

ICTR  
Procedure Manual

# CSMUN





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## 1. Introduction

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was created in order to prosecute high-ranking criminals in Africa due to enormous human rights violations. More specifically, to prosecute those involved in the 1994 Rwandan Genocide. In addition, the Rome Statute was a result of the need for international criminal law in the United Nations.

The purpose of this commission in CSMUN will be for all of its members to understand the importance of analyzing all of the evidence in order to discover the authentic occurrences of an event and to fairly decide the action that should be taken. A very critical and unbiased view is needed. We must understand the origins of international tribunals, which have been able to bring attention to the accountability of the international crimes. This Tribunal was the origin of what has become an incredible way to prosecute crimes and has continuously progressed in order to bring justice.

## 2. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

### 2.1 Court

It is an institution that's set up to settle disputes where there's a group of people who have judicial authority with the power to solve disputes in different types of cases. Legal matters are decided by a judge and juries after disputing on various matters regarding the case in hand. The goal of the court is to discover the veracity of how the crime occurred and how credible it is. There are diverse types of courts, such as criminal courts (like the ICC) civil courts, courts of general jurisdiction, courts of limited jurisdiction, and appellate courts, to name a few. A criminal court has jurisdiction to punish the offenders of the law, where a case against the defendant is filed and must be decided if she or he is innocent or guilty. The crimes in a criminal court are considered to be against society. The ICC was given the power to look for punishment of those who have committed crime against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

### 2.2 What is the International Criminal Tribunal?

The International Criminal Tribunals, also known as the *Ad Hoc* Tribunals, were the International Crime Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, this were created in order to prosecute all those involved in the conflicts. In the case of Rwanda, they prosecuted those who allegedly participated and are to blame for the genocide in 1994. The ICTR was established in order to punish those responsible for over 800.000 Rwandans murders and the damage of a country. The United Nations Security Council adopted the resolution 995 for the sole purpose of prosecuting this humanitarian law violations in the Rwandan territory. The first case taken into account in the Tribunal was The Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu who was the mayor of Taba, a city in which many were raped, tortured and murdered. He is





facing 12 charges of genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of common article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions in the form of murder, torture and cruel treatment.

The objective of these Tribunals is to assure that there will be no crime nor atrocity committed without impunity, since some national governments are unequipped to deal with issues of mass atrocity.

### **2.3 Crimes guarded by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda**

There are several crimes that are guarded by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, which are war crimes, and crimes against humanity where genocide is included. These will be explained subsequently deeper in order to have a better understanding:

*War crimes:* These crimes include murder, ill treatment and deportation where there's a serious violation of laws or customs of war that have been defined in international customary law and international treaties against civilians or enemy combatants. These crimes occur when there's unnecessary suffering upon a person despite the rage caused by a past event.

*Crimes against humanity:* Where murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment or deprivation of physical liberty, torture, sexual violence, persecution against any identifiable group, enforced disappearance of persons, apartheid<sup>1</sup>, amongst other acts have been committed systematically against any civilian population.

*Genocide:* Acts that are committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. There are five categories: 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, and forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

The International Military Tribunal vows to safeguard justice for the nations that have agreed to these treaties and will allow the world to be aware of the truth of events. These crimes that have been just reviewed are crimes that attempt against the dignity of humanity and must not be disregarded. These are the crimes that are going to be reviewed during the commission and other cases taken into the International Military Tribunal. There must be full comprehension on what they mean and how they aided the events to happen.

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<sup>1</sup> Policy that governed relations between South Africa's white minority and nonwhite majority. Sanctioned discrimination against nonwhites.





### 3. Parliamentary procedure

1. Roll Call
2. Quorum
3. Jury Oath
4. Open session. Motion needed
5. Establishment of Agenda with one of the cases. Motion needed.
6. The chair asks the Defendant if they plead guilty or not-guilty (attorney may respond)
7. Prosecution presents the case (15 minutes) Motion needed.
8. Defense presents the case (15 minutes) Motion needed.
9. Prosecution witnesses testify.
10. Defense cross-examines.
11. Defense witnesses testify.
12. Prosecution cross-examines.
11. Attorneys' final statements (15 minutes each)
12. Jury members deliberate and decide the verdict. The verdict must be written and passed to the Judges.
13. The court/case must be adjourned. Motion needed.

### 4. Motions

#### *Motion to open session*

Once quorum is verified, a motion to open session should be established giving the way to the formal start of the trial.

#### *Motion to establish agenda*

The establishment of the agenda defines the order in which the topics will be addressed. Delegates can only propose the topics given for the commission. This motion will be asked the following way: "Motion to establish agenda with the case of (name of the defendant)"

#### *Motion to suspend session*

This motion will be used when going out to the break, lunch, and at the end of the day.

#### *Motion to resume session*

This motion will be used when a session is resumed after being suspended.

#### *Motion to adjourn case*

Once a case is closed and the verdict has been said, the Court needs to pass on to the next case. This motion will allow the beginning of the next case.

#### *Motion to adjourn court*

This motion is established after the final verdict has been read and the committee ends.





### *Motion to appeal case*

Those attorneys whose case was the losing side by verdict can establish this motion. If the motion passes (50% +1), the attorneys can present one more evidence with the objective of changing the Jury's mind. The motion to appeal case is subject to the chairs' approval.

### *Motion to establish lobby time*

This motion can be established either by juries or attorneys to talk amongst them freely and move around the room for a designated amount of time. This motion will only be accepted after the witnesses have talked, this can be used to share information with the clients, for the juries to talk or when there's going to be an appeal. The Chair will decide if this motion is pertinent or not.

### *Motion to close debate*

When a delegate wishes to finalize the debate before the time initially stipulated. This motion will have the purpose of finishing with a topic and starting another procedure or debate.

### *Motion to bring a delegation to the dispute*

This motion arises when a delegate feels it is absolutely necessary to introduce someone outside the debate. That is, to enter another person (whoever) as a participant in the debate. For this motion to be put to the vote, there must be one speaker in favour of bringing the faction into dispute.

## **5. Parliamentary Points**

There are interruptible and non interruptible points. The interruptible points must still be recognized by the presidents.

### *Right to reply*

It is interruptible - When a delegation feels directly offended it can make use of this point. The reasons why the delegate, or the country he represents was offended must be explained; based on this, the Presidency will judge whether the right of reply is valid or not. Whoever has raised the point, must wait to be recognized to express his reasons. If the Chair considers that the right of reply was valid, the delegation accused would have the possibility of apologizing. If the delegation refused to apologize, it would receive a warning.

### *Point of order*

It is interruptible - a point used by any delegate who feels that the correct procedure is not being carried out by the Presidency. Delegates presenting this point should be recognized immediately by the Chair. The point interrupts a speech as long as it has relevance and is in line with the topic being discussed at the time. In cases given as misuse of parliamentary language, disorder and disrespect. The validity of this point is under the authority of the Chair.





### *Point of personal privilege*

It is not interruptible-It is presented when a delegate has a request of a personal or group character that possibly affects the smooth functioning of the commission. Permission to leave the Committee to go to the bathroom, or other personal reason, is also taken into account here. Some examples of possible conditions that create the possibility of a personal privilege point are noise, high or low temperature, discomfort, volume, etc. The Chair can judge the validity of the point freely, and it is at the discretion of the Bureau to decide on it.

### *Point of information to the chair*

It is non-interruptible. It is a point that arises when a delegate wishes to put a question to the Chair, if he so wishes, he may request authorization through the Chair to approach the Bureau.

### *Point of information to the speaker*

It is not interruptible - It is presented when a delegate wants to ask a really important question to another delegate about his immediately previous intervention. Its validity is at the discretion of the Chair.

### *Point of parliamentary inquiry*

It is non-interruptible-A delegate can ask the Chair for definitions, translations, synonyms, antonyms or anything related with vocabulary questions.

## **6. Voting process**

When a Parliamentary voting process is needed, as mentioned before, a motion is on order. There will be a total of 24 voters (the 6 juries and the vote of the judges will count for one). When there's a Decisive Voting Processes, such as the voting of a verdict, the only ones allowed to vote will be the Jury members. The attorneys are not allowed to be there when the juries are voting for the verdict and the only ones voting in this case will be the juries. The attorneys nor the witnesses will be allowed to vote or determine a case at anytime but can only hear what the verdict is.

Each jury must write their verdict at the end of the discussion in the format (view: verdicts) besides the vote they have said, both must be the same. The final decision will be taken by the judges who will take into account everything that has been said in court as well as the verdict determined by the members of the jury.





## 7. Objections

### 7.1 What is an objection?

When an attorney says “Objection,” they are formally disagreeing or protesting against a violation of a rule. These are made with the purpose of refusing to validate a testimony or a question. Objections must be made very specifically as to why is being objected.

When a member of the Court makes an objection and must determine the kind of objection, the Chair will determine if it is sustained or overruled. If the objection is sustained, it means that the Chair agrees with the objection, while if it is overruled it means it is out of order and gets rejected. In the case that a question is objected, an Attorney may ask for permission to rephrase the question.

In the CSMUN, the members of the Jury and the Attorneys can make objections.

### 7.2 Types of objections for questions

#### *Misleading*

A misleading objection is used when a lawyer believes that the opposite side is asking questions that may lead to a certain answer, favorable to the side of the interviewer. It can also be applied when a question is misleading or difficult to understand-

#### *Compound*

These objections are used when a question asks for multiple things linked by “and” or “or”.

#### *Asked and Answered*

These objections are raised when an attorney considers that a question has already been answered either in a previous statement or a previous answer to another question.

#### *Vague and Ambiguous*

These objections are raised when the question asked is imprecise and vague. These can be made for a more precise response from the witness.

#### *Speculation*

This objection is raised when a question will generate answers that are not based on facts, rather on conjecture.

#### *Incompetence*

An incompetence objection may be done when an attorney considers that a question is not appropriate for the witness being interviewed, as they are not capable or not knowledgeable of the possible answer.





### *Argumentative*

An argumentative objection is done when an attorney is counter-arguing to a witness' answer. It must be done in case the one-way interaction is broken.

### *Inflammatory*

An inflammatory objection is done when a lawyer believes a question or statement may be provoking, in the bad sense of the word, to any member of the Court, especially the witness or the jury.

### *Leading Questions*

An objection for leading questions is used when an attorney believes that the opposing side is framing the question in a limited way that will not allow the witness to answer freely. These can also be identified as closed questions.

### *Privilege*

A privilege objection is done to prevent a witness from violating a certain law or procedure that goes beyond what the Court may know. An example may be a person that wishes to not testify against their spouse, or a doctor that has to keep a patient's confidential information.

### *Immaterial*

This objection is used when an attorney believes the answer that the question will spawn is irrelevant or insignificant to the trial.

## **7.3 Types of objections for testimonies**

### *Relevance*

These objections are used when an attorney believes a question is not relevant to the case. These testimonies don't contribute anything important to the case and misspend time of the Court. This objection shouldn't be overused since the relevance of an answer can be subjective.

### *Lack of Personal Knowledge/Speculation*

These objections are raised when an attorney asks the witness a question of which they have no personal knowledge. It can also be used when a witness is testifying about something they are not directly related with, since witnesses are only allowed to testify on their own experiences and thoughts.

### *Creation of a Material Fact*

These objections are made when an attorney believes that a witness made an error in their testimony regarding the case. These objections should only be used when a major mistake is done in the testimony, considering minor mistakes can be brought up during cross-examination.

### *Improper Character Evidence*

These objections are made when character evidence is used to explain how a person acted in certain situations. This will only be accepted if the evidence is offered by the defense to prove





the defendant's innocence, also when the defense offers it applied to the victim to prove innocence. Finally, it can also be admissible if it is offered as a way to show dishonesty by a witness.

### *Lay Witness Opinion*

These objections are raised when a witness who's not qualified as expert testifies with personal experiences or subjective statements. This will only be allowed when these observations were made with all of the witness's senses and gives a clear understanding of the testimony.

### *Non-Responsive*

These objections are raised when a witness who's not qualified as an expert, testifies with personal inferences or subjective statements. Opinion testimony is only admissible when it is based on the observations made with all the senses of the witness and helps giving clarity to the testimony.

### *Hearsay*

This objection is used when a witness testifies on a statement made by another person and uses its content to prove a fact. Hearsay is considered unreliable and inadmissible.

## **8. Evidences**

Remember that all evidence must be handed to the presidents before the portfolio is handed in so that the judges can approve the evidences presented:

### *Analogical evidence*

Analogies are useful when a topic is under-researched or a topic with not a lot of information, when there are not statistics or specific data analogical evidence comes to play. It could be a comparison between two systems or ideas to support the conclusion the lawyer is trying to give.

### *Character evidence*

This evidence uses the character, attitudes and values of the defence. For example, the reputation of the accused or evidence that states the accused is a person of good character. The importance of these evidences will vary depending on the circumstances of the case. This can depend for example in the relationship between the type of the character that's being explained, and the type of crime charged.

### *Circumstantial evidence*

This evidence applies when evidence that's not drawn from direct observation of a fact in issue. Most criminal convictions are based on circumstantial evidence, but it must be adequate and truthful enough. This evidence is used to infer an event based on a series of facts separate from things that aren't directly the event. An example is when a witness testifies that he heard something but didn't exactly saw it; the circumstantial evidence presented must be ample and appropriate enough for being accepted by the chair.





### *Demonstrative evidence*

This evidence is all that related to objects, graphs, pictures, documents, models and other devices, these things clarify the facts for the judge and the jury. This allows a better understanding of details of the crime. For example, computer simulations can be used as demonstrative evidence or an object from a crime scene.

### *Digital evidence*

This evidence is the information and data of value to the case that is stored in an electronic device. This evidence usually comes from when electronic devices are secured for examination, for example DNA, fingerprints, emails, texts, transactions, images and internet histories, etc.

### *Direct evidence*

This evidence links the accused directly to the crime without any doubt. For example, when they are seen committing the crime. The truth of the fact is fully proved, and the evidence alone is the proof.

### *Documentary evidence*

This evidence are written forms of proof. This evidence it's introduced at a trial in the form of documents such as contracts, wills, letter, etc. This evidence can also be any media by which information is preserved such as photographs.

### *Exculpatory evidence*

This evidence can exonerate the defence of the case. The lawyer must disclose the defence of this evidence before the defendant enters a plea. Examples of this can be evidentiary items taken of the crime scene or any explicit evidence.

### *Forensic evidence*

This evidence is obtained by scientific methods. Examples of these are ballistics, blood test, DNA test or any medical examination made to a witness or victim. This evidence usually allows the establishment of guilt or innocence of the accused. This evidence can also include an expert witness who explains a fact without giving their opinion, but merely facts.

### *Physical evidence*

This evidence is tangible evidence that can be touched and is relevant to the case. When a crime scene is examined everything that can be tied to the case is taken into custody to determine whether it pertains to the case. Some examples of this evidence are machetes, rope, whips, knives, cars, etc. This evidence is presented inside a plastic bag to avoid contamination or tampering of evidence.

### *Prima Facie Evidence*

This evidence is used to prove a point with basic facts on its first appearance, this evidence can prove something unless it is disproved at trial.





### *Statistical Evidence*

This evidence is the one which uses numbers and/or different statistics through graphics, statements or any other way the lawyer may present this evidence. This evidence is usually based on research and polls previously made.

### *Testimonial Evidence*

This evidence is given by a witness either verbally or written under oath. The witness must have personal knowledge of the crime and subject being talked about. Witnesses are allowed to give their opinion with certain restrictions. These opinions must be fully based on their own perceptions and must have as a purpose to be helpful in the understanding of the testimony and facts.

The International Criminal Tribunal states that the tribunal shouldn't be fully bound to the technical specifications of the evidence, but it should be very careful on what evidence is admitted into the case that it truly adds value to the case. During the Court, the presents must be informed of what the nature of the evidence is and why is it relevant to the case. In the CSMUN, the evidence will be reviewed and approved before the portfolio is handed in and put into its according format.

Followingly will be the formats for the prosecution and defense attorneys, (each layer must fill it's corresponding format out once their evidences have been approved by the judges). Each table must be filled 5 times with the 5 different evidences presented. The 5 charges for each of the accused are on the International Military Tribunal for Rwanda guide. \*If there's any evidence which includes an object or a video/image this must be shown too to the judges previous to the final delivery of the portfolio\*

### *Format for the prosecution evidences:*

<i>1. Name of the evidence</i>	<i>2. Charge it proves</i>
Relevance:	





*Format for the defense evidences:*

<i>1. Name of the evidence</i>	<i>2. Charge it repudiates</i>
Relevance:	

## 9. Verdicts

This is the decision that the jury takes at the end of the trial. The jury will determine if the accused is either guilty or not guilty, each charge that the accused is facing might have different verdicts. This will not be the final decision; the judges will then take the decision into consideration and will say what the final verdict is. It can be completely different from the jury verdicts if the judge finds it pertinent. The juries must take this decision taking into account all of the previous information stated during the trial. It may be possible that the juries are not able to reach a verdict, in this case, juries may ask for one more evidence per each side in order to reach a verdict.

Each jury must hand a format in which they must include each charge and decide whether if guilty or not per each with comments included (format below). The whole jury will talk and vote and the foreman will give the final statement with the format for the final verdict (format below), for a decision to be taken there must be a 50% +1 votes.

Following, the two formats for the verdicts will be presented.

*Verdict for each jury for each charge:*

Name of the charge	Guilty	Not Guilty
Findings:		





*Final verdict:*

***International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda***

*Arusha, Tanzania*

*TRIAL NO. blank*

***NAME***

*Defendant*

***VERDICT***

*Claims of:*

- 1. Name of the charge*
- 2. Name of the charge*
- 3. Name of the charge*
- 4. Name of the charge*
- 5. Name of the charge*

We, the people of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, find the defendant, *(name of defendant)*, *(not guilty or guilty)* of the Charge *(number of the charge)*, *(name of the charge)*.

We, the people of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, find the defendant, *(name of defendant)*, *(not guilty or guilty)* of the Charge *(number of the charge)*, *(name of the charge)*.

We, the people of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, find the defendant, *(name of defendant)*, *(not guilty or guilty)* of the Charge *(number of the charge)*, *(name of the charge)*.

We, the people of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, find the defendant, *(name of defendant)*, *(not guilty or guilty)* of the Charge *(number of the charge)*, *(name of the charge)*.

We, the people of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, find the defendant, *(name of defendant)*, *(not guilty or guilty)* of the Charge *(number of the charge)*, *(name of the charge)*.

*Based on COSMUN Procedure Manual International Military Tribunal (see bibliography)*





## 10. Appeals

After the verdict is read by the jury, and if it wasn't unanimous, the chair will consider pertinent a Motion to Appeal. This motion can be used for defeated attorneys to give one more evidence that will hopefully change the Jury's mind. This evidence must have been prepared beforehand and must be strong enough in order to create an impact in the Jury.

A lawyer should always be ready to appeal their case for which they must have this evidence prepared beforehand since there will be no time for them to develop it unless asked for lobby time. This will be taken into consideration by the Chair.

## 11. Attorneys

These are licensed professionals in charge of advising and representing people in legal matters. A lawyer must defend and protect their client's rights while endorsing the law. In order for a lawyer to accomplish these, he should understand fully the law and assure an effective and assertive communication. A lawyer provides legal advice and counsel to their clients in order for him to understand his rights and how can different situations be handled. A good lawyer is whom researches and gathers information or evidence in a way where he can portray best it's case, a lawyer should take into account all the possible information, good or bad. Additionally, the importance of being a good prosecutor or defender will allow the success or failure of his objective, he must know exactly what the things are needed for him to protect its client. The lawyer will be presenting their case before a Judge and constantly giving their client legal advice on what to do or not to do.

A lawyer must build a defence and develop a case strategy, where he has certainty of his action and its possible outcomes; different points of view should be taken into account so all the possible testimonies can be overcome. An attorney must make sure that's representing the point of view of their client and the facts that suit it best, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the Court their case is taking place in. A lawyer must be very objective when taking a case and keep a distance from getting personally involved with the case (witnesses, defendants and/or victims), attorneys should be able to separate their own perspective and beliefs from the case they are working on. The experience and their background training are fundamental to make a clear and concise case, that will talk to the jury, judges, and other presents in the room.

There are different sets of values that a great lawyer must have, these include the ability to listen, assertiveness, perseverance, analytical, persuasive and research skills, emotional balance, organization, and patience. Each of these values determines a good attorney and are the characteristics needed in order to win the audience and have a successful case. An attorney must know how to get to the people in Court.





There are different responsibilities the attorneys of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda must be very aware of which are stated and explained in the Charter of the International Military tribunal:

1. Research, organization, and production of all the evidence before the trial
2. Examine all witnesses and Defendants before the trial
3. Consider any matter that might be necessary for the Trial to develop satisfying everything the Charter states.

In the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the delegates who will be fulfilling the attorney positions will make a thorough research on the Defendants and their crimes. There will be 2 attorneys for the defending side and 2 attorneys for the prosecution side who will be developing their cases correspondingly. The 4 attorneys will send to the presidents (judges) 5 evidences and facts they will be using on the trial, they have to send these evidences in advance so the presidents can review them and decide whether they can be used or must be changed. Once all of the evidences of a attorney are approved they attorneys are in charge of filling the Attorney Evidence Format (view: evidences).

## 12. Jury

The Court randomly selects citizens who will be charged with the responsibility of deciding the guiltiness of the offence for which it has been charged. The verdict is reached considering only the evidence introduced in court and the directions given by the judge. A juror must be very aware of everything that happens during the proceedings and can ask the judge for the explanation of certain aspects of the case.

At the end of the case the jury is taken into the jury room and will not be allowed any outside communication, they only may send notes asking for law to be further explained or for the judges to remind them the details of the evidence. Once they are brought back into court the foreman will read out the verdict, but they have no role in sentencing.

A jury must decide over the facts of the case only, remain impartial and independent and keep confidentiality on the matters talked in the jury room. A jury must be able to keep their decisions completely related to the evidences said on trial and nothing besides this, decision on personal characteristics should be not taken into account. They must also hear the different side of the arguments in order to be clear on their decision and must have strong convictions unless their view is the minority view.

In the CSMUN, there'll be 6 jury members with some differences from a real-life jury. First of all, we'll have half of the normal members of the jury, but they will all have the privilege to make objections or questions to the Speakers (this will be done through the Points, objections, and motions stated in this Manual). Through the review of the evidences the members of the jury must take note of everything they believe to be important and will have a discussion at the





end of the case in order to create a verdict. Each jury must also present a Jury Verdict Format for each case and take a side (view: verdicts). In the format, they must include different comments and must have clear reasons for why they're taking a specific side.

### 13. Witnesses

A witness plays a key role in any court case. They aid to clarify the events being discussed by telling the jury everything they know about the event. A witness is someone who has relevant information about a specific crime because it might be related in any way to it. This information can completely change the outcome of a verdict since what the witness says are the testimonies and evidence of an actual person who can verify it. Witnesses must make an oath to always tell the truth in court since it is fundamental for the decision and everything said must and will be taken into consideration by juries, attorneys, and judges. In case the witness lies he is prosecuted as well.

Each attorney has different witnesses on their side to make clearer their argument and what they are explaining to the Court, the attorney makes a series of questions to the witnesses which they will have to answer. Each witness can be asked too by the attorneys from the other side since they can come up with different questions about the case that could give a better understanding of both sides. The witness must answer the different questions unless and objection is made and accepted by the Chair, in which case the question must be cancelled, and the witness does not respond to it.

A witness is allowed to give its opinion while testifying, only if it is pertinent for the case and it's related to the question asked. A witness must talk and express in a way in which everyone in Court can see at the facts and take the statements critically, since sometimes the attitude of a witness might affect the way of seeing them. Everything the witnesses say must be relevant to the Court since they are allowed in the Court to give clarity on the topic and to have authentic evidence. Many times, juries feel more connected to the evidence presented through witnesses than to other evidence the attorneys might present, this happens because people feel more connected to a person than to objects.

In the CSMUN, there'll be 6 witnesses per side and each witness is determined to testify for one of the accused. Only some witnesses will be testifying for both accused because of the paper they had and what they can contribute to the understatement of the case. If a witness lies during its testimony, the witness will be suspended and will not be allowed to continue with its testimony. We expect from the witnesses to understand the story thoroughly and properly to give accurate and truthful testimonies, as well as a full commitment with its character and the attitude while giving the testimonies. The witnesses will no be allowed to vote nor make objections but only give their testimonies and to be very aware of what's happening in Court.





## 14. Judges

The judges are the appointed officials for conducting court proceedings and must interpret the meaning, significance, and implications of the law. The judges keep the order of the Court and are the ones in charge of fulfilling the law, additionally they'll be the ones to state the sentence of the accused. A judge is impartial, and unbiased and must hear all of the evidence before passing judgement or making a decision, nonetheless the judges must recognize that justice means more than just interpreting the law, but also show compassion and understanding for both sides of the case.

The judges will be available for the questions the members of the commission may have before and during the Trial. Moreover, they will be ones determining which Motions, Points, and Objections are in order taking into consideration the development of the Trial as well as what is being said. The judges will be regulating the relevance of the Trial in order to make it as effective as possible and will be analyzing and determining different facts of the Trial to get to a fair verdict.

In the CSMUN, there'll be 2 judges, these will also be recognized as the Chair or the Presidents of the commission. The judges will hear the Jury's verdict and will then decide the final sentence of the accused taking into account the evidence, testimonies, and the verdict given by the jury. Also, the judges will receive the evidence of the attorneys before the final delivery of the Delegate's portfolio in order to verify its authentication in order for them to fill the formats accordingly.





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