

Prosecutor
vs
Major Lydia Rodarte-Quayle

BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL COURT AT THE HAGUE



ICRC

Asia Pacific
Moot Court

National
Rounds 2021

ASIA-PACIFIC

MOOT



ICRC

NATIONAL

ROUNDS

2021

MOOT PROBLEM

SITUATION IN ALPHA

IN THE CASE OF

THE PROSECUTOR

v. MAJOR LYDIA RODARTE-QUAYLE

BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AT THE HAGUE

Instructions

1. ***Proceedings:*** The hearing takes place in the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court ('ICC') at the "confirmation of charges" stage pursuant to Article 61 of the 1998 *Rome Statute of the ICC* ('Rome Statute'). At this stage, the Prosecutor must "support each charge with sufficient evidence to establish substantial grounds to believe that the person committed the crime charged." The Accused may "object to the charges" and "challenge the evidence presented by the Prosecutor".

1. **程序:** 根据1998年《国际刑事法院罗马规约》(《罗马规约》)第61条,在“指控确认”阶段,听审在国际刑事法院(“ICC”)管辖权范围内进行。在这一阶段,检察官必须“以充分的证据支持每一项指控,以建立充分的理由相信该人犯了所控罪行”。被告可以“反对指控”和“对检察官提出的证据提出质疑”。

2. ***Facts and evidence:*** The case is entirely fictional. The Statement of Agreed Facts includes all the facts supported by evidence that have been transmitted to the Defence, as well as facts and evidence presented by the Defence. Teams should confine themselves to the facts supplied. Neither the Prosecutor nor the Defence may introduce new evidence or facts at the hearing (Article 61(6)(c) of the Rome Statute is not applicable). Teams may nonetheless draw reasonable inferences from the facts. They may also question the credibility or weight of the evidence.

2. **事实和证据:** 这个案件完全是虚构的。商定事实声明包括已转交给辩方的证据所支持的所有事实,以及辩方提出的事实和证据。各队应局限于所提供的事实。检察官和辩方均不得在审讯中提出新的证据或事实(《罗马规约》第61(6)(c)条不适用)。尽管如此,团队还是可以从事实中得出合理的推论。他们也可能质疑证据的可信度或分量。

3. ***Procedure:*** The problem is not intended to raise questions of procedure other than the rights of the accused pursuant to Articles 66 and 67 of the Rome Statute. Any other procedural questions should be ignored. In particular, the annexation of the AP mine ban treaty pursuant to art 121 is not in issue.

3. **程序:** 本问题的目的不在于提出除根据《罗马规约》第66和67条被告的权利以外的其他程序问题。其他任何程序性问题都应忽略。特别是,根据第121条加入《禁止地雷条约》的问题并不存在。

4. ***Jurisdiction and admissibility:*** Counsel may, if relevant, address issues of conflict classification or gravity. Any other issues of jurisdiction and admissibility should be ignored.

4. **管辖权和可采性:** 律师可酌情处理冲突分类或严重性问题。任何其他管辖权和可采性问题都应予以忽略。

5. *Applicable law:* In accordance with Article 21 of the Rome Statute:

1. The Court shall apply:

(a) In the first place, this Statute, Elements of Crimes and its Rules of Procedure and Evidence;

(b) In the second place, where appropriate, applicable treaties and the principles and rules of international law, including the established principles of the international law of armed conflict;

(c) Failing that, general principles of law derived by the Court from national laws of legal systems of the world including, as appropriate, the national laws of States that would normally exercise jurisdiction over the crime, provided that those principles are not inconsistent with this Statute and with international law and internationally recognized norms and standards.

2. The Court may apply principles and rules of law as interpreted in its previous decisions.

5. **适用法律:** 根据罗马规约第21条:

1. 法院应适用:

(a) 首先, 本规约、罪行要件及其程序和证据规则;

(b) 其次, 酌情提供适用的条约和国际法原则和规则, 包括有关武装冲突的国际法的既定原则;

(c) 否则, 法院从世界各国法律制度的国内法, 包括酌情从通常对该罪行行使管辖权的国家的国内法中得出的一般法律原则, 只要这些原则不违反本《规约》以及国际法和国际公认的规范 and 标准。

2. 最高法院可适用其以前判决中解释的原则和规则。

6. Teams are encouraged to look at the **case law of international and national courts**. If teams rely on decisions of national courts, these should be leading decisions and teams should expect to be asked for copies of the head note and the portion of the transcript or judgment referred to in their argument.

6. 鼓励小组研究**国际和国家法院的判例法**。如果参赛队依靠国家法院的裁决, 这些裁决应是主要的裁决, 参赛队应预料到被要求提供其论点中提到的标题说明和部分文字记录或判决的副本。

7. *Participation to treaties:* at all material times, the treaties listed at Annex II were in force for Alpha and Bravo.

7. **参加条约:** 在所有重要时刻, 附件二所列的条约对阿尔法和布拉沃均有效。

Indicative Authorities and Research Material

International Criminal Court

- a) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998):
[http://legal.un.org/icc/statute/english/rome_statute\(e\).pdf](http://legal.un.org/icc/statute/english/rome_statute(e).pdf)
- b) Elements of Crimes under the Rome Statute: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/nr/rdonlyres/336923d8-a6ad-40ec-ad7b-45bf9de73d56/0/elementsofcrimeseng.pdf>

Basic IHL Documents

- a) IHL Treaties: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/ihl>
- b) Customary IHL: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/>
- c) ICRC Commentaries to the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/vwTreaties1949.xsp>

Cases

- a) International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia: <http://www.icty.org/en/cases/judgement-list>
- b) International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda cases: <http://unictr.unmict.org/en/cases>
- c) International Criminal Court: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/cases>
- d) International Court of Justice: <https://www.icj-cij.org/en/decisions>

Statement of Agreed Facts

1. In 2021, the **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction** was annexed to the Rome Statute, by an amendment in accordance with the provisions set forth in articles

121 and 123. For the purposes of article 2(b)(xx) the following elements of crimes were adopted by the Court;

- a. Article 8(2)(b)(xx) Elements - War crime of employing weapons etc to cause superfluous injury etc.
 - i. The perpetrator employed a weapon, projectile or material or method of warfare.
 - ii. The weapon, projectile, material or methods of warfare was of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which was inherently indiscriminate.
 - iii. The weapon, projectile, material or methods of warfare is the subject of a comprehensive prohibition annexed to the statute.
 - iv. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an international armed conflict.
 - v. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of an armed conflict.

1、2021年，《关于禁止使用、储存、生产和转让杀伤人员地雷及销毁此种地雷的公约》根据第121和123条的规定作了修正，作为《罗马规约》的附件。为第2(b)(xx)条的目的，法院通过了下列罪行要素；

第8条第2款(b)款(xx)项要素-使用武器等造成不必要伤害等战争罪。

- 1) 行凶者使用了武器、射弹或材料或战争方法。
- 2) 这种武器、炮弹、材料或战争方法的性质是造成多余的伤害或不必要的痛苦，或本质上是不分青红皂白的。
- 3) 武器、炮弹、材料或战争方法是本规约所附的全面禁止的对象。
- 4) 该行为是在国际武装冲突的背景下发生的，并与国际武装冲突有关。
- 5) 犯罪者知道证实存在武装冲突的事实情况。

2. Alpha and Bravo are neighbouring countries and historical rivals. They have fought several small wars over the past 200 years but more recently have experienced a period of improving relationships and economic co-operation. Both countries are participatory democracies with complex economies.

2、Alpha和Bravo是邻国，也是历史上的对手。在过去200年里，两国打过几场小规模战争，但最近经历了一段关系改善和经济合作的时期。这两个国家都是经济复杂的参与式民主国家。

3. In 2023, the region experienced a significant economic downturn as the result of disruption to agriculture due to a drought, the effects of which were exacerbated by climate change. Several smaller neighbouring countries with largely agricultural economies suffered severe social upheaval leading to large numbers of refugees entering both Alpha and Bravo.

3、2023年，由于干旱对农业的破坏，该地区经历了严重的经济衰退，气候变化加剧了干旱的影响。几个主要以农业经济为主的较小邻国遭受了严重的社会动荡，导致大量难民进入阿尔法和布拉沃。

4. This influx of refugees, coupled with the social stress caused by the regional economic downturn led to a rise in nationalism in both countries. In Bravo, elections held in 2024 saw significant electoral gains made by the Bravo Front, an ultra-nationalist and militarist party that ran on a platform of stopping most forms of immigration and expanding the military as a way of reinvigorating the economy. Unsurprisingly, the Bravo Front had strong support in some parts of the Bravo Defence Force.

4、难民的涌入，加上区域经济衰退造成的社会压力，导致这两个国家的民族主义上升。在布拉沃，在2024年举行的选举中，极端民族主义和军国主义政党布拉沃阵线(Bravo Front)在选举中取得了重大胜利。该政党的竞选纲领是阻止大多数形式的移民，并扩大军队规模，以此来振兴经济。不出所料，Bravo Front在Bravo Defence Force的某些方面得到了强有力的支持。

5. The gains made by the Bravo Front were imitated, and exceeded, by the Alpha Alternative Party in Alphan general elections in 2025. This party ran on a very similar platform to the Bravo Front and won both a majority in the Parliament and the Alphan Presidency. The new Alphan President, Gustavo Fring, was known for his ultra-nationalism and soon began implementing policies that reflected this. Refugees and immigrants were targeted by discriminatory policies, and the borders were largely closed. Fring also ramped up rhetoric against Bravo. The new Alphan government also considerably increased military spending and significantly expanded its military – actively recruiting thousands of new soldiers.

5、在2025年的阿尔法大选中，阿尔法替代党(Alpha Alternative Party)模仿并超越了Bravo Front取得的成就。这个政党的竞选平台与Bravo Front非常相似，在议会和阿尔法总统选举中都赢得了多数席位。阿尔法党的新总统古斯塔沃·福林(Gustavo Fring)以极端民族主义而闻名，他很快就开始实施反映这一点的政策。难民和移民成为歧视性政策的目标，边境基本上被关闭。福林还加大了对Bravo的抨击力度。新的阿尔法政府也大幅增加了军事开支，并大幅扩充了军队——积极招募了数千名新士兵。

6. In response, and at the urging of the Bravo Front, the Bravo Government also increased its military spending, and soon both nations announced significant new purchases of military hardware in a rapidly escalating arms race. Both nations began deploying troops along their mutual border and conducting large military exercises.

6、作为回应，在布拉沃阵线的敦促下，布拉沃政府也增加了其军事开支，不久两国宣布了大量新的采购。迅速升级的军备竞赛中的军事装备两国开始在两国边界部署军队，并进行大规模军事演习。

7. Despite attempts by international actors to defuse tensions, fighting soon erupted between the two rivals. On 13 July 2026, Alphan forces crossed the frontier, and the military engagement between the two armed forces soon began. Alphan forces quickly captured a number of key border cities as the Bravo military was pushed back. Alphan forces drove toward the Bravan capital, Bravoville, and were soon in sight of the outer suburbs of the city. A hurried defence by the Bravan forces stopped the Alpha advance in its tracks, and this was the extent of the territorial gains made by the Alphan military.

7. 尽管国际社会试图缓和紧张局势，但这两个对手之间很快爆发了战斗。2026年7月13日，阿尔法部队越过边境，两军之间的军事交战很快开始。当布拉沃军队被击退时，阿尔法部队迅速占领了一些重要的边境城市。阿尔法部队向布拉文首都布拉沃维尔挺进，很快就能看到城市的远郊。布拉沃部队的匆忙防御阻止了阿尔法部队的前进，这就是阿尔法军队获得的领土范围。

8. Bravan forces soon gained the initiative and recaptured all of the territory lost in the initial Alphan offensive. When they reached the border, the Bravo Government attempted to enter into negotiations with the Alphan regime, but these overtures were rebuffed, and an increasingly hard-line Gustavo Fring made a series of incendiary speeches from the Alphan National War Memorial and Museum of Glorious Victory.

8、布拉沃部队很快取得了主动，夺回了在最初的阿尔法进攻中失去的所有领土。当他们到达边界时，布拉沃政府试图与阿尔法政权进行谈判，但这些提议遭到了拒绝，越来越强硬的古斯塔沃·福林(Gustavo Fring)在阿尔法国家战争纪念馆和光荣胜利博物馆发表了一系列煽动性讲话。

9. The National War Memorial is over 300 years old and contains many artifacts that are significant to the Alphan nation, including its original Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Lately the Memorial had become central to the Fring regime and the Alphan ultra-nationalists as a symbol of Alphan military power.

9、 国家战争纪念馆有300多年的历史，里面有许多对阿尔法国家来说很重要的文物，包括最初的宪法和独立宣言。最近，纪念馆成为福林政权和阿尔法极端民族主义者的中心，成为阿尔法军事力量的象征。

10. The Fring regime declared that it would never surrender to Bravo, and so the Bravan military drew up plans to invade Alpha and destroy its ability to wage war.

10. 福林政权宣称永远不会向布拉沃投降，因此布拉沃军队制定了入侵阿尔法并摧毁其发动战争的能力的计划。

11. On 1 August 2026, the invasion of Alpha commenced. Bravan forces quickly gained control over large parts of Alpha, including its centres of industrial production. Alphan forces, seriously weakened by supply shortages and a series of defeats throughout the country, began to surrender *en masse*. Support for Fring among most of the population and the military plummeted, and across the country, people began actively protesting the Fring regime.

11. 2026年8月1日，阿尔法开始入侵。布拉万部队很快控制了阿尔法的大部分地区，包括工业生产中心。由于供应短缺和全国范围内的一系列失败，阿尔法部队受到严重削弱，开始集体投降。大多数民众和军队对福林的支持直线下降，全国各地的人们开始积极抗议福林政权。

12. By 26 August, only the most populous Alphan province, East Alphaia remained under Alphan control. East Alphaia is the home to the Alpha's capital and is the stronghold of Alphan nationalism. The Alphan military in East Alphaia, which included the 7th Army, were the most loyal to the Fring regime and were prepared to fight to the death against the Bravans.

12. 到8月26日，只有人口最多的阿尔法省东阿尔法利亚仍在阿尔法的控制之下。东阿法利亚是阿法首都的所在地，也是阿法民族主义的大本营。位于东阿法利亚的阿尔法军，包括第七军，是对福林政权最忠诚的军队，准备与布拉凡人殊死搏斗。

13. The Bravan military paused to regroup, establish logistical support, and deal with the large numbers of surrendering enemy troops.

13. 布拉文军队停下来重新集结，建立后勤支援，并应对大量投降的敌军。

14. On 29 August, taking advantage of this lull in the fighting, the Alphan 7th Army launched an unexpected counter offensive from its defensive positions in the northern end of East Alphaia. This offensive caught the Bravan military completely off-guard, and the 7th Army made significant territorial gains in the province of North Alphaia.

14. 8月29日，阿尔法第七军利用战斗的这一间歇，从其在东阿尔法利亚北端的防御阵地发动了一次意想不到的反攻。这次进攻让布拉万军队完全措手不及，第七军在北阿法利亚省取得了重大的领土胜利。

15. Major Lydia Rodarte-Quayle was in command of the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Royal Bravo Infantry Regiment was stationed at the northern end of the border between Alpha and Bravo. On 2 August, the 3rd Battalion moved into the Alphan province of North Alpha and was tasked with overseeing approximately 10,000 surrendered Alphan prisoners of war (PoWs) and several hundred civilians who had also been detained on security grounds.

15. 莉迪亚·罗达特-奎尔少校是第3营的指挥官，第二皇家布拉沃步兵团驻扎在阿尔法和布拉沃之间的边界的北端。8月2日，第3营进入北Alpha的Alpha省，其任务是监督大约1万名投降的Alphan战俘(PoWs)和数百名因安全原因被拘留的平民。

16. The 7th Army's offensive came close the 3rd Battalion's positions and it appeared that Alphan troops would soon overwhelm the comparatively small number of defenders. Major Rodarte-Quayle hurriedly set about re-tasking her troops from guarding the PoWs to preparing defensive positions.

16. 第七军的进攻接近了第三营的阵地，看来阿尔法部队很快就会击溃数量相对较少的守军。罗达特-奎尔少校急忙把她的部队从看守战俘转移到准备防御阵地。

17. Major Rodarte-Quayle was unable to spare many of her own troops and so, on 30 August, she ordered some of the detained civilians to assist with the establishment of the defensive arrangements, such as digging trenches and fortifying strong points. In order to encourage their participation, the civilians were told that they would receive extra rations and their participation will be looked upon favourably at their next periodical review pursuant to Geneva Convention IV article 78.

17. 罗达特-奎尔少校无法腾出许多自己的部队，因此，在8月30日，她命令一些被拘留的平民协助建立防御安排，如挖战壕和加强据点。为了鼓励这些平民的参与，他们被告知，他们将得到额外的口粮，根据《日内瓦公约》第四项第78条，他们的参与将在下次定期审查时得到有利的评价。

18. Major Rodarte-Quayle realised that she did not have enough troops to meet the enemy advance and made the decision on 30 August to deploy M1984 mines to deny avenues of advance to the enemy. This would enable her to concentrate her defending forces and funnel the enemy advance.

18. 罗达特-奎尔少校意识到她没有足够的兵力来应对敌人的进攻，于是在8月30日决定部署M1984地雷来阻止敌人的进攻。这将使她能够集中防御力量并引导敌人前进。

19. The M1984 mine utilises a shape charged warhead to penetrate the armour of enemy fighting vehicles and simultaneously disburse fragmentation around a wide area. These weapons are designed to be command initiated by a remote control. However, the Bravo military manual describes how to deploy the mines also includes instructions on setting up an improvised tripwire which will set off the mines. Major Rodarte-Quayle ordered that the manual be distributed to the civilians. In placing the mines, MAJ Rodarte-Quayle ensured compliance with the marking and warning requirements of the amended second protocol to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

19. M1984水雷使用一种形状带电弹头穿透敌人战车的装甲并同时在广阔的区域周围分散碎片。这些武器被设计成由远程控制启动。然而，布拉沃的军事手册描述了如何部署地雷，还包括设置临时绊线来引爆地雷的说明。罗达特-奎尔少校命令将手册分发给平民。在埋设地雷时，罗达特-奎尔少校确保遵守经修正的《某些常规武器公约》第二项议定书的标记和警告要求。

20. Forward elements of the 7th Army were within one day's drive from the positions occupied by the 3rd Battalion when their fuel supply ran out. This allowed other Bravan units to attack the Alphans in the area and stop their counter offensive after several days of fighting. The remnants of the Alphan 7th Army in North Alphalia surrendered to Bravan forces on 6 September without reaching the PoW camp.

20. 当第七集团军的前线部队的燃料供应耗尽时，他们距离第三营的阵地只有一天的车程。这使得布拉文的其他部队可以攻击该地区的阿尔法，并在几天的战斗后阻止他们的反攻。9月6日，阿尔法第七军在北阿尔法利亚的残余部队在没有到达战俘营的情况下向布拉万部队投降。

21. Meanwhile, Major Rodarte-Quayle's cyberwarfare captain informed her that the famed hacker known by the name "Mr Robot" was somewhere in Alphan territory. Mr Robot is an Alphan citizen but has Bravan heritage. He had posted online about his opposition to the militaristic policies of the Alphan government.

21. 与此同时，罗达特-奎尔少校的网络战队长告诉她，著名的黑客“机器人先生”在阿尔法的某个地方。机器人先生是阿尔法公民，但有布拉文血统。他在网上发表了自己反对阿尔法政府军国主义政策的言论。

22. Major Rodarte-Quayle developed a plan to disrupt Alphan military operations and contacted Mr Robot. She messaged him telling him to conduct a cyber-attack on the National War Memorial. In one of the messages, she said "you should know that we have your family but we are taking good care of them. We need you to do this for us, and for Alpha." In another message she said that she expected that the attack would undermine the morale of the remaining Alphan forces who were yet to capitulate.

22. 罗达特-奎尔少校制定了一个计划来扰乱阿尔法的军事行动，并联系了罗博先生。她给他发信息让他对国家战争纪念碑进行网络攻击。在其中一条短信中，她说：“你应该知道，我们有你的家人，但我们会好好照顾他们。”我们需要你为我们和阿尔法做这件事。”在另一条消息中，她说，她预计这次攻击将削弱尚未投降的残余阿尔法部队的士气。

23. On 8 September, Mr Robot's cyber-attack disabled the climate control and the security system of the National Memorial meaning that some of the priceless objects stored there were destroyed, including the original copy of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. After the security system at the National Memorial failed, an anti-Fring mob stormed the Memorial wherein Fring and his aides were found and detained after being beaten by the mob. Upon hearing of the attack on the heart of Alpha, several Generals commanding most of the remaining Alphan forces in the capital formed the view that Fring was no longer suitable to lead their country. They launched a coup against the Fring regime. Prior to this, there had been no fighting at all in the capital.

23. 9月8日，机器人先生的网络攻击使国家纪念馆的气候控制系统和安全系统瘫痪，这意味着一些储存在那里的无价物品被毁，包括宪法和独立宣言的原始副本。在国家纪念馆的安全系统失败后，一群反福林的暴徒袭击了纪念馆，福林和他的助手被暴徒殴打后被拘留。在听到阿尔法中心地带遭到袭击的消息后，几位将军认为，福林不再适合领导他们的国家。他们发动了一场反对福林政权的政变。在此之前，首都没有任何战斗。

24. After the coup, all remaining resistance by the Alphan military collapsed and, by 21 September 2026, all Alpha military command had surrendered to the Bravan forces. The massive influx of prisoners threatened to overwhelm the capacity of the Bravan to administer the PoW camps safely and hygienically. The problem was particularly acute for Major Rodarte-Quayle. In order to alleviate some of the burden, on 29 September, she directed that the POW camp be guarded by an Alphan Unit - the 38th Alphan Military Police Regiment who had been detained as PoWs by the Bravan forces. In particular the Military Police were tasked with administration, discipline within the camp and guarding accused Alphan war criminals. In directing the employment of the Military Police regiment, Major Rodarte-Quayle says to Major Ehrmantraut, the Military Police's commander:

“It would be in your interests to assist us.”

“Your troops will be first in line for rations and winter clothing.”

24. 政变后，阿尔法军队的所有剩余抵抗都瓦解了，到2026年9月21日，阿尔法军队的所有指挥都向布拉万军队投降。囚犯的大量涌入，使布拉凡人的能力几乎无法承受安全卫生，管理战俘营这个问题对罗达特-奎尔少校来说尤其严重。为了减轻一些负担，9月29日，她指示由一个阿尔法部队——第38阿尔法宪兵团看守战俘营，他们作为战俘被布拉万部队拘留。特别是，宪兵团的任务是管理、营地内的纪律和守卫被指控的阿尔法战犯。罗达特-奎尔少校在指导宪兵团的雇用时，对宪兵团指挥官埃尔门绍特少校说：“帮助我们对你有好处。”“你们的部队将会是第一个拿到口粮和冬衣的人。”

25. While originally it was hoped that demobilisation of the Alphan forces could be achieved within six months, the Military Police were still performing these duties in this role until 1 January 2028.

25. 虽然最初人们希望阿尔法部队的复员能够在6个月内完成，但直到2028年1月1日，宪兵仍在履行这些职责。

26. Explosive remnants of war littered the countryside. On 26 September 2027 a group of four Alphan civilians were walking nearby the defensive positions that the 3rd Battalion had erected during the war. One of the civilians tripped the tripwire which detonated one of the mines. All four died as a result of their injuries.

26. 战争遗留下来的爆炸物散落在乡间。2027年9月26日，四名阿尔法平民在第三营在战争期间建立的防御阵地附近行走。一名平民触发了绊线，引爆了一枚地雷。四人都因伤势过重而死亡。

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Charges

PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER III

Document Containing the Charges against Lydia Rodarte-Quayle

The Office of the Prosecutor ("Prosecution") herewith submits the Document Containing the Charges against Lydia Rodarte-Quayle, filed on 1 January 2029.

At The Hague, The Netherlands

1. Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power contrary to article 8(2)(a)(v);
 - a. That on 30 August 2026, in preparation for the defence of the prisoner of war camp against the Alphan counteroffensive being undertaken by the Alphan 7th Army, Major Rodarte-Quayle, by her order, compelled civilians to assist in constructing defensive emplacements (**Count 1**, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility for ordering the commission under Article 25(3)(b));
 - b. That on 8 September 2026, in order to disrupt the fighting resolve of the remaining Alphan military forces, Major Rodarte-Quayle compelled Mr Robot to conduct an attack against a protected civilian object of cultural significance (**Count 2**, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility under Article 25(3)(a)); and
 - c. That during the period 29 September 2026 to 1 January 2028, Major Rodarte-Quayle, by her order, compelled the 38th Alphan Military Police Regiment to serve as prison camp guards (**Count 3**, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility for ordering the commission under Article 25(3)(b)).
2. Employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate contrary to article 8(2)(b)(xx); that on 30 August 2026 in preparation for the defence against the Alphan counteroffensive being undertaken by the 7th Army, Major Rodarte-Quayle ordered the placement of mines in such a way that they would be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons (**Count 4**, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility for ordering the commission under Article 25(3)(b)).
3. Intentionally directing attacks against a historic monument, which was not a military objective contrary to article 8(2)(b)(ix); that on 8 September 2026, in order to disrupt the fighting resolve of the remaining Alphan military forces, Major Rodarte-Quayle jointly committed the attack on the Alphan National Memorial (**Count 5**, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility under Article 25(3)(a)).

Annex I: List of States parties to Treaties

State Party Treaty	Alpha	Bravo
Geneva Convention (I) on Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, 1949	✓	✓
Geneva Convention (II) on Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked of Armed Forces at Sea, 1949	✓	✓
Geneva Convention (III) on Prisoners of War, 1949	✓	✓
Geneva Convention (IV) on Civilians, 1949	✓	✓
Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977	✓	✓
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 1997	✓	✗
Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998	✓	✗
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II to the 1980 CCW Convention as amended on 3 May 1996)	✓	✓

Annex I – Map of Alpha, Bravo and neighbouring countries

