



CFMUN XII

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE ICC

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
COURT (ICC) PROCEDURE

Basic Guidelines

- Remember that, during session, it is not permitted to eat, use electronic devices out of an unmoderated debate, nor direct communication between advocates.
- If an advocate wishes to ask permission to go to the restroom or any other discomfort, it is preferable that they request it in a piece of paper to send to the judge.
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- The advocate's conduct must be at all times diplomatic, since this is a serious model.
- The International Criminal Court is expected to follow this parliamentary procedure, and send their evidence papers through the judge at the registration.
- Advocates must be familiar with ICC procedures, and with the case details.
- A briefing session before the trial begins will take place to clarify roles and expectations.



Protocol:

Day 1: Introduction and Prosecution Presentation

1st Session (Opening Statements and Case Presentation):

Presentation and welcome by undersecretary.

- Roll call.
- Motion to Open the Case
- Judges Present the Case.
- Overview of the case to the courtroom.
- Advocates' Organization Time.

Allow advocates to discuss and organize their strategies.

- Opening Statements.

Each side presents their main arguments.

(Approximately 5-7 minutes each.)

- Motion to Adjourn Case

2nd session (Presentation of Evidence):

- Roll call.
- Motion to Follow Up with the Case
- Advocates' Organization Time.

Time for advocates to strategize.

- Evidence Presentation.

Elaborates on evidence, its significance, and relevance.

- Questioning of Evidence.

Opposing advocates may ask questions about the presented evidence.

3 questions. No follow-ups.

Judges may also ask questions regarding the evidence.

5 questions. No follow-ups.

- Motion to Adjourn Case



Day 2: Defense Presentation

3rd Session

(Continued Prosecution Evidence, Main Arguments):

- Roll Call.
- Motion to Follow Up with the Case
- Advocates' Organization Time.

Time for advocates to discuss strategies.

- Main Arguments Presentation.

Elaborates on main arguments with supporting evidence.

- Questioning.

Judges and opposing sides ask questions.

3 questions per opposing side. 5 questions from the judges.

No follow-ups.

- Motion to Adjourn the Case

4rd Session:

- Roll Call.
- Motion to Follow Up with the Case
- Advocates' Organization Time.

Time for advocates to prepare.

- Witness Presentation.

Each side presents one witness.

- Direct Examination:

Each advocate question their witness.

- Cross-Examination: The opposing side question the witness.
- Motion to Adjourn the Case



5th Session:

- Roll Call.
- Motion to Follow Up with the Case
- Advocates' Organization Time.

Final preparation time for closing statements.

- Closing Statements.
- Motion to Adjourn the Case

Day 3: Closing Arguments and Jury Deliberation

6th Session (Cross-Examinations):

- Roll Call.
- Motion to Follow Up with the case
- Judges' Deliberation.

Judges discuss the case in private.

- Questioning of Advocates by Judges.

Judges ask questions to clarify any aspects of the case or arguments.

- Motion to Adjourn the Session

7th Session (Verdict Announcement):

- Roll Call.
- Motion to Open the Session
- **Prosecution:** Summarizes their case, highlighting key evidence and testimonies.
- **Defense:** Conclude their arguments, emphasizing the lack of evidence for the charges.
- **Jury Deliberation.**

Judges: Provide instructions on the legal standards for reaching a verdict. Verdict Announcement.

The jury present their verdict to the court.

- Motion to Close the Session



points and motions

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

- As long as the session is open, any advocate can ask for a point of personal privilege whenever they are not comfortable or if something stops them from participating actively, the advocate may ask for a change in order to correct this.
- The point of personal privilege can interrupt another speaker but must always be used with extreme discretion.

POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

- As long as the session is open, any advocate can ask for a point of parliamentary procedure to ask a question related to the procedure to be followed.

POINT OF ORDER

- As long as the session is open, any advocate can ask for a point of order if the advocate believes the judge made a mistake regarding procedures.

POINT OF INQUIRY

- As long as the session is open, any advocate can ask for a point of inquiry if the advocate wishes to ask how to translate a word into the language being used (English).
- Questions must be relevant to the topic.

POINT OF INFORMATION

- As long as the session is open, any advocate can ask for a point of information if they wish to know any specific piece of information regarding the topic.

Motion	Brief explanation	Requires a vote?	When it is used
Motion to Open the Session	Formally opens the session	No	After roll call
Motion for Advocates' Organization Time	Allows advocates to organize strategies	Yes	Before statements, evidence, or questioning
Motion to Present the Case Overview	Judges present a general overview of the case	No	First session
Motion to Begin Opening Statements	Authorizes the start of opening statements	Yes	1st Session
Motion to Set Speaking Time	Establishes time limits for interventions	Yes	Before statements or arguments
Motion to Present Evidence	Allows a party to present evidence	Yes	2nd, 3rd, and 5th Sessions
Motion to Question the Evidence	Permits questions regarding presented evidence	No	After evidence presentation
Motion to Proceed to Main Arguments	Begins the presentation of main arguments	Yes	3rd Session
Motion for Witness Presentation	Authorizes the presentation of witnesses	Yes	4th Session
Motion for Direct Examination	Allows direct questioning of the witness	No	During witness presentation
Motion for Cross-Examination	Allows the opposing side to question the witness	No	After direct examination
Motion to Proceed to Closing Statements	Begins closing statements	Yes	5th Session
Motion for Questioning of Advocates by Judges	Judges question advocates for clarification	No	6th Session
Motion for Jury Deliberation	Authorizes jury deliberation	No	Before the verdict
Motion to Announce the Verdict	Official announcement of the verdict	No	7th Session

Situations that Warrant a Warning

The warning process consists of three main steps.

An initial warning is given to an advocate for their first misbehavior.

If they commit another one, the judge may apply a second warning with a harsher intonation and threats of expulsion if the lack of proper conduct continues.

If the disobedience persists, the advocate will be given a third and final warning, which will consequently result in their expulsion from the model for the rest of that session.

- When an advocate does not behave in a diplomatic way,
- When an advocate is chewing gum or eating,
- When an advocate makes direct eye contact,
- When an advocate uses Wi-Fi incorrectly, (Netflix, WhatsApp, Facebook...)
- When an advocate does not follow the dress code,
- When an advocate arrives after the roll call,
- When an advocate keeps on playing with his or her placard,
- When an advocate uses personal pronouns,
- When an advocate openly disrespects the chair/moderator,
- When advocates send notes between themselves without the chair's approval,
- When an advocate uses prohibited words such as: Third World country, war, kill, poor country, black, army or money.

If the misbehavior persists, deserving a fourth and final warning, the advocate will be asked to leave the committee, and the undersecretary will be forced to talk to the corresponding advisor.

It is important to remember that these situations only warrant a warning when the subtle reminders of the judge are ignored by the advocate and repeated by them.

EVENT POLICIES

Registration:

Advocates, Advisors, and Special Guests must register on the first day of the Model by presenting a valid ID and all required materials (delegates must submit a position paper).

Campus Access:

Only Delegates, Advisors, and Special Guests wearing the official event bracelet will be allowed on campus during the days of the Model.

Dress Code:

The established dress code must be followed at all times throughout the Model.

Advisor Responsibility:

At least one Advisor per school or delegation must be present on campus at all times during the event and is responsible for supervising their students.

Communication During Sessions:

Advisors are not allowed to communicate with delegates during committee sessions.

Use of Electronic Devices:

The use of electronic devices during sessions is only permitted when authorized by the Chair and during designated times.

Prohibited Items and Substances:

Weapons of any kind and prohibited substances, including alcohol, cigarettes, and vapes, are strictly forbidden on campus.