



Cour
Pénale
Internationale

International
Criminal
Court

International Criminal Court

**2021 Report of the Court on
Key Performance
Indicators**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	4
II. AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT	5
III. SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE	6
IV. WAY FORWARD	12
Annex I. Judicial and Prosecutorial Performance Goals	13
A. Elapsed Time: Key Judicial Decisions and Activities	13
B. Judicial Activity by Key Phases	16
C. Overall Disclosure Figures	35
D. Duration of the Phases for the Previous Cases	36
E. Indicators for Publicity	39
1. Courtroom Time in Public Hearings	39
2. Publicity of Judicial Decisions	39
F. Transcripts, Translation and Interpretation	39
1. Production of Original Transcripts	39
2. Correction/Reclassification/Redaction of Transcripts	40
3. Translation: Service Provision	40
4. Courtroom Interpretation	41
5. Field and Operational Interpretation	41
G. Victims and Witness-Related Services	42
1. Number of Individuals Who Received ICC Support	42
2. Victim Participation	43
3. Victim Legal Representation	43
H. Reparations	44
I. Assistance	45
J. ICC Field Offices	46
K. In-country Outreach and Public Information	46
Annex II. Cooperation and Complementarity Goals	48
A. Cooperation	48
1. Request for Cooperation(RFC)/Information(RFI)/Assistance(RFA)	48
2. Cooperation Agreements & Engagement	50
B. Complementarity	50
1. Incoming Request for Assistance(“RFA”)	50
Annex III. Organisational Performance Goals	51
A. Accessibility of the ICC-Related Information	51
1. Access to Court Hearings	51
2. Access to Information about ICC Activities	51
3. Access to Information for Media and Public	52

B. Budget Implementation	53
1. Budget Implementation Rate by Major Programme	53
C. Human Resources	53
1. Average Time of Recruitment Process (days)	53
2. Compliance Rate: Performance Objective Setting	53
3. Compliance Rate: Performance Appraisals for Staff	54
D. Geographical Representation and Gender Balance (GRGB)	54
1. Gender Balance of Staff: Per Major Programme	54
2. Gender Balance of Staff: Per Level	55
3. Geographical Representation: Number of States Parties by Representation Status	55
4. Status of Under-Representation	56
5. List of 54 Non-Represented States Parties	56
E. Staff Wellbeing	56
1. Staff Absence Rate	56
F. Procurement	57
1. Performance Data on Procurement	57
G. Physical and Asset Security	57
1. Security Briefing before Field Missions	58
2. Substantive Security and Safety Incidents	58
H. IT Security	58
1. Implementation of Adequate Information Security Program	58
2. Attacks Detected Prior to Incidents	58
3. Substantive IT Incidents	58
4. Security Measures Taken to Address Incidents	59
5. Prompt Response to Information Security Incidents	59

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report on performance indicators for the International Criminal Court (“the Court”) presents the Court’s performance results for 2021.
2. The Report of the Court on Key Performance Indicators (“the KPI report”) is part of the Court’s continuing efforts to improve its efficiency. In response to the request by the Assembly of States Parties (“the Assembly”) made in 2014 that the Court “[...] intensify its efforts to develop qualitative and quantitative indicators that would allow the Court to demonstrate better its achievements and needs, as well as allowing States Parties to assess the Court’s performance in a more strategic manner”, the Court issued the KPI report in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019 and 2020. No report was published in 2018 because of the change in leadership in the Presidency and the Registry.
3. In July 2019, the Court published its strategic plan, outlining its mission, vision and strategic goals for the 2019-2021 period. Under three headings of strategic priorities – (i) judicial and prosecutorial performance, (ii) cooperation and complementarity and (iii) organisational performance – 10 Court-wide strategic goals were formulated.
 - **Goal 1:** Increase the expeditiousness and efficiency of the Court’s core activities of preliminary examinations, investigations, trials and reparations while preserving the independence, fairness and highest legal standards and quality of its proceedings and protecting the safety and well-being of the persons involved, in particular victims and witnesses.
 - **Goal 2:** Further develop the Court’s approach towards victims in all phases of the judicial proceedings, including reparations, the latter in cooperation with the Trust Fund for Victims.
 - **Goal 3:** Further develop mainstreaming of a gender perspective in all aspects of the Court’s judicial and prosecutorial work.
 - **Goal 4:** Further foster political support and develop the modalities of cooperation and operational support for all parties as regards preliminary examinations, investigations, protection of witnesses, implementation of arrest warrants and judicial proceedings.
 - **Goal 5:** Discuss and devise with States and other stakeholders new strategies to increase the ability of the Rome Statute System to address the shared responsibility to close the impunity gap, including through encouraging domestic implementation of the Rome Statute and other measures of complementarity by States Parties (including providing support and assistance to victims), as well as developing a strategy for the completion of situations under investigation.
 - **Goal 6:** Further strengthen professionalism, dedication and integrity in all of the Court’s operations.
 - **Goal 7:** Create and ensure a safe and secure working environment in which staff wellbeing and continuous improvement are at the centre.
 - **Goal 8:** Achieve more equitable GRGB, particularly at higher level posts.
 - **Goal 9:** Manage resources in an effective, coherent, transparent, responsible and adaptable manner and further develop the sustainability, and resilience of the Court against identified risks.
 - **Goal 10:** Building upon a strategy for the completion of situations under investigation.
4. The organ-specific strategic plans for the Office of the Prosecutor (“OTP”) and the Registry were also adopted for 2019-2021, and these organs’ cycles were synchronized with the Court-wide strategic plan cycle. In 2019, for the first time, the KPI report thus presented data that demonstrated better alignment between the Court’s plan and the organs’ performances.
5. In 2020, as this year, KPIs were presented under the following three headings of performance goals set out in the Court-wide strategic plan: (a) judicial and prosecutorial performance goals; (b) cooperation and complementarity goals; and (c) organizational performance goals.
6. In September 2020, the Final Report of the Independent Expert Review of the International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute System (“IER”) was published. It contained several recommendations in relation to key performance indicators, including in particular recommendation 146:

“to assess the Court’s efficiency, a report presenting raw data based on quantitative indicators should be compiled. The data should be presented in a coherent, consistent and reader-friendly manner. The document should be available to the oversight bodies and the States Parties. Data collection and presentation should be standardised, to enable comparison across several years. Review of KPIs based on lessons learnt should take into account this need for stability in data.”

7. At the Study Group on Governance (“SGG”) meeting held on 20 October 2021, IER recommendation 146 was assessed positively. The Court made several proposals to implement this recommendation with a view to improving the collection, standardization and presentation of the KPIs

II. AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

8. The following major improvements have been made in this report.

Adjusted Reporting Timeline

9. Until 2020, the KPI reports had been submitted in November/December of the reporting year to make them available before the Assembly session. Because the reports included the KPI results for the same year of its reporting, the data included only the results from January to September and the complete yearly data was not made available until the following year’s report was submitted. Not only did this reporting timeline create an extra burden on the Court to process the data for the overlapping period twice, but it also prevented a complete picture of the Court’s performance per calendar year from being given.
10. At the SGG session in October 2021, the Court therefore proposed adjusting the reporting timeline in order to enable reporting of the full preceding calendar year. Thus, in the present report, all performance data covers the period from January to December, except in the few instances where data is reported cumulatively.

Inclusion of High-leverage Indicators

11. To provide more meaningful insight into the Court’s performance in relation to the strategic-level objectives and goals, several important indicators have also been added.
12. The most significant improvement is the inclusion of a KPI on time frames for key judicial decisions and activities (pages 13-15) measured against the deadlines indicated in the Chambers Practice Manual. Although this indicator was partially introduced in 2019, in this report comprehensive data on time frames is presented for all cases that were ongoing in 2021. In addition, a few high-leverage indicators from existing KPIs from the Registry strategic plan closely related to the 10 Court-wide strategic goals are also featured, such as:
 - (i) KPIs on new cooperation agreements and engagement with States not yet party to the Rome Statute;
 - (ii) KPIs on staff wellbeing: staff absence rates; and
 - (iii) Response time to information security incidents.
13. Existing KPIs, such as those regarding transcripts and interpretation, requests for cooperation, in-country outreach and public information, and reparations and assistance, have also been refined to improve data coherence and provide more clarity on the achieved results.
14. Some lower-leverage indicators which are no longer viewed as “key” have either been streamlined or discarded to place greater focus on “key performance” results that are more relevant to the strategic goals. Discarded data include, for example, the number of field trips taken by Court-appointed external legal representatives of victims.

Improved Data Presentation

15. The Court has tried to present data in a more reader-friendly manner. Whereas in past reports data was presented largely through tables with figures, in this report most of the data is visually depicted through charts and graphs to provide more intuitive, more direct and richer insights into the Court’s performance. Furthermore, charts and graphs are accompanied by definitions and narratives to assist in the understanding of the data presented.

III. SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE

Judicial and Prosecutorial Goals

16. In relation to goal 1, which is to increase the expeditiousness and efficiency of the Court's core activities, this report presents information on the basis of the case phases set out below, using pre-defined indicators to measure both expeditiousness and fairness.

17. The key phases used to reflect the judiciary's activities are as follows:

- **Phase 1 – Confirmation: between first appearance and the decision on the confirmation of charges;**
- **Phase 2 – Trial preparation: between the decision on the confirmation of charges and the first day of the opening statements;**
- **Phase 3 – Trial: between the first day of the opening statements and the last day of the closing submissions;**
- **Phase 4 – Trial deliberations: between the last day of the closing submissions and the issuance of the judgement on conviction, pursuant to article 74 of the Rome Statute;**
- **Phase 5 – Sentencing (where applicable): between the issuance of the judgement on conviction pursuant to article 74 of the Rome Statute and the issuance of the sentencing decision pursuant to article 76 of the Rome Statute;**
- **Phase 6 – Reparations (where applicable): between the issuance of the judgement on conviction and the implementation of a reparations award, or the approval of an implementation plan, as appropriate, pursuant to article 75 of the Rome Statute;**
- **Phase 7 – Final appeals of judgements against conviction and/or sentencing decisions (where applicable): between the submission of the first notice of appeal and the issuance of the appeals judgement pursuant to article 81 of the Rome Statute.**

18. Indicators are to be taken and understood in context. The distinct features of each case and the different procedural approaches taken by the various Chambers need to be taken into consideration when reading the numbers.

19. While the seven phases above are the most visible and generate most of the workload for the Trial and Appeals Chambers, the parties and participants as well as the Registry, other significant work takes place before the Pre-Trial Chambers. For instance, prior to phase 1 (confirmation), the Pre-Trial Chambers address the following: requests for authorization to open an investigation, review of the Prosecutor's decision not to investigate, requests for issuance of arrest warrants/summons to appear, cooperation issues and proceedings related to admissibility challenges. It must also be noted that some of the phases may overlap. By way of example, the reparations and appeals phases, where applicable, will proceed simultaneously. Sentencing and reparations proceedings may also proceed in parallel.

20. Values are inherently quantitative: on their own, they cannot account for the reality or complexity of a case. For instance, the number of charges brought against an accused does not necessarily mean that a trial is per se more complex; conversely, a limited number of charges is not necessarily indicative of a comparatively simpler trial or of a reduced workload. The same holds true in respect of the number of grounds of appeal, which is based on the manner in which the parties present them and may not necessarily reflect the complexity of final appeals. Yet the selected indicators, when taken in context, provide relevant insight into the potential life cycle of the cases before the Court and ultimately lead to a better understanding of the Court's workload.

21. Lastly, while the duration of the various phases and overall life cycle of a case is often seen as an indicator of efficiency, the Court's Statute mandates the Chambers to ensure both expeditiousness and fairness of the proceedings. As to the former, at its previous retreat held in October 2019 the Judiciary adopted timelines for the issuance of certain decisions. These deadlines have been incorporated in the present report.

22. Since the previous report, the following significant developments have occurred:

- Following the issuance of the guilty verdict in Ongwen, the sentencing (phase 5) was completed on 6 May 2021, with appeal proceedings now pending.
- Proceedings in three new cases started (phase 2). Charges were confirmed on 9 July 2021 in Abd-Al- Rahman, on 15 July 2021 in Gicheru and on 9 December 2021 in Said. These trials have commenced or are expected to commence in 2022.
- Trial proceedings are ongoing in Al Hassan and Yekatom and Ngaïssona (phase 3).
- The implementation phase of reparations is ongoing in Lubanga, Katanga, Al Mahdi and Ntaganda, following the completion of the reparations phase as defined for the purposes of this report. The reparations phase in Ongwen (phase 6) commenced in 2021 and is ongoing.
- The Appeals Chamber issued its judgments confirming the conviction and sentence in Ntaganda and the acquittal in Gbagbo and Blé Goudé.

23. **The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo.** Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation plans for symbolic collective reparations and collective service-based reparations, approved on 21 October 2016 and 6 April 2017, respectively. The final deadline for the submission of applications for reparations was 1 October 2021. Implementation of the service-based collective reparations commenced in March 2021.
24. **The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga.** Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation of its reparations order issued on 24 March 2017. It also issued decisions approving the implementation of collective reparations in the form of psychological support and alternative housing assistance.
25. **The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain.** On 21 July 2021, Trial Chamber IV revoked a previous order directing the Registry, Mr Banda and his Defence team, and the Prosecution to liaise with a view to finding reasonable and realistic solutions to ensure Mr Banda's appearance.
26. **The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo and Charles Blé Goudé.** On 31 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the acquittals of Mr Gbagbo and Mr Blé Goudé. On 9 September 2021, Mr Blé Goudé filed a request for compensation pursuant to article 85(3) of the Statute. On 16 December 2021, at the request of Mr Blé Goudé, a hearing was held before a Chamber constituted by the Presidency.
27. **The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi.** Trial Chamber VIII remains seized of the implementation of its reparations order issued on 17 August 2017. On 25 November 2021, the Appeals Chamber bench decided to reduce Mr Al Mahdi's nine-year sentence of imprisonment by two years.
28. **The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda.** On 30 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the conviction of Mr Ntaganda and, unanimously, the sentence handed down by Trial Chamber VI. Trial Chamber II remains seized of the implementation of the reparations order issued on 8 March 2021 by Trial Chamber VI.
29. **The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen.** Trial Chamber IX issued its judgment on 4 February 2021 and handed down its sentence on 6 May 2021. Mr Ongwen was found guilty of 61 crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Northern Uganda and was sentenced to a total of 25 years of imprisonment. Appeal proceedings against the conviction and sentence are pending. Trial Chamber IX is seized of reparations proceedings, with the first submissions received in December 2021.
30. **The Prosecutor v. Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz Ag Mohamed Ag Mahmoud.** The Prosecution continued its presentation of evidence, which commenced on 8 September 2020, and the Chamber heard the testimonies of 52 witnesses by the end of 2021. The Defence's presentation of evidence is expected to commence in May 2022.
31. **The Prosecutor v. Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona.** On 16 February 2021, the trial opened before Trial Chamber V. The Prosecution's presentation of evidence began on 15 March 2021 and is ongoing. By the end of 2021, the Chamber heard the testimonies of 25 witnesses.

32. **The Prosecutor vs. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ('Ali Kushayb')**. The confirmation of charges hearing took place between 24 and 26 May 2021. On 9 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed the charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity brought by the Prosecution against Mr Abd-Al-Rahman. On 21 July 2021, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber I and referred the case to it. The Trial Chamber held a first status conference on 16 August 2021 at which it set the commencement date of the trial for 5 April 2022.
33. **The Prosecutor v. Paul Gicheru**. Mr Gicheru was surrendered to the Court on 3 November 2020 and his initial appearance took place on 6 November 2020. On 1 February 2021, Mr Gicheru was released to Kenya under specific conditions. On 15 July 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber A issued its decision on the confirmation of the charges, confirming all charges of offences against the administration of justice presented by the Prosecution. On 22 July 2021, the Presidency constituted Trial Chamber III and referred the case to it. Trial Chamber III held the first status conference on 24 September 2021 and, on 30 September 2021, it set the trial date for 15 February 2022.
34. **The Prosecutor v. Mahamat Said Abdel Kani**. Mr Said was surrendered to the Court on 24 January 2021 and his initial appearance took place on 28 and 29 January 2021. Following the confirmation of charges hearings, held between 12 and 14 October 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed seven counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity against Mr Said on 9 December 2021. The Presidency constituted Trial Chamber VI on 14 December 2021 and referred the case to it.
35. **The Situation in the Republic of the Philippines**. On 15 September 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecutor's request of 24 May 2021 and authorized the commencement of an investigation into the situation in relation to any crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court allegedly committed on the territory of the Republic of the Philippines between 1 November 2011 and 16 March 2019 in the context of the so-called "war on drugs" campaign.
36. **The Situation in the State of Palestine**. On 5 February 2021, following the Prosecutor's request pursuant to article 19(3) of the Statute seeking a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that Palestine is a State Party to the Statute and that the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the situation in Palestine extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
37. **The situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**. On 8 October 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber II issued a decision setting the procedure pursuant to rule 55(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence following the Prosecutor's request of 27 September 2021 for authorization to resume the investigation.
38. Because of the increase in judicial activities in 2021, the amount of support services required also increased at an unprecedented rate. The workload in transcript and translation services, for instance, increased by approximately 400 per cent. Despite this significant increase, both transcript and courtroom interpretation services achieved a 100 per cent service delivery rate.
39. In 2021 the Court also made efforts to ensure access of victims and witnesses to the Court (page 42, 43) by providing adequate support. The performance data for 2021 shows that the total number of individuals (victims, witnesses, dependents and others at risk) who received Court support increased (from 737 in 2020 to 793 in 2021). In particular, the number of witnesses assisted at the Court also increased (from 19 in 2020 to 57 in 2021). The data on victim participation indicates that the Court efficiently guaranteed access to the Court and relevant judicial proceedings in 2021, with 5,956 new applications received (participation and/or reparations, follow-up providing additional information across cases and representations pursuant to proceedings under article 15 of the Rome Statute).
40. The data for reparations and assistance for 2021 (page 44, 45) shows significantly improved performance compared to previous years, with many reparations and assistance programmes initiated and implemented. Most notably, 1,354 new beneficiaries started receiving collective reparations in the Lubanga case, and 797 beneficiaries received individual reparations in the Al-Mahdi case.
41. In 2021, the indicators for in-country outreach and public information (page 46) suggest that a moderate number of outreach activities in the field continued to take place, reaching a large population. Despite the adverse impact of COVID-19, notable performance was achieved in the Central African Republic and Sudan. With the start of the Abd-Al-Rahman case, outreach activities intensified in Darfur in 2021.

Cooperation and Complementarity Goals

Cooperation

42. The relevant strategic goals for the cooperation-related performance indicators are: goal 4 of the Court-wide strategic plan; goal 2 of the OTP strategic plan; and objective (a) under Division of External Operations (paragraph 22) of the Registry strategic plan. These are directly linked to increasing cooperation and developing modalities of cooperation and operational support in the context of investigative, prosecutorial and judicial activities. Relevant strategic goals for complementarity are Court-wide goal 5 and OTP goal 6.
43. Over the past years, the Court has developed various sets of data, in particular regarding cooperation, which can be a useful starting point for performance measurement. Such aggregated data was shared for the first time in the Court's 2020 cooperation report to the Assembly.¹ In 2020, KPIs were included for the first time for cooperation and complementarity goals, and they also appear in the present report. The Court intends to develop additional indicators on cooperation and complementarity in future KPI reports, in particular in connection with its new cycle of strategic plans for 2023-2025.
44. The data collected describes the Court's efforts by number and type of cooperation requests sent. Notwithstanding the very high number of requests and the variety of the types of support requested of States by the Court's organs, especially the OTP and the Registry, cooperation has overall been forthcoming and positive. Nevertheless, the Court continues to experience challenges in the execution of some forms of cooperation regarding requests concerning the Defence and witness protection. The Court continues to dedicate much time and effort to consulting with the relevant authorities and identifying suitable procedures that would allow for a diligent execution of its requests, pursuant to Part 9 of the Rome Statute and applicable national legislations, for all its various types of requests.
45. To support and track their cooperation activities within their respective mandates and responsibilities in the area of cooperation, both the OTP and the Registry have created internal databases to store and follow up on the requests for cooperation and assistance they send to, or receive from, a variety of stakeholders. These databases have allowed both organs to provide overall quantitative data on the number of requests sent for each reporting period, the number of stakeholders, the number of responses received, the average time required for their execution as well as the number of requests for judicial assistance received from States. Over the years, the Court has further refined its tracking and analysis of these requests by type and complexity; hence the replies received as well as the databases have evolved accordingly.
46. Regarding joint or parallel cooperation efforts, the OTP and the Registry have both continued to develop their respective practices for requests for assistance to facilitate their execution and implementation as much as possible, for example through prior consultations. They have also continued their common efforts – within the inter-organ working group on arrest strategies, created in March 2016 and reinforced since – to devise and implement strategies to facilitate the arrest of suspects. In the area of financial investigations, the OTP and the Registry have continued to approach several State Parties on a bilateral basis to explore ways to access information in a timely manner and identify focal points among the relevant authorities and fast-track channels to ensure the preservation of relevant information. Both organs have continued their efforts to exchange good practices with States in order to improve the Court's requests and to explain its specific mandate to States.
47. Unlike the judicial and organizational performance goals, the challenge resides in developing indicators in such a way as to measure the performance of the Court – rather than of cooperation partners – as a contribution towards achieving its strategic goals. By definition, both cooperation and complementarity goals depend partly on external circumstances and do require interaction with and action from external actors and stakeholders. They are also not specific, scientific goals, and as such, their measurement and analysis, in particular as regards impact, require both subjective and qualitative elements. While the Court's performance is the subject of the assessment in this report, States might in turn wish to analyse the converse position – their cooperation with the Court.

¹ ICC-ASP/19/25.

Complementarity

48. The OTP Strategic Plan for 2016-2018 already included a “coordinated investigative and prosecutorial strategy to close the impunity gap” (goal 9), which was followed by goal 6 in its current strategic plan 2019-2021, to “further strengthen the ability of the Office and of its partners to close the impunity gap” and also informed the Court’s strategic goal 5, which aims to “[d]iscuss and devise with States and other stakeholders new strategies to increase the ability of the Rome Statute System to address the shared responsibility to close the impunity gap, including through encouraging the do-mestic implementation of the Rome Statute and other measures of complementarity by States Parties (including providing support and assistance to victims), as well as developing a strategy for the completion of situations under investigation.”
49. The performance indicator for the OTP to monitor its strategic goal 6 consists of tracking the percentage of incoming requests for assistance (RFA) that have received a substantive response from the Office within three months of receipt, as this is the current target that the OTP strives to meet for all RFAs. This timeline has been adjusted to two months for such incoming requests and, in any event, not longer than three months for the most complex requests. It is worth noting that, even in this area, the timeline to provide a substantive response to an incoming RFA may also depend on external factors, including the consent of the sources to have their documents shared, in line with the requirements of article 93(10) of the Rome Statute; a Chamber’s authorization if the requested information is already part of the Court’s protected records; the requirement to consult with the requesting parties to better assess the requested needs; and sometimes the need for additional information to support the request, or, when consultations are required with the requesting party, to ensure that necessary protection measures for sources or witnesses are in place.
50. The increase over the years in RFAs addressed to the OTP has demonstrated the added value that the OTP brings to investigations and prosecutions at the national level. In this reporting year, however, there has been a decrease in the number of requests received by the Office, which may probably be explained by travel restrictions related to COVID-19 in the requesting States and their impact on investigative activities.
51. The coordinated efforts between States and the OTP in investigating Rome Statute and connected serious crimes are reinforcing the ability of the Office and its partners to jointly close the impunity gap. For example, during the reporting year, the Office worked collaboratively with a joint investigation team formed by Europol, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, with the aim of ensuring accountability for crimes against migrants and refugees in Libya.
52. Since the commencement of his tenure as Prosecutor, Mr Karim A. A. Khan QC has engaged in a number of activities of high qualitative value in terms of their contribution to complementarity. The measures described in this report are in line with the approach proposed in the 2020 KPI report² for implementing measurable qualitative performance indicators in this area of the Court’s activities.
53. To foster complementarity and the effective delivery of the Court’s mandate by building mutual legal assistance relations, the Prosecutor appointed, for the first time, a Special Adviser on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), Mr Yoshimitsu Yamauchi from Japan. The Office is also following the MLA initiative with interest. It is critical, for the fulfilment of the Court’s overall mandate, to ensure adequate judicial cooperation between States Parties and the Court for the Rome Statute to be effective, including with respect to complementarity.
54. Furthermore, the Prosecutor’s vision of complementarity entails a proactive assessment of what can be achieved at the national or regional level, with a view to building efficient synergies and coordinating with those jurisdictions, as necessary and feasible, to offer judicial responses to the crimes under investigation or new crimes under the Court’s jurisdiction. This vision applies to both preliminary examinations and situations under investigation. For instance, in the case of Colombia, following a thorough assessment by the Office, the Prosecutor determined that the national authorities of Colombia were neither inactive, unwilling nor unable to genuinely investigate and prosecute Rome Statute crimes. Accordingly, the preliminary examination was brought to a close in October 2021.

² See paragraphs 36 - 41 of the 2020 Report of the Court on Key Performance Indicators.

55. The Prosecutor reached his determination for such a closure on the basis of the progress made before the different but inter-connected Colombian jurisdictions comprising the ordinary courts system, the Justice and Peace Law tribunals and, in particular, the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. The Prosecutor also signed a cooperation agreement with the Government of Colombia in which the latter commits, inter alia, to safeguarding the established legislative framework and the budgetary allocations required for those jurisdictions to be effective. The Office continues to engage with the Colombian authorities and other stakeholders to make progress on the implementation of the cooperation agreement.
56. In the situation in Venezuela, the Office's admissibility assessment resulted in the opening of an investigation on the basis of existing facts. Nonetheless, in parallel, the Office continued to look for meaningful ways to cooperate and engage with the authorities and all other stakeholders in the search for the truth, and in particular to support any sincere and meaningful efforts undertaken by the Government of Venezuela to reform and revitalize the justice and penal system in order to enable genuine accountability in Venezuela for the victims of alleged crimes. In this regard, a memorandum of understanding was signed on 3 November 2021, in Caracas, between the Office and the Government of Venezuela.
57. In the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Prosecutor is committed to increasing collaboration and cooperation with national authorities and the Special Criminal Court with a view to making significant progress on complementarity.
58. In the situation in the Philippines, while stressing the focus of his Office's efforts on ensuring a successful, independent and impartial investigation, the Prosecutor stated his willingness to constructively engage with national authorities in accordance with the principle of complementarity and his Office's obligations under the Statute. The Prosecutor equally indicated his intention to explore opportunities for greater engagement and dialogue between his Office and the Asia-Pacific region.
59. In the situation in Afghanistan, the Prosecutor noted that developments in Afghanistan and the change in the national authorities constituted a significant change in circumstances which had an impact on the Office's ongoing assessment of the deferral request. He reiterated his willingness to constructively engage with national authorities in accordance with the principle of complementarity. The Prosecutor recalled that his Office will take measures as necessary to meet its evidence preservation responsibilities.
60. In the situation in Libya, while recognizing the larger scale of investigation needs and its resource limitations, the Office partnered with the above-mentioned joint investigation team (JIT) formed by Europol, Italy, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to combine efforts for sharing knowledge and advancing the situation in a way that is principled and positive. As a result of that collaboration, in October 2021, the national prosecuting authorities of the Netherlands were able to arrest and charge a suspect on allegations of egregious crimes.
61. As explained in the previous KPI report, the Court is still in the process of discussing and developing more performance indicators regarding cooperation and complementarity.

Organisational Performance Goals

62. As regards organizational performance goals, the report maintains selected internal indicators that were included in previous reports. These performance indicators focus on eight areas: (i) accessibility of Court-related information; (ii) budget implementation; (iii) human resources; (iv) geographical representation and gender balance (GRGB); (v) staff well-being; (vi) procurement; and (vii) physical and asset security, and (viii) IT security.
63. The Court continues to work to achieve progress in relation to both adequate geographical representation and gender balance for the most senior professional levels (P-4 and above). GRGB is one of the strategic priorities in the Court-wide and organ-specific strategic plans 2019-2021 and will continue to feature in the next strategic planning cycle of the Court.
64. In terms of geographical representation, the Court continues to cooperate closely with several of the most underrepresented States in order to boost the Court's profile as an employer in the relevant national frameworks and also to create concrete opportunities for the nationals of those States to obtain working experience at the Court. Data for 2021 shows some improvement with non-represented States Parties decreasing from 56 to 54 and overrepresented States Parties decreasing from 22 to 19. On the other hand, underrepresented States Parties increased from 23 to 25 during the reporting period. The balance in senior management (P-4 and above) shows only a marginal improvement.
65. Physical accessibility to the Court proceedings was greatly affected by COVID-19 and the related restrictions, with a decreased number of in-person visits to Court hearings and limited distribution of related information to the media and public. However, the Court immediately recognized the even greater importance of its online presence during the pandemic and seized on that opportunity. High performance was achieved in the area of access to information via online platforms (Court website visits, page views, social media followers, YouTube views) with improved online content and content production capacity.
66. The compliance rate of performance objective setting by staff shows a gradual improvement, from 92 per cent in 2018 to 96 per cent in 2021, reflecting the organization's multi-year efforts to highlight the importance of the process.

IV. WAY FORWARD: 2022 KPI Report and 2023-2025 Strategic Planning

67. In 2022, the Court will be developing a new set of KPIs in anticipation of the new strategic plan cycle to start in 2023 with the Court-wide Strategic Plan for 2023-2025. Specific KPIs will be linked to each one of the Court's new strategic goals to support them in a more efficient manner.
68. The year 2022 is therefore one of transition with, on the one hand, continued implementation of the 2019-2021 strategic plans, and, on the other, preparation for the next planning cycle. As with the report presented here, the Court aims to bring further improvements to its reporting for the next cycle in its continued efforts towards greater efficiency and transparency.
69. The Court intends to continue working on improving its KPIs, in consultation with its States Parties through the Study Group on Governance, to implement the recommendations made by the Independent Expert Review of the International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute System.³

³ IER Report, dated 30 September 2020, paras 354 to 369, and recommendations R144 to R148, pages 114 to 118.

Annex I

JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

A. Elapsed Time: Key Judicial Decisions and Activities

The Chambers Practice Manual represents the general recommendations and guidelines reflecting best practices, based on the experience and expertise of judges across divisions at the Court. With a view to enhancing the efficiency of the proceedings, Chambers have strived to follow the recommendations contained therein at all stages of the proceedings.

Nevertheless, the Chambers Practice Manual is not a binding instrument designed to have the same force and effect as the statutory instruments. A few of the recommended deadlines were not met due to the specific circumstances of the relevant cases or challenges related to the pandemic.

I. Issues Related to Pre-Trial Proceedings

Authorisation of an investigation

(para. 2) With due regard to the need for efficiency, the written decision of the Pre-Trial Chamber under Article 15, paragraph 4 shall be delivered **within 120 days** from the date the Prosecutor's request for authorisation of an investigation is filed with the Court. Any extension must be limited to exceptional circumstances and explained in detail in a public decision.

Elapsed Time

Situation in the
Philippines
93 DAYS

The First Appearance

Timing of the first appearance

(para. 7) The person's first appearance before the Chamber or the Single Judge, in accordance with Article 60(1) of the Statute and Rule 121(1) of the Rules, should normally take place **within 48 to 96 hours** after arrival at the seat of the Court upon surrender, or on the date specified in the summons to appear.

Said Case
**Less than
96 HOURS**

The right to apply for interim release

(para. 11) The Pre-Trial Chamber should specifically inform the person of this right. This is important because periodic review of detention does not start unless the Defence makes its first application for interim release (i.e. the 120-day time limit under Rule 118(2) runs from the Chamber's ruling on any such application). Applications for interim release should be disposed of as a matter of urgency and, ordinarily, decided **within 30 days**.

Gicheru Case
81 DAYS

The date of the confirmation hearing

(para. 12) According to Rule 121(1) of the Rules, at the first appearance, the Pre-Trial Chamber shall set the date of the confirmation hearing. The typical target date for the confirmation hearing should be around **four to six months** from the first appearance. Efforts should be made to reduce the average time that passes between the first appearance and the commencement of the confirmation of charges hearing.

Abd-Al-Rahman Case
5 MONTHS 22 DAYS

Said Case
8 MONTHS 6 DAYS

Proceedings leading to the confirmation of charges hearing

Time limit for responses under Regulation 24 of the Regulations of the Court

(para. 16) The general 21-day time limit for responses (see Regulation 34(b) of the Regulations of the Court) is incompatible with the fast pace of pre-trial proceedings. In order to avoid delay and to pre-empt the need to issue numerous procedural orders shortening the general time limit, the Pre-Trial Chamber should order that, throughout the entire proceedings leading to the confirmation hearing, any responses shall be filed **within five days**, or within another appropriately short time limit. The power to make such order stems from the chapeau of Regulation 34.

Abd-Al-Rahman Case
8 DAYS

Gicheru Case
6 DAYS

Said Case
6 DAYS

The charges

The factual basis of the charges

(para. 32) However, the Pre-Trial Chamber must ensure that the Defence be given adequate time to prepare (cf. Article 67(1)(b) of the Statute providing that the person has the right '[t]o have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of the defence'). While Rule 121(3) of the Rules establishes the presumption that 30 days between the presentation of the detailed description of the charges and the commencement of the confirmation hearing are sufficient, the Pre-Trial Chamber may order, in light of the particular circumstances of each case, that the Defence be informed, by way of a formal notification in the record of the case, of the intended expanded factual basis of the charges in order not to be confronted at the last possible moment with unforeseen factual allegations in respect of which the Defence could not reasonably prepare.

The decision on the confirmation of charges

Issuance of the decision in a timely manner

(para. 55) Pursuant to Regulation 53 of the Regulations, the Pre-Trial Chamber shall issue its decision on the confirmation of charges within 60 days after the confirmation hearing.

Elapsed Time

Abd-Al-Rahman Case

56 DAYS

(document containing the charges)

38 DAYS

(pre-confirmation brief and list of evidence)

Said Case

57 DAYS

(document containing the charges and list of evidence)

42 DAYS

(pre-confirmation brief)

Abd-Al-Rahman Case

44 DAYS

Gicheru Case

58 DAYS¹

Said Case

56 DAYS

II. Deadlines Regarding Decisions of the Trial Chamber

Issuance of the Judgment

(para. 88) The written decision under Article 74 of the Statute shall be delivered within 10 months from the date the closing statements end.

Issuance of the Sentencing Decision

(para. 90) The written decision under Article 76 (sentencing) shall be delivered within four months of the date of the decision on conviction.

Ongwen Case
10 MONTHS 23 DAYS

Ongwen Case
3 MONTHS 2 DAYS

III. Deadlines Regarding Judgments of the Appeals Chamber

Decision to hold an oral hearing

(para. 91) In respect of appeals against conviction, acquittal or reparations orders, the Appeals Chamber shall determine, within one month of the filing of the response to the appeal brief, whether an oral hearing will be held.

Issuance of judgments on appeals against the conviction, acquittal or reparations orders

(para. 91) If an oral hearing is to occur, this shall take place within three months of the filing of the response to the appeal brief. In such cases, the written judgment shall be rendered within 10 months of the closing of the oral hearing.

Ntaganda Case

1 MONTH²

Ntaganda Case
5 MONTHS 17 DAYS

Gbagbo and Blé Goudé Case
9 MONTHS 7 DAYS

¹ No confirmation hearing held; timeframe calculated from the submission of the Defence reply.

² for hearings in the appeal against the reparation order; hearings in the appeal against the conviction/sentence was scheduled before 01 January 2021.

Elapsed Time

Issuance of Judgments on appeals against the sentencing decision

(para. 92) As concerns the written judgment on appeals against a decision on sentencing, it shall be rendered together with the final appeal on conviction. Where there is only an appeal from sentencing without a conviction appeal, the Appeals Chamber shall determine, within **one month** of the filing of the response to the appeal brief, whether an oral hearing will be held.

Ntaganda Case
SAME DAY

Issuance of Judgments on interlocutory appeals

(para. 93) In respect of interlocutory appeals filed under Article 82(1)(a), (c) and (d) and Article 82(2), the Appeals Chamber shall render its judgments within **four months** from the date of the filing of the response to the appeal brief.

Abd-Al-Rahman Case
1 MONTH 10 DAYS
(Average, 5 judgments)

Al Hassan Case
2 MONTHS 3 DAYS
(Average, 2 judgments)

Gicheru Case
1 MONTH 4 DAYS

Yekatom and Ngaïssona Case
25 DAYS

Said Case
2 MONTHS 5 DAYS
(Average, 2 judgments)

B. Judicial Activity by Key Phases

1. PHASE 1 – CONFIRMATION

Between the first appearance and the decision on the confirmation of charges

Indicators	Ongwen				Ntaganda				Gbagbo & Blé Goudé				Al Mahdi				Bemba et al.			
	Data		Comments		Data		Comments		Data		Comments		Data		Comments		Data		Comments	
Number of suspects	1				1				2				1				5			
Time lapse between transfer of suspect in ICC custody and assignment / appointment of permanent counsel	16 days				27 days				0 day (L. Gbagbo) 4 days (C. Blé Goudé)				5 days				16 days (J.-P. Bemba) 2 days (A. Kilolo) 0 day (J.-J. Mangenda) 8 days (F. Babala) 9 days (N. Arido)			
	Transfer: 21 January 2015 Appointment: 6 February 2015				Transfer: 22 March 2013 Appointment: 18 April 2013 *** Mr Ntaganda confirmed the counsel who had assisted him during the first appearance.				L. Gbagbo Transfer: 22 March 2013 Appointment: 30 November 2011 L. Gbagbo confirmed upon arrival one of the several counsels who had said they were representing him. *** C. Blé Goudé Transfer: 22 March 2014 Appointment: 26 March 2014 C. Blé Goudé's counsel had been appointed since July 2012.				Transfer: 26 September 2015 Appointment: 1 October 2015 *** Mr Al Mahdi confirmed the counsel who had assisted him during the first appearance.				J.-P. Bemba Transfer: 23 November 2013 Appointment: 9 December 2013 A. Kilolo Transfer: 25 November 2013 Appointment: 27 November 2013 J.-J. Mangenda Transfer: 4 December 2013 Appointment: 4 December 2013 F. Babala Transfer: 25 November 2013 Appointment: 3 December 2013 N. Arido Transfer: 18 March 2013 Appointment: 27 March 2013			
Number of charges confirmed	70				18				4				1				42			
Number of motions / number of pages contained in the motions / number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution		80	1,070	*	92	992	*	223 / 19	1,606 / 270	*	L. Gbagbo: 179 / 1,388 pages C. Blé Goudé: 44 / 218 pages	56	888	*	105	597	*		
	Defence		38	370	*	42	794	*	202	3,058	*	L. Gbagbo: 170 / 2,848 pages C. Blé Goudé: 32 / 210 pages	4	36	*	240	3,401	*		
	Victims		4 (External LRV)	44	*	1 (LRV)	6	*	40	610	*	L. Gbagbo: 36 / 564 pages C. Blé Goudé: 4 / 46 pages	*	*	*	N/A	N/A	N/A		
			7 (OPCV)	74	*	14 (OPCV)	205	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
	Others (including Registry)		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
Participating victims	Number of applications ¹		2048		1200		N/A		N/A		Not applicable as there was no Pre-Trial stage in the joint case. Victims authorized to participate at Pre-Trial in the Gbagbo case (199) were also admitted at Pre-Trial in the Blé-Goudé case. Victims authorized to participate at Pre-Trial in the Blé-Goudé case (470) were also admitted at Pre-Trial in the Gbagbo case.		N/A		Admission of guilt. There was no application process and therefore no participating victims at this stage of the proceedings.		N/A		There were no participating victims in this case.	
	Number of victims authorised to participate		2,026		1,119		*		N/A				N/A				N/A			

¹ Corresponds to number of victims applications transmitted in the record of the case.

Indicators	Al Hassan			Yekatom & Ngaïssona			Abd Al Rahman (Ali Kushayb)			Gicheru			Said Abdel Kani				
	Data	Comments		Data	Comments		Data	Comments		Data	Comments		Data	Comments			
Number of suspects	1			2	The Yekatom and the Ngaïssona cases were joined on 20 th February 2019, pursuant to Decision ICC-01/14-01/18-87		1			1			1				
Time lapse between transfer of suspect in ICC custody and assignment / appointment of permanent counsel	16 days	<p>Transfer: 31 March 2018.</p> <p>Appointment: Mr Yasser Hassan has been appointed as his duty Counsel on 3 April 2018 and as Counsel on 16 April 2018. Pursuant to his request for withdrawal filed 24 April 2019, Ms Melinda Taylor has been appointed as his Counsel on 2 May 2019</p>		2 days (Yekatom)	<p>A. Yekatom Transfer: 17 November 2018. Appointment: Mr Morouba has been appointed as his Counsel on 19 November 2018. Pursuant to his suspension on 20 November 2018, the Chamber appointed the OPCD to represent Mr Yekatom. Mr Morouba's filed his request for withdrawal on 27 November 2018. Mr Bourgon has been appointed as his Counsel on 29 November 2018. Pursuant to his request for withdrawal, Ms Mylène Dimiri, who joined the Defence team on 3 December 2018, has been appointed as Counsel on 6 August 2019</p> <p>P. Ngaïssona Transfer: 23 January 2019 Appointment: Mr Plouvier has been appointed as his Counsel on 24 January 2019. He filed his request for withdrawal on 5 February 2019, that became effective on 12 February 2019. On 15 February 2019, Mr Knoops has been appointed as his Counsel.</p>		10 days (duty Counsel appointed 3 days after his transfer was confirmed as permanent Counsel)	<p>Transfer : 9 June 2020</p> <p>Appointment: Mr. Cyril Laucci has been appointed as his duty Counsel on 12 June 2020 and as Counsel on 19 June 2020.</p>		15 days	<p>Transfer : 3 November 2020</p> <p>Appointmen t: Mr Michael G. Karnavas has been appointed as his Counsel on 18 November 2020.</p>		1 month 2 days	<p>Transfer : 24 January 2021</p> <p>Appointment: Ms Jennifer Naouri has been appointed as his counsel on 26 February 2021</p>			
Number of charges confirmed	13	The Decision confirming the charges has been appealed but the appeal was rejected by the Chamber		42	Overall number, not accused specific.		31			8			7				
Number of motions / number of pages contained in the motions / number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution	189	2510		108	913		1 6 0	1529	4214		76	8 1 3	1125	159	1853	2373
	Defence	102	1113		Def N: 41 Def Y:57	510 347		1 4 6	1821	307		31	3 2 1	179	77	1177	76
	Victims OPCV	5	63		8	95		8	101	n/a		n/a			n/a		
	Others (including Registry)	56	371		3	16		1 5	169	n/a		n/a			11	95	n/a
	OPCD				1	5		4 0	375	2344		21	1 7 9	69	31	225	729
Participating victims	Number of applications	891		1096		198		submitted to the Chamber (881 applications in total of which however 683 were clearly outside of the temporal/geographic scope and thus not submitted as per the Chamber's instruction)		N/A		Victim participation not envisaged at current stage of this case.		49			
	Number of victims authorised to participate	882		1085		151				N/A		Victim participation not envisaged at current stage of this case		27			

Indicators		Ongwen		Ntaganda		Gbagbo & Blé Goudé		Al Mahdi		Bemba et al.	
		Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments
Decisions and orders	Oral	*	The number includes some decisions and orders copied from the <i>Kony et al.</i> case when the case was severed.	*		*	L. Gbagbo: 139 C. Blé Goudé: 38	*		*	
	In writing	116		82		169		12		133	
	By email (where applicable)	*		*		*		*		*	
Amount of evidence submitted for the purpose of the confirmation of charges (number of items / pages)	Prosecution	1,658 items 12,534 pages		2,081 items		3,817 items (L. Gbagbo) 2425 items (C. Blé Goudé)		593 items		715 items 2,286 pages	
	Defence	*		*		776		0		187	
Number of hearing days used	Confirmation hearing	5		5		8 (L. Gbagbo) 4 (C. Blé Goudé)		1		N/A	For proceedings under Article 70, no hearing is required; proceedings were held in writing
	Others	16		4		7 (L. Gbagbo) 3 (C. Blé Goudé)		1		6	
Number of languages supported in the courtroom		3 French, English, Acholi		3 English, French, Kinyarwanda		2 French, English		3 English, French, Arab		2 English, French	
Scheduled confirmation hearing date achieved		No	Initially set for 24 August 2015; postponed to 21 January 2016 to allow the prosecution to investigate and possibly expand the case in light of the amount of time passed since the issuance of the arrest warrant.	No	Initially set for 12 September 2013; Postponed to 10 February 2014	No	L. Gbagbo: Initially set for 19 June 2012, but postponed to 13 August 2012 following a Defence request, and again postponed <i>proprio motu</i> by the Chamber to 19 February 2013 due to Mr Gbagbo's fitness for trial. C. Blé Goudé: Initially set for 18 August 2014, but postponed to 22, then 29 September 2014, due to parties' requests regarding the collection of evidence / time to investigate.	No	Initially set for 18 January 2016, the hearing took place 1 March 2016, at the request of the defence	No	For proceedings under Article 70, no hearing is required; proceedings were held in writing. The confirmation of charges calendar was amended three times due to <i>inter alia</i> the time the Dutch authorities needed to make intercepted communications to the Court.
Absolute duration of the phase		14 months, 1 day	Date of first appearance: 26 January 2015 *** Decision on the confirmation of charges: 26 March 2016	14 months, 15 days	Date of first appearance: 26 March 2013 *** Decision on the confirmation of charges: 9 June 2014	L. Gbagbo: 30 months, 8 days C. Blé Goudé: 8 months, 15 days	L. Gbagbo: Date of first appearance: 5 December 2011 Decision on the confirmation of charges: 12 June 2014 *** C. Blé Goudé: Date of first appearance: 27 March 2014 Decision on the confirmation of charges: 11 December 2014	5 months 25 days	Date of initial appearance: 30 September 2015 *** Decision on the confirmation of charges: 24 March 2016	11 months, 16 days,	Date of initial appearance (J.-P. Bemba; A. Kilolo, F. Babala): 27 November 2013 *** Decision on the confirmation of charges: 11 November 2014 Mr. Mangenda and Mr Arido had their initial appearance hearing on 5 December 2013 and 20 March 2014, respectively

Indicators		Al Hassan From 21 November 2019 (assignment to Trial Chamber X) to 30 September 2020		Yekatom First appearance: 23 November 2019 DCC: 11 December 2019 Ngaïssona First appearance: 25 January 2019 DCC: 11 December 2019		Abd Al Rahman First appearance: 15 June 2020 DCC: 9 July 2021		Gicheru First appearance: 6 November 2020 DCC: 15 July 2021		Said Abdel Kani First appearance: 28 and 29 January 2021 DCC: 9 December 2021	
		Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments
Decisions and orders	Oral	8									
	In writing	103 Decisions 1854 p		83 Decisions 906 p		112 Decisions 952 p		43 Decisions 567 p		50 Decisions 713 p	
	By email (where applicable)	444		12		16					
Amount of evidence submitted for the purpose of the confirmation of charges (number of items / pages)	Prosecution	20383 items 66009 pages		8088 items 45441 pages	Only the Defence for Mr Ngaïssona submitted evidence	13363 items 84123 pages	OTP documents added to the Case before or on 9 July 2021	700 items 6415 pages	OTP documents added to the Case before or on 15 July 2021	12412 items 60720 pages	OTP documents added to the Case before or on 9 December 2021
	Defence	0		17 items 91 pages		36 items 316 pages	D31 documents added to the Case before or on 9 July 2021	n/a	D32 documents added to the Case before or on 15 July 2021	148 items 3107 pages	D33 documents added to the Case before or on 9 December 2021
Number of hearing days used	Confirmation hearing	5		6		4		0	The confirmation of charges procedure was conducted in writing.	3	
	Others	2		3		6		2		3	
Number of languages supported in the courtroom		3	French, English and Arabic	3	French, English and Sango	French, English and Arabic		French, English		French, English and Sango	
Scheduled confirmation hearing date achieved		8	8-17 July 2019	5	19-25 September and 11 October 2019.	3	24-26 May 2021.	n/a	The confirmation of charges procedure was conducted in writing.	3	12-14 October 2021
Absolute duration of the phase		17 months, 26 days	Date of first appearance: 4 April 2018. *** Decision on the confirmation of charges: 30 September 2019. Defence request for leave to appeal filed on 7 October 2019 was rejected	Yekatom : 1 year, 18 days Ngaïssona : 10 months, 16 days	Date of first appearance Alfred Yekatom: 23 November 2018 Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona: 25 January 2019 *** Decision on the confirmation of charges: 11 December 2019	12 months, 24 days		8 months, 9 days		10 months, 11 days	

2. PHASE 2 – TRIAL PREPARATION

Between the decision on the confirmation of charges and the first day of the opening statements

Indicators	Ongwen				Ntaganda				Gbagbo & Blé Goudé				Al Mahdi				Bemba et al.							
	Data		Comments		Data		Comments		Data		Comments		Data		Comments		Data		Comments					
Number of accused persons	1				1				2				1				5							
Number of charges	70				18				4				1				42							
Number of motions / number of pages contained in the motions / number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution	53	837	*		200	1,764	*		131	946	*		34	384	*		113	981	*				
	Defence	30	291	*		113	1,100	*		209	2,792	*		10	91	*		215	2,154	*				
	Victims	LRV 6	86	*		LRV 5	38	*		22	259	*		6	39	*		N/A	N/A	N/A				
		OPCV 5	62	*		*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*				
Others (including Registry)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					
Decisions and orders	Oral	3			11			*			See consolidated figures in the "Trial" phase chart			*			See consolidated figures in the "Trial" phase chart							
	In writing	32			100			*			See consolidated figures in the "Trial" phase chart			*			See consolidated figures in the "Trial" phase chart							
	By email (where applicable)	*			*			*			See consolidated figures in the "Trial" phase chart			*			See consolidated figures in the "Trial" phase chart							
Amount of disclosed material by the parties (number of items / pages)	Prosecution	18,613	126,141		12,886	102,415		11,088	72,018		12,496	36,704		3,034	8,824									
	Defence	68	331		1	2		95	941		2	8		350	1,794									
	Other	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*									
Number of hearing days used	1				12				9				1				1							
Scheduled trial start date achieved	Yes				No				No				Yes				Yes							
Absolute duration of the phase	8 months, 11 days				14 months, 25 days				L. Gbagbo: 19 months, 17 days C. Blé Goudé: 13 months, 18 days				4 months, 30 days				10 months, 19 days							
	Decision on the confirmation of charges: 26 March 2016 *** First day of opening statements: 6 December 2016				Decision on the confirmation of charges: 9 June 2014 *** First day of opening statements: 2 September 2015				L. Gbagbo: 19 months, 17 days *** C. Blé Goudé: 13 months, 18 days				Decision on the confirmation of charges: 12 June 2014 First day of opening statements: 28 January 2016 *** C. Blé Goudé: Decision on the confirmation of charges: 11 December 2014 First day of opening statements: 28 January 2016				Decision on the confirmation of charges: 24 March 2016 *** First day of opening statements: 22 August 2016				Decision on the confirmation of charges: 11 November 2014 *** First date of opening statements: 29 September 2015			

Indicators	Al Hassan		Yekatom & Ngaïssona		Abd Al Rahman (Ali Kushayb) Between 9 July 2021 until 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report		Said Abdel Kani Between 9 December 2021 and 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report		Gicheru Between 15 July 2021 until 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report		
	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	
Number of accused persons	1		2		1	1	1		1		
Number of charges	13		42		31		7		8		
Number of motions / number of pages contained in the motions / number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution	from 30 sept 2019 to 14 July 2020 210	1663p	CRA Between 11 December 2019 to 30 sept 2020 for the purpose of this report 82	677p	114/1036 p + 172 anxs/3891 p		8/160 p.+ 1 anxs/127 p		64/702 p + 58 anxs/543 p	
	Defence	112	1396p	Def N:37 Def Y:42 Duty: 1	451p 411p 12p	118/1460 p + 36 anxs/320 p		4/39 p + N/A		29/230 p + 5/89 p	
	Victims	20	170p	Vict/OPCV:16	268p	35/398 p+ N/A	Opcv + Victim	N/A	Opcv + Victim	LRV	N/A
	Others (including Registry)	39	313p	41	305p	31/243 p + 379 anxs/7.316 p		3/16 p + 8/906 p		9/42 p + 10 anxs/133 p	
Decisions and orders	Oral	14		Court clerks							
	In writing	100	1193p	62	796p	9/30 p		5/140 p		43/480 p	
	By email (where applicable)	411		87							
Amount of disclosed material by the parties (number of items / pages)	Prosecution	Ecourt - from 30 Sept 2019 to 14 July 2020 12,375	57,244p	Ecourt – from 11 December 2019 to 30 September 2020 7,794	25,205p	1,712	21,740p	0	0	Ecourt – from 15 July 2021 to 31 December 2021 1,284 (new material)	14,002p (new)
	Defence	68	1,391p	3	32p (D29)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other									66 (from previous case)	623p (from previous case)
Number of hearing days used	5		1		8		0		1		
Scheduled trial start date achieved	Yes		No	Commencement date for trial was set to 9 February 2021; trial commenced on 16 February 2021 due to unexpected Covid-19-related circumstances.	n/a	ongoing	n/a	ongoing	n/a	Ongoing	
Absolute duration of the phase	9 months, 14 days	Decision CoC: 30 September 2019 First day of opening statement : 14 July 2020	1 year, 1 month, 16 days	Decision CoC : 11 December 2019 First day of opening statement : 16 February 2021	Ongoing	Decision COC: 9 July 2021 Opening statements start: 5 April 2022	Ongoing	Decision COC: 9 December 2021 Opening statements start: 26 September 2022	Ongoing	CoC decision: 15 July 2021 Opening statements start: 15 February 2022	

3. PHASE 3 – TRIAL

Between the first day of the opening statements and the last day of the closing submissions

Indicators	Ongwen Between 6 December 2016 to 14 March 2020		Ntaganda 2 September 2015 to 30 August 2018		Gbagbo & Blé Goudé		Al Mahdi		Bemba et al.	
	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments
Number of accused persons	1		1		2		1		5	
Number of charges	70		18		4		1		42	
Time allocated for opening statements	12.36 hours	5 hours for the Prosecution 2.5 hours for the LRVs 4 hours 46 minutes for the Defence	9 hours	4 hours for the Prosecution 4 hours for the Defence 1 hour to be divided between two LRVs	8 hours	3 hours for the Prosecution 3 hours for each Defence team 2 hours for the LRV		3 hours for the Prosecution 1.5 hours for the Defence 1 hour for the LRV (as initially granted; additional time granted in the course of opening statements)	9 hours	2 hours for the Prosecution 1.5 hours for Mr Bemba 1 hour for Mr Kilolo 1.5 hours for Mr Mangenda 1.5 hours for Mr Babala 1.5 hours for Mr Arido
Time allocated for closing submissions	10-12 March 2020 11,03 hours	Prosecution Defence LRVs	14,5 hours	See ICC-01/04-02/06-2308, para. 6: "[...] the Chamber decides to grant the parties five hours each for the presentation of their respective closing statements, as well as half an hour each for any submissions in response, or reply, as appropriate. The Legal Representatives shall have one hour each to present their closing statements and the accused shall have a maximum of 30 minutes to make an unsworn statement."	33hours 55minutes	1 - 3 October submissions by the OTP and LRV 12 – 22 November submissions by the Defence teams	*		14 hours	4 hours for the prosecution 2 hours per defence team
Number of hearing days scheduled	349	As of 16 January 2017 until 12 March 2020	318	No cumulative data available before November 2016 The data available from January 2017 until September 2019.	165	No cumulative data available before November 2016 The data available from January 2017 until September 2019.	1	No cumulative data available before November 2016 The data available from January 2017 until September 2019.	4	No cumulative data available before November 2016 The data available from January 2017 until September 2019.
Number of hearing days used	232	As of 16 January 2017 until 12 March 2020	249	As of March 2013 until 30 December 2018	230	As of July 2015 until 30 September 2019	8	As of September 2015 until 30 September 2019	59	As of October 2013 until 30 September 2019
Number of witnesses	Heard in Physical presence	96	71	This includes the 8 victims who gave their views.	66	3	0	2	13	
	Heard via video-link	35			16				6	
	Testimony introduced in writing 68-2	49			2				8	
	Hybrid (testimony introduced in writing but witness present in court) 68-3	25			20				5	

Average time per witness		6 hours 5 minutes			7 hours 56 minutes (victims included)			9 hours			2 hours			5 hours					
Percentage of witnesses benefitting from protective measures		45.8%			76%			24,4%			67%			63%					
Number of witnesses brought to headquarters		104			71			66			3			13					
Participating victims	Number of applications ²	4,139			2,396			727			9			This case has reached the reparation phase. 218 reparation forms have been accepted at reparations phase, as per TFV administrative decisions.	N/A				
	Number of victims authorised to participate	4,095			2,132			716			8				N/A				
Number of victims allowed to present views and concerns					8						No case to answer at the end of the Prosecution case			0			N/A		
Number of motions/ Number of pages contained in motions/ Number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution	231	1522p		456 410	8,800 3947p	6,267	348	5,143	5,106	1	3	*	63	572	*			
	Defence Duty Counsel	223 32	2162p 166p		296 365 7	2,936 3403p 33	1,333	122	1,621	1749	3	59	*	243	2,038	*			
	Victims OPCV	39 64	469p 808p		61 9 121	459 76 1404	9	37	431	78	1	5	*	N/A	N/A	N/A			
	Others Chambers	111 399	517p 2379p	Chambers without Redaction Orders 149/1176p	57 75 542	747 398 3680	669	Chambers without Redaction Orders 253/2371p	50	207	93	*	*	*	*	*	*		

² Corresponds to number of victims applications transmitted in the record of the case.

Indicators	<i>Al Hassan From 14 July 2020 to 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – trial ongoing</i>		<i>Yekatom & Ngaïssona From 16 February 2021 to 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – trial ongoing</i>		
	<u>Data</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
Number of accused persons	1		2		
Number of charges	13		42		
Time allocated for opening statements	5hours 58minutes	Prosecution: 3h09	8hours 55minutes	Prosecution: 4h11 Defence: 2h35 LRV: 2h09	
Time allocated for closing submissions	n/a	Trial is ongoing	n/a	Trial is ongoing	
Number of hearing days scheduled	289	As of 14 July 2020 until 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – Trial is ongoing	121	As of 16 February 2021 until 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – Trial is ongoing	
Number of hearing days used	152	As of 14 July 2020 until 31 December 2021 and is ongoing	78	As of 16 February 2021 until 31 December 2021 and is ongoing	
Number of witnesses	Heard in Physical presence	19	As of 14 July 2020 until 31 December 2021	12	As of 16 February 2021 until 31 December 2021
	Heard via video-link	33		13	
	Testimony introduced in writing 68-2	8		0	
	Hybrid (testimony introduced in writing but witness present in court) 68-3	16		15	

Average time per witness		10h01			11h03		
Percentage of witnesses benefitting from protective measures		84.6%			68%		
Number of witnesses brought to headquarters		19			12		
Participating victims	Number of applications ³	994		- 1,877 for the reporting period (excludes decisions in June 2020 and in 2022) - 2,199 for the Trial stage overall	304		- 583 for the reporting period (excludes decisions in 2020, January 2021, and in 2022) - 1,126 for the Trial stage overall
	Number of victims authorised to participate	1,877			583		
Number of victims allowed to present views and concerns		n/a		Prosecution case still ongoing by 31/12/21	n/a		Prosecution case still ongoing by 31/12/21
Number of motions/ Number of pages contained in motions/ Number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution	144	908 p + 117 anxs/1159 p	As of 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – trial ongoing	215	2278 p + 79 anxs/1825 p	As of 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – trial ongoing
	Defence	89	569 p + 88 anxs/254 p		156	1337 p + 47 anxs/114 p	
	Victims	26	148 p + 1 Anx/8 p		3	34 + N/A	
	Others	105	662 p + 1002 anxs/5912 p		148	994 + 1945 anxs/9233p	
	Chambers	58	1066 p		90	1079	

³ Corresponds to number of victims applications transmitted in the record of the case.

Indicators		Ongwen 6 December 2016 – 14 March 2020		Ntaganda		Gbagbo & Blé Goudé		Al Mahdi		Bemba et al.											
		Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments										
Decisions and orders	Oral	53		257		*		12		80											
	In writing	124		252		105		18		266											
	By email (where applicable)	176		71		20		37		*											
Amount of disclosed material by the parties (number of items / number of pages)	Prosecution	5820	20831p	3350	23621	2542	12583	111	2,844	6,601	33,350										
	Defence	652	6998p	633	6351	966 (LG) 294 (CBG)	5655 (LG) 1839 (CBG)	2	8	907	8,532										
	Other (including Registry)	98	78p	186	740	240	594	*	*	*	*										
Amount of evidence submitted (number of items / number of pages)		6570 items		4169 items		4042 items		714 items		2,075 / 13,123											
Number of pages of final submissions by the parties		Defence: 198p OTP: 202p Victim: 123p OPCV: 115p		1161 pages		464 – Defence 423 – OTP 105 – Rep. Child soldiers 169 – Rep other attacks These digits do not take the annexes into consideration		Submissions pursuant the Defence teams submissions for a “no case to answer” were held orally		49 Prosecution: 21 pages Defence: 28 pages <i>The Defence only submitted observations on sentencing</i>		571 Prosecution: 150 pages Mr Bemba: 77 pages Mr Kilolo: 9 pages Mr Babala: 90 pages Mr Arido: 85 pages									
Number of languages supported in the courtroom		6 English, Acholi, French, Ateso, Lango, Swahili		French transcripts are still prepared but no one speaks this language in the courtroom		4 English, French, Kinyarwanda, Swahili		3 French, English, Dioula		3 English, French, Arabic		2 English, French									
Length of the evidentiary phase	Prosecution	1 year, 2 months, 27 days		The presentation of evidence by the Prosecution started on 16 January 2017 and ended on 12 April 2018		18 months, 15 days		The presentation of evidence by the Prosecution started on 15 September 2015 and ended on 29 March 2017.		1 year, 11 months, 17 days.		As of 30 September 2017 The presentation of evidence by the Prosecution started on 2 February 2016 and ended on 19 January 2018.		N/A		The trial was held in a short span of time.		1 month, 29 days			
	Victims, if applicable	24 days		From 1 May to 24 May 2018		3 days		From 10 to 12 April 2017		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A					
	Defence	1 year, 1 month, 28 days		The presentation of evidence by the Defence started on 01 October 2018 until 29 November 2019		8 months		The presentation of evidence by the Defence started on 29 May 2017 and ended on 29 January 2018		N/A		N/A		N/A		2 months					
Absolute duration of the phase		3 years, 3 months, 7 days		First day of opening statements: 6 December 2016 *** Last day of closing statements: 12 March 2020		2 years, 11 months 15 days		First day of opening statements: 2 September 2015 *** Last day of closing statements: 30 August 2018		3 years, 1 month. 3 days		Trial opened on 28 January 2016 Acquittal by TCI on 15 January 2019 Confirmed by AC on 1 February 2019		3 days		Trial was held from 22 to 24 August 2016.		8 months, 4 days		First date of opening statements: 29 September 2015 *** Last day of closing statements: 1 June 2016	

Indicators		<i>Al Hassan</i> From 14 July 2020 to 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – trial ongoing		<i>Yekatom & Ngaïssona</i> From 16 February 2021 to 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report – trial ongoing	
		Data	Comments	Data	Comments
Decisions and orders	Oral	17			
	In writing	58/1066 p		90/1079 p	
	By email (where applicable)	51			
Amount of disclosed material by the parties (number of items / number of pages)	Prosecution	3019 items	13397 pages	5426 items	34804 pages
	Defence	1111 items	16281 pages	D29: 101 items D30: 103 items	D29: 979 pages D30: 926 pages
	Other (including Registry)	240 items	175 pages	REG: 20 items	2 pages
Amount of evidence submitted (number of items / number of pages)		Out of above amount, number of items with status 'FS' 527		Out of above amount, number of items with status 'FS' 2,143	
Number of pages of final submissions by the parties		n/a	Ongoing trial	n/a	Ongoing trial
Number of languages supported in the courtroom		3 English, French, Arabic		3 English, French, Sango	
Length of the evidentiary phase	Prosecution	n/a	Ongoing trial	n/a	Ongoing trial
	Victims, if applicable	n/a	Ongoing trial	n/a	Ongoing trial
	Defence	n/a	Ongoing trial	n/a	Ongoing trial
Absolute duration of the phase		n/a	Ongoing trial	n/a	Ongoing trial

4. PHASE 4 – TRIAL DELIBERATIONS

Between the last day of the closing submissions and the issuance of the judgement on conviction

Indicators	Ongwen		Ntaganda		Gbagbo & Blé Goudé		Al Mahdi		Bemba et al.	
	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments	Data	Comments
Number of pages of judgement	1077		539		8	The majority's analysis of the evidence is contained in Judge Henderson's reasons (Annex B)	49	Judgement and sentence combined in one decision; Judgement itself is about 30 pages.	458	
Number of pages of annexes (if applicable)	n/a		41	Anx A: 15 Anx B: 5 Anx C: 21	1058	Anx A: 90 Anx B: 968	0		0	
Number of pages of appended opinions (if applicable)	n/a		n/a		307	Anx C: 307	0		0	
Absolute duration of the phase	10 months 23 days	Last day of trial: 12 March 2020 *** Date of Judgement: 4 February 2021	10 months 9 days	Last day of trial: 30 August 2018 *** Date of Judgement: 8 July 2019	9 months and 16 days	1-3 October 2018 – Oral Submission Prosecution on a "no case to answer motion filed by the defence teams 12-21 November 2018 – Oral submissions Defence 15 January 2019 – Oral Decision TCI 16 July 2019 Written reasons of the Decision on acquittal.	1 month, 3 days	Last day of trial: 24 August 2016 *** Date of judgement: 27 September 2016	4 months, 19 days	Last day of closing statements: 1 June 2016 *** Date of judgement: 19 October 2016

5. PHASE 5 – SENTENCING

Between the issuance of the judgement on conviction and the issuance of the sentencing decision

Indicators		Ongwen From 4 February 2021 to 6 May 2021				Ntaganda			Gbagbo & Blé Goudé			Al Mahdi			Bemba et al.						
		Data			Comments	Data			Comments	Data			Comments	Data			Comments				
Number of motions/ Number of pages contained in the motions/ Number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution	8	89 p	n/a	n/a	10	62	0	n/a				n/a Judgement on conviction and sentencing issued at the same time	14	154	44					
	Defence	31	384 p	31 anx /167 p		14	120	598							71	474		202			
	Victims	14	146 p			0	0	0							N/A	N/A		N/A			
	Others (including Registry)	1	8 p	1 anx /2 p		0	0	0							*	*		*			
Decisions and Orders		23/2541 p			n/a	12				n/a			22								
Amount of evidence submitted for the purpose of sentencing (number of items / pages)	Prosecution	0			n/a	23 964			n/a	N/A			28								
	Defence	23 items 120 pages				20 75				2 items			See "Trial" phase 157								
	Victims	0				0				N/A			N/A								
Number of witnesses heard		0			n/a	3			All three were Defence witnesses, two were heard via video link	n/a			0			n/a 1					
Number of hearing days used	Sentencing hearing	3			2 days for sentencing hearings (14 – 15 April 2021); 1 day for the delivery of the sentencing decision (6 May 2021)	3			n/a	1			Oral hearing to deliver the judgement on conviction and sentence	4			3 days for sentencing hearings (12 – 14 December 2016); 1 day for the delivery of the sentencing decision (22 March 2017)				
	Others	0				0				0				0							
Number of pages of sentencing decision		139			n/a	125 117 + 8 in annex				49			See "Judgement" phase 100								
Absolute duration of the phase		3 months, 2 days			From 4 February 2021 to 6 May 2021	4 months			From 8 July 2019 to 7 November 2019	N/A	Both accused were acquitted on 15 January 2019, On 31 March 2021, the Appeals Chamber confirmed, by majority, the acquittal decision.	N/A			Trial Chamber VIII rendered the judgement and the sentence simultaneously 1 year, 11 months			Date of judgement on conviction: 19 October 2016. Appeals Chamber confirmed the conviction on 8 March 2018 but reversed the sentences of Mr Bemba, Mr Mangenda and Mr Kilolo and remanded the matter to the Trial Chamber for a new determination. The TCVII rendered its Decision on 17 September 2018			

6. PHASE 6 – REPARATIONS

Between the issuance of the judgement on conviction and the implementation of a reparations award or the approval of an implementation plan, as appropriate

Indicators	Lubanga			Katanga			Al Mahdi			Ntaganda			
	Data	Comments		Data	Comments		Data	Comments		Data	Comments		
Time lapse between the issuance of judgement on conviction and reparations decision/order	7 years 4 months 4 days	Date of judgement on conviction: 14 March 2012 *** Date of first reparations order: 7 August 2012 <i>The reparations order was amended by the Appeals Chamber on 3 March 2015 and completed by Trial Chamber II on 15 December 2017.</i> *** Date of judgement of the Appeals Chamber on the determination of Mr Lubanga's amount of liability 18 July 2019		4 years 1 day	Date of judgement on conviction: 7 March 2014 *** Date of first reparations order: 24 March 2017 *** Date of judgement on the appeals against the order for reparations of Trial Chamber II 8 March 2018.		1 year 5 months 9 days	Date of judgement on conviction: 27 September 2016 *** Date of first reparations order: 17 August 2017 *** Date of judgement on the appeals against the order for reparations of Trial Chamber VIII 8 March 2018		Ongoing	Date of judgement on conviction: 8 July 2019 *** Date of first reparations order: 26 June 2020 ('First Decision on Reparations Process') Reparations Order was issued on 8 March 2021 *** Defence and LRVs appealed the Reparations Order on 7 June 2021		
Number of victims seeking reparations in the case record, as applicable	1,403	This is the total number of applications received to date in the case, including those assessed by Trial Chamber II before the Appeals Chamber judgement and those of potential beneficiaries identified after the judgement and submitted to TFV via HPRM.		341	Total number of applications for reparations received in the case.		928	Number of victims who submitted applications to receive reparations; an additional 400 applications expected until March 2021.		2,121	Total number of applications to participate at trial assessed by Trial Chamber VI before the Appeals Chamber judgement.		
Number of victims who will receive reparations, in case of individual awards	1,354	The collective award will address a specific number of eligible victims; eligibility determination is ongoing.		297	Total number of victims found to be eligible for reparations.		894	Board of Directors issued this number of positive administrative decisions for individual reparations. (Ongoing.)		1,460	Total number of victims found to be potentially eligible for reparations, per preliminary assessment, as submitted to Trial Chamber VI (ICC-01/04-02/06-2639-Anxl-Red).		
Number of motions/ Number of pages contained in the motions/ Number of pages contained in the annexes	Victims OPCV	23	234	9	23	2,655	2,424	138	1,490	1,333	89	1760	*
	Defence	23	583	492	*	*	*	4	49	*	242	4599	*
	TFV (where appropriate)	24	323	221	13	259	245	6	73	*	23	534	*
	Others (including experts)	485	7,279	7,161	2	5	*	237	2,131	1,957	282	7783	*
Decisions and orders	Oral	*		*		*		*		*		*	
	In writing	57		17		28		168/4111p		168/4111p		168/4111p	
	By email (where applicable)	*		*		*		*		*		*	

Number of hearing days used	2	Trial Chamber II decision fixing the amount of reparations for which Mr Lubanga is liable on 15 December 2017. Appeals Chamber delivery of judgment on two appeals filed pursuant to Article 82(4) against the decision setting the size of the reparations award on 18 July 2019	2	Delivery of the reparation order on 24 March 2017. Appeals Chamber delivery of judgment on three appeals pursuant to article 82(4) against the order for reparations on 08 March 2018.	2	Delivery of the reparation order on 17 August 2017. Appeals Chamber delivery of judgment on appeal against the reparations order on 08 March 2018.	1	Delivery of the reparation order on 8 March 2021. Defence and LRVs appealed the Reparations Order on 7 June 2021. Judgement not issued yet.
Time lapse between issuance of reparations decision/order and approval of implementation plan	<i>Symbolic reparations</i> 19 months, 19 days <i>Collective reparations</i> 5 years, 9 months, 114 days	Date of the amended reparations order: 3 March 2015 *** Date of approval of implementation plan (symbolic reparations): 21 October 2016 Date of approval of programmatic framework (collective reparations): 6 April 2017 Date of final approval of implementation plan (collective reparations): 14 December 2020	<i>Individual reparations</i> 6 months, 19 days <i>Collective reparations</i> 1 year, 6 months	Date of approval of implementation of individual reparations 12 October 2017 *** Date of the issuance of the order to the TFV to file information on the modalities of collective reparations 20 September 2018 *** Date of transmission of information on the implementation of collective reparations 02 October 2018 Thereafter, the Trial Chamber approved implementation per modality and activity until the last approved activity in 2021.	1 year, 6 months, 16 days	Date of approval of implementation plan 04 March 2019	<i>Initial implementation plan (urgency)</i> 4 months, 15 days <i>Implementation plan (collective reparations)</i> Ongoing	Date of First Decision on Reparation process : 26 June 2020 Reparations order: 8 March 2021 Date of First Decision on initial implementation plan: 23 July 2021 No Decision on implementation/approval of reparation plan yet
Number of pages of the reparations order	94		131 (over 1000 pages for the annex)		61		97	
Absolute duration of the phase	n/a	Phase is ongoing	n/a	Phase is ongoing	n/a	Phase is ongoing	n/a	Phase is ongoing

Indicators	Ongwen			
	Data		Comments	
Time lapse between the issuance of judgement on conviction and reparations decision/order	Ongoing		Date of judgement on conviction: 4 February 2021 *** Trial Chamber IX issued an 'Order for Submissions on Reparations' on 6 May 2021	
Number of victims seeking reparations, as applicable	4,095		Total number of applications to participate at trial assessed by the Trial Chamber.	
Number of victims who will receive reparations, in case of individual awards	Not applicable		As of 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report. Phase in ongoing.	
Number of motions/ Number of pages contained in the motions/ Number of pages contained in the annexes	Victims OPCV	22	534 p	As of 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report. Phase in ongoing.
	Defence	33	439 p	
	TFV (where appropriate)	1	28 p	
	Others (including experts)	*	*	
Decisions and orders	Oral	*		Ongoing
	In writing	6 and 63 p		
	By email (where applicable)	*		
Number of hearing days used	n/a			
Time lapse between issuance of reparations decision/order and approval of implementation plan	Ongoing			
Number of pages of the reparations order	n/a			
Absolute duration of the phase	n/a		Phase is ongoing	

7. PHASE 7 – FINAL APPEALS

Between the submission of the first notice of appeal and the issuance of the appeals judgement

Indicators	Ongwen 21 May 2021 to 31 December 2021 for the purpose of this report				Ntaganda 17 July 2019 to 30 March 2021			Gbagbo & Blé Goudé 16 September 2019 to 31 March 2021			Al Mahdi		Bemba et al.		
	Data		Comments	Data		Comments	Data		Comments	Data	Comments	Data		Comments	
Number of appealing parties	1 (against conviction)		Defence	2 (against conviction)		Defence and Prosecution	1 (against acquittal)		Prosecution	NO appeal in this case On 25 November 2021, the imprisonment sentence was reduced by 2 years.		5 (against conviction)		Mr Arido; Mr Babala; Mr Mangenda; Mr Bemba; Mr Kilolo	
	1 (against sentence)			1 (against sentence)			Defence					4 (against sentence)			Mr Arido; Mr Babala; Mr Bemba; Prosecution
Number of grounds per party	Defence		61		See doc. 02/04-01/15-1866	15		See doc. 01/04-02/06-2396 and 2395	n/a		23 / conviction 20 / sentence		Mr Arido; 5 (conviction; 2 (sentence) Mr Babala		
	Prosecution		n/a			2			2		N/A / conviction 2 / sentence				
Number of motions / number of pages contained in the motions / number of pages contained in the annexes	Prosecution		9	700 p	Phase ongoing, therefore the end date for this section should be the end date of the reporting period (31 December 2021).	89	1438 p	31anxs/ 633p	28	764p	10anxs/ 67p	13	178	31	
	Defence		17	840p		12	2410	94 anxs/ 1585p	68	2005 p	10 anxs/ 119p	189	4,833	3,645	
	Victims		22	675p		59	1253 p	11anxs/ 114p	15	444p	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Others (including Registry)		59	708p		65	595 p	68anxs/ 4556 p	25	115p	75anxs/ 499 p	5	15	4	
Decisions and orders			24/142 p		128/3130p			63/4708p			n/a		52		
Numbers of hearing days used	Appeals hearing		n/a		Ongoing	3		3 appeals hearing days and 1 day for the appeal judgement	3		3 appeals hearing days and 1 day for the appeal judgement	2			
	Others		n/a			1			1			0			
Number of pages of appeals judgement			n/a		426			189			n/a		699		
Absolute duration of the phase			n/a		First notice of Appeals filed by the Defence on 21 May 2021 Phase ongoing	1 year 8 months 13 days		First notice of Appeals filed by the Defence on 17 July 2019 Appeals judgment : 30 March 2021	1 year 6 months 15 days		Notice of Appeals filed by the Prosecution on: 16 September 2019 Appeals judgement on no case to answer: 31 March 2021	1 year 4 months 8 days		The first notice of appeal against the trial judgement was filed by Mr Arido on 31 October 2016. *** The Appeals Chamber rendered its Judgment on 8 March 2018	

8. Interlocutory Appeals

Year		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Interlocutory Appeals handled		10	19	12	7	14	17	6	7	2	8	16	14
Average Duration (Days)	Between the submission of the appeal brief and the issuance of the judgement	92	49	58	87	168	147	107	92	149 days (only two OAs as follows: OA13) 3 days OA2) 295 days)	56 days	131 days	67 days
	Between the completion of all submissions and the issuance of the judgement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	108	129	88	88	153 days (only two OAs as follows: OA13) 3 days OA2) 304 days)	85 days	70 days	47 days
Comments						Since 2014, stored data allows measuring of averages also from the completion of the appeal briefing			The notice of appeal of one of these appeals was dismissed <i>in limine</i>	ICC-02/05-01/09-326 (OA2) appeal filed on 12.03.2018, but Judgment issued on 06.05.2019	Some OAs are still ongoing. Average has been calculated as per 30.09.2019		

C. Overall Disclosure Figures

	<i>Office of the Prosecutor</i>			
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Documents Disclosed	10,637	19,938	21,601	45,373
Number of Pages Disclosed	39,603	81,134	93,121	207,728

D. Duration of the Phases for the Previous Cases

	<i>Thomas Lubanga Dyilo</i>	<i>Germain Katanga and Mathieu Ngudjolo</i>	<i>Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo</i>	<i>Bosco Ntaganda</i>	<i>L. Gbagbo et C. Blé Goudé</i>
Phase 1 – Confirmation	10 months, 10 days	11 months, 4 days	11 months, 12 days	14 months, 15 days	L. Gbagbo:30 months, 8 days C. Blé Goudé:8 months, 15 days
Phase 2 – Trial preparation	23 months, 29 days	13 months, 30 days	17 months, 8 days	14 months, 25 days	L. Gbagbo:19 months, 17 days C. Blé Goudé:13 months, 18 days
Phase 3 – Trial	31 months, 1 day	2 years, 5 months 21 days	3 years, 11 months, 22 days	2 years, 11 months, 15 days	3 years,1 month, 3 days
Phase 4 – Judgement	6 months, 18 days	Katanga:1 year, 9 months, 21 days Ngudjolo: 7 months, 4 days	1 year, 4 months, 10 days	10 months, 16 days	9 months, 16 days
Phase 5 – Sentencing	3 months, 27 days	Katanga: 2 months, 17 days Ngudjolo: N/A	3 months, 1 day	4 months	N/A
Phase 6 – Reparations	Ongoing	Katanga: Ongoing Ngudjolo: N/A	N/A	Ongoing	N/A
Phase 7 – Appeals	2 years, 1 month, 28 days	Katanga: N/A Ngudjolo: 2 years, 2 months, 8 days	2 years, 2 months, 3 days	1 year, 8 months 13 days	1 year, 6 months 15 days

D. Duration of the Phases for the Previous Cases

	<i>Bemba et al.</i>	<i>Al Mahdi</i>	<i>Dominic Ongwen</i>	Al Hassan	Yekatom and Ngaïssona
Phase 1 – Confirmation	11 months, 16 days	5 months, 25 days	14 months, 1 day	17 months, 26 days	Yekatom : 1 year, 18 days Ngaïssona : 10 months, 16 days
Phase 2 – Trial preparation	10 months, 19 days	4 months, 30 days	8 months, 11 days	9 months, 14 days	1 year, 1 month, 9 days
Phase 3 – Trial	8 months, 4 days	3 days	3 years, 3 months, 7 days	Ongoing	Ongoing
Phase 4 – Judgement	4 months, 19 days	1 month, 3 days	10 months, 23 days	N/A	N/A
Phase 5 – Sentencing	1 year, 11 months	N/A	3 months, 2 days	N/A	N/A
Phase 6 – Reparations	n/a	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	N/A
Phase 7 – Appeals	1 year, 4 months, 8 days	N/A	Ongoing	N/A	N/A

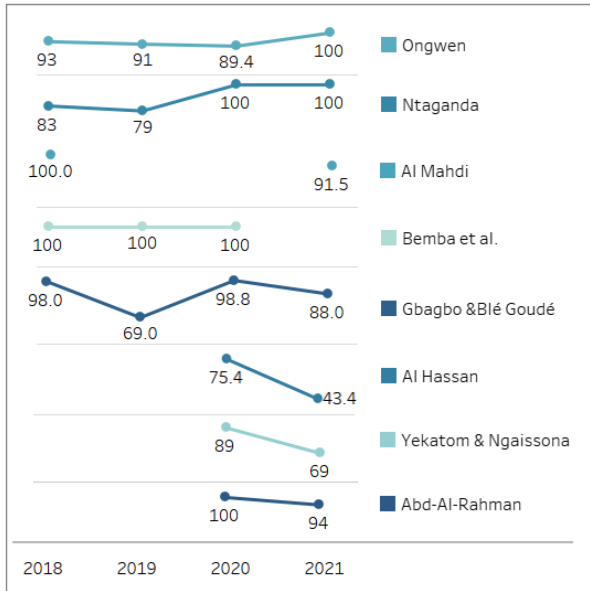
D. Duration of the Phases for the Previous Cases

	<i>Abd Al Rahman</i>	<i>Gicheru</i>	<i>Said Abdel Kani</i>
Phase 1 – Confirmation	12 months, 24 days	8 months, 9 days	10 months, 11 days
Phase 2 – Trial preparation	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Phase 3 – Trial	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase 4 – Judgement	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase 5 – Sentencing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase 6 – Reparations	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase 7 – Appeals	N/A	N/A	N/A

E. Indicators for Publicity

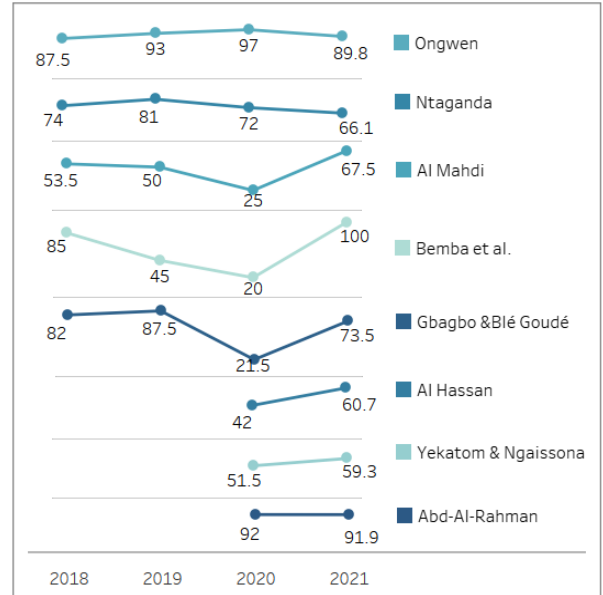
1. Courtroom Time in Public Hearings

This chart shows the percentage of the time spent in open session for all court proceedings per each case. In principle the court proceedings are held in open session (accessible to the public). There are, however, parts of the court proceedings that may be held in private session or closed session, as determined by (public) judicial order.



2. Publicity of Judicial Decisions

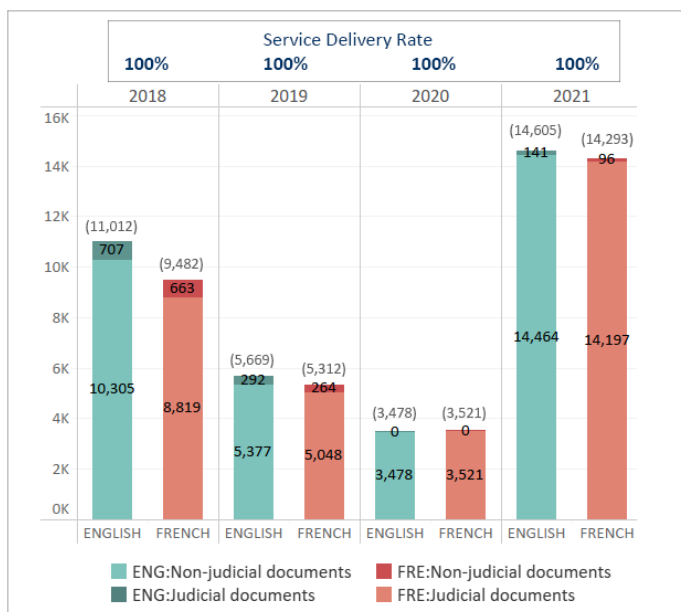
This chart shows the percentage of total judicial decisions per each case with the classification public, which means they are accessible to the public. The other classifications for judicial decision, which are not accessible to the public, are confidential, under seal and secret. The Chamber determines the classification of the decision.



F. Transcripts, Translation and Interpretation

1. Production of Original Transcripts

The data includes original verbatim transcripts in the two working languages produced for all in-court proceedings of the ICC in support of judicial activities. The original version may contain confidential information and is only accessible to the Chamber and parties, where relevant.



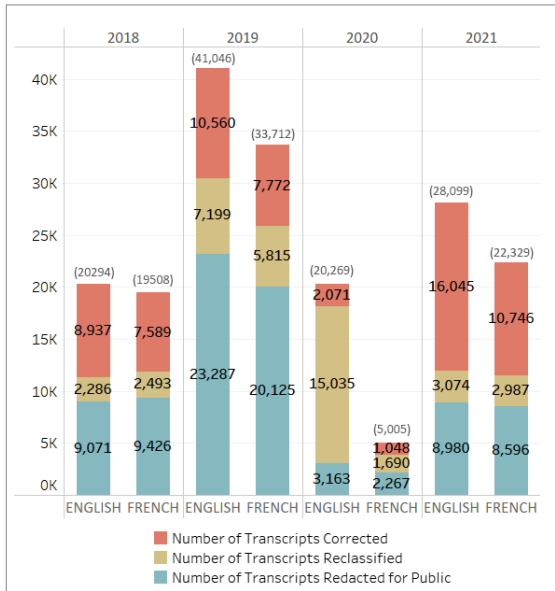
In 2021, a total of 441 transcripts (28,898 pages) was produced, marking a 412% increase of workload compared to the previous year. Despite the significant increase in the transcripts service requests, the service delivery rate remained at 100%.

2. Correction/Reclassification/Redaction of Transcripts

Reclassification of the original verbatim transcripts is subject to a judicial determination and is implemented only upon order of a Chamber, and may occur on the request of any party or proprio motu by the Chamber.

Redaction(s) to the original verbatim transcripts is subject to a judicial determination and is implemented only upon order of a Chamber, and may occur on request of any party or proprio motu by the Chamber. Public edited versions of the verbatim transcripts do not contain confidential information or any information for which a redaction order was issued by the Chamber.

Verification for accuracy or completeness of the verbatim transcript may be requested by any party and the Chamber, and corrections will be implemented where applicable.



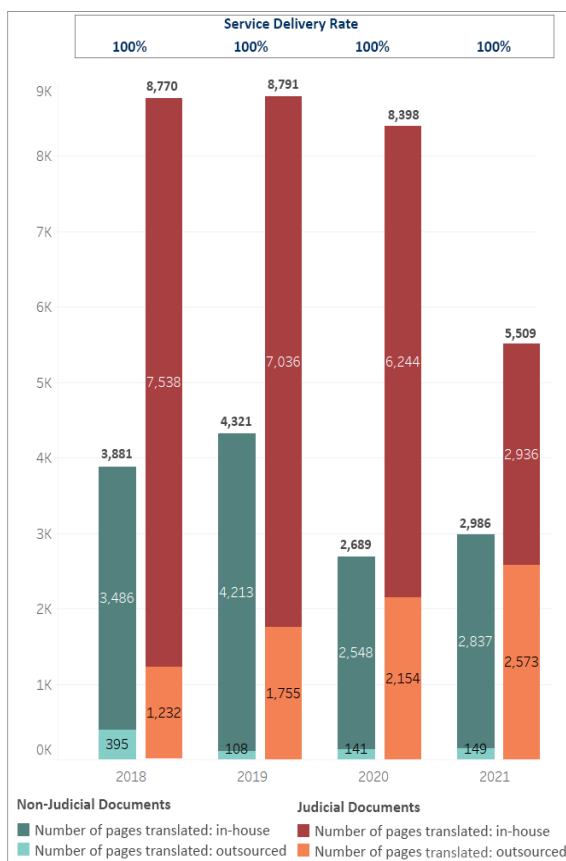
The trend in original verbatim transcript verification requests (resulting in corrections applied to transcripts) /reclassification/redaction fluctuates as the delivery of such service could refer to the original verbatim transcripts from previous years.

For example, a large number of requests for reclassification which pertained to years previous to 2019, was submitted in 2019, resulting in high amount of reclassification work in 2019.

The data shows an increasing number of requests for verification of accuracy or completeness of the verbatim transcripts by the parties, resulting in corrections to the transcripts. Requests for reclassification, redactions and verifications (corrections) of the original verbatim transcript can also pertain to foregoing years and are not directly linked to the reporting year.

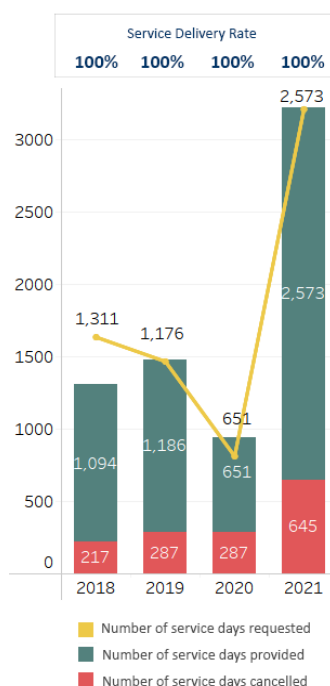
3. Translation: Service Provision

The data shows a year by year comparison for the number of pages translated, by the type of translation documents (judicial documents, non-judicial documents). The data also indicates how many pages are translated by in-house translators or external freelance translators.



4. Courtroom Interpretation

Trial Chamber and Appeals Chamber hearings represented the bulk of the interpretation services provided by the IU in terms of judicial events. For 2021, the Unit covered the initial appearance in the CAR II situation of Mahamat Said Abdel Kani, the delivery of the judgment in the Ongwen case, the opening statement in the Yekatom and Ngaïssona case, and delivery of the Appeals Chamber judgment in the Gbagbo and Blé Goudé case, to name but a few. Other judicial events included the sentencing hearing and the delivery of sentence in the Ongwen case, the hearings on the confirmation of charges in the Abd-Al-Rahman case in the Darfur situation and the hearings on the confirmation of charges in the Said case.



The data includes both judicial event (courtroom interpretation) and non-judicial event (conference interpretation).

The number of services (requested and provided) is calculated in days. One service request may encompass one or more days of services, depending on the interpretation needs.

From 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Interpretation Unit (IU) provided a total of 2,573 interpreter days.

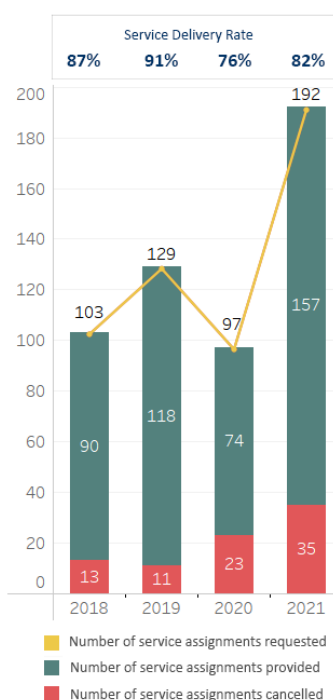
The amount of service days indicates a 295.2% increase in service demand, compared to the previous year, which illustrates significantly increased courtroom activities and, as a result, a workload in court interpretation service.

Despite the significant increase in service requests and high cancellation rate, 100% of the service was delivered as requested to ensure continued judicial activities.

The data indicates more than 25% of the requested services were cancelled by the service requestor. High cancellation rate impedes the efficiency of service due to its budgetary implications. However, some cancellation of the Court interpretation is considered inevitable and often bring complex underlying reasons, for example, reasons related to witnesses or medical reasons.

5. Field and Operational Interpretation

Field and Operational Interpretation (FOI) services were provided for meetings at Headquarters, in the field, and remotely in 14 different language combinations in ten situations, totalling 1,227 field interpreter days. Services were provided to the various sections of the Registry, including to defence counsel for telephone conversations; witness familiarization; psychosocial, vulnerability and protection assessments; and audio-visual translation. Supported field missions included those conducted by legal representatives of victims, defence counsel, the Trust Fund for Victims, the Victims Participation and Reparations Section and the Victims and Witnesses Section, in situation countries and elsewhere.



The chart presents the number of service assignments generated by the Court's ECOS system. One assignment could last one day or many days, depending on the client and their needs. The data also indicates the percentage of service delivery.

In 2021, 82% of the requested field and operational interpretation services were delivered as requested. The instance of non-delivery lies in the cancellations illustrated in the chart.

In 2021, a total of 35 assignments (11%) were cancelled by the service requestor due to the change of schedule. Some account for rejection of service with reasons falling outside of the service providers' control, such as duplicated requests or requests made with short notice.

Due to a large number of languages subject to field interpretation and its associated difficulties, for example, recruiting and training field interpreters, the instance of cancellation consumes high administrative cost, which shall be avoided to ensure service efficiency.

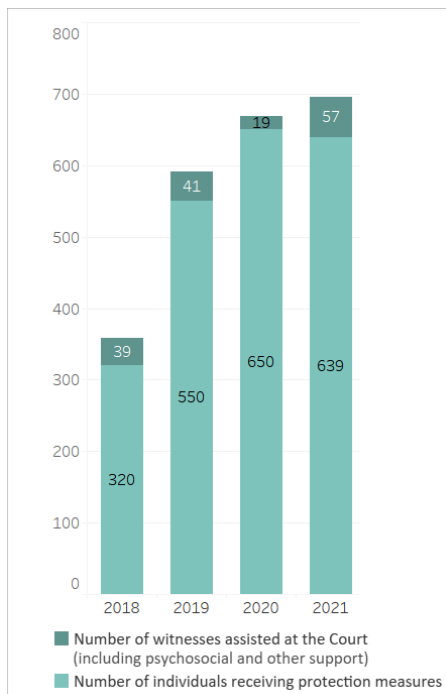
However, it is promising that the percentage of cancellation has decreased compared to the previous year (24%).

G. Victims and Witness-Related Services

1. Number of Individuals Who Received ICC Support

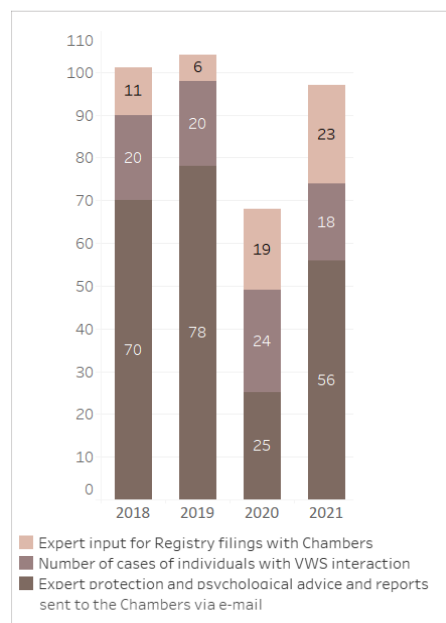
The Victims and Witnesses Section (VWS) is responsible for the appearance of witnesses (in person or via video link) in every case before the Court. In addition, the VWS is responsible for the protection of victims, and witnesses (and their dependents) where a risk to them exists owing to their engagement with the Court.

The data shows the number of individuals who received support from the Court by four support categories. The data includes the number of supported individuals with financial impact and without financial impact.



Out of 57 witnesses assisted at the Court in 2021, 24 were for the Yekatom and Ngaïssona case (2 expert and 22 fact witnesses), and 33 witnesses were for the Al Hassan case (4 expert and 29 fact witnesses). The others testified via video link from various locations in the field.

In 2021, a total of 639 individuals (witnesses, victims, dependents and other persons at risk) at risk on account of testimony given received protection measures. Depending on circumstances, the individuals were (i) internationally relocated, (ii) locally/regionally resettled or received assisted move, or (iii) under other forms of protection.



There were 18 instances that required a close interaction with witnesses prior to the opening of a case (at Situation stage) and after the end of the Trial. The type of interaction would mainly depend on the number of persons to be managed and the nature of the situation associated with the cases, which is at times extremely challenging.

2. Victim Participation

The Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS) assists victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court in gaining access to the Court and to relevant judicial proceedings. It acts as the entry point and key facilitator for victim applications for participation in judicial proceedings and reparations; it handles the legal assessment and storage of victim data and reports to the various Chambers in all cases and situations.

The data shows the current number of victims participating in proceedings or the current number of beneficiaries of reparations (as of 31 December 2021).

Case	Current Phase (as at 31 Dec 2021)	Number of Participants/Beneficiaries
Harun Case	Pre-Trial	6
Al Bashir Case	Pre-Trial	11
Banda Case	Pre-Trial	89
Kony Case	Pre-Trial	41
Ongwen Case	Trial	4,095
Al Hassan Case	Trial	1,950
Yekatom and Ngaïssona Case	Trial	1,126
Abd-Al-Rahman Case	Trial	142
Said Case	Trial	27
Ntaganda Case	Reparations/Appeal	2,121
Lubanga Case	Reparations	1,354
Katanga Case	Reparations	297
Al-Madhi Case	Reparations	875

In 2021, the VPRS received 5,956 new applications for participation and/or reparations, follow-up forms providing additional information across cases, and representations pursuant to proceedings under article 15 of the Rome Statute (proprio motu investigation by the Prosecutor). In 2021, the greatest number of applications were received in relation to the Yekatom and Ngaïssona case (1,533 applications), the Lubanga case (1,368 applications), and the the Abd-Al-Rahman case (418 applications).

3. Victim Legal Representation

The data shows the current number of victims participating in proceedings or the current number of beneficiaries of reparations per legal representative (as of 31 December 2021). The data on the number of victims represented only includes the victims who are currently participating in proceedings/beneficiaries of reparations.

Case	Current Phase (as at 31 Dec 2021)	Number of Victims Represented	
		by External Legal Representatives for Victims (LRVs)	by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV)
Harun Case	Pre-Trial	6	0
Al Bashir Case	Pre-Trial	9	2
Banda Case	Pre-Trial	89	0
Kony Case	Pre-Trial	0	41
Ongwen Case	Trial	2,594	1,501
Al Hassan Case	Trial	1,950	0
Yekatom and Ngaïssona Case	Trial	965	161
Abd-Al-Rahman Case	Trial	142	0
Said Case	Trial	0	27
Ntaganda Case	Reparations/Appeal	0	2,121
Lubanga Case	Reparations	790	564
Katanga Case	Reparations	283	14
Al-Madhi Case	Reparations	875	0

In the Yekatom and Ngaïssona Case, the number of victims reported to have been represented by the LRVs is a joint OPCV/External counsel team. In the Ntaganda Case, the number of victims reported to have been represented by the OPCV were from 2 teams of OPCV counsel (1 team for the victims group of child soldiers and 1 team for the victims of attacks).

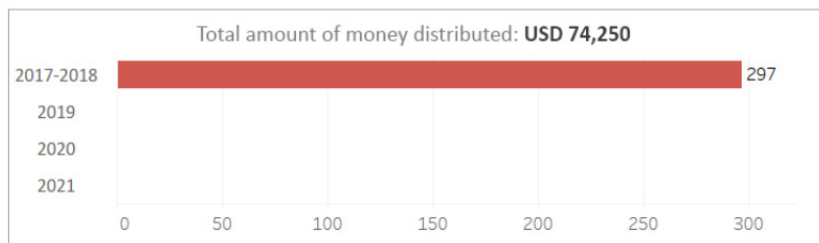
H. Reparations

In 2021, the Trust Fund for Victims has implemented Court-ordered reparations in the cases Katanga, Lubanga and Al Mahdi. The Trust Fund have paid for the implementation through voluntary contributions received primarily from Member States. While Trust Fund staff has implemented directly reparations in the Katanga case and the individual awards in the Al Mahdi case, the Trust Fund procured and contracted five partners to implement all other reparation awards.

Katanga Case

Individual Reparations

Number of Victims/Beneficiaries who Received Individual Reparations (USD 250)

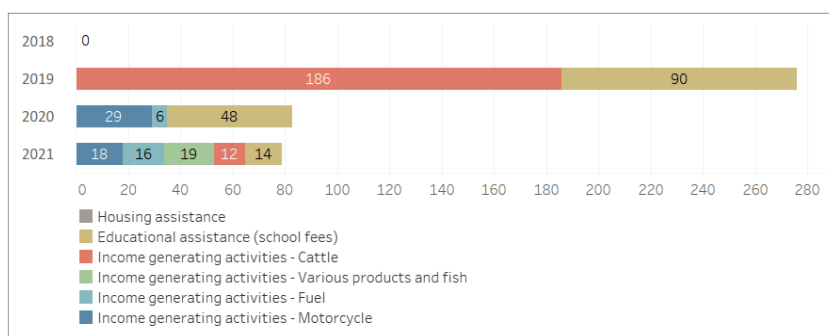


On 24 March 2017, the Trial Chamber issued an order for reparations against Mr Germain Katanga, awarding USD 1 million for individual and collective reparations to 297 victims of the case. The Trust Fund has fully complemented the payment of the award with its voluntary contributions.

The individual reparation in an award of symbolic compensation (USD 250 per victim) was implemented in 2017 and early 2018.

Collective Reparations

Number of Victims/Beneficiaries Supported by Programme



All beneficiaries were awarded reparations based on the harm they suffered. They were free to select income generating activities they would like to benefit from in accordance with their needs and preferences, including small income generating activities which are not expressly listed in the table. Therefore, any information concerning relevant data pertaining to specific types of income generating activities is fully dependent upon the wishes expressed by the beneficiaries of reparations.

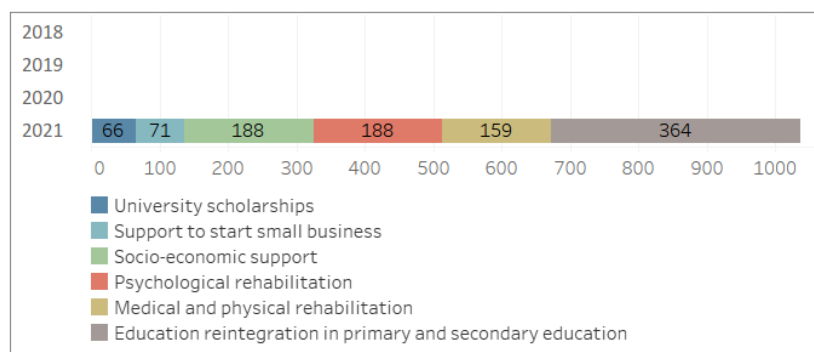
Similarly, beneficiaries are also free to decide the extent of the budget they would like to dedicate to education support. Lastly, beneficiaries have been able to amend their previous choices. This shows the extent to which the Trust Fund, with the support of the legal representatives, has been ensuring that wishes expressed by victims are adequately met.

Lubanga Case

Collective Reparations

Number of Victims/Beneficiaries Supported by Programme

The reported number of beneficiaries includes the victims who are still in the course of benefitting from programme as of 31 December 2021.



By the end of 2021, 1,354 beneficiaries were found eligible for reparations. Applications had to be submitted by the deadline of 1 October 2021; their assessment is still ongoing.

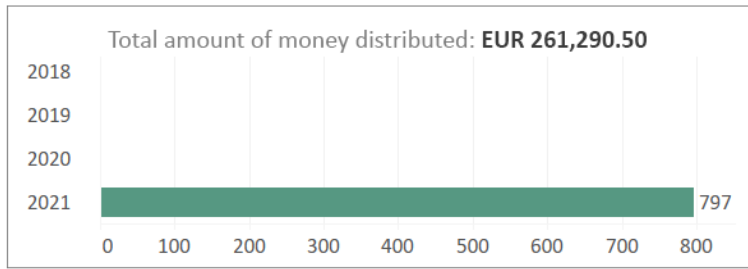
In 2021, the implementing partner started its preparatory work as of 15 March. As of July 2021, beneficiaries who were already found eligible by the Trial Chamber in 2017 were prioritised.

Beneficiaries continue to be taken in, in particular those identified by the legal representatives as being in urgent needs. The implementing partner for the symbolic reparations in the Lubanga case has been selected and contracted and has received a first payment for the implementation.

Al-Mahdi Case

Individual Reparations

Number of Victims who Received Individual Reparations



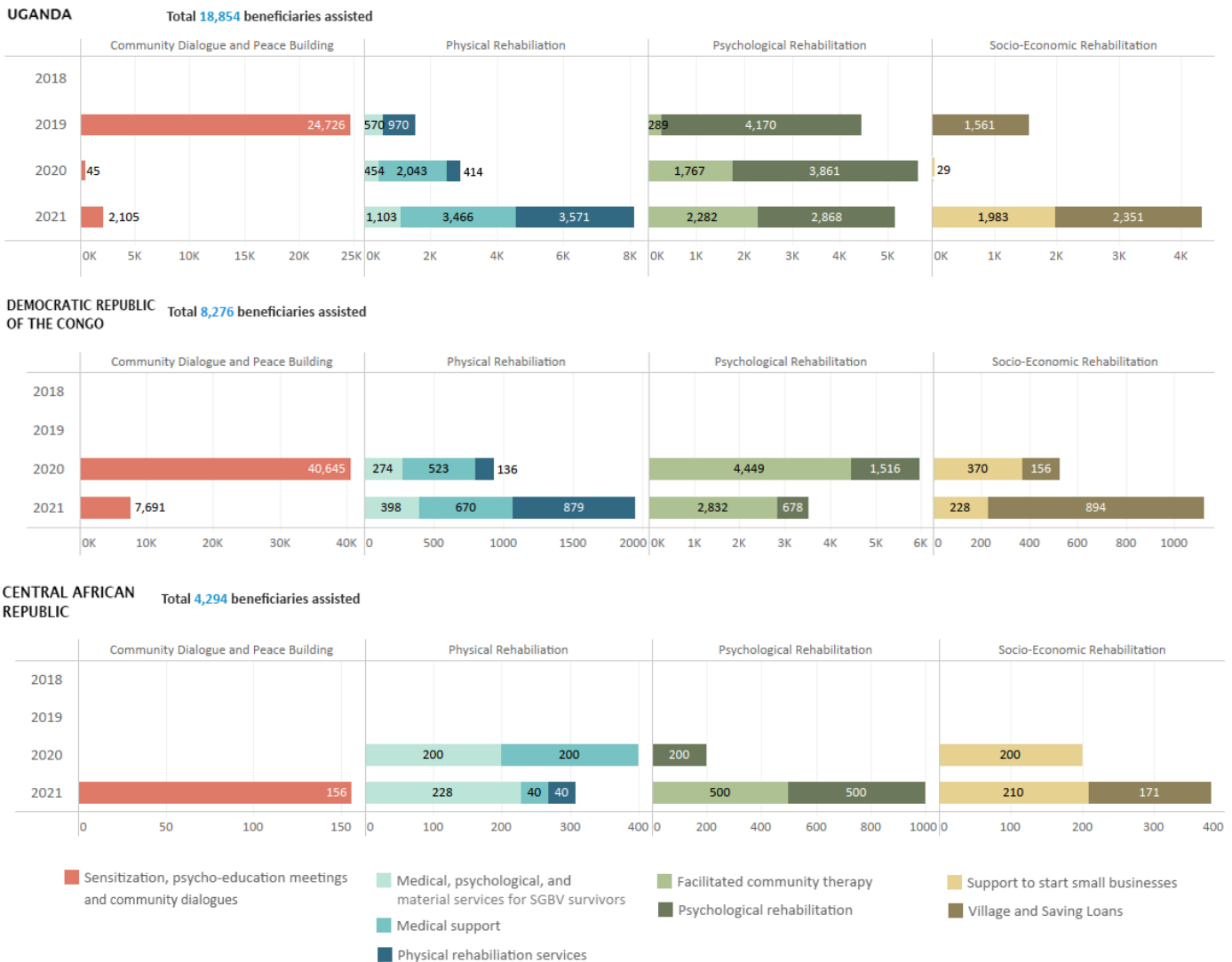
As of December 2021, 825 applications for individual reparations were met with positive decisions. After the intense collection efforts conducted in 2020, during 2021 the Trust Fund no longer proactively engaged into the collection of applications. Instead, it made sure to provide every potential beneficiary approaching the Trust Fund with an opportunity to submit their applications, assisted by intermediaries in (in particular) Timbuktu, Bamako and Mopti.

I. Assistance

In situations where the Court exercises jurisdiction, the Trust Fund may work on an assistance programme. In 2021, such assistance programmes were conducted by 24 implementing partners of the Trust Fund in four situations.

Number of Individuals Who Received/are Receiving Assistance Programme: by Countries

One individual can benefit from one or more than one sub-programmes.



In 2021 the TFV continued providing assistance to victims in Northern Uganda (third year) and DRC (second year). In CAR, the TFV contracted five implementing partners. They started carrying out activities under the TFV assistance mandate in March 2021. The CAR pilot project that started in September 2020 was completed and closed in October 2021. In Côte d'Ivoire, the assistance programme started the phase of identifying individual victims who could benefit from reparative measures and continued addressing the harm resulting from 13 selected incidents.

In Uganda, 122 dialogues and peacebuilding meetings were conducted. 171 Cases of stigma were identified and resolved through peacebuilding structures. In DRC, 3,082 dialogues and peacebuilding meetings were conducted. 170 Cases of stigma were identified and resolved through peacebuilding structures.

In CAR, 4 dialogues and peacebuilding meetings were conducted. 7 Cases of stigma were identified and resolved through peacebuilding structures.

J. ICC Field Offices

Country	Office Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
DRC	Country Office															
	Satellite Office (Bunia)															
Uganda	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															
Côte-d'Ivoire	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															
CAR	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															
Kenya	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															
Sudan (From Chad)	Country Office (Abeche)															
	Satellite Office (N'Djamena)															
Libya	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															
Mali	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															
Georgia	Country Office															
	Satellite Office															

K. In-country Outreach and Public Information

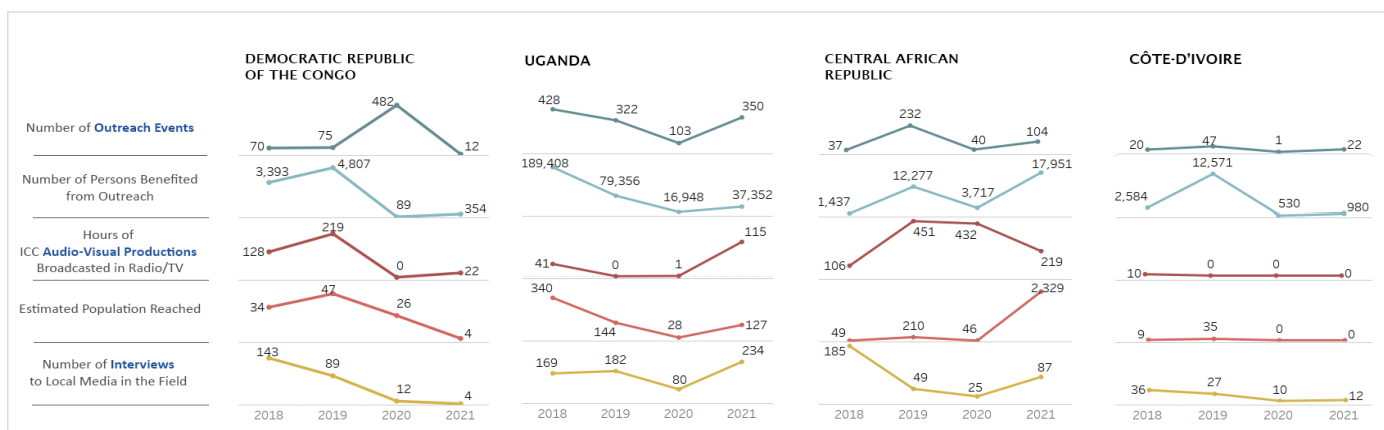
The indicator measures the number of outreach and public information-related activities taken for each country.

'Event' represents the number of Outreach meetings/workshops/seminars organised and conducted by Outreach staff in situation countries as well as those organised by partners in which ICC representatives are invited to make a presentation, a speech, etc; it includes also online events;

'Population reached directly' refers to the number of people attending the Outreach meetings, workshops, conferences conducted by Outreach staff;

'Hours of radio and TV broadcasts of audio-visual productions on the ICC' refers to the number of hours of broadcasts on radio and on TV in the Field of Audio programs produced by the AV team of Public Information and Outreach Section (PIOS) and/or produced locally by the Outreach teams in the Field;

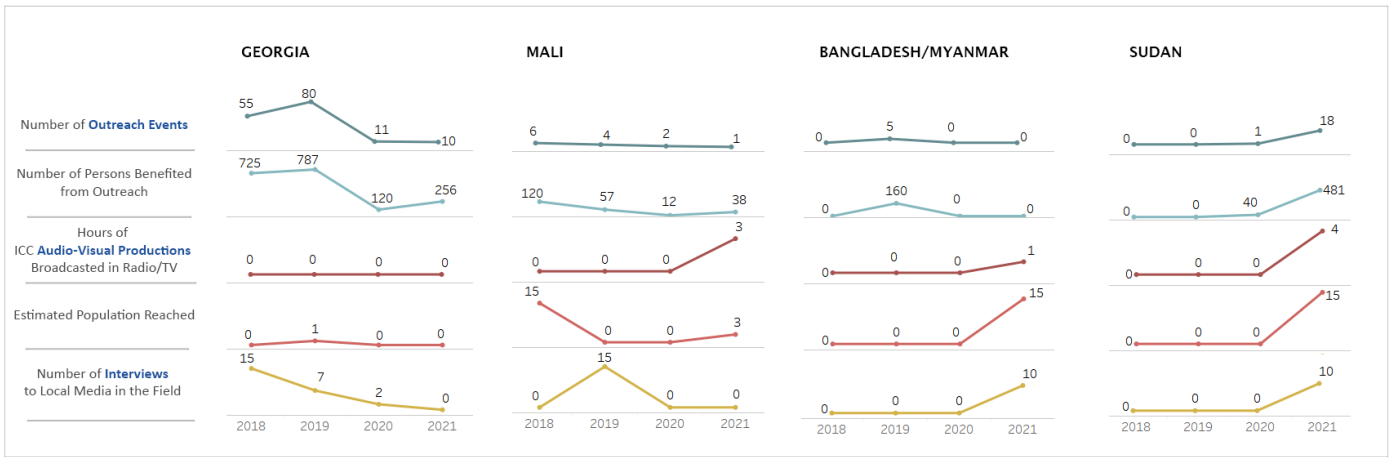
'Projection of Video Programme' refers to the number of projections of AV programs produced by the AV team of PIOS in the course of Outreach meetings, workshops, conferences, etc.



In 2021, the PIOS continued to engage in information and outreach activities in the field.

In DRC and Uganda, decrease in number of events and population reached directly is a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. In DRC, the security situation in Ituri prevented the field office from reaching out affected communities but also naturally due to the level of judicial developments in DRC cases because there were no cases at trial stage anymore. For Uganda, the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in the impossibility of events with large groups.

In Central African Republic, increase is related to the level of judicial developments, and the large amount of participants is due to massive attendance to activities related to two big judicial events (the commencement of the Yekatom and Ngaïssona Trial and the Confirmation of Charges of Saïd).



In Sudan, the increase in outreach activities is due to the fact that a case became active when in the previous years there was no judicial development.

In relation to the situation in Darfur, PIOS designed a cost-effective system ensuring access to information about the Court and its proceedings for a number of target groups, the general population and diaspora, while respecting COVID-related restrictions. Public Information and Outreach Section organized hybrid activities with partners on the ground targeting local civil society, leaders from the IDP camps in Darfur, the media, the Sudanese diaspora and international civil society.

Annex II

COOPERATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY GOALS

A. Cooperation

1. Request for Cooperation(RFC)/Information(RFI)/Assistance(RFA)

1.1. Cooperation in support of preliminary examinations, investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings

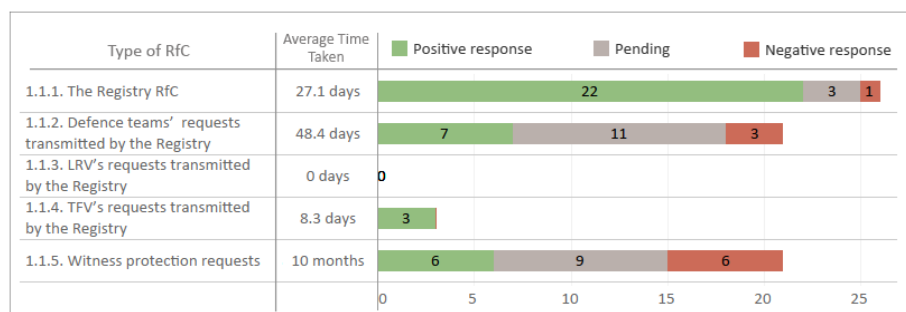
The Registry

This KPI measures the total number of Requests for Cooperation ("RfCs") under category 1.1, and its results (positive, pending or negative) from January to December 2021. The RfCs are either transmitted by External Relations and Cooperation Unit("ERSCU") & Country Offices (1.1.1, 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 1.1.4.) or by the Victims and Witnesses Section (1.1.5.). The sub-category is as follows;

- 1.1.1. Cooperation in support of judicial proceedings stricto sensu (under part.9 of the Rome Statute or not), such as cooperation requests for AVLs, requests for summons to appear for a witness, requests or invitations to submit observations, etc.;
- 1.1.2. Cooperation requests transmitted at the request of the **Defence**;
- 1.1.3. Cooperation requests transmitted at the request of the **Legal Representatives for Victims (LRVs)**;
- 1.1.4. Cooperation requests transmitted at the request of the **Trust Fund for Victims (TFV)**;
- 1.1.5. Witness protection requests.

'Pending' refers to those considered 'open' at the time of reporting(31 December 2021), such as RfC in consideration of the recipients in which the replies have not arrived. The results of the pending RfCs will be monitored and carried over to the next year's reporting.

'Average Time Taken' refers to the time taken from transmission of the cooperation request to final reply. The data excludes pending cases and is only measured for the RfC that were closed (those which received a reply, either positive or negative).



Office of the Prosecutor

Total number of Requests for Assistance ("RFAs") sent	338 RFAs (including 133 notifications of missions)
Total number of Requests for Information ("RFIs") concerning the preliminary examinations	10 RFIs
% of replies for the RFAs	57.19 % (a total of 183 RFAs executed out of the 338, as of 31/12/2021)
Average time needed to execute an RFA	58 days

In 2021, in connection with its investigative and prosecutorial activities, the Office sent 338 requests for assistance (20.47% less compared to 2020) to over 57 different partners, comprising 32 States Parties, 6 non-States Parties and 19 international, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as private institutions, and followed up on the execution of pending requests.

57.19% of requests for assistance were responded to by partners during the period (i.e. below the 75% target, due to external factors).

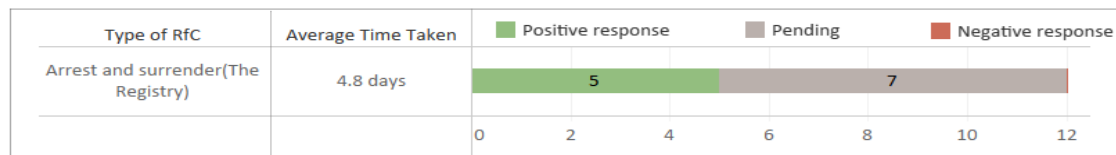
The Office processed 24 incoming requests transmitted to it by national authorities pursuant to article 93(10), as part of its efforts to reduce the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts where appropriate.

All Incoming Requests received a response within the target timeline (2 months for a substantial response), although progress in sharing the relevant evidentiary material was slowed by the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the limitation of travel, since the requesting authorities could not participate in meetings in The Hague to screen potentially relevant material in the Office's databases.

The decrease in number of the received Incoming Requests can only be explained by external factors in relation with the requesting states. It is normal that all RFAs sent during a specific time period are not executed during the same time period, given the time needed to receive, process, consult, and execute the requests. In addition, the closer to the end of the period it is sent, the less likely an RFA will be executed within the same time period. The choice was made here to only include the RFAs that were sent AND recorded as executed during the period of reference, i.e. this excludes all those RFAs executed during the period of reference but sent before it and all those sent during the period of reference but executed after it.

1.2. Cooperation in arrest and surrender (including support in surrender)

The Registry

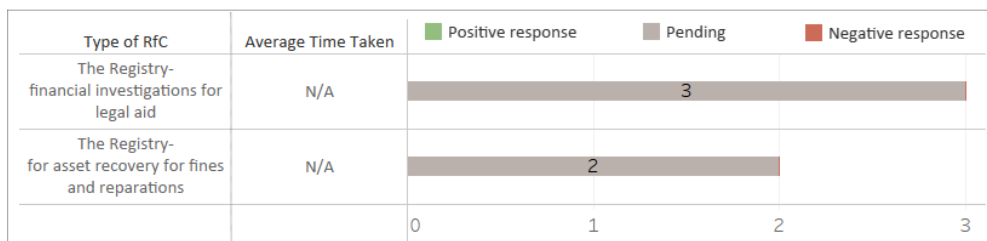


1.3. Cooperation in identification, seizing and freezing of assets

The Registry

The Registry's financial investigations for legal aid requests are based on regulation 84(1) of the Regulations of the Court stating that where a person applies for legal assistance to be paid by the Court, the Registrar shall determine the applicant's means and whether he or she shall be provided with full or partial payment of legal assistance.

The Registry asset recovery, fines and reparations requests are based on a Chamber's decision, usually based on Article 93(1)(k) of the Rome Statute.



Office of the Prosecutor

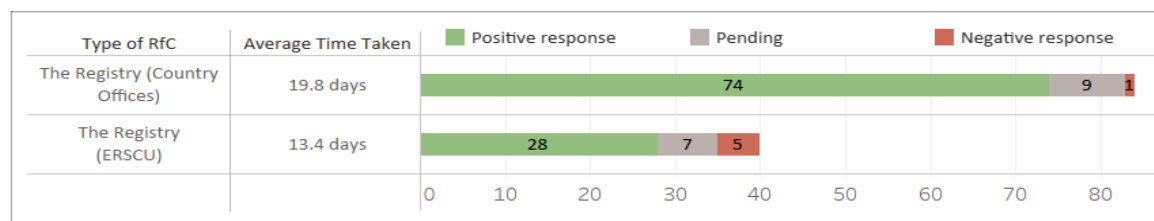
Total number of RFAs sent during the reporting period for financial investigations for identification of assets	2
% of execution rate	0%
Average time needed to execute an RFA	N/A

1.4. Other type of RfCs

The Registry

For ERSCU, this type of requests includes requests for privileges and immunities for mission, interim release, requests related to the release of persons, visa for family visits, acquitted persons, SSS related matters, exemption of COVID exemptions, etc.

For COs, this type of requests include the requests for renewal of Visa/Diplomatic ID, registration of vehicles, airport access, etc.



2. Cooperation Agreements & Engagement

To measure performance in the level of cooperation and the promotion of universality, the Registry Strategic Plan (2019-2021) developed indicators on new cooperation agreements and engagement with States not yet part to the Rome Statute.

Indicator	2019	2020	2021
Number of new cooperation agreements in negotiation or concluded	0	2	4

Indicator	2019	2020	2021
Number of States ratifying or taking steps to ratify the Rome Statute	2	1	1

B. Complementarity

1. Incoming Request for Assistance (“RFA”)

Office of the Prosecutor

Total number of RFAs received by the OTP during the reporting period	24
% of RFAs provided with a substantive response within 2 to 3 months of receipt.	100%
Average time needed to provide incoming RFAs with a substantive response.	34 days

The Office processed 24 incoming requests transmitted to it by national authorities and other partners (including Hybrid judicial bodies, International Mechanisms with judicial support mandates and UN Panels of Experts) pursuant to article 93(10), as part of its efforts to reduce the impunity gap by supporting national judicial efforts where appropriate.

All Incoming Requests received a response within the target timeline (2 to 3 months for a substantial response), although progress in sharing the relevant evidentiary material was slowed by the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the limitation of travels, since the requesting authorities could not participate in meetings in The Hague to screen potentially relevant the material in the Office’s databases.

The decrease in number of the received Incoming Requests can only be explained by external factors in relation with the requesting states.

Annex III

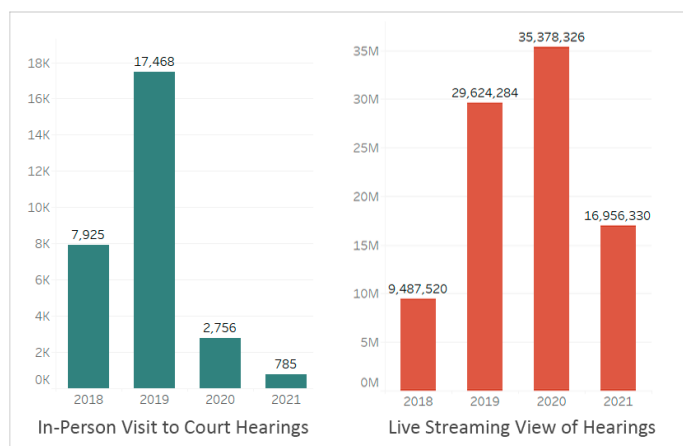
ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE GOALS

A. Accessibility of the ICC-Related Information

1. Access to Court Hearings

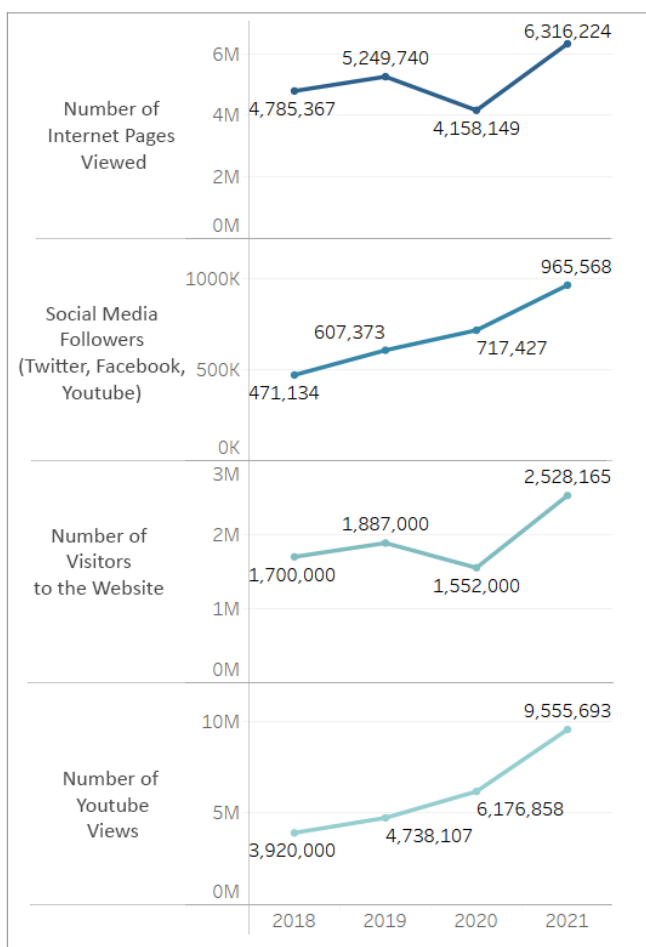
In-Person Visits to Court hearings refers to the total number of individuals who have been physically present in the public gallery. Access to the public gallery remained mostly open throughout the pandemic period.

Live streaming view of hearings represents a live transmission of the hearing, broadcasted over the Internet.



The data shows that due to the impact of COVID-19, the number of physical visitors to hearings significantly decreased. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, in-person visits had already been drastically reduced since March 2020 and this continued in 2021. However, online briefings were given to the general public, students, and stakeholders. The later are not represented in the Court.

2. Access to Information about ICC Activities



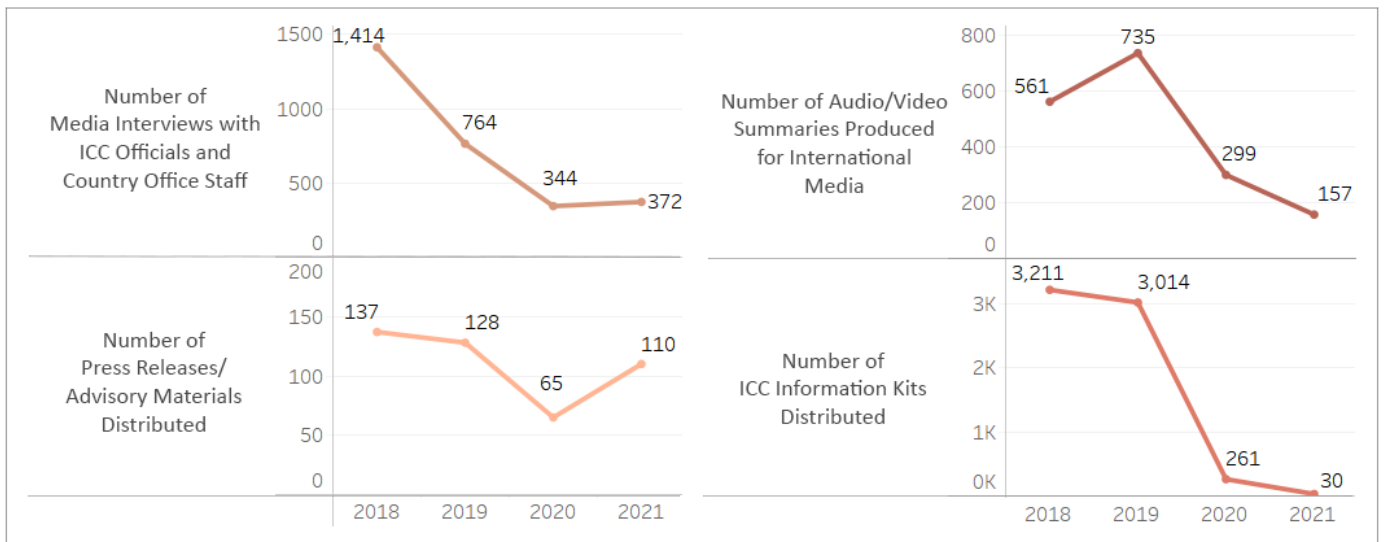
The increased number of internet page views shows that even with the COVID-19 restrictions, the Court was quite active which generated traffic on our website. Peaks in the website activities included the OTP’s decision regarding the investigation in the Philippines, and the Gbagbo and Blé Goudé appeals judgment.

The number of social media accounts for the combined number of followers from Twitter, Facebook and YouTube (both English and French site). The increase in the number of followers is largely due to the fact that in 2021 the Court produced approximately 50% more posts in both English and French accounts on Twitter. In addition, in 2021 there were several occasions that created peaks on social media.

Two main elements influenced the increase of views on YouTube; COVID 19 pandemic and internal efforts to improve quality and efficiency. During the pandemic, YouTube has emerged as a particularly powerful vehicle of information dissemination, especially in the affected communities: YouTube live broadcast was used for major judicial events. Media could not obtain recordings of the proceedings on the spot which directly influenced the increase of the requests and consequently growth of their interest for relevant content on YouTube. Similarly, the quarantine influenced an increase of the general public interest to follow content on YouTube.

At the same time, the Audio-Visual team in the Public Information and Outreach Section has improved archiving workflow, and uploading processes, as well as YouTube live streaming capabilities. The AV team has also improved the visibility of the YouTube content by creating more effective thumbnails for videos and updating YouTube playlists.

3. Access to Information for Media and Public



Due to COVID-19 restrictions, there were fewer visits and missions that would require the distribution of information kits. Despite COVID-19, there were more judicial developments in 2021 which contributed to the increased number of press releases and advisory materials, such as three new investigations, and the arrival of the new Prosecutor at the Court.

B. Budget Implementation

1. Budget Implementation Rate by Major Programme

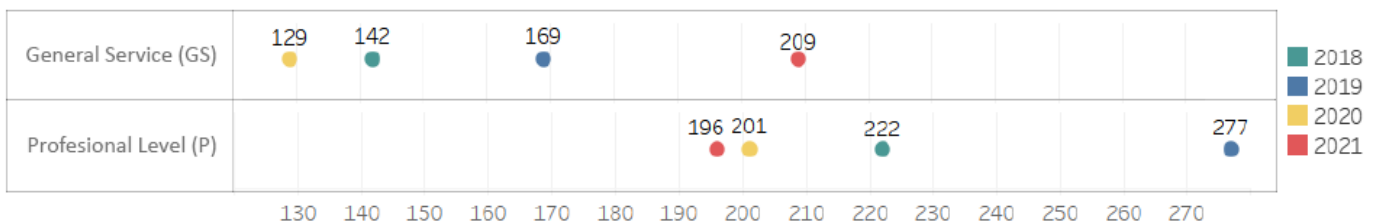
The table provides the budget implementation rates for MPI, MP II, MP III and for the ICC from 2018 to 2021, excluding the Contingency Fund. The implementation rates for 2021 are based on unaudited figures and subject to change.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
MPI	95.6%	95.7%	92.6%	93.7%
MP II	95.1%	99.2%	94.7%	96.0%
MP III	98.4%	98.4%	96.0%	98.8%
Total	97.0%	98.5%	95.2%	97.5%

C. Human Resources

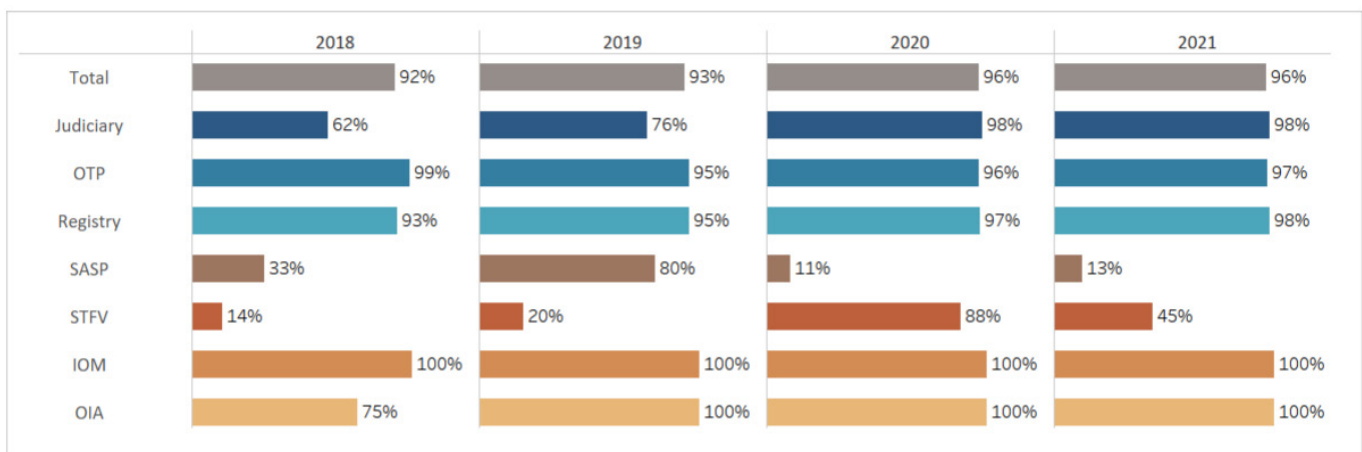
1. Average Time of Recruitment Process (days)

The indicator measures the average time(days) taken to recruit staff member (G and P level). The data is based on the difference between the closing date of the VA and the date of the Prosecutor/Registrar's approval of the interview panel report.



2. Compliance Rate: Performance Objective Setting

The data indicates the percentage of staff who set their performance objectives within the agreed timescale.



OTP: Office of the Prosecutor
 SASP: Secretariat of the Assembly of State parties
 STFV: Secretariat, Trust Fund for Victims
 IOM: Independent Oversight Mechanism
 OIA: Office of Internal Audit

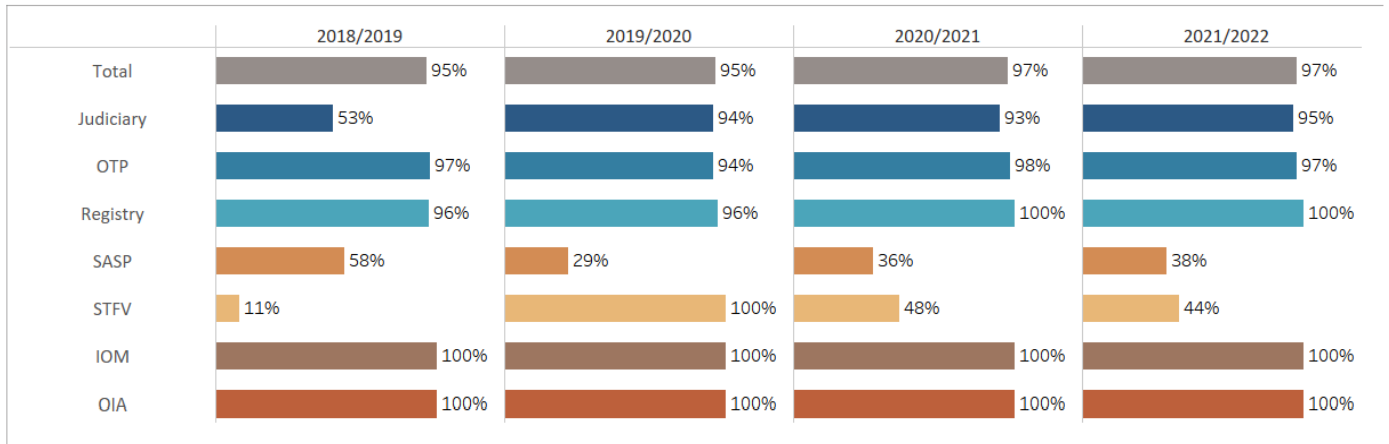
The performance shows a gradual improvement in compliance rate, from 92% in 2018 to 96% in 2021. The high compliance rate in 2021 reflects the organization's multi-year efforts to highlight the importance of the process.

In 2021, ten Objective Setting Workshops were delivered across the organization with the aim of guiding teams on how to align individual and development objectives in the system. In addition, participants learn more about the new Leadership Framework and its competencies, which are now part of the performance management process.

3. Compliance Rate: Performance Appraisals for Staff

The rate of compliance with the performance appraisal system, one of the Court’s key performance indicators, was sustained at the highest level. Progress has been made on moving towards a culture of trust and ongoing performance conversations, which was critical during remote and hybrid working. Support, guidelines, webinars and on-demand training were provided to staff and managers on key topics needed to navigate the challenges of performance management at a distance.

The chart below indicates the percentage of completion of end-of-cycle Staff Appraisal by the deadline (extended from 28 February to 15 March 2022, in light of COVID).

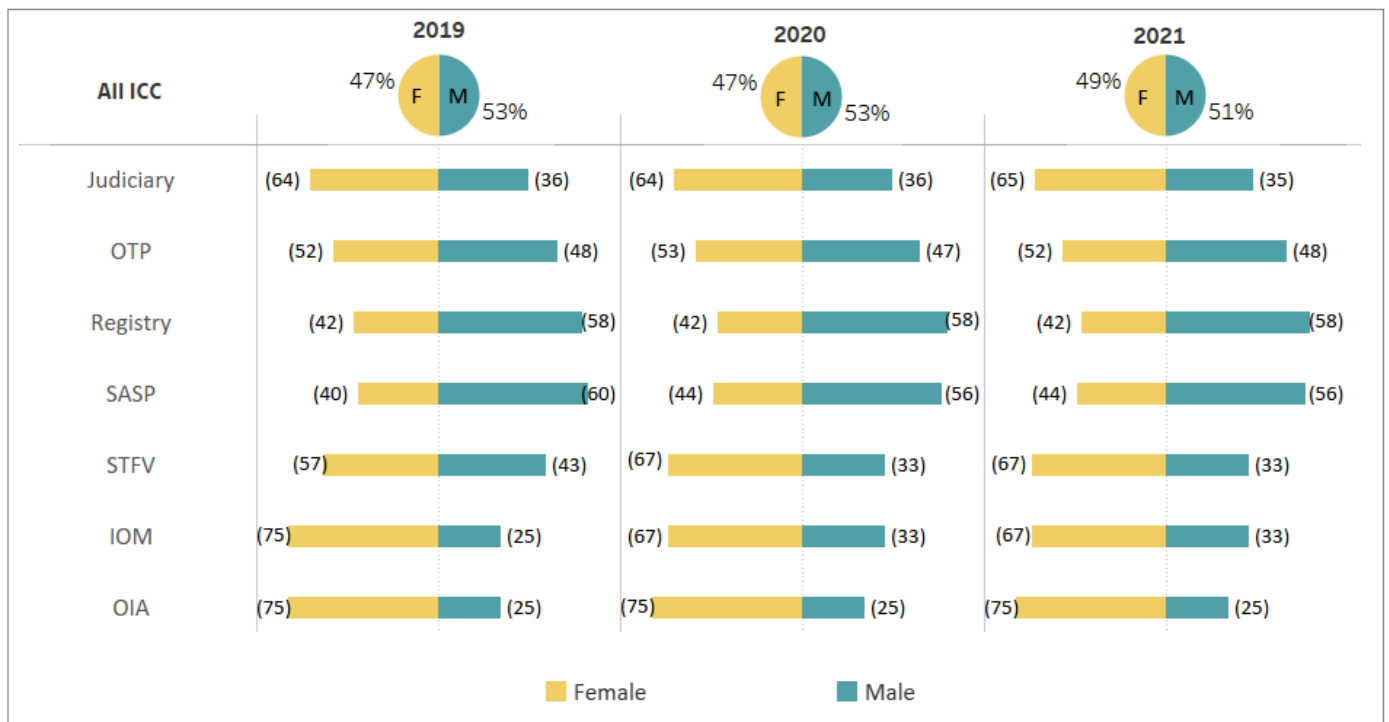


OTP: Office of the Prosecutor
 SASP: Secretariat of the Assembly of State parties
 STFV: Secretariat, Trust Fund for Victims
 IOM: Independent Oversight Mechanism
 OIA: Office of Internal Audit

D. Geographical Representation and Gender Balance (GRGB)

1. Gender Balance of Staff: Per Major Programme

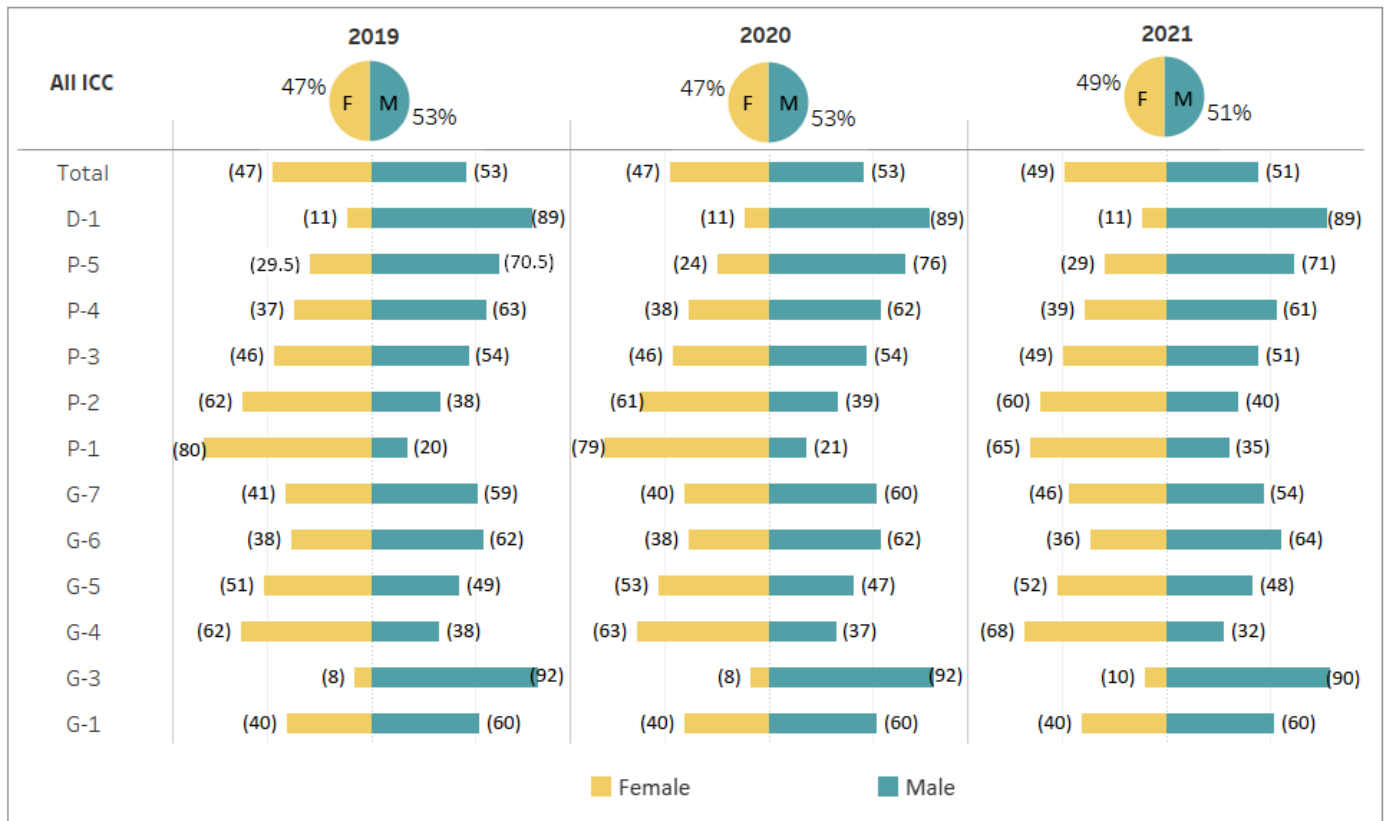
The chart below indicates male and female ratio of staff members per Major Programme as at 31 December of each year. The data includes staff members on established posts and does not include elected officials.



OTP: Office of the Prosecutor
 SASP: Secretariat of the Assembly of State parties
 STFV: Secretariat, Trust Fund for Victims
 IOM: Independent Oversight Mechanism
 OIA: Office of Internal Audit

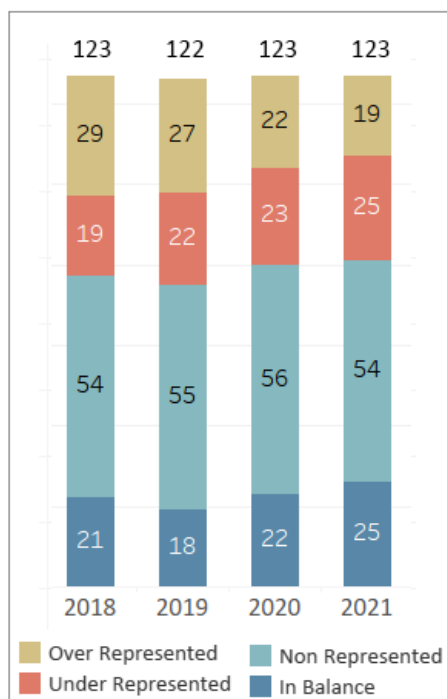
2. Gender Balance of Staff: Per Level

The chart below indicates male and female ratio of staff members per level (established posts only). The data does not include elected officials.



3. Geographical Representation: Number of States Parties by Representation Status

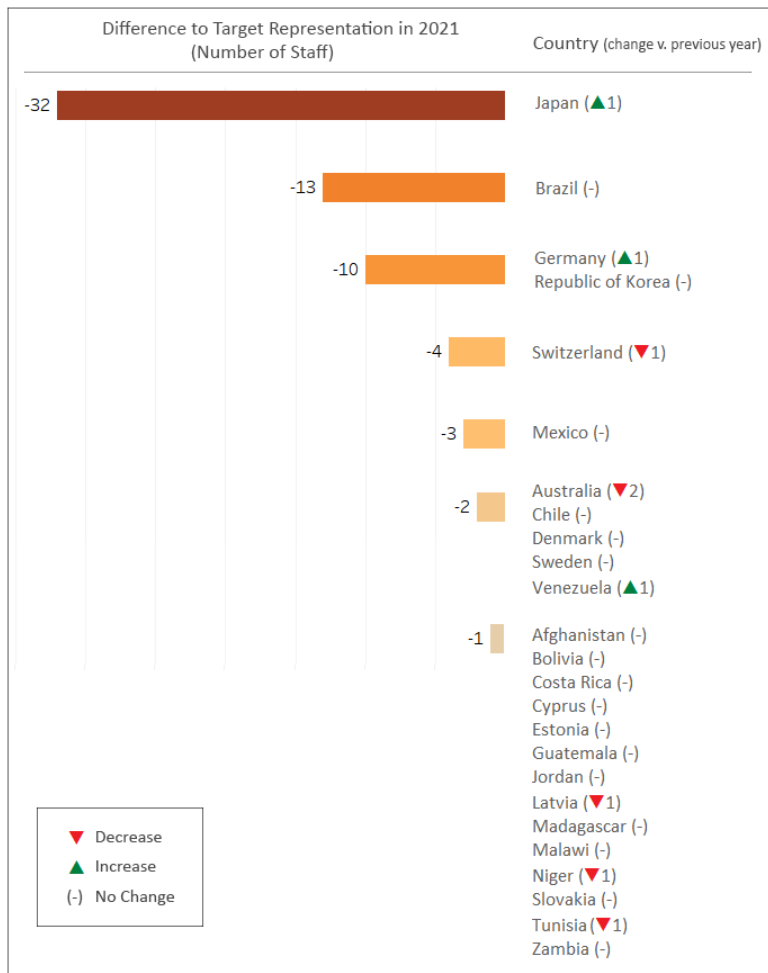
The data below presents the number of the States Parties by representation status (for this purpose, staff members on established posts in Professional category are taken into account, excluding language staff).



The number of over-represented States Parties has consistently decreased since 2018. In 2021 the number of non-represented States Parties decreased by two, while the number of under-represented States Parties increased also by two.

In an effort to improve geographical and gender balance, the Court continued its efforts on various fronts, which included the in-house mandatory training on unconscious bias to members of recruitment panels, geographical and gender diversity on all recruitment panels; dissemination of updated information on geographical representation to all recruitment panels; consideration of geographical and gender representation both at the shortlisting stage and when the decision on the final selection of suitable candidates was made; and consideration of geographical and gender representation for all types of appointment.

4. Status of Under-Representation



5. List of 54 Non-Represented States Parties

Andorra	Kiribati
Antigua and Barbuda	Liberia
Austria	Liechtenstein
Bangladesh	Lithuania
Barbados	Luxembourg
Belize	Maldives
Botswana	Malta
Bulgaria	Marshall Islands
Cabo Verde	Mauritius
Cambodia	Montenegro
Central African Republic	Namibia
Chad	Nauru
Comoros	North Macedonia
Congo	Norway
Cook Islands	Panama
Czech Republic	Paraguay
Djibouti	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominica	Saint Lucia
Dominican Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
El Salvador	Samoa
Fiji	San Marino
Gabon	Seychelles
Grenada	Suriname
Guyana	Tajikistan
Honduras	Timor-Leste
Hungary	Uruguay
Iceland	Vanuatu

E. Staff Wellbeing

1. Staff Absence Rate

The following table provides sick leave absence rates from 2019 to 2021 for staff members.

Category	2019	2020	2021
Staff absence % (annual trend)	4.0%	2.9%	3.1%

F. Procurement

The Registry Procurement Unit is part of the General Services Section (GSS) that reports to the Committee on Budget and Finance of the Assembly on a yearly basis on the relevant performance.

The indicator measurement is based on procurement actions under NON-STAFF costs. Contracts under STAFF COSTS are not reflected in the workload indicators, which comprise several large and complex obligations processed by the Procurement Unit (i.e. relocation services, health insurances, travel management services, catering services, etc.)

1. Performance Data on Procurement

Category		2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Procurement Staff		7	7	7	7
Purchase Orders(POs)	# of POs	1,566	1,305	922	880
	Value of POs	25,874,753	25,021,601	22,289,747	26,879,883
Requisitions	# of Requisitions	1,935	1,383	982	947
Procurement Review Committee(PRC)	# of PRC	80	44	59	33
	Value of PRC	49,297,659*	17,487,582	32,379,871	11,941,993

The Trust Fund for Victims programmes for reparations and the new situation countries supply chain (i.e. Libya, Sudan) are increasing in complexity and generating additional workload for the Registry Procurement Unit that is not reflected in the above indicators for 2020 and 2021.

The COVID-19 Crisis Management and US Sanctions risk mitigation measures have resulted in changing many existing obligations and generating complex replacement sourcing requirements with a significant additional workload for the Registry Procurement Unit that is not reflected in the above 2020 and 2021 indicators.

G. Physical and Asset Security

1. Security Briefing before Field Missions

The following indicator measures the percentage of field missions which received full security briefing. Data prior to 2021 was limited to the percentage of Registry travellers receiving security briefings upon arrival to the situation country of destination.

As of January 2021 this data is now updated to also include travellers from all Major Programmes of the Court. Due to COVID-19 pandemic the security briefings were either delivered through virtual meetings or by email.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total amount of missions	465	464	348	467
Missions with previous full briefing	442-465	459	330	467
Implementation rate	95-100%	98.9%	94.8%	100%

2. Substantive Security and Safety Incidents

Incidents	HQ				Field			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Death of staff	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arrest of staff	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
Assault	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Fire alarm	17	10	8	2	0	0	0	0
Lost property	78	76	11	21	9	17	4	1
Physical security breach	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property damage	25	31	8	22	4	4	3	10
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suspicious incident	3	2	0	0	5	2	1	0
Theft	6	5	0	1	0	5	3	0
Traffic accident	8	9	1	2	4	7	1	6

H. IT Security

1. Implementation of Adequate Information Security Program

The table below illustrates that the Court took adequate measures to apply the necessary security patches and updates to its software systems.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of relevant software updates detected	492	445	431	400
Number of relevant software updates carried out	492	445	431	400
Implementation Rate	100%	100%	100%	100%

2. Attacks Detected Prior to Incidents

The following table includes an indication of the number of attacks that are detected and stopped by the Court prior to being successful and causing a substantive incident.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Scans and probes	35,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Spam / phishing / malicious email	1,200,000	1,400,000	42,000	50,000
Malware infection	500	600	70	50
Document handling errors	10	9	4	2

3. Substantive IT Incidents

The table below indicates the number of substantive incidents that have occurred during the period 2016-2020. These workload indicators provide only a limited perspective of the effectiveness of the information security program as they show only incidents that have occurred, but not incidents that were prevented from occurring.

Incident Type	2018	2019	2020	2021
Denial of Service	1	0	1	1
Malware infection	0	0	0	0
Storage media theft/loss	1	1	1	1
Unauthorized data access	0	1	1	2
Unauthorized disclosure	1	0	1	1
Total	3	2	4	5

4. Security Measures Taken to Address Incidents

The table below summarises the treatment of substantive incidents, illustrating the coverage of Incident Response controls.

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of substantive incidents	3	2	4	5
Number of incidents leading to harm	3	2	4	5
Immediate counter measures taken	3	2	4	5
Lessons learnt process carried out	3	2	4	5
Implementation rate	100%	100%	100%	100%

5. Prompt Response to Information Security Incidents

This key performance indicator measures the average response time taken (minutes) during information security incidents to minimize harm and reduce risk of future security breaches. The data presents average response time taken in minutes for priority 1 (critical) and priority 2 (high) incidents.

