

**Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)
Questionnaire to ICC Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) Candidates
2012 Elections**

5 October 2012

Conscious of the critical importance of the ICC Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) role, we have prepared the following as a Questionnaire for candidates for this position.

Name: Paul Rutledge

Nationality: Australian

Background:

1. Why do you wish to be elected Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) of the International Criminal Court?

I believe that I have the range of skills and experience that can assist the International Criminal Court in achieving its potential.

An effective, fair and impartial Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) is a critical element in achieving the object of ending impunity for international crimes. An effective Deputy Prosecutor can positively influence the performance of the OTP. I have a long history of prosecuting large and complex cases and have worked in senior prosecution office management positions for many years. Although I have not prosecuted an international crime my practical experience and skills, combined with my knowledge of international law equips me to perform this important role.

2. What do you think would be the biggest challenges you would face in your capacity as ICC Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) were you elected as such?

The biggest challenge in the management of the OTP, as with any large organisation, will be to ensure that its processes and procedures are continually updated having regard to experience. It is only by so doing that an office can fully and effectively harness the skills and talents of its staff.

The biggest challenge in the conduct of prosecutions will be to develop more effective ways of conducting such prosecutions having due regard to the rights of both victims and accused.

3. *What do you believe are some of the major challenges currently facing the Court? What do you believe will be some of the major challenges in the coming years?*

The biggest challenge for the ICC is to develop and maintain a reputation as a fair and efficient instrument of justice. This is both a present and future challenge involving a number of aspects.

The number of Member States needs to be increased with the ultimate aim of universal membership. Since the effectiveness of ICC investigations and prosecutions is heavily reliant on the support and assistance of States there is a need to encourage and develop such effective co-operation and assistance. There is also the need to develop a robust jurisprudence that can deal fairly and effectively with the realities of prosecuting international crime.

The fair and effective performance by the OTP of its functions is, and will remain, central to the success of the ICC. The challenge for the OTP is to frankly assess any areas requiring improvement and to adopt a policy of continually striving to improve its performance.

4. *What do you see as the most appropriate means through which the ICC can fulfil its mandate to end impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community and contribute to the prevention of such crimes?*

By fairly, efficiently and effectively dealing with such crimes.

Legal System and Language Abilities:

5. *What is the primary legal system of your country? Do you have knowledge or experience working in other legal systems?*

I have worked in three jurisdictions: Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Australia is a common law system. The criminal law is codified. The criminal law is codified in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

6. *The Rome Statute requires the Prosecutor to have an excellent knowledge of and be fluent in English or French.*

a) *What is your knowledge and fluency in English, if it is not your native language? Do you have experience working in this language?*

English is my native language.

b) What is your knowledge and fluency in French, if it is not your native language? Do you have experience working in this language?

I only have a “traveller’s” knowledge of French (i.e. basic phrases). I am not sufficiently fluent to work in French.

c) Do you have a working knowledge of any other languages?

No.

Expertise and Experience:

7. The Rome Statute requires the Deputy Prosecutor to be a person “of high moral character, be highly competent in and have extensive practical experience in the prosecution or trial of criminal cases.” Please describe your qualifications for this position.

I have about 30 years experience as a prosecutor. My competency and character is demonstrated by the nature of the positions that I have held. I have held senior prosecuting positions in Queensland, Australia since the late 1980’s. For eight of those years I was Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland. In 1988 I was appointed to a Commission of Inquiry where I assisted in the investigation of police and political corruption in Queensland. My competency and character is also demonstrated by the senior advisory roles that I have performed in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. I have also acted as the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands.

I commenced prosecuting in 1979 for the state of Queensland. I remained as a prosecutor, prosecuting a wide range of criminal offences, for six years. Between 1985 and 1987 I worked as a legal advisor. Between 1987 and 1988 I was engaged, in a Royal Commission in Queensland, investigating police and political corruption related to organised crime. I then returned to prosecution work, holding a senior prosecuting position in the Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions in Queensland between 1988 and 1991. In 1991 I was appointed to a senior prosecuting position with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland. I remained in that position until I was appointed as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland in 2002. I held that position for the next eight years. During that time I acted as Director of Public Prosecutions on a number of occasions. I also, in that period, worked as a prosecution advisor in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands for two x four-month periods during 2007/2008. On the last occasion I acted as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands. I

commenced my current position as prosecution team leader and principal advisor to the Public Prosecutor for Papua New Guinea in April 2010 after my appointment as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland ended in March 2010.

I have prosecuted criminal cases at all stages from arrest to trial and appeal. In many cases I have also advised police in the course of their investigations, prior to arrest. As Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland, in addition to cases that I personally prosecuted, I was on a daily basis required to make decisions in relation to a wide range of prosecution issues; e.g. the commencement, continuation or termination of criminal proceedings and granting of indemnities against prosecution. I also regularly advised prosecutors on legal and tactical issues relating to prosecutions.

I have prosecuted hundreds of trials and appeals and thousands of other appearances (sentences, legal argument, bail etc.) relating to criminal proceedings. Particularly since the early 1990's I have specialised in large complex criminal cases. Amongst other things, I have prosecuted trials relating to organised crime, serious sexual offences against women and children (sometimes with multiple victims) and a wide range of offences of violence including torture and murder. The trials have often involved a range of difficult issues or witnesses requiring sensitive handling; e.g. complex forensic evidence, complex factual circumstances, traumatised victims, intellectually impaired witnesses, child witnesses, witnesses under witness protection programs, indemnified witnesses and reluctant witnesses. I have prosecuted many trials involving the giving of evidence by non-English speakers via interpreters as well as trials where some of the evidence (e.g. documents or recorded conversations) was in a language other than English.

I have been at the forefront in my jurisdiction in developing and using innovative methods for the presentation of complex evidence in court. For example, I have long used interactive crime scene technology to enable 360-degree views of crime scenes to be displayed in court. I have extended the use of this technology by, with the assistance of technical experts, creating electronic evidence packages that are designed to convey an understanding of complex cases to the court e.g. by linking evidence to an electronic map or plan and thus allowing an easy and accurate understanding of complex and/or multiple crime scenes.

Australia

The following is a small sample of the types of cases I have personally prosecuted in Australia.

Murder trials.

- Four separate trials in which offenders were convicted of murder in circumstances where there were no eyewitnesses or confession to the killing and the alleged victim's remains had not been found. The trials were based totally on circumstantial evidence. Uniquely, at one trial, the offender during my opening of

- the prosecution case to the court changed his plea to guilty and took police to where he had hidden the body of his victim two years before.
- Two trials involving the prosecution of an offender who had abducted and killed four female victims, aged between nine and thirty-nine years, over a period of about five months.
 - The killing of a baby by her father within minutes of birth. The baby was then cut in half and its sexual organs excised with surgical precision.

Organised crime trials.

- The targeted killing of a male victim by two men who entered his home at night and killed him.
- The killing of a victim who was dropped (alive) into the ocean while weighted down.
- The prosecution of a series of offenders charged with drug offences as a result of an investigation by the National Crime Authority into Italian organised crime in Australia. The trials were large and complex, e.g. one trial involved hundreds of hours of intercepted telephone conversations in Calabrian/English using coded language where the offender had to be identified by circumstantial evidence.

Sexual offences against women or children.

- Two police officers who committed various sexual offences, including rape, against female prisoners in their custody.
- An offender who sexually dealt with sixty-three young girls over a period of years.
- The rape, by a Catholic Priest, of a fourteen year old girl in an orphanage thirty four years before the trial.
- Many rape offences where the victim has been attacked while travelling home on foot or in a vehicle.

Offences which had a “political” aspect.

- An ex Queensland Government Minister charged with the attempted blackmail of the Premier of Queensland.

It should also be noted that I have regularly assisted police in strengthening prosecution cases by reviewing the case prior to trial or arrest and giving guidance to the investigators. As an example;

- A case relating to the disappearance of a male teenager in Northern Queensland. His body, with no obvious injuries, was subsequently found buried in a shallow grave, I reinvestigated the case with police. That reinvestigation uncovered vital facts, supported by complex toxicology evidence commissioned by me. That additional evidence established the cause of death and the offender’s connection to the substances used to drug and kill the victim.
- A case where an elderly lady was assaulted in her home and died of a heart attack four days later. The initial police investigation failed to uncover sufficient evidence to support a case against the suspect. However, after being contacted by

the victim's husband, I worked with police in the reinvestigation of the crime and the building of the case. That resulted in a case which established the identity of the offender and the fact that his assault had caused the victim's death.

I have also appeared in a wide range of appellate matters since the early 1990's. Most of my Australian appellate practice has been in the Queensland Court of Appeal.

Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea

Much of my work in these jurisdictions has involved supporting organisational and management improvements, mentoring and training prosecutors and the mentoring and provision of advice to the heads of the prosecuting agencies. On occasion I have also taken the lead role in prosecuting cases. It should be noted that the Solomon Islands prosecutions related to a period of ethnic conflict between 1999 and 2003 referred to as the "tensions". Those prosecutions often involved consideration of International Humanitarian Law issues in deciding whether offenders were protected from prosecution by the terms of an amnesty agreement that ended that conflict.

In the Solomon Islands I prosecuted a trial concerning the killing of a villager by police during the "tensions".

In Papua New Guinea I have prosecuted murder and sexual offence cases involving offences committed in various parts of Papua New Guinea.

I have also appeared in the appellate courts of both jurisdictions.

8. *Please describe any previous experience you have relevant to being Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions), including extensive practical experience in the prosecution or trial of criminal cases?*

I have direct experience in performing, or supporting, similar senior responsibilities:

- I was Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland for eight years.
- I was advisor to the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands and at one stage, Acting Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands (a total of eight months).
- I have been advisor to the Public Prosecutor for Papua New Guinea for two and a half years.

In addition to the above I have been involved in various management roles within prosecution agencies from early in my career.

Australia

I was Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland (Deputy DPP) from 2002 to 2010. Queensland has a population of about 4.5 million people. It is a large state with an

area of about 1.7 million square kilometres. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland (ODPP), in the 2009-2010 year, had a staff of about 350. About 70 of those officers were prosecutors at trial level and 100 were lawyers performing other prosecution functions. The ODPP has its head office based in Brisbane and 9 regional offices throughout Queensland. In the 2009-2010 period the office dealt with over 40,000 charges. About 5,000 were charges of sexual offences, of which about 3,500 related to offences against children. Over 500 charges related to murder or attempted murder offences. The office has provided support to victims of crime since 1995. In the 2009-2010 period Victim Liaison Officers attached to the ODPP had nearly 40,000 contacts with victims of crime.

It should be noted that, as in the Office of the Prosecutor, the ODPP is organised on the basis of a team structure. Each team is responsible for a designated caseload. I am therefore very familiar with the management of prosecutions within such a structure.

As Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland, in addition to my functions as a trial and appellate lawyer, I performed a leading role in the management and control of the office. I was concerned with the whole range of responsibilities that accompany such a senior position including:

- the provision of leadership,
- the provision of advice,
- representing the office,
- working with justice agencies and other interested groups, such as victims groups, to support a fair and efficient justice system,
- ensuring the efficient performance of the prosecution function,
- management and control of staff, and
- encouraging and supporting a culture where there is a continual striving for excellence.

During the period of my tenure I instituted a wide range of initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of the office. As an example;

- I established a state of the art video conferencing facility within the head office. That facility enabled regular group conferencing with all the office managers throughout the state. This encouraged a team approach to the management of the office and provided the technical foundation for a wide range of management improvements.
- I implemented a case preparation system designed to improve the quality of case preparation and case management.

During this period I also personally prosecuted a wide range of complex trials and appeals.

Solomon Islands

I was mentor and advisor to the Director of Public Prosecutions (2007/2008) and, at one stage, acted as his deputy. My role was to mentor the Director and to assist him to

improve the performance of his office in the context of limited funding, inefficient organisational structure, inadequate case management procedures, large workload and a range of other issues.

In my first four-month deployment I initiated, amongst other things;

- design of a strategic plan,
- implementation of a new organisational structure,
- implementation of a new policy and procedures manual,
- development of a prosecution policy, and
- improved administrative procedures.

I returned to the Solomon Islands later in 2008 to support the initiatives started in my first deployment, to prosecute a “tension” trial and to act as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions.

Papua New Guinea

I commenced working as Principal Advisor to the Public Prosecutor and leader of a team of five prosecution advisors in April 2010. The Office of the Public Prosecutor has a staff of about forty prosecutors. It attempts to deal with a significant workload in the context of limited resources and the types of issues that are common to many developing nations.

My role is similar to that which I performed in the Solomon Islands, with the additional feature of training new prosecutors. As previously noted I also appear in court at both the trial and appellate level.

Amongst other things I have supported;

- implementation of a training program for prosecutors,
- development of a prosecutor’s manual,
- a structural re-organisation of the office based around a team structure- the teams include a Family and Sexual Offences unit,
- new case management procedures,
- improved performance monitoring procedures, and
- the formulation of legislative proposals designed to overcome weaknesses in the existing legislative structure underpinning the operations of the office and to embed a range of basic principles concerning the performance of the prosecution function.

Earlier Experience

In the period between about mid 1995 and my appointment as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland in 2002 I led a team of prosecutors, other lawyers and support staff in the preparation and prosecution of criminal cases.

I was a member of the management team of the Brisbane office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions in the period 1988 to 1991.

During the time I was attached to the Royal Commission in 1987 to 1988 I worked with a team of police, forensic accountants and others investigating matters relevant to the Commission's terms of reference.

Prior to that time, within the 1980 to 1985 period, I was the manager of the appeals unit within the prosecutions branch and led a team of prosecutors in the prosecution of prisoners involved in a large prison riot.

9. *The Court's current criminal trials are taking place in The Hague where they are geographically distant from where the alleged crimes occurred. Can you describe any experience you might have that would assist you in meeting any challenges that this might raise?*

I have not had to deal with the problem of conducting a trial concerning an offence committed at a place in another part of the world.

However, some aspects of my prosecuting experience are relevant to this situation.

A major issue in dealing with such cases is the fact that the evidence and the witnesses are in the other jurisdiction. This, of course, creates significant difficulties in the collection of evidence and the availability of witnesses for giving evidence. There is also the problem of witnesses being discouraged from giving evidence.

In the course of my prosecuting career I have been faced, on occasion, by the problem of witnesses who reside in distant jurisdictions and who are unwilling or unable to travel. In my home jurisdiction of Queensland this situation is dealt with by provisions permitting the taking of evidence in the jurisdiction that the witness resides in and also by provisions that permit the taking of evidence by video or audio link. Further, I have significant experience in dealing with witnesses who are under threat of harm.

There is, also, the practical problem of informing the court as best as possible in relation to the scenes of the alleged criminal activity. My experience in relation to the use of technological aids to case presentation and interactive crime scene technology is relevant to addressing this problem.

10. *Please describe the aspects of your career, experience or expertise outside of your professional competence that you consider especially relevant to the work of the ICC Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions).*

I was awarded a Masters of Public and International Law by the University of Melbourne in January 2012. I concentrated, in my studies for this degree, on subjects of direct relevance to the work of the ICC including, International Criminal Law, International Humanitarian law and International Human Rights Law.

I have been a member of the International Association of Prosecutors since 1997 and have developed a good knowledge of other criminal justice systems.

11. Historically, many of the grave abuses suffered by women in situations of armed conflict have been marginalized or overlooked. What experiences have you had dealing with crimes of sexual and/or gender-based violence? Please describe any specific legal expertise you may have on the issue of violence against women or children.

I have extensive experience in dealing with sexual and/or gender- based violence. I have prosecuted very many such cases over the years. I have personally dealt with many hundreds of victims of such violence as well as a wide range of victim's organisations.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Queensland, in which I held senior positions for many years has long had established processes and procedures designed to support victims of such crimes (e.g. victim liaison officers).

It will be noted that in Papua New Guinea where I am supporting a re-organisation of the office that this issue has been focussed on by the creation of a Family and Sexual Offences Unit (with a victim liaison officer) that is intended to improve the quality of service in relation to such prosecutions.

12. Do you have legal expertise in other relevant areas such as the crimes over which the Court has jurisdiction; the management of complex criminal and mass crimes cases; or the disclosure of evidence?

I have not prosecuted mass crimes such as currently being dealt with by the ICC. However, I have substantial experience in the management of complex criminal cases as is referred to in my answer to Question 7. I have substantial experience in the disclosure of evidence. Disclosure of evidence is a core responsibility of a prosecutor and, as such I have dealt with this issue since the very beginning of my prosecution career. In my home jurisdiction a mandatory system of prosecution disclosure was enacted in legislation many years ago.

13. Under Article 68(3) of the Rome Statute, victims are entitled to present their views and concerns and have them considered at stages of the proceedings to be determined 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. Please describe any experience you have that would make you particularly sensitive/understanding to the participation of victims in the courtroom.

As is detailed in my earlier answers I have had extensive dealings with victims of violent crime throughout my career. I have personally dealt with very many traumatised victims of such violence and assisted them in the difficult process of giving evidence in court. It should be noted that my home jurisdiction enacted, many years ago, legislation giving

victims various rights (e.g. the right to make a victim impact statement) and providing a range of protections for such witnesses.

14. Victims have a recognised right to reparations under Article 75 of the Rome Statute. Please describe any experience that you have which would be relevant to this provision.

I have extensive experience in relation to reparations for victims. My home jurisdiction, many years ago, enacted legislation enabling victims to claim criminal compensation against offenders.

15. Article 67 of the Rome Statute enumerates the rights of accused persons before the ICC. Please describe your experiences in ensuring the rights of the accused to due process and a fair and impartial trial.

The basic role of a prosecutor is to ensure that justice is done according to law. The protection of the right of an accused to due process and a fair and impartial trial is a core responsibility of the prosecutor. I have unwaveringly adhered to that principle throughout my prosecuting career. My attitude in this regard is demonstrated by the fact that in the proposals that I have prepared for new legislation underpinning the operations of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in Papua New Guinea I have included basic prosecuting principles which are designed to support an accused's right to due process and a fair trial. Those principles are closely related to the prosecution standards published by the International Association of Prosecutors and include a pre-trial disclosure regime.

16. Do you have any experience serving in a large, multifaceted institution and working with other departments or entities to achieve a common goal?

Yes. My work in the Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions for Queensland is directly relevant. That office is one of a number of large organisations concerned in the administration of justice in Queensland. Those other organisations include the Police Service, the Crime and Misconduct Commission, Corrective Services, Justice Department and courts. I have worked, in various combinations, with each of those bodies on many occasions. I have also been involved in negotiations with Australian Government Departments e.g. I was the Queensland Solicitor General's representative in negotiations between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Australian States in relation to the implementation of Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters treaties with other nations.

a) If yes, what were the challenges in doing so?

The main challenge is to develop a clear understanding of what is aimed to be achieved and the obstacles to achieving that goal. In that context it is essential to have a clear understanding of the interests, capabilities and limitations of the various organisations relating to that goal.

b) *How were these challenges overcome?*

First, identify the common ground and any areas where there is a difference of view. Having identified the issues, by a process of discussion based on facts and logical debate attempt to find a path (acceptable to the interested agencies) that can lead to achievement of the goal.

17. *Do you have any experience as a manager or carrying out management functions? If yes, please describe your experience delegating to, directing and supervising staff.*

As has been detailed earlier, I have substantial experience as a manager from middle level to senior management. Of particular relevance is my experience as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions in managing a large prosecution organisation dealing with a substantial workload. Inherent in such a role is substantial delegation of authority, direction and supervision of staff. Delegation, direction and supervision in that context requires an efficient office structure with clear lines of authority and systems that permit effective monitoring. I am very familiar with designing, implementing and working within such structures. My expertise in this area is emphasised by the fact that I have acted as an advisor to both the Director of Public Prosecutions for the Solomon Islands and the Public Prosecutor for Papua New Guinea in regard to such issues.

18. *Given the broad geographical reach of the jurisdiction as well as the staff composition of the ICC, please describe any experience you have working in a culturally diverse environment or interacting with people with backgrounds that differ from your own.*

I have worked in the Solomon Islands and am working in Papua New Guinea. Those nations have significant cultural differences from my home jurisdiction. My ability to work with different cultures is demonstrated by the fact that I was invited to work in the Solomon Islands on two occasions and on the second occasion I was appointed as Acting Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions. It is also demonstrated by the fact that I have worked successfully in Papua New Guinea for over two years.

It should also be recognised that the staff of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in Queensland reflects the culturally diverse nature of Australian multi-cultural society.

I have had many contacts and interactions with people from different backgrounds over my years of practice. I have been an active member of the International Association of Prosecutors for many years and, as such, have interacted people from a wide range of cultures. In the course of my work as Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland I had extensive dealings with justice officials from the Asian region.

In my prosecuting career I have dealt with a wide range of people (witnesses, victims and their families) who come from a different background to myself, either culturally or in terms of lifestyle.

19. a) *Please provide us with a list of your writings and other material relevant to evaluating your experience.*

I have presented papers at a number of major conferences e.g.: -

- April 2008: Law and Order Issues in the 21st century hosted by the Queensland Law Society- Banco Court, Law Courts Complex Brisbane.
“Case Management- Early Resolution.”
- November 2006: International conference hosted by the Canadian Justice Network in Ottawa Canada on dangerous offenders.
“The Prosecutor and the Dangerous Offender”.
- July 2006 I participated in a forum organised by Griffith University in relation to the use of DNA in wrongful convictions.
- Inaugural Criminal Law Conference 2006 - Queensland Parliament House.
“Rediscovering Criminal Discovery and the Challenges of Disclosure.”
A related paper by me on this topic was published in the Queensland Justices Association Journal in 2006.
- International Conference hosted by the Supreme Prosecutors Office of South Korea in July 2005.
“The use of pre recorded evidence in criminal proceedings”.
- Ninth annual conference of the International Association of Prosecutors, held in Seoul South Korea in August 2004.
“Sentencing Guidelines and the role of prosecutors”
- Sixth Annual Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors, held in Sydney in September 2001.
“The use of interactive crime scene technology in court”.
- Fifteenth International Symposium on the Forensic Sciences, held at the Gold Coast in 2000.
“Forensic science in trials”.
- Symposium 2000 (conducted by the Queensland Law Society).
“The criminal justice system and proposed changes to it”.

- c) *Please provide us with a document containing a list of links to your writings and other material relevant to evaluating your experience.*

As far as I am aware, the above material is not available online. Three of my trials have been the subject of an Australian television program “Forensic Investigators” and are available on line via the National Library of Australia web site.

Calanca:

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/15035310?q=Damon+Calanca&c=music&sort=holdings+desc&_id=1348889252600&versionId=22773842

Fletcher:

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/15035310?selectedversion=NBD40270489>

Marshall:

http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/15035310?q=Damon+Calanca&c=music&sort=holdings+desc&_id=1348888546752&versionId=22773882

One of my trials has been the subject of a book:

“Things a killer would know” by Paula Doneman, published by Allen and Unwin

Character and Independence:

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.

21. *Have you ever been found by a governmental, legal or professional body to have discriminated against or harassed an individual on any grounds including because of actual or perceived age, race, creed, colour, gender, sexual orientation, religion, national origin, disability, marital status, socioeconomic status, alienage or citizenship status? If yes, please describe the circumstances.*

No.

22. *Do you have any experience where you have had to balance your independence in dealing with judicial matters with a complex political landscape? If yes, could you please describe how you were able to manage these competing concerns?*

I worked for eight years as the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland and on occasions acted as Director of Public Prosecutions for Queensland. A reality of the independent performance of the functions of those positions is that on occasion you

are required to make decisions that may not receive universal approval. You manage this situation by making impartial decisions based on the law and the available facts.

23. The Rome Statute requires the Office of the Prosecutor to act independently as a separate organ of the Court. A member of the Office, including the Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions), shall not seek or act on instructions from any external source. In addition, the Deputy Prosecutor may not engage in any activity which is likely to interfere with his or her prosecutorial functions or to affect confidence in his or her independence.

Do you expect to have any difficulties in your taking a position independent of, and possibly contrary to, your government with respect to an investigation or prosecution?

No.

24. Do you know of any factors that would adversely affect your ability to competently serve as Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions), to comply with applicable ethical responsibilities, or to complete the day-to-day responsibilities that the Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) is required to assume? If yes, please explain.

No

25. Is there any information that you would like to add that is relevant to your candidacy? If yes, please detail it below.

No