



KING'S ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026

The International Criminal Court

THE PROSECUTOR V. Rodrigo Duterte

By Yusuf Mahafzah

Original: **English**

No: **Court 02**

Name-**KAMUN-02**

Date: **February 2026**

TRIAL CHAMBER 2

Before:

Judge Yusuf Mahafzah

SITUATION REGARDING THE COUNTRY

IN THE CASE OF

THE PROSECUTOR V. Rodrigo Duterte

Under Seal

CASE DOCUMENTS

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INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor of the Full Court Name hereby charges Defendant Rodrigo Duterte with the following offenses under the Rome Statute:

COUNT 1: That the defendant, Rodrigo Duterte, in his capacity as President of the Philippines, has committed Crimes against humanity against the Prosecution.

The defendant, Rodrigo Duterte, has pleaded NOT GUILTY to this charge.

Witnesses:

For the Prosecution:

Agnes Callamard

French, Former UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions Army (defector)

Leila de Lima

Filipino, Former Senator and Secretary of Justice of the Philippines

Carlos Conde

Filipino, Senior Researcher for Human Rights Watch Asia Division

For the Defense:

Salvador Panelo

Filipino, Former Presidential Spokesperson and Chief Legal Counsel under Rodrigo Duterte

Ronald “Bato” dela Rosa

Filipino, Former Chief of the Philippine National Police; Senator of the Philippines

Harry Roque

Filipino, Former Presidential Spokesperson; Lawyer and Former Human Rights Advocate

Note on the Witnesses: Agnes Callamard, Leila de Lima, Carlos Conde, Salvador Panelo, Ronald “Bato” dela Rosa, and Harry Roque are based on actual public figures. The Court would like to disclaim that the affidavits do not reflect anything the witnesses have ever said in the past, or any opinions that they might hold. The affidavits were written for the purpose of debate and use in trial. The arrest and indictment of the Defendant in this trial is hypothetical, and only serves the educational purposes of KAMUN’26 and the International Criminal Court. The witnesses may be called in any order, and witnesses do not have to be acted out by delegates of the same gender.



FACTS STIPULATED

Rodrigo Duterte served as the president of the Philippines from June 2016 up to June 2022. Immediately after winning the election, Rodrigo initiated a movement known as the “War on Drugs” aimed at stopping drug use and trafficking illegally all over the country. This movement soon came to the attention of the worldwide community due to the immense numbers of deaths related to police operations and mysterious shooters.

From 2016 to 2019, when the Philippines was still a State Party to the Rome Statute, thousands of alleged drug users and pushers were killed. Human rights reports show that most of the deceased were from low-income and marginalized communities and killing frequently occurred outside of due process or trial. Families described police raids where suspects were killed at their homes or on the street.

It has been claimed repeatedly by the Duterte administration to be of a justified and constitutional reaction to what it termed a national security emergency. Authorities maintained that the government never approved of illicit killings and that those abuses were stray incidents. But multiple reports from local NGOs, journalists, and foreign observers document a pervasive amount of killings that seem to be normalized in the state.

Timeline of Major events

- **2016:** Rodrigo Duterte becomes President of the Philippines in June. He launches a nationwide “War on Drugs,” aiming to eliminate illegal drug use and trafficking. Killings begin to rise sharply during police operations.
- **2016–2019:** Thousands of suspected drug users and dealers are killed. Reports from human rights groups and journalists highlight widespread extrajudicial killings, often targeting poor and vulnerable communities.



- **2017:** Families report that suspects are being killed in their homes or on the streets during police raids. Local and international media begin documenting patterns of abuse and violence.
- **2018:** Allegations grow that the killings are part of a broader state policy. Government officials continue to defend the campaign, calling it a necessary response to a national security threat.
- **2019:** The government formally steps back from international agreements related to human rights oversight. However, civil society groups and independent monitors continue documenting abuses.
- **2020–2024:** Public outcry continues. Activists and victims' families call for justice. Several investigations and fact-finding missions highlight systemic violence linked to the anti-drug campaign.



Affidavit of Witness Agnes Callamard
WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION

I, Agnes Callamard, being duly sworn, on oath, state as follows:

Born within Grenoble, France, in 1965, where my family lived for centuries within the city nestled within the Alps. I was studying at the University of Grenoble and then did my PhD at the University of London. Throughout my career, I have lived and worked within more than thirty countries and have served within the positions of Executive Director of ARTICLE 19 and notably that of Special Rapporteur of the United Nations on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions from 2016 up to 2021. Throughout my career, it has always been regarding defending human rights and notably when it is about indiscriminate and arbitrary executions committed by the state.

In 2017, as Special Rapporteur, I was shown many documented accounts by Philippine human rights organizations of the extent and nature of the killings under the so-called “War on Drugs.” They were harrowing accounts: families describing men in masks visiting their homes at night, gunfire echoing of small concrete houses within Manila’s worst slums, and victims being dumped lifeless on the street with cardboard signs listing them as “drug pushers.” I traveled to neighboring countries and spoke with Filipino activist groups and families of the deceased, who described the fear that swept their communities. Mothers hugged pictures of their sons and cried uncontrollably as they spoke, and men spoke of the smell of blood within the floors of their homes.

Slowly but surely, it became evident to me that these murders were not random occurrences but were rather components of a bigger systematic government policy of eliminating suspected offenders with absolutely no semblance of due process. Uniformity of accounts and a trend of slayings all over the Philippines indicated a bigger government plot.

As one of the individuals documenting extrajudicial executions globally, I can confirm with absolute certainty that violence within the Philippines incorporated all the elements of crimes against humanity. Families are left traumatized, communities destroyed, and an entire society traumatized by fear. Policies promoted by sitting President Duterte made possible a depreciation of the value of human life.

The information above is true to the best of my knowledge.



Signed,

Agnes Callamard

Subscribed and sworn before me on this, the day of Month, year.

Affidavit of Salvador Panelo:

WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE

I, Salvador Panelo, being duly sworn, on oath, state as follows:

I was born in Naga City, Camarines Sur, in 1946, which is quite far from the national capital of the Philippines, Manila. I graduated at the University of the Philippines College of Law and passed the Bar exam in 1971. I practiced law in Manila for years after passing the Bar exam, handling often widely publicized cases regularly. Presidential candidate Rodrigo Duterte called me in 2016 to serve as his Chief Presidential Legal Counsel and then appointed me as his Spokesperson. My role placed me smack at the very center of his presidency where I witnessed first-hand his plans and decisions.

In those years, I witnessed the actual severity of the drug crisis. At our sessions, the President laid before us papers of young children utilized by syndicates as runners, of entire barangays being overrun by pushers, and of families being destroyed by drug use. I witnessed communities in Quezon City and Davao myself where parents entreated the government to do something about it, describing nights when shooting wars waged between drug gangs left their children sleepless. The smell of shabu (methamphetamine) lingered along small alleys, and neighbors were scared of leaving their homes after dusk.

When the war on drugs started, the objective was clear: safeguard society from being overrun by crime. It wasn't murder but restoring order. Yes, murders were committed, but some were the result of suspects struggling violently against arrest. I recognize that the government made frequent intra-agency checks when accusations of abuse were raised. It is not permissible to describe a whole campaign as illicit if thousands of successful arrests and rehabilitations co-existed.

I saw for myself the feeling of relief in communities previously terrorized by drugs. Mothers reported being able to send their children walking home from school without fear. Barangay leaders talked about reductions in crime following police campaigns. That was not brutality; that



was leadership to me. President Duterte was firm because he was sure that strong action alone could salvage a nation foundering in drugs.

The information above is true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed,

Salvador Panelo

Subscribed and sworn before me on this day of the month and the year.

The affidavit was initially written in English.



Affidavit of Leila de Lima:

WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION

I, Leila de Lima, being duly sworn, on oath, state as follows:

Born on 27 August 1959 in Iriga City, Camarines Sur, a province of the Bicol Region of the Philippines, some 400 kilometers south of the capital. I graduated at De La Salle University and then at San Beda College of Law where I earned my law degree. I passed the Philippine Bar exam in 1985. My service has been distinguished by service to justice: initially as Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights from 2008-2010; subsequently Secretary of Justice from 2010-2015; and currently as a Senator of the Philippines.

Since 2016 when I became a Senator, I have publicly denounced President Rodrigo Duterte's war on drugs. I requested investigations of police conduct after repeated claims of extrajudicial killing. During Senate inquiries, families described midnight raids often led by uniformed men where relatives were dragged out of their homes and killed. Testimonies alluded to lifeless cadavers being dumped on roadsides with makeshift signs fashioned out of cardboard writing them out as criminals. I recall once when a young mother from Quezon City described how her husband was killed in front of her children; the audible cry of her testimony still rings in my memory.

When in 2017 I called for accountability, I myself was imprisoned on political grounds and locked up for years. While under detention, I received hundreds of letters from grief-stricken families throughout the nation. Every one of their accounts was a reminder that the war on drugs was about something other than policy; it was lived tragedy experienced by thousands of ordinary Filipinos.

I appear before this Court not only as a government official but also as a witness to the injustice of my fellow men. Presidential candidate Duterte eliminated fundamental human rights, reduced rule of law, and instilled fear within each of our country's barangays.

The information above is true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed,



LEILA DE LIMA

Affidavit of Ronald “Bato” dela Rosa:

WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE

I, Ronald “Bato” dela Rosa, being duly sworn, on oath, state as follows:

Born in Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur, in 1962 was I, in a rural town more than 1,500 kilometers from Manila. Having developed from a very low background, I graduated from the Philippine Military Academy in 1986 and devoted myself fully and exclusively to the police service. When President Duterte appointed me in 2016 as Chief of the Philippine National Police, it put me with direct accountability for waging the war against drugs.

Nights were passed listening to mission reports sputtering over the radio in police station offices. Police operatives operated where drug traffic syndicates ruled. I was on some of these missions myself, the glow of Manila's side streets being small and cramped, the flash of police lights blinding your vision, the fear of suspects armed and ready to fire. It was perilous. It was tangible. My men knew that one misstep of hesitation would get them killed.

They are termed by critics as extrajudicial killings. I disagree. Most operations culminated with suspects being arrested and brought into custody. When fatalities did result, it was due to violent resistance by suspects. I ordered investigations personally when evidence of wrongdoing was



seen, and I punished officers who broke procedure.

What I remember particularly are these families we encountered -- mothers shedding tears of joy that drug pushers were no longer terrifying their children, fathers thanking me for restoring peace once again in their barangay. I once strolled along a village within Davao when the environment was no longer with the sound of gunfire but with children laughing once again because the gangs were gone.

And yes, it is true that lives were lost. But being one of those law enforcement officials whose life was at stake every day, I can now honestly claim that the campaign of President Duterte was driven not by brutality but by conscience. It was aimed at rescuing millions of Filipinos from a pestilence that had already snatched far too many lives."

The above information is true to the best of my knowledge,

Signed,

Ronald "Bato" Dela Rosa

Subscribed and sworn before me on this.



Affidavit of Carlos Conde:

WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION

I, Carlos Conde, being duly sworn, on oath, state as follows:

Born in 1967 in Mindanao's southern island city of Davao where Rodrigo Duterte began his career in politics, Davao is 1,500 kilometers south of Manila but the waves of his policies reached every corner. I graduated at the University of the Philippines with a journalism degree and was a correspondent of the New York Times and other international news agencies for years. In 2012, I became a Senior Human Rights Watch researcher deployed in the Philippines.

When Duterte's drug war was at full tilt in 2016, I reported throughout all of Metro Manila and the Visayas and spoke with families of the dead. I was in narrow alleys where men were shot execution style in the head, blood oozing on hot concrete floors still warm from the tropical night. I interviewed mothers carrying death certificates that simply said "homicide" no further explanation. It was a clear pattern: these were no haphazard executions. They were part of a systematized program of killing the poor.

One of the most vivid memories was of a night in 2017 in Manila's Tondo district. The scent of gunpowder and raw sewage mingled in the stick air after a raid. There was a woman screaming next to the body of her young son, whose blood had stained the tarpaulin blanket police spread when they covered up the scene. Neighbours whispered behind hands lest they speak too loudly and come next.



Report after report, I documented the same story: extrajudicial killings made under the cover of fighting a war on drugs. As a reporter and researcher, I could not help but notice the evidence.

The Duterte administration created an environment where killing was used in place of justice and where human dignity was oppressed by fear.

The above information is true to the best of my knowledge,

Signed,

Carolos Conde

Subscribed and sworn before me on this.

Affidavit of Harry Roque:

WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE



I, Harry Roque, being duly sworn, on oath, state as follows:

Born in Manila in 1966 and graduated with a law degree from the University of the Philippines and subsequently did postgraduate work at the University of London. I was a human rights lawyer for years and practiced cases involving freedom of expression and international law. I was then a lawmaker and subsequently Presidential Spokesperson to Rodrigo Duterte before being appointed chair of the National Anti-Poverty Commission.

When I entered the cabinet, I knew the outside world saw Duterte as a ruthless strongman. But in private, I discovered a man seriously concerned about his people. During cabinet meetings, he read about devastation caused by drugs: kids dropping out of school, women forced into prostitution, communities living in fear of the cartels. His outrage was not about power, but about the suffering of ordinary Filipinos.

I recall seeing a drug rehabilitation facility at Taguig where dozens of men once addicted were being restored. There was fresh paint smell in the new facility corridors, and the director assured that it was in accordance with the directive of the President himself that enforcement would be complemented by recovery. Initiatives of this sort were never acknowledged but were very real.

I am a lawyer and I believe in the spirit of rule of law. I would not have been in the Duterte government if it was preoccupied with wholesale murder. The killing was unfortunate but not of policy. They were the consequences of a violent war against highly armed syndicates that



employed human shields, bribed policemen, and compromised institutions. Duterte's war was not against the poor but against a system that profited from their misery.

History will remember Duterte as a president who faced a crisis headfirst. He did not use rhetoric but did what was necessary and therefore saved numerous families from disaster.

The above information is true to the best of my knowledge,

Signed,

Harry Roque

Subscribed and sworn before me on this.