1. PREFACE

This handbook contains the necessary materials to run the Model International Criminal Court (MICC) Courses. The MICC active learning method was originally developed for use in the framework of simulations lasting several days, but this handbook makes the method accessible for use in the form of **MICC Courses** – shorter sessions taking place over a limited number of days or weeks, so that teachers and youth trainers (educators) could run the method more flexibly. The MICC Courses may take place as part of classroom work in history and civics classes as well as in form of extra-curricular activities outside of daily schoolwork (after classes, at youth exchanges, summer schools, etc). The duration and depth of the courses is designed to be scalable.

The guide consists of three parts:
- *Part One* (Chapter 1) gives an overview of the background and objectives of MICC;
- *Part Two* (Chapter 2) includes materials for the educator, the structure of the Model International Criminal Court simulation and guidelines for the implementation of the method. It also provides the necessary basic knowledge for participating in the simulation as well as some background on international law, the cases used in the exercise and the principles of criminal law. Thus, the second chapter should provide the educator with comprehensive knowledge of the issues to be covered.
- *Part Three* (Chapters 3-5) contains the student handouts. Detailed guidelines as to which materials and when should be handed out are listed in the previous chapter for educators (*Part Two – Guiding Materials for the Teachers*).

1.1 Introduction

MICC is a teaching method for introducing human rights and the theory and practice of international criminal law to high school and university students. MICC has been designed to provide an introduction to inter-

national law, enable a discussion on grave human rights violations of the past and describe the international proceedings regarding such crimes.

The MICC cases – actual crimes with convicted perpetrators – are based on trials that took place at various military tribunals (eg Nuremberg Trials after World War 2) and other court systems. The cases are tried according to proceedings of the *International Criminal Court* (ICC)*.* The ICC in Hague is an independent permanent tribunal founded on July 1st 2002 when the Rome Statute – the international treaty that forms the legal foundation for the ICC - entered into force.

The first MICC was organised in 2005 by the Kreisau Inititive in Krzyżowa (Kreisau), Poland as an exchange for Polish and German youth. Students from many other countries have attended the MICC events since. Later the method was also adapted for the needs of university students, especially those engaged in legal studies. The method is being adopted in other countries from Estonia and Latvia to Turkey and South Africa.

The Unitas Foundation – in cooperation with the Kreisau Initiative - has developed a shortened version of the MICC method that can be applied in as well as outside of the classroom under more flexible circumstances than full simulations. The authors hope that educators and participants alike will find this handbook valuable in teaching and learning about human rights, history and law.

1.2 General objectives of MICC

This handbook contains guidelines for conducting MICC Courses, but the educators should also be aware of the differences compared to the full MICC simulations (referred to as simply MICC later on, as opposed to MICC Courses). A brief description follows.

Objectives of full length MICC

One major objective of MICC is to provide students with **knowledge** on a number of different subjects. During the simulation, students will get acquainted with international criminal law, humanitarian law as well as issues related to the International Criminal Court. Through discussing cases, students will learn about the events in Rwanda, former Yugoslavia, Nazi Germany, and the Soviet Union. In addition, they shall get an overview of the main principles of criminal law and the rule of law. Ac-