

Information on a fair, transparent, and merit-based election

1 Registrar

5 year term

Elected by
the ICC
Judges

Only the highest
qualified
candidates

No Vote
Trading

The Coalition for the ICC Elections' Campaign

Since the first elections to the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2003, the Coalition for the International Criminal Court has called for the nomination and election of **only the most highly qualified candidates** to positions within the ICC and the Assembly of States Parties (ASP).

Ahead of the upcoming ICC Registrar election, the Coalition is urging the ICC Judges to elect only the most highly-qualified candidate and to ensure a fair, transparent, and merit-based election process.

As part of the campaign, the Coalition helps to publicize and raise awareness about ICC and ASP elections and the candidates. All nominees are requested to complete a dedicated questionnaire that seeks to provide additional information about the candidates' qualifications. This will enable nominees to expand on their respective qualifications and expertise, and serve to promote **fully-informed decision-making** by Judges when voting.

The Coalition **strongly opposes reciprocal political agreements** ("vote-trading") in all ICC/ASP elections.

The Coalition does not endorse or oppose individual candidates, but advocates for the integrity of the nomination and election procedures.

For more information, please contact: cicc-hague@coalitionfortheicc.org

Essential Qualifications:

Leadership

Financial
Competency

Management
Experience

Communication

Professionalism

Overview

The five year term of the current ICC Registrar ends on 16 April 2018. The Presidency has commenced the application process; the application deadline is set for 28 June 2017. Subsequently, after a review process, the Presidency will prepare a short list of candidates meeting the Rome Statute criteria and transmit the list to the Assembly of State Parties with a request for any recommendations. The ASP can submit recommendations that are to be transmitted “without delay” to the plenary of judges of the ICC, who are responsible for the election or reelection of the Registrar “as soon as possible.” The procedures for the election of the Registrar are outlined in Article 43 of the Rome Statute and Rule 12 of the ICC’s Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

The ICC Registry

1. The Registry is the largest organ of the Court and is “responsible for the non-judicial aspects of the administration and servicing of the Court, without prejudice to the functions and powers of the Prosecutor....”
2. The Registrar is the head of the Registry office and thus is responsible for its functioning.
3. Some of the main areas of administration and services of the Registry are:
 1. Judicial and courtroom logistical support, such as translation and interpretation, management of court records, legal aid, victims and witness support, detention centre management, and others;
 2. External affairs, such as public outreach, field office support, and external relations; and
 3. Management, such as the Court’s budget, human resources, security, and other administrative services.
4. The Registry is indispensable to the workings of other organs of the Court including the Presidency, judiciary, the Office of the Prosecutor. The Registry operates under authority of the Presidency.
5. Mr. Herman von Hebel (the Netherlands) is the current Registrar after his election on 8 March 2013. His term expires on 16 April 2018.
6. Each Registrar is elected for a five-year term and is eligible for one re-election at the end of their term.
7. The previous ICC Registrars were Bruno Cathala (France) from 2003-2008 and Silvana Arbia (Italy) from 2008-2013.

Qualifications of Candidates

1. Rome Statute Article 43(3) stipulates that the Registrar shall be “of high moral character, be highly competent and have an excellent knowledge of and be fluent in at least one of the working languages of the Court.”
2. It is preferred to have the position filled by a national of a State Party to the Rome Statute (see Annex I), but nationals from non-States Parties may also be considered.

3. The ICC also aims to have a fair representation of gender, geographic representation, and different legal systems of the world in its professional positions.

The Application Process

1. Leading up to the election of the Registrar, a vacancy announcement for the position is publicly advertised by the Court and is made available on the Court website for a period of three months.
2. The application deadline for this year's vacancy is **28 June 2017**.
3. Upon the expiration of the vacancy deadline, the Court's Human Resources section will assess all applications based on the minimum requirements stipulated in the vacancy announcement. This long-list of candidates is then sent to the Presidency.

The Role of the Assembly of States Parties

1. The Presidency will prepare a short-list of candidates based on relevant criteria from the vacancy announcement and the requirements, preferences and additional advantages and assets specified therein.
2. Based on these criteria, the Presidency will individually evaluate the qualified candidates and produce a short-list of candidates who best meet these criteria and the requirements set out in the Rome Statute.
3. The short-list will be sent by the ICC President to the ASP with a request for any recommendation that it may wish to make.
4. Historically, the ASP has recommended that the judges take into account a number of elements such as high standards of efficiency and integrity as well as to consider similar criteria set forth in Article 36 of the Statute, which pertains to the election of judges, such as equitable geographical and gender representation, and legal expertise on specific issues such as violence against women. The ASP's recommendations for past Registrar elections can be found on the [ASP website](#).
5. The ASP can submit recommendations that are transmitted "without delay" to the plenary of judges of the ICC, who are responsible for the election or reelection of the Registrar "as soon as possible."

The Election Process

1. The ICC's plenary of 18 judges will elect the Registrar.
2. Rome Statute Article 43 stipulates that this is to be done by secret ballot and the judges must achieve an absolute majority.
3. If an absolute majority is not achieved in the first round, the ICC's Rules of Procedure and Evidence (Rule 12(3)) states that successive voting rounds shall be held until a candidate obtains an absolute majority.

4. The judges will take into account any recommendations from the ASP for the position when they cast their votes.
5. The election for the next Registrar will take place at a date that is still to be determined.

ANNEX I

States Parties to the ICC

African states (34)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Senegal | 19. Malawi |
| 2. Ghana | 20. Djibouti |
| 3. Mali | 21. Zambia |
| 4. Lesotho | 22. Guinea |
| 5. Botswana | 23. Burkina Faso |
| 6. Sierra Leone | 24. Congo |
| 7. Gabon | 25. <i>Burundi (has indicated to withdraw from the Rome Statute)</i> |
| 8. South Africa | 26. Liberia |
| 9. Nigeria | 27. Kenya |
| 10. Central African Republic | 28. Comoros |
| 11. Benin | 29. Chad |
| 12. Mauritius | 30. Madagascar |
| 13. Democratic Republic of the Congo | 31. Seychelles |
| 14. Niger | 32. Tunisia |
| 15. Uganda | 33. Cabo Verde |
| 16. Namibia | 34. Côte d'Ivoire |
| 17. Gambia | |
| 18. United Republic of Tanzania | |

Asia-Pacific states (19)

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Fiji | 10. Maldives |
| 2. Tajikistan | 11. Mongolia |
| 3. Marshall Islands | 12. Timor-Leste |
| 4. Nauru | 13. Samoa |
| 5. Cyprus | 14. Republic of Korea |
| 6. Cambodia | 15. Afghanistan |
| 7. Jordan | 16. Japan |
| 8. Bangladesh | 17. Cook Islands |
| 9. Philippines | 18. Vanuatu |
| | 19. State of Palestine |

Latin American and Caribbean states (28)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Trinidad and Tobago | 3. Venezuela |
| 2. Belize | 4. Argentina |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5. Dominica | 17. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 6. Paraguay | 18. Barbados |
| 7. Costa Rica | 19. Guyana |
| 8. Antigua and Barbuda | 20. Dominican Republic |
| 9. Peru | 21. Mexico |
| 10. Ecuador | 22. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 11. Panama | 23. Suriname |
| 12. Brazil | 24. Chile |
| 13. Bolivia | 25. Saint Lucia |
| 14. Uruguay | 26. Grenada |
| 15. Honduras | 27. Guatemala |
| 16. Colombia | 28. El Salvador |

Eastern European states (18)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Croatia | 10. Romania |
| 2. Serbia | 11. Slovakia |
| 3. Poland | 12. Latvia |
| 4. Hungary | 13. Albania |
| 5. Slovenia | 14. Lithuania |
| 6. Estonia | 15. Georgia |
| 7. The Former Yugoslav Republic of
Macedonia | 16. Montenegro |
| 8. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 17. Czech Republic |
| 9. Bulgaria | 18. Republic of Moldova |

Western European and other states (25)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. San Marino | 14. Andorra |
| 2. Italy | 15. Denmark |
| 3. Norway | 16. Sweden |
| 4. Iceland | 17. Netherlands |
| 5. France | 18. Liechtenstein |
| 6. Belgium | 19. United Kingdom |
| 7. Canada | 20. Switzerland |
| 8. New Zealand | 21. Portugal |
| 9. Luxembourg | 22. Ireland |
| 10. Spain | 23. Greece |
| 11. Germany | 24. Australia |
| 12. Austria | 25. Malta |
| 13. Finland | |