

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?

All my experiences and competences of importance for the post are described in my CV. As such, only the most relevant ones are emphasized hereafter. This is done in a chronological order:

- From 1988 to 1993, practicing as legal representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in front of the national courts in criminal, civil and administrative cases.
- From 1993 to 2001, after the dissolution of Yugoslavia I practiced International Private Law and International Human Rights Law, while working on the implementation of international and national standards on nationality at a time of state succession and focusing on asylum protection as well protection of non-nationals on the territory following armed conflicts in the Western Balkans.
- Between 2001 and 2003, as a head of the Department on Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I was responsible for the promotion of Rule of Law and Democracy. During this period, I was also President of the State Election Commission and successfully coordinated its work demonstrating high integrity and impartiality, leadership, and a capacity to work in high pressure environments in a time of an on-going armed conflict.
- From 2003 to 2008, as a judge of the Constitutional Court and in the same time member of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) I had the opportunity to deal with many complex cases raising questions of constitutionality and legality. This included caselaw pertaining to the Macedonian Code of Criminal Proceedings and Criminal Code.
- Between 2008 and 2017, I was a judge at the European Court of Human Rights and the President of the First Section of the Court. In this role, I dealt with highly complex cases linked with criminal procedure (including terrorism, terrorist organizations, murder, sexual offences, and other grave crimes), and

many grave cases dealing with war crimes, disappearances, torture, degrading and inhuman treatment and prisoners of war.

- Between 2017 and 2023, as an internationally recognized expert I wrote numerous articles and contributed to handbooks and compilations of judgments in connection with criminal proceedings. A noteworthy publication is the *Analysis of the Jurisprudence of the European Court on Human Rights Related to Hate Speech and Hate Crime*.
- From 2020 and currently, I am a judge of the Criminal Section of the Supreme Court of the Republic of North Macedonia. I deal on a daily basis with complex and serious criminal cases of terrorism, terrorist organizations, sexual offences on minors, domestic violence, femicide, gang violence, organized crime, murder, human trafficking, trafficking with narcotics and other grave crimes.

I have behind me more than 25 years of professional experience in the methodology and the organization of the work of international courts and international organizations. As such, I am, among other things, an expert of the Steering Committee on Human Rights, a member of the Council of Europe Committee for Improving the Administrative Court Proceedings, a member of the Venice Commission, and expert of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

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?

In my last 20 years as a judge of high level national and international courts, I have dealt with high level criminal cases involving serious organized crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against children and women, and other grave crimes. Many of these cases involved sexual violence against minors, child pornography, domestic violence, and femicide. I have had the opportunity to transfer the knowledge gained on these topics, to many young judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and students. Hence, I have participated in the training of many judges and prosecutors in a number of countries and focusing on the Western Balkans for the last 15 years. I have authored numerous articles, handbooks and practical guides on discrimination, asset recovery, fair trial, and other relevant topics.

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, on the contrary, on several occasions I was presented with honours of an exemplary judge with integrity and high ethical and moral standards.

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?

As an independent institution, the ICC acts in the interest of humanity and is a key player in defining and ensuring international criminal justice. I am convinced that in the coming years, we will see a stronger, more effective ICC, working more successfully.

The ICC, as a permanent international court, investigates, prosecutes, and tries individuals accused of committing the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. Its primary mission is to help end impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes, and to contribute to the prevention of these crimes. Its nature as an independent international organisation, is of vital importance to ensure the neutrality and efficiency of the Court. This allows the ICC to be autonomous from states or political influences.

As a permanent autonomous court, the ICC distinguishes itself from the *ad hoc* tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, as well as other similar tribunals. The latter were established within the framework of the United Nations to deal with specific situations, and with a limited mandate and jurisdiction. Different from ICC, the two Tribunals (for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda) are *ad hoc* entities created to address particular conflicts. They both had limited temporal and territorial jurisdictions and worked by incorporating both international and national procedural and substantive legal instruments.

My vision of the ICC is one in which its work is characterised by stronger efficiency, better work culture of the Court and an emphasis on its mission to contribute to effective investigations and judicial proceedings in the fight against impunity. In this regard, the length of judicial proceedings is a key factor for a better functioning of the Court. As such, trials “without undue delay” should become a reality. At the same time, it is important to build a general atmosphere of mutual trust, confidence, and reliability between all units, officials, and staff of the Court in order to ensure a deeper work culture within the Court, and to guarantee the efficiency and proper administration of the Court. Finally, the ICC should be reformed in a way to anchor its place at the centre of the international criminal justice mechanism. Both in defining and advancing international criminal justice and in combatting criminal impunity. For that purpose, the ICC needs judges who, beyond the necessary formal qualifications, have also a solid inner compass and proven commitment to the cause of international justice.

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

The main criticism that I am aware of in relation to the Court are related to the following issues:

- Length of proceedings at the level of ICC (with a focus on pre-trial);
- Length of trial proceedings and time taken to issue judgements;

- Too many acquittals and fewer convictions;
- There is a strong perception that the Court is too preoccupied with cases from African countries;
- Costs of the proceedings as a result of the length;
- Working culture at the Court needing to be permanently rebuild and strengthened in order to cope with its diversity, and the challenges coming from digitalization, social media, and other sources of social changes.

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?

We live in turbulent times with many challenges. Recent significant events of global concern can be seen as clear calls for stronger international justice. Therefore, in my view it will be important to:

- identify ways to strengthen the ICC and the Rome Statute system to promote universal recognition of their central role in the global fight against impunity and enhance their overall functioning;
- improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness, to enhance the impact of decisions;
- to engage in constant dialog with affected local communities and victims;
- to increase the use of digital tools to enable a stronger involvement of a wider number of stakeholders;
- establish hubs of the Court to bring justice closer to affected communities;
- establish constant dialogue with Judges and senior staff to ensure a coherent approach within the Court;
- consider the possibility of issuing advisory opinions to Court Principals and individuals working with the Court, as well as to the ASP when there are differing views among the Court and States Parties as to the applicable standards;
- Assessing the effectiveness of the Court (measuring impact) and further development of the quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- Prepare guidelines to strengthen victim participation and to build a strong Trust Fund for Victims;
- Implement the Independent Expert Review process.

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?

From my perspective as a judge with an established experience in criminal caselaw, *Prosecutor v. Lubanga* is a positive example of the work of the ICC. Indeed, this case is a landmark for the ICC's caselaw as its first judgement, setting a clear path for the Court's action against impunity and towards ensuring responsibility for grave and serious crimes. It is also the first time that the Court ensured a direct involvement of the victims in the trial, by having victims as participants to the trial. Moreover, the case is of particular importance in advancing the fight against the involvement of children in armed conflicts, here as child soldiers. As such, the case sets a clear

precedent in the fight against the involvement of children in armed conflicts and is one of the few international jurisprudences on this topic.

An example of an ICC decision which has had a more negative impact stems from the length of procedures before the ICC and the complexity of proceedings. In this light, the Appeals Chamber decision *Prosecutor v Bemba*, lasted over ten years from the transfer of the defendant to the Hague till the Appeal judgement. This is aggravated by the consideration that the defendant had been held in custody for over 10 years. It is suggested that such length of procedure negatively impacts the image of the Court as an efficient tool to deal with serious crimes.

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?**

Art. 40 of the Rome Statute states that judges must be independent and distinct from the authorities of their countries of origin. As such, a judge cannot be a member of any organisation which had, has, or eventually may have, dealings with the Court. It is of primordial importance that the ICC's judges remain neutral and independent from bodies which may influence their work as judges of the Court. However, it is my belief that it is also vital for the good image of the Court that its judges maintain a positive relationship with national and international academic and judicial institutions as well as non-governmental organisations. Hence, allowing for an exchange between different actors of international criminal law. This must, however, be done in respect of the principles of judicial neutrality and independence and in respect of the confidentiality of proceedings.

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

Sharing the same nationality in a trial involving a national of this same country by itself cannot be sufficient to question the independence or impartiality of a judge of an international court. Article 41 of the Rome Statute and Rules 34 and 35 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence do not consider involvement of a national from a judge's country of origin as a basis for his/her recusal. Indeed, a judge from the same country nationality as a party to the proceedings may be beneficial to the extent that it would provide a particular insight in the domestic context. However, as it was already stipulated in the *Banda case*, the status of an individual in the proceedings, the situation and case under investigation and composition of a chamber should be taken into account when in certain circumstances recusal might be necessary. This is important to protect the integrity of the judge and the Court from a standpoint of an objective observer.

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?

Article 21 of the Rome Statute defines the applicable law before the ICC. As such, the ICC applies in the first place, the Statute, and its Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Where appropriate, in the second place, applicable treaties and the principles and rules of international law, including the established principles of the international law of armed conflict are applied. Following that, are applied general principles of law derived by the Court from national laws of legal systems of the world including, as appropriate. The national laws of States that would normally exercise jurisdiction over the crime, are relevant too provided that they are not inconsistent with the Statute and with international law and internationally recognized norms and standards. Finally, the Court follows and applies principles and rules of law as interpreted in its previous decisions.

In line with this, the Court may use appropriate jurisprudence of other international courts, or the decisions of Human Rights expert bodies to guide its reasoning. However, this must be done in respect of the hierarchy of the applicable law and norms, and must not be inconsistent with the Rome Statute. In a similar vein, national courts decisions are of relevance to demonstrate application of general principles of international law. Finally, where appropriate domestic decisions may be relevant to shed light on particular developments in the case analysed by the ICC.

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?

The harmonization and development of consistent case law is vital to the ICC. An Appeals Chamber decision of the Court which is of general application should be followed where possible. Stable caselaw is important, and it provides legal certainty for the participants and for those appearing before the court to have legal expectations before making submissions and to receive legal advice based on clear precedent.

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.

To ensure efficiency, a judge or a Chamber of the Court should be involved in creating innovative procedural practices but always in line with the Statutory framework of the Court. Judges may propose amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence in line with Article 51 of the Rome Statute. Namely, amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence may be proposed by any State Party, Prosecutor, but also by the judges acting by an absolute majority. Such amendments enter into force upon adoption by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly of States Parties. In the event of conflict between the Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the Statute prevails. Further, Article 52 of the Rome Statute, prescribes that the judges, in accordance with the Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, will adopt, by an absolute majority, the Regulations of the Court necessary for its routine

functioning. The Prosecutor and the Registrar are consulted in the elaboration of the Regulations and any amendments thereto. The Regulations and any amendments take effect on adoption unless otherwise decided by the judges. Immediately on adoption, they are to be circulated to States Parties for comments. If within six months there are no objections from a majority of States Parties, they remain in force.

Taking the procedure of the Court into account as well as the ICC's nature, as an international court, procedural evolution is essential for its efficient functioning. To this extent, judges are well placed to suggest, and should initiate when appropriate, innovative procedural practices. Indeed, they have a firsthand knowledge of potential failures of the existent practice. However, this prerogative should only be done where necessary and in respect of the procedural framework of the Court.

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?

Having worked at the European Court of Human Rights, I have had the opportunity to work with law and jurisprudence distinct from national laws and caselaw. I am convinced that this gives me a strong advantage in being able to work well and easily with the hybrid criminal procedure specific to the ICC. Moreover, as a President of the First Section of the European Court of Human Rights, I led a section which decided a significant majority of its cases with a consensus. In this regard, I worked in strong collaboration with colleagues of varying judicial systems and backgrounds, striving to preside by encouraging consensus and cooperation between them. Further, I have conducted training programs for judges and prosecutors in different countries around the world.

Therefore, I am convinced in my abilities to work together with fellow judges from different legal cultures with ease. Among my colleagues both at national and international levels, I have been recognised as a consensus-building judge who is constructive, and always ready to discuss and to listen to others.

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?

Throughout my career, I have consistently been required to work as part of a team. Indeed, I worked in various court compositions both at national level within the Macedonian Constitutional Court and Supreme Court, as well as at an international level at the European Court of Human Rights. Within my current role as Supreme Court judge, I work daily in a Chamber composed by 3 or 5 judges. Similarly, some of the decisions of the Supreme Court on which I have sat, are the result of teamwork within the Plenary of the Court.

While decisions and judgements that result from a consensus have a significant judicial impact, concurring or dissenting opinions also greatly contribute to a better perception of the legal dilemmas with which the composition of the court is faced. To this extent, disagreement or opposition to a decision is of great judicial value. As

mentioned before, we are living in very turbulent times and experiencing profound changes of values and norms, this is why it is necessary to cultivate and further develop a deliberative working culture. I have a personal inclination towards reaching a compromise or consensus. However, in certain milestone cases both on a domestic level and at the European Court of Human Rights, I have written concurring or dissenting opinions and have found great value in the arguments of other colleagues' concurring and dissenting opinions.

D. Workload of the Court

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

Yes, if elected, I am prepared and I will be available to serve for the duration of my term, and to work at the Court full-time.

2. Work as a Judge of the ICC frequently involves many hours a day, including in 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?

Yes, I am committed to serving in the judicial formation of the Court whenever I am called for duty. I am used to a heavy workload as a practicing judge at national and international level.

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?

I strongly value the ICC's use of both English and French. My experience as a judge at the European Court of Human Rights has allowed me to thrive in a similar international legal environment where there are also two working languages (English and French).

From my perspective, a key multilingual challenge is ensuring that defendants, victims, and affected communities can fully understand, participate in, and follow proceedings. This raises significant implications for an international court as the ICC, in particular with regard to time and resources. In this effect, the multilingual environment of the Court can present a challenge in ensuring that the proceedings remain effective, fair and that justice is rendered expeditiously. In my opinion, this challenge can be faced by firstly learning from experiences of other multilingual courts as the ad hoc tribunals, but also regional international courts who have also been faced with similar linguistic challenges. Equally important, is the equal use of both languages by the Court and its staff as an organisation.

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?

In this regard, I have always been very involved in the drafting of decisions. In my experience I work best by setting out a framework of the decision and working in close cooperation with legal assistants, jurists, and interns. My past 20 years of experience have demonstrated to me that, particularly where complex cases are handled, it is necessary to involve legal assistants to ensure a qualitative decision. This is particularly so as they may shed a light on the decision through legal research on relevant caselaw or practices, as well as better drafting of the decision or judgement. However, I have always strived to write the final draft of the decision myself.

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

The role of Single Judge decisions is detailed in the Rome Statute at article 39 and 57 as well as by Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. As such article 39(2)(b)(iii) provides for the possibility of single judge decisions for Pre-Trial Chamber decisions which concern case-management. Similarly, article 57 foresees the possibility for a single judge to take decisions on pre-trial chamber decisions, unless otherwise stipulated by the Rome Statute. As such, a single judge may decide on matters pertaining to procedural or investigative matters before the commencement of the trial, where this ensures more expedite proceedings.

Further, Single Judge decisions may be issued on matters pertaining to preliminary rulings as well challenges to jurisdiction. However, in particular with regard to questions of jurisdiction, Single Judge decisions should be limited to cases raising questions already determined by a clearly established caselaw or where there is a manifest inadmissibility or lack of jurisdiction. This must be within a limited scope. As recognised by article 57(2), in some cases, issues of jurisdiction may need to be considered by members of the Chamber, given the significant impact of certain questions raised for ICC caselaw and the international community as a whole.

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 have significant professional experience in working in high pressure environments and politically sensitive contexts. As such, I have been in situations where I was under pressure from state authorities, media, or the wider public. For instance, as a judge of the Constitutional Court, I was judge rapporteur in a highly sensitive case on the constitutionality of the Law on the Use of Flags of National Minorities. As a result of the pressure from political parties and media, two judges resigned from their posts. This decision has been quoted by the Venice Commission and other Constitutional Courts as a good example of a well elaborated judgement. Similarly, as a judge at European Court of Human Rights, and currently as a judge at the Supreme Court, I have dealt with high-profile cases which have attracted strong media and political attention. I also belong to a group of judges that have had to deal with requests from the media for information.

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?

I am in good health, able and prepared to work under pressure. 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?

My understanding of an independent judge is based on the Bangalore Principles of judicial conduct also articulated in the Article 36(3)a of the Rome Statute which stipulates that "The judges shall be chosen from among persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective States for appointment to the highest judicial." This definition and the concept of independence includes both external and internal independence of judges. By external independence is understood a form of independence from other organs of government (the legislative and executive) as well as from the parties to the proceedings. In addition, internal independence encompasses an independence from other members of the judiciary. As such, for a judge to be considered as independent within the context of a trial, regard must be taken, *inter alia*, to the manner in which the judge was appointed, the duration of the term in office, and the existence of safeguards from external pressures.

Further, article 40 of the Rome Statute requires that judges be independent in the performance of their functions and to not engage in activities which may interference with the performance of their judicial duties or impact the confidence of the court and the judge's independence and impartiality. From this perspective, it is essential that judges serving on a full-time basis within the Court be required to not engage in any other occupation.

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

Article 41 of the Rome Statute provides a clear guideline for a situation where a judge may have a conflict of interest. As such, article 41 enable the Presidency of the Court, at the request of a judge, to excuse that judge from the exercise of a function under this Statute, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. In this context, a conflict of interest for a judge may arise in a case where his/her impartiality may be reasonably doubted on any ground. Such situations may include a context where the judge was previously involved in any capacity in that case before the Court or in a related criminal case involving the person being investigated or prosecuted. Similarly, a judge may have a conflict of interest where the judge or a member of the judge's family has an economic, political, or other interest in the outcome of the case at hand. It is my understanding that if a situation gives rise to uncertainty as to a potential conflict of interest for a judge, the judge should act in a manner to ensure his impartiality and the trust of the public, the victims, the accused, and the legal representation in his or her neutrality in sitting on the case.

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 Article 36 (3)a of the Rome Statute cited in my answer to the first question in this section clearly stipulates that the main criteria for assessing a candidate's suitability shall be only their high moral character, their impartiality, integrity, and their qualifications for appointment to the highest judicial positions. From this perspective, any additional criteria based on race, colour or religion might form exclusivist tendencies and would not be appropriate grounds for selection of judges of high moral standards and impartiality.

This being said, positive preference in favour of an underrepresented gender or geographical region between candidates of equal professional and academic profiles, is important to ensure a greater diversity within the Court and stronger representativity of the international community. Born and raised in a multicultural and multireligious society, I am deeply appreciative of the fact that I work at a Supreme Court which represents the diversity of my country. This diversity brings added value in combination with high professionalism.

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.

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

In my opinion the effective participation of victims in proceedings is key to ensure fair decisions and is an essential part to providing justice to victims. This participation must however be based on clear framework and principles. The existence of such clear principles and guidelines will provide the victims with legal certainty and promote the efficient functioning of the ICC.

In this regard, the Court must ensure that appropriate measures are taken to guarantee the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims and witnesses. To this extent, conducting certain parts of the proceedings or hearings in camera or allowing the presentation of evidence is of particular importance to ensure the protection of victims and witnesses. This is especially important where the case gives rise to issues of sexual violence or child victims or witnesses. I am convinced that the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the ICC plays an important role in guaranteeing the necessary protective measures and arrangements to ensure the effective and safe participation of victims and witnesses in proceedings.

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?**

Article 66 of the Rome Statute sets a clear guiding principle that everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty before the ICC. Moreover, article 67 enunciates the rights of the accused by stipulating that in the determination of any charge, the accused shall be entitled to a public hearing, having regard to the provisions of the Statute, to a fair hearing conducted impartially, and to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality.

On the other hand, article 68(3) protects the rights of the victims by holding that “Where the personal interests of the victims are affected, the Court shall permit their views and concerns to be presented and considered at stages of the proceedings determined to be appropriate by the Court and in a manner, which is not prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the accused and a fair and impartial trial”.

In effect, the Statute of Rome allows for a balancing of the rights of the accused and the rights of victims, while being governed by the principle of presumption of innocence, which remains essential in guaranteeing a fair trial.

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?**

Yes, I am fluent in English and French and can use them in the context described.

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

No. I only hold a nationality from the Republic of North Macedonia.

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?**

Yes.

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

Yes.

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

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 am content to have answers to this questionnaire made public.
