



Nuremberg Moot Court 2024



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Nuremberg Principles

Principle I Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefore and liable to punishment.

Principle II The fact that internal law does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under international law does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under international law.

Principle III The fact that a person who committed an act which constitutes a crime under international law acted as Head of State or responsible Government official does not relieve him from responsibility under international law.

Principle IV The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.

Principles V Any person charged with a crime under international law has the right to a fair trial on the facts and law.

Principle VI The crimes hereinafter set out are punishable as crimes under international law: Crimes against peace, War crimes, Crimes Against Humanity.

Principle VII Complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity as set forth in Principle VI is a crime under international law.





















About us Organisers

The International Nuremberg **Principles Academy**



foundation dedicated to the advancement of international criminal law and national trial before the International Military Tribunal. Conscious of this historic for practitioners of international criminal law and human rights education. international crimes. The Nuremberg Academy was established by the Federal



The International Criminal Law Research Unit of Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU)



Friedrich-Alexander University European and international criminal law and the history of criminal law.

dynamic field marked by great activity on the part of many states and the international community as well as legal scholarship, but it also endeavours to Martin Prokopek







Nuremberg Moot Court 2024

Dear participants of the Nuremberg Moot Court 2024,

A very warm welcome to all participants of the Nuremberg Moot Court 2024! As President of the Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy, it gives me particular pleasure to acknowledge the overwhelming response for this year's competition, which has once again attracted a greater number of teams, representing all five continents. It is a remarkable demonstration of the international status of the competition. The Nuremberg Moot Court is unique in that it is held in Courtroom 600 – where international criminal law was applied for the very first time against major Nazi war criminals and lawyers and judges deliberated over the jurisprudence that emerged.

Every year, the Nuremberg Moot Court affords the opportunity for law students from across the world to present legal arguments in simulated exercises, exploring the intricacies of international criminal law and extending its reach over modern day challenges. In addition, the participants have the benefit of engaging with renowned judges and professional lawyers and prosecutors who serve in international courts and tribunals.

While gaining first hand practical experience and knowledge to advance their skills in the practice of international criminal law, students also develop common values on justice and accountability and build a fraternity of like-minded lawyers.

I wish you an enjoyable stay in Nuremberg and hope that you will truly benefit from everything the competition has to offer.

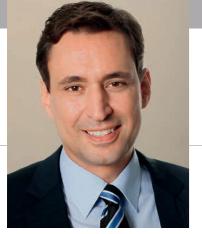
Best wishes to all of you in your future endeavours.

Navi Pillay

President of the Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy; former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights







Welcome from the Bavarian Minister of State for Justice

The Nuremberg Moot Court has become an institution. This year it is the twelfth time that young jurists from all over the world meet to argue a fictional case. They will be given the unique opportunity to develop their skills and to plead at the historic Courtroom 600 of the Nuremberg Palace of Justice.

It is hard to imagine a more suitable location. This is where almost eight decades ago the Nuremberg trials were held – where a fundamental chapter of international legal history was written. Here, for the first time, leading representatives of a state were held personally accountable for their state's actions.

These trials represent success in dealing with inhumanity and injustice. And with the adoption of the "Nuremberg Principles" by the UN General Assembly in 1946 they marked the birth of modern international criminal law. Current world events, in particular the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, in violation of international law, which has now lasted more than two years, demonstrate how urgent is our need for international law. At the same time the Nuremberg Principles are an appeal to all to continue developing these principles and to constantly advance international cooperation.

I am therefore delighted that the participants in the Nuremberg Moot Court will be engaging in such an intensive fashion with this politically and legally challenging subject matter.

Democracy and the rule of law, peace and freedom cannot be taken for granted. We have to defend these values anew every day. And you, dear participants, the future generation of jurists, are able to make your contribution towards this.

I wish you a profitable event, much joy and the best of success!

Georg Eisenreich Member of the State Parliament



Welcome from the Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg

Ever since 2013, and therefore this year for the twelfth time, young jurists from all over the world have gathered in Nuremberg to expand their understanding of international criminal law. They do so here in Courtroom 600, the historic site of the first international trial in which modern international criminal law was applied: the Nuremberg trial against the major war criminals from 1945 to 1946. Thus, in an inspiring setting, the International Nuremberg Principles Academy and the International Criminal Law Research Unit at Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg offer budding international criminal lawyers a chance to deepen their skills with practitioners and researchers in their field. In this way, this format contributes toward advancing a form of civilisational progress whose foundation was laid here almost 80 years ago. The citizens of Nuremberg, its civil society and the City of Nuremberg itself are very committed to drawing lessons from the past and taking responsibility. For that reason, too, the city has operated the Memorium Nuremberg Trials here at this site since 2010, to make this place of historic progress available to a worldwide public. And that is why in Nuremberg, the city of peace and human rights, the Moot Court and its participants are especially welcome.

Worldwide events, including in our nearby European environs, show that many developments toward the good that had once seemed beyond reversal are by no means to be taken for granted or secure. Unfortunately, there are more and more occasions that call on us to pursue international criminal law as an explanation for phenomena that affect and trouble us all.

It is our hope that once you complete your participation in this Moot Court, you will be ambassadors for the idea of international criminal law. You are making an important contribution toward spreading the idea of law and making our world more just.

I wish all of you an instructive, interesting and enriching stay in our city and at the International Nuremberg Principles Academy.

Best regards,

Marcus König Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg











Wednesday, 24 July Opening

3 pm-4.30 pm **Registration**

4.30 pm – 5 pm **Opening Speeches**

Programme of the Nuremberg Moot Court 2024

5 pm-6 pm Side Event on Ethical Principles for International Criminal Judges

Welcome Dinner at Tucher Mautkeller, Hallplatz 2

Thursday, 25 July Preliminary Round I

9 am-10.30 am Preliminary Round I

10.45 am-12.15 pm Preliminary Round I

1.30 pm-3 pm Preliminary Round I

3.15 pm-4.45 pm Preliminary Round I

5 pm-6.30 pm Preliminary Round I

Friday, 26 July Preliminary Round II

9 am-10.30 am Preliminary Round II

10.45 am-12.15 pm Preliminary Round II

1.30 pm-3 pm Preliminary Round II

3.15 pm-4.45 pm Preliminary Round II

5 pm-6.30 pm Preliminary Round II

7 pm Announcement of the results of the Preliminary Rounds

Saturday, 27 July Last 16, Quarter-Finals, Semi-Finals and Final Round

9 am-10.30 am **Last 16**

10.45 am-12.15 pm **Last 16**

1 pm-2.30 pm Quarter-Finals

5 pm-6.30 pm Finals

7 pm Awards Ceremony

8 pm Optional Get Together (costs not included)

Memorium Nuremberg Trials/ Palace of Justice

Bärenschanzstraße 72, Nuremberg Subway Station: Bärenschanze, U1

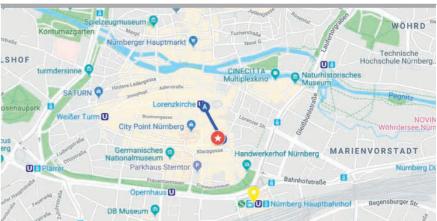




Tucher Mautkeller

Hallplatz 2, Nuremberg Subway Station: Lorenzkirche, U1





Tucher-Bräu am Opernhaus

Am Kartäusertor 1, Nuremberg Subway Station: Opernhaus, U2/U3





Documentation Center Nazi Party Rally Grounds

Bayernstraße 110, Nuremberg Tram Station: Doku-Zentrum, Tram 6, 8





With the beginning of the so-called Trial of the Main War Criminals on 20 November 1945, Courtroom 600 in the Nuremberg Palace of Justice became known all over the world. The decision to locate the trial in Nuremberg was made mainly for political and infrastructure reasons.

The Americans were very anxious to have the trial venue in their occupation zone. At the same time, the Nuremberg Palace of Justice, which had been inaugurated by the last Bavarian king, Ludwig III, in 1916, had remained largely undamaged during the war, and the adjacent prison building simplified the security measures which would be required.

For the trial, a wooden corridor was constructed, connecting the prison with the east wing of the Palace of Justice, and enabling safe transport of prisoners from their cells directly into the courtroom. In addition, a wide security zone was established around the premises containing the court buildings and prison.

> The fact that Nuremberg had been the City of the Nazi Party Rallies and of the Nuremberg Racial Laws added a particular symbolism to

Major alterations were made to Courtroom 600 in preparation for

the Trial of the Main War Criminals.

The judges' bench was turned by

90 degrees, and thus positioned

below the windows. The dock was

enlarged, and numerous technical

IBM for simultaneous interpreting of the trial in four languages. The largest alteration to the

completely wood-panelled court-

room was the extension of the

the room was removed, and the

visitors' area. The back wall of

lower part was extended as a press stand. In addition, an upper gallery was installed housing a

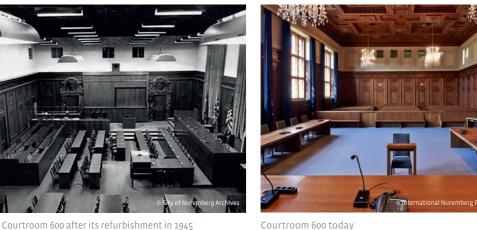
systems were installed. These

included a system provided by

this choice of venue.







Courtroom 600 today

separate visitors' area. Until March 2020, Courtroom 600 was used as an ordinary courtroom. In March 2020, the Nuremberg Palace of Justice was extended to the west and more courtrooms were added. This has allowed Courtroom 600 to function as the central part of the exhibition of the Memorium Nuremberg Trials.

Based on text provided by the Memorium Nuremberg Trials of the City of Nuremberg

Participants of the Nuremberg Moot Court can visit the Memorium Nuremberg Trials and the Documentation Center Nazi Party Rally Grounds for free.

The Judges



Aarif Abraham Barrister and Director of Accountability Unit, Doughty Street International



Judge Adelaide Sophie Reine Alapini-Gansou Second Vice-President, International Criminal Court (ICC); former Chair, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights



Judge Althea Alexis-Windsor Judge, ICC; former Judge, Supreme Court of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago



Dr Salim Amin Policy Advisor on Human Rights and International Law. Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung für die Freiheit



Sarah Bafadhel Barrister, 9 Bedford Row Chambers; Associate Counsel for Alfred Yekatom, ICC; former Counsel and Legal Consultant, ICC, Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) and International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT)



Judge Gabriele Bienemann Deputy Chairwoman, 7th Civil and Family Senate, Nuremberg Higher Regional Court; former criminal judge, Nuremberg Regional Court; former German Public Prosecutor



Dr Gleb Bogush Research Fellow, Institute for International Peace and Security Law, University of Cologne



Kamran Choudhry Trial Lawyer, ICC; former Legal Officer, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL)



Dr Manfred Dauster
Former (Presiding) Judge,
Bavarian Supreme Court
and Court of Bosnia
and Herzegovina;
currently Lecturer at the
University of Saarland



Prof. Dr Kanstantsin
Dzehtsiarou

Professor in human rights
law and Associate Dean,
School of Law and
Social Justice, University
of Liverpool; expert in
European Convention on
Human Rights law



Anta Guissé
Associate Counsel for
Alfred Yekatom, ICC;
French-Senegalese
international criminal
lawyer with experience
at ICTR, Extraordinary
Chambers in the Courts
of Cambodia (ECCC),
STL, ICC



Judge Monika Meinke Judge, Nuremberg Higher Regional Court; former German Public Prosecutor



Yulia Nuzban Trial Lawyer, ICC



Marie O'Leary

Acting Principal Counsel,
Office of Public Counsel
for the Defence, ICC;
Vice-President, Association
of Defence Counsel
Practicing before International Courts and
Tribunals



Judge Ben Gumpert
Crown Court Judge in London;
former Senior Trial Lawyer,
ICC; former defence counsel
for government minister
tried at ICTR



Megan Hirst
Legal Representative
of Victims in various ICC
proceedings; former
International Lead Co-Lawyer
for Civil Parties, ECCC



Judge Isabel Hörtreiter
Judge, Hersbruck District
Court; former Presiding
Judge, Nuremberg-Fürth
Regional Court; former
Prosecutor, NurembergFürth Prosecutor's Office



Dr Ines Peterson
Prosecutor, German
Federal Public Prosecutor
General; former Judge,
Münster District Court;
former Associate Legal
Officer, ICTR



Dr Diana SabaAssistant Legal Officer,
Office of the Prosecutor, ICC;
PhD in International Law,
University of São Paulo



Kirsty Sutherland
Barrister, 9 Bedford Row
Chambers; former defence
counsel, ICC



Bradley J. Huestis
Chief of Client Service, 7th
US Army Training Command;
former Chief Prosecutor,
Multinational Corps Iraq;
former Prosecutor, US Army
in Bosnia



Judge Stephan Husemann Judge, Nuremberg Higher Regional Court



Sharaf Hussein
Associate Analyst,
International, Impartial
and Independent
Mechanism; former legal
consultant, Office
of the Prosecutor, ICC;
former Associate Legal
Officer, STL



Gyo Suzuki
Assistant to Counsel
in Yekatom defence team,
ICC; formerly on defence
teams at STL, IRMCT
and ICC



Jean-François Thony
President, Siracusa
International Institute
for Criminal Justice and
Human Rights; Honorary
Judge and Prosecutor
General, France



Natalie Von Wistinghausen
Lawyer specialised in
criminal defence and
victims' representation;
representative of Yazidi
victims in ISIS cases
before German Higher
Regional Courts; representative of victims in
the Al-Rahman case, ICC



Julia Klaus

PhD Candidate and Research
Associate, International
Criminal Law Research
Unit of Friedrich-Alexander
University ErlangenNuremberg (FAU)



Judge Joanna Korner CMG KC Judge, ICC; former Crown Court Judge in London



Peter Kremer KC
Former Director
of Appeals Section
and Acting Deputy
Prosecutor, Office of
the Prosecutor, ICTY



Helen Worsnop

Trial Lawyer, ICC; former
Senior Assistant Prosecutor,
ECCC



Judge Manuela Zeller
Judge, Nuremberg Higher
Regional Court; former
Prosecutor, German Central
Office of the Judicial
Authorities of the Federal
States for the Investigation
of National Socialist
Crimes

Participating Universities

Africa

- · Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt
- · Bahir Dar University, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia
- · Kabarak University, Nakuru, Kenya
- The Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

Asia

- · Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
- De La Salle University Tañada-Diokno School of Law, Taguig City, Philippines
- Faculty of Law, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- · Hoosheedar Educational Institution, Tehran, Iran
- Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh
- · Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida, India
- · Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur, India
- · Modern International Study (MIS), Tehran, Iran
- National Law College-Tribhuvan University, Lalitpur, Nepal
- · National Law Institute University, Bhopal, India
- Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand
- · Purbanchal University, Bhaktapur, Nepal
- Tehran University, Tehran, Iran
- · Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
- · Universitas Gadjah Mada, Sleman, Indonesia
- · Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia
- · Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- University of Jaffna, Jaffna, Sri Lanka
 University of Sindh, Hyderabad, Pakistan

Australia

- · Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
- · La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

Europe

- · Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
- Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany
- Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- · Koç University, Istanbul, Turkey
- South East European University, Tetovo, North Macedonia
- Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
- Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands
- · Universität Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany
- Universiteti i Prishtinës "Hasan Prishtina", Prishtina, Kosovo

North America

- · Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona, USA
- Creighton University School of Law, Omaha, Nebraska, USA
- University of North Texas Dallas, Dallas, Texas, USA

South America

- Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, Trujillo, Peru
- Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil





Organisers

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