

**STATEMENT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 36.4(a) OF
THE ROME STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AND
PARAGRAPH 6 OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF STATES
PARTIES RELATING TO THE PROCEDURE FOR THE NOMINATION AND
ELECTION OF JUDGES OF THE ICC**

Judge Ušacka was elected to the ICC at the first elections in February 2003. She was selected by lot to serve for a term of three years and is therefore eligible for re-election for a full term. Judge Ušacka is assigned to the Trial Division of the Court.

As required by Article 36.3(a) of the Statute, Judge Ušacka is a person of high moral character, impartiality and integrity. Judge Anita Ušacka was nominated in accordance with the procedure for the nomination of candidates for appointment to the highest judicial offices of Latvia. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia selected her for nomination based on her established competence in relevant areas of international law, including international humanitarian law and the law of human rights, and extensive courtroom experience within the Latvian legal system (article 36.4 and 36.3b(ii)). Her candidature was also highly recommended by the International Association of Women Judges and Centre for Women's Global Leadership.

As required by Article 36.3(c) of the Statute, Judge Ušacka has an excellent knowledge of and is fluent in English.

Judge Ušacka is eligible to be included in either List A or List B; however, for the purposes of Article 36.5 of the Statute, she is being nominated for inclusion on List B.

The information relating to subparagraphs (i) to (iii) of paragraph 8(a) of article 36 of the Statute is as follows:

currently she is the only Judge among the entire judicial body of the ICC representing the Eastern European Group of States and one of the seven current female Judges in the Court.

Judge Ušacka has extensive expertise in the field of the protection of the rights of children and women (article 36.8(b)).

Judge Ušacka is a national of Latvia, and does not possess the nationality of any other State (article 36.7).