

Michel Borgmeier

Welcome to MICC! Welcome To Kreisau!

From 11th to 16th of December more than 60 Students from Israel, Palestine, Poland and Germany are in Kreisau to recreate and simulate the trials of international criminal courts. This project takes place in Kreisau. Kreisau is a small village where more than 200 People live. The Students are also in Kreisau to learn about international law, human rights and intercultural exchange. The whole meeting is called MICC, which stands for Model International Criminal Court. Prosecutors, lawyers, judges and the press team are the roles of the students. The assignment of the prosecution is to prove the guilty of the accused and the assignment of the defence is to create doubt about this. The judges has to decide if the accused is guilty or not and they have to decide what the punishment is. The press team is reporting on the entire project

MICC was initiated by Hans Fleisch in year 2005, since then MICC always meet 2 times a year for 6 days, this is



The MICC team patiently waiting to take a group picture

the 8th meeting of MICC.

Most participants were asked by their teachers or have participated in a competition to have the chance of joining the MICC. For examples Juliana Sarras, Jana Staudt and Anna Wasicka were invited by their teacher.

Different students have dif-

ferent motivations to attend MICC. When asked what they can gain from MICC, the participants most often mention that they are interested in learning about the international criminal law and human rights, meeting new people and establishing friendships, discovering other cultures

and enjoying time together, improving their English skills. Some participants mentioned that they feared that MICC would not be very interesting, others thought it would be less work than it was. More than sure, all the students expect to spend nice time and get a certificate!

A Closer Look at ICC: Challenges, Events, Success and Failures

Sharon Chen

ICC, the International Criminal Court was founded with the aim of protecting human rights, providing not only include prosecution, but also punishment against the most violent and serious crimes.

“The point of the ICC is that it will step in the principle of complementarity only if the state itself is not able or willing to prosecute and therefor that is the whole reason why we have ICC at

the first place.” stated Amy Rodgers, defence trainer.

As the only court for genocide, war crime and crime against humanity, the International Criminal Court faces many challenges. According to Amy, the ICC flacks the support of the world’s super powers like USA, China, Russia and India, who have neither signed nor ratified the Rome Statute. Another significant challenge is that ICC does not have its own police force and a big work-

ing force so they have to rely heavily on the nation states to arrest, accuse and needs the cooperation of all world powers. Aside from the European Unions, most countries that have signed the treaty are comparatively less authoritative. “It’s good to have these countries to comply with the statute because that way we could introduce the situation that have resulted the affair.” said Amy laughingly.

17th July 1998 saw a conference in Rome and the

formation of Rome Statute. And on 11th April 2002 the Rome Statute became the legal basis of the ICC when the countries that ratify the the Statute reached 60. Amazingly, by 2009, the number the states who have signed the Statute reached 140 and 110 of them have ratified. “Yes, the defect that so many countries have signed on this Statute is a remarkable success of the ICC, the face that it came into existance as well” says Birte von Hoersten, one of the MICC participants.

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