SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR LEBANON
14th Annual Report (2022 – 2023)
Foreword by the President

I am honored to present the Special Tribunal for Lebanon’s fourteen Annual Report, addressing the key developments and operational activities of the Tribunal in the period between 1 March 2022 and 28 February 2023, as well as the final stages of the Tribunal’s work.

As we complete the final stages of our work, I would like to express myself and on behalf of the Tribunal our deepest gratitude for the invaluable and irreplaceable support, backing and assistance of the Government of Lebanon and the United Nations throughout our mission. We are immensely grateful as well to the members of the international community that have voluntarily contributed with funding, diplomatic and operational support, including The Netherlands, which has graciously hosted our headquarters since the beginning of the operations. The assistance of the international community, including but not limited to the members of the Tribunal’s Management Committee, has been essential to completing the judicial work of the Tribunal, preserving its archives and evidence and commencing the preparation of the orderly closure. I express my deep gratitude also to all the staff members, judges and principals of the Tribunal for their exceptional dedication to their work and Tribunal’s mission.

In respect of judicial work, on 10 March 2022, the Appeals Chamber of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon issued the Appeal Judgment in the Prosecution’s appeal in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01). The Appeals Chamber reversed the acquittals of Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi and convicted them of all counts against them. On 16 June 2022, the Appeals Chamber unanimously sentenced Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi to life imprisonment in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01).

The completion of judicial activity and transition to a residual phase, as well as the agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon on a completion plan and the disbursement of a Lebanese contribution were essential developments that provided a basis for a limited number of donor States to offer additional voluntary funding for 2022, in addition to the subvention granted by the United Nations General Assembly, which ensured sufficient funds for the Tribunal’s operations in 2022.

On 12 January 2023, the Secretary-General of the United Nations announced that he had extended the mandate of the Tribunal from 1 March 2023 until 31 December 2023, for the limited purpose of completing the non-judicial residual functions and the orderly closure of the Special Tribunal. As my mandate, as well as the mandate of the Judges, Prosecutor, and Head of the Defence Office comes to their end on 28 February 2023, this Annual Report is therefore the final one and the remaining period of time of the extended mandate will be fulfilled solely by a small administrative office. I uphold my firm belief that the remaining administrative part of the Tribunal’s work will be completed during the extended limited mandate and will lead to the Tribunal’s orderly closure.
The closure of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon is merely a solemnity involving the end of its activities and operations, however, the spirit of the Tribunal and its outcomes will remain alive, as an important milestone in the achievement of justice.

Ivana Hrdličková
STL President
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About the STL

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) is a tribunal of international character established following a request by the Government of Lebanon to the United Nations, with the Agreement between the UN and Lebanon annexed to, and brought into force by, UN Security Council Resolution 1757 (S/RES/1757).

The STL was inaugurated on 1 March 2009. It is an independent judicial organization composed of Lebanese and international judges. It has four organs:

**Chambers**
Chambers has three distinct sections: A Pre-Trial Judge, the Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber. The President of the STL, Judge Ivana Hrdličková, represents the entire Tribunal and is also the Presiding Judge of the Appeals Chamber.

**Office of the Prosecutor**
The Office of the Prosecutor investigates and prosecutes those responsible for the 14 February 2005 attack, as well as the Connected Case and any other attacks within the Tribunal’s jurisdiction. The Prosecutor is Norman Farrell.

**Defence Office**
The Defence Office protects and promotes the rights of the suspects and accused. It does not represent the accused but rather ensures that the representation of the suspect or accused by counsel is effective. The Head of Defence Office is Dorothée Le Fraper du Hellen.

**Registry**
The Registry is responsible for the administration and servicing of the Tribunal. The Registrar was David Tolbert. As of 1 January 2023, Marian Kashou has been appointed as Registrar. The extended mandate of the Tribunal as of 1 March 2023 is for the limited purpose of completion of the non-judicial residual functions of the Special Tribunal and for its orderly closure.

According to article 1 of its Statute, the STL has jurisdiction over persons responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 resulting in the death of the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and in the death or injury of other persons.

The STL also has jurisdiction over other attacks that occurred in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005 if it is proven that they are connected to the attack of 14 February 2005 and are of similar nature and gravity. The mandate also allows the Tribunal to have jurisdiction over crimes carried out on any later date, decided by the parties and with the consent of the UN Security Council, if they are connected to the 14 February 2005 attack.
The STL is the first tribunal of its kind to deal with terrorism as a distinct crime and was the first to define terrorism as an international crime. It permits trials in absentia in line with Lebanese law and international human rights standards.

In accordance with the Agreement, 51 per cent of the Tribunal’s expenses are to be borne by voluntary contributions from States, while the remaining 49 per cent is borne by the Government of Lebanon.

External oversight of the STL’s operations is provided by the STL’s Management Committee. It provides general policy direction and advice without interference in the judicial process. For example, the Management Committee reviews and approves the budget to ensure financial efficiency, encourages state cooperation with the Tribunal, and assists in securing funding. The Management Committee is based in New York and consists of representatives of Lebanon, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom (Chair), Canada (Vice-Chair), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and the European Union. The UN Secretary General, or his representative, is an ex officio member.

Key Developments

1. On 10 March 2022, the Appeals Chamber issued the Appeal Judgment in the Prosecution’s appeal in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01). The Appeals Chamber reversed the acquittals of Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi and convicted them of all counts against them.

2. On 16 June 2022, the Appeals Chamber unanimously sentenced Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi to life imprisonment in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01).

3. The Tribunal continued its intensive fundraising efforts in 2022, in order to complete its mission. Despite the subvention granted by the United Nations General Assembly for 2022, the Tribunal faced a shortfall of funds. In order to avoid a premature liquidation of the Tribunal, the Government of Lebanon, despite its economic challenges, undertook significant efforts to contribute with $900,000 as a portion of its assessed contribution. In parallel, the Tribunal undertook its extraordinary effort to work efficiently and complete its judicial work with minimal resources in a reduced time.

4. The completion of judicial activity and transition to a residual phase, as well as the adoption of the Completion Plan and the disbursement of the Lebanese contribution were crucial developments that provided a basis for a limited number of donor States to offer additional
voluntary funding for 2022, which ensured sufficient funds for the Tribunal’s operations in 2022.

5. In August 2022, the Tribunal’s Management Committee approved the Tribunal’s budget for 2023 in the amount of €2.96 million. On 30 December 2022, the United Nations General Assembly approved the appropriation of $2.97 million by way of a subvention for the Tribunal (A/RES/77/263). The 2023 Budget reflects the minimum requirements for the realization of the Completion Plan, including closure of the Tribunal at the end of 2023, and takes into account the primary focus on preserving the archives and evidence of the Tribunal in 2023 and other residual functions, as well as the downsizing of the Tribunal for its closure.

6. In December 2022, the Secretary-General has extended the mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon from 1 March 2023 to 31 December 2023 for the limited purpose of completion of the non-judicial residual functions of the Special Tribunal and for the orderly closure of the Special Tribunal. A completion plan, developed and agreed between the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon, will guide the Special Tribunal during this mandate period to ensure the completion of the Tribunal’s residual functions, including the management and preservation of the records and archives of the Special Tribunal, responding to requests for information, and providing assistance in the protection and support of victims and witnesses who cooperated with the Special Tribunal.
Judicial Proceedings

STL-11-01
Prosecutor v. Ayyash et al.

The case originates from an explosion that occurred on Monday, 14 February 2005 in Beirut, near the St Georges Hotel, killing the former Lebanese Prime Minister Mr Rafik Hariri and 21 others and injuring at least another 226 people.

On 10 March 2022, the Appeals Chamber issued the Appeal Judgment in the Prosecution’s appeal in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01). The Appeals Chamber reversed the acquittals of Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi and convicted them of all counts against them.

In the Judgement, the Appeals Chamber addressed the Prosecution’s eight grounds of appeal and found that the Trial Chamber committed errors of law invalidating the Judgment and errors of fact occasioning a miscarriage of justice.

Following an analysis of the impact of the above findings on the individual criminal responsibility of Messrs Merhi and Oneissi, the Appeals Chamber unanimously reversed the acquittals of Messrs Merhi and Oneissi and found them each guilty beyond reasonable doubt of the following crimes: Count 1 (conspiracy aimed at committing a terrorist act); Count 6 (being an accomplice to the felony of committing a terrorist act); Counts 7 and 8 (being an accomplice to the felony of intentional homicide); and Count 9 (being an accomplice to the felony of attempted intentional homicide).

The Appeals Chamber issued its Judgment in the absence of Messrs Merhi and Oneissi. Pursuant to Rule 109 (E), an accused who appears after having been convicted in absentia by the Appeals Chamber has a right to: “(i) accept in writing the conviction or sentence; (ii) request a retrial; (iii) accept in writing the conviction and request a new hearing in respect of his sentence; or (iv) accept the Trial Chamber’s judgment of acquittal and request a new hearing on appeal”.

Following their convictions, the Appeals Chamber also issued arrest warrants for Messrs Merhi and Oneissi.

On 25 March 2022, the Prosecution filed submissions on sentencing following the Appeals Chamber judgment. The Prosecution requested that the Appeals Chamber impose life imprisonment for each of the five counts of which Messrs Merhi and Oneissi have been convicted, to be served concurrently.

Following the Appeal Judgment, the Appeals Chamber received submissions and observations on
sentencing from the Prosecution, the Legal Representative of Victims, Counsel for Mr Merhi, and Counsel for Mr Oneissi.

On 16 June 2022, the Appeals Chamber of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon ("STL") unanimously sentenced Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi to life imprisonment in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01).

In the Sentencing Judgment, the Appeals Chamber unanimously found that the crimes of which Messrs Merhi and Oneissi were convicted were extremely grave and that certain aggravating circumstances pleaded by the Prosecution had been established beyond reasonable doubt. In light of the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, the Appeals Chamber unanimously sentenced Messrs Merhi and Oneissi to life imprisonment, the heaviest sentence under the Statute and Rules, for each of the five crimes of which they were convicted and ordered that the sentences shall run concurrently.

The Appeals Chamber issued its Sentencing Judgment in the absence of Messrs Merhi and Oneissi. Pursuant to Rule 109 (E), an accused who appears after having been convicted in absentia by the Appeals Chamber has a right to: (i) accept in writing the conviction or sentence; (ii) request a retrial; (iii) accept in writing the conviction and request a new hearing in respect of his sentence; or (iv) accept the Trial Chamber’s judgment of acquittal and request a new hearing on appeal”. A summary of the Judgment can be found here.

The Sentencing Judgment concludes the proceedings in the case of Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi (STL-11-01).
STL-18-10

Prosecutor v. Ayyash
(“Connected Case”)

During the reporting period corresponding to this Annual Report, there has been no development in the Connected Case.

Other matters

In the Matter of El Sayed

Pursuant to the Pre-Trial Judge’s order of 8 October 2012, every six months the Prosecution submits updated risk assessments in order for the Pre-Trial Judge to assess the risk to witnesses if their statements were to be disclosed to the Applicant, Mr. Jamil El Sayed.

On 14 June 2022, the Prosecutor filed a Submission and Request to Terminate Obligations before the President of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, for consideration to refer the matter to the Pre-Trial Judge. This filing constituted the filing of updated risk assessments pursuant to the Pre-Trial Judge’s Decision of 8 October 2012, and the Pre-Trial Judge’s Decision of 6 April 2022; and a request to terminate or alternatively suspend the continuing obligations on the Prosecution and the Registry Victims and Witnesses Unit (VWU). In his decision of 30 June 2022, the Pre-Trial Judge ordered the continuation of the obligations.

Following the Prosecutor's filing of 8 December 2022 making a similar request to terminate the obligations and the President’s assignment to adjudicate the matter, the Pre-Trial Judge, in his decision of 14 February 2023, lifted the obligations incumbent on the Prosecutor and stated that if Mr. El Sayed so requests, it would be up to the entity inheriting the documents in question, in this case the United Nations, to decide, in accordance with the principles recalled in the decision and the rules of access to the archives and documents of the Tribunal, whether, as the case may be, they may be handed over to him and under what conditions.
Governance & Administration

Residual Phase Planning

Completion Plan and the Residual Phase

The United Nations and the Government of Lebanon agreed in 2021 on the framework for the performance of residual functions by the Tribunal, as well as the scope of the residual functions, which are primarily limited to (i) the management and preservation of the records and archives of the Tribunal, (ii) assistance to national authorities and responses to requests for information, and (iii) protection and support of victims and witnesses. It was agreed that the United Nations will be the custodian of the Tribunal’s records and archives once the Tribunal closes.

Taking into account the residual framework and the limited scope of the residual functions of the Tribunal, on 20 June 2022, the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon agreed on a Completion Plan for the finalization of the work and closure of the Tribunal at the end of 2023.

In line with the expeditious judicial timeline and following the issuance of the appeal sentencing judgement in the main case (STL-11-01) on 16 June 2022, the Tribunal commenced the performance of its residual functions as of 1 July 2022. In its residual phase, the Tribunal is a minimalistic institution with a very limited number of staff. The Registrar, whose post was reclassified from the Assistant Secretary-General level to P5 level in view of the reduced size and limited functions of the Tribunal during its residual phase, is the only full-time Head of Office. The President, Judges, the Prosecutor and the Head of Defence are remunerated on a pro rata basis for work actually performed until the end of their current appointment.

Residual functions and drawdown activities

The Tribunal commenced its residual functions on 1 July 2022. During the residual phase, the Tribunal dedicates its efforts to (i) complete outstanding judicial activities, (ii) address questions relating to the protection and support of victims and witnesses, (iii) provide assistance to national authorities and respond to requests for information, (iv) manage and preserve the records and archives of the Tribunal, (v) complete translation of the judgments, and (vi) continue efforts to draw down the Tribunal and ensure its legacy.
Management and preservation of the records and archives

During the residual phase, the focus is on the proper preservation of the records and archives of the Tribunal, as this is essential to responding to requests for information in the residual phase, addressing the protection and support of victims and witnesses, ensuring the security of the information, and preserving the legacy of the Tribunal.

The Registry maintains the Tribunal’s judicial databases in order to fulfil the residual functions as well as prepare the archives and records under its custody for handover to the United Nations upon the Tribunal’s closure. By the end of 2022, the other Organs completed the transfer of their respective digital and physical records to the Registry where required. Physical records (judicial and non-judicial) were also packed into archival materials and moved to a temporary storage facility with the National Archives of the Netherlands, pending transfer to the United Nations upon closure.

The digital records are maintained in complex and highly specialized databases, including a unique court management system for the Tribunal’s judicial records (Legal Workflow System). Planning is ongoing for the extraction and archiving of digital records from judicial and administrative systems to enable eventual transfer to the United Nations, with IT, records management and archiving work streams advancing in parallel. Feasibility studies on the data extraction from the judicial and administrative systems have been carried out.

The forensic artefacts are associated with cases STL-11-01 (“Hariri”) and STL-18-10 (“Connected Case”) as well as other prioritized targeted attacks for which the role of the OTP was limited to analyzing and assessing whether they could be connected to the attack against Mr Hariri on 14 February 2005 in the manner required by Article 1 of the Statute (“Related Cases”). These filled a number of vaults and include thousands of artefacts such as hazardous materials, biological materials kept in freezers, and heavy items such as a vehicle engine block.

In mid-October 2022, the majority of the forensic artefacts requiring normal handling related to the targeted attacks were returned to the Lebanese Prosecutor General in a secure manner while ensuring the completeness of its chain of custody and therefore its integrity. These artefacts from the targeted attacks were returned as the investigations fall under the jurisdiction of the Lebanese investigating magistrates in charge of these cases and were not required to be secured and stored by the OTP. The remaining artefacts requiring special handling in addition to those associated with cases STL-11-01 (Hariri) and STL-18-10 (Connected cases) are presently archived with the United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (UNIRMCT) until a final solution is identified for the period starting in January 2024 and thereafter.

The OTP’s digital records which include different databases in which the OTP maintains metadata on its evidence collection, investigative activities, and billions of mobile phone records (CDRs) are being prepared for their transfer prior to end of 2023 to the custody of the United Nations for archival
purposes while limiting the risk level - according to technical available options - that the data cannot be restored. This process is technically a very difficult undertaking and also one requiring involved discussions with the United Nations and the Lebanese Government. This is to ensure the security and integrity of these highly sensitive records are maintained.

**Arabic and French judgment translations**

Arabic, English and French are the official languages of the Tribunal. The Registry is responsible for the translation of the trial, appeal and sentencing judgments of the main case from English into Arabic and French. The official Arabic translations of the appeal and sentencing judgments were completed in 2022, and were served on Lebanese Authorities. They are available on the Tribunal’s website. The Arabic translation of the trial judgement is scheduled for completion by mid-2023.

Work continues on the French translations of the trial, appeal and sentencing judgments.

**Staffing**

In line with the projected draw down of the Tribunal, the number of staff by 30 June 2022 was 59 and by 31 December 2022 was 33. From 01 March 2023 there will be 10 remaining staff.

**Premises and assets**

As part of its cost reduction measures, the Tribunal vacated its premises in Leidschendam at the end of 2022. To facilitate this early departure from the building, the Tribunal has entered into temporary and cost-effective storage and office space arrangements for limited personnel, as well as assets that require housing in 2023 before transfer to future custodians upon the Tribunal’s closure.

- Housing of IT infrastructure and digital archives: In October 2022, the Tribunal reached an agreement for the temporary physical housing of the Tribunal’s IT infrastructure and digital archive, and the OTP digital records and holdings with the International Criminal Court, whilst remaining under Registry and OTP custody and management. The transfer took place at the end of 2022, further facilitating departure from the current Tribunal premises. Upon closure of the Tribunal, the digital archive will be transferred to the United Nations.

- Housing of Tribunal physical records: The OTP physical judicial and non-judicial archive was moved to the National Archives of the Netherlands in July 2022. The aim is to transfer them to the United Nations for archival purposes before the end of December 2023. The Registry collection followed in the final quarter of 2022. Upon closure of the Tribunal, the physical records will be transferred to the United Nations for archival purposes.

- Office space: Most staff will continue to work remotely in 2023 to reduce costs, but minimal office space is required. The Tribunal concluded an agreement with the United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for limited office space
predominantly for the IT and archiving teams, as well as storage space to house required assets and records (including physical forensic artefacts) in 2023.

- Disposal of remaining assets housed in current building: With regard to physical assets tied to the dedicated Leidschendam building, the Tribunal liaised with other international organizations, commercial companies and government departments of the Netherlands in order to facilitate the disposal of its remaining physical assets, including furniture, security, courtroom and audio-visual equipment and stationary items. The secure disposal of relevant digital assets, physical records and physical assets, along with the transfer of physical assets was completed in 2022.

**Tribunal’s website**

In 2022 significant updates to the website were made in the Tribunal’s three official languages to reflect the completion of judicial activity and the transition to a residual phase. The publication of admitted evidence to the website is ongoing in order to make these records available to the general public.

During the remainder of the residual phase, the Registry will prepare a static/permanent website containing a complete set of the Tribunal’s public records that would remain after the Tribunal’s closure to allow those interested in the work of the Tribunal to continue to access the information. A feasibility study on the migration of the website and its conversion for preservation has been carried out.

**Administrative Review**

In order to maximize the Tribunal’s effectiveness and minimize the expenses, in accordance with the amended Staff Regulations and Rules (STL/RB/1/Rev. 5), as of 1 January 2023, Mr Brooks Daly will serve as a *pro bono* Judge for staff appeals. This administrative appeals system will ensure that the staff members are still afforded with an opportunity to challenge relevant administrative decisions impacting their interests, seeking review from the Registrar and a right to appeal to a Judge for Staff Appeals, while minimizing the costs to the absolute minimum.

In the reporting period 2022-2023, the Judges for Staff Appeals concluded twelve such staff appeals arising from decisions on request for review by the Registrar, ensuring expeditious, impartial and equitable internal justice processes for impacted staff members, at minimal administrative cost to the Tribunal.
Stakeholder Engagement & External Relations

The President continued her effort to engage extensively with the external stakeholders. All the Tribunal’s Principals actively participated at the Management committee meetings. The Tribunal also continued its intensive fundraising efforts in 2022 and will persist also in 2023.

In addition, a virtual Diplomatic Briefing on the Tribunal’s achievements and remaining need for support, open to all Member States, was held in April 2022, with support and engagement from the United Nations, Lebanon, the Chair of the Management Committee and all Tribunal Principals. Sixty-seven States attended the Briefing. In August, the Secretary-General sent a letter to all Member States soliciting voluntary contributions for the Tribunal. These fundraising efforts led to a limited broadening of the Tribunal’s donor base, with a voluntary contribution from one new donor State.

Defence Office (DO)

Key Highlights

1. Introduction
   Due to the budget constraints, the Defence Office’s staff composition was reduced in the first half of the year 2022 to two established posts working on a part-time basis to support the Head of the Defence Office, in implementing the office’s daily activities. Furthermore, as of 30 June 2022, only one staff working on a part-time basis remained to assist the Head of Defence Office in finalizing the defence activities and ensuring a smooth transition while the Tribunal was entering into a dormancy phase starting the beginning of July 2022.
   Moreover, the Defence Counsel in The Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi case (STL-11-01) were no longer assisted by persons assisting counsel given that the Defence Office had to abolish all Defence staff positions as of November 2021 in order to reduce to the extent possible the defence budget.

2. Defence Office involvement in the judicial activities of the Tribunal
   The following key activities provide an overview on the implementation of the Defence Office’s mandate and involvement in the STL Judicial activities during the reporting period:
   
   - Throughout the first half of the year 2022, the Defence Office provided all the necessary legal, operational and financial support to the Defence teams in The Prosecutor v. Merhi and Oneissi case (STL-11-01) to ensure that the Defence be ready to effectively represent the interests and rights of the accused for the remainder of the proceedings. In that respect, following the Appeals Judgement issued on 10 March
2022 and given that Defence Counsel were no more assisted by any staff during this period, the Defence Office provided the necessary financial, human, and logistical support to ensure that Defence Counsel be assisted in making their respective legal submissions relating to the determination of the sentence by the Appeals Chamber. Furthermore, the Defence Office assisted the Defence teams in the finalization of the archiving of their respective case files.

- Following Mr. Vincent Courcelle Labrousse’s withdrawal, on 11 March 2022, as Lead Counsel of the Oneissi Defence team, the Head of the Defence Office appointed, on 24 March 2022, Mr. Yasser Hassan, the former Co-Counsel in the same team, as the Lead Counsel to ensure the continuous representation of the interests and rights of the accused for the remainder of the proceedings.

- The Defence Office kept on managing the Legal Aid Policy for the Defence and handled the 2022 Defence budget. Furthermore, the Defence Office continued the archiving of its digital and physical records in line with the Tribunal’s policies and, on an institutional level, contributed to the discussions on the Tribunal’s move to a dormancy model.

- The Head of Defence Office contributed along with the other Principals to drafting the relevant Tribunal’s policies, SOP and internal regulations pertaining to the closure of the tribunal.

## Budget & Finance

### Budget 2023

In August 2022, the Tribunal’s Management Committee approved the Tribunal’s budget for 2023 in the amount of €2.96 million.

### United Nations Subventions

On 30 December 2022, the United Nations General Assembly approved the appropriation of $2.97 million by way of a subvention for the Tribunal (A/RES/77/263). The 2023 Budget reflects the minimum requirements for the realization of the Completion Plan, including closure of the Tribunal at the end of 2023, and takes into account the primary focus on preserving the archives and evidence of the Tribunal in 2023 and other residual functions, as well as the downsizing of the Tribunal for its closure.
On 12 January 2023, the Secretary-General announced that he had extended the mandate of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon from 1 March 2023 to 31 December 2023 for the limited purpose of completion of the non-judicial residual functions of the Special Tribunal and for the orderly closure of the Special Tribunal. A completion plan, developed and agreed between the United Nations and the Government of Lebanon, will guide the Special Tribunal during this mandate period to ensure the completion of the Tribunal’s residual functions, including the management and preservation of the records and archives of the Special Tribunal, responding to requests for information, and providing assistance in the protection and support of victims and witnesses who cooperated with the Special Tribunal.

Donor List

Since 2009, the STL has received voluntary contributions and/or in-kind support from 30 donors, including: Australia, France, The Netherlands, Austria, Germany, New Zealand, Belgium, Hungary, Russian Federation, Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Croatia, Italy, North Macedonia, Czech Republic, Japan, Turkey, Denmark, Kuwait, United Kingdom, European Union, Luxembourg, United States, Finland, Morocco, Uruguay and Malta.

Directory

Chambers

Appeals Chamber
Ivana Hrdličková (President)
Ralph Riachi (Vice President)
David Baragwanath
Afif Chamseddine
Daniel David Ntanda Nsereko

Trial Chamber II
Nicola Lettieri (Presiding)
Walid Akoum
Anna Bednarek

Alternate Judges
Janet Nosworthy
Micheline Braidy
Pre-Trial Judge
Daniel Fransen

Office of the Prosecutor

Prosecutor
Norman Farrell

Deputy Prosecutor
Jocelyn F. Tabet

Defence Office

Head of Defence Office
Dorothée Le Fraper du Hellen

Deputy Head of Defence Office
Héleyn Uñac

Registry

Registrar
David Tolbert

Marian Kashou - appointed as of 1 January 2023. The extended mandate of the Tribunal as of 1 March 2023 is for the limited purpose of completion of the non-judicial residual functions of the Special Tribunal and for its orderly closure.