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Prosecutor v. Ratko Mladić
Case No. IT-09-92-T

DECISION**PUBLIC****WITH PUBLIC APPENDIX I AND CONFIDENTIAL *EX PARTE* APPENDIX II****THE REGISTRAR,**

NOTING the Statute of the Tribunal adopted by the Security Council on 25 May 1993 under Resolution 827 (1993), as subsequently amended, and in particular Article 21 thereof;

NOTING the Rules of Procedure and Evidence adopted by the Tribunal on 11 February 1994, as subsequently amended (“Rules”), and in particular Rules 44, 45 and 62(B) thereof;

NOTING the Directive on the Assignment of Defence Counsel adopted by the Tribunal on 28 July 1994, as subsequently amended (“Directive”), and in particular Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11(A)(ii) thereof;

NOTING the Registry Policy for Determining the Extent to which an Accused is Able to Remunerate Counsel, as applicable from 8 February 2007 (“Registry Policy”);¹

NOTING the Code of Professional Conduct for Counsel Appearing before the International Tribunal adopted by the Tribunal on 12 June 1997, as subsequently amended;

NOTING that Mr. Ratko Mladić (“Accused”) was transferred to the seat of the Tribunal on 31 May 2011, and that his initial appearance was held on 3 June 2011, and his further initial appearance was held on 4 July 2011;

NOTING that on 1 June 2011, Mr. Aleksandar Aleksić, attorney at law from the Republic of Serbia, was assigned by the Deputy Registrar pursuant to Rule 45(C) and Rule 62(B) of the Rules as duty counsel to the Accused for the purposes of his initial appearance and for such other matters for which legal representation may be necessary until a permanent counsel is assigned;

NOTING that on 23 June 2011 the Accused applied for the assignment of Tribunal-paid counsel pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 of the Directive on the basis that he does not have sufficient means to remunerate counsel;

¹ Attached as Appendix I.

CONSIDERING that on 22 July 2011, acting pursuant to Article 11(B) of the Directive, the Deputy Registrar assigned Mr. Branko Lukić, attorney at law from the Republic of Serbia, as lead counsel to the Accused for a period of 120 days, determining that an interim assignment of counsel was necessary to ensure that the Accused's right to counsel was not affected while the Registry examined his ability to remunerate counsel;

CONSIDERING that on 18 November 2011, the Acting Deputy Registrar extended the assignment of Mr. Lukić for an additional period of 120 days, effective as of 19 November 2011, to protect the Accused's right to counsel pending the Registry's inquiry into the Accused's means;

CONSIDERING that on 23 February 2012, acting pursuant to Articles 16(C) and 16(D) of the Directive, the Registrar assigned Mr. Miodrag Stojanović, attorney at law from Bosnia and Herzegovina, as co-counsel to Mr. Lukić;

CONSIDERING that on 16 March 2012 and 13 July 2012, the Registrar issued decisions each extending the assignment of Mr. Lukić and Mr. Stojanović for 120 days, effective as of 17 March 2012 and 14 July 2012, respectively;

CONSIDERING that on 8 November 2012 and 8 January 2013 the Deputy Registrar and Registrar issued decisions each extending the assignment of Mr. Lukić and Mr. Stojanović for 60 days, effective as of 10 November 2012 and 9 January 2013, respectively;

CONSIDERING that the Registrar has examined the information provided by the Accused in his declaration of means,² and completed an inquiry into the Accused's means pursuant to Article 9 of the Directive;

CONSIDERING that before the Registrar made his final determination on the Accused's ability to remunerate counsel, the Accused was given an opportunity to comment on the Registrar's findings concerning his means;

NOTING that the Registrar determines the eligibility of an accused for legal aid in accordance with Article 10 of the Directive and the Registry Policy;

CONSIDERING that pursuant to Article 10(A) of the Directive, the eligibility of an accused for legal aid shall be determined by taking into account means of all kinds of which the accused has direct or indirect enjoyment or freely disposes;³

CONSIDERING that pursuant to Article 10(B) of the Directive, "[f]or the purpose of determining whether the [...] accused has an ownership interest in any property, the Registrar may consider the apparent lifestyle of a[n] [...] accused, and his enjoyment of that or other property, and whether or not he derives income from it";

² Submitted to the Registry by the Accused on 23 June 2011.

³ Including but not limited to "direct income, bank accounts, real or personal property, pensions, and stocks, bonds, or other assets held, but excluding any family or social benefits to which he may be entitled. In assessing such means, account shall also be taken of the means of the spouse of a[n] [...] accused, as well as those of persons with whom he habitually resides, provided that it is reasonable to take such means into account." Directive, Article 10(A).

NOTING that under the Registry Policy, the Registrar first determines the disposable means of an applicant for legal aid, and then deducts from the applicant's disposable means the estimated living expenses of the applicant and his dependents during the estimated period in which the applicant will require representation before the Tribunal, with the amount remaining being the contribution to be made by the applicant to the cost of his defence;⁴

CONSIDERING that in accordance with Article 10(A) of the Directive and Sections 5(a) and 9 of the Registry Policy, the equity in the Accused's principal family home is included in the Accused's disposable means to the extent that the principal family home exceeds the reasonable needs of the Accused and the persons with whom he habitually resides;⁵

CONSIDERING that in accordance with Article 10(A) of the Directive and Section 7 of the Registry Policy, the income of the Accused and his spouse is included in his disposable means;⁶

CONSIDERING that the Accused and his spouse both receive regular monthly pensions, which amount to regular income that is included in the Accused's disposable means;

CONSIDERING that in accordance with Article 10(A) of the Directive and Sections 5 and 7 of the Registry Policy, the equity in stocks, bonds or bank accounts as well as the equity in any other assets owned by the Accused, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides, including cash, is included in the Accused's disposable means;

CONSIDERING that identified equity in the Accused's bank account at the United Nations Detention Unit has been included in the Accused's disposable means;⁷

CONSIDERING that the Registrar has determined pursuant to Article 10(A) of the Directive and Section 5(d) of the Registry Policy that there are no liabilities to be deducted from the Accused's disposable means;⁸

CONSIDERING that the estimated living expenses of the Accused during the estimated period in which the Accused will require representation before the Tribunal have been calculated in accordance with Section 10 of the Registry Policy;⁹

CONSIDERING that in determining the extent to which the Accused is able to remunerate counsel, the Registrar applies the formula in Section 11 of the Registry Policy, which reads:

$$\mathbf{DM - ELE = C}$$

Where:

DM represents an applicant's disposable means as calculated under Sections 5-8 of the Registry Policy;

⁴ Appendix I, Sections 2 and 11.

⁵ Appendix II, paras. 20-30.

⁶ *Id.*, paras. 46-50.

⁷ *Id.*, paras. 41-45.

⁸ *Id.*, para. 51.

⁹ *Id.*, paras. 54-56.

ELE represents the estimated living expenses of an applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom the applicant habitually resides, as calculated under Section 10 of the Registry Policy; and

C represents the contribution to be made by an applicant to his defence;

CONSIDERING that by applying the formula $DM - ELE = C$, the Registrar finds that the Accused is able to remunerate the cost of his defence, in the amount of €60,992.00;¹⁰


DECIDES, in view of the foregoing and for the reasons set out in Appendix II, and in accordance with Article 11(A)(ii) of the Directive, that the Accused is able to remunerate counsel in part, and that he shall contribute €60,992.00 to the cost of his defence before the Tribunal;

DECIDES that, with the exception of the Accused's contribution of €60,992.00, the expenses referred to in Articles 23, 26, 27 and 28 of the Directive shall be borne by the Tribunal;

ASSIGNS, without prejudice to Article 19 of the Directive, and pursuant to Article 11(A)(ii) of the Directive, Mr. Branko Lukić as counsel to the Accused and Mr. Miodrag Stojanović as co-counsel to Mr. Lukić, permanently, effective as of the date of this decision;

INFORMS the Accused and his counsel that the Accused's contribution of €60,992.00 will be deducted from the legal aid allotments paid to the Accused's defence team, in a manner to be determined by the Registrar following consultation with Mr. Lukić;

REMINDS the Accused of his obligations pursuant to Article 7(E) of the Directive to update his declaration of means at any time a change relevant to his declaration of means occurs.


Katerina Antosh
Deputy Registrar


Dated this 31st day of January 2013,
At The Hague,
The Netherlands.

¹⁰ *Id.*, para. 57-58.

APPENDIX I

PUBLIC

REGISTRY POLICY FOR DETERMINING THE EXTENT TO WHICH AN ACCUSED IS ABLE TO REMUNERATE COUNSEL

1

Entry into force

This policy applies from 8 February 2007

2

General provisions

Without prejudice to discretion afforded by Article 10 of the Directive on Assignment of Defence Counsel ("**Directive**"), the Registry uses the following policy to determine the extent to which an applicant for legal aid is able to remunerate counsel. When an applicant for legal aid submits a declaration of means pursuant to Article 7(B) of the Directive, the Registry assesses the income and assets of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides. In doing so the Registry may rely on the applicant's declaration of means or undertake an inquiry into the applicant's means pursuant to Article 9 of the Directive. From the established pool of income and assets, the Registry calculates the applicant's disposable means, according to Sections 5-8 of this policy. From the disposable means, the Registry deducts the estimated living expenses of the applicant's family and dependents during the estimated period in which the applicant will require representation before the International Tribunal. The amount remaining is the contribution to be made by the applicant to his defence.

3

Legislative Authority

The legislative authority for this policy is enshrined in Articles 8 to 10 of the Directive.

4

Definitions

Under this policy, the following terms shall mean:

Accused: a person against whom one or more counts in his indictment have been confirmed in accordance with Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence;

- Applicant:** an accused who has applied for legal aid before the International Tribunal;
- Child:** a person under 18 years of age who habitually resides in the principal family home;
- Contribution:** the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel. That is, the amount the applicant is expected to contribute to his defence;
- Dependent:** a person who derives his or her main financial support from the applicant, his spouse or persons with whom he habitually resides but who does not habitually reside in the principal family home;
- Disposable means:** income and assets of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides that in the opinion of the Registry exceed the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides. The Registry's calculation of the disposable means is based on Sections 5-8 of this policy;

Estimated living expenses:

the living costs likely to be incurred by the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides during the period from when the Registry issues its decision on the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel until the conclusion of the estimated period in which the applicant will require representation before the International Tribunal, as calculated under Section 10 of this policy;

- Marital property:** Property acquired by the applicant and his spouse during their marital union, excluding gifts made to one spouse specifically;

Persons with whom he habitually resides:

individuals who usually live with the applicant or who would live with the applicant if he were not in custody, and with whom the applicant is financially co-dependent; meaning, that there is evidence of a pooling of financial resources such that the applicant and the individual constitute one financial unit;

Principal family home:

the principal place of residence of the applicant, his spouse or persons with whom he habitually resides, owned by the applicant, his spouse or persons with whom he habitually resides; usually where the applicant would reside if he were not in custody;

Principal family vehicle:

a vehicle habitually used as a primary form of transport for the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides, owned by the applicant, his spouse or persons with whom he habitually resides;

Readily disposable asset:

an asset owned by the applicant, the applicant's spouse or the persons with whom he habitually resides that can be sold, mortgaged or leased in order to raise money for the applicant's defence;

Spouse:

an adult who is living with the applicant as husband or wife, regardless of legal marital status;

Tools of the trade:

standard tools or equipment needed in a particular trade, profession or business.

5**Assets included in disposable means**

In determining the applicant's disposable means, the Registry includes the following:

(a) the equity in the principal family home that exceeds the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides. The principal family home will exceed the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides, if it is of greater value than the average family home in the region in which it is located. The Registry determines the extent to which the principal family home exceeds the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides in accordance with the formula in Section 9;

(b) the equity in furnishings contained in the principal family home and owned by the applicant, his spouse or the persons with whom he habitually resides that exceed the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides. The furnishings in the principal family home will exceed the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides if they are luxury items of extraordinary value, including but not limited to art collections, antique collections;

(c) the equity in the principal family vehicle or principal family vehicles that exceeds the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides. The principal family vehicle or principal family vehicles will exceed the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides if their combined value is greater than the value of one average automobile in the state in which the applicant's family resides. In determining the value of the average automobile in the state in which the applicant's family resides, the Registry relies on official documentation from the governments of the republics of the former Yugoslavia;

(d) the equity in stocks, bonds or bank accounts owned by the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides, including but not limited to the applicant's TULP account at the United Nations Detention Unit, less allowances paid by the United Nations into that account;

(e) the equity in any other assets, not listed in Section 6, owned by the applicant, his spouse or the persons with whom he habitually resides;

(f) any assets previously owned by the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides, including those listed in Section 5(a)-(e), where the applicant, his spouse or the persons with whom he habitually resides assigned or transferred any interest in those assets to another person for the purpose of concealing those assets.

6

Assets excluded from disposable means

In determining the applicant's disposable means, the Registry excludes the following:

- (a) the equity in the principal family home to the extent that the principal family home is reasonably necessary for the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides;
- (b) the equity in furnishings contained in the principal family home and owned by the applicant, his spouse or the persons with whom he habitually resides, to the extent that those furnishings are reasonably necessary for the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides;
- (c) the equity in the principal family vehicle to the extent that the principal family vehicle is reasonably necessary for the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides;
- (d) the equity in assets owned by the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides that are not readily disposable;
- (e) the equity in assets owned by the applicant's spouse that do not constitute marital property, including those assets listed in Section 5. The Registry determines whether assets constitute marital property according to the marital property regime of the state in which the applicant and his spouse were wed or reside unless proof is offered to the contrary;
- (f) the equity in tools of the trade owned by the applicant, his spouse and persons with whom he habitually resides that are reasonably necessary to the livelihood of the applicant, his spouse, his dependents or the persons with whom he habitually resides.

7

Income included in disposable means

In determining the applicant's disposable means the Registry considers that the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides will continue to receive their personal income from when the Registry issues its decision on the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel until the conclusion of the estimated period in which the applicant will require representation before the International Tribunal at the pre-trial, trial or appeals stage.

In determining the applicant's disposable means, the Registry includes the following income of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides:

- (a) salaries, wages and commissions;
- (b) business income after deducting reasonable expenses;
- (c) investment income;
- (d) government pensions;

- (e) government allowances other than welfare payments;
- (f) workers' compensation payments;
- (g) alimony, separation and maintenance payments owed to the applicant;
- (h) regular payments received under any annuity, pension or insurance scheme;
- (i) regular payments received from a mortgage, agreement of sale or loan agreement;
- (j) any other regular income that is not excluded in Section 8.

8

Income excluded from disposable means

In determining the applicant's disposable means the Registry does not include the following income of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides:

- (a) government welfare payments;
- (b) earnings of the applicant's child or children;
- (c) alimony, separation or maintenance payments owed to the applicant's spouse, his dependents or persons with whom he habitually resides.

9

Formula for calculating the extent to which the equity in the applicant's principal family home exceeds the needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides

Given the official data available from the governments within the republics of the former Yugoslavia, the following formula is used to determine the extent to which the applicant's principal family home exceeds the needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides:

$$\left(\frac{V}{LS} \times LSE \right) - EN = E$$

Where-

V represents the valuation of the principal family home obtained by the Registry;

LS represents the living space in square meters in the principal family home;

EN represents any encumbrances registered against the principal family home;

E represents the equity in the principal family home that exceeds the reasonable needs of the applicant, his spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides. If this amount is greater than zero, it is included in the applicant's disposable means in accordance with Section 5(a);

LSE represents the living space in the principal family home that exceeds the average living space for the number of persons who habitually reside in the principal family home in the state in which it is located, according to official documentation of the governments of the republics of the former Yugoslavia. The following formula is used to calculate LSE:

$$LS - (ALS \times M) = LSE$$

Where-

ALS represents the average number of square meters of living space per person in the state in which the principal family home is located, obtained from official documentation of the governments of the republics of the former Yugoslavia;

M represents the number of persons who habitually reside in the principal family home, including the applicant, the applicant's spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides.

10

Formula for calculating the estimated living expenses

The following formula is used to calculate the estimated living expenses of the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides:

$$\frac{[AE \times (M + D) + EE] \times T}{4} = ELE$$

Where-

AE represents the average monthly expenditure for a four-person household, obtained from official documentation of the governments of the republics of the former Yugoslavia. The index includes accommodation and living costs;

EE represents additional monthly living expenses of the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides. These additional living expenses are expenses that are particular to the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides and are accordingly not foreseen in the AE index. Additional living expenses will include but not be limited to tuition fees and the costs of extraordinary medical care.

M represents the number of people who habitually reside in the principal family home, including the applicant, the applicant's spouse and the persons with whom he habitually resides;

D represents the applicant's dependents who do not habitually reside in the principal family home;

T represents the period from when the Registry issues its decision on the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel until the conclusion of the estimated period in which the applicant will require representation before the International Tribunal at the pre-trial, trial or appeals stage;

ELE represents the estimated living expenses for the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides, during the period from when the Registry issues its decision on the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel until the conclusion of the estimated period in which the applicant will require representation before the International Tribunal at the pre-trial, trial or appeals stage.

11

Formula for calculating the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel

The following formula is used to calculate the extent to which an applicant is able to remunerate counsel:

$$\mathbf{DM - ELE = C}$$

Where-

DM represents the applicant's disposable means as calculated under Sections 5-8;

ELE represents the estimated living expenses for the applicant, his spouse, his dependents and the persons with whom he habitually resides as calculated under Section 10;

C represents the contribution to be made by the applicant to his defence.

12

Deduction of Contribution

The Registry shall deduct the value of the contribution from defence team allotments.
