

Handbook
MICC University



Tabel of contents

1. Introduction	3
2. The Organisers	4
3. First orientation for participants	5
4. General information	6
4.1 Preliminary activities	6
4.2 Your week at MICC	6
4.3 Important rules	6
5. Prosecution and Defence	7
5.1 Task of the Prosecution team	7
5.2 Task of the Defence team	7
5.3 Position Papers	8
5.4 Pleadings before the court	9
6. Judges	11
6.1 Task of the judge panel	11
6.2 Preliminary judgement	11
7. Media Team	13
8. The trial simulations	14
8.1 Procedure for the trials	14
8.2 Court room decorum	15
9. Glossary	16

The Model International Criminal Court University is a simulation of trials before the ICC for high-school and university students from all over Europe and the world, the working language is English. MICC encourages students to study human rights and humanitarian law. It comprises sets of training sessions, discussions and workshops with an internationally set up simulation of the ICC. MICC fosters intercultural dialogue and understanding among students of various national and cultural backgrounds.

Since 2006, MICC University once a year invites university students from all over the world to Krzyżowa. MICC University simulates a fictional case dealing with current dilemmas of international criminal law. The aim and idea is to promote knowledge about humanitarian law and human rights protection on a university level, especially in those countries where international law is not or only rarely part of university curricula.

The core of the project is the simulation itself. For five days, students get the opportunity to learn, train and discuss the issues surrounding the case at hand with professors, trainers, and other professionals in the field. All this happens in an international environment. Krzyżowa (Kreisau) was the meeting place of the Kreisau Circle, one of the most important resistance groups against the National-Socialist regime. At the risk of their lives, the conspirers met here in 1942-1943 under the leadership of

Helmuth James von Moltke, the owner of the Kreisau estate. They developed plans for the democratic reconstruction of Germany after World War II and shared the vision that Europe should become a community of cooperating states. Also, the Kreisau Circle discussed the necessity to punish Nazi crimes through an international criminal tribunal.

Project coordination:

Nina Lüders
Kreisau-Initiative e.V.

Postal address: c/o Allianz AG,
An den Treptowers 3, 12435 Berlin, Germany

Tel: +49 - 30 - 5383 - 6363
Fax: +49 - 30 - 5302 - 7923

E-mail: micc@kreisau.de
Homepage: www.model-icc.org

2. The Organisers



Kreisau-Initiative

The Kreisau-Initiative e.V. maintains the commemoration of the Kreisau Circle and the International Youth Meeting Centre Krzyżowa in Lower Silesia, Poland. It was founded in 1989 by East and West Berliners.

For further information see
www.kreisau.de



The Krzyżowa Foundation for Mutual Understanding in Europe initiates and promotes activities that foster peaceful relations between nations, social groups, and individuals. The foundation applies social concepts developed by the Kreisau Circle in order to advance European mutual understanding.

For further information see
www.krzyzowa.org.pl

3. First orientation for participants

During your participation in MICC University and your stay in Krzyżowa, you will get the chance to learn a lot about human rights and the international instruments for their protection. This is not always a simple task. You will be confronted with some of the worst atrocities known to mankind: War crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

On the other hand you will probably have a really good time: you will meet a lot of interesting people from different countries and different backgrounds. You will argue with them, trying to think ahead of your opponent in the negotiations of the cases. And let's not forget: there will be ample opportunity to enjoy the evenings.

The core activity of MICC University in Krzyżowa is the deliberation of the three issues of the case. You will actively take part in one of these trials, and participate as a member of the audience in the other two ones. The case is fictional. However, it is based on real events that could be prosecuted before the ICC or were prosecuted before international tribunals in the past.

As a member of MICC University, during the two court session days you will take on the roles of judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers or members of the press.

- The Prosecution teams and Defence teams argue the case against and in favour of the Accused (see section 5 of this handbook).

- The judge panels hear the case and decide about the outcome (see section 6 of this handbook).

- The press team reports on what's going on in the trials (see section 7 of this handbook).

The further sections of this handbook:

- Section 8 contains information about the trial simulations.

- Finally, in section 9 we have compiled a glossary of legal terms to help you along with your work as an international lawyer.

4. General information

4.1 Preliminary activities

In the weeks before your arrival to Krzyżowa, you will be asked to submit your preliminary papers. The dates and the coordination will be done according to the session you're participating in.

4.2 Your week in Krzyżowa:

Day 1

Welcome address, presentation of the agenda and the organisation team

Day 2

Legal and Rhetorical Training, Press Training, Training, guided tour through the memorial site Krzyżowa, Talk with guest

Day 3

Legal and Rhetorical Training, Press Training

Day 4

Moot trials I, II and III with informal discussion of legal arguments and feed-back.

Day 5

Verdicts of moot trials I, II and III with feed-back, evaluation, press conference, farewell party.

Day 6

Departure to Berlin and Wrocław.

Please note that this timetable may be subject to change. A more detailed timetable will be distributed before the project.

4.3 Important rules

In an international student meeting, it is important that we all meet each other with respect and in a friendly manner. During their time in Krzyżowa, all participants should maintain high standards of behaviour. Any form of gravely disrespectful behaviour towards any other participant, such as e.g. discrimination on grounds of belief, colour, gender, nationality, origin, race or religion as well as any form of sexual harassment, whether in formal court session or in the free time, shall be penalized by the MICC University staff and, in case of grave violations, reported to the appropriate authorities and may lead to an ejection from MICC University.

In Krzyżowa, smoking is permitted only in specifically designated areas in the free time. During court session, smoking is not allowed. Excessive consumption of alcohol as well as any form of consumption of any illegal substances is forbidden and may lead to an ejection from MICC University.

5. Prosecution and Defence

At MICC University, your main task as a prosecutor or defence lawyer is to prepare the pleadings and speak before the court. The length of the court pleadings for both Prosecution and Defence is 30 minutes and the length of the final pleadings 10 minutes. (For further information about the court proceedings, have a look at section 8 of the handbook).

Every team consists of 3 to 4 students from different countries. In Krzyżowa, you will receive rhetorical and legal training before arguing your case in court. Here, you will also finally meet the other members of your team in person. We will also ask you to assign the chief prosecutor or chief defence lawyer of your team. He or she will hold the final pleading in your case.

5.1 Task of the Prosecution team

The Prosecution prepares an indictment which lists the crimes the alleged perpetrator is accused of having committed, and requests a certain penalty to be imposed by the court. To make a convincing case, the Prosecution will have to prove the gravity of the crimes committed and leave no doubt in the judges' minds that the Accused is – directly or indirectly – responsible for these crimes.

It should not be the aim of the Prosecution to always seek the maximum penalty for the Accused. It is important that the penalty is just and adequate to the gravity of the crimes attributed. Prosecution should try to ensure a fair administration of justice on behalf of the international community. Actions and argumentation of the Prosecution should be directed at a careful selection of relevant evidence and at presenting arguments that will best support the requested penalty and provide a strong case.

5.2 Task of the Defence team

The Defence prepares a defence strategy for the Accused. Its task is to find the loopholes in the Prosecution's case. In accordance with the Rome Statute, the Accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Thus, the Defence must show why the case of the Prosecution is not good enough to establish the responsibility of the Accused beyond all reasonable doubt for the crimes perpetrated. The Defence prepares a pleading with all the arguments contradicting the accusations of the Prosecution and concludes with a request for a reduced punishment or even acquittal of the Accused.

Defence holds a crucial and very challenging role: Even an Accused that may have perpetrated the worst of crimes has the basic right to legal assistance and it is the task of the Defence to provide that assistance in the best possible manner. The cases simulated are in no way straightforward and it is a challenge to search for arguments to the benefit of the Accused as well as for possible mitigating circumstances.

5.3 Preparation and Position Papers

In the run-up to MICC University in Krzyżowa, each Prosecution and Defence team prepares one position paper that will be used in Krzyżowa for the preparation of the oral pleadings as well. At MICC, we use Google docs for work on all documents. The position papers will then be passed on to the trainers, so they can prepare themselves for you.

a. Submission of the answer sheet

Send your paper via e-mail to micc@kreisau.de. Please use the formats .doc (Microsoft Word), .odt (OpenOffice) or .pdf (Adobe Acrobat) and name it accordingly to your role and case.

We strongly advise you to take up contact with your team members early, in order to jointly work out the paper.

b. Guideline for the construction of a position paper

In Krzyżowa each team has to prepare one position paper. The position paper provides a summary of the position represented by the team for the course of MICC University. It should be brief, concise and contain all the key elements of your defence strategy or line of the Prosecution.

Your position paper should not exceed 5000 words in length. Since the positions papers are effectively a preparation for your oral pleadings, you should divide your position paper into three parts, so that each team member has to prepare a text of roughly 1600 words.

1. In the first part of the position paper, write an introduction to the case, describe the situation in which the crime took place, and establish the basic direction of your case.
2. In the second part, establish the legal basis for your position position: Support your

evidence with relevant legal provisions (e.g. articles and rules from the Rome Statute of the ICC and other documents).

3. In the third part, sum up your view of the case and request for the sentence you would like the judges to pass. Reiterate relevant aggravating or mitigating circumstances as well as other facts of significance for the case.

c. Tips for a successful position paper

- **Read chapter 5.4** of this handbook: Here you will learn how the pleadings are done. Use the position paper to prepare your pleading!

- **Get in touch:** Take up contact with your team members as soon as possible. Communicate about your ideas and possible trial strategies. Keep in mind that in the courtroom you will only have little more than 10 minutes to present your part of the case.

- **Coordinate your work:** It will not be very helpful for your case if the position paper creates the impression of three separate parts "cut and pasted" together. It will be much better if you come up with a coordinated single, logically structured document. Remember that coordination takes some time and is hard to do last minute.

- **Stay focused:** Write your paper short, understandable and as much to the point as possible. Concentrate on providing the judges with all the issues of relevance to the case from your

viewpoint.

- **Be clear:** Try to communicate a considerable amount of information whilst remaining understandable to others. Using a clear, short and precise legal wording will help you with that. The key points should be clearly identifiable and structurally separated from each other, so as to constitute the major points of the argumentation of the respective party in the trial.

- **Do not flood the court with unnecessary data:** Provide the judges with all the information of relevance for the particular case. Of course you need to cite relevant legal provisions in order to enhance your interpretation of the facts. However: If you need to refer to other documents, make sure to cite them in full text or provide for a copy of the relevant documents. Limit your use of direct references to other documents to cases of absolute necessity.

- **State your goals:** Do not forget to conclude your paper with a short summary of your main arguments and a formal request regarding the court sentence. Prosecution may argue for a long term prison sentence or for life imprisonment due to the gravity of the case. Defence may request the acquittal in the case of a non-guilty plea by the Accused or the request for a reduced term of imprisonment. Try to avoid overly inflexible positions! Insisting on an acquittal at all costs can prove extremely difficult and may lead you to lose the case. You don't want to lose, do you?

- **Be tidy:** Make sure your paper is in order and looks nice. You are likely to lose your case before it even starts if you come up with a messy position paper. Use the spell check of your word processor! And use a dictionary when you are unsure about

words.

5.4 Pleadings before the court

The pleadings are oral presentations of your position paper represented in the trial by one of the parties. Every pleading lasts 30 minutes, so every team member has about 10 minutes speaking time. The pleadings include the important facts of the case, the evidence presented before the court and the relevant law, and the concluding motions of the two trial parties.

a. Structuring guideline

Since each team is made up of 3 to 4 members, we recommend that you use the structure of your position paper and divide the pleading into three parts as follows

Part 1: Outline the case

Introduce the case outlining the gravity/triviality of the crimes discussed; then show the judges and the audience the structure of the plea. Example:

- "I will start by presenting the facts relevant to the case, after which my colleague X will continue with an overview of the most relevant evidence your Honours have heard before the court. Finally, my colleague Y will round up our position by outlining our considerations as to the sentence."

Also, the relevant facts of the case should be summed up, always emphasizing details and considerations that are important from your role's point of view. Examples:

- "We ask the judges to note that the Accused knew or had reason to know by way of his

position that the prisoners were being tortured.”

- “Your Honours, my client may have conducted raids on the surrounding villages, but you have to see the facts in the overall light of this conflict: he and his troops had no choice in the circumstances given.”

Part 2: State your evidence and deal with the other side

The second team member should concentrate on reviewing the most important evidence in favour of your position. Examples:

- “As described in number 4 of the case background, there is no doubt that the Accused was in charge of the actions in question and that he disobeyed a direct order from his superiors.”
- “Taking into account the threshold for criminal responsibility of a superior commander...”
- “We kindly request the court to note that the Accused had been intoxicated by his commander before he committed the crime. He can therefore not be held responsible for the deeds.”

You should also deal with some foreseeable arguments by the opposing party against the evidence presented. Example:

- “Your Honours, the Defence might tell you that Witness Y is not reliable, but they will in fact only try to discredit the victims, showing no respect for the traumas they suffered and recounted here before you.”

Part 3: Sum up your argumentation and propose a sentence

Finally, the third member should sum up the arguments presented, and mention the legal provisions based upon which the Accused ought to be found guilty: Which legal provisions should the sentence be based on? Why should possible legal provisions brought up by the opposing party not count? What other mitigating, aggravating or individual circumstances should the judges consider?

The pleading should end with a sentence proposal.

b. Speaking guideline

The way in which you present your case is very important for the decision of the judges. Therefore, you should practice your speaking skills before coming to Krzyżowa but your trainers will also address it during the trainings. Here are a few basic guidelines to help you along:

- Use a clear and logical structure. In any speech, you can always use this style: “First, tell the judges what you will tell them. Then tell them. Then tell them what you just told them”. This is not as easy as it may sound.
- Use short sentences. Speak loud and clear, so that everyone in the room can understand you.
- Body language is very important for the perception of the speech. Stand straight and firm.
- Stay focused on your goal: What do you want to achieve with your speech?

At MICC University, your main task as a judge is to deliver a judgement for the case you have been assigned to. Every judge panel consists of three students from different countries. In Krzyżowa you will receive rhetorical and legal training before hearing your case in court. Here, you will also finally meet the other members of your team.

6.1 Task of the judge panel

The judges hear the case they have been assigned to and deliver a judgement. Three judges will be assigned to each case with one presiding judge and two assisting judges. The judges have to impartially weigh the arguments presented to them, take into account the personal characteristics of the Accused, evaluate all the aggravating and mitigating circumstances under which the alleged crimes were committed and pay due attention to the interests and the rights of the victims. The judges are entitled to ask questions to the Defence and the Prosecution.

Judges also guide the court proceedings. The head judge will grant the permission to speak to the representatives of the Prosecution and the Defence during the trial, she/he will make sure that the speakers remain within their given timeframe and will sustain or overrule the parties' objections (see section 8 of this handbook). To maintain impartiality, judges should refrain from voicing opinions about their trial before it has been closed.

6.2 Preparation and Judgement

You should start to work your way through the case material as soon as you receive all the relevant documents from the organizers.

Prosecution and Defence teams have to prepare position papers for the case, you at the same

time should be looking for arguments that go on both sides of the case and collect them.

We strongly advise you to take up contact with your team members early, in order to jointly work out the preliminary judgement.

Your preliminary judgement on the basis of the position papers will not be shared with other participants of MICC University. Please, do not tell other people about your opinions on the case before it is closed. You will have still time to work on the judgements in Krzyżowa.

a. Submission of preliminary judgements

Please send an e-mail to micc@kreisau.de, when your paper is ready. Please use the formats .doc (Microsoft Word), .odt (Open Office) or .pdf (Adobe Acrobat) and name it accordingly to your role and case.

b. Guideline for the construction of a judgement

A judgement has its own specific structure, which addresses all the relevant aspects in a clear and logical structure. Please make sure to get familiar with the way judgements are composed and formulated; this may seem a little strange at first.

- Necessary data: Provide the data to properly identify the case.

- Introduction: Briefly sum up the key elements of the case from the viewpoint of the trial chamber deciding on it and especially to provide for a brief description of the proceedings already completed with regard to the Accused and the crime in question.
- Applicable provisions: List all the relevant legal provisions mentioned in the case materials. Quote the provisions of all the relevant legal documents e.g. the Rome Statute or the Elements of Crime.
- Factors considered in sentencing: Address the purposes and the circumstances of relevance to the sentence, such as the aggravating and mitigating circumstances as well as the personal circumstances of the Accused.
- Penalties: Determine an appropriate penalty in case you find the Accused guilty.
- Closing information: Provide the data necessary to enforce the judgement and to properly identify the judges of the case and the date and place of the sentencing.

The Press Team has the task of reporting on the proceedings before the court to the general public. The Press Team members are going to be active in each of the proceedings so as to provide for timely and accurate reporting. In fulfilment of their task, the members of the press team attend all sessions of the court, interview representatives of the court, write articles for a newspaper that will be produced in Krzyżowa, and carry out any other work enhancing awareness about the respective case before the court. After all trials have been concluded, there will be a press conference in which you can interview the other participants in the procedures. As the press is free, it will be up to your creativity to produce media suiting the simulation. In all that you will be supported and guided by your press team trainer who will get in touch with you.

8. The trial simulations

MICC University emulates the rules of procedure of the ICC. Of course, the rules have been adapted to the purposes of the trial simulation. In Krzyżowa, we only hear the final pleadings and the judgement of the cases. After each court session there will be a discussion amongst all participants, and after the conclusion of all trials there will be a press conference.

8.1 Procedure for the trials

Part of the session	Duration
Opening of the case: After the court is assembled for the trial, the court will rise before the judges as they enter the courtroom. The presiding judge will ask the court to be seated. The judges take over the leadership of the court: They will invite the parties to deliver their pleadings, hold track of the time of the pleadings, and decide on any misbehaviour or disregarding of the rules during the proceedings (see below for further information on court room decorum and objections). Due to the nature of the simulation, no Accused will be present.	Approx. 5 min
Pleadings: Prosecution and Defence each have 15 min to submit their oral pleadings. Every member of the Prosecution and Defence teams should speak for about 5 min.	30 min
Questions: After the pleadings, the judges can ask questions to both sides.	15 min
Final pleadings: Both sides have 10 min for their final pleadings, held by the chief prosecutor and the chief defence lawyer. The Defence always has the last word.	20 min
Total duration:	70 min
Recess: The judges retreat to find a decision and write a sentence.	
Verdict: The judges read out the judgement and state whether the decision was reached in unanimity. Should there be dissenting opinions, they will be read out after the main judgement.	Approx. 20 min

8.2 Court room decorum

Proper forms of addressing the judges, such as “Your Honour”, should be applied during the court sessions and adversaries should meet respectfully even in the heat of discussion.

The active participants in the court proceedings can only address the court when they are awarded the right to speak and must refrain from speaking once the time given to them is over. Private conversations during the court session are out of order, regardless whether taking active part in the proceedings or being a member of the audience.

The dress code of the simulation is “court appropriate”. Please try to fulfil your role and wear clothes that you would wear if you had to go to court in real life. In your free time, there is no special dress code – you can wear what you like.

The legal vocabulary provided below refers to criminal law and can be used for the purposes of MICC University. Please note that many legal terms are also used in other areas of law (e.g. civil law) and may in those areas take on a different meaning.

A	ad litem	Latin for “for the purposes of the lawsuit”. It means that, for example, a judge may be appointed to represent the court in a certain case or may be appointed to a certain trial chamber for the purposes of certain proceedings before that chamber.
	affidavit	A statement in written form made before a notary, in public, or in some cases before a specially designated person, by which the respective trial actor confirms certain facts by his oath. Affidavits may, for example, be used for the purpose of obtaining court warrants of all kinds.
	aggravating circumstances	Any relevant factors that are supported by the evidence presented during the trial that makes a harsher penalty appropriate. For instance: If the crime can be regarded as especially cruel.
	amicus curiae	Latin for “friend of the court”. It describes a person not being a trial actor himself, but contributing to the proceedings by providing voluntary information sought by the court on certain legal or other issues.
	appeal	A formal request made to have a court of appeals review the original trial for factual or legal errors. The appellant can usually appeal once a sentence has been pronounced and the proceedings before the original court were closed.
	arrest	Taking s.o. into custody by law enforcement officers in accordance with the legal regulations.
C	case	The proceedings serving the purpose of reaching a judgement on a certain crime one trial party is accused of. The adversaries in a criminal case are the Defence and the Prosecution.
	combatant	A person who takes a direct part in the hostilities of an armed conflict within the law of war and upon capture qualifies as a prisoner of war under the 3rd Geneva Convention. An unlawful combatant is a civilian (e.g. a mercenary), who takes a direct part in the hostilities but who does not qualify for prisoner of war status.
	corroboration	Corroborating evidence supports the evidence already available to the court.
	count	An accusation that someone has committed a certain crime formally brought before a court of law. The Accused can be charged on several counts in the course of a single legal proceeding.
D	cross-examination	The questioning of a witness who was formally introduced by the opposing party in the trial, e.g. the questioning of a defence witness by the Prosecution.
	defence	The party to the trial, whose role is to defend the Accused through the use of tailored legal arguments and applying them to the facts of the case.

E	due process of law	A set of principles generally accepted in most of the world's legal systems and ensuring certain inalienable rights available to all participants of a legal proceeding. Those principles include such guarantees as the right to legal counsel, the right to an expedient and fair public trial upon sufficient notice, the right to introduce and cross-examine witnesses, the right to remain silent etc.
	detention	Lawful imprisonment of a person during the period of the formal investigation into a crime allegedly committed by that person, where the imprisonment is justified for reasons of public security, or for other significant reasons in relation to the investigation in progress. Also: The process of carrying out of a court judgement sentencing a person to imprisonment.
	evidence	Material presented to a court of law either in its physical form (documents, weapons, etc.) or in the form of testimonies made before the court, on the basis of which the opposing parties try to prove their line of argumentation and which provides the court with factual information necessary for it to reach its verdict.
F	forfeiture	Process of lawfully transferring the proceeds from a crime to a competent authority to use those resources for crime prevention, victim relief etc. This also relates to funds acquired by auctioning objects used for criminal activity or selling property acquired with the use of the proceeds derived from a crime.
H	hors de combat	French for „out of the fight“. Description for wounded combatants no longer able to participate in military action.
I	incitement	Act of encouraging someone to commit a crime. In most legal systems the inciter is thus also criminally liable.
	indictment	A written document formulating an accusation against a person and charging that person with the commitment of a crime.
J	inter alia	Latin for „Among other things.“
	investigation	An official enquiry conducted into a certain situation in connection with the commitment of a crime. In most legal systems, investigations are carried out by law enforcement organs and supervised by a prosecutor.
	joinder	Act of bringing multiple lawsuits together into one for the purposes of a single trial.
	judgement	The final phase of a criminal trial in which the judges sum up the case before the court and the evidence presented in the trial, review the aggravating and mitigating circumstances and the individual circumstances of the Accused and pronounce the verdict specifying the ordered penalty.
	jurisprudence	Science of law and its underlying principles as well as its practical application within a legal system, or, in case of comparative jurisprudence, between various legal systems.
L	legal principle	A universally agreed upon principle within a legal system, which serves as a point of reference for the respective authorities drafting, analyzing and applying the law e.g. „non bis in idem“.

M	mitigating circumstances	Circumstances that do not justify or excuse an offence, but that may be considered as reasons for reducing the penalties imposed.
	motion	Any formal action taken by any of the trial actors during the course of the proceedings before the court, e.g. the motion for the suspension of the court session.
	mutatis mutandis	Latin for „upon changing what needs to be changed“ and referring to the changes between a previous statement already known to the reader and the respective statement under analysis.
N	non bis in idem	Latin for “nobody is to be punished twice for the same crime”.
	nulla poena sine lege	Latin for “no punishment without a law” or better: “no punishment without a legal prescription”. A fundamental principle of criminal law.
P	pleadings	Formal statements made in sequence by the prosecutor and the Defence in the course of the proceedings before a court of law with the aim of proving or disproving the allegations.
	prosecution	Party to a criminal trial represented by the prosecutor, whose aim is to charge the person accused of a certain crime or crimes, i.e. to bring up a case against that person in a court of law.
S	sentence	Result of a criminal trial with direct consequences for the Accused i.e. the penalty that a court of law orders following finding the Accused guilty of the alleged crime.
	situation	A certain past or present factual state of affairs as referred to a court of law and causing legal consequences, either for a certain trial already being in progress before the said court, or causing the court to undertake legal proceedings concerning the situation.
	sub judice	Latin for „under judgement“, also referred to as „the present case“. Being under trial before a court of law with its outcome thus still undetermined. For reasons of due process, a court member should refrain from commenting on a case while it remains under judgement.
T	testimony	A form of evidence other than the material evidence presented to the court. A testimony is thus a statement made under oath by a witness before a court of law.
W	witness	A person testifying before a court of law as to the knowledge of the circumstances of the case before the court, irrespective of the way that knowledge had been acquired e.g. through seeing, hearing, sensing etc.