

Committee Guide

International Criminal Court



***The Prosecutor vs.
Rodrigo Roa Duterte***



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1. Introduction

1.1. Welcome to the International Criminal Court

This year we all together have the honour to be part of the first session of the International Criminal Court at OLMUN. This will be the first time for all of us, and we are trying to create the best ICC experience possible. Because we are not simulating a normal UN committee, but a Court, we will not be discussing a standard topic, but arguing a criminal case that is set to be tried before the actual ICC.

The case we'll be discussing is "*The Prosecutor vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte*". For you to debate successfully, it is necessary to fully understand the case, its developments and issues, and most importantly how the International Criminal Court works and the legal principles behind it. We created this committee Guide for you to get started in your research and give you a quick overview of the case, as well as explain the legal concepts needed to try or defend a case in front of a court.

Firstly, we would like to point out that this guide cannot be your only source of information! We expect you to conduct your own in-depth research and make sure you thoroughly understand the workings of our committee and case. Our committee differentiates itself in the way that you do not represent the opinion of your assigned country's government. Primarily, you will be assigned to be part of either the defense or the prosecution in our case. That means you will either be part of the legal team of the prosecution, who brought the charges and want to convict the accused of the crimes he is charged with, or the defendants legal team who will do everything to prove his innocence. But in addition to that you are still part of your country's delegation to OLMUN. You should use this as background information on the character of the lawyer you will be embodying in the committee – you are going to play a lawyer from that particular country, so also try to research the legal thought and culture in your delegations country, and their relation to international criminal law.

Secondly, it is necessary for you to understand the debating process at OLMUN and the functionality of OLMUN in general. Therefore, please read the OLMUN Handbook carefully, it provides great information about the procedure during OLMUN. Furthermore, you need to read the Rules of Procedure. As our committee works fundamentally different than all of the others, we have a completely separate set of rules of procedure. These are especially important during our committee sessions, because the complete debating process of the ICC is explained there in detail. Both the Handbook and the ICC Rules of Procedure can be downloaded by the attached link or found on our website in the download section.

If you have read and understood both documents, as well as studied this Guide and informed yourself with in-depth research, you are well prepared. If you have any questions or concerns, don't hesitate to reach out to the three of us. We are always happy to be of assistance

1.2. Sammo Imgart

Esteemed delegates of the International Criminal Court,

I am very excited to welcome you to the 25th anniversary of OLMUN, and the first ICC in OLMUN history! My name is Sammo Imgart, and I am going to be chairing this committee together with Yunes and Barbora. I'm 20 years old and I'm in my first year of studying law in Berlin. In my free time I like to read, play guitar, paint, and I do brazilian jiu-jitsu. I am originally from Oldenburg and have participated in OLMUN for many years as a delegate. In the last years I chaired the Security Council and UNESCO at OLMUN, and I've also chaired at a MUN in Warsaw. I am really looking forward to being one of your chairs this year, and will do my best to give you an OLMUN experience as amazing as I had when I was a delegate.

I am also very thrilled about this year's topic, international criminal law is a topic I'm very interested in, and the discussions and controversies around it are only getting more relevant in our time. I'm excited to bring this discussion to OLMUN.

Best regards,
Sammo Orlando Imgart

1.3. Barbora Dvořáková

“Vážení delegáti, zahajujeme soudní jednání ve věci Obžaloba vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte.”
“Esteemed delegates, we hereby commence legal proceedings in the case of the Prosecution vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte.”

Welcome to the Court Chambers in Hague! My name is Barbora Dvořáková, I am 20 years old and I am more than thrilled to chair all of you with my two fellow co-chairs, Sammo and Yunes.

Since I wanted to welcome you to the court in my mother tongue as well, you could have guessed I am not from Germany, but in fact from the Czech Republic.

After having attended OLMUN twice as a delegate in the GA 1st, and twice as a chair of

GA1st, I decided to apply once more.

I have also previously organised MUNs at my own school twice, attended multiple MUNs taking place in Czechia and I served as the Secretary General at our very own school MUN called AlejMUN.

My hobbies include debating and reading, and I am interested in topics such as national (in) security, international relationships and the Middle East, both from the political and cultural view. Apart from that, I also love to bake, cook, obtain random information, and build IKEA furniture.

That's all about me, now it's about you. I can't wait to get to know you all, and I hope you will have a great time at the conference. In case of any questions or other stuff you wish to discuss, feel free to reach out to me via email - barbora.dvorakova@olmun.com
See you in June!

1.4. Yunes Chouchane

Hey,

My name is Yunes, I am 18 years old, and I live in Munich.

I enjoy playing table tennis and the piano. Besides, I like going running and playing basketball, though I am pretty bad at it. Last year, I was an exchange student in Vancouver, so I am really excited to (hopefully) return there soon after finishing high school.

I am very much looking forward to chairing the first ICC at OLMUN alongside Sammo and Barbora as this is my second time attending OLMUN and I loved my experience last year as a Delegate.

This 25th anniversary of OLMUN provides a great opportunity to get to know a lot of interesting and passionate people. Especially the ICC enables every participant to engage in fascinating debates, also beyond a political but especially in a legal way. It's a fascinating topic and I hope you all will enjoy it!

Excited to meet you all in June!

2. The ICC and the Rome Statute

2.1. Introduction

For decades, there have been ambitions to establish an international court, prosecuting the most serious offences of concern to the international community. After several failed attempts, in 1998, 120 states adopted the Rome Statute which served as the legal foundation, both in regards to the crimes prosecuted as well as the rules of procedure followed, for establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC). It is aimed at ending impunity in the international arena, so that no person above 18, no matter the official position, is exempted from criminal responsibility. Notably, only individuals can be tried before the ICC, not legal personas such as states or corporations. Therefore, crimes committed, for example as head of state or CEO, are seen as offences of individuals rather than of a nation. Crimes tried under the Roman Statute are genocide (Rome Statute Article 6), crimes against humanity (Article 7), warcrimes (Article 8) and, since 2018, the crime of aggression (Article 8 bis).

Today, 34 cases have been brought before the ICC, which has its seat in The Hague, several of them including more than one suspect and resulting in thirteen convictions and four acquittals. So far, ICC Judges have issued 61 arrest warrants. In total, there are currently 125 State Parties to the ICC, but, since several major countries such as Russia, China, India and the United States are not members of the ICC, there are limits to its jurisdiction.

Finally, the Rome Statute entered into force on 1 July 2002, thereby officially founding three distinct bodies: the ICC, the Assembly of State Parties and the Trust Fund for Victims, aiming thus not only at investigating and prosecuting crimes, but also at providing stability and support for victims. It is important to note that the role of the ICC is to complement national courts rather than substituting them. Therefore, it can only prosecute crimes if national legal systems fail to do so, either because of a lack of capacity or willingness.

The ICC is organized in four main organs. Besides the Registrar, which has predominantly administrative assignments, there is the Presidency, elected by the 18 judges and fulfilling, besides managing external relations, judicial as well as administrative tasks while coordinating with the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP). The OTP is led by the Prosecutor, who is, as well as the Judges, which the Divisions (Pre-Trial, Trial and Appeal) are composed of, chosen by the Assembly of State Parties.

In general, there are six stages of trying a case before the ICC. After preliminary examinations in which the Prosecution, amongst other aspects, determines “whether there is suffi-

cient evidence of crimes of sufficient gravity”, further investigations are initiated. In order to do so, a certain situation needs to be referred to the Prosecution either by a State Party, by the UN Security Council or proprio motu, meaning, if there is enough evidence, the Prosecution can initiate investigations on its own but only under the condition of a pre-trial chamber authorizing it. If a reasonable amount of evidence is gathered, an arrest warrant might be issued by the Judges. These initial stages are followed by the pre-trial stage, the trial stage and the appeals stage, during which both the Prosecution and the accused can appeal the verdict, which is thereafter decided upon by five judges which have not been part of the respective hearing before. The final stage is the enforcement of the sentence. Notably, not all nations are State Parties to the Rome Statute, meaning the sentence will not be enforced by all countries.

It is important to note that there are several modes of liability, which are enlisted in Article 25 of the Rome Statute. Besides the direct commission of a crime, the accused can, amongst other modes of liability, also be found guilty for indirect or co-perpetration or aiding in a prosecuted crime. In order to be found guilty by the ICC, not only a criminal act tried under the Rome Statute has to occur (*actus reus*) but also has it to be committed “with intent and knowledge” (*mens rea*). Article 30 of the Rome Statute clarifies this further. Moreover, the presumption of innocence is an important principle of the Court. Therefore, the onus is on the Prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused “beyond a reasonable doubt” (Article 66). During the proceedings and the trial itself, there are certain rights granted as well to the accused, as, for example, the right to remain silent “without such silence being a consideration in the determination of guilt or innocence” (Article 67), as to the victims and witnesses (Article 68) which under any circumstances have to be respected. Also, in regards to the principle of non-retroactivity *ratione personae*, no person can be convicted for a crime committed prior to the entry into force of the Rome Statute (Article 24).

Participants to the OLMUN ICC are highly encouraged to carefully read the Rome Statute, which can be found on the official website of the ICC, as this will serve as the foundation for the proceedings within the committee. As it will differ from other OLMUN committees it is crucial to gain a thorough understanding of the underlying legal rather than political approach to the matter. There are useful links provided in this guide.

For preparing the case of *The Prosecutor vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte*, understanding the charges of crimes against humanity of murder and attempted murder is key. Court records, for example of the confirmation of charges hearing or the arrest warrant, can provide further insights. These can be found on the official ICC website. There are plenty of articles and other material online which can help understand the relevant basic legal principles for this case.

“ Article 1 The Court

An International Criminal Court (“the Court”) is hereby established. It shall be a permanent institution and shall have the power to exercise its jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern, as referred to in this Statute, and shall be complementary to national criminal jurisdictions. The jurisdiction and functioning of the Court shall be governed by the provisions of this Statute. “

2.2. Legal concepts

To be able to make a convincing argument at trial during OLMUN week, it will be really helpful to dive a bit deeper into the legal principles of international criminal law. Because we too are not experts, we think it’s best to provide you with some short excerpts from a law textbook that will be able to explain it far better than we would. The book is [“An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure”](#) by Robert Cryer. Of course, during the sessions of our committee you will not be required to adhere to all these legal principles at all times, as this is a completely new field for all of you. But it still can be a valuable inspiration for basing your arguments and evidence upon.

As we are going to try a case with the charges of the crime against humanity of murder, we should at first learn a bit about the background of crimes against humanity.

“Crimes against humanity are as old as humanity itself. However, it is only in the last seven decades that the international legal prohibition on crimes against humanity has emerged, and it is only in the last fifteen years that the precise contours of the crime have been clarified. Whereas genocide and war crimes have been codified in conventions with widely accepted definitions, crimes against humanity have appeared in a series of instruments with somewhat inconsistent definitions. The law of crimes against humanity was initially created to fill certain gaps in the law of war crimes, but many parameters were left undefined. The recent increase in the application of international criminal law has produced a fruitful interplay between international instruments, jurisprudence and commentaries, leading to a more coherent picture of the scope and definition of crimes against humanity today. A crime against humanity involves the commission of certain inhumane acts, such as murder, torture, rape, sexual slavery, persecution and other inhumane acts, in a certain context: they must be part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population. It is this context that elevates crimes that might otherwise fall exclusively under national jurisdiction to crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. An individual may be

liable for crimes against humanity if he or she commits one or more inhumane acts within that broader context. It is not required that the individual be a ringleader or architect of the broader campaign.”

We should now look closer at the crime in question, murder. The Elements of Crimes of the ICC define it as follows:

- The perpetrator killed one or more persons.
- The conduct was committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.
- The perpetrator knew that the conduct was part of or intended the conduct to be part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population.

What murder is, we probably all know (it is a lot more simple in international law than in Germany):

“The crime of murder is well known to all legal systems and is an archetypal form of crime against humanity. There is general conformity between Tribunal jurisprudence and the ICC Elements that murder refers to unlawfully and intentionally causing the death of a human being.”

But as you can notice, there are some more elements that are needed to be satisfied:

“The concept of ‘widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population’ emerged in the 1990s as the accepted formulation for the contextual threshold, thus contributing to clarity and consistency in this area of law. Nonetheless, some aspects of the definition of these terms remain to be resolved. The widespread or systematic test is disjunctive; a prosecutor need only satisfy one or the other threshold. As discussed below, however, in addition to ‘widespread or systematic’, there must also be an ‘attack’, and some authorities indicate that an ‘attack directed against a civilian population’ necessarily entails at least some modest degree of scale and organization. This would mean that, while the rigorous thresholds of ‘widespread’ or ‘systematic’ are disjunctive, the ‘attack’ requires at least some minimal aspect of each. The term ‘widespread’ has been defined in various ways, and generally connotes the ‘large-scale nature of the attack and the number of victims’. No numerical limit has been set; the issue must be decided on the facts. While ‘widespread’ typically refers to the cumulative effect of numerous inhumane acts, it could also be satisfied by a singular massive act of extraordinary magnitude.

The term ‘systematic’ has also been defined in various ways. [...] The most recent cases

seem to be settling on ‘the organized nature of the acts of violence and the improbability of their random occurrence’. Consistent with the ordinary meaning of the term, it may be that the hallmark of ‘systematic’ is the high degree of organization, and that features such as patterns, continuous commission, use of resources, planning, and political objectives are important factors.”

“The term ‘attack’ is not used in the same sense as in the law of war crimes. An ‘attack’ need not involve the use of armed force, and can encompass mistreatment of the civilian population. It refers to the broader course of conduct, involving prohibited acts, of which the acts of the accused form part.

The ICC Statute and Tribunal jurisprudence indicate there must at least be multiple acts or multiple victims in order to warrant the label ‘attack directed against a civilian population’. These acts may be all of the same type or of different types, for example murder, rape and deportation. This requirement of ‘multiple acts’ does not mean that ‘widespread’ is a requirement in all cases. Both terms measure scale, but ‘multiple’ is a low threshold and ‘widespread’ is a high threshold.”

“In addition to the requisite mental elements for the particular offences, the accused must also be aware of the ‘broader context in which his actions occur’, namely the attack directed against a civilian population. It is the context of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population that makes an act a crime against humanity, and hence knowledge of this context is necessary in order to make one culpable for a crime against humanity as opposed to an ordinary crime or a war crime. [...]

It is not required that the perpetrator had detailed knowledge of the attack or its characteristics. In most conceivable circumstances, the existence of a widespread or systematic attack would be notorious and knowledge could not credibly be denied. Thus, knowledge may be inferred from the relevant facts and circumstances. The perpetrator need not share in the purpose or goals of the overall attack. The mental requirement relates to knowledge of the context, not motive..”

At last, it is also important to know how someone can be guilty of a crime, if they haven't directly perpetrated it themselves, as this will be the majority of cases we will be discussing in our trial:

“Article 25(3)(a) of the ICC Statute defines perpetration in a more detailed fashion, criminalizing a person who ‘Commits such a crime whether as an individual, jointly with another or through another person, regardless of whether that other person is criminally responsible.”

“The definition of aiding and abetting in the ICC Statute is [...] criminalizing anyone who ‘[f] or the purpose of facilitating the commission of such a crime, aids, abets, or otherwise assists in its commission or its attempted commission, including providing the means for its commission’.”

“Article 25(3)(b) of the ICC Statute appears to see ordering as a form of secondary liability, as it provides for responsibility only when the ordered crime ‘occurs or is attempted’.”

“As the Trial Chamber in Blaškić put it ‘[t]he essence of instigating is that the accused causes another person to commit a crime. Although it must be proved that the instigation was a clear contributing factor to the commission of the crime, it need not be a conditio sine qua non.’ The Chamber also clarified that ‘[i]nstigation can take many different forms; it can be express or implied, and entail both acts and omissions’. The instigation must have been a substantially contributing factor (but need not be the only cause) of the physical element of the crime.”

3. The case

3.1. The Prosecutor vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte

Now let’s start with looking at what Duterte is actually charged with in the actual trial in front of the ICC. This will give you an overview of what kind of crimes you are either trying to prove, or trying the defendant to be acquitted on. Very important to note is, that for the sake of the committee working in an OLMUN setting, that for a conviction you will not have to prove the crime having happened in every detailed incident that is being described. What counts for us, is if you can make a convincing argument overall that the defendant should be found guilty or not guilty, so don’t get too caught up in the specific incidents and their legal evaluation (but it can be helpful for your verdict in some cases!).

The [charges of the prosecutor](#) state:

“Rodrigo Roa DUTERTE is criminally responsible for:

Count 1: Murder as a crime against humanity in Davao City during the Mayoral period of at least the 19 victims of Incidents 1 to 9, between 2013 and around June 2016, pursuant to articles 7(1)(a) and 25(3)(a) (indirect co-perpetration) and/or 25(3)(b) (ordering and/or inducing) and/or 25(3)(c) (aiding and abetting);

Count 2: Murder as a crime against humanity of ‘High-Value Targets’ in locations across the Philippines during the Presidential period of at least the 14 victims of

Incidents 10 to 14, between around July 2016 and July 2017, pursuant to articles 7(1)(a) and 25(3)(a) (indirect co-perpetration) and/or 25(3)(b) (ordering and/or inducing) and/or 25(3)(c) (aiding and abetting);

Count 3: Murder and attempted murder as crimes against humanity in barangay clearance operations in locations across the Philippines during the Presidential period of at least the 45 victims (43 murders and two attempted murders) of Incidents 15 to 49, between around July 2016 and September 2018, pursuant to articles 7(1)(a) and/or 25(3)(f) and 25(3)(a) (indirect co-perpetration) and/or 25(3)(b) (ordering and/or inducing) and/or 25(3)(c) (aiding and abetting).”

“The Prosecution charges Mr Duterte with indirect co-perpetration pursuant to article 25(3)(a) of the Statute based upon the allegation that Mr Duterte ‘and his co-perpetrators shared a common plan or agreement to ‘neutralise’ alleged criminals in the Philippines [...] through violent crimes including murder’.”

“The Prosecution also charges Mr Duterte with ordering/inducing pursuant to article 25(3)(b) of the Statute alleging that Mr Duterte ‘ordered members of the DDS and the National Network, [...] to commit the crimes in Counts 1 to 3’ and that he ‘induced members of the DDS and the National Network to commit the crimes in Counts 1 to 3’, exerting ‘influence over the members of the DDS and the National Network, prompting them to commit the relevant crimes’.”

“Finally, the Prosecution charges Mr Duterte with aiding and abetting pursuant to article 25(3)(c) of the Statute based upon the allegation that Mr Duterte ‘aided, abetted or otherwise assisted members of the DDS and the National Network to commit the crimes in Counts 1 to 3’ and that he ‘facilitated and/or provided moral encouragement for the relevant crimes’.”

3.2. Background of the case

The case *The Prosecutor vs. Rodrigo Roa Duterte* is one of the most fascinating in the history of the ICC, especially considering its interesting backstory.

Duterte, former president of the Philippines, is charged with crimes against humanity which allegedly occurred between 2011 and 2019. At the time of his election, the Philippines were facing considerable problems including street criminality which oftentimes centered around illegal drugs. Duterte is probably most famous for his brutal crackdown in his “war on drugs”

which led to at least 6.000 people being killed. Some human rights groups also suggest a total number of up to 30.000 victims, as also bystanders were allegedly killed. Prosecutors claim that he was involved in at least 76 of these killings, thus having committed the crimes against humanity of murder and attempted murder, allegedly in the role of an indirect co-perpetrator. It is claimed that he used and encouraged police officers and hitmen to kill people branded as criminals, who oftentimes were drug dealers but also users. Duterte himself on the contrary pointed towards the right of killing in self-defence of the police.

In March 2025, Duterte was arrested by the Philippine National Police and Interpol under an ICC warrant, after arriving in Manila from Hong Kong and was soon after brought to The Hague. This arrest shocked the nation as current president Marcos, who was originally allied with Duterte during the election of 2022, for a long time refused to cooperate with the ICC in any way. Later on, their political interests became increasingly divergent with some people accusing Marcos of using Duterte's detention as an instrument in the pursuit of his political ambitions.

Duterte's arrest sparked divided reactions with critics calling it a political attack while others defending it as a long-overdue step.

In academia, there has been a debate as to whether the ICC's jurisdiction can even be carried out in the Philippines, as, under President Duterte, it withdrew from the ICC in 2019. Yet, since Duterte is still liable for crimes committed before the withdrawal, in April 2026, Pre-Trial Chamber I unanimously confirmed all the charges brought against Duterte by the Prosecutor and committed him to trial before a Trial Chamber. It thereby determined that the Philippines were either not willing or not able to carry out a trial against Duterte fulfilling international legal standards.

For the ICC, this case also serves as a test of the Court's ability to prosecute a former head of state over domestic affairs. With several politicians questioning the Court's authority in this case and considering its dependence on Filipino officials for arresting Duterte, this case poses a challenge to the ICC's jurisdiction.

Please note that for the proceedings at OLMUN you will not represent a country's view on this case. Instead, you should primarily make legal arguments during the trial. The country you have been assigned to only refers to your "nationality". Which side you are arguing for was decided beforehand. If you have any questions regarding this, please feel free to contact us.

4. How to prepare

4.1. Documents needed

As part of your preparation we ask you to prepare a few documents that are needed for our debate, and send them to us before the conference:

Opening statements include a statement of facts and a little about what happened according to their position. This statement is to make your position clear and should provide legal arguments as to why the side you are on is right. Opening statements should refer to what the delegation will later on argue. Details about one's arguments are not welcomed; delegations are only supposed to scratch the surface. However, in their statement they can mention that they have evidence which will be later on presented and mention a witness. All in all, they should give an overview of your most convincing and interesting arguments and should make clear the story you are trying to tell during the trial. Every delegate should read out their opening statement at the beginning of the trial, there is a time limit of 5 minutes.

The *Draft Verdict* is what in other committees would be a draft resolution, but you are far more free while writing it. They should summarise your side and provide an outcome that shows a possible understanding of what an appropriate verdict would be. You should include your most important evidence and legal arguments. During the committee session you will combine your draft verdict with the others from your side, to form one verdict in favour of your side, and you will try to convince the judges that they should rule in favour of your verdict. But the other side will also get the chance to argue against your verdict!

All of the *evidence* that you use in your opening statement, draft verdict or that you want to use during the trial has to be handed in to us judges (chairs) and must be deemed admissible by us. Evidence could be articles, reports, interviews, videos, laws, treaties, legal texts and anything else you can think of. For that please send us a document with all of your evidence along with the other documents. Before OLMUN week, you will receive the evidence provided by your opposing side, so that your side can already start thinking about how to oppose their arguments during trial.

4.2. Next steps

During our trial, you will play a lawyer from the country of your delegation, and will work either on the side of the prosecution or defense. Together with the legal team of your side, you will try to convince us judges that the defendant is either guilty or innocent. To achieve that, you will have to make legal arguments, bring evidence and question witnesses. We have collected a few questions that can help you to start off your research:

- If you were to be a judge in such a case, what kind of evidence would convince you to convict a defendant? What kind of stories, videos, data or legal arguments would persuade you, and where can you find that?
- Your arguments and evidence don't always have to be of legal nature, they just have to be convincing. How can you present the evidence you found in a way that will make the judges believe in your side?
- What kind of story of the events do you want to tell to the judges, the other side, and any spectators?
- When dissecting the other side's argument, what could you do to show that they are not believable?
- Who could be a convincing witness?
- And how could you use your skills and knowledge best to aid in the prosecution or defense? You will have to work in a team for the duration of our committee session.

As mentioned before, deepened preparation is very important and the key to having a great time during OLMUN. While getting ready for this year's conference, you should prepare both a **draft verdict** and an **opening statement**, as explained above. We ask you to send us both documents together with the evidence by 08.06.2026, so that we will be able to take a look at them and give you feedback.

For all ambitious Delegates we recommend giving an Opening Speech in the General Assembly where all Delegates participating at OLMUN 2025 will be present. This is optional; however, the challenge can be quite a fun one to take on! For further information please consult the OLMUN Handbook.

For your research you can take a look at our further reading section, where we've compiled some starting points for you to get more information.

4.3. AI usage

Delegates are highly encouraged to both research the case and write their documents on their own. Thus, you will be able to develop a thorough understanding of the case and the legal principles behind it, which will be crucial for the conference week. However, considering the amount of work this includes, AI may be used for learning about the legal foundations and assisting your research. Nevertheless, the credibility of the thus attained information needs to be checked on credibility as AI sometimes tends to hallucinate.

Using AI for writing the documents we need from you is strictly forbidden as it not only harms your understanding of the case but also contradicts the purpose of the committee itself.

5. Further reading

Here are some links to documents prepared that can work as a starting point for your research on the topic and on the ICC in general:

[Duterte | International Criminal Court](#)

This is the ICC's web page on the Duterte case. It can be a great starting point for familiarizing yourself with the case, and can help with research, argumentation and background information.

[Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court](#)

This is the full text of the Rome Statute of the ICC, the legal text that the whole trial is based upon. You should definitely take a look at it.

[Elements of Crimes](#)

This document by the ICC explains the elements of the different crimes in greater detail.

[General Principles of CRIMINAL Law in the Rome Statute](#)

This is an article by German law professor Kai Ambos on general principles of criminal law in the Rome Statute, if anyone wants to go more in-depth with it.

Further reading

[Crimes Against Humanity Explained](#)

An article that is explaining crimes against humanity in more detail.

[International Criminal Court investigation in the Philippines - Wikipedia](#)

The wikipedia article about the ICC's investigation into the Philippines. It doesn't hurt to look at what wikipedia says, and it's a great overview, especially for the task of gathering evidence.

[The Philippines "war on drugs" Amnesty International](#)

Amnesty International's overview of the Philippines "war on drugs". This is a great source to look for testimonies and reports for your evidence if you are on the side of the prosecution, and if you are part of the defense you should also take a look to be prepared on how to debunk the evidence against your defendant.

[Philippines' 'War on Drugs' | Human Rights Watch](#)

The same, but from human rights watch.



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Session**