



**PRESIDENT'S REPORT**  
**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**

IASAS  
Model  
United Nations



Thailand  
November 9-11  
2017



Cour  
Pénale  
Internationale

International  
Criminal  
Court



***Alleged war crimes and crimes against  
humanity committed in the context of  
Renewed Violence Starting in 2012 in the  
Central African Republic***

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President of the International Criminal Court

**Please Note:**

**This report is in two Sections.**

**Section I will explain the essential procedural details of the International Criminal Court at IASAS MUN 2017 and is the same in both topic reports.**

**Section II will provide insight into the topic at hand. However Advocates will be expected to present more specific evidence than provided in this report. Here part 6.0 (only for advocates) is also the same in both reports.**

**Treatment of the Report and the Requirements of the ICC have been specified in an E-mail briefing to you by the President. If you have not received said briefing please contact the President at [18alessandrop@nist.ac.th](mailto:18alessandrop@nist.ac.th)**

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## 1.0 Relevant Judicial Terms

The following are terms that should and will be used during court proceedings by Advocates, Judges and the President:

Term	Definition
Applicants	The members of the advocate team of the prosecution
Respondents	The members of the advocate team of the defense
Pleading	Short speeches concerning the case from each side's point of view of approximately 10 minutes in length
Hearsay	Evidence in the form of a witness recounting another person's statements. Such evidence is not admissible in the court
Deliberation	Time taken to consider whether the applicant's case has met the burden of proof.
Verdict	The decision made by the judges at the end of the case
Stipulations	Facts and figures concerning the case that have been agreed upon as true and cannot be questioned in trial, including any information contained in this report.  <i>Note: If you would like to have fact added as a stipulation, both advocate teams must agree on it and the president must be informed</i>
Burden of Proof	The Burden of Proof is shouldered by the "applicants" or "prosecution" and defines that they must "prove beyond a reasonable doubt that _____ is guilty of the charges at hand." This means that the evidence and arguments presented

	by the advocates must be considered as truthful, to the degree of a simple majority.
Objection	A plea made by one advocate disagreeing with the procedures or evidence of the opposing party. Generally, objections are made to question the admissibility of evidence (whether the evidence can be used in court).  <i>See <a href="#">'IASAS MUN Admissible Objections'</a> for a list of possible reasonings for objections.</i>
Sustained	Statement by the President to entertain an objection
Over-ruled	Statement by the President to disregard an objection
Tesitmony	Evidence which comes from a witness
Admission of Evidence	Advocates are required to ask the President to admit each piece of evidence by number or letter. Opposing counsel can object to the evidence being admitted on grounds of authenticity, reliability, accuracy, and/or relevance. A president who feels that either he or a judges would give certain evidence undue weight or would be greatly prejudiced by seeing it or hearing it would not allow that evidence to be presented.
Authentication of Evidence	The duty of the advocates to establish the origins and credibility of a given piece of evidence.
Direct Examination	Questioning of your own witness
Cross Examination	Questioning of the oppositions witness
Rebuttal	Counter arguments made by each side after examination of evidence.
Statement of Prayer	The specific requests or damages which a side is asking the court to approve and are presented during the closing arguments. This is similar to writing a “resolution” to your case, as in, what a party believes would solve the issue and what must be done about it.

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Separate, But  
Concurring Opinion

A decision in which all judges agree with the decision but some may disagree on its reasoning

## **2.0 General Rules**

- Respect the decisions/authority of the judges
- Only one advocate may speak at a time per side; dialogue between advocates is NOT in order
- Advocates MUST stand to speak. Only one advocate should be standing at a time.
- Only objections may interrupt a speaker
- Neither the applicants or respondents should talk to the judges without the presence of the other
- Advocates must ask the judges for permission to submit physical evidence
- All physical evidence must be labeled with a number (applicants) or letter (respondents)
- Be on time at the beginning of each session and from any break
- Place any suit jackets and bags away from judges' or advocates' desks

### **3.0 Roles:**

#### **3.1 The President**

The President (in this case consisting of two individuals) is the guiding force of the court and as such is responsible for administering Court procedure as well as overseeing Registry and organizing the work of each judicial division. During the trial, the President's primary role is to act as the head judge. All "final says" will be made by the President and they will assist in guiding judges through their deliberations, weighing of evidences, and questioning periods. In essence, the President acts as "the foreman of the jury" in the following ways:

- **Head arbitrator of the court:** The president of the court acts as the head judge in every case put before them. This means that questions asked, or objections raised during court proceeding must be addressed through the president.
- **Oath of witnesses:** The president will conduct the oath for all witnesses in court. The oath exists as follows: "I solemnly affirm that the evidence I am about to give shall be the whole truth as best I know it."
- **Final deliberations:** It is the role of the president to guide all judges through the case. While presidents do receive an equal vote, they will not be present during final deliberations. Once deliberations are finished, the president will be invited back to cast their vote.

#### **3.2 Judges**

The chief responsibility of the judges requires a sense of fairness, responsibility, intuition, an understanding or willingness to learn about the topic being addressed in court, and diligence in learning courtroom procedures and terminology. Judges sit through the case, inquire during pleadings, and weigh the evidences presented by the advocates. The judges are also responsible for making the final verdict for the case, detailing the final solution to the court president.

Judges responsibilities include:

- Assessing the validity of presented evidence
- Questioning both advocacies to better understand arguments being made
- Objecting to the admittance of evidence believed to be invalid using one of the [‘IASAS MUN Admissible Objections’](#)



### **3.3 Advocates:**

Advocates are the members of either the prosecution or the defense. They work within their team (advocacy) to prove the prosecuted guilty or innocent respectively by presenting evidence and making substantiated arguments

The two advocacies are known as:

- The Prosecution - Which is accusing the prosecuted and arguing in favour of his/her guilt
- The Defense - Which is defending the persecuted and arguing in favour of his/her innocence

### **3.4 Witnesses**

Individuals related to the case that can be called upon and questioned as a form of evidence.

At IASAS MUN, if an advocacy wishes to call upon a witness, they may choose a delegate in another committee and train this delegate as a witness in preparation to the conference. The names and allocations of witnesses to be used must be submitted to the Presidency together with all other pieces of evidence (Max 5) 2 days prior to the conference.

## **4.0 Procedure**

*(approximately 3 hours and 2 minutes per case)*

### **Note:**

- This procedure is repeated for each case
- Timing is of the Essence
- The applicants will proceed first in all proceedings

### **4.1 Opening Statements (10 min)**

1. PRESIDENT calls the court to order
2. PRESIDENT makes short opening remarks (**2 min**)
3. ADVOCATES make their opening Statements
  - a. applicants, followed by the respondents will give **4 minute** opening statements. These statements do not include evidence but detail the beliefs of each advocacy concerning the case as a whole
  - b. For advice on how to prepare for each section please see the [‘Advocate Preparation Guide’](#)

### **4.2 Evidence and Pleadings (60 min)**

Pieces of evidence will be presented in an alternating fashion between the opposing parties with **4 minutes** allotted for each piece of evidence to be presented and **6 minutes** for questioning.

#### **4.2.1 Presentation**

*Note: This section does not include witnesses*

Each piece of evidence comes with a pleading and and be presented in the following manner:

1. Advocates present a piece of evidence:
  - a. If the applicant is presenting: “Your honor the prosecution of would like to present source (A...)”
  - b. If the respondent is presenting: “Your honor the defense of would like to present source (1...)”
2. A copy of each piece of evidence must then be presented or shared with the President 2 days prior to the conference. Each piece of evidence must be labeled.

3. The applicant will then present and might choose to do so by reading the document or text, stating the author, date of publication and the such. The presentation of the evidence is not a pleading.
4. ADVOCATE'S pleading: The advocate then explains their interpretation of the credibility and importance of the evidence presented. The pleading is similar to an MUN "For" speech for the evidence you are presenting.
5. At the end of the presentation of each piece of evidence, the ADVOCATE rises and asks the court to ADMIT the real or physical evidence they have used.
  - a. ADVOCATE: "Your honor, the advocacy would like to ask the court to admit evidence A (for example)."
6. Unless the evidence is missing or not labeled, the judges will declare that the evidence presented is in order.

#### **4.2.1 Questioning**

After the ADVOCATE has finished presenting each piece of evidence, there will be a time of **6 minutes** allocated for points of inquiry regarding the evidence and the pleading made by the applicant.

1. The Advocate must state that he/she is finished with their pleading and presentation of the evidence.
2. The PRESIDENT will open the floor for **3 minutes** of points of inquiry or points of information to the panel of JUDGES.
3. If and only if the judges are finished asking questions, the president will open the floor for **3 minutes** points of inquiry from the opposing party.

#### **4.4 Rebuttals (10 min)**

ADVOCATES have the opportunity to counter the evidence presented by the opposing ADVOCATES during their presentation of evidence (**5 minutes each**)

##### **Purpose:**

- Discredit the witnesses or real evidence presented by the opposing ADVOCATES by focusing on its limitations
- Provide counter-arguments to the arguments presented by the respondents
- No new evidence for their case can be brought up.

#### **4.5 Presentation Witnesses (40 min)**

All witnesses of the prosecution will be presented following by all witnesses of the defense using the following procedure. Each witness presentation will be allotted a **maximum of 10 minutes (5 minutes per side)**

1. ADVOCATES: “Your honor (country) would like to call to the stand.”
2. The applicants then DIRECTLY question the witness
  - a. Purpose:
    - i. To establish the credibility of the witness
    - ii. To get the witness to provide evidence to support the charges they have brought to the court.
  - b. Upon completion please state “No further questions, your Honor”
3. Opposing ADVOCATES now question the witness
  - a. Purpose:
    - i. To call into question the credibility of the witness
  - b. Upon completion please state “No further questions, your Honor”
4. After ALL witnesses of one advocacy have been presented, the ADVOCATES announces the completion of their case
  - a. “Your Honor, we rest our case”

#### **4.6 Second Rebuttals and Judge’s Questions (20 min)**

Each advocacy will be allowed to counter the newly presented evidence as well as the testimonials given by the witnesses in the trial in a **2 minute** rebuttal.

After each rebuttal, each advocacy will be opened to **8 minutes** of questions by the judges about their witnesses, evidence, or arguments that will clarify the case for them.

#### **4.7 Closing Arguments (6 min)**

1. The PRESIDENT invites the ADVOCATES to begin their closing arguments (3 min each):
2. Applicants then present their closing Arguments in which they should summarize the charges, their main arguments and evidence

- i. Visual aids are highly suggested here.
  - ii. Presentation of the “prayer” – what the applicants would like out of the case. this is the time for the applicants to outline the amount of damages they wish for and why.
3. Respondents then present their closing arguments, in which they should summarise their case for the dismissal of the charges.
  - i. Visual aids are highly suggested here.

#### **4.8 Deliberation (31 min)**

1. All JUDGES will be asked to state their opinion, along with their reasoning (examples of evidence, their weight, etc.)
  - a. Speaking for up to **1 minute** in turn *without interruption*. **(11 min total)**
2. At the end of this, JUDGES enter an unmoderated discussion and have 20 minutes to decide on a verdict. If the majority of judges agrees with a verdict it is considered binding and a document detailing the verdict must be submitted to the President. However, if a minority group judges does not agree they may present their verdict as a separate minority verdict to the president.

#### **4.9 Presentation of Verdict (5 min)**

If applicable the minority verdict is read out by the president, followed by the binding majority verdict.

# II

## Alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the context of renewed violence starting in 2012 in CAR.



Cour  
Pénale  
Internationale  

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International  
Criminal  
Court

### **1.0 Introduction:**

The ICC prosecutes individuals and is in this case prosecuting [Michel Djotodia](#), former president of the Central African Republic, for his involvement in the conflict. As a leader, the prosecution may argue that he is to blame for the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed.



The Central African Republic (CAR) that is by many considered a failed state, has been in a bloody conflict between opposing religious and ethnic groups since 2012. After years of governance by president Patasse, following the end of a 12 year military reign in 1993, he was overthrown by Bozize, a military leader in a coup in 2004, who was in turn overthrown by the Séléka rebel coalition in 2012. This Coalition was and is today still lead by Michel Djotodia, who was president from 2012, when they successfully overthrew the government, to 2013 when he resigned due to pressure related his apparent failure to properly disband Séléka, which reportedly continued to attack civilians and specifically christians, even after the coups disbandment.

As a result of the continued violence by the majority Muslim Séléka group, opposing christian groups have formed under the name of Anti-Balaka. These two camps have since been engaged in continuous armed conflict throughout the nation, causing harm to civilians, and even members of UN affiliated humanitarian missions. According to the UNOCHA there are currently 2.4 Million people in need due to the situation in the CAR of which 481.6K have fled the country and are now refugees, and over 592.3K have been internally displaced.

The court is investigating against Michel Djotodia for his involvement in the conflicts between the Séléka and anti-balaka groups for allegedly participating in or causing “murder, rape, pillaging, attacks against humanitarian missions, and the use of children under fifteen in combat” as well as “forced displacement, and persecution” (<https://www.icc-cpi.int/carll>)

## **2.0 Definition of key terms:**

### **2.1 Jurisdiction and Offenses within The International Criminal Court**

**Note:**

- *This section is paraphrased from the Rome Statute. For the full version please see “[The Rome Statute](#)”*
- *In court prosecuted must be accused of specific infringements from the following examples*

The Jurisdiction of the ICC is defined in the Rome Statute and gives the Court authority over the following Offenses:

#### **2.1.1 Genocide**

The Rome Statute defines the crime of genocide as any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. This includes:

- Killing members of the group
- Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group
- Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part
- Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group
- Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

#### **2.1.2 Crimes against Humanity**

Crimes against humanity are defined as any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack. These include:

- Murder
- Extermination
- Enslavement
- Deportation or forcible transfer of population

- Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law
- Torture
- Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity
- Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law
- Enforced disappearance of persons
- The crime of apartheid
- Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health

### **2.1.3 War Crimes**

Under the Rome Statute, war crimes are any of the following breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, perpetrated against any persons or property. These breaches include:

- Willful killing
- Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments
- Willfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health
- Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly
- Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile power
- Willfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial
- Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement
- Taking of hostages

### **2.2 Child Soldiers (legal definition)**

A child associated with an armed force or armed group refers to any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been, recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls,



used as fighters, cooks, porters, spies or for sexual purposes (“United Nations Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict”).

### **2.3 Ethnic and Religious Cleansing**

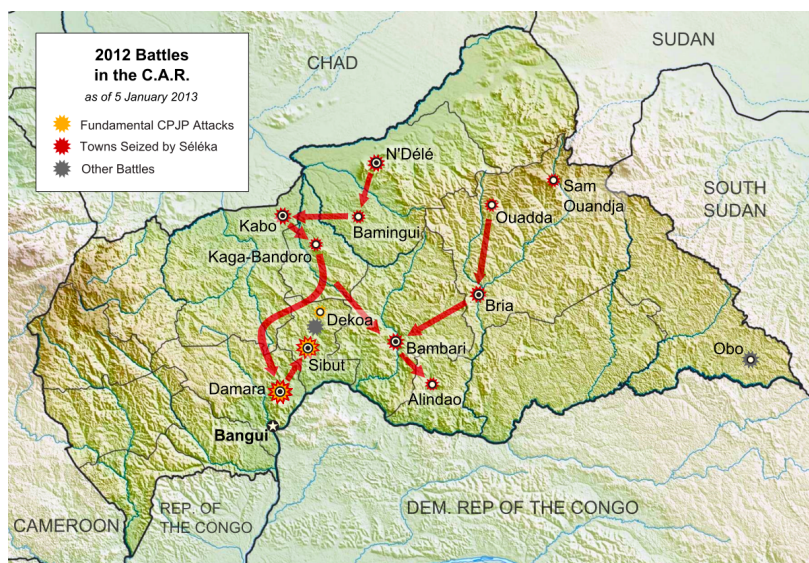
Ethnic Cleansing is the deliberate and systematic removal of a racial, political, or cultural group from a specific geographical area (“United States Criminal Law”). This definition, although commonly used and referred to, has not been adopted by the ICC as an official legal definition.

## **3.0 Background information**

### **3.1 The Central African Republic**

The CAR is regarded as one of the few failed states of the world. With an estimated population of 4.7 million citizens, the country ranked 188th out of 188 countries in the 2014 Human Development Index and is estimated to be the worst country to be young in. Following liberation from French annexation in 1880, development of the country’s infrastructure and government independent political stability has faced disruption from multiple factors. In addition to the constant civil conflict and rebel insurgencies within the nation, CAR’s population faces poor health services and educating resulting in 11% of the population’s 15-49 year old individuals being HIV positive. The country is also predominantly Christian with a 2003 national consensus concluding that 80.3% of the population practiced Christianity and 15% practicing Islam along with Animism and other indigenous religions.

### 3.2 Conflict within The Failed State



Within the failed state, there has been conflict almost ever since it gained its independence from France in 1960. After years of military rule, an election in 1993 brought president Patasse to power until he was overthrown in 2003 by Bozize, who ruled the country until the civil war is officially said to have started in 2012.

During Bozize's Presidency, the currently prosecuted, Michel Djotodia, who succeeded him after the coup, was involved with various militant rebel groups constantly in an attempt to overthrow the government. Through there are many such groups, the CAR saw the creation of a new movement, named the Séléka, in 2012. Séléka, which means coalition in the local language, is exactly this, a coalition between many of the rebel groups present prior to the conflict of 2012. Said coalition had as its motivation, not the hatred of the government but rather of Bozize as an individual and as such executed a structured military campaign to gain control of the country throughout the year, as shown in the map to the right (this map cannot be used as evidence).

Having captured almost all major cities with the exception of Bangui, Djotodia, the Séléka leader, entered peace talks with the the current government and was appointed First Deputy Prime Minister for National Defense on the 3rd of February 2013. Although this was supposed to end the military conflict, the Séléka continued to press toward the capital and conquered it in March, with Djotodia declared himself president on the 24th of March 2013. In response to questions about his involvement in the conquest of Bangui and the continued bloodshed

following the peace talks, Djotodia stated that he did not want the Séléka to take the capital, but that they did so anyways.

After taking full control of the government, Djotodia officially dissolved the Séléka group on september 13th 2013, but its more militant section did not stop aggression against civilians especially of Christian Origin. Although the group was not created with a religious aim, its founding in the muslim north of the country lead to the majority of its members being of the muslim faith. Reportedly the group committed mass atrocities against civilians and ha engaged in religious and ethnic cleansing ever since, and as result opposing christian militant groups known as Anti-Balaka groups have appeared throughout the country to fight the Séléka. Despite being founded by communities to defend themselves, these groups have themselves become aggressive against muslim civilians and so a religious conflict has emerged including reports of forced conversion and rape on both sides.

Djotodia himself resigned on the 10th of January 2014, less than a year after taking power, as a result of extensive criticism concerning his alleged continued ties to Séléka, and to the crimes they reportedly continued to commit.

### **3.3 Impact on Population**

The impact of conflicts within the CAR on the region's civilian population are extensive. Like many Humanitarian Aid Groups and NGOs within the region, the population is subject to constant attacks, kidnappings, and general unrest by many of the country's rebel factions. Additionally, over 400,000 individuals have sought refuge in the neighbouring countries of Chad, Cameroon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo and over half of the population (roughly 2.7 million) are in dire need of immediate humanitarian aid. Aggression against Christians predominantly residing in the Southern regions of the country have also lead to the formation of the "Anti-balaka" militia and tensions between the aforementioned militia and select rebel groups have caused further conflict. According to many NGOs, the volatile state of the CAR has made it near impossible to operate within the region, leading to the Prosecution accusing rebel groups of violence against Humanitarian missions.

## **4.0 Major Parties Involved and Their Stances**

### **4.1 Séléka**

In late 2012 a new rebel coalition, known as Séléka, launched an incursion in the northern part of the country. The group, which included factions of former rebel movements, accused Bozizé of not implementing aspects of a previous peace agreement. It demanded his ouster from the presidency and called for him to stand trial at the ICC. Séléka quickly advanced south but stopped short of Bangui in December and entered into negotiations with the government. In January 2013 Séléka and Bozizé's administration agreed to a ceasefire and a power-sharing deal that addressed several rebel demands, such as the release of prisoners and the withdrawal of foreign troops in the country. In addition, it provided for the inclusion of some Séléka members in a new unity government and allowed Bozizé to finish his term, with new elections to be held in 2016. As part of the agreement, Bozizé named Nicolas Tiangaye, a lawyer supported by both the opposition and Séléka, as prime minister.

Séléka quickly became disenchanted with the implementation of the deal, claiming that Bozizé failed to honour important aspects of the agreement. In mid-March the group issued an ultimatum for Bozizé and, despite some last-minute concessions from the president, resumed hostilities a few days later. Séléka advanced toward Bangui, seizing the capital on March 24, and Bozizé fled the country. Séléka then claimed control of the government. Séléka's actions were widely condemned by the international community, and the African Union suspended the country from the organization and imposed sanctions on rebel leaders.

As interim government struggled to restore order and perform the normal functions of state, Séléka rebels had been pillaging parts of the country and engaging in horrific acts of violence, rape, and kidnapping. Djotodia formally disbanded Séléka on September 13, but that did not curb the rebels' actions, nor was his government able to effectively stop them.

### **4.2 Anti-Balaka**

The primarily Christian civilian population began to form militias, known as anti-balaka, to protect themselves against the mainly Muslim rebels, which in turn

degenerated into a cycle of violent attacks between Christians and Muslims, even civilians, that left hundreds dead and thousands displaced. Analysts warned of the potential for the situation to further degenerate into genocide should nothing be done to stop the violence.

### **4.3 NGOs**

Though a multitude of Non-Government Organizations have attempted to relieve conflict within the CAR region as well as assist the lives of the many internally displaced individuals, nearly all have been faced with heavy resistance. Organizations such as ACTED, have reported to have been unable to operate within key regions of CAR without disruption and constant attack from rebels within the region. An ineffective government has resulted in poor education and a lack of basic services among a majority of the country's population. Additionally, health services are sparse and attacks on aid workers and kidnappings rank the CAR among the most dangerous countries to service.

### **4.3 Foreign Governments**

On December 5 the UNSC voted to authorize the deployment of an African-led peacekeeping force that would incorporate ECCAS troops already in the country, as well as the deployment of additional French troops to augment the country's existing military presence there, in an effort to protect the civilian population. Still, the humanitarian situation at the end of the year was bleak, with more than 800,000 people displaced and almost half of the country's population in need of aid.

## 5.0 General Timeline of Conflict

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Event</b>
1880	France annexation of the region, partitioning CAR among commercial concessionaires.
1960	Central African Republic declares independence with David Dacko turning the country into a one-party state.
1993	Twelve year military reign following deployment of French troop ended, Ange-Felix Patasse wins newfound presidential elections.
2001	Attempted coup by military leads to the firing of Army chief of staff, Francois Bozize, who has strong support amongst the military. Conflict between his forces and Patasse's forces breaks out when the government tries to arrest him.
2003	2 years of military conflict between Bozize's and Patasse's forces ends with the former conquering the capital of Bangui. Bozize seized power and calls for elections (in which he runs despite initially saying he wouldn't).
	After Bozizé seizes power, the CAR Bush War begins with the rebellion by the Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFDR), led by Michel Djotodia.
2004	Rebellion escalates into major fighting during 2004, but Bozize wins election in december.
2004 - 2006	Djotodia is involved with various rebel groups but lives through most of the rebel conflict in exile in.
2006	Djotodia arrested in Benin for using it as a base to organize military action in the CAR.
2007	Michel Djotodia released after peace talks between the UFDR and the government of CAR.
2009	Clashes between government and rebels are ongoing. UN Security Council agrees to creation of UN peace building office for CAR to address ongoing insecurity.
2012	The Séléka coalition of rebel groups is formed and begins to take control of key regions within the country, with Djotodia as its leader.
3 February 2013	Michel Djotodia conducts peace talks with Bozize and is appointed First Deputy Prime Minister for National Defense. However, Séléka continues seizing towns (reportedly not under orders from Djotodia), accusing Bozizé of failing to keep promises.
24 March 2013	Séléka rebels capture capital city of Bangui, forcing Bozizé to flee the country, and Djotodia declares himself President.
13 September 2013	Djotodia officially disbands Séléka. However, in the following months, Séléka continues to perpetrate violence against civilians (specifically Christians).

2013-14	The Christian Anti-Balaka Groups form as counter forces to the majority muslim Séléka group.
10 January 2014	Following reports of atrocities by the “officially dispersed” Séléka and continued violence between them and the various anti-balaka groups, Djotodia resigns and Séléka announces his return as leader of the rebel group.

## **6.0 Further Reading to Guide your Research**

Official ICC website on the case: [www.icc-cpi.int/carII](http://www.icc-cpi.int/carII)

## **6.0 Possible Approaches to Argumentation for Advocates**

### **6.1 Discussing the Confines of the Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court**

In justifying their pleading, advocates should prove or question, depending on their side, whether the case at hand falls under the jurisdiction of the ICC. This is the basic assumption upon which the ICC gains its authority to try the case. Proof of the case not falling under the ICC’s jurisdiction would render the trial obsolete and conclude the proceedings.

### **6.2 Evaluating the Validity of Presented Evidence**

During the course of the Trial, the Judges within the ICC hold the responsibility of assessing the validity of presented evidence. The strength and extent to which such evidence is reliable should be evaluated and argued upon by the advocates.

### **6.3 Discussing extent of Guilt and Suggesting Verdict**

At the end of the case’s discussion, advocates of both sides should state whether they believe the prosecuted is guilty and clarify to what extent. Taking this into consideration, advocates should then suggest a verdict for the case. This includes statement of guilt as well as suggested punishments.

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