure to deal with such a request. A determination as to how to proceed on that matter is to be made upon conclusion of ongoing consultations.

19. One person indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Johnny Paul Koroma, has been at large and his status remains unclear. Although trial testimony indicates that he may be deceased, stories circulate periodically that he may still be alive. None of those stories have, however, been substantiated. In September 2018, the Prosecutor travelled to Freetown to address issues relating to Mr. Koroma. During her visit, the Prosecutor held discussions with the Attorney General and Minister for Justice of Sierra Leone, Priscilla Schwartz, and other officials. The Prosecutor also conducted outreach missions in Bo and Mattru Jong, Sierra Leone, where she held town hall meetings and addressed civil society groups and community stakeholders on the importance of supporting the Court's conditional early release scheme, which is currently operational in relation to Allieu Kondewa, the second prisoner to be granted conditional early release.

20. A third prisoner, Augustine Gbao, will be eligible to apply for conditional early release in December 2019, by which time he would have completed two thirds of his 25-year sentence. Pursuant to rule 124 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, a prisoner is eligible to apply for conditional early release after serving a minimum of two thirds of his or her original sentence. Mr. Gbao fought on behalf of the Revolutionary United Front. He was convicted of war crimes and crimes against humanity and sentenced to 25 years in prison with credit for time served in custody since his detention by the Special Court for Sierra Leone in April 2003. Based on the procedures set out in the Practice Direction on the Conditional Early Release of Persons Convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the prior experience of

the Court in conducting conditional early release proceedings, it is estimated that, should Mr. Gbao initiate an application process in December 2019, that process would be concluded by the end of 2020.

21. There have been indications that steps are being taken by one of the prisoners of the Residual Special Court to seek a review of his judgment. Therefore, there is a greater expectation, compared with previous years, that an application for review would arise in 2020, pursuant to article 22 of the Statute of the Residual Special Court, which provides that “where a new fact has been discovered which was not known at the time of the proceedings before the Special Court or the Trial Chamber or Appeals Chamber of the Residual Special Court and which could have been a decisive factor in reaching the decision, the convicted person or the Prosecutor may submit an application for review of the judgment”.

22. Consultations with a State regarding a relocated witness are ongoing. The matter raises complex legal issues that would trigger witness variation proceedings.

3. Supervision of enforcement of sentences

23. Pursuant to article 23 of its Statute, the Residual Special Court is responsible for supervising the enforcement of sentences for persons convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Court currently has six convicts in custody: one, Mr. Taylor, in the United Kingdom, and five in Rwanda.

24. The Office of the Registrar and the Defence Office continue to maintain close contact with authorities in the United Kingdom and Rwanda regarding the enforcement of the sentences of the prisoners of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, including on matters related to family visits, the conditions of imprisonment of the convicted persons and the provision of legal assistance. During the reporting period, the Registrar and the Defence Office facilitated visits with the convicted persons by their counsel and family members in Rwanda and the United Kingdom. Multiple entry visas were issued by the United Kingdom to the family of Mr. Taylor for the purpose of their family visits.

25. Independent monitoring authorities also continue to carry out annual inspections of the conditions of imprisonment of individuals convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone. In September 2018, the International Committee of the Red Cross visited the Court’s prisoners in Rwanda and submitted a confidential report on its visit to the President of the Court in February 2019. In October 2018, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment visited Mr. Taylor in the United Kingdom and submitted a confidential report on its visit to the President of the Court in March 2019.

26. In October 2018, the Registrar made her annual visit to Rwanda to supervise the enforcement of sentences. During her visit, consultations were held with the Rwandan authorities on cooperation and other issues. Allegations made by prisoners regarding mistreatment by Rwandan authorities were discussed. Those allegations related mainly to changes in prison procedures regarding food served in the prison facility and to transportation of prisoners from Mpanga Prison to seek medical care in Kigali. The matters raised were dealt with by Rwandan prison officers and the Prison Adviser of the Residual Special Court. Pro bono counsel were advised of measures taken to address prisoner complaints. An additional visit by the Prison Adviser to Rwanda took place in July 2019.

27. In March 2019, the Prison Adviser of the Residual Special Court visited Mr. Taylor in the United Kingdom and met with prison authorities. The Principal Defender conducted a legal visit to Mr. Taylor in June 2019.

28. Following his conditional early release, Mr. Kondewa continues to serve the remainder of his sentence in his community in Bo, Sierra Leone. The Defence Office and the Office of the Registrar conducted spot checks in March and June 2019 to monitor and confirm Mr. Kondewa's compliance with the terms of his conditional early release imposed by the President of the Residual Special Court. The findings of both visits were satisfactory.

4. Assistance to national authorities and State cooperation

29. The Residual Special Court has continued to receive and respond to requests for assistance from national authorities. Since the inception of the Residual Special Court, at least 33 such requests, including 6 since October 2018, have received full responses through the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor. The requests are for information on individuals accused of involvement in war-related crimes during the conflicts in Sierra Leone and Liberia who now reside in the jurisdictions of the requesting authority under asylum or other status.

30. In addition, in May 2019, the Court received a request for State cooperation in interviewing five convicts in relation to national proceedings to be conducted by the requesting authority, as part of a war crimes investigation. The request involves the taking of testimony of the relevant convicts in the custody of the Court. The Court is consulting with the State regarding its request, in accordance with the Practice Direction on the Procedure Following a Request to Take a Statement from a Person in the Custody of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone of 3 June 2015. Given the complexity of the issues involved, the consultation process may conclude in the third quarter of 2019.

31. The President and Vice-President of the Residual Special Court met in Freetown on 29 March 2019 while the Vice-President was on an assignment with the judiciary of Sierra Leone (at no cost to the Residual Special Court). The meeting provided an opportunity for face-to-face consultation on matters related to the operation of the Presidency of the Court and other issues. The President and Vice-President also met with the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, Desmond Babatunde Edwards, who is also a judge at the Residual Special Court, to discuss matters related to mutual cooperation with the judiciary of Sierra Leone, as appropriate. In November 2018 and July 2019, the Registrar participated as an expert in a capacity-building conference with court chairs in Tbilisi at no cost to the Court. The conference was aimed at improving court management in Georgia. The Registrar also served as a trainer for court managers during her visits.

32. In addition, the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor received and responded to requests for information or assistance from researchers engaged in academic and media projects.

5. Maintenance of archives and court management

33. The maintenance of the archives of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Residual Special Court is ongoing. The original archives continue to be maintained at the National Archives of the Netherlands in The Hague. Archivists have been working towards the completion of the archiving of all documents and data of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The physical archives of the Residual Special Court occupy approximately 600 linear metres of paper records, and the digital archives occupy approximately 13.4 terabytes. In addition, the original audiovisual recordings of all judicial proceedings, stored at the National Archives of the Netherlands, occupy approximately 150 terabytes.

34. Although the compilation and final review of the comprehensive archive index is labour intensive and remains a work in progress, significant progress has been

made. In February 2019, the archivists reorganized their work and prioritized the review of the records of the judicial organs of the Court, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/279 A. The review of the Defence Office records was completed in June 2019. The review and digitization of the records of the Office of the Prosecutor commenced in July 2019 and is projected to be completed in March 2020. The appraisal of the records of the Office of the Registrar has been put on hold until significant progress has been made on the completion of the review of the judicial records. Consultations are ongoing with two States for the provision of financial assistance in order to make available a copy of the original public archives in Sierra Leone. In consultation and coordination with relevant experts of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, an assessment of the Court's audiovisual archives stored in devices that may be approaching the end of their lifespan, as well as the digital preservation of archives and a technology refresh for the Vblock server migration needs of the Court, is ongoing. That exercise is expected to be completed in October 2019.

6. Legacy and outreach

35. The preservation of the legacy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone is an important element of the work of the Residual Special Court, which also seeks to contribute to the development of international criminal justice. In that regard, the judges of the Residual Special Court continue to participate in external activities to promote the legacy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and increase the profile of the Residual Special Court. The judges do so at no cost to the Residual Special Court. Their firm commitment and desire to cement the legacy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone was again discussed during the fifth plenary meeting of the judges in November 2018. The fifth plenary meeting was also the occasion for the pre-launch of a compilation of the jurisprudence of the Special Court for Sierra Leone before the judges of the Residual Special Court. The compilation will be publicly launched in Freetown and in The Hague by October 2019 and will be available electronically. It will be an invaluable tool for jurists, researchers and the public, as it will enable them to access the findings of the Special Court for Sierra Leone in one freely downloadable online resource and to compare the findings across multiple cases.

36. Since September 2018, judges of the Residual Special Court have undertaken several outreach activities, including a colloquium organized on 28 and 29 November 2018 in Vienna by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with the sponsorship of the Federal Ministry of Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria, the Council of Europe, the United Nations Development Programme in El Salvador and several non-governmental organizations. The topic of the colloquium was "Children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups". Justices Rosolu John Bankole Thompson, Renate Winter, Shireen Fisher, Teresa Doherty, Elizabeth Nahmya, Isaac Lenaola and Oagile Dingake and the Principal Defender made presentations, drawing on the experience and jurisprudence of the Special Court in trying defendants on charges of acts of terror.

37. Other significant outreach activities undertaken by officials of the Residual Special Court during the reporting period, at no cost to the Court, include:

(a) Engagement by Justice Winter with a number of countries on matters related to the promotion of the rights of the child, in particular issues of relevance to child soldiers and early marriage. Justice Winter engaged with: Guatemala, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Seychelles, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka from January to March 2018; Algeria, Argentina and Lesotho from April to June 2018; and Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, the Niger, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka from July to September 2018;

(b) Presentations made by Justice Doherty, the Prosecutor and the Registrar to members of the diplomatic corps in September 2018. The event was hosted by the Ambassador of Canada to the Netherlands. The presentations focused on the jurisprudential “firsts” of the Special Court in relation to sexual offences and gender-based violence, as well as other achievements;

(c) Lectures delivered by Justice Doherty and the Registrar to Stanford University students in September 2018 on the achievements and challenges of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the jurisprudential “firsts” of the Court;

(d) Attendance by Justice Doherty at the workshop and conference held by the International Development Law Organization in October 2018, and the presentation by Justice Doherty of papers on mechanisms related to gender-based violence, mainstreaming responses to gender-based violence in conventional mechanisms of the justice sector and a review of examples of oppression of women through customary laws;

(e) A presentation by Justice Fisher to the graduate students of international law at the National University of Ireland Maynooth in November 2018 on the jurisprudence of the Special Court and the work of the Residual Special Court;

(f) Briefing by the Registrar of a group of students from the University of West London in November 2018 on the operations of the Special Court and the mandate of the Residual Special Court;

(g) Briefing by the Registrar of a group of students from The Hague Academy of International Law in January 2019 on the activities of the Residual Special Court and its predecessor, the Special Court;

(h) Attendance by Justice Doherty at a seminar entitled “100 years of women and law”, held at the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in March 2019, where she was introduced by a note from Professor Rhona Smith of Newcastle University, who spoke about the impact of the jurisprudence of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, in particular in relation to the law relating to child soldiers, rape, sexual slavery and forced marriage;

(i) Contribution by Justice Doherty in March 2019 to the training and mentoring course for newly appointed judges in Sierra Leone;

(j) Briefing by the Registrar of a group of 12 West African journalists in April 2019 on peace, justice, security and the promotion of the international legal order and international justice-related institutions;

(k) Briefing by the Registrar of a group of students from the Monterrey Institute of Technology in May 2019 on the work of the Court.

38. At no cost to the Residual Special Court, the Prosecutor continues to carry out activities pertaining to prosecutorial matters concerning the legacy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and promoting the activities of the Residual Special Court. Examples include the attendance by the Prosecutor of meetings held by the International Nuremberg Principles Academy in October 2018 and May 2019; a training on investigative techniques, including on victims of sexual and gender-based violence and children, and evidence collection and preservation, held in Kurdistan, Iraq, in January 2019; and a training of investigators of the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines regarding investigations, including interviewing and dealing with victims of sexual and gender-based violence and children, evidence collection, security assessments and the crime of recruitment, conscription and use of child soldiers.

39. In recognition of her contribution to international justice, in October 2018 the Prosecutor was named the 2018 recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus Award of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

40. In March 2019, the Prosecution Legal Adviser delivered a lecture to postgraduate students at the Faculty of Law of the University of Barcelona on the topic “Victims’ participation in the criminal justice process and reparation before international ad hoc tribunals”. The lecture was delivered at the invitation of the Danish Refugee Council in collaboration with the University of Barcelona, under the European Union Aid Volunteers initiative, at no cost to the Residual Special Court.

41. In April 2019, the Legal Officer of the Office of the Registrar was invited by Avocats Sans Frontières and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to deliver a one-week training on international criminal law in Bangui to a group of Central African lawyers in view of their registration on the list of counsel with right of audience before the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic. He drew on the unique experience and case law of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the similarities of the challenges faced by the new Special Criminal Court with those successfully addressed by the Special Court for Sierra Leone in the early days of its operations.

42. Pursuant to article 26 of the Statute of the Residual Special Court, the fifth annual report of the President, covering the operations of the Residual Special Court in 2018, was published in May 2019 and presented to the Government of Sierra Leone and to the Secretary-General in June and July 2019, respectively. It was also distributed to diplomatic missions in May and June 2019.

IV. Current financial situation

43. A breakdown of requirements by component and funding availability, and by object of expenditure, respectively, is shown in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Requirements by component and funding availability

(United States dollars)

<i>Component</i>	<i>1 January– 31 December 2019 (estimated requirements)^a</i>	<i>1 January– 30 June 2019 (actual expenditure)</i>	<i>1 July– 31 December 2019 (projected expenditure)</i>	<i>1 January– 31 December 2019 (estimated expenditure)^b</i>	<i>2020 (estimated requirements)</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d = (b+c)</i>	<i>e</i>
Expenditure/requirements					
1. Chambers/judges/judicial	589 700	–	142 100	142 100	531 600
2. Office of the Prosecutor	63 000	7 602	55 398	63 000	63 000
3. Registry	2 331 900	1 256 201	1 070 257	2 326 458	2 304 900
Subtotal	2 984 600	1 263 803	1 267 755	2 531 558	2 899 500
Funds available					
Pledges, contributions and other income				83 399	
Anticipated pledges				61 200	
Amount of subvention received				2 537 000	
Subtotal				2 681 599	–
Surplus/(shortfall)				150 041	(2 899 500)

Table 2
Requirements by object of expenditure

(United States dollars)

<i>Component</i>	<i>1 January– 31 December 2019 (estimated requirements)^a</i>	<i>1 January– 30 June 2019 (actual expenditure)</i>	<i>1 July– 31 December 2019 (projected expenditure)</i>	<i>1 January– 31 December 2019 (estimated expenditure)^b</i>	<i>2020 (estimated requirements)</i>
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d = (b+c)</i>	<i>e</i>
Expenditure/requirements					
Posts	1 495 900	620 443	722 415	1 342 858	1 441 000
Compensation to judges	179 500	31 494	148 006	179 500	179 500
Consultants and experts	31 500	29 242	2 258	31 500	31 500
Travel	288 000	51 022	58 978	110 000	268 300
Contractual services	587 700	362 488	175 212	537 700	587 700
General operating expenses	382 000	159 966	150 034	310 000	371 500
Supplies and materials	15 000	5 512	9 488	15 000	15 000
Furniture and equipment	5 000	3 636	1 364	5 000	5 000
Subtotal	2 984 600	1 263 803	1 267 755	2 531 558	2 899 500

^a Approved by the Oversight Committee.

^b The budget for 2020 was approved by the Oversight Committee. The subvention request amounts to \$2,899,500, consisting of \$2,367,900 for non-judicial activities and \$531,600 for judicial activities. The projected expenditures for 2019 in the amount of \$2,537,000 include a partial provision for any possible judicial activities that may arise during the remaining months of 2019. Should other judicial activities occur during that period, additional resources may be required.

44. The assumptions forming the basis of the budget are derived from the operations of the Residual Special Court. They are subject to the Court continuing to carry out its functions at its interim seat in The Hague, with a sub-office in Freetown to manage functions, including witness and victim protection and support, defence issues and coordination of matters related to persons convicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

45. The office of the Residual Special Court in The Hague comprises six staff positions: one Registrar (D-2); one Prosecution Legal Adviser (P-4); one Legal Officer (P-4) in the Office of the Registrar; one Archiving Officer (P-2); one Office Manager (P-2); and one Associate Legal Officer (P-1). In addition, one position (Local level) is funded from general temporary assistance to provide archiving support. The sub-office of the Court in Freetown comprises seven staff positions: one Senior Legal Officer (P-4); one Associate Defence Legal Officer (P-1); three Witness Protection and Support Supervisor/Protection Officers (National Professional Officer); one Administrative Assistant (Local level); and one Cleaner (Local level). The Court relies on short-term consultancies, expert services, interns and pro bono services to supplement its staffing resources, as and when necessary. Annex III to the present report provides details of staffing requirements by category, level and location for 2020.

V. Efficiency measures

46. The Residual Special Court has considered the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the need for the Court to: (a) intensify fundraising efforts, broaden its donor base and develop more

innovative fundraising approaches ([A/73/580](#), para. 8); (b) adopt a more realistic approach to budgeting for judicial activities, request resources for judicial activities based on past experiences, best available projections and the identification of operational efficiencies, and lower the costs of its operations without prejudice to the judicial requirements of the Court (*ibid.*, paras. 12 and 16); (c) limit travel requirements to ensure that any travel is directly associated with the core functions of the Court (*ibid.*, para. 13); and (d) return any unused balance of commitment authority funds, in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution [72/262 A](#) (*ibid.*, para. 18).

47. In addition to the fundraising activities outlined in section VI below, the Residual Special Court has continued to revise its fundraising strategy by cutting down on fundraising-related travel and making increasing use of its Twitter account to raise awareness of its financial situation and seek voluntary contributions, which has broadened the reach of the Court. The Court has adopted a more innovative approach to fundraising by seeking the assistance of government officials to facilitate the Court's access to high-level forums to promote its work and seek financial support. The Court has also targeted regional groupings as a way of maximizing the efficient use of time and the limited resources available for fundraising. For example, in May 2019, with the assistance of the Ambassadors of South Africa and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the Netherlands, the Registrar briefed the ambassadors of over 25 member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China on the important mandate and challenges of the Residual Special Court. The Oversight Committee of the Court uses its high-profile platforms to raise the profile of the Court in order to encourage States to provide financial support to the Court.

48. Adopting a more realistic approach to budgeting for the judicial activities of the residual mechanism remains a challenge owing to the uncertainty surrounding the nature and timing of the occurrence of those activities, some of which would arise depending on the actions of those convicted, or if the fugitive, Mr. Koroma, is apprehended. In the light of the significant challenge of mobilizing voluntary resources to meet its obligations under its Statute, the Residual Special Court has deemed it necessary and in the interest of justice to anticipate the possibility of the occurrence of judicial activities and to be prepared to deal with them as and when they occur. With regard to the anticipated review proceedings described in paragraph 21 above, the Residual Special Court has adopted a conservative approach to considering the related resource requirements. A review of judgment proceedings consists of multiple stages. Once a prisoner files an application for review, the President of the Court may decide whether the application is meritorious and if a full hearing would be required. In the light of the financial constraints of the Court and the uncertainty as to how such an application would be determined, the Court has considered in its budget only the requirements for the initial phase of such proceedings. However, if the President orders a full hearing to be held in 2020, additional funds would be required to support that judicial activity.

49. In an attempt to adopt a more realistic approach to budgeting for judicial activities, costly judicial activities, such as the potential trial of the fugitive, Mr. Koroma, should he be alive and apprehended, have not been included in the budget.

50. In addition, the identification of savings in the determination of the budgetary requirements for 2020 has contributed to a budget reduction of \$85,100 (consisting of \$27,000, mainly owing to reduced staffing costs related to reduced tax liabilities, a decrease in the post adjustment and the currency appreciation of the United States dollar; and \$58,100, owing to a reduction in the budget for judicial activities). In order not to increase its core budget, the Court is also undertaking separate fundraising

activities with the aim of raising over \$100,000 to make its public archives available in Sierra Leone, in accordance with its obligation under article 7 (2) of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone, and to supplement its limited vehicle fleet, almost all of which has exceeded its lifespan. The Residual Special Court has approached the Government of the Netherlands to request the provision of rent-free office space. The Court's request is under consideration. Should the Government of the Netherlands grant the request, it would result in estimated savings of \$34,000 per annum by sharing administrative arrangements with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. To achieve further savings under that arrangement, the Residual Special Court also sought a reduction in the cost of the information technology services it receives from the International Residual Mechanism. Consultations in that regard will continue.

51. The Residual Special Court remains committed to increasing efficiency through sharing administrative arrangements and staffing structure. The sub-office of the Court in Freetown is co-located with the National Witness Unit, and the Court's interim seat in The Hague is co-located with and receives administrative and logistical support from the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals on a cost-reimbursable basis. Those administrative arrangements are without prejudice to the mandates of the respective entities. During the reporting period, the synergies and cost-savings gained from those arrangements relate to the cooperation and additional assistance provided by experts of the International Residual Mechanism (at no extra cost) with regard to the ongoing assessment of the Court's digital preservation and information technology migration needs, as described in paragraph 34 above.

52. With regard to staffing, efficiency measures continue to be taken, with the Registrar being the only senior full-time staff member of the Residual Special Court. The President, the judges (called from the roster as and when needed), the Prosecutor and the Principal Defender all work remotely only as necessary and are remunerated on a pro rata basis.

53. The Residual Special Court also relies on short-term contractors, pro bono assistance and interns to supplement its staff resources. The Court has also retained the expert services of professionals, such as a Press Officer and a Prison Adviser, who are called upon to work on an ad hoc basis only as necessary and are remunerated on a pro rata basis. With regard to in-kind support received by the Residual Special Court, the Auditor General of South Africa continues to conduct the annual audit of the Court on a pro bono basis. The 2017 accounts were audited in September 2018 and the audit report was submitted to the Chair of the Oversight Committee in October 2018. The audit report contains an unqualified audit opinion, which indicates that the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the Residual Special Court. The 2018 accounts will be audited in September 2019. The Government of Sierra Leone provides in-kind contributions, which include the provision of rent-free office space and the monitoring of the conditional early release of the Residual Special Court prisoners in Sierra Leone. The Government of the United Kingdom enforces the sentence of Mr. Taylor at no cost to the Court. The Government of the Netherlands houses the archives of the Residual Special Court free of charge. With the exception of the cost of welfare, the Government of Rwanda covers all other costs related to the enforcement of the sentences of the Residual Special Court prisoners in Rwanda.

54. With regard to travel, it is a challenge to achieve efficiencies in the light of the functions for which travel is required. Examples of such functions include the supervision of certain aspects of the enforcement of sentences and the protection of witnesses. Notwithstanding those challenges, the Court has continued to adopt efficiency measures with regard to travel by combining official missions and

performing the Court's functions in conjunction with third party-sponsored travel. For 2020, the Court has reduced its travel budget by approximately \$20,300 compared with the estimated requirements for 2019.

55. The unspent balance of the 2016 subvention in the amount of \$994,100 was returned in accordance with General Assembly resolution [71/272 A](#). The unspent balance of the 2017 subvention in the amount of \$63,595 was carried forward into 2018. The Residual Special Court expects that, of the \$2,537,000 in commitment authority for 2019, an amount of \$2,386,959 would be sought for appropriation for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019. Accordingly, the projected unspent portion of the commitment authority, including the unspent balance of \$63,595 from 2017, would be surrendered in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019. A detailed breakdown and analysis of the commitment authority funds received and appropriated is contained in annex IV.

VI. Fundraising and diplomatic relations

56. The funding situation of the Residual Special Court remains a matter of serious concern for the United Nations, the Government of Sierra Leone, the principals of the Court and the Oversight Committee.

57. The Secretary-General addressed letters of appeal to all Member States in May 2019 to seek their financial support. The Government of Sierra Leone has also been holding bilateral meetings with Member States to seek financial support for the Residual Special Court.

58. During its annual visit to The Hague in June 2019, conducted with no cost to the Residual Special Court, the Oversight Committee met with staff, thanked them for their hard work and briefed them on the challenges of securing voluntary contributions and on the efforts that continue to be made to raise funds.

59. The principals and staff members of the Residual Special Court have undertaken fundraising activities in Brussels, Freetown, The Hague and New York in order to broaden the donor base and garner financial support. The fundraising meetings provide an opportunity to brief interlocutors on the important work of the Court and its financial challenges. Over 80 bilateral fundraising meetings are envisaged to be held in 2019.

60. Between September and December 2018, the following meetings were held:

(a) On 1 October 2018, the 28 members of the European Union Working Party on Public International Law were briefed by the non-governmental organization No Peace Without Justice in Brussels on the important mandate and challenges of the Residual Special Court and the need for voluntary contributions in support of the Court's operations;

(b) In September 2018, bilateral meetings were held by the Registrar and the Prosecutor in The Hague with representatives of China, India, Jordan, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom, and in Brussels with representatives of Chad, the Gambia, Honduras, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Singapore and Zambia.

61. Since January 2019, the following bilateral meetings have been held with representatives of the following countries in The Hague: Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal,

Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen. In New York, meetings were held with representatives of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom and United States of America.

62. It is also envisaged that bilateral meetings will be held during the second half of 2019 with representatives of the following permanent missions in Brussels: Botswana, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Congo, Fiji, Guinea, Iceland, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Islands, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago.

63. In addition to the diplomatic briefing in May 2019 during which the Registrar briefed the ambassadors of over 25 Member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and China in The Hague, a diplomatic briefing will be hosted by the Embassy of Canada in The Hague on behalf of the Residual Special Court in October 2019.

64. Furthermore, officials of the Residual Special Court also attended meetings and gatherings to promote the work of the Court. In that respect, the Registrar, representing the President, attended several meetings and ceremonies on behalf of the Court, including the event organized by the African Foundation for International Law at the Peace Palace in The Hague on 17 January 2019, together with Justice Richard Lussick, and a ceremony organized by the International Criminal Court to mark the opening of its judicial year on 18 January 2019 in The Hague. In December 2018, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations visited the Residual Special Court. On 6 February 2019, the Attorney General of Sierra Leone, Priscilla Schwartz, visited the Residual Special Court and was received by the Registrar.

65. Despite those efforts, in addition to five rounds of appeals to all 193 Member States, made in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the adoption of innovative fundraising strategies and over 365 fundraising meetings and diplomatic briefings since the Residual Special Court commenced operations in 2014, the financial situation of the Court remains dire, with minimal prospects for future voluntary contributions.

VII. Future financing arrangements for the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

66. The Secretary-General continues to be concerned about the future financing of the Residual Special Court. Since 2015, the Court has not received sufficient voluntary contributions for its operations and has had to rely on subventions from the General Assembly. The Secretary-General concurs with the concern of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the sustainability of voluntary contributions to fund the activities of the Court ([A/73/580](#), para. 19). The Secretariat has explored alternative options for the financing of the Court, consistent with article 3 of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone and with the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee ([A/67/648](#), para. 22; [A/70/7/Add.30](#), para. 21; [A/71/613](#), paras. 22 and 23; [A/72/7/Add.20](#), paras. 22 and 23; and [A/73/580](#), para. 19), which were endorsed by the Assembly in its resolutions [67/246](#), [70/248 A](#), [71/272 A](#), [72/262 A](#) and [73/279 A](#).

67. The Secretary-General is grateful for the endorsement by the General Assembly of the provision of logistical and administrative support to the Residual Special Court by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, on a cost-reimbursable basis, as appropriate and without prejudice to the mandate of the respective entities.

68. The Advisory Committee has previously suggested the possibility of including the Residual Special Court in the financing arrangements for the International Residual Mechanism (A/67/648, para. 22). There continue to be mixed views, including reservations on the part of some members of the Security Council, regarding the idea of integrating the Residual Special Court and the International Residual Mechanism. The Secretary-General notes in that regard that the Council is the parent organ of the International Residual Mechanism and the intergovernmental organ that provided the mandate for the establishment of the Residual Special Court.

69. The Secretariat will continue to assess the potential for achieving greater efficiencies and possible savings and economies of scale, including through a closer association between the Residual Special Court and the International Residual Mechanism, as appropriate and without prejudice to the mandate and identity of either institution, which would not amount to a merger of the two institutions. The Secretary-General continues to believe, as stated in the report to the Security Council on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the options for possible locations for the archives of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the seat of the residual mechanism(s) of the Tribunals (S/2009/258), that there would be a certain logic, and possibly economies of scale, in leaving the door open for residual mechanisms to be attached to one common administrative hub at some point in the future.

VIII. End-of-service liabilities

70. In the event that the required funding for 2020 is not received, the extension of contracts for staff would not be possible, and that would result in end-of-service liability payments due to staff. Those liabilities include staff entitlements and benefits payable upon separation, amounting to approximately \$240,000.

71. The judges, Prosecutor and Principal Defender are not entitled to separation costs. However, the Court may incur liability for any outstanding commitments at the time of closure.

72. Additional liabilities may arise from the discontinuation of witness protection and support and of sentence enforcement, as well as from outstanding obligations to vendors, contractors and other parties.

IX. Conclusion and recommendations

73. **The Residual Special Court has used the commitment authority judiciously and, on the basis of current projections and expenditure thus far, it anticipates that the full amount of the \$2,537,000 in commitment authority received in 2019 would be used and reported in the context of the performance reports on the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019.**

74. **The Secretariat considers that there are no additional alternative options to explore with regard to the future financing arrangements for the Residual Special Court. In the light of consultations with members of the Security Council and the minimal prospects for voluntary contributions in the future, the alternative financing arrangement that would place the Court on a secure**

financing basis would be funding from the United Nations and the provision of logistical and administrative support to the Court by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

75. Given the lack of adequate and sustained voluntary contributions for the Residual Special Court to fulfil its mandate, the Secretary-General requests the General Assembly to:

- (a) Take note of the report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Approve a subvention in the amount of \$2,899,500 (\$2,367,900 for non-judicial activities and \$531,600 for judicial activities) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 for the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone, with the understanding that any voluntary contributions received would reduce the utilization of the funding provided by the United Nations, which would be reported in the performance reports on the programme budget for 2020;
- (c) Appropriate an amount of \$2,899,500 as a subvention to the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone under section 8, Legal affairs, of the programme budget for 2020.

Annex I

Funds available for the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone and actual expenditure as at 30 June 2019

A. Income as at 30 June 2019

(United States dollars)

Cash balance brought forward as at 1 January 2019	58 153
Other income from 1 January to 30 June 2019	25 246
Contributions anticipated and pledges, 1 July to December 2019	61 200
Amount of subvention received	2 537 000
Total	2 681 599

B. Expenditure as at 30 June 2019

(United States dollars)

	<i>Disbursement</i>	<i>Obligation</i>	<i>Total expenditure</i>
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c) = (a) + (b)</i>
January	198 945	—	198 945
February	197 234	—	197 234
March	200 551	—	200 551
April	198 283	—	198 283
May	166 669	—	166 669
June	239 956	62 165	302 121
July	—	—	—
August	—	—	—
September	—	—	—
October	—	—	—
November	—	—	—
December	—	—	—
Total	1 201 638	62 165	1 263 803

Annex II

Requirements of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone for 2020 by object of expenditure: non-judicial and judicial proceedings

	<i>Non-judicial</i>	<i>Judicial</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c) = (a)+(b)</i>
Posts	1 308 600	132 400	1 441 000
Compensation to judges	49 800	129 700	179 500
Consultants and experts	31 500	—	31 500
Travel	110 300	158 000	268 300
Contractual services	537 700	50 000	587 700
General operating expenses	310 000	61 500	371 500
Supplies and materials	15 000	—	15 000
Furniture and equipment	5 000	—	5 000
Total	2 367 900	531 600	2 899 500

Annex III

Staffing requirements

A. Staffing requirements for the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone in 2020 on a full-time basis

<i>Location</i>	<i>Professional category and above</i>							<i>National staff</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>P-1</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	
The Hague	–	1	2	–	2	1	6	–	–	–	6
Freetown	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	2	5	7
Total	–	1	3	–	2	2	8	3	2	5	13

Note: In addition to the 13 full-time positions, 1 position funded from general temporary assistance (Local level) would provide additional archiving support.

B. Staffing requirements for the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone in 2020 by location and component (sourced from the roster if required for judicial activity)

<i>Location and component</i>	<i>Professional category and above</i>							<i>National staff</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>P-1</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	
The Hague											
Judicial	3	–	1	1	–	–	5	–	5	5	10
Non-judicial	2 ^a	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Total	5	–	1	1	–	–	7	–	5	5	12

^a It is expected that the President and the Prosecutor will be required for judicial activity, as necessary.

Annex IV

Total funding versus actual expenditure for judicial and non-judicial functions, 2014–2019

(United States dollars)

	<i>Approved budget^a</i>	<i>Actual balance brought forward on 1 January</i>	<i>Actual voluntary contributions</i>	<i>Interest earned and other adjustments</i>	<i>Commitment authority authorized by the General Assembly</i>	<i>Projected underexpenditure on the utilization of the commitment authority</i>	<i>Subvention amount appropriated/ proposed to be appropriated</i>	<i>Total funding available for the year</i>	<i>Actual full-year expenditure</i>	<i>Unspent balance</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(d)</i>	<i>(e)</i>	<i>(f)</i>	<i>(g)=(e)+(f)</i>	<i>(h)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(g)</i>	<i>(i)</i>	<i>(j)=(g)-(i)</i>
2014 ^b	2 128 700		3 370 268	(125 357)	–	–	–	3 244 911	2 098 315	1 146 596
2015	3 454 000	1 146 596	2 681 423	(68 825)	–	–	–	3 759 194	2 569 355	1 189 839
2016	3 596 300	1 189 839	27 462	1 834	2 438 500	(994 100)	1 444 400	2 663 535	2 718 058	(54 523)
2017	2 980 500	(54 523)	164 942	(95 543)	2 800 000	–	2 800 000	2 814 876	2 751 281	63 595
2018	2 965 900	63 595	264 102	32 186	2 300 000	–	2 300 000	2 659 883	2 601 730	58 153
2019 ^c	2 984 600	23 196	61 200	25 246	2 537 000	(150 041)	2 386 959 ^d	2 531 558	2 531 558	–

^a Approved by the Oversight Committee.^b The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone commenced operations in 2014.^c Represents status as at 15 July 2019. Figures on any voluntary contributions received, the actual full year expenditure, the subvention amount to be appropriated by the General Assembly and the unspent balance for 2019 will be available at year end.^d The Residual Special Court expects that, of the \$2,537,000 in commitment authority for 2019, an amount of \$2,386,959 would be sought for appropriation for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019.