

KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

KSLU's Law School

NAVANAGAR, HUBBALLI – 580025, KARNATAKA

Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC



Presents

8th INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

Date: 20th and 21st August 2022



INDIAN ROOTS AND GLOBAL HEIGHTS



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ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The Karnataka State Law University was established in 2009 with the avowed object of providing quality legal education in the State of Karnataka. It is only one of its kind and unparalleled in India. It is making all efforts for the growth of legal education in Karnataka by including appropriate components to professionally orient the students. The University has catered to the needs and requirements of legal education bringing uniformity in methods of imparting education and conducting examinations across the State providing appropriate optional courses for horizontal mobility. It is the single largest affiliating Law University in the country affiliating 108 law colleges spread over the entire State of Karnataka and operating its own Law School at the main campus in Hubballi.

Our vision is “To transform Karnataka State into a legally conscious society, by providing quality legal education that is professionally competent and socially relevant so as to realize the constitutional primordial goal of social, economic and political justice and secure human rights to every common man. Strive to promote the culture of law and justice in the institutions of state, non-state organisations and every individual by providing informal legal education, training and legal service. Above all, inculcate in everyone a spirit of high moral and human values.” In this endeavour, the University is making all efforts through academic and extension activities to realise the vision. The activities of the University are reinforced by its mission to inter alia strive for excellence in professional legal education and research and establish responsible institutions and produce altruistic individuals.

With a view to provide a suitable environment wherein the law students can hone and chisel their professional skills, the KSLU has initiated an International Law Moot Court Competition. This year, the University is hosting the Eighth International Law Moot Court Competition on 20th and 21st August 2022. The emphasis on international law is in keeping with the process of globalization wherein the world is perceived as a global village. In this regard, providing appropriate platform for young law students across the country to come in contact, interact and understand each other is another incidental objective involved.



OFFICIAL SCHEDULE

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	DATES
1.	Announcement of the Moot Proposition and Rules	13 th July 2022
2.	Last Date for Registration by submitting Registration Form	12 th August 2022
3.	Confirmation of the Registration	16 th August 2022
4.	Last date for Submission of Copies of Written Memorials	15 th August 2022
5.	Inaugural Programme, Preliminary Rounds and Quarter Final Rounds	20 th August 2022
6.	Semi Final Round, Final Round, Announcement of the Trophies and Valedictory Programme	21 st August 2022



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

1. DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. “Applicant” means that side of the Participating Team which argues on behalf of the Applicant at any given point in the Competition.
- 1.2. “Competition” means the KSLU’s 8th International Law Moot Court Competition - 2022.
- 1.3. “Organising Committee (OC)” means the Committee, including any other persons specifically authorized for the administration and conduct of the Competition and all events leading to the Competition.
- 1.4. “Team” means the Team duly registered under Rule 4 of these Rules.
- 1.5. “Team Code” means the Code given under Rule 5 of these Rules.
- 1.6. “Respondent” means that side of the Team which argues on behalf of the Respondent at any given point in the Competition.
- 1.7. “Rebuttal” means the set of arguments that the Applicant shall raise at the end of the main pleadings of all the Speakers.
- 1.8. “Scouting” means any Team member observing the Oral Round of a Team other than that of the Team such member is associated with.

2. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- 2.1. The Competition is open to all the students pursuing undergraduate LL.B. courses or its equivalent for the academic year 2021-2022 conducted by any recognized Institution/College/University. The postgraduate or diploma programmes students are not eligible to participate.
- 2.2. Each Team shall consist of three members. Two members of the Team shall be designated as Speakers and the third member shall be designated as the Researcher.
- 2.3. The members of the team shall be designated as Speaker and Researcher in the registration form. Swapping of the designation of the members shall not be allowed except with the prior permission of the organiser of the competition

3. ANONYMITY OF THE TEAMS

- 3.1. The Participating Teams shall adhere to confidentiality and identity of the Teams. Disclosure of the identity of the Teams and Team members is strictly prohibited except in the registration form
- 3.1. The participating Teams shall not reveal their identity in any form, except by means of the Team Code assigned to them by the OC.



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

- 3.2. The Participating Teams shall not, in any way, reveal the identity of the Team, its members or the Institution/ College/ University represented, in the Written Memorials or in the course of the Oral Rounds. The Written Memorials shall not bear the logo, name, etc. of the Team, its members or the Institution/ College/ University represented by the Team
- 3.3. Any materials placed before the Bench or carried into the courtroom for the Oral Rounds shall be devoid of any identification marks/ symbol of the Team or the Institution/ College/ University represented.
- 3.4. Any wilful breach of Rule 3.1 to 3.3 of the above Rules of the Competition may attract disqualification of the Team from the Competition or any other penalty as determined by the OC.

4. REGISTRATION

- 4.1. The participating Team shall register by filling up the registration form of Annexure I or form available on the Official Website and paying the registration fee.
- 4.2. The Participating Team is required to send a bona-fide letter issued by the appropriate authority of their Institution/College/University along with the duly filled registration form.
- 4.3. The registration fee is INR 3,000 per participating team.
- 4.5. The participating teams may pay the registration fee by way of a Demand Draft drawn on any nationalised bank in favour of “The Finance Officer, KSLU” payable at “Hubballi”. A scanned copy of the Demand Draft is to be emailed to the OC at kslumoot@gmail.com on or before 15th August 2022 and hardcopy of the same shall be sent to the OC while sending registration form.
- 4.6. The participation certificates for participating teams will be given on the basis of Registration Form. It shall incumbent on teams to ensure that names are spelt and presented correctly.
- 4.6. Any changes in the contact details of members of the participating team shall communicate to the OC without any delay. This obligation to inform shall continue throughout the course of the Competition, unless such a participating team withdraws or is disqualified from the Competition.
- 4.7. The participating teams are instructed to register through the link mentioned below by submitting duly signed registration form along with details:

<https://forms.gle/cQKLLiEaiLFTWDecQA>



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

5.

TEAM CODE

- 5.1 A Team Code shall be assigned to the participating teams successful registered under Rule 4 of the Rules of the Competition on 20th August 2022.
- 5.2 The participating team registered pursuant to Rule 4 of Rules of Competition, shall not change its composition without informing the OC.

6. **CODE OF CONDUCT**

- 6.1 All the participants must behave in a dignified manner and not to cause any inconvenience to the organizers.
- 6.2 Participants will be immediately disqualified from the competition if found misbehaving, or causing nuisance, or making abusive statements, showing disrespect towards judges, co-participants, or members of the host institution. Decision of the organisers in this regard shall be final.

7. **SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN MEMORIALS**

- 7.1. Each participating team is required to prepare Written Memorials for both sides, i.e., the Applicant and the Respondent of the case.
- 7.2. The Written Memorials shall be identified solely by the Team Code assigned to the Team pursuant to Rule 5.4 of the Rules of the Competition.

7.3. The Written Memorials shall consist of the following mandatory heads:

- a. Cover page
- b. Table of Contents
- c. List of Abbreviations
- d. Index of the Authorities
- e. Statement of the Facts
- f. Issues raised
- g. Summary of the Arguments
- h. Arguments advanced
- i. Prayer

7.4 The Cover Page of a Written Memorial must contain the following information:

- a. The Team Code in the upper right-hand corner.
- b. The year of the Competition
- c. The name of the case
- d. The case number
- e. The side for which the Written Memorials has been prepared
- f. Name of the forum resolving the dispute



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

7.5. The List of Abbreviations shall include all abbreviations and acronyms (such as AIR, SCC, ICJ, UNGA, UNSC, UN Charter etc.) used in the Written Memorials.

7.6. Presentation of the Written Memorials

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- b. The hard copy of Written Memorials shall be printed on both sides.
- c. The hard copies of the Written Memorials shall be identical to the soft copies of the
- d. Written Memorials sent by the participating team. Once the Written Memorials are submitted to the OC, no modifications/revisions/addition/deletion shall be allowed
- e. The following colour scheme for the purpose of cover page shall be followed in Written Memorials: Applicant–Blue Respondent –Red
- f. Each Team shall send the soft copy of the Written Memorials for each side in PDF form.

7.7. Foot Notes and Citations

- a. The participating teams shall cite all authorities in the Written Memorials using footnotes following the Bluebook Method of Citation (20th edition).
- b. Footnotes shall be limited only to citations and in no case shall footnotes contain running information or arguments.
- c. The Written Memorials shall adhere to the following mandatory specifications: Paper size: A4;
- d. Font type: Times New Roman; Font size: 12; Line spacing: 1.5; Body of text: Justified; Margin of 1 inch on each side of each page; No borders; Maximum Number of pages:20
- e. The footnotes format shall adhere to the following specifications: Font type: Times New Roman; Font size: 10; Line spacing: 1; No additional space between two footnotes; Body of text: Justified

8. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPETITION

8.1. Preliminary Rounds

- 8.1.1 The Preliminary Rounds will be held on the first day of the event. There shall be two Preliminary Oral Rounds and each Team shall argue once as the Applicant and as the Respondent.
- 8.1.2 The pairing of Teams for the Preliminary Oral Rounds shall be done by draw of lots by the OC.
- 8.1.3 Each Oral Round will be for a period of 60 minutes including Rebuttals and Reply to Rebuttals. Each participating team will be allotted 30 minutes (including Rebuttals or Reply to Rebuttals, as the case may be). Any extension of time beyond this scheduled period is subject to the discretion of the Bench.

8.2. Quarter Final Rounds



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

- 8.2.1 The top 8 Teams will be selected to the Quarter Finals. The rank of the teams shall be decided on the basis of the total points earned after the two Preliminary Rounds.
- 8.2.2 If there is a tie between the teams in the total points, the rank will be determined on the basis of the number of wins in the Preliminary Rounds.
- 8.2.3 The fixture of the Teams for the Quarter Finals shall be done by draw of lots.

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8.3. Semi Final Round

- The top 4 Teams will be selected to the Semi Finals. The rank of the teams will be decided on the basis of the total points earned after quarter Final Round.
- 8.3.1 The fixture of Teams for the Semi Finals shall be done by draw of lots. Qualifying Teams shall pick the lots in the order of their ranks.
- 8.3.2 If there is a tie between the teams, it will be resolved on the basis of the Written Memorials Score of the Teams.
- 8.3.3 In case the tie persists, it will be resolved by the toss of a coin.

8.4. Finals

- 8.4.1 The top 2 Teams out of the Semi Final will be selected to the Finals. The rank of the teams will be decided on the basis of the total points earned in the quarter Final Round.
- 8.4.2 The winner of the Competition shall be determined on the basis of the highest total points awarded by the judges.
- 8.4.3 A tie will be resolved by considering the cumulative Oral Rounds Score awarded by the Bench to each Team of the Competition. In case the tie persists, it will be resolved by considering the Written Memorials Scores of the Teams.

9. EVALUATION OF WRITTEN MEMORIALS

Written Memorials will be assessed for 100 marks as per the following criteria:

Serial No	Marking Criteria	Maximum Marks
1.	Knowledge of Law and Facts	10
2.	Interpretation of law and Application to facts	10
3.	Identification and Articulation of Issues and Jurisdiction	10
4	Use of Authorities	10
5	Authoritativeness and Persuasiveness	10
6	Organization of Arguments	10
7	Clarity of Thought	10
8	Originality and Innovation	10



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

9	Presentation Style	10
10	General Impression	10
Total		100

10. EVALUATION OF ORAL ROUNDS

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criteria:

Serial No	Marking Criteria	Maximum Marks
1.	Knowledge of Law and Facts	10
2.	Appreciation and Application of Facts	10
3.	Interpretation and Application of Law	10
4.	Use of Authorities	10
5.	Response to Questions	10
6.	Organization of Arguments	10
7.	Clarity of Thought and Expression	10
8.	Argumentative Skills and Creativity	10
9.	Reference to Written Memorials in the course of Oral Rounds	10
10	Court Mannerism	10
Total		100

11. TROPHIES AND CERTIFICATES

- 11.1 Participation Certificates will be given to all the participants of the competition.
- 11.2 The Trophies will be given in the Competition to;
- Winners
 - Runners- Up
 - Best Lady Advocate
 - Best Gentleman Advocate
 - Best Written Memorials

12. SCOUTING

- 12.1 Any form of Scouting during the Competition is strictly prohibited and shall entail disqualification of the Team from the Competition. The decision of the OC in this regard shall be final and not subject to challenge.

13. LANGUAGE AND ENTRIES

- 13.1 Language of the Competition shall be English. The entries are restricted to 20 teams on first come first serve basis.

14. DRESS CODE

- 14.1 The Dress Code for the Competition shall be as per the Bar Council of India Rules for Advocates.



RULES OF THE COMPETITION

15. REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTY

- 15.1 If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the rules of the Competition, OC may take such decisions as appear to be necessary for removal of the difficulty. The decisions taken by OC shall be final and binding.





MOOT PROPOSITION

MOOT PROPOSITION*

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING THE USE OF FORCE, COMMISSION OF CRIME OF
GENOCIDE AND SITUATION OF ETHNIC VENETINS IN MILISOV CLAIMING
RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

REPUBLIC OF MILISOV

(APPLICANT)

and

UNITED STATES OF VENETIN

(RESPONDENTS)

Order dated 20 February 2022

in

General List No. 78

The International Court of Justice, having regard to Article 48 of the Statute of the Court and to Articles 31, 44, 45(1), 48, 49, and 80 of the Rules of Court;

Having regard to the Compromis filed in the Registry of the Court on 20 February 2022, whereby the REPUBLIC OF MILISOV (“Milisov” or “Applicant”) instituted proceedings against the UNITED STATES OF VENETIN (“Venetin” or “Respondent”) with regard to a dispute concerning alleged violations of international law by Respondent;

Whereas, the Application was communicated to Respondents on the day it was filed;

Whereas, on 20 February 2022, Respondents informed the Registrar and the Agent of Applicant of its intention to file a counter claim under Article 80 of the Rules of Court;

Whereas, the parties have appointed their respective Agents;

Whereas, at a meeting with the President of the Court on 20 February 2022, the Agents of the Parties agreed to have all claims and counter claims heard together in a single set of proceedings, and that all issues of jurisdiction and admissibility would be determined alongside the merits;

Whereas, after negotiations, the Agents of the Parties jointly communicated the annexed Compromise and Statement of Agreed Facts on 20 February 2022;

Whereas, without prejudice to any matter reserved in the Compromis, the Agents of the Parties have agreed that they shall each submit one written Memorial and make oral pleadings solely on the claims presented in the Statement of Agreed Facts on the Following Points for consideration:

* The Moot Court Proposition drafted exclusively for the 8th International Law Moot Court Competition – 2022, KSLU, Hubballi by Prof. Venkatachala G. Hegde, Professor and Chairman, Center for International Legal Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.



MOOT PROPOSITION

1. Venetin's Special Military Operation as an act of aggression and illegal and inconsistent with the established rules of international law.
2. Venetin's military and weaponry support to illegal armed group in Dojo region as an act of terrorism and that it should cease and desist from this illegal act; and that it is against the established rules of international law.
3. Venetin's Special Military Operation as an act of self-defence and Dojo justified in exercising the right to self-determination in accordance with established jurisprudence and consistent with the rules of international law.
4. Milisov as violating human rights treaties for not being able to ensure its application to ethnic Venetins

Taking into account the agreement of the Parties,

Adopts the Official Rules of the VIII International Law Moot Court Competition, 2022 organised by Karnataka State Law University (KSLU), Hubballi.

Done in English and in French, the English text being authoritative, at the Peace Palace, The Hague, this twentieth day of February the year two thousand and twenty-two, in five copies, one of which will be placed in the archives of the Court and the others transmitted to the parties.

Registrar
(Signed)

President
(Signed)



MOOT PROPOSITION

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SPECIAL AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MILISOV (APPLICANT) AND THE UNITED STATES OF VENETIN (RESPONDENT) TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES CONCERNING THE USE OF FORCE, COMMISSION OF CRIME OF GENOCIDE AND SITUATION OF ETHNIC VENETINS IN MILISOV CLAIMING RIGHT TO SELF DETERMINATION

jointly notified to the Court on 20th February 2022

JOINT NOTIFICATION ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT:

The Hague, 20th February 2022

On behalf of Applicant, the Republic of Milisov, and Respondent, the United States of Venetin, and in accordance with Article 40(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we present our compliments to the Secretariat of the International Court of Justice and have the honour to transmit to you for submission to the International Court of Justice an original of the Special Agreement of the Differences between the Applicant and the Respondent concerning the use of force, commission of crime of genocide and situation of ethnic Venetins in Milisov claiming right to self-determination signed in The Hague, The Netherlands, on the twentieth day of February in the year two thousand twenty-two.

(Signed)

Minister of External Affairs and Environment,
Republic of Milisov

(Signed)

Minister of External Affairs,
United States of Venetin



MOOT PROPOSITION

SPECIAL AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE BY REPUBLIC OF MILISOV AND THE UNITED STATES OF VENETIN TO ADJUDICATE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING THE USE OF FORCE, COMMISSION OF CRIME OF GENOCIDE AND SITUATION OF ETHNIC VENETINS IN MILISOV CLAIMING RIGHT TO SELF DETERMINATION

The Republic of Milisov (“Applicant”) and the United States of Venetin (“Respondent”) (hereinafter “the Parties”);

Considering that differences have arisen between them concerning the use of force and other matters;

Recognizing that the Parties have been unable to resolve these differences by direct negotiations;

Inspired by the common desire of promoting the well-being of their peoples;

Desiring further to define the issues to be submitted to the International Court of Justice (“the Court”) for resolution;

In furtherance thereof the Parties have concluded this Special Agreement:

Article 1

The Parties submit the legal questions contained in the Special Agreement containing facts (together with Corrections and Clarifications to follow) (“the Case”) to the Court pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Court’s Statute.

Article 2

- a) It is agreed by the Parties that the Republic of Milisov shall appear as Applicant and the United States of Venetin as Respondent, but such agreement is without prejudice to any question of the burden of proof.
- b) The rules and principles of international law applicable to the dispute, on the basis of which the Court is requested to decide the Case, are those referred to in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court.
- c) The Court is also requested to determine the legal consequences, including the rights and obligations of the Parties, arising from its judgment on the questions presented in the Case.



MOOT PROPOSITION

Article 3

- a) All questions of procedure and rules shall be regulated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Official Rules of the 2022.
- b) The Parties request the Court to order that the written proceedings should consist of one round of written Memorials presented by each of the Parties not later than the date set forth in the Official Schedule of the 2022.

Article 4

- a) The Parties shall accept any judgment of the Court as final and binding upon them and shall execute it in its entirety and in good faith.
- b) Immediately after the transmission of any judgment, the Parties shall enter into negotiations on the modalities for its execution. In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed the present Special Agreement and have affixed thereto their respective seals of office. Done in The Hague, The Netherlands, this twentieth day of February in the year two thousand twenty-two, in triplicate in the English language.

(Signed)

Ambassador

For the Government of the
Republic of Milisov

(Signed)

Ambassador

For the Government of the
United States of Venetin

STATEMENT OF AGREED FACTS

CASE CONCERNING THE USE OF FORCE, COMMISSION OF CRIME OF
GENOCIDE AND SITUATION OF ETHNIC VENETINS IN MILISOV CLAIMING
RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION (REPUBLIC OF MILISOV V. UNITED STATES
OF VENETIN)

1. The United States of Venetin, a country with a long historical antecedents and ambitions to be the formidable power, possesses the world's largest stockpile of nuclear weapons with one of the highest military expenditures. At its peak of the political power during 17th, 18th and 19th century, Venetin was regarded as one of the greatest maritime powers. In addition to this, Venetin, with a population of over 140 million, has a vast landmass which stretches over two continents. While its easternmost part lies within the continent of Analopy, the remaining part falls within the continent of Elome. Its coastline stretches over



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35, 238 kms and has been regarded as one of the world's largest and most resourceful with abundant mineral and energy resources. Venetin is among one of the leading producers of oil and natural gas accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the global output. Nearly 48% of its overall budgetary allocation and economic output is attributed to oil and natural gas. As per available figures for 2021-22, despite the effect of COVID surge, energy related products accounted for 67% of its exports. It is estimated that by 2025 its basket of energy products export would touch almost 75% of overall global trade. Venetin is the original member of the United Nations and also the permanent member of the UN Security Council.

2. The Republic of Milisov, with its diverse population, is the second largest country located on the western fringe of the Continent of Analopy bordering Venetin. Milisov, considering its long and dynamic historically strategic location in the continent of Elome has evolved into a multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural society. It is home to almost 130 nationalities. Nearly 22% of Milisov's population is made up of ethnic minorities. Ethnic Venetins forming 17 % of Milisov's total population have been historically living in the southern and eastern part of the country. Milisov has a population of around 40 million people. Senegoue is the capital of Milisov and its largest city. Milisov is among the poorest countries in the Elome continent and also battles widespread corruption. However, due to its extensive fertile land, Milisov had been one of the largest grain exporters in the world. It has a coastline along the Gulag Sea and the Sea of Rene to the south and southeast, respectively.
3. Venetin and Milisov are neighbours and share a border of 218 kms. Both countries have strong cultural and linguistic ties for hundreds of years. Milisov's native language is Milio and many people are also fluent in Venetian. Venetian is the native language for about a third of the population of Milisov, mainly in the southern and eastern parts of the country, where a significant number of ethnic Venetins live.
4. Milisov remains the main transit route for Venetin's natural gas sold to countries of Elome Continent/Union. Milisov earns about \$ 3 billion a year in transit fees, making it most lucrative export service. Following Venetin's launch of the Gas Stream pipeline through an alternative route bypassing Milisovian territorial limits has reduced the volumes of gas transit to a large extent in recent years.
5. After its independence in 1991 from the United States of Venetin, the Republic of Milisov began pursuing total nuclear disarmament, giving up the third largest nuclear weapons stockpile in the world and dismantling or removing all strategic bombers on its territory in



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exchange for various assurances from Elome Union. In 1994, Venetin had secured nuclear warheads from Milisov through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintaining a durable Peace in the region entered between both countries along with the Elome Union. This Peace Framework MoU resulted in Milisov's commitment to transfer all strategic nuclear warheads to the Venetin and dismantle strategic launchers in its territory. The MoU also confirmed the Venetin's readiness to compensate Milisov for the value of the highly enriched uranium in the warheads. The Elome Union had agreed to assist Milisov in dismantling the launchers with specific security assurances that included Milisov acceding to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapons state. In 2001, another MoU between the CATA Maintenance and Supply Organization (CAMSO) and Milisov on logistic support cooperation constituted the legal foundation to join the Partnership for Peace (PfP) with a view to establishing co-operation in certain areas of logistic support.

6. In 2005, Human Rights Council noted that "racism and xenophobia remain entrenched problems in the Republic of Milisov. "The Patriots of Milisov", a group in Milisov promoted an extreme nationalist and racist platform and sometimes used neo-Nazi symbols. In 2008, it posted on its official website highly provocative literature supporting a mono-racial and mono-national society. Its leader M. Zolovasky canvassed that "Milisovian racial social-nationalism is the ideology of "Patriots of Milisov" (this was the title of his article published in a collection of ideological works and programme documents "Milisovian Social Nationalism" and placed on the website). While the organization's ideologue K. Norosov openly wrote that "Restriction and control will be imposed on all alien ethno-racial groups, with their subsequent deportation to their historical home. We Milisovian social-nationalists view so-called "human races" as separate biological species and consider only the White Elome Human Being" to be intelligent in the biological understanding."
7. Hate crimes became more common between 2005 and 2008 in the Republic of Milisov, mostly due to informal youth groups. Since 2008, there had been a more explicit response to such crimes by law enforcement and the justice system which had led to a decrease of violent racial offences. Milisov has seen few incidents in both the frequency and the severity of hate crimes since their high in the mid-2000s. Between 2006 and 2012, there were 295 reported violent hate crimes and 13 hate-crime-related deaths. The Human Rights Council noted that 2007 was the most violent year for Milisov in terms of racially



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motivated crimes with 88 registered assaults with 6 fatalities. The last reported death due to a hate crime occurred in 2010. Milisovian authorities had faced widespread criticism for their perceived inaction in the face of extreme social-nationalism.

8. From 2012 to 2014, the Republic of Milisov attempted to establish its legitimacy across all the regions by assuring every Milisovian that his/her rights would be protected regardless of their ethno-linguistic background. In 2014, the Republic of Milisov suffered a coup. An elected government was violently overthrown by Milisovian nationalists supported by external forces. Milisovian nationalists immediately set about enforcing a “de-Venetin” programme that included banning the use of the ethnic Venetin language.
9. The new Milisovian nationalist government abolished the law allowing the use of their native language by minorities that mainly included ethnic Venetin and other regional languages. The Foreign Minister of the Venetin stated that “attack on the ethnic Venetin language in the Republic of Milisov is a brutal violation of ethnic minority rights”.
10. Anti-Venetin acts by the ruling Milisovian nationalist forces led the federal regions of Ronokov and Norovox population to rise in revolt and seek separation from the Republic of Milisov. In February and March 2014, Venetin invaded and subsequently annexed the Norovox Peninsula from Milisov. The Venetin annexation of Norovox saw a rise in anti-Venetin sentiment with nationwide protests in Milisov providing nationalist political groups unprecedented surge in popularity.
11. On 23 April 2014 a bloody conflict took place between highly armed two large groups, one supporting a pro-Venetin stance and the other pro-Milisov at the town of Bergie located in the Norovox region. The ensuing conflict finally resulted in the death of 92 pro-Venetin activists. In addition, the ruling Milisov Government imposed more stringent curbs on the usage of Venetin language by banning import of books and other digital equipments from Venetin.
12. Regularity of such clashes between two opposing groups increased in Milisov. Milisov’s two regions of Dynk and Jopa - collectively known as the Dyjo - were turned into self-proclaimed republics by ethnic Venetins leading to a bloody conflict between the government forces and the armed separatists. Milisov claimed that these armed groups received a massive influx of weaponry from the Venetin. Milisov also asserted that these efforts were to subordinate and compel it to forge a closer union with Venetin.



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13. Milisov, as well as the Elome Union claimed that the Venetin had a hand in the conflict that erupted in the Dyjo region and had so far killed more than 14,000 people. Venetin strongly denies the allegation.
14. On 13 September 2014 and after extensive talks, Milisov, Venetin and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Elome (OSCE) signed an agreement in Remik, the capital of Sepelex, to end the Dyjo regional conflict and establish a lasting ceasefire. However, it failed to end the conflict and was thus followed with a new package of measures, called Remik II, which was concluded on 12 February 2015. This second agreement also failed to stop the fighting.
15. On 28 March 2015, the Milisovian Parliament passed a controversial legislation making WW II paramilitaries heroes of Milisov and made it a criminal offence to deny their heroism. It had been alleged that one of the paramilitaries had collaborated with the Nazis and participated in the Holocaust, while the other paramilitaries group had hand in slaughtering thousands of Jews and 70,000-100,000 Poles on their own volition.
16. On 23 May 2017, the Milisovian Parliament approved the law that most broadcast content should be in Milio in order to curb the number of Venetin speakers. Since then Venetin language has also been barred from being taught in schools. Many ethnic Venetins born in Milisov were not allowed to speak in public in their native language.
17. Milisov consistently demanded that the Venetin must cease its illegal actions in Dyjo. Subsequently, Milisov instituted a case for provisional measure in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) asking that the United State of Venetin must cease and desist from providing all support to illegal armed groups that engage in acts of terrorism in Milisov. It also sought the ICJ to hold Venetin accountable and pay appropriate compensation for the support given to certain hostile groups in violation of applicable international law and international humanitarian law. The 11 judges of ICJ decided that the United States of Venetin and the Republic of Milisov must refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation.
18. In early 2021, the extreme nationalist political party in Milisov started making open derogatory references to the neighbouring Venetin calling it a 'land of heretics' and 'blood drinkers'. These statements reinforced the hate campaigns orchestrated by Milisov Reborn (a group) and the group's members were emboldened to further target ethnic Venetins in the Republic of Milisov.



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19. Milisov started building defence alliances with two other bordering nations- Salotal and Gonoly having a history of protracted political and armed conflicts with Venetin. Their animosity towards Venetin appeared in their official statements. In a Joint Statement dated 1 December 2021, the heads of these three States declared that they: ‘...have a common political and military ambition, common friends and common foes; and therefore, they are natural allies against the so-called superpower of the world’.
20. In late December 2021, with the completion of 795-mile Venetin’s Gas Stream Two Pipeline which like Gas Stream One shipped gas straight from Venetin to the countries of the Elome Union bypassing completely the existing transit pipeline through Milisov raised nationalist temperatures.
21. In January 2022, the Venetin state media published stories of genocide and mass graves full of ethnic Venetins in eastern Milisov. According to the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), the numbers killed in Dojo from 14 April 2014 to 31 December 2021 were: 4,400 Milisovian troops; 6,500 Venetins-backed separatist troops; and 3,404 civilians.
22. Subsequently, on 1 February 2022, Venetin launched a ‘Special Military Operation’ against Milisov and declared that the operation shall continue till the following demands are met: (a) Ethnic Venetins in the Republic of Milisov should be allowed to establish an independent State on the coastal and forest regions adjacent to the United States of Venetin; and (b) The Republic of Milisov should terminate the efforts to forge a defence alliance with the Elome Union (EU).
23. Several world leaders, including permanent members of the United Nations, expressed concern at this unilateral coercive measure undertaken by the Venetin. Negotiations were held to persuade Venetin to desist from carrying out the so called massive ‘Special Military Operations.’ The President of the United States of Venetin Chelovasky in a public broadcast in the early hours of 15 February 2022 laid out the reasons for carrying out the inevitable ‘Special Military Operations’. He asserted that this was the only way to stop the continuing genocide of the minority population within Milisov, particularly ethnic Venetins.
24. The United Nations Security Council met immediately and issued an appeal to stop this unilateral action by Venetin. This Security Council Resolution was vetoed by Venetin pointing out that the Special Military Operations were being carried out in self-defence. Venetin also pointed out that the actions of Milisov in forging military alliance in



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contravention of existing Peace Alliances and Treaties threatened its borders and very existence of its own minority population. Subsequent meetings of the United Nations Security Council could not take any effective decision due to veto exercised by Venetin as per the provisions of the United Nations Charter. The UN General Assembly held a long discussion and passed a resolution calling upon both the parties to desist from use of force and to resolve their differences by peaceful means.

25. Several countries from the Elome Union and other economically powerful countries within the Analopy Continent promptly applied economic sanctions against Venetin for its unilateral decision to use force to realize its diplomatic objectives. Venetin disregarding these sanctions regime continued its Special Military Operations. However, it agreed to continue its diplomatic negotiations with Milisov in a neutral venue.
26. Facing the international pressure to settle the matter peacefully and upon the appeals made by the large membership of the United Nations, the United States of Venetin entered into a Special Agreement with the Republic of Milisov. Both agreed to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice vide Article 40(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1945. Both States are parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948 (Genocide Convention, 1948). The United States of Venetin had formally made reservation to Article VIII of the Genocide Convention, 1948 about its applicability to it. Both States are members of the UN and have ratified all major treaties on human rights and humanitarian law.

The Court has framed following issues to be argued by both the sides:

A. The Republic of Milisov requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

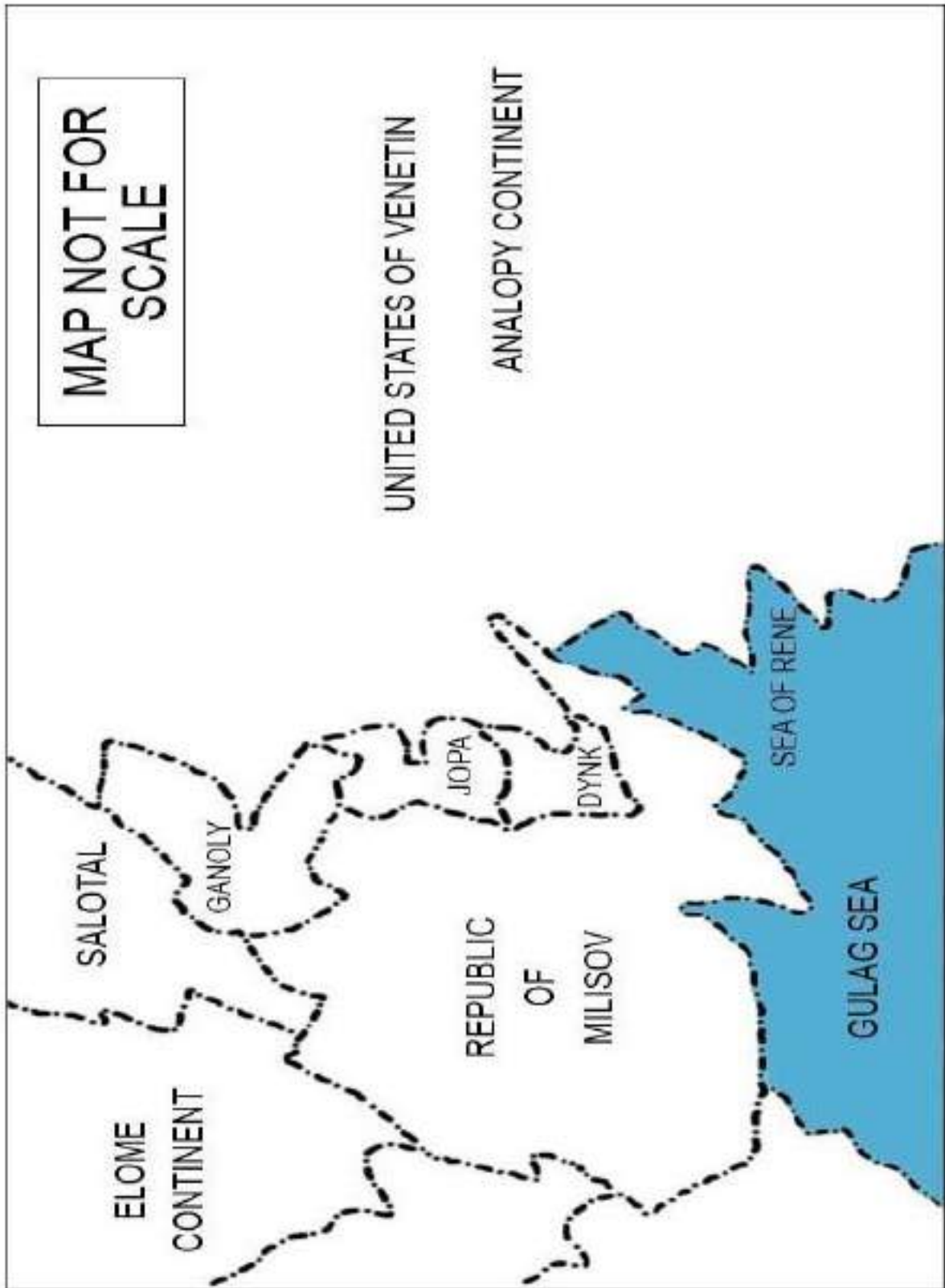
- i. The United States of Venetin's Special Military Operation is an act of aggression and illegal and inconsistent with the established rules of international law.
- ii. The United States of Venetin's military and weaponry support to illegal armed group in Dojo region is an act of terrorism and it should cease and desist from this illegal act; and that it is against the established rules of international law.

B. The United States of Venetin requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- i. The United State of Venetin's Special Military Operation is an act of self-defence and Dojo's are justified to exercise the right to self-determination in accordance with established jurisprudence and consistent with the rules of international law.
- ii. The Republic of Milisov has violated the human rights treaties for not being able to ensure human rights protection of ethnic Venetin.



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Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor (Actg.)

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Professor of Law



Prof. G.B. Patil
Registrar (Eva.)



Mohammed Zubair N. KAS
Registrar

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INSTRUCTIONS AND CONTACT DETAILS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The event will be the offline competition.
2. The organisers will not defray the travelling expenses of the participating teams.
3. The participants will be provided boarding and lodging on the days of the competition.

CONTACT DETAILS

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ANNEXURE I

REGISTRATION FORM

1.	Name and Address of the Institution		
2.	Speaker 1		<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Photo certified by the Head of the Institution</div>
	Name		
	Address		
	Course		
	Year		
	Mobile		
	Email ID		
3.	Speaker 2		<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Photo certified by the Head of the Institution</div>
	Name		
	Address		
	Course		
	Year		
	Mobile		
	Email ID		
4.	Researcher		<div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Photo certified by the Head of the Institution</div>
	Name		
	Address		
	Course		
	Year		
	Mobile		
	Email ID		
5.	Payment Details	Mode of Payment:	Date:
		DD No:	

Seal and Signature of Head of the Institution/College/University