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Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Second performance report on the budget of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2014-2015

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides an estimate of the anticipated final level of expenditure for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2014-2015, taking into account changes in parameters for inflation, exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report ([A/69/599](#)), which was reviewed by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and which formed the basis for the revised appropriation and estimate of income for the biennium.

The anticipated final level of expenditure for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2014-2015 amounts to \$191.1 million, reflecting a decrease of \$10.2 million. The decrease is the result of the strengthening of the dollar against the euro, lower inflation, and decreases related to post and non-post resources. The anticipated final level of income for the biennium 2014-2015 amounts to \$23.9 million, reflecting an increase of \$1.7 million. Consequently, the combined effect of the anticipated final level of expenditure and income for the biennium 2014-2015 amounts to a decrease of \$11.9 million.



I. Introduction

1. The second performance report on the budget of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2014-2015 provides an estimate of the anticipated final level of expenditure and income for the biennium. The estimate takes into account actual expenditure for the first 19 months of the biennium, projected requirements for the last 5 months, changes in inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments, and uses the approved recosting methodology as compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report (A/69/599), which was reviewed by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session and formed the basis for the revised appropriation and estimates of income for the biennium 2014-2015.

2. The activities of the Tribunal are predominantly trial based (see annex II), and most of the requirements are therefore linked to the pace of trial activities.

II. Explanation of the changes in expenditure requirements

3. The combined effect of the anticipated final level of expenditure and income represents a \$11.9 million decrease compared with the revised appropriation and income reflected in the revised appropriation for the biennium 2014-2015, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/255, as shown in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	Revised 2014-2015 appropriation	Projected changes			Total	Proposed 2014-2015 final appropriation
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Chambers	10 763.5	(206.4)	(358.1)	41.2	(523.3)	10 240.2
Office of the Prosecutor	40 837.8	(1 800.5)	75.4	2 057.1	332.0	41 169.8
Registry	149 739.0	(7 069.4)	(238.8)	(2 733.4)	(10 041.6)	139 697.4
Total expenditure (gross)	201 340.3	(9 076.3)	(521.5)	(635.1)	(10 232.9)	191 107.4
Income						
Staff assessment	21 980.6	(743.5)	(59.5)	2 447.0	1 644.0	23 624.6
Other income	285.5	–	–	–	–	285.5
Total requirements (net)	179 074.2	(8 332.8)	(462.0)	(3 082.1)	(11 876.9)	167 197.3

Table 2
Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised 2014-2015 appropriation	Projected changes			Total	Proposed 2014-2015 final appropriation
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Posts	98 574.7	(4 831.8)	290.2	(1 172.0)	(5 713.6)	92 861.1
Other staff costs	28 617.1	(1 346.2)	(152.6)	2 663.5	1 164.7	29 781.8
Salaries and allowances of judges	10 580.4	(204.5)	(355.8)	75.0	(485.3)	10 095.1
Consultants	183.8	(7.1)	(0.8)	1.5	(6.4)	177.4
Experts	77.6	(5.4)	(0.5)	(24.3)	(30.2)	47.4
Travel of staff	2 217.7	–	(23.8)	(242.6)	(266.4)	1 951.3
Contractual services	19 591.3	(902.6)	(102.9)	(3 346.6)	(4 352.1)	15 239.2
General operating expenses	17 601.1	(955.9)	(106.3)	(751.7)	(1 813.9)	15 787.2
Hospitality	17.2	(1.0)	(0.1)	0.8	(0.3)	16.9
Supplies and materials	858.7	(45.6)	(5.2)	(226.7)	(277.5)	581.2
Furniture and equipment	820.2	(19.8)	(2.8)	(25.3)	(47.9)	772.3
Improvement of premises	194.9	(12.9)	(1.4)	(24.8)	(39.1)	155.8
Grants and contributions	25.0	–	–	(8.9)	(8.9)	16.1
Staff assessment	21 980.6	(743.5)	(59.5)	2 447.0	1 644.0	23 624.6
Total expenditure (gross)	201 340.3	(9 076.3)	(521.5)	(635.1)	(10 232.9)	191 107.4
Income						
Staff assessment	21 980.6	(743.5)	(59.5)	2 447.0	1 644.0	23 624.6
Other income	285.5	–	–	–	–	285.5
Total requirements (net)	179 074.2	(8 332.8)	(462.0)	(3 082.1)	(11 876.9)	167 197.3

A. Variations in budgetary assumptions

Rates of exchange and inflation (decrease: \$9,597,800)

4. In terms of inflation and exchange rates, the adjustments of resources for the year 2015 are based on actual experience in 2015 as compared with those rates of exchange and inflation approved in the revised appropriation for 2014-2015. For 2014, the adjustments are based on the actual experience for 2014 as compared with those rates of exchange and inflation approved in the revised appropriation for 2014-2015, which includes projections for the last two months of 2014.

5. In estimating the effect of exchange rate fluctuations experienced in 2015, the actual rates realized from January to September were used, with the September 2015

rate assumed for October, November and December. Details of the assumptions are reflected in annex I to the present report.

6. Accordingly, the decrease in requirements in this category is attributable to the strengthening of the dollar against the euro (\$9,076,300) and a decrease in the level of inflation (\$521,500).

7. With regard to inflation, adjustments are based on the latest information available (September 2015) on consumer price indices as well as adjustments resulting from differences in actual post adjustment indices for staff in the Professional and higher categories and in actual cost-of-living adjustments of salary scales for staff in the General Service and related categories.

B. Post incumbency and other changes

8. The changes reflected under the column “post incumbency and other changes” are explained below.

Chambers

Table 3

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised 2014-2015 appropriation	Projected changes			Total	Proposed 2014-2015 final appropriation
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Salaries and allowances of judges	10 580.4	(204.5)	(355.8)	75.0	(485.3)	10 095.1
Consultants	28.1	(1.9)	(0.2)	2.2	0.1	28.2
Travel of staff	155.0	–	(2.1)	(36.0)	(38.1)	116.9
Total requirements	10 763.5	(206.4)	(358.1)	41.2	(523.3)	10 240.2

Salaries and allowances of judges (increase: \$75,000)

9. The slight increase is attributable to delays in the completion dates of trials, which resulted in the extension in the period of service of judges during the biennium and a related increase under honoraria payments. This is partly offset by reduced requirements for pensions of judges due to the extension of the period of service of judges who would otherwise be entitled to a pension and for common costs because of delays in the separation of judges.

Consultants (increase: \$2,200)

10. The increase is due to slightly higher travel costs for consultants.

Travel of staff (decrease: \$36,000)

11. The decrease is attributable mainly to efforts to combine travel related to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with that undertaken in

support of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The Presidency for both institutions was encumbered by one judge during most of the biennium. By ensuring that travel in support of the two institutions was combined it was possible to share the cost between the two bodies, which resulted in underexpenditures.

Office of the Prosecutor

Table 4

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised 2014-2015 appropriation	Projected changes			Total	Proposed 2014-2015 final appropriation
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Posts	24 512.4	(1 176.4)	145.5	464.9	(566.0)	23 946.4
Other staff costs	10 228.1	(472.0)	(53.8)	854.1	328.3	10 556.4
Consultants	92.3	(1.2)	(0.2)	(3.5)	(4.9)	87.4
Travel of staff	385.1	–	(3.4)	(51.1)	(54.5)	330.6
Contractual services	35.1	(1.7)	(0.2)	72.7	70.8	105.9
Staff assessment	5 584.8	(149.2)	(12.5)	720.0	558.3	6 143.1
Total expenditure (gross)	40 837.8	(1 800.5)	75.4	2 057.1	332.0	41 169.8
Income						
Staff assessment	5 584.8	(149.2)	(12.5)	720.0	558.3	6 143.1
Total requirements (net)	35 253.0	(1 651.3)	87.9	1 337.1	(226.3)	35 026.7

Posts (increase: \$464,900)

12. The increase reflects the net effect of decreased requirements under salaries (\$472,800) and increased requirements under common staff costs (\$937,700). The decreased requirements under salaries are due to the fact that the salaries of the incumbents of the positions were, on average, lower than the standard salary costs during the biennium 2014-2015. The budgetary assumptions included a vacancy rate of 3.7 per cent for the Professional and higher categories and 5.3 per cent for the General Service and related categories. During 2014, the average vacancy rates were 2.3 per cent for Professional posts and 0.2 per cent for General Service posts. For the period from January to August 2015, the average vacancy rates were 1.3 per cent for Professional posts and 0.4 per cent for General Service posts. At the end of August 2015, no posts remained unencumbered, reflecting actual vacancy rates of zero per cent for both Professional and General Service posts. The increased requirements under common staff costs relate to higher-than-budgeted payments for installation/repatriation travel and allowances, generating a higher rate of actual common staff costs than budgeted.

Other staff costs (increase: \$854,100)

13. The increase, which is based on the pattern of expenditure for general temporary assistance positions, is attributable mainly to the extension of positions due to changes in the projected completion dates of trials and appeals as a result of court decisions, adjournment in proceedings due to the health of the accused and other factors affecting judicial activity.

Consultants (decrease: \$3,500)

14. The decrease is due to slightly lower actual fees for consultants compared to the projected fees.

Travel of staff (decrease: \$51,100)

15. The decrease is mainly due to the use of alternatives to travel such as videoconferencing.

Contractual services (increase: \$72,700)

16. The increase is attributable mainly to increased requirements for training due to the planned mediation training in the first weeks of December 2015. The Office of the Prosecutor conducted a survey of its legal and investigative staff to ascertain what type of training would best suit their needs, taking into account their qualifications and skill sets. Overwhelmingly, staff members stated that they would benefit from training in the field of mediation. As a downsizing organization, the Tribunal is doing everything it can to retain staff to enable it to complete its mandate and also tries to assist its staff in making the transition from work at the Tribunal to other work within the United Nations and similar organizations. In the legal and investigative sphere, the work is moving more and more to mediation and having the staff certified as qualified mediators would be useful in their transition.

Staff assessment (increase: \$720,000)

17. The increase reflects the increased actual requirements under posts and other staff costs as well as changes in the staffing composition of the Tribunal.

Registry

Table 5

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Revised 2014-2015 appropriation</i>	<i>Projected changes</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Proposed 2014-2015 final appropriation</i>
		<i>Rate of exchange</i>	<i>Inflation</i>	<i>Post incumbency and other changes</i>		
Expenditure						
Posts	74 062.3	(3 655.4)	144.7	(1 636.9)	(5 147.6)	68 914.7
Other staff costs	18 389.0	(874.2)	(98.8)	1 809.4	836.4	19 225.4
Consultants	63.4	(4.0)	(0.4)	2.8	(1.6)	61.8
Experts	77.6	(5.4)	(0.5)	(24.3)	(30.2)	47.4

Object of expenditure	Revised 2014-2015 appropriation	Projected changes			Total	Proposed 2014-2015 final appropriation
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Travel of staff	1 677.6	–	(18.3)	(155.5)	(173.8)	1 503.8
Contractual services	19 556.2	(900.9)	(102.7)	(3 419.3)	(4 422.9)	15 133.3
General operating expenses	17 601.1	(955.9)	(106.3)	(751.7)	(1 813.9)	15 787.2
Hospitality	17.2	(1.0)	(0.1)	0.8	(0.3)	16.9
Supplies and materials	858.7	(45.6)	(5.2)	(226.7)	(277.5)	581.2
Furniture and equipment	820.2	(19.8)	(2.8)	(25.3)	(47.9)	772.3
Improvement of premises	194.9	(12.9)	(1.4)	(24.8)	(39.1)	155.8
Grants and contributions	25.0	–	–	(8.9)	(8.9)	16.1
Staff assessment	16 395.8	(594.3)	(47.0)	1 727.0	1 085.7	17 481.5
Total expenditure (gross)	149 739.0	(7 069.4)	(238.8)	(2 733.4)	(10 014.6)	139 697.4
Income						
Staff assessment	16 395.8	(594.3)	(47.0)	1 727.0	1 085.7	17 481.5
Other income	285.5	–	–	–	–	285.5
Total requirements (net)	133 057.7	(6 475.1)	(191.8)	(4 460.4)	(11 127.3)	121 930.4

Posts (decrease: \$1,636,900)

18. The decrease is due to decreased requirements under salaries (\$1,260,400) and common staff costs (\$376,500). The decreased requirements under salaries are due to the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate during the biennium 2014-2015. The budgetary assumptions included a vacancy rate of 3.7 per cent for the Professional and higher categories and 5.3 per cent for the General Service and related categories. During 2014, the average vacancy rates were 4.2 per cent for Professional posts and 0.7 per cent for General Service posts. For the period from January to August 2015, the average vacancy rates were 5.5 per cent for Professional posts and 0.4 per cent for General Service posts. At the end of August 2015, a total of eight posts (7 Professional and 1 General Service) remained unencumbered, reflecting actual vacancy rates of 6.2 per cent for Professional posts and 0.5 per cent for General Service posts.

Other staff costs (increase: \$1,809,400)

19. The increase, which is based on the pattern of expenditure for general temporary assistance positions, is attributable mainly to the extension of positions due to changes in the projected completion dates of trials and appeals as a result of court decisions, adjournment in proceedings due to the health of the accused and other factors affecting judicial activity.

Consultants (increase: \$2,800)

20. The increase is due to slightly higher travel costs for consultants.

Experts (decrease: \$24,300)

21. The decrease is due to a lower-than-budgeted number of expert witnesses called to testify before the courts due to changes in the projected completion dates of trials as a result of court decisions, adjournment in proceedings due to the health of the accused and other factors affecting judicial activity. The requirements for the biennium were based on a total of 15 expert witnesses testifying for an average of five days. No expert witnesses were called to appear in 2014. Since January 2015, six expert witnesses, one of them a United Nations staff member, were called to testify in the Mladić case. Three experts were called to testify as medical experts in the Hadžić case in relation to the health of the accused.

Travel of staff (decrease: \$155,500)

22. The decrease is due to a lower-than-budgeted number of witnesses and accompanying dependants travelling during the biennium. This is due to changes in the projected completion dates of trials as a result of court decisions, adjournment in proceedings due to the health of the accused and other factors affecting judicial activity. Furthermore, witnesses were not always required to stay for the period of seven days used in the budget assumptions, which resulted in lower-than-budgeted payments for daily subsistence allowance.

Contractual services (decrease: \$3,419,300)

23. The decrease is mainly due to reduced requirements for contractual verbatim reporting (\$1,331,100), defence counsel fees (\$1,133,000), detention services (\$719,900) and contractual translation (\$201,700). The decrease under contractual verbatim reporting is mainly the result of the delay or postponement of proceedings, which had a consequential impact on courtroom utilization and hearing time and led to lower requirements for court reporting services in both English and French. The decrease under defence counsel fees is due to changes in the scheduling of trials, including the temporary suspension of ongoing trials and appeals, in particular the adjournment of the Hadžić trial due to the health of the accused. The decrease under detention services is due to a faster than budgeted reduction in the detainee population. The decrease under contractual translation is due to changes in the pace of court activities and in particular the cancellations of hearings in the Hadžić trial.

General operating expenses (decrease: \$751,700)

24. The decrease is attributable mainly to reduced requirements under utilities (\$419,000), rental of premises (\$188,000), miscellaneous services (\$141,400), communications (\$134,300) and supplies to maintain premises (\$124,000). The decrease under utilities is due to a lower use of electricity as a result of consumption reduction initiatives. The decrease under rental of premises is mainly due to the fact that projected rent increases did not materialize. The decrease under miscellaneous services is mainly due to underexpenditures under claims and medical services for witnesses owing to the lower-than-budgeted number of witnesses and their families. The decrease under communications is due to a reduction in costs in the deregulated telecommunications industry. The decrease under supplies to maintain premises is due to the postponement of work initially scheduled to be implemented in the second half of 2015.

Hospitality (increase: \$800)

25. The increase is due to the organization of a hospitality event in November 2015 for the launching of Umoja in The Hague.

Supplies and materials (decrease: \$226,700)

26. The decrease is attributable mainly to reduced requirements under photocopy paper (\$69,300), petrol, oil and lubricants (\$62,000), public information supplies (\$40,000) and stationery (\$25,900). The reduction under photocopy paper is due to the continued reduction in the consumption of copy paper as a result of using double-sided printing as the default setting on all multifunctional copiers and printers, as well as the use of the “scan-to-e-mail” option on newly acquired multifunctional copiers. The reduction under petrol, oil and lubricants is due to a lower cost of fuel than budgeted. The decrease under stationery is due to a higher-than-projected recycling of supplies brought about by the reduction in the staffing levels. The reduction under public information supplies relates to a reduction in the number of tapes used for court proceedings as a consequence of a lower rate of courtroom utilization.

Furniture and equipment (decrease: \$25,300)

27. The decrease is attributable mainly to a decrease under acquisition of software due to delays in procurement actions as a result of the demands associated with other competing requirements, relating in particular to the Umoja preparations.

Improvement of premises (decrease: \$24,800)

28. The decrease is due to the fact that certain requirements associated with the closure of the Administration building were covered from existing capacity rather than contracted out.

Grants and contributions (decrease: \$8,900)

29. The decrease is due to the reduction in the amount of the Tribunal’s contribution to the Department of Safety and Security malicious acts insurance policy due to staffing reductions in field locations.

Staff assessment (increase: \$1,727,000)

30. The increase reflects the increased actual requirements under posts and other staff costs as well as changes in the staffing composition of the Tribunal.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

31. **The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report and to approve the final appropriation for the biennium 2014-2015 of \$191,107,400 gross (\$167,197,300 net) to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.**

Annex I

Budgetary assumptions

The following parameters were used in formulating the present proposed estimates for the final appropriation:

<i>Budget parameters</i>	<i>Estimates reflected in the first performance report</i>		<i>Proposed estimates for the final appropriation</i>	
	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Rate of exchange ^a	0.749	0.787	0.751	0.892
Rate of inflation (percentage)	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4
Post adjustment multiplier at The Hague (percentage)	56.38	48.20	56.13	34.62

^a Euro to United States dollar.

Annex II

Trial activity during the biennium 2014-2015

1. The core work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia is the completion of all trials and appeals. During the biennium, the Tribunal rendered eight trial and appeal judgements. At the time of the preparation of the present report, all 161 indicted individuals had been accounted for; 4 individuals were in trial proceedings and 10 individuals were in appeal proceedings.

Trial Chamber I

2. **Mladić case.** Ratko Mladić is charged with 11 counts of genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war in relation to acts allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 12 May 1992 and 30 November 1995. The trial commenced on 16 May 2012 and the defence case started on 19 May 2014. On 23 October 2014, the Trial Chamber granted a prosecution request to reopen its case to present previously unavailable evidence related to a mass grave recently discovered in the village of Tomašica, in the Prijedor municipality of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The reopened case was heard in June and July 2015 and added time to the projected length of the case. The judgement is expected in November 2017.

Trial Chamber II

3. **Hadžić case.** Goran Hadžić is charged with 14 counts of crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war in relation to acts allegedly committed in Croatia and Serbia between 25 June 1991 and December 1993. The trial commenced on 16 October 2012 and the last prosecution witness was heard on 9 April 2014. The defence case commenced on 3 July 2014, but the trial has been adjourned since 20 October 2014 due to Mr. Hadžić's grave health condition. Further medical examinations of Mr. Hadžić health have been conducted in order to determine whether he is fit to stand trial. The Presiding Judge in the case has reported that the impact of Mr. Hadžić's health situation and the prolonged adjournment of the trial on the completion of the trial judgement cannot yet be fully assessed. However, October 2016 is the current best estimate for the trial's completion.

Trial Chamber III

4. **Karadžić case.** Radovan Karadžić is charged with 11 counts of genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war in relation to acts allegedly committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. The trial commenced on 26 October 2009 and the prosecution concluded its case on 25 May 2012. The accused presented an oral motion for acquittal on all counts in the indictment. On 28 June 2012, the Trial Chamber delivered its judgement under rule 98 bis, acquitting Karadžić of count 1 (genocide in the municipalities), but the Appeals Chamber on 11 July 2013 reversed and reinstated count 1. The defence commenced its case in October 2012 and it was considered closed on 1 May 2014. Motions for reopening and rebuttal were denied. Closing arguments were heard from 29 September to 7 October 2014, after which the Trial Chamber declared the hearings closed. The judgement is expected in December 2015.

5. **Šešelj case.** Vojislav Šešelj is charged with nine counts of crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war in relation to acts allegedly committed in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vojvodina (Serbia) between August 1991 and September 1993. The trial started on 7 November 2007, but was adjourned on 11 February 2009 by a majority, Judge Antonetti dissenting. The trial recommenced on 12 January 2010. After the close of the prosecution's case-in-chief, the Trial Chamber, on 4 May 2011, ruled under rule 98 bis that there was enough evidence to support the counts in the indictment. Šešelj did not present a defence case. Šešelj and the prosecution filed their final briefs on 30 January 2012 and 5 February 2012, respectively. Closing arguments were heard on 5 and 20 March 2012, respectively. On 9 July 2013, Šešelj filed a motion seeking the disqualification of Judge Frederik Harhoff from all further proceedings in this case. Following a procedure which resulted in a finding of disqualification, on 31 October 2013 the Acting President issued a decision assigning Judge Mandiaye Niang to replace Judge Harhoff on the case. The Trial Chamber's decision that the trial could continue despite Judge Harhoff's replacement by Judge Niang was upheld by the Appeals Chamber on 6 June 2014. In June 2015, Judge Niang certified that he had familiarized himself with the record of proceedings, and deliberations have recommenced. The judgement is expected in December 2015.

Specially appointed chamber (rule 75 (G) and (H), rule 75 bis and rule 75 ter of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence)

6. The specially appointed chamber has issued three decisions and orders in two cases pursuant to the above-mentioned rules. On the request of a third party, one hearing pursuant to rule 75 bis was conducted. Since responsibility for applications in cases where no chamber of the Tribunal remains seized has moved to the Residual Mechanism, the specially appointed chamber no longer exists.

Appeals Chamber

7. The Appeals Chamber issued five decisions on interlocutory appeals, in the cases of Mladić (IT-09-92-AR73.4 and IT-09-92-AR73.5), Šešelj (IT-03-67-AR.15bis), Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-AR73.13) and Hadžić (IT-04-75-AR65.1)

8. In the case of *Prosecutor v. Momčilo Perišić*, the Appeals Chamber denied a prosecution motion on 20 March 2014 seeking reconsideration of the appeal judgement.

9. In the case of *Prosecutor v. Nikola Šainović et al.*, the appeal judgement was rendered on 23 January 2014. The Appeals Chamber affirmed the majority of the defendants' convictions while granting certain grounds of appeal raised by the appellants. The Appeals Chamber reduced Mr. Šainović's sentence from 22 to 18 years of imprisonment; affirmed Mr. Pavković's sentence of 22 years of imprisonment; reduced Mr. Lazarević's sentence from 15 to 14 years of imprisonment; and reduced Mr. Lukić's sentence from 22 to 20 years of imprisonment.

10. In the case of *Prosecutor v. Vlastimir Đorđević*, the appeal judgement was rendered on 27 January 2014. The Appeals Chamber affirmed the majority of Mr. Đorđević's convictions, while granting, either in full or in part, certain grounds of appeal raised by Mr. Đorđević and one ground of appeal raised by the prosecution; granting the latter ground of appeal, the Appeals Chamber entered an

additional conviction for persecution (sexual assault). The Appeals Chamber reduced Mr. Đorđević's sentence from 27 to 18 years of imprisonment.

11. In the case of *Prosecutor v. Vujadin Popović et al.*, the appeal judgement was rendered on 30 January 2015. The Appeals Chamber partially reversed certain convictions of Mr. Popović, Mr. Beara, Mr. Nikolić and Mr. Miletić. The Appeals Chamber also entered new convictions against Mr. Popović, Mr. Beara, Mr. Miletić and Mr. Pandurević. The Appeals Chamber affirmed Mr. Popović's, Mr. Beara's, Mr. Nikolić's and Mr. Pandurević's sentences, but reduced Mr. Miletić's sentence from 19 to 18 years of imprisonment.

12. In the case of *Prosecutor v. Zdravko Tolimir*, the appeal judgement was rendered on 8 April 2015. The Appeals Chamber granted certain grounds of appeal raised by Mr. Tolimir, but affirmed his sentence of life imprisonment.

13. At the time of preparation of the present report, the Appeals Chamber remains seized of three cases. The projected timelines for the appeal judgements in these cases are as follows: December 2015, *Prosecutor v. Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović*; June 2016, *Prosecutor v. Mićo Stanišić and Stojan Župljanin*; and November 2017, *Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić et al.* The appeal hearing in the Stanišić and Simatović case was held on 6 July 2015. The briefing stage of the Stanišić and Stojan Župljanin and Prlić et al. cases is completed and pre-appeal activity is ongoing. Despite the Tribunal's efforts, the appeals in the Prlić et al., Stanišić and Simatović, Stanišić and Župljanin and Tolimir cases were not completed by 31 December 2014, the target date indicated by the Security Council in resolution 1966 (2010), and therefore jurisdiction remained with the Tribunal. The Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal currently functions concurrently with the Appeals Chamber of the Residual Mechanism, which deals, inter alia, with requests for review of some judgements rendered by the Tribunal. Appeals in the Hadžić, Karadžić, Mladić and Šešelj cases, if any, will be filed after 1 July 2013 and will therefore fall within the jurisdiction of the Mechanism pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010).

14. A total of 118 pre-appeal decisions and orders were issued during the reporting period.