

Draft Questionnaire for candidates to the 2020 ICC Judicial Election

Civil society¹ plays an important role in monitoring the election of International Criminal Court (ICC) officials. We promote fair, merit-based and transparent elections.

Please answer the questions below.

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Nationality: Bosnia and Herzegovina
Nominating State: Bosnia and Herzegovina
Legal Background (List A or List B): List A
Gender: Female
Date: 05 October 2020

BACKGROUND

1. What motivates you to seek election as a judge of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

As I have worked for many years now in the field of international criminal law, both nationally and internationally, I would be honoured to use that experience and knowledge at the ICC. It is my sincere wish - and the main motivation - that, by performing my duties as an ICC judge, I am given a chance to participate with all the other ICC judges and colleagues in making an important contribution to the international justice system and the international society in general.

During the last 14 years of my legal career, encompassing work at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and judicial positions at the Sarajevo Municipal Court and at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (War Crimes Department), I have built up an extensive expertise in both domestic and international criminal law.

In addition, the years I have spent working as a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) and as part of a Defence team before the ICTY, provided me with a very valuable experience in working with lawyers from different legal systems and different ethnic, national and cultural backgrounds. I consider that experience to be of great importance in both professional and personal manner, as I had a chance to learn about different legal systems and to familiarise myself

¹ This questionnaire is endorsed by the following organizations: African Center for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, UNA Sweden, Alhaq, ALTSEAN-Burma, Amnesty International, Asian Legal Resource Centre, The Australian Centre for International Justice, Congo Peace Initiative, The Colombian Commission of Jurists, FIDH, Georgian Coalition for the International Criminal Court, Human Rights Watch, Justice International, Nigerian Coalition for the ICC, No Peace Without Justice, Open Society Justice Initiative, Parliamentarians for Global Action, REDRESS, Reporters sans frontières, StoptheDrugWar.org, The Swedish Foundation for Human Rights, World Citizen Foundation, Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, World Federalist Movement/Institute for Global Policy, and the World Renewers Organization. This questionnaire was developed with the assistance of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court Secretariat.

with different procedures and jurisprudence, as well as various written and oral pleadings. This also gave me a deep and most valuable understanding of both civil and common law legal systems, thus providing me with an advantage within the new criminal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina which represents the mixture of both legal systems. My ability to understand both legal systems and to apply them as necessary during the criminal proceedings, represents an additional motivation to seek selection as a judge at the ICC.

Besides my regular judicial duties, I have been appointed as a permanent trainer of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Centre of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and as a guest lecturer at the Faculty of Law of the University in Sarajevo, whereby I have trained judges, prosecutors, lawyers and students on numerous occasions in the fields of criminal law, juvenile justice and other domains of substantive and procedural law. This gave me an important insight into various perspectives of the prosecutors' and defence counsel reasonings and strategies in criminal cases, an insight which I believe represents an additional asset to my experience.

From an academic point of view, not only my Master Thesis (*„Command responsibility – Statute and jurisprudence of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia“*) and my PhD thesis (*„Examination of witnesses in criminal proceedings“*), but also my numerous publications on domestic violence, command responsibility, juvenile delinquency, criminal offence of rape, sexual exploitation from the position of power (sextortion) and narcotic drug abuse, speak of my dedication to further my professional knowledge and to contribute to the domestic and international criminal justice.

Considering all of the above-mentioned, I am highly motivated to contribute to the work of the ICC, using my wide experience, knowledge and expertise, acquired during my legal career, in particular as a presiding judge and as a single judge in various criminal cases, including complex war-crimes cases, involving hundreds of witnesses, thousands of exhibits and numerous victims, including victims of sexual violence and violence against children.

2. What do you believe are the most important challenges and achievements of the ICC in its first 18 years?

It is my belief that, since its establishment, the ICC has achieved a lot.

As the most important achievements of the ICC I would mention the following:

- Its existence and functioning,
- ICC rendered some important decisions and rulings,
- ICC granted reparations for victims,
- 123 States ratified the Rome Statute
- ICC contributed substantially to the development of the International humanitarian law and International criminal law and jurisprudence in both substantive and procedural areas.

In my opinion, the most important challenges the ICC has faced in its first 18 years of existence are as follows:

- Length of the proceedings, especially length of the preliminary examinations and investigations,
- Lack of coherent jurisprudence and decision making,
- Victims participation in the proceedings,
- Lack of Universality,
- Lack of cooperation and
- External political challenges.

3. What do you believe are some of the major challenges confronting the ICC and Rome Statute system currently and in the coming years?

The most important challenges outlined above will stay more or less the same in the coming years.

In regard to the length of the proceedings, ICC judges should respect new timelines established in the Chambers practice manual adopted in 2019 in order to ensure efficient and expeditious trials while respecting all fair trials rights. The ICC judiciary should also aim to promote consistent interpretation of jurisprudence and legal certainty and to optimize participation of victims in the proceedings.

The Universality must remain one of the most important goals for the ICC and Rome Statute system. By performing its work independently, impartially but also effectively and efficiently, the ICC itself can extensively contribute to better cooperation and universality.

LEGAL SYSTEM

4. The Rome Statute seeks judges representing all of the world's major legal systems.

a) Which legal system is your country part of?

Historically, the legal system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, belongs to the Civil law system. However, the criminal procedural codes adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2003, incorporated many important elements from the common law system, making thus the criminal proceedings in Bosnia and Herzegovina a mixture of both legal systems

b) Please describe any knowledge or experience you have working in or with other legal systems.

As I have already mentioned, I have a broad understanding of and experience in dealing with both civil and common law systems, in particular owing to the fact that the criminal procedural system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a mixture of both systems.

In addition, during my engagement at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, I worked with lawyers from different legal systems and different ethnic, national and cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, being a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) as well as a representative (focal point) of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of

domestic violence at the World Health Organization (WHO), I am regularly exposed to the diverse practices and varying perspectives arising from different legal backgrounds of all the members.

I have also dealt with differences in both legal systems through my academic work, in particular my Master thesis and my PhD thesis, in which I analysed and compared examination of witnesses from different legal systems.

LANGUAGE ABILITIES

5. The Rome Statute requires every candidate to have excellent knowledge of and be fluent in English or French.

a) What is your native language?

My native language is Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian.

b) What is your knowledge and fluency in English? If it is not your native language, please give an example of your experience working in English.

I am fluent in English. I have obtained C2 level certificate in English language. I have used English language as a working language during my tenure at the Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as during my involvement in the case before the ICTY. Furthermore, English is the official language at the CCJE meetings and plenary sessions, as well as during various international seminars, conferences, round tables, workshops, etc.

c) What is your knowledge and fluency in French? If it is not your native language, please give an example of your experience working in French?

I have been actively learning French in the course of the last two years. I currently hold a B1 level certificate, and I aim to complete a B2 level by March 2021.

LIST A OR B CRITERIA

6. Your response to this question will depend on whether you were nominated as a List A candidate or a List B candidate.

a) For List A candidates:

- How would you describe your competence in relevant areas of international law outside of the field of international criminal law, such as international humanitarian law and international human rights law?**

As already mentioned above, I worked at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for four years (2004-2008), where I have gained considerable knowledge of the International humanitarian law and International criminal law. While

working with the Council of Europe as a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Consultative Council of European Judges, I have achieved a significant knowledge in the International human rights law.

Furthermore, I have been applying both International humanitarian law and International human rights law in my daily work as a judge in war crimes cases at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In addition, I have conducted extensive research in the relevant fields while working on my Master and PhD thesis. I have also written and published articles in the field of International humanitarian law (*The evolution of the Law on Command Responsibility*, published in *Legal Thought/Pravna Misao*, jul/aug 2019, Issue 7/8, p64-92 and *The first element of Command Responsibility - the existence of the relationship of superior - subordinate in the International Customary Law* – in the process of publishing.)

b) For List B candidates:

- **How would you describe your competence in criminal law and procedure?**
- **How would you describe your experience in criminal proceedings?**

OTHER EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE

The ICC is a unique institution, as such ICC judges face a number of unique challenges (including managing a regime of victims' participation and witness protection in complex situations, including of ongoing conflict). Even judges with significant prior experience managing complex criminal trials may not necessarily possess requisite skills and knowledge needed to manage these challenges.

7. Is there any area of expertise, knowledge or skillset which you would like to enhance through workplace trainings?

Of course. I consider that appropriate initial and in-service (ongoing) trainings are the most important tool for judges. I would like to enhance my knowledge in the fields of victims participation and admission of evidence in the ICC proceedings.

8. Please provide examples of your legal expertise in other relevant areas such as the crimes over which the ICC has jurisdiction, the management of complex criminal and mass crimes cases, or the disclosure of evidence.

I have extensive experience working on the crimes over which the ICC has jurisdiction.

First of all, from 2016, I have been working at the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, War Crimes Department, acting either as a presiding judge or a member of the trial chamber, in numerous cases of crimes against humanity and values protected by international law. Until now, I have adjudicated 16 war crimes cases, of which in 7 cases I acted as the presiding judge. Those cases dealt with total of 49 accused persons charged with either

individual or command responsibility for crimes against humanity and/or war crimes. Eight of the 16 above-mentioned cases have been completed in the recent years, while eight cases are still ongoing. Most of the ongoing cases are multi-accused cases with multiple-counts indictments. Also, I acted as a Pre-Trial judge in several cases (dealing with crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes). Therefore, I am acting on a daily basis on the same crimes over which the ICC has jurisdiction.

As outlined above, from 2004 to 2008, I worked on the same type of crimes, when I served as a Legal Assistant for Defence in the case IT-03-68 before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) during all stages of the proceedings, including pre-trial, trial and appeal.

I also conducted extensive legal researches into international humanitarian law and International criminal law issues and published articles about command responsibility.

Considering all of the above-mentioned, I have both experience and knowledge required for dealing with complex war-crimes cases involving hundreds of witnesses, thousands of exhibits and numerous victims in need for special treatment and protective measures during the proceedings.

9. Please describe the aspects of your career, experience or expertise outside your professional competence that you consider especially relevant to the work of an ICC judge.

I have worked in different domestic and international organizations over the past 18 years of my legal experience and therefore I am familiar with all the aspects of working in a multicultural and multi-judicial context.

Beside my professional competences outlined above, my other experience relevant for the work of an ICC judge would be the following: Standing trainer of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Center of the Federation of BiH in criminal law, juvenile justice and other areas of substantive and procedural law and skills; Trainer and author of topics at seminars and trainings in the areas of criminal substantive law and criminal procedure codes; Visiting lecturer at the Law School of the University of Sarajevo in the areas of criminal proceedings and juvenile delinquency; Advisor for sexual and gender based harassment within the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Training the legal practitioners (judges, prosecutors, social workers, police, lawyers, etc.) on the new Law on Protection and Treatment of Children and Juveniles in the Criminal Proceedings of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; WHO focal point for Violence prevention for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Appointed member of the Coordinating Body for the implementation of the Strategy for prevention of juvenile delinquency at the State level; Appointed member of the Children's Council on the State level; Drafted and implemented a number of projects dealing with juvenile delinquency, domestic violence and prevention of drug abuse at the level of the Federation of BiH and Canton Sarajevo; Training the health workers in cases of domestic violence in the Federation of BiH; Member of numerous working groups charged with drafting new laws or amendments to existing laws, drafting bylaws, multi-sector strategies, policies and action plans on the State and

Entity levels, including: Strategy for youth and health, Strategy for sexual and reproductive health, Strategy for prevention of family violence, Strategy for prevention of juvenile delinquency, Strategy for combating violence against the children, etc.; Attended a number of international conferences, seminars, workshops, annual meetings, training courses, study visits etc.

EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVE RELATED TO SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED CRIMES (SGBCs)

10. Please describe any experience you may have in dealing with SGBCs, including in addressing misconceptions relating to SGBCs.

I have extensive experience in the areas of domestic violence, violence against women and children, sextortion (sexual exploitation from the position of power), criminal offence of rape and issues of children's rights.

In the field of international humanitarian law, at the Court of BiH, I have tried cases involving rape and sexual assaults qualified either as War crimes or as Crimes against Humanity (4 cases with several counts of rape or sexual assaults). In that regard, I have extensive experience in work with victims of these crimes who belong to particularly sensitive witness categories, and judges must be especially sensibilised for such work. Before trial, such victims often require special treatment by the Victims' and Witnesses' support unit, and they often need psychological assistance and support during the trial. They often testify under special protection measures, but they sometimes also seek ad-hoc protection measures when they are about to enter a courtroom, which is a special challenge for judges who must take a decision immediately.

As a judge of the Sarajevo Municipal Court, I tried hundreds of cases involving domestic violence, rapes, and cases involving children and juveniles.

I was also a member of the Domestic violence Judges Panel in BiH which analysed caselaw in terms of evaluating aggravating and mitigating factors at the sentencing stage. Its work resulted in the development of the Judicial Benchbook - Considerations for Domestic Violence Case Evaluation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I also participated in the Judicial Panel for consideration of the criminal offence of rape in the caselaw of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which analysed caselaw in that field and provided recommendations to judges for sentencing in cases of this nature.

Since 2017, I have been appointed an advisor for sexual and gender-based harassment within the Court of BiH.

In my previous legal work (before I became a judge), I was the World Health Organization *focal point* for domestic violence for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a member of the working group for the implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy for prevention of family violence in the Federation of BiH.

On the levels of the Federation of BiH and Sarajevo Canton, I participated in drafting and implementation of a number of projects and strategies dealing with domestic violence.

I am an author and co-author of several publications about domestic violence and criminal offence of rape, such as: *Benchbook for consideration of the criminal offence of rape in the caselaw of Bosnia and Herzegovina*; *Judicial benchbook - Considerations for Domestic Violence Case Evaluation in Bosnia and Herzegovina*; *Manual for training and education of health workers in cases of domestic violence*; *Toolkit: Fighting sextortion*; *Treatment of Children and Juveniles in Criminal Proceedings* and *Manual for Judges and Prosecutors on Law on Protection and Treatment of Children and Minors in Criminal Proceedings in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*.

EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVE RELATED TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

11. Please describe any experience you may have in addressing crimes against and affecting children and related issues, including dealing with child witnesses.

I have extensive experience in the areas of juvenile delinquency and issues of children's rights.

During my tenure as a judge at the Sarajevo Municipal Court, I also worked as a juvenile judge and tried hundreds of cases involving children either as perpetrators, victims or witnesses. Therefore, I have a significant experience in the work with children, especially child victims of crimes.

As already mentioned, before I became a judge I performed the following duties and acted as: Member of the Coordinating Body for the implementation of the Strategy for prevention of juvenile delinquency at the State level; Appointed member of the Children's Council on the State level; Drafted and implemented a number of projects dealing with juvenile delinquency and child's rights; appointed member of working groups tasked with drafting Strategy for prevention of juvenile delinquency and Strategy for combating violence against children; Trainings of professionals (judges, prosecutors, social workers, police, lawyers, etc.) in the new Law on Protection and Treatment of Children and Juveniles in the Criminal Proceedings of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (trainer appointed by the Ministry of Justice of the Federation of BiH and by the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Center of the Federation of BiH); Attended a number of relevant local and international conferences, workshops, seminars, annual meetings, etc.

I was also extensively engaged in legal research dealing with examination of child victims through the development of my doctoral dissertation: *"Examination of witnesses in criminal proceedings"*. A part of the dissertation is devoted to examination of children and the forensic aspects of their testimonies.

In addition, I am an author and co-author of publications about children and juveniles, such as: *Treatment of Children and Juveniles in Criminal Proceedings* and *Manual for*

EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVE RELATED TO VICTIMS

12. Please describe any experience that you may have relevant to the right of victim participation before the ICC and reparations for victims of mass atrocities.

I consider that the participation of victims in the proceedings is of crucial importance. In my work so far, particularly at the Court of BiH, victims participated as witnesses in all the cases I have adjudicated. I am well sensibilised for work with victims who appear in war crimes cases.

I was also extensively engaged in research dealing with examination of victims through the development of my doctoral dissertation: *“Examination of witnesses in criminal proceedings”*. A part of the dissertation is devoted to this category of participants in the proceedings and the forensic aspects of their examination and testimonies.

With regard to the participation of victims’ representatives in terms of submission of reparations claims, I have adjudicated several cases involving victims who sought reparation through their representatives, and the compensations were eventually awarded to the victims. Therefore, I do possess relevant experience with the effective participation by victims in the proceedings.

13. Do you have any specialised training and/or experience in providing protection and support to victims and witnesses participating in a case?

I have extensive experience in work with victims and witnesses of war crimes who belong to particularly sensitive categories.

In my experience so far, such victims often require a special treatment by the Victims’ and Witnesses’ support unit, and they often need psychological assistance and support before, during or after the trial. They often testify under special protective measures, but they sometimes also seek ad-hoc protection measures when they are about to enter a courtroom, which is a special challenge for judges who must take a decision immediately.

Many of victims and witnesses of war crimes request special protective measures in regard to their testimony, such as: assigning pseudonyms to witnesses, witnessing via video link from other room or other place, seeking confidentiality of personal details, testimony behind a screen utilizing electronic distortion of the voice and/or image of the witness, by using technical means for transferring image and sound, etc.

As a judge of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I granted numerous protective and support measures to victims and witnesses participating in a cases and have extensive knowledge and experience in that regard.

EXPERIENCE RELATED TO FAIR TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

- 14. Please describe any relevant experience implementing/advocating for the rights of the accused, including any specific experience managing fair trial considerations in criminal proceedings.**

During 10 years of my judicial experience, I have always respected and implemented the rights of the accused persons. In every case I worked on, I gave full consideration to various issues affecting the fairness of trial and the rights of the accused persons, including issues of disclosure of evidence, examination of witnesses, adequate time and facilities for preparation of defence, custody issues, etc.

As a Standing trainer of the Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Center of the Federation of BiH in criminal law, juvenile justice and other areas of substantive and procedural law and skill, I have conducted a number of trainings with regard to the fair trial rights in criminal cases, as part of trainings in criminal proceedings.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW EXPERIENCE

- 15. Do you have any experience working with or within international human rights bodies or courts and/or have you served on the staff or board of directors of human rights or international humanitarian law organizations? If so, please briefly describe this experience.**

I do not possess any specific experience in working with or within international human rights bodies, except being a representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE).

I have not served on the staff or board of any such organisations.

- 16. Have you ever referred to or applied any specific provisions of international human rights or international humanitarian law treaties within any judicial decision that you have issued within the scope of your judicial activity or legal experience?**

I have both referred to and applied provisions of international human rights and international humanitarian law treaties in all of my judgements.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROME STATUTE AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

- 17. During the course of your judicial activity, if any, have you ever applied the provisions of the Rome Statute directly or through the equivalent national legislation that incorporates Rome Statute offences and procedure? Have you ever referred to or applied jurisprudence of the ICC, *ad hoc*, or special tribunals? If yes, please describe the context in which you did.**

As I am working only on war crimes cases, I have been applying relevant ICTY and ICTR jurisprudence in all my decisions. As of yet, I did not have a chance to apply the ICC jurisprudence.

EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVE RELATED TO GENDER MAINSTREAMING

18. Could you share examples of when you applied a gender perspective in the course of your professional career?

I have been applying gender perspective in my daily work. I consider that Judges play a key role in eliminating bias from the judicial system and that the judges are the ones who can establish environment that makes it clear that men and women are and will be considered equals in the eyes of the law. The principle of gender equality is a fundamental human rights principle enshrined in binding human rights treaties and it counters impunity for crimes, in particular crimes of Gender based violence, and improves protection against such crimes.

Since 2017, I have been the Advisor for sexual and gender-based harassment within the Court of BiH. In that capacity, I apply internal preventive response procedure, with the aim of providing assistance to persons exposed to unwanted behavior. I also deliver trainings to employees of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to the awareness raising on sexual and gender based harassment and in relation to the internal preventive response procedure.

CRITERIA OF HIGH MORAL CHARACTER, INDEPENDENCE, IMPARTIALITY AND INTEGRITY

19. What, in your opinion, does the Rome Statute requirement of “high moral character” mean and how do you embody these characteristics? What in your opinion would be contrary to “high moral character”?

In my opinion, meaning of “high moral character” is an evaluation of moral state of an individual. A judge with high moral character is a person who has integrity, courage, fortitude, honesty, loyalty, who is impartial and who has a strong moral standards.

Contrary to “high moral character” would be a lack of all the above indicated characteristics or behavior contrary to them.

20. Have you ever resigned from a position as a member of the bar of any country or been disciplined or censured by any bar association of which you may have been a member? If yes, please describe the circumstances.

No. Never.

21. It is expected that a judge shall not, by words or conduct, manifest or appear to condone bias or prejudice, including, but not limited to, bias or prejudice based upon age, race, creed, color, gender, sexual orientation, religion, national origin, disability, marital status, socioeconomic status, alienage or citizenship status.

a) What is your opinion on this expectation?

I fully agree with the above-mentioned expectation and that is the manner in which I perform my duties as a judge.

b) Have you ever been found by a governmental, legal or professional body to have discriminated against or harassed an individual on these grounds? If yes, please describe the circumstances.

No. Never.

22. Are you aware of any formal allegations made about you related to professional misconduct, including allegations of sexual harassment, discrimination, or bullying, or any investigations regarding your alleged professional misconduct related to the same? If so, please explain.

No.

23. Do you have any reason to believe that any current or former colleagues or professional contacts, if asked, would share concerns regarding your professional conduct?

No.

24. Article 40 of the Rome Statute and the ICC 'Code of Judicial Ethics' requires judges to be independent in the performance of their functions.

a) What difficulties, if any, can you envisage in taking a position independent of, and possibly contrary to, the position of your government?

In my view, an elected judge is, and needs to be, entirely independent of everyone and everything, including authorities of the country of origin. Therefore, if I get elected I would only act in my own capacity and free of any kind of influence.

b) How would you act in cases where significant (direct or indirect) political pressure was exerted upon you and/or you and your colleagues?

As it is prescribed by Article 40 of the Rome Statute, Judges must be independent in the performance of their functions and cannot engage in any activity which would interfere with their judicial functions or affect confidence in their independence.

I would always act independently of everyone and everything and would not allow any political pressure to influence my judicial performance. I would ignore any possible political pressure and I would suggest the same attitude to my colleagues.

25. Please describe specific measures you have undertaken to advance a work environment free of bullying, harassment, and other harmful behavior.

As an Advisor for sexual and gender-based harassment within the Court of BiH I have completed trainings and gained valuable knowledge in this area.

In that regard, I always try to keep the work environment free of bullying, harassment and other harmful behaviour and to keep respectable and good relationship with all of the colleagues and staff members.

OTHER MATTERS

26. The Rome Statute requires that judges elected to the ICC be available from the commencement of their terms, to serve a non-renewable nine-year term, and possibly to remain in office to complete any trials or appeals. A judge is expected to handle legal matters for at least seven hours per day, five days per week.

a) Do you expect to be able to serve at the commencement and for the duration of your term, if elected?

Yes, of course.

b) To what extent are the judicial tasks described above compliant with your expectations of work standards? Please describe any potential adaptations you may require.

The judicial tasks described in this questionnaire are fully compliant with my work standards expectations and therefore I do not believe I would have any difficulty adapting to the workload of the Court.

27. Please feel free to address any other points here.

Thank you.