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Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

Proposed programme budget for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for 2026

Report of the Secretary-General

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A. Proposed programme plan for 2026 and programme performance in 2024

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

1. The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals is responsible for mandated residual activities, including continuous judicial activity involving matters implicating fundamental rights (e.g., *non bis in idem*, revocation, and requests for review of judgments), witness protection and the integrity of criminal proceedings (e.g., contempt and false testimony); the supervision of the enforcement of sentences; the protection of victims and witnesses; the provision of assistance to national jurisdictions, in particular those in Rwanda and in the countries of the former Yugoslavia; the management of the archives of the Mechanism and the predecessor tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia; and the monitoring of cases referred to national jurisdictions. To the extent that any other ad hoc judicial activity arises falling within its jurisdiction, such as trial or review proceedings, the Mechanism is responsible for conducting such proceedings. These duties arise because the Mechanism continues the jurisdiction, as well as the rights and obligations, of the ad hoc Tribunals, with its mandate based on relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1966 (2010).

Strategy and external factors for 2026

2. With the conclusion of trial and appeal activity in core crimes cases in 2023, the Mechanism entered a new phase as a truly residual institution. The Mechanism's central focus is its mandated, continuous activities, as outlined above. The Mechanism anticipates that, in 2026, the Security Council will conduct a thorough review of the Mechanism and may decide to continue, transfer and/or terminate functions. The Council, in its resolution 2740 (2024), requested the Secretary-General to present an updated report by 31 December 2025 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the options for possible locations of the archives. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 31 December 2025 on options for the transfer of the functions of supervision of the enforcement of sentences and the pardon or commutation of sentences under articles 25 (2) and 26 of the statute of the Mechanism and assistance to national jurisdictions on prosecutions under article 28 (3) of the statute, including the legal, budgetary, administrative and other implications of such options. In addition, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Mechanism, is providing information and options to the Council regarding other mandated activities, such as ad hoc judicial activities, activities related to victims and witnesses support and protection, and the monitoring of referred cases.

3. The Mechanism also continues to review its operations to achieve greater efficiencies and cost savings in line with the residual and temporary nature of its mandate. Simultaneously, the Mechanism will:

(a) Retain jurisdiction over *Félicien Kabuga*, addressing ad hoc procedural matters related to the indefinite stay of proceedings imposed in that case;

(b) Undertake any other judicial activity falling within its jurisdiction during 2026 (e.g., variation of witness protection measures and or access to confidential material, authorized review of previously issued judgments, and contempt proceedings that cannot be referred);

(c) Monitor cases referred to national jurisdictions, specifically the *Fulgence Kayishema* core crimes case, once Mr. Kayishema is transferred to Rwanda, the

Vojislav Šešelj et al. contempt case, which has been referred to Serbia, and the *François Ngirabatware* contempt case, which has been referred to Belgium;

(d) Carry out other mandated activities, including assistance to national jurisdictions and management of the archives.

4. With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional and national levels, the Mechanism will continue to rely on collaborative relationships with national authorities in Rwanda, in the countries of the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere to carry out its functions. The Mechanism will continue to assist national authorities in Rwanda and in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, as well as in other States, in responding to requests for assistance on domestic investigations and trials for serious violations of international humanitarian law and related judicial proceedings.

5. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Mechanism will continue to work collaboratively with other United Nations entities and administrative service centres to address security issues and the development and implementation of workforce performance strategies, including administrative support, training, change management and capability development. Such entities include the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat, with which the Mechanism has an ongoing relationship that includes sharing staff to meet short-term resource needs and the provision of up-to-date security information for the Mechanism's premises in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and the United Nations Development Programme in Benin and Senegal, with which the Mechanism has formal memorandums of understanding to cooperate in the enforcement of sentences, and resident coordinators, with whom the Mechanism began to cooperate on matters related to the released or acquitted persons. Close collaboration with the Department of Operational Support, the Office of Legal Affairs and the Archives and Records Management Section will enable the Mechanism to further improve efficiencies, implement cost-saving measures and support the preparation of the upcoming report of the Secretary-General requested by the Security Council. In the Hague, the Mechanism's premises are shared with the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone, to which limited support is provided on a cost-reimbursable basis. In Arusha, the Mechanism's premises are shared with the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

6. With regard to the external factors, the proposed programme plan for 2026 is based on the following planning assumptions:

(a) Member States continue to cooperate in the enforcement of sentences pronounced by the Tribunals and the Mechanism, and convicted persons will continue to seek remedies and relief from the Mechanism through, for example, requests for early release;

(b) National judicial authorities continue to investigate and prosecute serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia and request the assistance of the Mechanism in obtaining information and evidence for their domestic proceedings;

(c) Member States continue to cooperate in other mandated activities of the Mechanism, including the provision of relevant information and monitoring regimes in referred cases.

7. The Mechanism continues to integrate a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and monitor implementation across all its activities. The Witness Support and Protection Unit's witness management operations incorporate gender-sensitive approaches into all interactions with victims and witnesses. The Office of the Prosecutor will continue to transfer knowledge about the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based crimes to national

authorities. Furthermore, the Mechanism will continue to apply its downsizing policy to include a gender perspective in the determination of operational requirements, as a critical criterion of the policy.

8. The Mechanism will continue to integrate the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. The Mechanism has made minor adjustments at the Arusha premises to improve accessibility to buildings, facilities and workspaces. Reasonable accommodation for applicants with disabilities will continue to be provided to support participation in the recruitment process, and the Mechanism will continue to hold awareness-raising campaigns and develop joint initiatives supporting disability inclusive programmes, to contribute to the Mechanism’s overall policy and service development, to the benefit of all stakeholders.

Legislative mandates

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

Security Council resolutions

1966 (2010)	2637 (2022)
2256 (2015)	2740 (2024)

Deliverables

10. Table 1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2024–2026.

Table 1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	1	1
1. Annual report to the General Assembly	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
Meetings of the:				
2. General Assembly	1	1	1	1
3. Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
4. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Databases and substantive digital materials: publicly available Unified Court Records database.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: diplomatic/external relations outreach and liaison with external partners, including biannual presentations and briefings for the diplomatic and legal community.				
External and media relations: public information through available means (e.g., leaflets, press releases, case information sheets, summaries of decisions, overview documents, broadcasts, digital visits, in-person visits, posters, information product development and event planning).				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: the Mechanism website and its social media channels.				
Library services: knowledge services such as virtual and on-site reference services and search platform design.				

Evaluation activities

11. An evaluation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) of the methods and work of the Mechanism ([S/2024/199](#)) has guided the proposed programme plan for 2026.

12. In response to the results of the evaluation, the Mechanism took steps to:

(a) Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Principals of the Mechanism regarding the relocation of acquitted and released persons;

(b) Further strengthen the ways the Mechanism leverages partnerships with the United Nations system to find long-term solutions to the challenges it faces regarding cooperation with Member States;

(c) Apply lessons learned and best practices from the closure of the Sarajevo field office, including to the closure of the Kigali field office;

(d) Further client orientation efforts, including improving statistics on assistance activities and soliciting feedback from those requesting assistance and receiving capacity-building.

13. An OIOS evaluation of the methods and work of the Mechanism is planned for 2026. The evaluation will focus on the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and coherence of the Mechanism's approach to carrying out its ongoing activities and advancing the completion and/or transfer of its residual functions, in line with its mandated vision as a temporary and efficient structure, in the light of the completion of its core judicial activities.

Programme of work

Office of the Prosecutor

Objective

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

Strategy

15. To contribute to the objective, the component will:

(a) Respond to requests for assistance from national authorities investigating, prosecuting and trying those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda and the countries of the former Yugoslavia;

(b) Protect and litigate matters related to witnesses;

(c) Detect, investigate and prosecute contempt of court, litigate review proceedings and litigate matters related to the enforcement of sentences;

(d) Manage the component's specific evidence collection.

16. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

(a) The identification by national authorities of the whereabouts of fugitives from justice suspected of serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia;

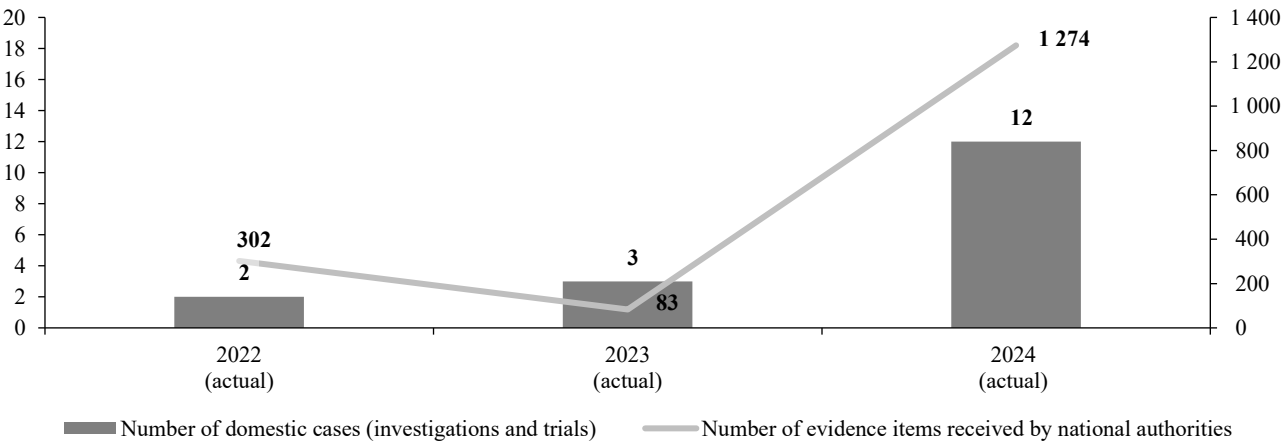
- (b) The processing of criminal case files by national authorities prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia;
- (c) The enhanced evidence and expertise of national authorities prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia;
- (d) The continued integrity of proceedings conducted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism.

Programme performance in 2024

***Parquet national antiterroriste* of France received evidence, analytical support and legal advice for investigations and trials**

17. There are a significant number of Rwandan nationals present in France who still need to be investigated for suspected responsibility for crimes committed during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. In 2024, the French *Parquet national antiterroriste* requested the Office of the Prosecutor to enhance the provision of assistance in the processing of those cases. In response, prosecutors from the *Parquet* received important evidence, analytical support and legal advice from the Office for their investigations and trials.
18. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure I).

Figure I
Performance measure: volume of case assistance received by national authorities (annual)



Planned results for 2026

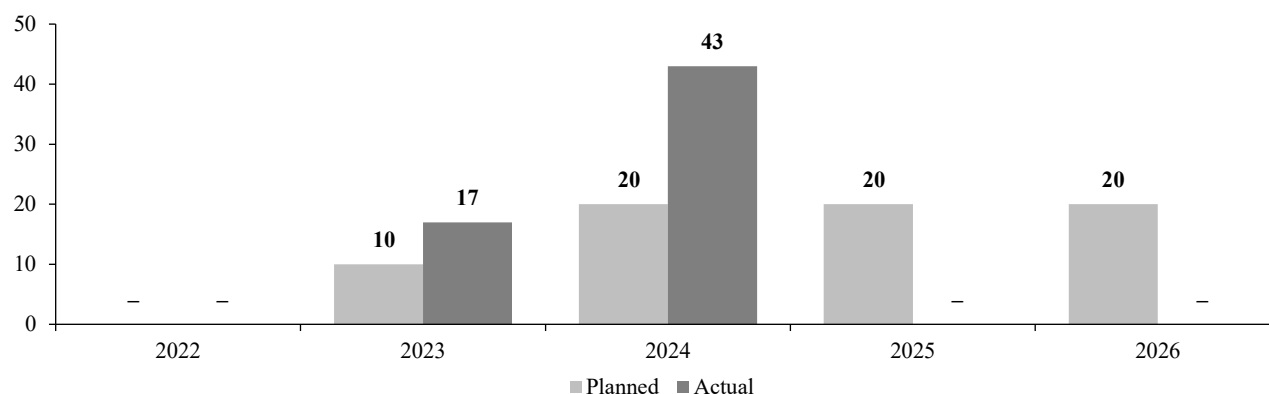
Result 1: accounting for Rwanda-related fugitives

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

19. The work of the Office of the Prosecutor contributed to the tracking of 43 Rwanda-related fugitives, which exceeded the planned target of 20.
20. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure II).

Figure II

Performance measure: number of Rwanda-related fugitives tracked by national authorities (annual)



Result 2: strengthened international legal cooperation on serious violations of international humanitarian law

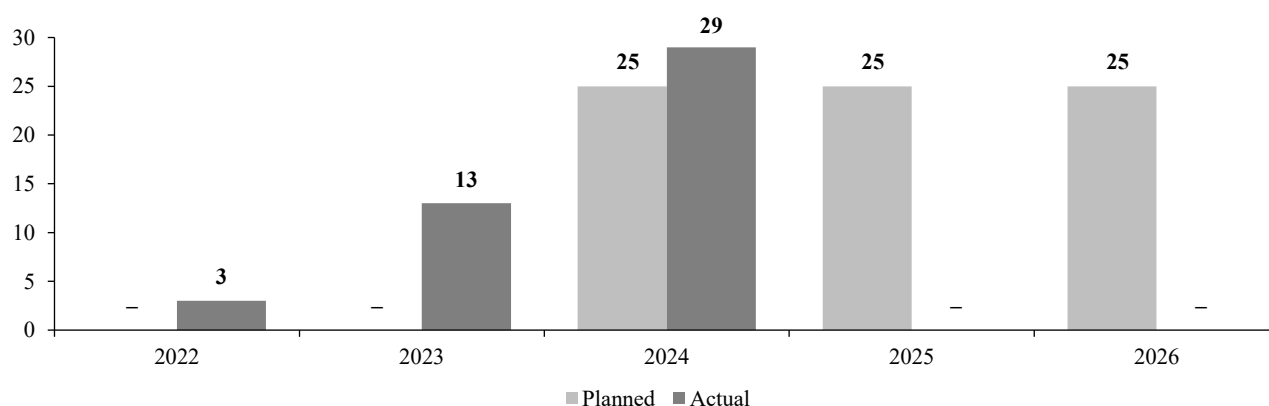
Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

21. The work of the Office of the Prosecutor contributed to 29 domestic criminal cases receiving assistance in international legal cooperation, which exceeded the planned target of 25.

22. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure III).

Figure III

Performance measure: domestic criminal cases receiving assistance in international legal cooperation (annual)



Result 3: improved information-sharing on related cases across national jurisdictions

Proposed programme plan for 2026

23. Evidence- and information-sharing is critical for the effective investigation and prosecution of crimes committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. The Office of the Prosecutor, which obtained millions of pages of evidence for its cases, plays a critical role in supporting the accountability process by sharing its evidence and information with national prosecutors.

Lessons learned and planned change

24. The lesson for the Office of the Prosecutor was that the accountability process could be further strengthened by improving evidence- and information-sharing between national prosecutors. The Office has unique knowledge of related cases across national jurisdictions owing to its partnerships, which can be leveraged to increase exchanges of evidence and information. In applying the lesson, the Office will identify domestic cases that are related and concern similar perpetrators and crimes and will work with national prosecutors to ensure that relevant evidence and information are exchanged.

25. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 2).

Table 2
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
—	—	Member States have limited knowledge of related cases	Member States are informed of related cases and exchange evidence and information	Increased evidence- and information-sharing between Member States

Deliverables

26. Table 3 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 3
Office of the Prosecutor: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Reports for the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
2. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of requests)	350	387	300	300
3. Evidence and information transferred to national authorities	350	387	300	300
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions (number of missions)	6	10	3	3
4. Fact-finding missions for fugitives and contempt and review proceedings	6	10	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Direct service delivery: litigation related to contempt of court, review of proceedings, enforcement of sentences and protection of witnesses.				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: technical assistance and advice to national authorities investigating and prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.				
D. Communication deliverables				
External and media relations: statements, press releases and other media products on the work of the Office of the Prosecutor.				

Registry

Objective

27. The objective, to which this component contributes, is to advance the work and efficient functioning of the Mechanism under the leadership of the President.

Strategy

28. To contribute to the objective, the component will:

- (a) Provide support to the President and Chambers in the performance of their judicial and legal functions;
- (b) Provide support to the President's representational and managerial functions;
- (c) Implement and monitor protective measures ordered for witnesses by the Tribunals and the Mechanism;
- (d) Support national judicial actors by providing evidence, facilitating the collection of information and offering technical support, as and when requested;
- (e) Supervise the enforcement of sentences;
- (f) Deliver court support services, as and when necessary;
- (g) Manage the detention regime of any persons detained pursuant to the authority of the Mechanism;
- (h) Monitor cases referred to national jurisdictions pursuant to article 6 (5) of the statute of the Mechanism.

29. All these efforts will involve a continued focus on enhancing cross-branch coordination and cooperation.

30. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Timely issuance and implementation of judicial orders;
- (b) Effective continued protection of victims and witnesses;
- (c) Timely assistance to national jurisdictions, upon request;
- (d) Enforcement States abiding by enforcement agreements and implementing recommendations issued by relevant inspecting bodies and independent experts;
- (e) The housing of any detained persons complying with international detention standards, including the provision of appropriate medical care for older persons;
- (f) The timely submission of high-quality monitoring reports on proceedings referred to national jurisdictions, ensuring meaningful and engaged monitoring.

Programme performance in 2024

Timely and efficient conduct of residual judicial court proceedings

31. Notwithstanding significant downsizing across the Registry, it provided efficient and timely administrative and legal support to residual, yet substantial, court activities before the Mechanism. This encompassed, among others, supporting a total of six hearing days, including the *Kabuga* case status conferences at The Hague branch and the review hearing and pronouncement of the judgment in the *Prosecutor v. Gérard Ntakirutimana* case at the Arusha branch, and the processing of 12 transcripts of the

proceedings. Ensuring the timely and efficient conduct of residual judicial activity necessitated robust cross-branch coordination across all sections of the Registry, including the Judicial Records Unit, the Witness Support and Protection Unit, the Information Technology Support Section, the United Nations Detention Unit, the Language Support Service, the Security and Safety Section and the General Services Section.

32. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 4).

Table 4
Performance measure

<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>	<i>2024 (actual)</i>
Timely and efficient conduct of 2 appeal proceedings and 1 trial proceeding	Timely and efficient conduct of 1 appeal and 1 trial proceeding (until the imposition of an indefinite stay in the trial proceeding) and residual judicial activity in 1 stayed proceeding	Timely and efficient conduct of 1 review proceeding and residual court activity in 1 stayed proceeding

Planned results for 2026

Result 1: enforcement of sentences

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

33. The work of the Registry contributed to the meaningful and engaged supervision of the enforcement of sentences, which met the planned target. In 2024, the Mechanism oversaw the enforcement of the sentences of 43 persons in close cooperation with 12 Member States.

34. The work of the Registry also contributed to the transfer of one convicted person to an enforcement State, which did not meet the planned target of the transfer of two convicted persons to enforcement States. The target was not met because the transfer efforts took longer than originally forecast.

35. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 5).

Table 5
Performance measure

<i>2022 (actual)</i>	<i>2023 (actual)</i>	<i>2024 (actual)</i>	<i>2025 (planned)</i>	<i>2026 (planned)</i>
Meaningful and engaged supervision of enforcement of sentences in enforcement States	Transfer of 1 convicted person to an enforcement State; meaningful and engaged supervision of enforcement of sentences in enforcement States	Transfer of 1 convicted person to enforcement States; meaningful and engaged supervision of enforcement of sentences in enforcement States	Transfer of any convicted persons still detained in the United Nations Detention Unit to enforcement States; meaningful and engaged supervision of enforcement of sentences in enforcement States	Transfer of any convicted persons still detained in the United Nations Detention Unit to enforcement States; meaningful and engaged supervision of enforcement of sentences in enforcement States,

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
				including the conditions of detention for the 40 convicted persons currently under the Mechanism's supervision

Result 2: effective monitoring of referred cases in accordance with the statute of the Mechanism

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

36. In 2024, the Mechanism monitored the *Šešelj et al.* proceeding, a contempt case referred to Serbia, and put together monitoring arrangements for the *François Ngirabatware* contempt case referred to Belgium, and the *Kayishema* proceeding, a core crimes case for which the monitoring will start once the accused is transferred to Rwanda, which met the planned target.

37. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 6).

Table 6

Performance measure: effective monitoring of referred cases

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Meaningful and engaged monitoring of all referred cases	Meaningful and engaged monitoring of all referred cases	Meaningful and engaged monitoring of all referred cases, characterized by timely reporting in line with applicable terms of reference	Meaningful and engaged monitoring of all referred cases, in particular the <i>Kayishema</i> , <i>Šešelj</i> (contempt) and <i>Ngirabatware</i> cases, characterized by timely reporting in line with applicable terms of reference	Meaningful and engaged monitoring of all referred cases, in particular the <i>Kayishema</i> case (triggered once Mr. Kayishema is physically transferred to Rwanda), and the <i>Šešelj</i> (contempt) and <i>Ngirabatware</i> (contempt) cases, characterized by regular and timely reporting in line with applicable terms of reference

Result 3: efficient resolution of the Mechanism's mandated judicial matters

Proposed programme plan for 2026

38. Under its statute, the Mechanism remains mandated to support ad hoc proceedings, such as the indefinitely stayed *Kabuga* case, and continuous judicial activities implicating witness protection, access to confidential materials, the

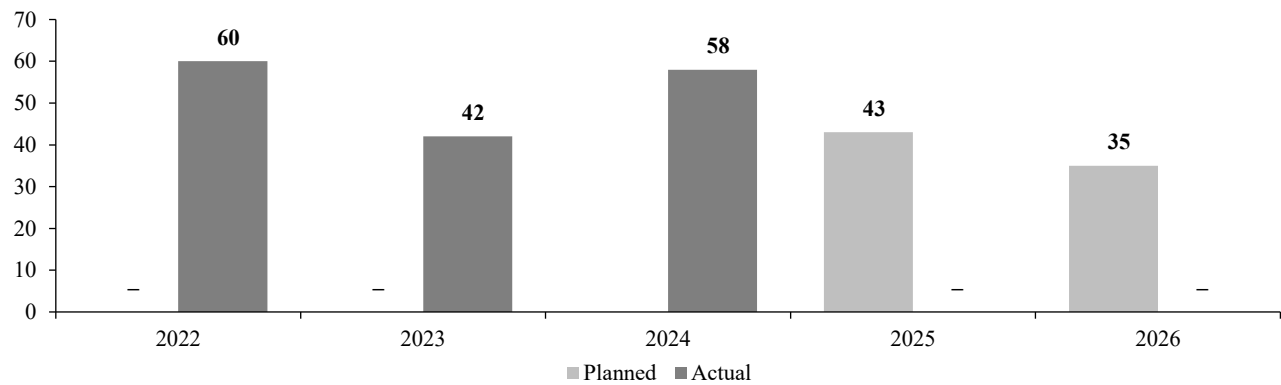
supervision of enforcement of sentences and requests for early release, contempt and false testimony, *non bis in idem*, and revocation. In 2024, this support encompassed administrative and legal support underpinning the Mechanism’s issuance of more than 200 decisions and orders and 1 judgment and the processing of 1,685 judicial filings (22,470 pages) in connection with 58 completed or ongoing mandated judicial matters.

Lessons learned and planned change

39. The lesson for the Registry was that further coordination of processes across the branches and sections within the Registry would improve information-sharing and best practices, thereby enabling further streamlining and efficiency gains. In applying the lesson, the Registry will strengthen intra- and cross-branch collaboration and coordination among various sections, ensuring that only the minimum necessary staff and physical resources are used. This will further streamline operations and harmonize procedures and practices. These efforts will enable the Registry to continue to deliver efficient and high-quality support to judicial activities in multiple languages, thereby maintaining confidence in the integrity and efficiency of international criminal proceedings, supporting the effective implementation of decisions and judgments of the ad hoc Tribunals and the Mechanism, and facilitating ongoing support to national accountability efforts.

40. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure IV).

Figure IV
Performance measure: number of completed or ongoing mandated judicial matters supported (annual)



Deliverables

41. Table 7 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 7

Registry: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2024 actual</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>	<i>2026 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	2	3
1. Periodic reports for the Security Council	1	1	–	1
2. Progress reports for the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
3. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Judicial documentation (number of documents)	–	207	–	–
4. Decisions and orders issued by Chambers and the President	– ^a	206	– ^a	– ^a
5. Judgments issued by Chambers	–	1	–	–
Substantive services for judicial proceedings (number of documents)	5	12	3	6
6. Transcripts	5	12	3	6
Documentation services for judicial proceedings (thousands of words)	4 500	5 100	3 600	2 500
7. Translation	4 500	5 100	3 600	2 500
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	40	64	30	40
8. Evidence and information transferred to national authorities	40	64	30	40
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions (number of missions)	26	5	22	17
9. Monitoring missions for the referred cases to national jurisdictions	6	2	18	12
10. Supervision of the enforcement of sentences missions	20	3	4	5
C. Substantive deliverables				
Direct service delivery: legal and administrative support to the Mechanism in connection with continuous and ad hoc judicial activity, judicial plenaries and the President's mandated functions (including administrative review, supervision of enforcement of sentences, institutional management and representational functions); court support services for the Mechanism, including interpretation services, courtroom management and filings systems; legal aid to indigent accused and detainees; management of a detention regime for any persons detained pursuant to the authority of the Mechanism (e.g., during ongoing ad hoc judicial proceedings); protection services to approximately 3,200 witnesses in completed and ongoing cases of the Tribunals and the Mechanism, including for any ad hoc court hearings, administrative services for the relocation of witnesses and threat assessments; administration of the enforcement of approximately 41 sentences, including negotiation and implementation of international agreements, designation of enforcement States for convicted persons and their transfer to enforcement States, and liaison with and technical advice to enforcement States related to requests for early release, pardon or commutation of sentence; and support for and relocation of persons acquitted and released by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, including through liaison with Member States.				

^a Unforeseeable. The Mechanism is not in a position to meaningfully project decisions and orders, given that this topic of judicial documentation is reactive with regard to matters raised before Chambers.

Records management and archives

Objective

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

Strategy

43. To contribute to the objective, the component will:

(a) Manage physical repositories at both branches and pursue active physical preservation programmes;

(b) Manage a digital repository and pursue active digital preservation programmes, including through the continued digitization of analogue audiovisual recordings, transfer of digital records from the Mechanism's Electronic Document and Records Management System, email system, judicial records databases and legacy websites to the digital repository, while also conducting preservation risk assessments and enacting approved preservation plans to mitigate identified risks;

(c) Arrange and describe the archives and make these descriptions available in the publicly accessible catalogue, produce publicly accessible versions of audiovisual recordings of the court proceedings of the Tribunals and the Mechanism and service requests for information about or access to items in the archives.

44. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

(a) The best possible conditions for the long-term storage of physical records;

(b) The Mechanism's digital repository complying with the standards for a "trustworthy digital repository", providing increased assurance that the digital archives will be available and usable in the future;

(c) Increased awareness of and interest in the archives of the Tribunals and increased access by a wide range of users.

Programme performance in 2024

Global access to a publicly accessible online archives catalogue

45. The ad hoc Tribunals' legal, administrative, political and diplomatic precedents are recorded in the millions of unique documents, maps, photographs, physical artefacts, emails, websites and audiovisual recordings in the archives. The Mechanism already provides access to more than 380,000 public judicial records through its online Unified Court Records database. Global audiences have had access to the judicial records to understand the tragic events that took place in Rwanda and in the territories of the former Yugoslavia, as well as the legal process that ensued. To broaden access beyond the judicial records and diversify the global audience reached, in 2024 the subprogramme launched a public online archives catalogue containing more than 3,300 descriptions of items in the archives. The primary focus was to provide, for the first time, access to information about the non-judicial archives held by the Mechanism. This resulted in more than 17,000 catalogue visits from 47 countries.

46. The catalogue offers many entry points for users to search the archives, including keywords, dates, titles and individuals. It provides information about the content of archival materials and the context of their creation and use. By gaining access to the information within its temporal context, historians, academic researchers and policymakers can achieve a longitudinal perspective, allowing them to identify turning points and the impact of the choices and decisions made by the ad hoc Tribunals. This, in turn, will highlight lessons from the less explored administrative, political and diplomatic precedents of the ad hoc Tribunals' legacies.

47. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below. (see table 8).

Table 8
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)
—	—	Availability of a new platform with more than 3,300 descriptions of items in the archives, which received more than 17,000 visits from 47 countries

Planned results for 2026

Result 1: expedited preservation of at-risk audiovisual recordings

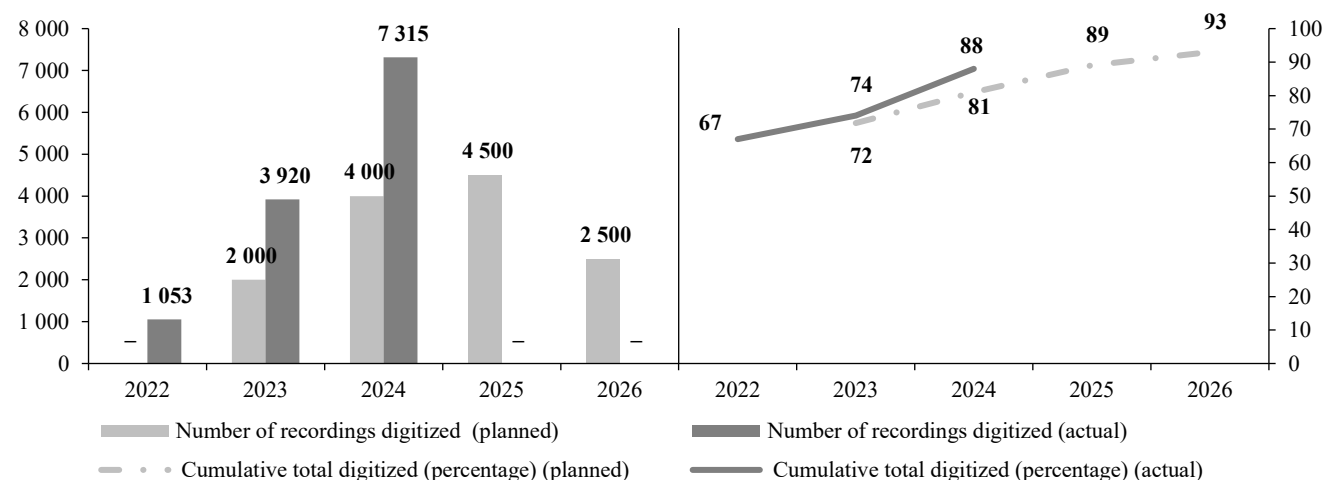
Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

48. The component's work contributed to the digitization of 7,315 audiovisual recordings, leading to a cumulative total of 88 per cent of audiovisual recordings being digitized and preserved, which exceeded the planned target of 4,000 audiovisual recordings.

49. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure V).

Figure V

Performance measure: audiovisual recordings digitized and preserved



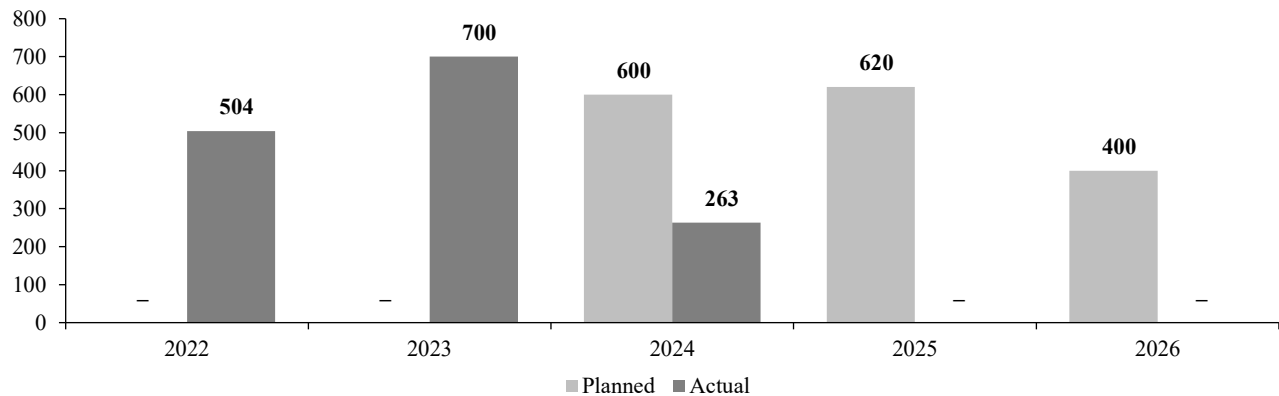
Result 2: safeguarding historical content stored on optical media

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

50. The component's work contributed to 263 compact discs, digital video discs and floppy disks being migrated and preserved, which did not meet the planned target of 600. The target was not met because resources were allocated to the urgent preservation of documents with fading ink on thermal paper, which was completed, and the conduct of a preservation needs assessment and the digitization of audiovisual recordings, regarding which significant progress was made.

51. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure VI).

Figure VI
Performance measure: number of compact discs, digital video discs and floppy disks migrated and preserved (annual)



Result 3: accelerated transfer of digital archives to a digital preservation system

Proposed programme plan for 2026

52. The Mechanism is responsible for preserving approximately 3 petabytes of digital archives of the ad hoc Tribunals and the Mechanism. These archives are of interest to lawyers, academic researchers and those directly involved in or affected by the work of the ad hoc Tribunals and the Mechanism. They represent a unique and irreplaceable source of information on the accomplishments of these institutions and attract a diverse global audience. Digital materials are inherently fragile and susceptible to loss owing to file corruption, media degradation and technological obsolescence. To mitigate this risk, the Mechanism implemented a purpose-built digital preservation system into which the digital archives are being transferred. Within the system, the archives are monitored and, as needed, repaired or migrated to newer formats. Since 2018, 380 terabytes have been transferred.

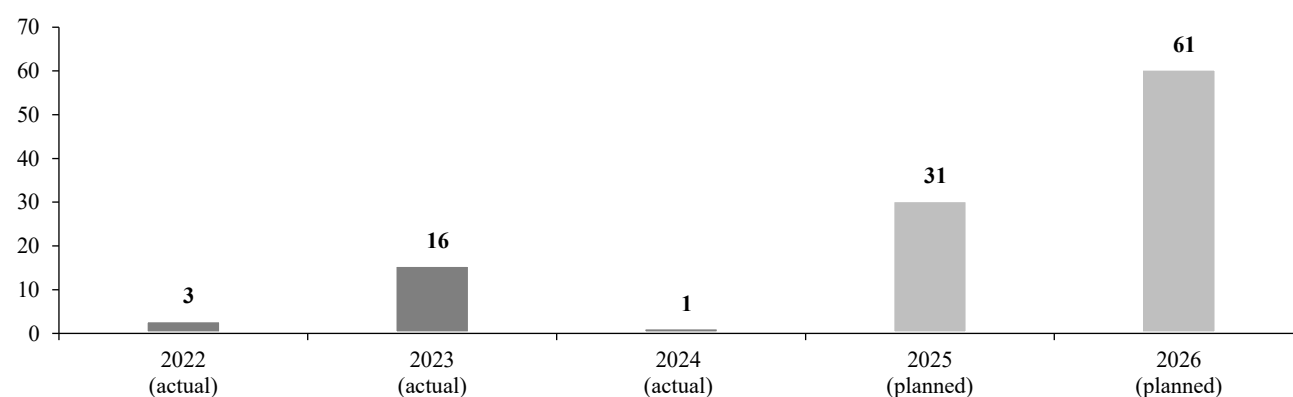
Lessons learned and planned change

53. The lesson was that the preparation of large volumes of digital archives in a variety of formats (i.e., text, image, audiovisual, email, website and database) was highly technical and time-consuming. Given the current rate of progress, it became clear that those digital archives would remain outside the preservation system, and therefore at risk of loss, if not transferred. Streamlined approaches are required to expedite the transfer and reduce the time that digital archives remain outside the preservation system. In applying the lesson, the component will simplify quality control, automate workflows and use scripts to accelerate the transfer of the digital archives to the preservation system, in which they will be safeguarded as an authentic and trustworthy resource for future generations.

54. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure VII).

Figure VII

Performance measure: volume, in terabytes, of digital archives transferred to the digital preservation system (annual)



Deliverables

55. Table 9 lists all deliverables of the component.

Table 9

Records management and archives: deliverables for 2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: technical advice on archives management to other international organizations, in particular courts and tribunals.

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

D. Communication deliverables

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

Library services: physical archives in secure repositories; digital archives in a secure digital repository; secure access to archives through digital platforms and on-site research facilities; and handling of requests for access to records and archives.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2026

Overview

56. The proposed budget resources for 2026, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 10 to 12. The total resources proposed for 2026 amount to \$51,392,200 (gross) before recosting, reflecting a decrease of \$9,571,600 (or 15.7 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2025. The decrease includes the proposed abolishment of 15 posts and 29 general temporary assistance positions.

57. As in previous years, the Mechanism undertook a thorough review of the staffing and non-post resources required for 2026 on the basis of the projected workload and in full consideration of the recommendations of the General Assembly in its resolution 79/255. In doing so, the Mechanism was further guided by paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 2740 (2024), in which the Council, among others, emphasized that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the Mechanism had been established to be a small temporary and efficient structure whose functions and size would diminish over time with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions. The review also took into consideration the UN80 Initiative aimed at creating a stronger, more effective Organization that is more agile, responsive, resilient and better equipped to deliver on its mandates. The proposal reflects efforts to enhance overall effectiveness and achieve efficiencies and cost reductions through the following factors:

(a) Cost optimization. The Mechanism is negotiating a revised lease agreement for the premises in The Hague with the intention of excluding all office space that will be vacated as a result of the reduction in staff proposed for 2026. The projected acquisition and replacement of equipment not deemed critical will be postponed. Following a review of outsourcing arrangements, the Mechanism will discontinue outsourcing security services to an external company and make the transition to hiring individual contractors in order to lower costs;

(b) Leveraging technology. The Mechanism will continue to leverage technology to reduce costs. This will include conducting meetings virtually in lieu of in-person attendance (e.g., annual plenary meeting of judges) and utilizing computer-assisted technology for the translation of documents, to enhance efficiency and consistency while ensuring the security of sensitive materials;

(c) Process optimization. The Mechanism plans to realize productivity gains through the streamlining of some of its work processes. In addition, the planning of official missions will be reviewed to assess the feasibility of consolidating various trips to reduce travel expenses;

(d) Functional streamlining. The proposed post reductions reflect the merging and redistribution of functions in all three organs. The Mechanism has successfully relied on outsourced administrative services since 2015 and will continue to expand the level and scope of outsourced support in line with the downsizing of its own in-house administrative capacity;

(e) Allocative efficiencies. The Mechanism is adjusting its planned 2026 deliverables, realigning resources with evolving operational and programmatic requirements while minimizing any negative impact on the implementation of mandates. Core mandated activities that are time sensitive, central to the justice process and concern human rights will be prioritized. For example, to mitigate the anticipated reduction in fact-finding missions and ensure the continued attendance and service of meetings, the Mechanism will combine missions and/or reduce the

duration and frequency of missions, whenever feasible. The Mechanism will also leverage technology to maximize the number of meetings serviced remotely.

Table 10

Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2026 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Posts	17 085.7	16 591.0	–	–	(1 336.1)	(1 336.1)	(8.1)	15 254.9	2 414.7	17 669.6
Other staff costs	21 665.9	19 633.7	(129.3)	–	(4 184.3)	(4 313.6)	(22.0)	15 320.1	1 645.7	16 965.8
Non-staff compensation	3 906.0	4 543.4	–	–	(334.9)	(334.9)	(7.4)	4 208.5	–	4 208.5
Hospitality	1.3	11.3	–	–	(1.7)	(1.7)	(15.0)	9.6	–	9.6
Experts	–	6.7	(6.5)	–	(0.2)	(6.7)	(100.0)	–	–	–
Consultants	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel of representatives	143.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	1 031.0	674.1	(28.5)	–	(107.0)	(135.5)	(20.1)	538.6	–	538.6
Contractual services	6 281.2	5 849.4	–	–	(633.8)	(633.8)	(10.8)	5 215.6	–	5 215.6
General operating expenses	7 318.7	6 969.4	(0.7)	–	(937.6)	(938.3)	(13.5)	6 031.1	–	6 031.1
Supplies and materials	329.9	375.1	–	–	(122.1)	(122.1)	(32.6)	253.0	–	253.0
Furniture and equipment	1 159.5	399.7	–	–	(72.9)	(72.9)	(18.2)	326.8	–	326.8
Improvement of premises	–	65.2	–	–	(65.2)	(65.2)	(100.0)	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	345.3	1 008.7	–	–	(851.4)	(851.4)	(84.4)	157.3	–	157.3
Staff assessment	6 185.3	4 836.1	(14.1)	–	(745.3)	(759.4)	(15.7)	4 076.7	781.7	4 858.4
Total	65 455.1	60 963.8	(179.1)	–	(9 392.5)	(9 571.6)	(15.7)	51 392.2	4 842.1	56 234.3

Table 11

Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2026

	Number	Level
Approved for 2025	112	1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 D-1, 5 P-5, 15 P-4, 27 P-3, 5 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 18 GS (OL), 12 SS, 7 LL, 19 FS
Reclassification	–	1 Chief Administrative Officer (D-1) to Chief Administrative Officer (P-5)
Conversion	–	1 Administrative Assistant (FS) to Administrative assistant (LL)
Abolishment	(15)	4 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 GS (OL), 1 LL, 1 FS, 3 SS
Proposed for 2026	97	1 USG, 1 ASG, 6 P-5, 11 P-4, 25 P-3, 5 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 14 GS (OL), 9 SS, 7 LL, 17 FS

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

Table 12

Evolution of temporary post resources by category location and entity

Category	2025 approved	Changes			2026 proposed
		Technical adjustments	Other	Total	
Professional and higher					
Arusha branch					
USG	1	—	—	—	1
ASG	1	—	—	—	1
D-1	1	—	(1)	(1)	—
P-5	2	—	1	1	3
P-4	8	—	(3)	(3)	5
P-3	14	—	(1)	(1)	13
P-2/1	1	—	—	—	1
Subtotal	28	—	(4)	(4)	24
The Hague branch					
P-5	3	—	—	—	3
P-4	6	—	—	—	6
P-3	12	—	(1)	(1)	11
P-2/1	4	—	—	—	4
Subtotal	25	—	(1)	(1)	24
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
P-4	1	—	(1)	(1)	—
Subtotal	1	—	(1)	(1)	—
Mechanism support, New York					
P-3	1	—	—	—	1
Subtotal	1	—	—	—	1
Total, Professional and higher					
	55	—	(6)	(6)	49
General Service and related					
Arusha branch					
SS	12	—	(3)	(3)	9
LL	7	—	—	—	7
FS	19	—	(2)	(2)	17
Subtotal	38	—	(5)	(5)	33
The Hague branch					
GS (PL)	1	—	—	—	1
GS (OL)	18	—	(4)	(4)	14
Subtotal	19	—	(4)	(4)	15
Total, General Service and related					
	57	—	(9)	(9)	48
Total					
	112	—	(15)	(15)	97

58. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in tables 13 to 15 and figure VIII.

59. As reflected in tables 13 (1) and 14 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2026 amount to \$51,392,200 (gross) before recosting, reflecting a decrease of \$9,571,600 (or 15.7 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2025. Resource changes result from two factors, namely, technical adjustments and other changes. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 13

Overall: evolution of financial resources by source of funding and component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Assessed budget

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
A. Chambers	843.3	758.8	—	—	(15.3)	(15.3)	(2.0)	743.5
1. Arusha branch	275.1	101.8	—	—	(4.0)	(4.0)	(3.9)	97.8
2. The Hague branch	568.3	657.0	—	—	(11.3)	(11.3)	(1.7)	645.7
B. Office of the Prosecutor	13 379.1	11 776.1	—	—	(2 454.9)	(2 454.9)	(20.8)	9 321.2
1. Arusha branch	6 240.7	6 006.1	—	—	(1 631.1)	(1 631.1)	(27.2)	4 375.0
2. The Hague branch	7 138.4	5 770.0	—	—	(823.8)	(823.8)	(14.3)	4 946.2
C. Registry	44 408.9	40 910.6	(179.1)	—	(6 531.9)	(6 711.0)	(16.4)	34 199.6
1. Arusha branch	16 792.8	13 774.8	—	—	(1 710.6)	(1 710.6)	(12.4)	12 064.15
2. The Hague branch	27 128.2	26 473.6	—	—	(4 575.7)	(4 575.7)	(17.3)	21 898.3
3. Office of Internal Oversight Service	257.6	424.5	(179.1)	—	(245.4)	(424.5)	(100.0)	—
4. Mechanism support, New York	230.3	237.4	—	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	237.2
D. Records management and archives	2 066.3	2 029.8	—	—	(25.6)	(25.6)	(1.3)	2 004.2
1. Arusha branch	1 151.7	1 090.3	—	—	(17.1)	(17.1)	(1.6)	1 073.2
2. The Hague branch	914.6	939.5	—	—	(8.5)	(8.5)	(0.9)	931.0
E. Liabilities for payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members	4 757.4	5 488.5	—	—	(364.8)	(364.8)	(6.6)	5 123.7
Subtotal, 1	65 455.1	60 963.8	(179.1)	—	(9 392.5)	(9 571.6)	(15.7)	51 392.2

(2) Extrabudgetary

	2024 expenditure	2025 estimate	Change	Percentage	2026 estimate
C. Registry					
2. The Hague branch	1 046.0	1 248.0	(156.6)	(12.5)	1 091.4
Subtotal, 2	1 046.0	1 248.0	(156.6)	(12.5)	1 091.4
Total	55 501.1	62 211.8	(9 728.2)	(15.6)	52 483.6

Table 14
Evolution of post resources by component

(1) *Assessed budget*

	2025 approved	Changes				2026 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
A. Chambers						
1. Arusha branch	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. The Hague branch	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Office of the Prosecutor						
1. Arusha branch	18	—	—	(2)	(2)	16
2. The Hague branch	10	—	—	—	—	10
C. Registry						
1. Arusha branch	44	—	—	(7)	(7)	37
2. The Hague branch	29	—	—	(5)	(5)	24
3. Office of Internal Oversight Services	1	—	—	(1)	(1)	—
4. Mechanism support, New York	1	—	—	—	—	1
D. Records management and archives						
1. Arusha branch	4	—	—	—	—	4
2. The Hague branch	5	—	—	—	—	5
Subtotal, 1	112	—	—	(15)	(15)	97

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2025 estimate	Change	2026 estimate
C. Registry			
2. The Hague branch	8	(3)	5
Subtotal, 2	8	(3)	5
Total	120	(18)	102

Table 15
Overall: evolution of financial and post resources by category

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

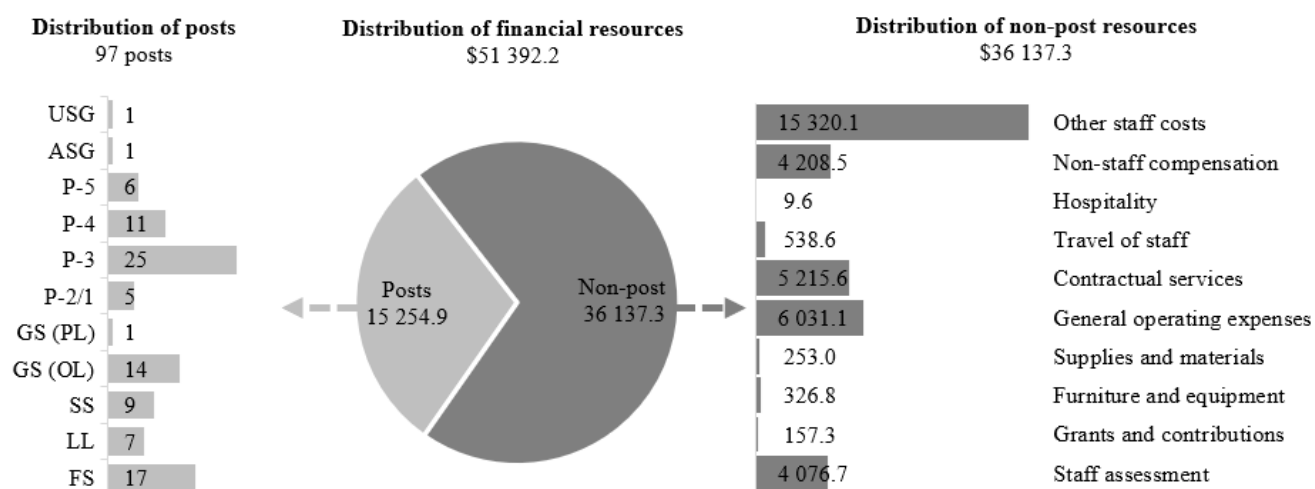
	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	17 085.7	16 591.0	–	–	(1 336.1)	(1 336.1)	(8.1)	15 254.9
Non-post	48 369.4	44 372.8	(179.1)	–	(8 056.4)	(8 235.5)	(18.6)	36 137.3
Total	65 455.1	60 963.8	(179.1)	–	(9 392.5)	(9 571.6)	(15.7)	51 392.2

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher	57	55	–	–	(6)	(6)	(10.9)	49
General Service and related	60	57	–	–	(9)	(9)	(15.7)	48
Total	117	112	–	–	(15)	(15)	(13.4)	97

Figure VIII

Distribution of proposed resources for 2026 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Explanation of variances by factor and component****Overall resource changes**

60. Overall resource changes result from technical adjustments and other changes, as described below.

Technical adjustments

61. As shown in tables 13 (1) and 14 (1), resource changes under the Registry reflect a reduction of \$179,100, comprising a decrease under other staff costs (\$129,300), consultants (\$6,500), travel of staff (\$28,500), general operating expenses (\$700) and staff assessment (\$14,100), related to the one-time costs for the evaluation of the Mechanism's methods and work, pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2740 (2024).

Other changes

62. As shown in tables 13 (1) and 14 (1), resource changes reflect a decrease of \$9,571,600, as follows:

(a) Chambers. The proposed decrease of \$15,300 reflects mainly reductions under non-staff compensation attributable to the anticipated reduced number of judicial matters to be considered by the judges in 2026;

(b) Office of the Prosecutor. The proposed decrease of \$2,454,900 reflects mainly:

(i) A decrease of \$413,600 under posts, \$1,658,900 under other staff costs and \$296,900 under staff assessment due to the proposed abolishment of two P-4 posts in January 2026, as detailed in annex II to the present report, and a reduction of 102 work-months of general temporary assistance requirements. The proposed decrease reflects the outcome of the comprehensive review of staffing requirements conducted in 2025 with a view to enhancing the Mechanism's overall effectiveness and achieving additional efficiencies and cost reductions through optimization, reorganization and streamlining, as explained in paragraphs 57 (a) to (e) above;

(ii) A decrease of \$32,300 under contractual services due to reduced requirements for training fees as a result of the reduced number of posts and positions and cost-saving measures undertaken, as explained in paragraphs 57 (a) to (e) above;

(c) Registry. The proposed decrease of \$6,513,900 reflects mainly the net effect of:

(i) A decrease of \$922,500 under posts, \$2,463,800 under other staff costs and \$451,000 under staff assessment as a result of the proposed abolishment of 12 posts (1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 Field Service, 5 General Service (Other level) and 3 Security Service) in a phased manner in 2026, as detailed in annex II to the present report, and a reduction of 132 work-months of general temporary assistance requirements. The proposed decrease reflects the outcome of the comprehensive review of staffing requirements conducted in 2025 with a view to enhancing the Mechanism's overall effectiveness and achieving additional efficiencies and cost reductions through optimization, reorganization and streamlining, as reflected in paragraphs 57 (a) to (e) above;

(ii) A net decrease of \$574,900 under contractual services, \$911,200 under general operating expenses, \$78,000 under travel of staff and \$94,400 under furniture and equipment, reflecting mainly lower expenditure as a result of the post abolishments and cost-optimization measures undertaken to enhance the Mechanism's overall effectiveness and achieve additional efficiencies, as explained in paragraphs 57 to (a) to (e) above. In addition, under general operating expenditure, a provision has been included to cover audit services to be provided by OIOS;

(d) Records management and archives. The proposed net decrease of \$25,600 reflects mainly a decrease under contractual services attributable to reduced requirements for upgrading records and archives systems;

(e) Liabilities for the payment of pensions of retired judges and after-service health insurance for former staff members. The net decrease of \$364,800 reflects mainly a reduction under non-staff compensation resulting from revised projections for pension payments based on expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

63. As reflected in tables 13 (2) and 14 (2), the Mechanism receives extrabudgetary contributions, which complement assessed resources and continue to be vital for the delivery of its mandates. In 2026, the projected extrabudgetary resources would cover the cost of five positions, down from eight in 2025, and non-post resources. This adjustment reflects increased costs while extrabudgetary funding remains unchanged, necessitating a reduction in the number of posts. The positions will support a joint project of the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor aimed at reducing the backlog of war crimes cases at the national level. The project is also focused on strengthening the capacity of educators at the secondary and tertiary levels in the countries of the former Yugoslavia to incorporate judicially established facts when teaching about the

events of the conflicts of the 1990s. The project is further designed to improve law students' knowledge and understanding of crimes committed during those conflicts. The extrabudgetary resources represent 2 per cent of the total resources for the Mechanism.

Other information

64. In the last quarter of 2024, the Mechanism conducted an environmental and landscaping assessment at its Arusha compound. This initiative reflects the Mechanism's ongoing commitment to evaluating its environmental impact and identifying opportunities to enhance the efficiency and resilience of its energy and water supply systems. The Mechanism is in the process of identifying and allocating resources to gradually implement the recommendations from the assessment. As part of its sustainability efforts, the Mechanism is optimizing office space and relocating staff, which is expected to reduce the building's environmental footprint. These changes will contribute to a decrease in gas and electricity consumption. In addition, the Mechanism is in process of expanding the use of light emitting diode (LED) lighting throughout its premises to further improve energy efficiency.

65. Information on compliance with the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 16. With regard to advance booking for air travel, the performance in 2024 improved, and the Mechanism will continue to focus on enhancing its rate of compliance with travel policies in 2026, in particular for unavoidable travel on short notice such as travel related to witness-related movements and the enforcement of sentences.

Table 16
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

	<i>Actual 2022</i>	<i>Actual 2023</i>	<i>Actual 2024</i>	<i>Planned 2025</i>	<i>Planned 2026</i>
Timely submission of documentation	100	100	100	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least two weeks before the commencement of travel	50	58	77	100	100

Chambers

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

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

the assignment of judges for judicial activity. Following changes to the relevant practice directions concerning pardons, the commutation of sentences and early release, as well as the designation of enforcement States, the President also plays a more direct role in engaging with enforcement and potential enforcement States.

68. The President and the judges on the roster receive independent legal and administrative support in the execution of all their mandated functions. Such support is provided by staff of the Office of the President and of the Chambers Legal Support Section, respectively. Each section is independent and both follow one-office policies working across both branches. While the posts are within the Registry, the leadership of both ultimately report to the President.

69. The resources proposed under the Chambers would provide for the compensation of judges in accordance with the statute of the Mechanism, as well as their travel requirements. As reflected in table 17, the proposed programme budget for 2026 amounts to \$743,500 before recosting and reflects a decrease of \$15,300 compared with the approved budget for 2025, as explained in paragraph 62 (a) above. Additional details are reflected in figure IX.

Table 17

Chambers: evolution of financial resources

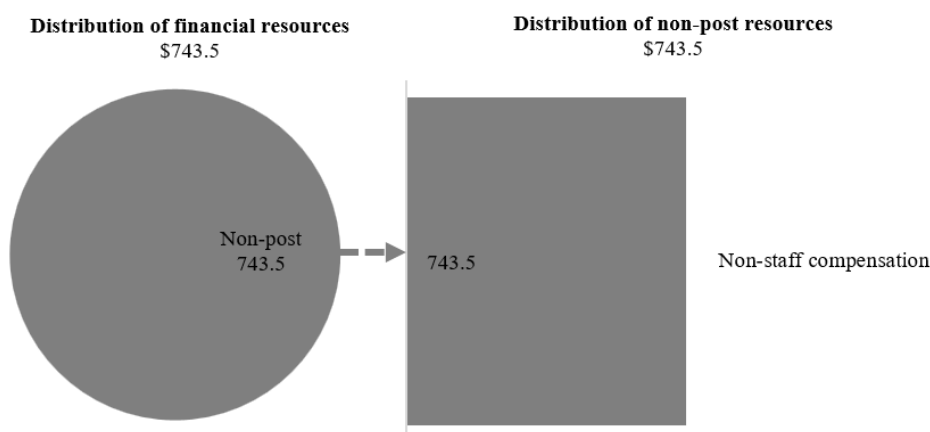
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Arusha branch								
Non-post	275.1	101.8	–	–	(11.3)	(11.3)	(11.1)	90.5
Subtotal	275.1	101.8	–	–	(11.3)	(11.3)	(11.1)	90.5
The Hague branch								
Non-post	568.3	657.0	–	–	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.6)	653.0
Subtotal	568.3	657.0	–	–	(4.0)	(4.0)	(0.6)	653.0
Total	843.4	758.8	–	–	(15.3)	(15.3)	(2.0)	743.5

Figure IX

Chambers: distribution of proposed resources for 2026 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Office of the Prosecutor

70. The Office of the Prosecutor is responsible for performing prosecutorial activities in relation to the residual functions as specified in the statute of the Mechanism. In accordance with article 14 of the statute, there is one Prosecutor who is responsible for the residual functions of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism.

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

72. The core responsibility of the Office of the Prosecutor is to perform continuous residual functions arising from completed cases and the completion strategies of the Tribunals, namely, the provision of assistance to national authorities prosecuting serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Associated with these functions, the Office also manages its evidence collection, which comprises more than 10 million pages of evidence, thousands of hours of audiovisual files and physical artefacts, and performs related diplomatic and external relations functions. The Office is also responsible for performing prosecutorial activities in relation to ad hoc residual functions, should they arise.

73. The proposed structure and core staffing for the Office of the Prosecutor for 2025 are based on its continuous residual activities. Temporary resources are also proposed under general temporary assistance for additional workload, in particular with respect to the significantly greater than anticipated number and complexity of requests for assistance from national authorities in Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia and elsewhere. No resources are proposed in 2025 for ad hoc residual functions.

74. The resources proposed under the Office of the Prosecutor would provide for post and non-post requirements. As reflected in table 18, the proposed programme budget for 2026 amounts to \$9,321,200 before recosting and reflects a net decrease of \$2,454,900 compared with the approved budget for 2025, as explained in paragraph 62 (b) above. Additional details are reflected in figure X.

Table 18
Office of the Prosecutor: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

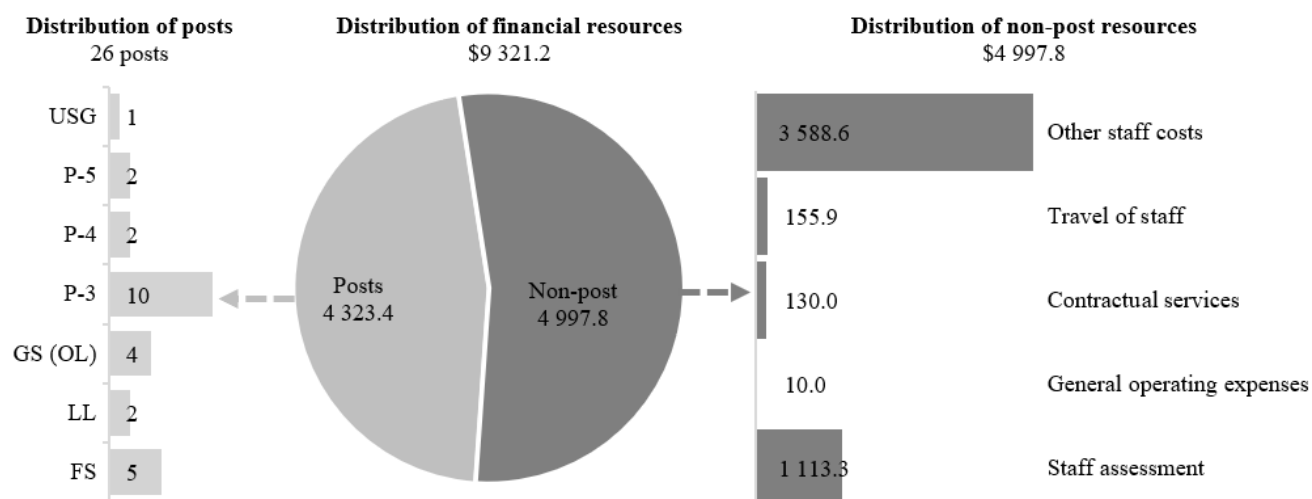
	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Arusha branch								
Posts	3 068.6	3 176.7	–	–	(413.6)	(413.6)	(13.0)	2 763.1
Non-post	2 521.9	2 206.6	–	–	(1 051.3)	(1 051.3)	(47.6)	1 155.3
Staff assessment	650.2	622.8	–	–	(166.2)	(166.2)	(26.7)	456.6
Subtotal	6 240.7	6 006.1	–	–	(1 631.1)	(1 631.1)	(27.2)	4 375.0

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
The Hague branch								
Posts	1 427.2	1 560.3	–	–	–	–	–	1 560.3
Non-post	4 616.9	3 422.3	–	–	(693.1)	(693.1)	(20.3)	2 729.2
Staff assessment	1 094.3	787.4	–	–	(130.7)	(130.7)	(16.6)	656.7
Subtotal	7 138.4	5 770.0	–	–	(823.8)	(823.8)	(14.3)	4 946.2
Total	13 379.1	11 776.1	–	–	(2 454.9)	(2 454.9)	(20.8)	9 321.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		17	–	–	(2)	(2)	(11.8)	15
General Service and related		11	–	–	–	–	–	11
Total		28	–	–	(2)	(2)	(7.1)	26

Figure X

Office of the Prosecutor: distribution of proposed resources for 2026 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Registry**

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

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

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

78. The resources proposed under the Registry would provide for its post and non-post requirements. As reflected in table 19, the proposed programme budget for 2026 amounts to \$34,199,600 and reflects a net decrease of \$6,711,000 compared with the appropriation for 2025, as explained in paragraphs 61 and 62 (c) above. Additional details are reflected in figure XI.

79. The Registry is supported by extrabudgetary resources, including five positions, as reflected in tables 13 (2) and 14 (2) and paragraph 62 (c) above.

Table 19

Registry: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

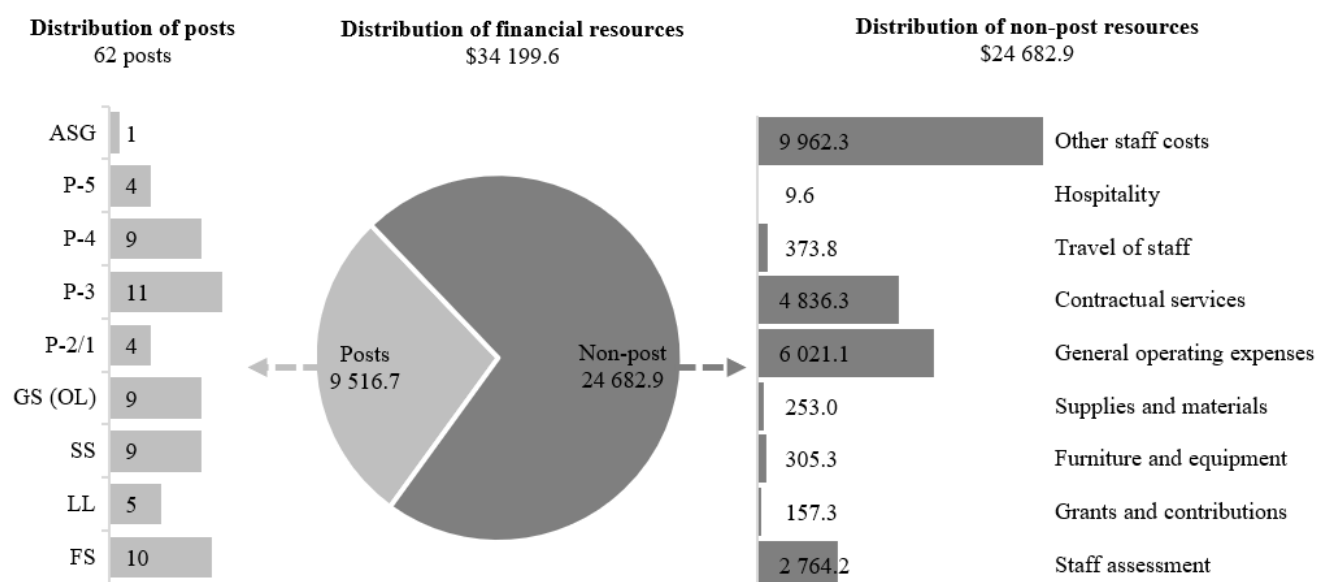
	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Arusha branch								
Posts	6 418.4	5 692.5	–	–	(538.6)	(538.6)	(9.5)	5 153.9
Non-post	9 071.8	2 925.8	–	–	(1 074.5)	(1 074.5)	(15.2)	6 004.7
Staff assessment	1 302.6	1 003.1	–	–	(97.5)	(97.5)	(9.7)	905.6
Subtotal	16 792.8	13 774.8	–	–	(1 710.6)	(1 710.6)	(12.4)	12 064.2
The Hague branch								
Posts	4 369.2	4 317.7	–	–	(170.6)	(170.6)	(4.0)	4 147.1
Non-post	19 859.4	19 978.8	–	–	(4 066.0)	(4 066.0)	(20.4)	15 912.8
Staff assessment	2 899.6	2 177.5	–	–	(339.1)	(339.1)	(15.6)	1 838.4
Subtotal	27 128.2	26 473.95	–	–	(4 575.7)	(4 575.7)	(17.3)	21 898.3
Office of Internal Oversight Services								
Posts	232.4	213.3	–	–	(213.3)	(213.3)	(100.0)	–
Non-post	6.2	182.7	(165.0)	–	(17.7)	(182.7)	(100.0)	–
Staff assessment	19.0	28.5	(14.1)	–	(14.4)	(28.5)	(100.0)	–
Subtotal	257.6	424.5	(179.1)	–	(245.4)	(424.5)	(100.0)	–

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Mechanism support, New York								
Post	197.8	215.7	—	—	—	—	—	215.7
Non-post	16.0	1.5	—	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	(13.3)	1.3
Staff assessment	16.5	20.2	—	—	—	—	—	20.2
Subtotal	230.3	237.4	—	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	237.2
Total	44 408.9	40 910.6	(179.1)	—	(6 531.9)	(6 711.0)	(16.4)	34 199.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		32	—	—	(3)	(3)	(9.4)	29
General Service and related		42	—	—	(9)	(9)	(21.4)	33
Total		74	—	—	(12)	(12)	(16.2)	62

Figure XI

Registry: distribution of proposed resources for 2026 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

**Records management and archives**

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

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

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

83. The resources proposed under records management and archives would provide for post and non-post requirements of the Mechanism Archives and Records Section. As reflected in table 20, the proposed programme budget for 2026 amounts to \$2,004,200 and reflects a net decrease of \$25,600 compared with the appropriation for 2025, as explained in paragraph 62 (d) above. Additional details are reflected in figure XII.

Table 20

Records management and archives: evolution of financial and post resources

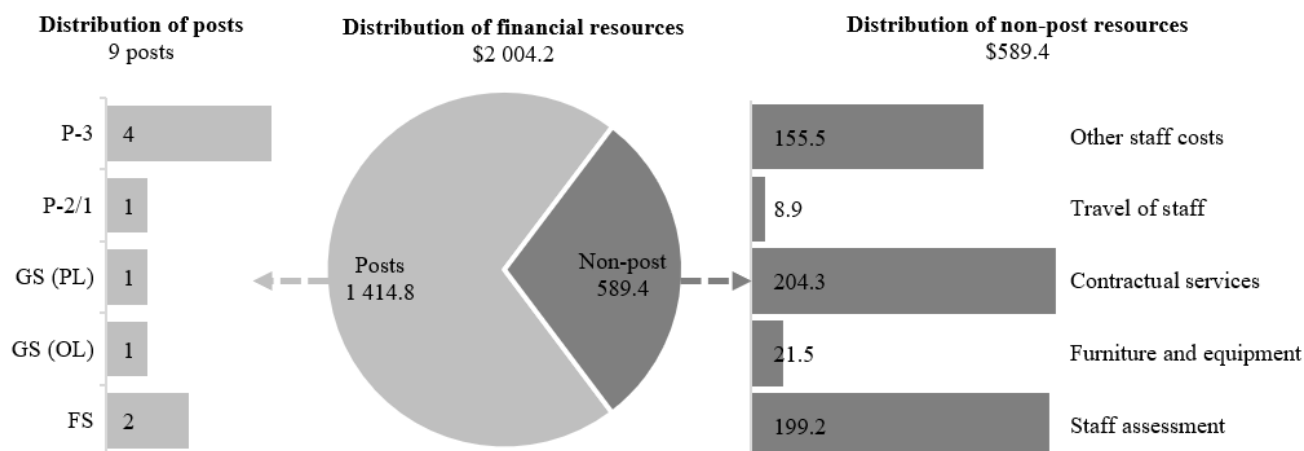
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Arusha branch								
Posts	700.0	697.3	—	—	—	—	—	697.3
Non-post	367.2	301.2	—	—	(19.7)	(19.7)	(6.5)	281.5
Staff assessment	90.5	91.8	—	—	2.6	2.6	2.8	94.4
Subtotal	1 157.7	1 090.3	—	—	(17.1)	(17.1)	(1.6)	1 073.2
The Hague branch								
Posts	668.2	717.5	—	—	—	—	—	717.5
Non-post	141.2	117.2	—	—	(8.5)	(8.5)	(7.3)	108.7
Staff assessment	105.2	104.8	—	—	—	—	—	104.8
Subtotal	914.6	939.5	—	—	(8.5)	(8.5)	(0.9)	931.0
Total	2 066.3	2 029.8	—	—	(25.6)	(25.6)	(1.3)	2 004.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
General Service and related		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		9	—	—	—	—	—	9

Figure XII

Records management and archives: distribution of proposed resources for 2026 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

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

84. In section II paragraph 8 of its resolution [70/243](#) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in the context of future budget submissions for the Mechanism, to include a provision to fund the liabilities due within the budget period under consideration for the pensions of retired judges and their surviving spouses and for after-service health insurance benefits to former staff of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Mechanism and, as appropriate, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Accordingly, a provision has been made for 2025 in the present report.

85. As reflected in table 21, the proposed programme budget for 2026 amounts to \$5,123,700, reflecting a net decrease of \$364,800 compared with the appropriation for 2025, as explained in paragraph 62 (e) above.

Table 21

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	Other	Total	Percentage	
Non-post	4 757.4	5 488.5	—	(364.8)	(364.8)	(6.6)	5 123.7
Total	4 757.4	5 488.5	—	(364.8)	(364.8)	(6.6)	5 123.7

C. Recosting

86. In accordance with the established practice, the proposed programme budget is recosted prior to its adoption by the General Assembly. In paragraph 24 of its resolution [78/252](#), the Assembly decided that the proposed programme budget should be recosted only once, no later than at the start of the main part of the session, and include income

sections. Furthermore, in paragraph 29 of its resolution [79/257](#), the Assembly decided to recost only post resources as from 2026. As a result, the present report contains an update of the rates assumed in the approved budget for 2025 related to inflation and the rates of exchange between the United States dollar and other currencies used by the Mechanism (see annex III), standard costs for salaries, common staff costs and vacancy rates. The cumulative effects of the recosting adjustments to the proposed programme budget for 2026 result in an increase of \$4.8 million, as detailed in table 22.

Table 22
Effects of recosting for 2026 by main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2026 estimate (before recosting)	Posts				Vacancy rate	Total recosting	2026 estimate (after recosting)
		Salaries	Post adjustment	Common staff costs	Staff assessment			
Proposed programme budget	51 392.2	965.3	1 321.5	1 491.2	781.7	282.4	4 842.1	56 234.3

Recosting of posts and positions

87. Recosting of the provisions for posts and positions was applied to the posts (49) and general temporary assistance positions (41) in the Professional and higher categories and the posts (48) and general temporary assistance positions (38) in the General Service and related categories. Through recosting, the provisions for these posts and positions were updated to reflect the effects of changes in salary scales, changes due to differences in projected post adjustment multipliers, and updated estimates for common staff costs.

88. The total recosting adjustments for the posts and general temporary assistance positions in the proposed programme budget for 2026 amount to \$4.8 million. Further details and breakdowns of the changes are presented below.

1. Recosting due to changes in salaries (increase of \$965,300)

89. The salaries of staff in the Professional and higher categories and the General Service and related categories are adjusted through the recosting process to reflect new salary scales and updated standard salary costs based on payroll experience, by location and post category.

90. For staff in the Professional and higher categories, salaries were adjusted to reflect a 1.6 per cent increase as proposed by the International Civil Service Commission. In addition, it is estimated that the average step of staff will be higher owing to the decision of the General Assembly on the methodology to use in the determination of steps to Professional staff reflected in General Assembly resolution [79/280](#). The adjustments resulted in an increase of \$305,600.

91. For staff in the General Service and related categories, salaries were adjusted on the basis of the latest scales applicable in September 2024 and were further adjusted on the basis of the combined effect of projected inflation and anticipated changes in exchange rates. As a result of such adjustments, salaries in the General Service and related categories increased by \$659,700.

2. Recosting due to changes in post adjustment multiplier (increase of \$1,321,500)

92. The post adjustment multiplier is a variable component that is adjusted periodically to reflect changes in the cost of living in a duty station. It helps to ensure

that United Nations staff in the Professional and higher categories have equivalent purchasing power, regardless of their duty station.

93. The projections for the post adjustment multiplier were updated on the basis of the most recent post adjustment multipliers promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission (in September 2024) and projected inflation for the remainder of 2025 and 2026, taking into account the most recent exchange rate of local currencies relative to the United States dollar (see annex III). The projections for the post adjustment multiplier also reflect decreasing post adjustment multiplier points following the upward adjustment to salaries by 1.6 per cent to be implemented as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission. As a result of these changes, the estimated post adjustment multiplier for 2025 results in an increase of \$1,321,500.

3. Recosting due to changes in common staff costs (increase of \$1,491,200)

94. Common staff costs aggregate expenditure of the Organization with staff entitlements, such as pension contribution, contribution to health plans, dependency allowance, education grant and home leave.

95. Total common staff costs for 2026 are estimated at \$7.4 million for the Professional and higher categories and \$3.2 million for the General Service and related categories.

96. The increase of \$1,491,200 resulting from adjustments to common staff costs is attributable mainly to the higher provisions for pensionable remuneration, which triggers an increase of the United Nations contributions to pension schemes, separation payments, education grant and dependency allowances.

4. Recosting due to staff assessment (increase of \$781,700)

97. In accordance with established budgetary practice, provisions for staff assessment are made by applying the rates contained in regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations to the assessable emoluments of staff. The increase of \$781,700 under staff assessment results from the above adjustments to the salary scales and expenditure experience.

5. Recosting due to changes in vacancy rates (increase of \$282,400)

98. The vacancy rate is a tool for budgetary calculations as stipulated by the General Assembly in paragraph 31 of its resolution [70/247](#). The approved vacancy rate for 2025 is 2.3 per cent for continuing posts in the Professional and higher categories and 0.8 per cent for continuing posts in the General service and related categories.

99. A revision of the vacancy rates for continuing posts is proposed, which takes into account average realized vacancy rates for 2025 (January to September 2025), which was zero. Accordingly, a revised rate of 1.0 per cent for posts in the Professional and higher categories is proposed and the rate of 0.8 per cent for posts in the General service and related categories is maintained.

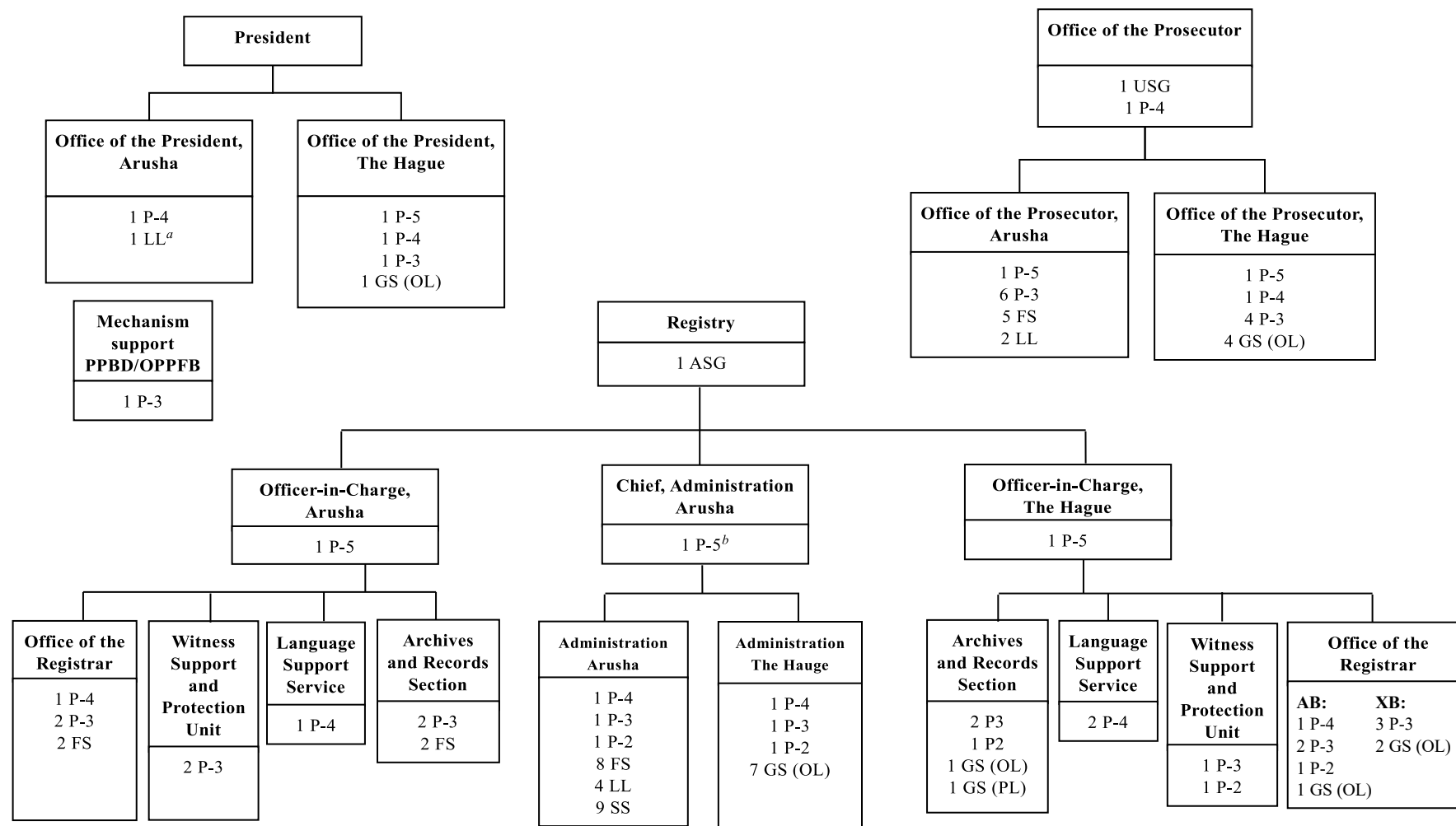
100. The impact of vacancy rate adjustments for continuing posts would result in an increase of \$282,400 under the Professional and higher categories. The increase is due to a lower average vacancy rate compared with the approved rate.

D. Actions of the General Assembly

101. **The Secretary-General requests the General Assembly to approve an appropriation of \$56,234,300 gross (\$51,375,900 net), after recosting, for the Mechanism for 2026.**

Annex I

Organizational structure and temporary post distribution for 2026



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

^a Conversion.

^b Reclassification.

Annex II

Summary of proposed changes in temporary posts,
by component

<i>Component</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Office of the Prosecutor	(1)	P-4	Abolishment of post of Legal Officer, Arusha, effective 1 January 2026	Following a review of staffing and organizational optimization for supervision and management responsibilities, and owing to the reduction in judicial activities, this post is no longer required.
Office of the Prosecutor	(1)	P-4	Abolishment of post of Investigator, Arusha, effective 1 January 2026	Following a review of staffing and organizational optimization for supervision and management responsibilities, and owing to the reduction in judicial activities, this post is no longer required.
Registry	(1)	P-4	Abolishment of post of Reviser, Arusha, effective 1 November 2026	With the imposition of an indefinite stay of proceedings in the case of Félicien Kabuga, the reduction in judicial activities and the continued progress in addressing the backlog of judgment translations, the continuation of the functions of the Reviser can be performed within other existing resources.
Registry	(1)	P-3	Abolishment of post of Legal Officer, Arusha, effective 1 July 2026	In line with the request of the General Assembly to continue to reduce resource requirements and as a consequence of further cross-branch coordination in the Office of the President, continuation of the post of Legal Officer is no longer required.
Registry	(1)	P-3	Abolishment of post of Legal Officer, The Hague, effective 1 November 2026	With the imposition of an indefinite stay of proceedings in the case of Félicien Kabuga and the reduction in judicial activities, the Office of the Registrar will further reduce staff, and the work will be absorbed by remaining staff.
Registry	(1)	FS	Abolishment of post of Security Officer, Arusha, effective 1 January 2026	As a result of the consolidation of functions covered by this post in the Security Section in Arusha, this post is no longer required.
Registry	(2)	SS	Abolishment of 2 posts of Security Assistant, Arusha, effective 1 January 2026	With the expansion of existing outsourcing arrangements, these posts are no longer required.
Registry	(1)	SS	Abolishment of post of Security Assistant, Arusha, effective 1 November 2026	As a result of the consolidation of functions covered by this post in the Security Section in Arusha, this post is no longer required.
Registry	(1)	LL	Abolishment of post of Light Vehicles Driver, Arusha, effective 1 November 2026	With the expansion of existing outsourcing arrangements, this post is no longer required.

<i>Component</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Registry	(1)	GS (OL)	Abolishment of post of Administrative Assistant, The Hague, effective 1 January 2026	In line with the request of the General Assembly to continue to reduce resource requirements, the abolishment reflects a reduction in administrative support for the President's recording-keeping, which will be absorbed by two remaining posts of Administrative Assistant across both branches.
Registry	(1)	GS (OL)	Abolishment of post of Witness Support and Protection Unit Assistant, The Hague, effective 1 November 2026	With required downsizing to streamline operations and realign resources accordingly, the post is no longer required, and the work will be absorbed by remaining staff.
Registry	(1)	GS (OL)	Abolishment of post of Budget Assistant, The Hague, effective 1 November 2026	As a result of the consolidation of functions covered by this post, it is no longer required.
Registry	(1)	GS (OL)	Abolishment of post of Administrative Assistant, The Hague, effective 1 November 2026	With the reduction in workload projected for 2026, this post is no longer required.
Registry	(1)	P-4	Abolishment of post of Auditor, The Hague, effective 1 January 2026	Audit services equivalent to one post in 2026 will be funded through cost recovery that takes into account the downsizing impact on audit services. On the basis of experience in 2026, this may lead to a full-time equivalent that is lower than the requirements for a full-time position starting in 2027.
Registry	(1) 1	D-1 P-5	Reclassification to P-5 of the post of Chief Administrative Officer, Arusha, effective 1 January 2026	In line with the downward reclassification of the level of posts and positions in the Administration area in both branches, it is proposed that this post be reclassified at the P-5 level.
Registry	(1) 1	FS LL	Conversion to LL of the post of Administrative Assistant, Arusha, effective 1 January 2026	In line with the request of the General Assembly to continue to reduce resource requirements, the conversion reflects a reduction in administrative support to the President's institutional and representational activities and a focus on core judicial administrative support for the President and Chambers.

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

Annex III

Rates applied for recosting

A. Changes in inflation rates (consumer price indices) by location/zone

(Percentage)

<i>Location/zone</i>	<i>December 2024</i>	<i>October 2025</i>		
	<i>Approved for 2025</i>	<i>Estimated 2025</i>	<i>Estimated 2026</i>	<i>Adjustment factor</i>
United States of America	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.028
Euro area	2.1	3.0	2.2	1.031
United Republic of Tanzania	2.7	3.4	3.3	1.040

B. Changes in exchange rates of various currencies in relation to the United States dollar

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Approved rate (for 2025, used in the proposed programme budget for 2026)</i>	<i>Expected rate for 2026</i>	<i>Currency adjustment factor applied in 2026 recosting (percentage)</i>
United States dollar	1.000	1.000	—
Euro	0.892	0.844	1.057
Tanzanian shilling	2 717.25	2 425.000	1.121

C. Changes in post adjustment multiplier by location

(Percentage)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Approved post adjustment multiplier for 2025</i>	<i>Actual post adjustment multiplier as of October 2025</i>	<i>Estimated post adjustment multiplier for 2026</i>
Arusha	31.1	34.8	50.9
The Hague	50.3	51.3	60.6
New York	79.8	75.5	82.5