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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.
Dear Participants of the Nuremberg Moot Court 2019,

As President of the Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy, I extend my warm welcome to all the participants of the Nuremberg Moot Court 2019. We are extremely pleased with the overwhelming interest received for this year’s competition, which has once again resulted in a greater number of teams, originating from all five continents. It surely signifies the international character of this competition.

For the fifth time, the unique setting of Courtroom 600, which itself applied international criminal law for the first time against major Nazi war criminals, welcomes law students from across the globe to apply their knowledge and simulate international court proceedings. The Nuremberg Moot Court 2019 is a wonderful opportunity for students to extend their familiarity with international criminal law, understand and experience authentic difficulties that exist in this field of law, and to be judged by renowned judges and professionals from international courts and tribunals. While gaining firsthand practical experience to develop their skills in international criminal law, students are also able to share common values and build their networks of like-minded lawyers.

I sincerely hope you will enjoy your stay in Nuremberg, and truly benefit from everything the competition has to offer. Good luck to everyone and most of all, enjoy!

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 is now the fifth year that young legal scholars from all corners of the world are coming together in Nuremberg. Courtroom 600 in the Nuremberg Palace of Justice is the place where they will argue a fictitious case and put their theoretical knowledge of international criminal law into practice.

For several reasons this is something quite special. The place for this event is the birthplace of international criminal law. Over 70 years ago, it was at Courtroom 600 that the Nuremberg Trials were held. They stand for the victory of justice over crimes against humanity. In 1950, by formulating the Nuremberg Principles, the international community set out its commitment to put an end to impunity for crimes under international law. The creation of the International Criminal Court through the Rome Statute is another milestone in international criminal law. And the sense of international shared purpose can be seen in the Rome Statute being adopted in 1998 and the International Criminal Court then being able to start its work in 2002. But what is happening in the world today tells us that this sense of shared purpose is not something that we can take for granted. It is therefore greatly appreciated that you, the participants in this Moot Court, are turning to this juridically demanding area of international criminal law at such an early stage of your training. You are the lawyers of tomorrow. Through your commitment here today you are sending a signal to the international community. I am certain that you will all learn a lot – for your professional and for your personal futures.

To all participants my best wishes for an enjoyable and successful time.

Georg Eisenreich
Member of the State Parliament

Welcome from the Lord Mayor of Nuremberg

I am very pleased to be able to welcome all of you who are taking part in the Nuremberg Moot Court 2019. More than 200 young students from all over the world are coming together here in this historic environment for a few days this July to engage in legal contests on the subject of international criminal law. It is fitting that the opening event should be taking place at Courtroom 600 of the Nuremberg Palace of Justice, a place that together with the adjoining Memorium Nuremberg Trials has hardly any equal as the birthplace of international criminal law.

We should never forget that Nuremberg was the city where the Nazis passed their so-called “racial laws.” Nuremberg was the city where Nazi rallies fostered extremes of propaganda for a reign of terror and injustice. But yet Nuremberg was also in the end the place where Nazi criminals were to hear the verdict of their judges. It was here that the Nuremberg Principles came into being.

That young, liberally minded academics and future law practitioners should now be here to discuss fundamental questions of human rights and of international criminal law in matters such as war crimes and crimes against humanity, all this confirms our vision that Nuremberg is a city of peace, of human rights. Your being here, and what you all are here to undertake, is testimony to Nuremberg’s resolve not merely to confront its own dark past, but to deal with it by remembering, by warning and by looking to the future.

Dr. Ulrich Maly
Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg
## Program of the Nuremberg Moot Court 2019

### Wednesday, 24 July
- **17:00–18:30** Opening Remarks
- **18:30–19:30** Registration

**Opening Remarks**
- Waltraud Bayerlein, Vice President, Higher Regional Court of Nuremberg
- Dr. Ulrich Blaschke, Representative, City of Nuremberg
- Klaus Rackwitz, Director, International Nuremberg Principles Academy
- Professor Christoph Safferling, ICLU, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg

**Location:** Courtroom 600, Palace of Justice, entrance via Memorium Nuremberg Trials, Bärenschanzstraße 72, Nuremberg

**20:00** Welcome Dinner at the restaurant “Barfüßer Hausbrauerei”, Hallplatz 2, Nuremberg

### Thursday, 25 July
- **09:00–10:30** Preliminary Round I
- **10:45–12:15** Preliminary Round I
- **12:15–13:30** Break
- **13:30–15:00** Preliminary Round I
- **15:15–16:45** Preliminary Round I
- **17:00–18:30** Preliminary Round I

### Friday, 26 July
- **09:00–10:30** Preliminary Round II
- **10:45–12:15** Preliminary Round II
- **12:15–13:30** Break
- **13:30–15:00** Preliminary Round II
- **15:15–16:45** Preliminary Round II
- **17:00–18:30** Preliminary Round II

**20:00** Announcement of the results of the Preliminary Rounds

**Location:** Courtroom 600, Palace of Justice, entrance via Memorium Nuremberg Trials, Bärenschanzstraße 72, Nuremberg

### Saturday, 27 July
- **09:00–10:30** Last 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals and Finals
- **10:45–12:15** Last 16
- **12:15–13:00** Break
- **13:00–14:30** Quarterfinals
- **14:45–16:15** Semifinals
- **17:00–18:30** Finals

**18:30** Awards Ceremony

**20:00** Optional Get-together (cost not incl.) “Schanzenbräu”, Adam-Klein-Straße 27, Nuremberg
With the beginning of the so-called “Trial of the Main War Criminals” on November 20, 1945, Court Room 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 court room. 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 this choice of venue.

Major alterations were made to Court Room 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 systems were installed. These included a system provided by 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 visitors’ area. The back wall of the room was removed, and the lower part was extended as a press stand. In addition, an upper gallery was installed housing a separate visitors’ area.

The Courtroom is still used today.

Text provided by the Memorium Nuremberg Trials of the City of Nuremberg
Dr. Vladimir D. Vardanyan  
Lecturer, European and International Law Department of Yerevan State University; former Head of the Staff of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia; Member of Parliament of the Republic of Armenia

Olivia Struyven  
Trial Lawyer, Office of the Prosecutor, International Criminal Court; former Research Assistant, United Nations

Professor Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov  
Member, UN Committee against Torture; Professor; Diplomatic Academy in Moscow; former Judge of Appeals, International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

Professor Peter Wilkitzki  
Former Judge and former Prosecutor in Nuremberg; former Head of the Criminal Law Department, German Federal Ministry of Justice

Eduardo Toledo  
Senior Officer for International Criminal Law, International Nuremberg Principles Academy

Professor Anita Usacka  
Former Judge, Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia; former judge, International Criminal Court

Dr. Vladimir D. Vardanyan  
Lecturer, European and International Law Department of Yerevan State University; former Head of the Staff of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia; Member of Parliament of the Republic of Armenia

Stefan Waespi  
Former Senior Trial Attorney, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Alice Zago  
Trial Lawyer, Prosecution Division of the Office of the Prosecutor, International Criminal Court; former Team Leader, Investigation Division of the Office of the Prosecutor, International Criminal Court

Participating Universities

Asia
- Ala-Too International University
- Birzeit University
- Cagayan State University
- Central University of Kashmir
- Denning Law Academy
- Holy Spirit University of Kaslik
- Indus College of Law, Hyderabad
- Lyceum of the Philippines University
- National Law Institute University, Bhopal
- National University of Malaysia
- National University of Singapore
- Peking University
- Royal University of Law and Economics
- Shahed University
- Singapore Management University
- Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad
- The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Africa
- Cavendish University Zambia
- Haramaya University
- Hawassa University
- Helwan University
- Makerere University
- Uganda Christian University
- University of Dar-es-Salam
- University of Ibadan
- University of Nairobi

Europe
- Beder University
- BPP Law School, Holborn
- Belarus State Economic University
- French University Armenia
- Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg
- Galatasaray University
- Istanbul University
- Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
- Justus Liebig-Universität Giessen
- Kazan Federal University
- Lund University
- Maastricht University
- National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”
- Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne University
- Pzmany Peter Catholic University
- Philipps-Universität Marburg
- Riga Graduate School of Law
- Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”
- Taras Schenchenko National University of Kyiv
- The Hague University of Applied Sciences
- University in Nis
- University of Craiova
- University of Eastern Piedmont
- University of Oslo
- University of Pristina
- University of Regensburg
- University of Warsaw
- Yerevan State University

Australia
- La Trobe University
- Monash University

North America
- Creighton University School of Law

South America
- Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro