



International
Criminal Court
Rules of Procedure

Protocol for the International Criminal Court

- 1. The International Criminal Court must have its own protocol, which everyone within the court must strictly follow, the board may penalize any breach of it.
- 2. Language: Spanish will be the official language of the Court at all times. If any other language is used during the session, it will be penalized by the table.
- 3. The language used must be formal and diplomatic at all times. Any disrespect can be penalized.
- 4. Composition: two teams composed of three members each being the defense and the prosecution, in addition to 18 judges who participate in the debate in a way pre-established in this protocol. Finally, the presidency will moderate and direct the trial.
- 5. Direct contact between teams and between speakers is strictly prohibited, the table may sanction any type of direct contact except during preparation times. Direct contact between judges and lawyers, whether from the prosecution or defense, is strictly prohibited at any time during the trial.
- 6. Dress Code: All members of the International Criminal Court shall be governed by the dress code of the ALEXMUN 2016 Regulations.

Pre-Process Acts

- 7. During the first session, the preprocessed acts are carried out in the cases that the cases of each team present.
- 8. First, the prosecution will present your case in 20 minutes with an initial statement in which they will establish the charges charged to the defendant, the expected years of office and everything necessary to officially start the case.
- 9. The defense will have 20 minutes for its initial declaration, marking the course of its defense, avoiding answering any statement from the prosecution.

- 10. Each team will have 5 minutes to prepare a reply to what the other team mentioned in their statement.
- 11. The defense will have 5 minutes to answer in a reply.
- 12. The prosecution will have 5 minutes for a rejoinder.
- 13. To end the session the rest of the time will be used in questions of the judges to the prosecution and defense alternately to clarify doubts.

Preliminary Declarations of the Judges

14. Each judge must give a preliminary statement at the beginning of the second session with a maximum time of one and a half minutes, avoiding giving a conclusive position but establishing what he seeks throughout the trial and by the principles that will govern his decision.

Presentation of Evidence

- 15. During the preparation, the prosecution and defense present their evidence and witnesses to the presidency, which will approve or decline their presentation.
- 16. In the event that it is approved, the test or witness will be presented throughout the session.
- 17. Verify that each time you present an evidence alternately unless you have a side that does not have a witness or evidence prepared, in that case you can present two witnesses or one tests consecutively.

Documentary Proof

- 18. After having presented a proof, a statement will be made on the side that presented it.
- 19. The opposite side will have the possibility of giving a reply to the statement based on the same evidence.

20. The side that occurred the test could give a final duplicate to the test.

Testimony

- 21. After a witness is presented, the side that passed him will go to question the witness.
- 22. The presidency will have the possibility of asking the lawyer to rephrase his question in based on a fault in the following article.
- 23. Any question must be asked orally and will be based on a specific fact. In In no case can the ambiguous or unclear, conclusive, impertinent or irrelevant or argumentative, or suggestive questions that can be offered to the witness or experts or intended to coerce them be obtained.
- 24. The witness will have the possibility of refusing to answer.
- 25. Continue with the opposite side by questioning the witness based on the same.
- 26. The side that occurred to the witness will have the possibility of a reply, in which more will be done

You ask the witness.

27. Yes, the side that had the witness had the reply, the opposite side would have the possibility of duplicate based on the same.

Debate

- 28. After a test or witness goes through due process, the prosecution and defense will leave the courtroom. The games will be given a maximum of 15 minutes to have a moderate debate about what is presented.
- 29. In case there is no more to say, the following test will continue.

30. The interventions are moderated by the presidency. The judge must raise his hand and the Presidency will give the floor.

Question Session

- 31. At the conclusion of the debate, the prosecution and defense will return to their posts and the judges will have the possibility of asking one or two questions to the prosecution and defense.
- 32. The prosecution or defense will have the possibility of not wanting to answer the question.
- 33. The questions are required to be governed by point 22 of this protocol.
- 34. At the end of the question session, the next test or witness will be passed.

Final Declarations

- 35. At the beginning of the last session, the defense will give a final statement based on what was presented throughout the trial with a maximum of 15 minutes.
- 36. Then the prosecution will give its final statement with the same, reiterating the charges that are wanted to be charged to the accused.
- 37. The prosecution and defense will leave and the judges will have a final debate of at least 20 minutes.
- 38. After this, the prosecution and defense will return to their posts. It will go to the process of two vote.

<u>Vote</u>

- 39. Two rounds of questions will be made for each charge.
- 40. Votes will be taken in the form of a list pass.

41. In case the votes are 9 and 9, the presidency will have the decisive vote.

<u>Judgment</u>

42. At the end of the vote, based on the charges voted by the judges in favor and years of sentence by position, the presidency will give the defendant's sentence.

Source List

National Code of Criminal Procedures. Second Book of the Procedure. Title VIII Trial Stage. Chapter IV General Provisions About the Test. Section III General Provisions for Interrogation and Counter-Interrogation

