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Draft code of conduct for judges in international investment dispute resolution and commentary

Note by the Secretariat

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I. Introduction

1. At its forty-third session in September 2022, Working Group III worked towards presenting two separate texts to the Commission for its consideration in 2023 – a code of conduct for arbitrators for adoption by the Commission, and a code of conduct for judges for adoption in principle, which would provide flexibility to revisit any pending issues and make necessary adjustments once the deliberations on the standing mechanism had progressed (A/CN.9/1124, para. 204). At its forty-fourth [and forty-fifth] sessions in January [and March] 2023, the Working Group approved the draft code of conduct for arbitrators in international investment dispute resolution with accompanying commentary and the draft code of conduct for judges in international investment dispute resolution and requested the Secretariat to present them to the Commission for its consideration at the fifty-sixth session in 2023 (A/CN.9/1130 and [A/CN.9/1131]).

2. Accordingly, this note contains a draft code of conduct for judges [in international investment dispute resolution] with accompanying commentary for consideration by the Commission reflecting the deliberations of Working Group III. The draft code of conduct for arbitrators and the accompanying commentary is contained in A/CN.9/1148.

[Note: Title of the code and whether to include “international investment dispute resolution” to be considered]

II. Draft code of conduct for judges and commentary

Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of the Code:

- (a) “Judge” means a person who is a member of the standing mechanism;
- (b) “Candidate” means a person who is under consideration for appointment as a Judge, but who has not yet been confirmed in such role; and
- (c) “Ex parte communication” means any communication concerning a proceeding before the standing mechanism by a Judge with a disputing party, its legal representative, affiliate, subsidiary or other related person, without the presence or knowledge of the other disputing party(parties) or its legal representative.

See A/CN.9/1130, para. 68.

Commentary to article 1

Judge and Candidate

3. The Code of Conduct for Judges [in International Investment Dispute Resolution] (the “Code”) has been prepared on the assumption that a standing multilateral mechanism may be established in the future to adjudicate international investment disputes (referred to as the “standing mechanism”).

4. The statute of the standing mechanism or an accompanying instrument (referred to as the “rules of the standing mechanism”) would determine who is a permanent member of the standing mechanism (referred to as a “Judge”) and would be bound by the Code (for example, whether the Code would apply to an individual appointed on a non-permanent basis or an individual appointed for a specific dispute).

5. The standing mechanism’s selection process would determine when an individual becomes a “Candidate” and would thus be bound by the Code. The individual ceases to be a Candidate when he or she is not confirmed as a Judge and when confirmed as a Judge, the obligations as a Judge apply.

Ex parte communication

6. Article 7 of the Code regulates ex part communication by a Judge, which is defined in article 1(c). It refers to any communication with a disputing party, its legal representative, affiliate, subsidiary or other related person (for example, a parent company of the disputing party or a third-party funder) concerning a proceeding before the standing mechanism and taking place without the other disputing party or its representative being present or having knowledge of the communication taking place. “Presence” in this context does not mean that the other party or its legal representatives has to be physically present during the communication. For example, if a Judge poses a question via e-mail to a disputing party copying the other disputing party, that disputing party would be considered present in the communication. On the contrary, a disputing party being merely aware of the communication should not be considered as having “knowledge”. For example, if a disputing party finds out that there was an ongoing communication between a Judge and the other disputing party on an issue relating to a proceeding before the standing mechanism, such knowledge would not make the communication permissible. “Knowledge” in this context means that a disputing party or its legal representative is provided adequate notice and given an opportunity to take part in the communication (A/CN.9/1130, para. 67).

Article 2 – Application of the Code

The Code applies to a Judge or a Candidate in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 74.

Commentary to article 2

7. The Code applies to a Judge or a Candidate. While the Code may apply in the context of proceedings before the standing mechanism, it may apply prior to the commencement of such a proceeding, throughout the proceeding as well as the term of office of a Judge (A/CN.9/1130, para. 74). Certain obligations of the Code survive the proceeding and the term of office (see articles 4 and 8). Accordingly, the Code also applies to former Judges.

8. The rules of the standing mechanism will address how the Code applies to a Judge or a Candidate. If the rules of the standing mechanism contain other provisions on the conduct of a Judge or a Candidate, the relationship between those provisions and the Code would also need to be addressed.

Article 3 – Independence and Impartiality

1. A Judge shall be independent and impartial.
2. Paragraph 1 includes the obligation not to:
 - (a) Be influenced by loyalty to any disputing party or any other person or entity;
 - (b) Take instruction from any organization, government, or individual regarding any matter addressed in [the proceeding that the Judge is adjudicating][a proceeding before the standing mechanism];
 - (c) Be influenced by any past, present or prospective financial, business, professional or personal relationship;
 - (d) Use his or her position to advance any financial or personal interest he or she might have in any disputing party or in the outcome of [the proceeding that the Judge is adjudicating][a proceeding before the standing mechanism];
 - (e) Assume any function or accept any benefit that would interfere with the performance of his or her duties; or
 - (f) Take any action that creates the appearance of a lack of independence or impartiality.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#) paras. 68 and 77.

Commentary to article 3

Independence and impartiality

9. Article 3(1) requires a Judge to avoid any conflict of interest, whether it arises directly or indirectly. “Independence” refers to the absence of any external control, in particular the absence of relations with a disputing party that might influence a Judge’s decision. “Impartiality” means the absence of bias or predisposition of a Judge towards a disputing party or issues raised in the proceedings.

[Temporal] scope of the obligation

10. The obligation to be independent and impartial begins upon appointment and continues until the Judge ceases to exercise his or her functions. [The obligation relates to the functions as a Judge and is therefore not limited to the proceeding that the Judge is adjudicating.]

Non-exhaustive list in paragraph 2

11. Paragraph 2 clarifies the obligation in paragraph 1 by providing a non-exhaustive list of examples where a Judge could be found to lack independence or impartiality. The word “includes” emphasizes the illustrative nature of the list. Circumstances not listed in paragraph 2 may also implicate a Judge’s lack of independence and impartiality.

12. The phrase “be influenced by loyalty” in subparagraph (a) refers to a sense of obligation or alignment towards a person or entity, which might arise from a number of external factors. The subparagraph does not regulate “loyalty” itself. Rather, it prohibits a Judge from allowing such loyalty to influence his or her conduct or judgment. In this regard, the mere fact of bearing similarities with another person, such as having graduated from the same school, having the same nationality, or having served in the same law firm, does not in itself establish that a Judge is influenced by loyalty.

13. The phrase “any disputing party or any other person or entity” in subparagraph (a) captures a wide range of parties or entities to whom loyalty may be owed and is not limited to the disputing parties or “related” persons or entities (A/CN.9/1130, para. 76). Therefore, it includes loyalty to, among others: [(i) a person or entity that is not a party to the proceeding that the Judge is adjudicating but is a party to a proceeding before the standing mechanism;] (ii) a person or entity that is not a party to the proceeding but has been given the permission to file a written submission in the proceeding (referred to as a “non-disputing party”); (iii) a State or an REIO that is a party to the underlying investment treaty but is not a party to the dispute (referred to as a “non-disputing Treaty Party”); (iv) another member of the standing mechanism; (v) third-party funders; (vi) expert witnesses; and (vii) the legal representatives of the disputing parties.

14. Subparagraph (b) requires a Judge to exercise his or her independent judgment in resolving the dispute and not to be told what the outcome of the proceeding should be or how to address issues raised during the proceeding. The term “instruction” in subparagraph (b) refers to any order, direction, recommendation or guidance that may be implicit and may originate from diverse private or public sources, including ministries, agencies, State-owned entities, business organizations or associations. The phrase “any matter addressed in [the proceeding that the Judge is adjudicating][a proceeding before the standing mechanism]” refers to any factual, procedural or substantive issue considered in the course of that proceeding.

15. By contrast, subparagraph (b) does not limit a Judge from: (i) complying with binding interpretations issued by a joint committee pursuant to a treaty; (ii) taking into account the views of the Treaty Parties on matters of interpretation; (iii) acting in accordance with the disputing parties’ agreement or in line with any guidance

material provided by the standing mechanism; (iv) making reference to decisions by other courts or arbitral tribunals; and (v) considering the disputing parties' arguments, non-disputing party submissions or expert findings. Depending on the structure and organization of the standing mechanism, a first-tier Judge referring to or relying on a binding judgment or interpretation of an appellate tier of the same standing mechanism would not be considered as taking instruction within the meaning of subparagraph (b).

16. Subparagraph (c) mentions the types of relationships that could influence a Judge's conduct. Such a relationship may have existed in the past, may be a continuing one or may be foreseen. The mere existence of such a relationship does not establish that a Judge lacks independence or impartiality. Rather, the relationship must have an impact on the Judge's conduct, including judgments made and decisions taken.

17. Subparagraph (d) refers to the "use" of a Judge's position to advance any financial or personal interest in a disputing party before the standing mechanism or in the outcome of a proceeding before the standing mechanism. Accordingly, it is the use of the position to advance such interest that is determinative and whether the interest was realized or the extent of the interest advanced is irrelevant. Even if the advantage gained was insignificant or de minimis, it would lead to a violation of article 3, if the position as a Judge was intentionally used to pursue that interest.

18. The phrase "assume any function" in subparagraph (e) refers to taking on a professional responsibility, for example, becoming a board member of an entity closely affiliated with a disputing party, which would make it difficult to perform the Judge's duty in an independent and impartial manner. The term "benefit" in the same subparagraph refers to any gift, advantage, privilege, or reward. The possibility for a Judge to undertake any professional functions outside his or her terms of office is further conditioned upon the obligation in article 4(1) and (2), including to declare such functions in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism.

19. Subparagraph (f) indicates that an action taken or an omission by a Judge, which creates the appearance of a lack of independence or impartiality, may result in a breach of the obligation to be independent and impartial in paragraph 1. The subparagraph emphasizes that a Judge must remain vigilant and be proactive in ensuring that he or she does not create an impression of bias (see also para. ** below).

Article 4 – Limit on multiple roles

1. A Judge shall not exercise any political or administrative function. He or she shall not engage in any other occupation of a professional nature which is incompatible with his or her obligation of independence and impartiality, or with the demands of the terms of office. In particular, a Judge shall not act as a legal representative or expert witness in any other proceeding.

2. A Judge shall declare any other function or occupation in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism. Any question regarding paragraph 1 shall be settled by the standing mechanism.

3. A former Judge shall not become involved in any manner in any proceeding before the standing mechanism, which was pending during his or her term of office.

4. A former Judge shall not act as a legal representative or an expert witness in any proceeding before the standing mechanism for a period of three years following the end of his or her term of office.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 68 and 93.

Commentary to article 4

Prohibition to exercise any political or administrative function

20. Paragraph 1 prohibits a Judge from carrying out any political or administrative function outside the standing mechanism. A Judge would be prohibited, for instance,

from acting as a leader or holding any office in a political organization, publicly endorsing or opposing a candidate for public office, making speeches for a political organization or candidate, and soliciting funds for or donating to a political organization or candidate. The limitation does not apply to political or administrative functions that a Judge might carry out within the standing mechanism in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism or with his or her terms of office. For example, a Judge would be able to function as the president of the standing mechanism elected through a vote (and cast such vote) or head a committee on finance and budget of the standing mechanism.

21. A Judge has an obligation to not engage in a professional occupation which is incompatible with his or her obligation of independence or impartiality or with the demands of the terms of office. In particular, pursuant to the second sentence of paragraph 1, a Judge would be prohibited from concurrently functioning as a legal representative or expert witness in another proceeding, including those before the standing mechanism. While not regulated by the second sentence, the terms of office may limit a Judge from concurrently functioning as an arbitrator and may require a Candidate to resign from any duties as an arbitrator prior to being appointed as a Judge.

22. Paragraph 2 requires a Judge to make a declaration regarding any other function or occupation and do so in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism. Upon the declaration, a determination will be made on whether such function or occupation is prohibited under paragraph 1. For example, whether a Judge can function as an arbitrator in a proceeding outside the standing mechanism would be determined by the standing mechanisms based on the rules as well as the terms of office of a Judge (A/CN.9/1130, para. 93).

23. Paragraphs 3 and 4 apply to former Judges and limit the roles that they can undertake after their term of office. Both limit a former Judge from being involved in a proceeding before the standing mechanism.

24. Paragraph 3 relates to a proceeding that was initiated prior to the end of the Judge's term, regardless of whether the Judge dealt with the proceeding before the expiration of his or her term. The scope of the prohibition is quite broad and covers any involvement including, but not limited to, acting as an ad hoc judge, legal representative, expert witness, third-party funder or amicus curiae.

25. Paragraph 4 relates to a proceeding initiated after the Judge's term of office. For a period of three years after his or her term of office, a former Judge would not be able to act as a legal representative or an expert witness in a proceeding before the standing mechanism.

Article 5 – Duty of diligence

A Judge shall perform the duties of his or her office diligently [consistent][in accordance] with the terms of office.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 97.

Commentary to article 5

26. Article 5 addresses the availability of a Judge to perform his or her duties. The specific duties are to be found under the terms of office or in the rules of the standing mechanism (A/CN.9/1130, paras. 97 and 98).

Article 6 – Integrity and competence

A Judge shall:

(a) Conduct proceedings competently and in accordance with high standards of integrity, fairness and civility;

(b) Possess the necessary competence and skills and make [best][all reasonable] efforts to maintain and enhance the knowledge, skills and qualities necessary to perform his or her duties; and

(c) Not delegate his or her decision-making function.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 35 and 68.

Commentary to article 6

27. Typically, an appointing authority within the standing mechanism would assess the skills and competence required of a Candidate before he or she becomes a Judge in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism ([A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 100).

28. The obligation to not delegate decision-making functions in subparagraph (c) is without prejudice to the rules of the standing mechanism, which may stipulate that certain decision making can be delegated, for example, to a Judge who would function as the president. The subparagraph also does not prevent a Judge from having a person, such as a law clerk, prepare portions of preliminary drafts of decisions under his or her direction, as long as the draft is carefully reviewed by the Judge so that the final conclusions represent the reasoning and determinations of the Judge ([A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 17). In any event, the tasks to be delegated should be in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism.

Article 7– Ex parte communication

Unless permitted by the rules of the standing mechanism, ex parte communication is prohibited.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 104 and 105.

Commentary to article 7

29. Article 7 introduces a general prohibition on ex parte communication, as defined in article 1 (see para. 6 above). The prohibition applies unless permitted by the rules of the standing mechanism.

Article 8 – Confidentiality

1. Unless permitted by the rules of the standing mechanism, a Judge or a former Judge shall not:

(a) disclose or use any information concerning, or acquired in connection with, a proceeding before the standing mechanism; or

(b) disclose any draft decision prepared in a proceeding before the standing mechanism.

2. [Unless permitted by the rules of the standing mechanism], a Judge or a former Judge shall not disclose the contents of the deliberations in a proceeding before the standing mechanism.

3. [Unless permitted by the rules of the standing mechanism], a Judge [and a former Judge] shall not comment on a decision rendered in a proceeding before the standing mechanism.

4. The obligations in this article shall not apply to the extent that a Judge [or a former Judge] is legally compelled to disclose the information in a court or other competent body or needs to disclose such information to protect or pursue his or her legal rights or in relation to legal proceedings before a court or other competent body.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 111 and 113.

Commentary to article 8

30. Article 8 imposes an obligation of confidentiality on a Judge. Paragraphs 1 to 3 list the extent of confidentiality. [The obligations in article 8 continue to apply indefinitely even after the proceeding and survive the term of office of a Judge, thus applying to a former Judge ([A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 112).]

31. Subparagraph 1(a) prohibits a Judge [and a former Judge] from disclosing or using any information concerning the proceeding or acquired during a proceeding before the standing mechanism. In accordance with subparagraph 1(b), a Judge is prohibited from disclosing any draft decision prepared in a proceeding before the standing mechanism. The term “disclose” refers to the circulation of information or material by making it publicly available or making it accessible to persons or entities that are not participating in the proceeding. In contrast, the term “use” refers to availing oneself of such information or material outside the proceeding, possibly taking advantage of the access to such material.

32. Paragraph 1 does not limit the disclosure or use of such information for the purposes of a proceeding that the Judge is adjudicating and as such, members of the same chamber could discuss among themselves information provided by the disputing parties or otherwise acquired during the proceeding. Paragraph 1 also does not address the admissibility of evidence provided by the disputing parties.

33. The obligation of confidentiality in paragraphs 1 [and 2] does not apply if disclosure or use of information is permitted by the rules of the standing mechanism ([A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 107 and 111).

34. Paragraph 3 provides that a Judge [and a former Judge] should not comment on a decision made in a proceeding before the standing mechanism, [while there may be exceptions provided for in the rules of the standing mechanism.]

35. Paragraph 4 provides for a general exception to the obligations in the remaining paragraphs of article 8. This is where: (i) a Judge [or a former Judge] is legally required to disclose the information in a court or any other competent body; or (ii) a Judge [or a former Judge] must disclose the information to protect or pursue his or her legal rights or in relation to legal proceedings before a court or other competent body.

Article 9 – Disclosure obligations

1. A Candidate and a Judge shall disclose any circumstances likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his or her independence or impartiality.

2. Regardless of whether required under paragraph 1, a Candidate shall disclose all proceedings in which the Candidate is currently or has been involved in the past five years [as an arbitrator, a legal representative or an expert witness].

3. Regardless of whether required under paragraph 1, the following information shall be disclosed by a Judge with regard to a proceeding which he or she is expected to adjudicate or is adjudicating:

(a) Any financial, business, professional, or close personal relationship in the past five years with:

- (i) Any disputing party in the proceeding;
- (ii) The legal representative(s) of a disputing party in the proceeding;
- (iii) Expert witnesses in the proceeding; and
- (iv) Any person or entity identified by a disputing party as being related, or as having a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding, including a third-party funder;

(b) Any financial or personal interest in:

- (i) The outcome of the proceeding; and
- (ii) Any other proceeding involving the same measure(s).

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 to 3, a Candidate and a Judge shall make all reasonable efforts to become aware of such circumstances and information.

5. A Candidate shall make the disclosure to the standing mechanism [in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism] prior to confirmation as a Judge.

6. A Judge shall make the disclosure in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism as soon as he or she becomes aware of the circumstances and information mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3. A Judge shall have a continuing duty to make further disclosures based on new or newly discovered circumstances and information [as soon as he or she becomes aware of such circumstances and information].

7. A Candidate and a Judge shall err in favour of disclosure if they have any doubt as to whether a disclosure shall be made.

8. The fact of non-disclosure does not in itself necessarily establish a lack of independence or impartiality.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 27-28, 35, 40-41, 46-47 and 68.

Commentary to article 9

36. Article 9 addresses the disclosure obligations of a Candidate and a Judge. The obligations therein are central to the Code as they assist in identifying any potential conflict of interest that could demonstrate a lack of independence and impartiality as set out in article 3 of the Code.

Standard and scope of disclosure

37. The scope of disclosure in paragraph 1 (“likely to give rise to justifiable doubts”) is broad and covers any circumstances, including any interest, relationship or other matters, likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to the independence or impartiality of a Candidate or a Judge. Under this standard, a doubt is justifiable if any person, whether a disputing party or a third person, having knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, would reasonably reach the conclusion that there is a likelihood that a Candidate or a Judge may be influenced by factors other than the merits of the case as presented by the disputing parties in reaching his or her decision ([A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 22).

38. In contrast to paragraphs 2 and 3, the circumstances to be disclosed under paragraph 1 are not limited in time. For instance, a circumstance which arose more than five years before a Candidate was contacted would need to be disclosed if it is likely to give rise to justifiable doubts ([A/CN.9/1130](#), para. 25). For instance, a Candidate would need to disclose any publication or presentation that he or she has made seven years ago, if it is likely to raise justifiable doubts as to his or her independence and impartiality ([A/CN.9/1130](#) para. 33).

Disclosure under paragraphs 2 and 3

39. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include a list of information that needs to be disclosed, regardless of whether it gives rise to justifiable doubts under paragraph 1. In other words, the paragraphs do not merely extend the scope of disclosure required under paragraph 1 but require a minimum disclosure, which is independent of that required under paragraph 1. This is because such information may assist in identifying any potential conflict of interest. However, the information to be disclosed under paragraph 2 and paragraph 3(a) is limited in time (within the past five years) (A/CN.9/1130, para. 25).

40. Paragraph 2 requires disclosure of all proceedings in which a Candidate is or has been involved in the past five years [as an arbitrator, legal representative or an expert witness]. For example, this may include a domestic court proceeding involving an investment, within which the Candidate functioned as a judge.

41. Paragraph 3 requires a Judge to disclose certain information relating to the proceeding that he or she is expected to adjudicate or is adjudicating.

42. Subparagraph (a) addresses disclosure of information related to potential conflicts arising from a financial, business, professional, or close personal relationship that a Judge might have with persons or entities involved in the proceeding within the past five years (A/CN.9/1130, para. 27).

43. "Business" relationship means any past or present connection related to commercial activities usually with a shared financial interest, either directly with the persons or entities listed in the subparagraphs or indirectly through another person or entity, with or without their knowledge.

44. "Professional" relationship includes, for instance, where a Judge was an employee, associate or partner in the same law firm as another person involved in the proceeding. Such a relationship may also include prior involvement in the same project or case, for instance, as opposing counsel or co-arbitrator. By contrast, being a member of the same professional association or social or charitable organization along with another person involved in the proceeding would likely not constitute a professional relationship.

45. "Close personal" relationship includes a relationship involving a degree of intimacy which is beyond that of a financial, business or professional relationship, for instance, where a Judge is a close family member or has a long-term friendship with the legal representative of one of the disputing parties. However, being in the same class in school, casual or social acquaintances, or distant family ties would not necessarily establish a close personal relationship.

46. The phrase "any person or entity identified by a disputing party as being related" in subparagraph (a)(iv) refers to, for instance, parent companies, subsidiaries or affiliates identified by a disputing party. This subparagraph also requires the disclosure of a relationship with any person or entity identified by a disputing party as having a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding, including a third-party funder. A Judge should invite the disputing parties to identify such persons or entities so as to allow him or her to make the necessary disclosure and to assess any potential conflict of interest.

47. Subparagraph (b) requires disclosure of any financial or personal interest in the outcome of the proceeding or any other proceedings involving the same measure. Financial interest does not include remuneration as a Judge, or the reimbursement of expenses incurred during the proceeding.

48. Paragraphs 1 to 3 combined require extensive disclosure on the part of a Candidate or a Judge as information not falling within the scope of paragraph 1 may still need to be disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 and *vice versa*. As noted, this is to identify any potential conflict of interest.

49. When a Candidate or a Judge is bound by confidentiality obligations and is not in a position to disclose the required circumstance or information, he or she should disclose as much as possible. For example, with regard to the list of proceedings in

paragraph 2, a Candidate could redact certain information and disclose the region where the parties are located, the relevant industry or sector, the applicable rules as well as the fact that he or she is bound by a confidentiality obligation. However, if a Candidate is unable to disclose circumstances that is likely to give rise to justifiable doubts, he or she should decline the offer of appointment.

Obligation to make all reasonable efforts

50. Paragraph 4 requires a Candidate and a Judge to be proactive to the best of his or her ability to identify the existence of circumstances and information identified under paragraphs 1 to 3. In other words, paragraph 4 concerns the means to be deployed by a Candidate and a Judge to ensure proper disclosure. By way of illustration, the obligation under paragraph 4 could involve reviewing relevant documentation already in possession, conducting relevant conflict checks, or requesting the persons or entities involved in the proceeding to provide further information in case of doubt or if deemed necessary to conduct proper assessment.

Form and timing of disclosure by a Candidate and a Judge

51. Paragraph 5 provides how and when a Candidate shall make the disclosure. It shall be made to the standing mechanism prior to confirmation as a Judge [in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism].

52. Paragraph 6 provides that a Judge shall make the disclosure in accordance with the rules of the standing mechanism (A/CN.9/1130, para. 47) and as soon as he or she becomes aware of the circumstances and information mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3. It also provides a continuing obligation of disclosure. If new relevant circumstance or information within the scope of paragraphs 1 or 3 emerges or is brought to the attention of a Judge during the proceeding, he or she must disclose such circumstance or information as soon as he or she becomes aware of the circumstances and information. A Judge should therefore remain proactive and vigilant with regard to his or her disclosure obligations during the entire course of the proceedings. Annexes 1 and 2 provide an example of disclosure form to be used by a Candidate or a Judge.

53. Paragraph 7 requires a Candidate or a Judge to make a disclosure when there are doubts as to whether the disclosure is required or not.

Failure to disclose

54. Paragraph 8 clarifies that non-compliance with the disclosure requirements in article 9 does not in itself necessarily establish a lack of independence or impartiality. Rather, it is the content of the disclosed or omitted information that determines whether there is such a violation. This paragraph should, however, not be interpreted as an invitation or a permission to not disclose. Indeed, a failure to disclose may be factually relevant when establishing a breach of the obligation to be independent and impartial, taking into account the information that was not disclosed as well as other relevant circumstances (A/CN.9/1130, para. 42).

Article 10 – Compliance with the Code

Compliance with the Code shall be governed by the rules of the standing mechanism.

See [A/CN.9/1130](#), paras. 62 and 63

Commentary to article 10

55. Article 10 addresses the compliance with the Code, which is governed by the rules of the standing mechanism. Sanctions for any breach of the Code may also be provided in the rules of the standing mechanism (A/CN.9/1130, paras. 62 and 63).

56. One way to promote the adherence would be to require a Candidate or a Judge to sign a declaration upon appointment (see Annexes 1 and 2).

Annexes to the Codes of Conduct**Annex 1 (Candidates)****Declaration, Disclosure and Background Information**

1. I have read and understood the attached Code of Conduct and I undertake to comply with it.
2. To the best of my knowledge, there is no reason why I should not serve as a Judge, and I have no impediment arising from the Code of Conduct.
3. In accordance with Article 9 of the Code of Conduct, I wish to make the following disclosure and provide the following information:

[INSERT AS RELEVANT]

4. I confirm that as of the date of this declaration, I have no further circumstance or information to disclose. I understand that I shall make further disclosures based on new or newly discovered information as soon as I become aware of such information.

Annex 2 (Judges)**Declaration and Disclosure**

1. I have read and understood the attached Code of Conduct and I undertake to comply with it.
2. To the best of my knowledge, there is no reason why I should not serve as a Judge. I am impartial and independent and have no impediment arising from the Code of Conduct.
3. In accordance with Article 9 of the Code of Conduct, I wish to make the following disclosure and provide the following information:

[INSERT AS RELEVANT]

4. I confirm that as of the date of this declaration, I have no further circumstance or information to disclose. I understand that I shall make further disclosures based on new or newly discovered information as soon as I become aware of such information.