



PROCEDURE GUIDE





INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

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INTRODUCTION & DYNAMICS OF THE COMMITTEE:

The chair of the International Criminal Court extends warm greetings to all delegates. We are aware that both academically and procedurally, this committee is rather demanding. For this reason, the chair would like to underline the Crisis Team as a tool to help the committee function as effectively as possible. The chair understands that being a somewhat confusing committee in terms of its operation, doubts may arise before or during the model, which is why the chair invites the delegates to contact any member of the team to clear any doubts that may arise.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:

The International Criminal Court -or ICC for short- is an international judicial body established by the Rome Statute. For this committee, delegates will be representing the different parties involved in a trial of the International Criminal Court, seeking to condemn those found guilty for crimes against the international community

through the simulation of mock trials inspired by two real-life ICC cases.

The International Criminal Court -as further specified in the academic guide- seeks to investigate, prosecute, and try individuals who are responsible for committing the gravest of crimes against the international community. For this committee, the ICC will be dealing with two different trials, one per topic. Please note that both of these trials are simulations inspired by the real-life actions taken by non-fictional individuals, in this case Omar Al Bashir and Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli respectively. On one hand, Al Bashir has been wanted by the ICC since 2009 for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, but hasn't undergone any trial up to this date. On the other hand, Al-Werfalli has been wanted by the ICC since 2017 due to war crimes, however, he was murdered in 2021 making his trial impossible. Hence, both these trials will be treated as simulations, as will be further explained below.

DYNAMICS OF THE COMMITTEE:

The International Criminal Court committee will be acting as mock trials for both Al Bashir and Al-Werfalli in two separate topics. The delegates will be representing all



the involved parties in the cases, including prosecutors, judges, defendants, legal representatives, and the accused parties themselves. Delegates will be mocking both trials as if they were the real International Criminal Court, expecting a definitive outcome depending on the decisions taken by the delegates and all pieces of evidence presented throughout the three days of debate; For contextualization purposes, the trials will be set at the tribunal seated in the Hague, Netherlands, as a real ICC trial would. For topic A “Trial of Omar Al Bashir” since Al Bashir hasn’t undergone any trial up to date, it will be simulated that the ICC got jurisdiction of Al Bashir on the current date (early 2024), and his trial can be expected to start during march, 2024. For topic B “Trial for Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf Al-Werfalli” taking into account Al-Werfalli’s murder in 2021, it will be simulated that the ICC got jurisdiction over him in early 2021 before his passing happened, with his trial starting around January 2021. Please note that the Crisis Center will be in charge of modifying the dates throughout the three days of the committee, letting the delegates know at all times when a change in the date happens, since these trials are expected to occur over larger periods of time; The Crisis

Center will be strictly involved with the development and growth of the committee. The redaction of both directives and press releases will be the means by which delegates can create pieces of evidence relevant for the cases, as well as the means by which witnesses can be requested. Please refer to the section *Directives* and *Press Release*.

OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE:

The committee aims to mock ICC trials, therefore a definitive outcome is expected. Delegates must act accordingly to the delegations they were assigned with in both cases, expecting to either condemn these individuals for the most effective time to ensure the prosperity of the international community, or to reduce the sentence of these individuals as much as possible -or even- to completely null their sentence.

OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS

The Chair:

The Chair is the entity that holds the greatest authority within the committee; it holds the responsibility for directing the process laid out in the guide, submitting the various motions to a vote, and acting as a "guide" for the delegates during debate and other times of discussion.



Crisis Center:

The Crisis Center's three main responsibilities are to examine, approve, or refuse delegate-submitted directives and to communicate their effects through crisis writing or committee status updates. If it is deemed necessary, the crisis center will also attempt to keep the committee flowing. Notwithstanding, the Crisis Center will be in charge of bringing the witnesses requested by the delegates to the committee.

Delegates:

Delegates must comply with their role inside the committee, handling the case with the respect that it deserves. Delegates are expected to have an encouraging attitude, with the mere objective of finding solutions and declaring as guilty those who have committed unlawful acts towards the case. The role of directives plays an essential role throughout the committee. Delegates are required to make use of directives, complying with the specific parameters that emerge through them. Lastly, delegates must make an appropriate representation of their delegation, along with the new motions added within the structure of the committee.

TRADITIONAL MOTIONS & POINTS

This committee will count with traditional motions and points. They are as follows:

Motions:

- Motion to open session
- Motion to suspend session
- Motion to resume session
- Motion to close session
- Motion to open agenda
- Motion to close agenda
- Motion to start a moderated caucus
- Motion to start an unmoderated caucus
- Motion to start a speakers list
- Motion to extend time for (...)
- Motion to add to the register
- Motion to divide question
- Motion for an extraordinary session of questions
- Motion to relax dress code
- Motion to divide the house
- Consultation of a whole

Points:

- Point of order
- Point of personal privilege
- Point of information to the chair
- Point of veracity
- Point of relevance
- Right to reply
- Permission to cite



- Point of parliamentary inquiry
- Point of commentary

EXPERIMENTAL MOTIONS & POINTS

In addition to counting with traditional motions and points, the committee will also count with experimental procedure. They are as follows:

Motions:

- Motion to bring witness to the room: By using this motion delegates will be able to bring a witness into the committee for interrogation. Please note that in order to do so, the directive in which a witness is requested must be approved by the crisis center first.

Points:

- Point of information to the witness: By using this point, delegates will be able to ask questions to the witnesses brought into the room.
- Permission to make use of evidence: By making use of this point, delegates will be able to cite evidence collected through the use of directives.

DIRECTIVES

Directives are the means by which delegates can take actions in a committee, such as requesting to bring witnesses to the crisis center or uncovering pieces of evidence for the case. In order to send a directive, delegates must fill the format annexed further below. Please note that a directive can be approved or denied by the crisis center depending if it is specific and relevant enough. The directive must answer the questions of who, when, where, how, and why in detail, and must be relevant to the committee and the case being discussed in terms of realism, pertinence, and context.

Nature of a directive:

Directives can be either public or private.

- Public directives: Public directives are a kind of directive that will be read to the entire committee out loud, as it is written.
- Private directives: Private directives on the other hand will not be read to the public, and instead be kept private between the delegate and the crisis center only. In order for the directive to be private, an encryption method must be used. This is further explained below.



Encryption Methods:

All private directives must be encrypted in order to be kept a secret. The 2 most common and recommended types of encryption methods are:

1. Morse code: Type of encryption method invented Samuel F.B. Morse during the 1830s, consisting of an alphabet represented by long and short sound signals.
2. Pigpen Cipher: Type of encryption method developed by Freemasons in the 18th century. Consists in symbols that represent letters in an alphabetical grid.

Feel free to use any other encryption method after consulting if it's pertinent to your crisis center. You may also create your own encryption method through a directive, but it must be specific and relevant for it to be approved, which is why consultation with the crisis center will always be recommended.

Types of directives:

Intelligence Directive: Type of directive used when the delegation seeks to obtain information or data as pieces of evidence in order to present them to the trial. The

method by which delegates expect to obtain the information must be specified (e.g double agents, hackers, spies, etc.)

Strategic Directive: Type of directive used when the delegation plans to develop a strategy within the trial, including requesting to the crisis center to bring witnesses to the room. Specify when, where, and how in detail.

Directives Format:

This format will be present in a Google Forms which the Crisis Center will pass to the delegates.

Delegation: Name of the delegation writing the directive.

Date: Select the date the committee is currently set in (The crisis center will track the date at all times on a board).

Nature: Select whether the directive is public or private.

Directive Type: Select type of directive.

Encryption Method: State the encryption method used (only if the directive is private).



Preamble: State the context, explaining what led to the creation of such a directive, and how it will be relevant for the trial.

Actions: The most important part of the directive. In here the actions must be explained in DETAIL in a story-telling-like manner, you must always answer who, when, where, how, and why. Be as specific as possible.

Desired objective: The aim of the directive must be outlined: What does your delegation expect to do with this directive?

Example:

[Directive Example](#)

PRESS RELEASE

A press release is similar to a public directive in the sense that it will be read to the whole committee. It's an statement issued to a newspaper surrounding a topic in particular. The press release must include the date it was published, the newspaper (must be coherent with the delegation), and the main body in which the actions will be narrated. Once again remember to be as specific as possible, answering what, where, when, how, and why.

Press release format:

Delegation: Name of the delegation writing the press release.

Date: Select the date the committee is currently set in (The crisis center will track the date at all times on a board).

Preamble: State the context, explaining what led to the creation of such a press release.

Actions: This is the part where you have to write the press release in detail, as specific as possible, answering what, where, when, how, and why. Remember to add the name of the newspaper and date of publication, as a real press release would. (Take a look at the example attached below for inspiration in format).

Desired objective: The aim of the press release must be outlined: What does your delegation expect to do with this directive?

Example:

[Press Release Example](#)

PORTFOLIO POWER



A portfolio power is the way a delegation can ask the crisis center for specifics on the resources available for their own delegation, or any other in the committee (eg. financially, politically, etc). You must be as specific and concise as possible on why the delegation is sending the portfolio power and what exactly it is seeking.

delegation expect to do with this information of the resources?

Portfolio Power Format:

Delegation: Name of the delegation requesting the portfolio power.

Date: Select the date the committee is currently set in (The crisis center will track the date at all times on a board).

Preamble: State the context, explaining what's leading the delegation to request a portfolio power.

Actions: This is the part where you have to request the portfolio power, mentioning who's resources you wish to inquire about, and be as specific as possible on exactly which resources you wish to learn about.

Desired objective: The aim of the portfolio power must be outlined: What does your

