

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS OF JUDGES

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### A. Nomination process

1. The Statute requires every candidate for election to the Court to have established competence in criminal law and procedure, and the necessary relevant experience, whether as judge, prosecutor, advocate or in other similar capacity, in criminal proceedings or established competence in relevant areas of international law such as international humanitarian law and the law of human rights, and extensive experience in a professional legal capacity which is of relevance to the judicial work of the Court.

Could you please describe your experience and competence in the areas specified? For how long? In which capacity?

I would bring more than twenty years of relevant judicial experience to the International Criminal Court (ICC). I have worked on all levels of the German courts, in criminal proceedings as fact-finding instance and on the level of appeal.

From 2011 until 2017, I worked within a State Protection Division at Düsseldorf Higher Regional Court. We dealt as fact-finding instance with the crime of membership of or support for foreign terrorist organisations. We investigated several organisations including the Islamic State and Al Quaida, the Kurdish PKK and a Tamil organisation in Sri Lanka. Due to this experience, I am familiar with proceedings pertaining to crimes committed in a foreign country and thus in transnational law. As a former Presiding Judge at this Court, I am used to conducting factually and legally complex trials.

Since 2017, I have been serving on the bench of the Federal Court of Justice (currently 3<sup>rd</sup> Criminal Division), Germany's Supreme Court for criminal matters on appeal. I handle appeals on points of law relating to all types of crimes including human trafficking, forced prostitution, sexual crimes in particular - but not only - against women and children, murder, manslaughter and all offences against property. Therefore, I have extensive experience in criminal appeals on points of law.

Additionally, as a Judge of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Criminal Division at the Federal Court of Justice, I am responsible for appeals in proceedings under criminal law concerning the protection of the state and pursuant to the German Code of Crimes Against International Law. The German Code of Crimes against International Law mirrors the crimes and the substantive law of the Rome Statute. The task and aim of the Federal Court of Justice in this context is to establish general principles for the application of International Criminal Law in Germany.

Besides my judicial experience, I have a profound academic background. From 1995 until 2000, I worked as research assistant at a chair of criminal law, criminal procedural law and legal philosophy. In this context, my academic research on

transitional justice is also relevant; I published my dissertation on this subject (On the boundaries of the definition of perversion of justice - a study of the cases against GDR lawyers).

Furthermore, I am an active lecturer and an author of commentaries and articles dealing with various aspects of criminal law and criminal procedure, recently in particular concerning the assessment of victim witnesses in criminal proceedings from the perspective of the psychology of testimonials. With regard to my commentary on migration law, I am also familiar with the application of humanitarian law.

2. Do you have any experience or competence in handling litigation or inquiring or investigating into issues related to violence, discrimination, sexual assaults, or other similar conduct, inflicted on women and children? In which capacity?

At the Federal Court of Justice, I handle appeals on points of law relating to violent and sexual offences, frequently against women and children.

Additionally, I have significant legal expertise on violence against women and children. I work scientifically and publish on questions of evidence gathering and assessment of evidence in sexual violence crimes concerning the constellation of one person's word against another. Furthermore, I am involved in the training of psychologists who work as forensic experts on the credibility of victim witnesses. In this regard, I take part in meetings and working groups with psychologists.

3. Have you ever been investigated for, or charged with, allegations of corruption, criminal or administrative negligence or any other similar misconduct, including sexual harassment? Was there a conclusive determination?

No, I have never been investigated for or charged with any of the above-mentioned allegations or other similar misconduct.

## **B. Perception of the Court**

1. What is your vision of the International Criminal Court and its dual nature as a court and an international organization? How do you see the main differences between the ICC and the two *ad hoc* Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda?

The main task and aim of the International Criminal Court is to hold the main perpetrators of core crimes responsible. It determines individual criminal responsibility of the accused. The Court contributes to the rule of law and supports and strengthens the universality of human rights. The Court delivers justice and strengthens transitional justice. Additionally, and crucial for the development of a peaceful society in domestic countries, ICC trials establish the historical truth that crimes have been committed and victims have suffered harm.

As an international organisation, the Court depends on the co-operation and continued support by its Member States. It is in this function that it contributes to complementarity. In this regard, the knowledge transfer to situation countries, the provision of evidence to national law enforcement authorities to conduct their own

proceedings, the exchange of information and the support in carrying out investigations are very relevant.

Regarding the limited number of Member States and the nature of the Court as an international organization, the Member States should strengthen their efforts to ensure that more countries join the Court to make it truly universal.

In comparison with the *ad hoc* Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda that were founded by the Security Council of the United Nations, the ICC is a permanent, treaty-based Court and not focussed on and created for only one particular situation. With regard to this permanent status of the Court, its possible impact on strengthening human rights and the rule of law can at the outset be higher.

2. What would be the main criticisms you are aware of in relation to the Court's proceedings?

The application of a double standard with regard to the treatment of alleged perpetrators of Western and African countries is often criticised. Additionally, certain critiques hold that the Court, which was constructed as an impartial body, has increasingly become a neo-colonial instrument of the Western World against Africa.

Recently, the critiques also point out that the ICC, in particular the Prosecutor, is focussed too much on the Ukraine situation. In addition, some are of the opinion that the decision of the Prosecutor to close investigations "in the interest of justice" (article 53 (1) (c) of the Rome Statute) was biased and not impartial.

Finally, the length of the proceedings is subject to criticism. The working culture at the Court is also being critically debated.

3. Do you have any suggestions on changes that could be proposed in order to improve the perception of the Court in the eyes of the international community?

From my perspective, the principle of equality before the law is essential for the recognition and acceptance of the Court. With regard to this principle and the above-mentioned criticism, the ICC, and in particular the Prosecutor, should pay the necessary attention to all situations that are before it. Nevertheless, I understand the assumption from a prosecutorial perspective that the success of investigations in non-cooperative situation countries is rather unlikely.

For the perception of the Court, it is very important that the working culture at the Court improves. The independent expert review identified an atmosphere of distrust and fear at the Court.

This subject contains two aspects. Firstly, it concerns the working culture in the judiciary and the Chambers. In general, all Chambers should develop a well-functioning deliberation culture and a practice of collegiality. Secondly, it concerns the situation in the court in general. With regard to bullying, harassment and in particular sexual harassment, it is necessary to set an example with one's own behaviour, to treat everybody respectfully and to make it very clear that

bullying and harassment are not acceptable. It may also be necessary to address such misconduct explicitly and to inform the competent authorities (IOM) so that they can investigate. Throughout my professional career, I was sometimes confronted with difficult situations. I have learned to set limits and to address inappropriate behaviour directly.

Additionally, the efficiency of the trials needs to be improved. For this purpose, from my perspective, the Prosecutor should consider concentrating the investigations, and in particular the charges, on the most serious crimes or on the crimes with the strongest evidence. Regarding the trial phase, the Trial Chamber should, as they do now, give strict directions for the conduct of the proceedings in particular a schedule and general guidance for the trial. It should also make use of the possibility of presenting evidence by video-link technology and by prior recorded testimony (in accordance with rules 67 and 68 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence). Finally, there may be possibilities to shorten the Pre-Trial-Phase, e.g. by adhering closely to the timelines and deadlines stated in the Chambers Practice Manual.

Regarding the Assembly of States Parties and the States Parties in the recent political situation, I consider it very important that they respond to attacks and threats on the Court by non-States Parties. In this context I appreciate that on 20 May 2023, the Presidency of the Assembly of the States Parties expressed its deep concern over reported measures by the Russian Federation authorities against the Prosecutor and the Judges of the ICC and stated that it stands firmly by the ICC, its elected officials, and its personnel.

4. Which are, in your view, the most important decisions issued by the Court in the past years, that have had an important impact in relation to its perception *vis-à-vis* the States Parties and the public? Could you give and explain at least one positive and one negative example?

The decision of the Appeals Chamber of 6 May 2019 in the Al Bashir case pertaining to the head of state immunity is very important. In a situation of a referral by the Security Council of the United Nations according to article 13 (b) of the Rome Statute, it clarifies that heads of states do not enjoy immunity before an international court with regard to core crimes.

In relation to the perception of the Court, the decision of the Appeals Chamber of 5 March 2020 to authorize the Prosecutor to commence an investigation into alleged crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is relevant. This decision is one of the decisions that demonstrate that the Court is not only focused on the African continent. In this regard, I consider also important the decision of the Pre-Trial Chamber I of 5 February 2021 that the Court could exercise its criminal jurisdiction in the situation of Palestine and, by majority, that the territorial scope of this jurisdiction extends to Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

From my perspective as a Judge at the Federal Court of Justice of Germany dealing with appeals on points of law, the decision of the Appeals Chamber of 8 June 2018 in the Bemba case and his acquittal against the background that Mr. Bemba cannot be held criminally liable under article 28 of the Rome Statute is not

convincing with regard to the standard of appellate review for alleged factual errors.

I am not convinced by the proposition of the majority of the Appeals Chamber in that case according to which the margin of deference of a trial chamber with regard to factual findings must be approached with extreme caution and its approach to overturn findings which can reasonably be called into doubt. This decision had a negative impact on the recognition of the authority of the Court, not only in scholarly literature but also in the eyes of the public.

Instead, I concur with the jurisprudence that when a factual error is alleged, the Appeals Chamber will determine whether a reasonable Trial Chamber could have been satisfied beyond reasonable doubt as to the finding in question. The Appeals Chamber will not assess the evidence *de novo* with a view to determining whether it would have reached the same factual finding. This is in line with the corrective mode of appellate proceedings.

### **C. Judge's independence**

1. What in your view should be the relationship between a Judge and the authorities of his or her country of origin? Similarly, how do you envisage your future relationship with bodies such as universities, courts or non-governmental organizations with which you have been involved or to which you have been affiliated, if elected to the ICC?

From my viewpoint, a Judge is a representative of his or her country of origin's legal system and legal culture, but independent of the government of his or her country of origin. A Judge in general should not be bound by any individual state's or other specific interest.

As a Judge I am used to deciding independently and impartially. This implies that I would continue to communicate with bodies such as universities, courts or non-governmental organizations with which I have been involved or to which I have been affiliated and listen to their views and arguments. This will be one of many sources of information for me, but not affect my independence or impartiality. I comply with article 5 (1) of the Code of Judicial Ethics providing that in interactions with others a Judge has to act with care and consideration to ensure the propriety of his or her communication in such context.

2. In your view, can a Judge participate in a trial involving a national from his or her country of origin? Why?

From my perspective, in principle a Judge should be able to participate in a trial involving a national from his or her country of origin as in any other trial. This is because I expect every Judge at the ICC to be independent and impartial. A Judge of this high office should be aware of possible influence or bias and should be able to deal with this situation professionally.

But in terms of the perception of the ICC as an international court that is in most cases dealing with state-orchestrated criminality, I also consider that it can be

necessary to avoid even any appearance of a possible bias. With regard to this aspect, it can be advisable not to become a member of the bench in such a trial.

3. Which jurisprudence/decisions do you consider necessary, useful and appropriate to be considered during proceedings at the ICC? From national courts? From international courts? From Human Rights bodies?

With regard to the provision of applicable law in article 21 of the Rome Statute, the jurisprudence of international courts and national courts is necessary, useful and appropriate to be considered during proceedings at the ICC. To consult this jurisprudence may be necessary to establish the content of principles and rules of international law, of applicable treaties and - subsidiary pursuant to article 21 (1) (c) of the Rome Statute - of general principles of laws of legal systems of the world. Decisions of Human Rights bodies are also relevant for the interpretation of applicable treaties.

Additionally, the decisions of the *ad hoc* Tribunals (in particular ICTR and ICTY) are very relevant for the interpretation of the elements of crimes within the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to article 5 of the Rome Statute and in general for any legal questions of the application of international criminal law.

4. In your view, what should be the approach of an independent Judge when faced with precedents established by the Appeals Chamber of the Court?

If the Judge agrees with the precedent established by the Appeals Chamber of the Court, he or she should follow this precedent pursuant to article 21 (2) of the Rome Statute which provides that the Court may apply principles and rules of law as interpreted in its previous decisions.

If he or she disagrees with the precedent, the Judge should deliberate the issue with the colleagues of the Chamber. The Judges should consider in this context the value of a consistent jurisprudence against the background of the importance of legal certainty and predictability of the law. The Judges also have to weigh the arguments for and the consequences of a change in the jurisprudence. They should only change the established jurisprudence if there are convincing reasons to do so. Furthermore, their decision should reflect the precedent and point out clearly the reasons for the change.

In my current position as a Judge at the Federal Court of Justice, we discuss possible changes in the established jurisprudence very carefully and occasionally deliberate on these issues a number of times before taking a decision.

5. Do you consider that a Judge or a Chamber of the Court, in order to ensure efficiency, should be allowed to implement innovative procedural practices? If yes, please give examples.

If the innovative procedural practices comply with the Rome Statute, its Rules of Procedure and Evidence, a Judge, or after deliberation a Chamber, should be allowed to implement innovative procedural practices.

An example is the “no case to answer”-proceeding on motion or propriu motu. The Appeals Chamber in the Ntaganda case confirmed a decision of the Trial Chamber and stated that, while acknowledging that such a procedure is not expressly foreseen in the Court’s documents, it is within the Chamber’s discretion and permissible on the basis of article 64 (6) (f) of the Rome Statute and rule 134 (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

Another example is the decision of the Trial Chamber of April 2016 that the case against Ruto and Sang was to be terminated, a decision not explicitly foreseen in the Rome Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. In this case the Chamber declined to enter a judgement of acquittal with the consequence that the case could be prosecuted afresh in the future.

6. How do you envisage working with a hybrid criminal procedure, different from the one you experienced in your national functions? How do you envisage your working relationship with other Judges from different backgrounds and from different legal systems?

At the outset I would like to emphasize that I value the concept of the Rome Statute that combines elements from different legal systems. For example, according to the jurisdiction of the Appeals Chamber, it is possible to decide - according to the common law system - on the admissibility of each item of evidence before presenting it or - according to the civil law system - to defer the decision to the final deliberation. Therefore, this approach allows for certain flexibility. Since I appreciate challenges, I welcome working with a hybrid criminal procedure.

I value the sharing of information and expertise among colleagues and look forward to exchanging viewpoints and ideas with Judges from different backgrounds and from different legal systems. But of course, I am aware of the possibility that co-working with colleagues from different backgrounds and different legal systems can also be challenging. I am dedicated to reaching a thorough understanding on where exactly each argument comes from and stems from.

7. Are you used to working as part of a team? How would you deal with a disagreement in relation to a certain aspect of a decision? What are your views in relation to writing separate concurring and dissenting opinions?

Since 2011, I have worked in a number of teams consisting of five professional Judges and I know how valuable an open-minded working atmosphere is and how important it is to treat all members of the bench respectfully. In my recent Division at the Federal Court of Justice, we have developed a well-functioning deliberation culture and a practice of collegiality. All colleagues meet each other at least every second week over three entire days to deliberate the recent cases on appeal. If necessary, we deliberate in addition on other days, e.g. interlocutory appeals against judicial decisions during the investigations often related to the review of detention.

Against this background, I am used to disagreements in relation to a certain aspect of a decision or on the result of an appeal. It is inherent to the position of a Judge

at the Federal Court of Justice, where we decide on general principles for the application of criminal law in Germany, that on some occasions one can convince one's colleagues and on other occasions one cannot. The different opinions of the Judges on the bench reflect the idea of the legislator that the different views in society should be represented and that decisions often are, and also have to be, a compromise.

From my viewpoint, to arrive at a unified result and thus a unified face of the Court is crucial for the recognition and acceptance of the authority of the ICC. Against this background, a Judge should always consider carefully whether it is necessary to write a separate concurring or dissenting opinion. With regard to the importance of having a unified face of the Court, and in order to avoid certain dissenting opinions, it should be kept in mind that it is also a possibility to integrate different views and argumentations in the common decision of the Chamber itself.

#### **D. Workload of the Court**

1. Are you prepared and available to serve at the commencement and for the duration of your term, if elected and if called to work at the Court full-time?

Yes, I am prepared and available to serve at the commencement and for the duration of my term. In order to be able to devote myself entirely to the new judicial role and to avoid any interferences, if elected, I will resign from my judicial office at the Federal Court of Justice in order to be able to work full-time at the Court.

2. Work as a Judge of the ICC frequently involves many hours a day, including into the evenings and over some weekends. Holidays can only be taken at fixed periods during the year when, for instance, there are no hearings. Are you prepared for that?

I am well aware of the responsibility and the workload that come along with being a Judge at the International Criminal Court. I am used to working long hours and therefore I am prepared to work many hours a day including into the evenings and over the weekends. I am also prepared to take holidays only at fixed periods during the year.

In my current position at the Federal Court of Justice the workload is also heavy. On average our division, which includes eight professional Judges, deals with 600 proceedings on appeal per year.

3. The Court has two working languages. What is your opinion about this matter? How could multilingual challenges be better addressed by International Criminal Court Judges ?

With regard to the various languages in the situation countries, I am aware of the fact that in most cases the Court needs interpreters for the trials and hearings. The interpretation can imply to some extent the loss of the original impression of a witness or a victim and also of the accused. Given that the ICC is an international



Court with Judges from different countries and cultural backgrounds, translations and interpretations are unavoidable from my perspective.

Concerning the demand of Member States to establish additional working languages, for example Spanish or Arabic, I note that these are working languages of the United Nations. Additionally, these world languages are spoken in numerous countries worldwide. On the other hand one has to consider the cost of translations and interpretations which would be doubled if Spanish and Arabic were to become additional working languages of the Court. Due to the limited financial budget of the Court at the moment, from my viewpoint, the Court should in general stay with the current working languages English and French.

In this context, I appreciate the possibility foreseen in article 50 of the Rome Statute and rules 40 and 41 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence to publish certain decisions of the Court in all official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and to authorize in particular cases and situations the use of an official language of the Court as a working language.

4. What is your approach to writing decisions? Will you undertake this work yourself? To what extent would you delegate drafting to assistants or interns?

My current practice is to draft and write myself the decisions for which I am the rapporteur. For a few individual complex cases, the Presiding Judge in our system may delegate research and initial drafting to assistants who write preliminary documents for us. The responsibility for the final draft of course lies with the Judges. It is for this reason that I always complete a final draft myself. I consider this practice to be valuable and effective.

If elected, I would continue to work in the same manner.

5. Which are, in your view, the decisions that could and should be issued by a Single Judge in order to expedite proceedings?

In accordance with the legal framework in article 39 (2) (b) (iii) of the Rome Statute and rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, a Single Judge should issue in general all preparing decisions for the confirmation of charges during the pre-trial phase, e.g. on disclosure of evidence, on translation of evidence, on confidentiality agreements affecting evidence and on the participation and protection of victims. Considering the fact that the Single Judge always decides on behalf of the full Chamber, he or she should from my perspective always inform the other members of the Pre-Trial Chamber in advance before delivering a decision. Furthermore, a Single Judge can hear the testimony of witnesses during pre-trial, in the presence of the Prosecutor and the Defence, so as to preserve their evidence under article 56 of the Rome Statute.

Additionally, according to rule 165 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, a Single Judge can also decide as Pre-Trial and Trial Chamber in trials concerning crimes pursuant to article 70 of the Rome Statute concerning offences against the administration of justice.

6. Are you used to working under pressure from States, governmental authorities, national or international organizations, the media or the wider public? Can you provide an example?

I am used to working on cases which are of political interest, to the media and the wider public.

At the Federal Court of Justice we deliver decisions which are of general interest, e.g. the hearing on appeal in January 2023 and the delivery of decision in March 2023 on a case related to the genocide of the Yazidi population. The delivery of the decision on 9 March 2023 was broadcast on television.

In my former position as a Presiding Judge at the Higher Regional Court dealing with the crime of membership of a foreign terrorist organisation the proceedings before the court were also followed with great public interest, both nationally and internationally.

7. Are you in good health and able and prepared to work under pressure, given the Court's heavy workload? Have you ever been on leave from your professional duties due to exhaustion or any other work-related incapacity? If yes, for how long?

Yes, I am in good health and able and prepared to work under pressure as I did in the past in the German judiciary.

I have never been on leave from my professional duties due to exhaustion or any other work-related incapacity.

## **E. Deontology**

1. What is your definition and understanding of an independent Judge?

I concur with the regulation in article 3 (2) of the Code of Judicial Ethics which defines that an independent Judge is a person who decides matters before him or her on the basis of facts and in accordance with the law, without regard to any restrictions, improper influences, inducements, pressures, threats or interferences, direct or indirect, from any quarter or for any reason.

Independence and impartiality of the Judges are crucial for the success and acceptance of the Court.

Throughout my career as a German Judge, I am used to deciding independently and impartially.

2. In your view, what would constitute a conflict of interest for a Judge?

I concur with the definition of a conflict of interest in rule 34 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. A conflict of interest can be constituted if the Judge has a personal interest in the case, if he or she has a personal or professional relationship or a subordinate relationship with any of the parties, if the Judge in his or her private capacity was involved in any legal proceedings with the suspect

or accused as an opposing party or if the Judge has formed and expressed an opinion on the case in question. Additionally, in accordance with article 41 (2) (a) of the Rome Statute a conflict of interest can also arise if the Judge has previously been involved in that case before the Court or in a related case at the national level involving the person being investigated or prosecuted.

3. Should considerations relating to race, colour, gender or religion be taken into account when assessing a candidate's suitability to be a Judge at the ICC? Why?

The requirements for the assessment of a candidate's suitability are stated in article 36 of the Rome Statute, containing *inter alia* the following criteria: moral character, impartiality, integrity, legal qualifications, language, list A/B, principal legal systems, geographical representation, female/male, legal expertise on specific issues, including, but not limited to, violence against women or children. Considerations relating to race, colour or religion are not explicitly mentioned. I assume that the States Parties were of the opinion that diversity also with regard to the above-mentioned criteria would be guaranteed through the requirements foreseen in article 36 of the Rome Statute, in particular the equitable geographical representation.

4. Have you ever been the subject of disciplinary, administrative, criminal or civil proceedings in which your professional or ethical standing has been called into question? If yes, please provide details, including the outcome.

No, I have never been the subject of disciplinary, administrative, criminal or civil proceedings in which my professional or ethical standing has been called into question.

5. What measures and decisions would you take, if you are elected, to ensure the effective participation by victims in the proceedings?

I would take all measures provided for in the relevant regulations, in particular of the Rome Statute, the Rules of Procedure and Evidence and the Regulations of the Court in order to ensure the adequate participation of victims.

The following is only a brief summary of these provisions. The trials at the ICC are victim-oriented with regard to the mass atrocity crimes that have been committed and the aim to support transitional justice. Against this background, there is a guarantee that victims of the charged crimes have the right to be heard in trial.

Victims have access to their own legal representative in the courtroom who will present their concerns and personal interests to the Court. Before participating, victims are required to fill out an application for participation form and the Judges decide whether or not the applicant is entitled to participate in the proceedings. Victims may choose their legal representative, who is required to have certain qualifications. Additionally, at the Court there is an Office of Public Counsel for Victims which can represent victims. If the number of victims is large, the Judges may request that they choose a common legal representative. At trial, a victim may decide him- or herself to testify before the Court, if called as a witness. After conviction of an accused, the victims can seek reparation for the harm they have

suffered. Reparation can be claimed whether or not the victim previously participated in trial.

6. In reaching a decision, how would you approach the need to balance the rights of an accused person and the rights of victims, which are both protected by the ICC's legal texts?

In general, the accused, the defence lawyer, the representative of the victims and the Prosecutor should be heard before every decision which affects their interests.

In trial, the task of the Chamber, and in particular of the Presiding Judge, is to balance the rights of the accused and the victims. This includes in some situations protecting the victims and witnesses against verbal attacks of the defence and *vice versa* protecting the accused against possible attacks of the Prosecutor and the representative of the victims. From my perspective, a very important responsibility of the Presiding Judge is to guarantee the respectful treatment of every participant of the trial.

Furthermore, a Chamber has to apply the differentiated provisions in the Rome Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence relating to the rights of the accused and the victims in order to accommodate their needs and wishes.

#### **F. Additional information**

1. Are you fluent in at least one of the working languages of the Court? Can you speak fluently in public hearings and meetings, and write your own decisions in one of the working languages of the Court?

I am fluent in English, having an excellent oral and written command of the language. I am able to speak fluently in English in public hearings and meetings and to write my own decisions.

Additionally, I have a good command of the French language.

2. Do you have any other nationality, other than the one indicated in your nomination, or have you ever requested another nationality?

No, I do not have any other nationality and I have never requested another nationality.

3. Have you familiarized yourself with the conditions of service (which include the remuneration and the pensions' scheme) for the Judges of the Court? Are you aware of, and do you accept, the Terms and Conditions of work?

I have familiarized myself with the conditions of service and I accept the Terms and Conditions of work.

4. If elected, are you willing to participate in a financial disclosure program organized by the ICC?

Yes, if elected, I am willing to participate in a financial disclosure program.

5. Is there any other information which should be brought to the attention of the Committee and which might call into question your eligibility for judicial office?

No, there is no other information.

#### **G. Disclosure to the public**

1. You have the option to make your answers to this questionnaire public. What is your preference in this regard?

I agree to make my answers to this questionnaire public.

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