

**Simun'21**

**ICC  
GUIDE**

## **General:**

The ICC consists of three distinguished teams who will examine a case concerning a criminal act committed by an individual. The Case will be argued by advocates representing the parties' dispute. Each party in the case will be represented by a group of advocates.

## **Advocates:**

Advocates resemble attorneys in regular court. Both the council of prosecution (the plaintiff) and the council of defense (the respondent) will be represented by two advocates. Since there are three cases in ICC, there will be three prosecution councils and three defence councils.

## **Terminology:**

Unlike other committees, personal pronouns (I, You, She, They, Him, Us, Me, He, It, We, Her, Them) are **NOT** prohibited.

## **Before the conference:**

Both the prosecution and defense council should have the following documents ready before the conference:

### 1. Opening Speeches

Each Council makes a 15-minute opening speech in which they introduce the case, explain the history of the dispute. They must also state their prayer: the verdict that the Advocates want the Court to reach. The Prosecution goes first, then the Defense.

When writing the opening speech, you must include the following however, not limited to;

- Rome Statute Clauses
- Witnesses
- Valid evidence

\*Practice reading the opening speeches\*

### 2. Evidence packet

## HOW TO CREATE THE EVIDENCE PACKET

The evidence packet is a list of 10 pieces of evidence which shall be presented in aims of further supporting your case. ALL EVIDENCE MUST BE RELIABLE AND AUTHENTIC.

### Format:

Title of evidence

Cite

Date published

“Copy of Evidence (copy/paste)”

\*\*\*\*NO EVIDENCE FROM THE ICC IS ALLOWED TO BE USED\*\*\*\*

### 3. Witness list

A list must be provided to the president including all witnesses which you have chosen.

### 4. Affidavits

## HOW TO CREATE THE AFFIDAVITS

Each team must have three affidavits per case. An affidavit is a biography of a witness which the witness shall memorize. This is followed by direct and cross-examinations of the witness. The affidavits must be submitted to the judges and must be at least 200 words.

Format:

Witness name:

Paragraph 1 → must include an introduction about the witness.

Paragraph 2 → Anecdote/information which supports the case

Paragraph 3 → Relation to the case

\*\*\*\*MUST BE WRITTEN IN FIRST PERSON\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*ALL FACTS MUST BE RELIABLE\*\*\*\*

- Have a firm understanding of the objection list

**During the conference:**

- Presenting opening speeches
- Presenting Evidence
- Calling in and examining witnesses
- Presenting a long and comprehensive closing speech

**Justices:**

The advocates who will not be presenting their case that day will act as justices. They should have a firm understanding prior to the conference and will be helping the president and chair make decisions.

They should constantly be listening to the Advocates as they present their Opening Speeches, Evidence Packet, Witnesses and Closing Speeches. Judges will discuss and evidence after they are presented and decide, with the help of the president and chair, whether or not to disregard them. Justices will also ask witnesses questions and give them a rating out of 5 (1 being the worst and 5 being the best). Justices should constantly keep notes of the events that take place as they will be asked about their opinions to help decide the final verdict.

**Objections List:**

NOTE: The objecting party must **justify** their objection.

If the objection is sustained the examiner must reword or disregard the question.

You can only object once per question, so if the wrong objection is used the question must be answered by the witness.

- These objections will only be entertained during Witness Examination and advocates can object to any question asked by the opposing counsel.