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THE ALFURNAN MIGRANTS

Jessup 2013

White & Case International Rounds

31 March – 6 April 2013, Washington, DC, USA



WELCOME

Welcome to the 2013 White & Case International Rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

As a global law firm, White & Case is proud to sponsor this annual event, which brings together the next generation of international lawyers from around the world.

By taking part in the Jessup Competition, you are not only developing skills you will use throughout your career, you are also engaging with your peers in other countries and joining the global legal community.

I would like to congratulate all the teams that have worked so hard to reach the final rounds of the Competition. Although the White & Case Jessup Cup will go to just one team, you should all be proud of your accomplishment—we are!

Best of luck to all of you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Hugh Verrier". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "H" and a cursive "Verrier".

Hugh Verrier
Chairman
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Schedule of Events 2

About the Jessup Competition 11

About the Honorable Philip C. Jessup 12

Friends of the Jessup 13

About ILSA 14

ILSA Honorary Council 16

ILSA and Jessup Awards 18

Biographies of Speakers 21

2013 Final Round Bench 22

2013 Compromis 24

Corrections and Clarifications 37

Qualifying Round Administrators 40

2013 Jessup Supporters 42

2013 Jessup Teams 46

Very Special Thanks 58

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Sunday, March 31

10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. Team Registration

(Capital Terrace/Upper Lobby, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All teams must check in at the ILSA Registration Desk during this period. If a team does not arrive and check in by 2:00 p.m., the team will not be scheduled to compete. Teams are invited to learn about our sponsors, LL.M. programs, Study Abroad programs and international law publications at the Orientation Fair.

10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. Orientation Fair

4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

(Capital Terrace/Upper Lobby, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

The Orientation Fair will feature a number of exhibition tables providing information about different opportunities in the field of international law, including LL.M. programs, Study Abroad programs, international law membership organizations, international law publications and more.

2:00 p.m.

Team Orientation

(Presidential Ballroom, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All team members must attend the Team Orientation.

5:00 p.m.

Orientation for Exhibition Teams, Observation Teams and Bailiffs

Mandatory meeting for all exhibition teams. Instructions and schedules will be provided for all bailiffs, including exhibition teams.

6:00 p.m.

Distribution of Preliminary Rounds Schedule and Opponent Memorials

(Outside Senate Room, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams will receive their schedule of matches and the memorials of their opponents for the Preliminary Rounds. Teams may line up prior to 6:00 p.m.; however, memorials will not be distributed any time prior to 6:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m.

Judge Orientation

(Congressional Room, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Judges only permitted. Expert and experienced Jessup judges will review the Jessup problem and present judging tips.

Monday, April 1

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. IBA Breakfast
(Congressional Room, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)
Teams are invited to join the International Bar Association for a buffet-style breakfast. IBA staff will be on hand to answer any questions you may have about the organization.

9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. Preliminary Rounds—Day One
(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)
Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Preliminary Rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:
California, Chesapeake, Federal A, Federal B, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pan American, South American A, South American B, Statler A, Statler B, Ambassador Suite (1226), Truman Suite (1175), Presidential Suite (1274), Congressional Suite (1026)

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Jessup Preliminary Round 1
11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. Jessup Preliminary Round 2
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Jessup Preliminary Round 3
4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Jessup Preliminary Round 4
7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. Jessup Preliminary Round 5

8:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m. White & Case Friends of the Jessup Reception
(Congressional Room, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)
Judges, National Administrators, Coaches and Team Advisors are invited to a reception to thank them for their role in the success of the 2013 Jessup Competition and the advancement of international legal education. Welcome remarks will be given by Aditya Singh, a White & Case associate and former Jessup competitor.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

Tuesday, April 2

9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Preliminary Rounds—Day Two

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Preliminary Rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

California, Chesapeake, Federal A, Federal B, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pan American, South American A, South American B, Statler A, Statler B, Ambassador Suite (1226), Truman Suite (1175), Presidential Suite (1274), Congressional Suite (1026)

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 6**

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 7**

2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 8**

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 9**

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 10**

Wednesday, April 3

9:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Preliminary Rounds—Day Three

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Preliminary Rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

California, Chesapeake, Federal A, Federal B, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pan American, South American A, South American B, Statler A, Statler B, Ambassador Suite (1226), Truman Suite (1175), Presidential Suite (1274), Congressional Suite (1026)

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 11**

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 12**

2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 13**

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 14**

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. **Jessup Preliminary Round 15**

8:00 p.m.

Announcement Party Presented by @WashULaw

(Lux Lounge)

Located at 649 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC, about one mile from the Capital Hilton. The @WashULaw program invites all participants to come see which teams will advance past the Preliminary Rounds and socialize with fellow participants. For Jessup Teams, Team Advisors, Judges, Volunteers, ILSA Members and all others. Casual Attire.

Alternate Announcement Party

(Capital Terrace/Upper Lobby outside, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Preliminary Rounds results will also be announced on the Capital Terrace for Jessup Teams that are unable to attend the Announcement Party presented by @WashULaw at the Lux Lounge.

11:00 p.m.

Advanced Rounds Memorial Exchange/Coin Toss

(Capital Terrace/Upper Lobby outside, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All advancing teams must come to the Memorial Exchange immediately after all advancing teams are announced at the Announcement Party.

Thursday, April 4

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Jessup Run-Off Rounds 1

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the run-off rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

California, South American A/B, New York, Federal A, Federal B, Pan American, Statler A, Statler B

9:45 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.

ILSA Spring Panel: The Raid on Osama Bin Laden and the Legal Consequences for State Sovereignty and International Humanitarian Law

(Renaissance Hotel, 999 Ninth Street NW, Room 5)

What international legal precedents have been set by the raid on Bin Laden? Rather than use less invasive measures (i.e., drone strikes), the US sent attack helicopters and soldiers into another state. Does this intervention set precedents that other nations could use to justify a similar strike elsewhere? Does the precedent strengthen global resolve against terrorism; or, does it weaken the concepts of state sovereignty and international humanitarian law regulating the use of military force?

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

Thursday, April 4 (continued)

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Jessup Run-Off Rounds 2**

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the run-off rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

California, South American A/B, New York, Federal A, Federal B, Pan American, Statler A, Statler B

3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. **ILSA Spring Congress**

(Ohio, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All ILSA members and law students are invited to attend the ILSA Congress, the bi-annual meeting of ILSA Chapters. At the Congress, ILSA members will hold elections for the 2013-2014 Student Officers, discuss upcoming activities and plan for the future of the organization.

4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. **Octo-Final Rounds**

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Octo-Final Rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

California, South American A/B, New York, Federal A, Federal B, Pan American, Statler A, Statler B

9:00 p.m. **Go-National Dress Ball**

(Presidential Ballroom, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All are invited to attend. Everyone is encouraged to come dressed in traditional national costume or other creative attire. White & Case will have a photo booth in the ballroom for pictures throughout the event.

Friday, April 5

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Quarter Final Rounds

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Quarter Final Rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

Federal A, Federal B, South American A/B, Congressional Rooms

1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. Pathways to Careers in International Law Luncheon

(Federal A, Federal B, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

The ABA Section of International Law presents an informative panel to offer career advice to those interested in international law.

2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Semi-Final Rounds

(2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Semi-Final Rounds, but space may be limited. Observers are requested not to enter or exit once the match has begun. Teams are reminded to follow the scouting rule.

Courtrooms:

South American A/B and Congressional Room

4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. White & Case Jessup Competitors Reception

(Presidential Ballroom, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All are invited to attend. The reception will be held immediately following the Semi-Final Rounds. Special remarks will be provided by Paul Friedland, White & Case partner and head of the Firm's International Arbitration Practice. The two teams advancing to the White & Case Jessup World Championship Round will be announced, followed by a ceremonial coin toss and exchange of memorials.

10:00 p.m. – 12:00 a.m. ASIL-ILSA Dessert and Dance Party

(Renaissance Hotel, 999 Ninth Street, NW)

All are invited to attend. Join fellow competitors and attendees of the ASIL Annual Meeting for a dessert buffet and dancing with a live band. Buses are available to take students from the Capital Hilton to the Renaissance and back.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

Saturday, April 6

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. Fletcher LL.M. Final Round Lunch and Discussion With the Compromis Authors

Join us for a lively lunch event in anticipation of the White & Case Jessup World Championship Round, sponsored by the Fletcher School LL.M. Program. The Authors of the 2013 Compromis will preside over an open panel discussion for Teams to ask questions about the inspiration for and legal issues in the 2013 Compromis. The Fletcher School will facilitate a discussion about building an international law career, led by Professor Louis Aucoin, former Deputy Special Representative to the Secretary General, Rule of Law, for Liberia.

2:00 p.m. White & Case Jessup World Championship Round (Presidential Ballroom, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

All are invited to observe the top two teams in the world deliver their oral arguments before an esteemed panel of judges. Special remarks will be delivered by Sir Konrad Schiemann, a former judge of the Court of Justice of the European Union, who will be introduced by White & Case partner Ian Forrester, Q.C. After the oral arguments, the White & Case Jessup Cup will be presented to the winning team.

9:00 p.m. Final Gala and Announcement of Awards Presented by the IBA (Presidential Ballroom, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Come to have fun one last time with a night of music and dancing and presentation of Competition awards, brought to you by the International Bar Association. All are invited to attend. Semi-formal dress.

11:00 p.m. Jessup Reverse Moot

(Federal Room A/B, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

The tables are turned as students preside over a match between judges.

Sunday, April 7


9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Distribution of Team Packets

(Capital Terrace/Upper Lobby, 2nd Floor, Capital Hilton)

Team Packets containing the teams' oral round and memorial scoresheets will be distributed. Packets will only be given to registered team members and advisers. Packet contents will not be mailed or duplicated after the Competition.

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Louis Aucoin, Professor of Practice
and Academic Director, LLM

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**Proud Sponsor of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition
Final Round Lunch with the Compromis Authors**

April 6, 2013 • Teams: submit your questions for the authors to: E-mail: JessupRevealed@gmail.com

ABOUT THE JESSUP COMPETITION

The Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition was the brainchild of Professor Richard R. Baxter at Harvard Law School, who worked with Professor Stephen M. Schwebel (later President of the International Court of Justice) to create a courtroom simulation experience grounded in international law.

Originally named the “International Law Moot,” the Jessup Competition held its first round at Harvard University on 8 May 1960. The round, comprised only of Harvard Law students, involved a team of two American law students, Thomas J. Farer and William Zabel, and a team of two foreign LL.M. students, Ivan L. Head of Canada and Bernard H. Clark of New Zealand. The first Jessup problem was titled “Cuban Agrarian Reform Case” and was written by then Professor Schwebel. Since 1960, the Jessup Competition has been held annually, and student participation has increased dramatically.

From Afghanistan to Vietnam, this year’s Jessup Competition has engaged students from approximately 600 schools around the world, representing more than 80 countries, and making the Jessup Competition by far the largest Moot Court Competition in the world.

Former Jessup participants now work at foreign, finance, and justice ministries in increasing numbers. They can also be found in the world’s finest law firms, corporations, universities, parliaments, and international organizations. Jessup participants worldwide continue to contribute their efforts to the development of international legal education, as well as international law itself.

More than a competition, the Jessup is a community of legal professionals, young and old, who build bonds and share an invaluable cultural and academic exchange with each other. Now in its 54th year, the Jessup Competition has a rich history and a longstanding commitment to promote the importance of the rule of law in the peaceful resolution of disputes.

ABOUT THE HONORABLE PHILIP C. JESSUP

The Jessup Competition is named after the Honorable Philip C. Jessup. Born in 1897 in New York, Judge Jessup received his bachelor's degree from Hamilton College and his LL.B. from Yale University. He earned a Master's degree and Ph.D. from Columbia University and later, an LL.D. from Hamilton College.

Judge Jessup had a long and distinguished academic, judicial, and diplomatic career. From 1961 to 1970, he was a member of the International Court of Justice.

He practiced law and taught at several American universities until 1961. Jessup was an assistant to Elihu Root during the 1929 Conference of Jurists on the Permanent Court of International Justice. He attended both the Bretton Woods and San Francisco Conferences, and played a key role in the formation of the International Law Commission (ILC).

Jessup served as American ambassador to the United Nations from 1948 to 1953. He was President of The American Society of International Law from 1954 to 1955, and a member of the Curatorium of the Hague Academy of International Law from 1957 to 1968.

Judge Jessup's publications include *The United States and the World Court* (1929); *International Security* (1935); *Elihu Root* (1938); *International Problems of Governing Mankind* (1947); *A Modern Law of Nations* (1948); and *Transnational Law* (1956).

In 1964, Judge Jessup was awarded The American Society of International Law's Manley O. Hudson Medal for preeminent scholarship and achievement in international law and for the promotion of the establishment and maintenance of international relations on the basis of law and justice. Judge Jessup continued to lecture and teach until his death in 1986.

FRIENDS OF THE JESSUP

The Jessup Competition is supported by a worldwide volunteer network of attorneys, judges, legal scholars, and other individuals devoted to the Competition. This network, known as the Friends of the Jessup (FOJ), offers support through monetary contributions and legal expertise, without which the success of the Competition would be impossible. ILSA is grateful to FOJs for their continuing support at all levels of the Competition.



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ABOUT ILSA

The idea of an organization to serve the needs of students interested in international law first arose shortly after the first Jessup Competition. In 1962, students from a number of campuses founded the Association of Student International Law Societies (ASILS). The Association evolved over the years, and in 1987, reconstituted itself as the International Law Students Association (ILSA). In May 1994, ILSA incorporated in response to its rapid expansion and development.

ILSA's mission is to promote awareness, study, and understanding of international law and related issues; to encourage communication and cooperation among law students and lawyers internationally; to promote social responsibility in the field of law; to increase opportunities to learn about other cultures and legal systems worldwide; and to publicize career opportunities in international law.

ILSA is governed by a Board of Directors. The Executive Office, which is staffed by the Executive Director, the ILSA Programs Coordinator, the Jessup Competition Coordinator, and the External Relations Coordinator, is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, USA. Each year, three ILSA student members are elected as student officers and work with the ILSA Board of Directors and Executive Office on academic programming and other initiatives.

ILSA also serves as an umbrella and support organization for student organizations devoted to the study and promotion of international law. ILSA chapters exist as independent entities and as members of the larger Association. ILSA's structure grants autonomy to its chapters to meet their unique needs locally while making available to them an international network of pooled academic and organizational resources.

Individual membership in ILSA is also available to anyone (students, attorneys, non-lawyers) with an interest in international law and international legal education.

In addition to administering the Jessup Competition, ILSA produces several publications, including the *ILSA Quarterly*, the *ILSA Journal of International & Comparative Law*, and the *Jessup Compendium*.

The *ILSA Quarterly* is published four times per year. It highlights ILSA's programs and features special articles from scholarly writers and student members. Each year, one issue of the *ILSA Quarterly* is dedicated to study-abroad programs, and one issue per year is devoted to LL.M. programs.

ILSA EXECUTIVE STAFF

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Joe Terrenzio

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ILSA HONORARY COUNCIL

The Honorary Council is dedicated to furthering ILSA's mission of promoting the worldwide study, development and practice of international law. Through the support and assistance of the Honorary Council, ILSA will continue to engage the world's foremost jurists, scholars and practitioners as ILSA conference panelists, keynote speakers at ILSA events, advanced round judges of the Jessup Competition and members of the Authorial Committee responsible for drafting the annual Jessup *Compromis*.

CHAIRMAN

Stephen M. Schwebel, Former President,
International Court of Justice

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Or contact

Andrea Elnems
Assessment and LL.M. Coordinator
E-mail: anems@loyno.edu
Phone: (504) 861-5558
Fax: (504) 861-5480

ILSA AND JESSUP AWARDS

The Hardy C. Dillard Award

This Award is named in honor of the late Judge Dillard of the International Court of Justice, who was a longtime supporter of the Jessup Competition. The Award is an extension of the US Rutgers Award, initiated at Rutgers Law School in Newark, New Jersey, in 1973.

The Award is presented to teams for excellence in Memorial writing by comparing top Memorials across participating jurisdictions. Memorials of the teams scoring the highest at National and Regional Rounds, and Memorials of the teams scoring in the top 25 at the White & Case International Rounds are considered for the Award. Awards will be presented to the top five scoring Teams.

The Alona E. Evans Award

This Award is named in honor of the late Professor Evans, the first woman to be elected President of the American Society of International Law, and a faithful supporter of the Jessup Competition.

The Award is presented to teams for excellence in Memorial writing at the White & Case International Rounds. Awards will be presented to the top five scoring teams based on Total Memorial Scores.

The Richard R. Baxter Awards

This Award is named in honor of the late Richard Baxter, who served as Judge of the International Court of Justice, and who was an eminent and pioneering scholar of International Law.

The Award is presented to teams for excellence in Memorial writing by comparing individual Applicant and Respondent Memorials. The Applicant and Respondent Memorials of teams that receive the Alona E. Evans Award and/or the Hardy C. Dillard Award are considered for the Richard R. Baxter Award. One award will be given to the Best Overall Applicant Memorial and one award will be given to the Best Overall Respondent Memorial. Both winning memorials will be published in the *ILSA Journal of International & Comparative Law*.

The Stephen M. Schwebel Award

This Award is named in honor of Stephen M. Schwebel, a jurist and expert on international law who served as a Judge of the International Court of Justice from 1981 to 2000 and as the Court's President from 1997 to 2000. In 1959, as a young Assistant Professor of Law at Harvard University, Judge Schwebel established an international law moot court competition, which we recognize today as the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

The Award is presented to the best oralist of the World Championship Round.

The Steven M. Schneebaum Award

This Award is named in honor of Steven M. Schneebaum, an American attorney and scholar who specializes in international dispute resolution and complex litigation. Mr. Schneebaum has filled a critical role in the organization and administration of the Jessup Competition for decades. Among other positions, he has served as a Compromis Author, Chairman of the ILSA Board of Directors, Jessup Coach, and Jessup Judge.

The Award is presented to a National Administrator for outstanding service and dedication to the Jessup Competition.

The Francis Deak Award

The Deak Award is a prize provided by Oxford University Press for the best international law student article in a student-edited law journal. The award honors Francis Deak, a World War II veteran who wrote extensively on international law. The award is the student equivalent of the ASIL Deak Award, which is presented by the American Society of International Law to the author of the best article of the year in the *American Journal of International Law*.

The Pamela M. Young Award

Created in 1993 in honor of Pamela Young, Assistant Jessup Administrator from 1974 to 1994, this Award recognizes the outstanding volunteer service of individuals to the Jessup Competition.

The Spirit of the Jessup Award Presented by the International Bar Association

The Spirit of the Jessup Award was created in 1996 to recognize the team that best exemplifies the Jessup spirit of camaraderie, academic excellence, competitiveness, and appreciation of fellow competitors. This Award is voted upon by the Jessup participants themselves, and is intended to establish the standard to which all participants should strive to govern their performance and professional demeanor.

International Law Institute (ILI) Award

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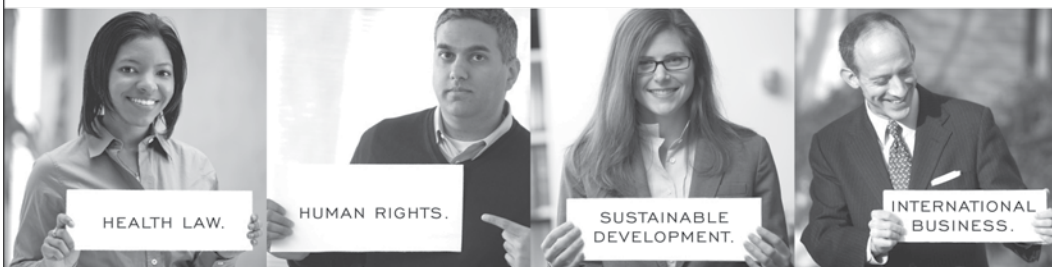
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BIOGRAPHIES OF SPEAKERS

Ian Forrester, Q.C.

Ian Forrester, Q.C. is a partner in the Brussels office of White & Case and heads the Firm's Global Pro Bono Practice. He advises companies in a variety of sectors, as well as sovereign states and other governmental authorities, industry associations and private individuals, on European Union law, especially competition law, trade law, customs, internal market rules, intellectual property, and constitutional rights. He has argued a number of leading cases before the European Court of Justice on behalf of clients such as UEFA, Microsoft, Pfizer, Servier and the European Commission, and has taught and published on various topics, including due process in competition matters.

Paul Friedland

Paul Friedland is a partner in the White & Case New York office and the head of the Firm's International Arbitration Practice. He has served as counsel or arbitrator in numerous international arbitrations, principally involving the oil and gas, power, telecommunications, and construction sectors. Mr. Friedland holds or has held leadership positions in several arbitration institutes, including the American Arbitration Association, the IBA, the LCIA, and the Institute of Transitional Arbitration, and is repeatedly ranked by industry publications among the top arbitration practitioners.

Sir Konrad Schiemann

Sir Konrad Schiemann was born in Berlin, Germany, spent the Second World War there, lost both his parents and then grew up in England. After studying at Cambridge University, he practiced at the English bar and then became a High Court Judge in 1986, a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in 1997, and a judge of the Court of Justice of the European Union in 2004. He returned to England in 2012. He has written in legal and other journals in several languages and has served on the boards of several musical, balletic and other charities.

2013 FINAL ROUND BENCH

ILSA would like to recognize and thank its esteemed panel of Final Round Justices.

Judge Ronny Abraham

Judge Abraham joined the International Court of Justice on 15 February 2005. Prior to serving on the Court, he was Director of Legal Affairs at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1998-2005). He has been an Agent for France in many cases before international and European courts, including before the ICJ in the Legality of Use of Force (*Serbia and Montenegro v. France*) (request for indication of provisional measures, 1999, and on preliminary objections, 2004), Certain Criminal Proceedings in France (Republic of the Congo v. France) (request for the indication of provisional measure, 2003), and Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (request for an Advisory Opinion) (written statement of the French Republic, 30 January 2004).

Judge Abraham has also served as a judge sitting in administrative courts, a professor of international law, and as a member of the French delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations (1998 – 2004) and head of the French delegation to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (1998 – 2004).

Judge Xue Hanqin

Judge Xue joined the International Court of Justice on 29 June 2010. Prior to serving on the Court, she was a member of the International Law Commission since 2001 and served as Chairman in 2010. She has been a member of the Foreign Ministry of China since 1980, where she served as Deputy Director-General, Department of Treaty and Law (1994 – 1999) and Director-General, Department of Treaty and Law (1999 – 2003). She was the Ambassador of China to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Permanent Representative of China to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (2003 – 2008) and the Ambassador to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Legal Counsel of the Ministry (2008 – 2010).

Judge Xue has served on many Chinese delegations to the United Nations including as a member of the Chinese delegation to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (1986 – 1987), member of the Chinese delegation to the Third Committee of the General Assembly (1993). She was the Head of the Chinese delegation to negotiate with the United Kingdom Government on legal matters relating to Hong Kong, and the Head of the Chinese delegation to negotiate with the Portuguese Government on legal matters relating to Macao.

Judge Julia Sebutinde

Judge Sebutinde joined the International Court of Justice on 6 February 2012. Prior to joining the Court, she was a judge of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) (2005 – 2011) and Presiding Judge of Trial Chamber II of the SCSL (2007 – 2008, 2010 – 2011), including handling the *Prosecutor v. Charles Ghankay Taylor* case. She was also a Judge of the High Court of Uganda (1996 – 2011).

Judge Sebutinde has served as Chairperson of committees investigating corruption in the Ugandan Police Force, Mismanagement of the Uganda People's Defense Forces, Corruption in the Uganda Revenue Authority, and Technology Planning in Uganda. She was Legislative Consultant seconded by the Commonwealth Secretariat to the Republic of Namibia responsible for amendment and replacement of the country's apartheid laws and training of Namibian legislative drafters (1991 – 1996) and Principal State Attorney and Principal Parliamentary Counsel for the Uganda Ministry of Justice (1978 – 1990).

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****Compromis****

Alfurna v. the State of Rutasia

The Case Concerning the Alfurnan Migrants

1. Batri and Engili were two low-lying islands located in the Bay of Singri. They were settled by Finutafu in 1812, and in 1904 became the independent republic of Alfurna. Alfurna historically maintained a close relationship with Finutafu, a developed state on the western side of the Bay of Singri approximately 800 miles west of the islands.
2. For much of Alfurna's history, its economy was based on agriculture and the abundant fisheries in the Bay. In the mid-1960s, entrepreneurs were attracted by Alfurna's potential as a tourist destination. Initial investments proved to be very successful, and over the course of the next 20 years, investment in the Alfurnan tourism sector accelerated and the industry grew rapidly. With the increased income from tourism, and foreign development assistance in the form of grants and loans, Alfurna was able to expand and upgrade some of its basic infrastructure, including the national airport on Batri. In 2001, Alfurna's Gross Domestic Product had risen to US\$200 million, and its population was 53,000.
3. Nullatree Cove was a coastal village on Engili, whose residents had lived in isolation from other islanders since the mid-nineteenth century. They were of the same cultural and ethnic origins as other Alfurnans, but rejected urbanisation and technology. Nullatree Cove villagers maintained a subsistence lifestyle. The Nullatree Cove village population fluctuated over time, but was generally around 1,500 people.
4. Rutasia is a large developed state on the eastern side of the Bay of Singri, its coast lying approximately 350 miles east of Alfurna. Rutasia's head of state is President Eileen Millard. Rutasia has a diverse economy, but is heavily reliant on the burning of fossil fuels. Rutasia also lends and provides development assistance to other governments, particularly those in the Bay of Singri region, is a permanent member of the Paris Club, and has participated in a number of sovereign debt restructurings under Paris Club arrangements, including under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Relations between Rutasia and Alfurna have always been friendly, and for decades, many Rutasians travelled to Alfurna for tourism and business each year.
5. The climate of the Bay of Singri includes an annual monsoon season with strong cyclones and heavy and unpredictable winds preceding and following the monsoons. Occasionally, the Bay also experiences undersea earthquakes with resulting tsunamis that have devastated the surrounding coastal regions. The hydrology of the Bay is such that, in addition to water-level changes resulting from waves and tide, the average sea level varies throughout the year, and owing to such local factors as salinity, rainfall, riverine input, and evaporation, the Bay has exhibited a net water gain over the past two centuries.

6. Within the first decade of Alfurna's settlement it became clear that low-lying regions of its two islands were in frequent danger of being swamped during the Bay's extreme weather and earthquake events. In response to these vulnerabilities, seawalls were erected around the islands in the early twentieth century, although from the very beginning monitoring and maintenance of the seawalls were hampered by budgetary difficulties.
7. By 1990, the rate at which sea levels were rising had increased to such an extent that many parts of the islands were underwater even at low tide. Erosion from the inundation and the routine monsoon and cyclone activity accelerated the extent to which areas of the islands were becoming submerged, with parts of the seawalls falling into the Bay as the underlying land was washed away.
8. Rutasia signed and ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change ("**UNFCCC**") in 1992. Later that year, in response to growing public alarm at the persistent inundation of parts of the islands and associated damage, the Alfurnan government sought grants and loans from various sources to finance a programme of repairs and remedial works. The Rutasian and Alfurnan governments swiftly reached agreement on a first step toward what were called "Rutasia-Alfurna Closer Economic Relations." The arrangement consisted of a "climate change loan" of US\$125 million, tied to the use of Rutasian expertise and resources for a long-term initiative styled the "Alfurna Climate Change Remediation Project" ("**ACCR Project**"). The climate change loan was made through the Rutasian International Cooperation Administration ("**RICA**"), a government agency.
9. The climate change loan agreement was executed on 5 June 1992. Disbursement was conditioned on the funds being applied to repairing the seawalls and related damage, designing and implementing other remedies and preventative measures to combat inundation, and associated research. During the negotiations that resulted in the agreement, Rutasia insisted that the final document include a provision requiring Alfurna to use the services of Rutasian companies to perform substantial contracts, so long as properly qualified entities submitted bids. In accordance with that requirement, Alfurna contracted with Rutasia's largest private-sector construction company, Mainline Constructions Limited ("**MCL**"), to perform the construction and maintenance work on the seawalls. Excerpts from an official summary of the terms of the loan are set out in Annex A to this Compromis.
10. The climate change loan was widely reported by mass media around the world. The Tom Good Institute ("**TGI**"), a world-renowned and respected research institution committed to monitoring carbon emissions and lobbying national governments to address global warming, issued a press release on 10 June 1992, stating:

Rutasia has been slow to reform its carbon emission behaviour and has been a major contributor to the worsening effects of climate change. In these circumstances, the long-term benefits of Rutasia's making loans to nations severely affected by climate change, such as Alfurna, is unclear. We call on Rutasia, and other large-scale polluters of our planet's atmosphere, to demonstrate a more sincere commitment to abating the threats of global warming.

2013 COMPROMIS (CONTINUED)

Rutasia promptly denied these charges, asserting that it had been working for years to lessen its emission of greenhouse gases, with considerable success.

11. Alfurna's central bank, the Alfurna Reserve Bank ("**ARB**"), had maintained an account in the Provincial Bank of Lando, one of Rutasia's provincial reserve banks, for many years. The loan arrangement required that funds be deposited into that account, then to be withdrawn for uses contemplated in the agreement.
12. Between 1992 and 1997, the full amount of the climate change loan funds were disbursed by RICA into Alfurna's Bank of Lando account. Most of the funds were used to pay for various ACCR Project activities, including scientific studies into the causes of and potential solutions for rising sea levels in the Bay of Singri. The studies concluded that one of the main causes was the warming of the Earth's climate.
13. Alfurna signed and ratified the UNFCCC in 1997 and the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC in 1998. It promoted the Kyoto Protocol vigorously in various international fora, and, on numerous occasions, called upon states to take measures to combat climate change, attempting to pass resolutions in the General Assembly to this effect. Alfurna also drew particular attention to the plight of low-lying island nations facing increasing challenges posed by rising sea levels, and made repeated calls on major nations to provide assistance.
14. Rutasia signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1998, but has not yet ratified it. From the mid-1990s, successive Rutasian governments committed to a massive public works programme of rebuilding and expanding the nation's aging network of roads, bridges, railways and other public infrastructure. According to uncontested academic studies, this initiative accelerated the generation of carbon emissions and soot by Rutasian industry.
15. In January 1999, the International Monetary Fund reported that Alfurna's debt had reached 120% of GDP. Later that year, Alfurna failed to pay any interest or principal as required under the climate change loan, and did not meet repayment obligations to various other members of the Paris Club. Having received correspondence from RICA and the other lenders regarding these failures to pay, Alfurna approached the lenders, including Rutasia, to negotiate relief on the basis of its current and anticipated financial pressures. As it did not qualify for restructuring of its debt under Paris Club rules, Alfurna engaged in a year of bilateral negotiations with each of the lender governments, at the conclusion of which it was able to secure varying forms of debt relief. Rutasia, for example, cancelled 25% of the climate change loan principal, reduced the annual interest rate from 2.0% to 1.5%, and rescheduled repayment over an additional 15 years (that is, to 2027).
16. In October 2001, Hurricane Caryl caused considerable damage throughout the Bay of Singri, including Alfurna. Addressing the damage to the islands required extensive financial commitments for which the Alfurnan government had not budgeted.
17. As the work in connection with the ACCR Project continued, Alfurna complained that a significant amount of MCL's repairs to portions of the seawalls was substandard. MCL rejected Alfurna's claims. In November 2001, Alfurna and MCL submitted their contractual dispute involving the repair work to arbitration, in accordance with the loan agreement. Alfurna withheld

US\$20 million that MCL claimed pursuant to their contract, which it agreed to preserve in the ARB account at the Provincial Reserve Bank of Lando until the arbitral panel issued its final award.

18. In July 2002, Alfurna's Treasury reported to Prime Minister Fatu that, based on a "best case" analysis, Alfurna would encounter severe debt servicing problems within three years, and had a high risk of missing principal payments again within the next five years. The news from the Treasury prompted Prime Minister Fatu once more to seek renegotiation of the climate change loan terms with RICA.
19. At the conclusion of the discussions in September 2002, Prime Minister Fatu and President Millard jointly announced an agreement that a further 25% of the loan would be cancelled, Alfurna would be granted a grace period on repayments of principal and interest until 15 September 2010, the interest rate would be reduced to 1.1%, and the period for repayment of the loan would be extended for a further 20 years (that is, to 2047). It was also agreed that, should Alfurna prevail in the MCL arbitration, the withheld funds would remain in the ARB account, their use restricted to the original purposes and governed by the procedures of the climate change loan.
20. In November 2002, the arbitrators issued their final award, in favour of Alfurna. The panel found that a substantial portion of the most recent damage to the collapsed seawalls was due to construction methods and selection of materials that did not adequately account for the rapid wear and tear caused by severe weather and frequent inundation of saltwater. The tribunal concluded that the failure to observe industry standards in construction of the seawalls by MCL actually accelerated their collapse, awarded damages of US\$35 million to Alfurna, and authorized the release of the US\$20 million that had been retained in the ARB account pending the tribunal's award. MCL promptly paid the damages award into the Lando Bank account held in the name of the ARB. President Millard ordered an emergency enquiry into MCL's work on the seawalls, and the Blue Ribbon Commission tasked with that assignment confirmed the findings of the arbitral panel.
21. Prime Minister Fatu established a "Climate Emergency Committee" ("**CEC**") comprising his most senior government ministers in early 2003, to examine the future prospects of Alfurna in light of recent developments. In August 2004, the CEC reported, based on its assessment of the scientific evidence, that the combination of earthquakes and extreme weather events would destroy the seawalls within a few years, with the consequence that sea levels even at low tide would overwhelm the islands. The CEC also noted that these issues were fast becoming impossible to address given Alfurna's other financial challenges. The CEC recommended that the government start making plans to evacuate the Alfurnan islands. It advised the government to identify a new "homeland," and/or countries willing to accept Alfurnans who would be made homeless by the impending crisis.
22. In January 2005, the Fatu government decided to implement all of the CEC's recommendations. Prime Minister Fatu made a televised address to the country, which concluded with the following words:

2013 COMPROMIS (CONTINUED)

My fellow Alfurnans, we face the greatest challenge in our history: a threat to our very survival as a nation. We must work together over the coming months and years to plan and execute a bold and unprecedented strategy – the transplanting of our people to a new land, to ensure that Alfurna, our people and our culture, can live on whilst Mother Nature takes our beloved islands from us. You will hear more in the coming days. But be assured that I will be asking all of our countrymen and countrywomen for unprecedented sacrifice, which I am confident you will accept in homage to our forebears, and in the interests of our future generations.

23. Immediately following the Prime Minister's speech, to fund the CEC's initiatives, the Alfurnan Parliament passed legislation declaring a moratorium on servicing all debt to foreign lenders. Alfurna ceased repaying any of its loans. Prime Minister Fatu also approached the U.N. General Assembly, calling upon all states to assist Alfurna at what he termed "a time of unique tragedy and unique challenge." "The fate of my country," he concluded, "rests in the hands of the international community." The Secretary-General pledged to do whatever he could to help avoid a humanitarian catastrophe.
24. Prime Minister Fatu delegated to the CEC the role of identifying suitable options for a new homeland and approaching other nations to acquire the necessary territory. The CEC was also tasked with seeking and negotiating emergency migration arrangements. The CEC asked several other countries in the region to accept substantial numbers of Alfurnan migrants, but negotiations were slow, and no state expressed willingness either to cede territory or to provide refuge of potentially indeterminate duration to émigrés who might number in the tens of thousands.
25. In mid-2006, a major earthquake rendered much of Batri Island essentially uninhabitable, also causing significant damage to Rutasia. Over the course of the next few months, key agencies and the executive officers of Alfurna's government relocated to Finutafu, occupying premises granted on temporary terms to be reviewed annually until the Alfurnan government obtained a new homeland. Approximately 15,000 Batri Island residents were also able to relocate to Finutafu, whilst the remainder fled to Engili. A few months later, large sections of the seawall that had shielded Batri from the Bay of Singri were washed away, and swiftly thereafter, Batri Island was submerged permanently.
26. In light of that development, the CEC succeeded in securing a range of temporary emergency migration arrangements both within and outside the region, and was also able to interest several states in reaching an agreement to cede territory to Alfurna. The various negotiations ultimately stalled later in 2006, because the territories offered were too costly, too small, or lacked appropriate climate and topography. During this time, Prime Minister Fatu spoke again, as he put it, "to the people of the nation and to the nations of the world":

We are making every effort to obtain a new homeland for all of our Alfurnan people. This is not easy. Properly identifying a suitable area and securing the necessary arrangements are taking time. In the spirit of cooperation and in

recognition of our shared humanity, we call on all states to help us. Our people need shelter and other basic assistance, to ensure their survival in dignity and peace. And we vow that, with your help, all Alfurnans who wish to join in our future as a nation will be united once again in a new homeland.

27. In the second quarter of 2007, a series of increasingly severe storms in the region caused widespread flooding and damage to Engili. The remaining parts of the seawall around that Island were further damaged, and it became obvious that it was only a matter of time before they too collapsed.
28. The UN Committee on Contributions advised the General Assembly in mid-2007 that Alfurna had not paid its most recent UN membership dues. However, the General Assembly deferred discussion of this item in light of Alfurna's circumstances.
29. Later in 2007, the CEC was able to persuade Finutafu to consider ceding Nasatima Island, which had been a national park and was inhabited only by park rangers. Formal negotiations for the sale and purchase of Nasatima Island commenced in November 2007.
30. Rutasia had borrowed heavily to fund its public works programme, and as a result in late 2008, as world credit markets tightened, it experienced severe financial pressure. Its own loan repayment obligations and the costs of attending to the consequences of the 2007 storms forced Rutasia to find alternative streams of funding to meet its immediate financial commitments. Among various austerity measures, Rutasia ordered RICA to improve its recovery of development assistance loans to other states.
31. By 30 September 2008, Finutafu had agreed in principle to cede Nasatima Island to Alfurna, and the two countries' negotiators initialled a proposed treaty to accomplish that objective. One of the relevant operative clauses of the draft provided:

It being necessary and desirable that the people of Alfurna should have some territory with which they may recreate and maintain a homeland, the Republic of Finutafu cedes to the State of Alfurna the Island of Nasatima, to be possessed in perpetuity by Alfurna, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Alfurna shall enact.

This development received widespread media coverage throughout the world. *Asahi Shimbun*, in an editorial, described it as a "happy solution not only for the people of Alfurna but for the whole world, providing a model of good cooperation and hope for the future of the international community, as the peoples of the Earth face the crisis of global warming together."

32. By early 2009, the storms and earthquakes had made Engili practically uninhabitable. The Alfurnan government's evacuation plans and individual arrangements enabled all but approximately 3,000 Alfurnans to resettle elsewhere, with the majority relocating to Finutafu. Roughly half of the remaining Alfurnans were residents of the Nullatree Cove area, who had refused to take part in the emergency migration program because they did not wish to leave their ancestral land. A few of these individuals also had Alfurnan criminal records, meaning they did not meet the good moral character requirements imposed by all of the receiving states.

2013 COMPROMIS (CONTINUED)

33. During 2009 and 2010, the Rutasian Navy encountered a number of overcrowded boats filled with Alfurnans in Rutasian territorial waters, drifting towards the coast. A total of 2,978 Alfurnans were intercepted and brought to Blocks A and B of the Woeroma Immigration Processing and Detention Centre ("the Woeroma Centre"), the only facility of its type maintained by the Rutasian Immigration Department.
34. Of the migrants brought to Woeroma, 1,492 were Nullatree Cove villagers, who requested that they be housed together. Rutasian authorities, believing that it would help to maintain order among the Alfurnan migrants, agreed, and housed the Nullatree Cove villagers in Block A, the larger and older Block. The other Alfurnans were housed in Block B.
35. Three of the Alfurnan migrants in Block B committed suicide and five died from dysentery during the first half of 2011. These events prompted calls from humanitarian organizations for Rutasia to investigate and improve the living conditions of the detainees.
36. In October 2011, the Immigration Ombudsman, an independent review authority within the Rutasian government, issued a report on conditions at the Woeroma Centre, which concluded:
- The conditions at Block A are within acceptable standards for such facilities. The conditions in Block B, however, need to be improved significantly. Block B resembles a medium security prison with high fences and cages inappropriate for non-criminal detainees. Block B is also severely overcrowded, which has led to hygiene problems, inadequate food and water, and limited access to medical services.*
- The detainees at both Blocks are being subjected to indefinite detention which, according to psychologists who have visited the detainees, is having a severe impact on their mental health.*
- Rutasia's Immigration Department dismissed the concerns raised by the Ombudsman as factually inaccurate.
37. On 15 November 2011, a small earthquake in the Bay of Singri caused cracking in the walls of both Blocks of the Woeroma Centre. On inspection, the damage was found to be superficial, but the cracking in Block A revealed that the walls contained asbestos. Following an assessment of resulting health risks, the Immigration Department declared on 10 January 2012 that it could not continue to provide separate facilities for the Nullatree Cove villagers at Woeroma, and that the design and construction of new facilities would take two years, and would cost at least US\$110 million.
38. Because it could no longer accommodate the housing requests of the Nullatree Cove villagers in the short run, and could not commit to doing so in the longer term, Rutasia negotiated an agreement with the Republic of Saydee to transfer all of those detainees to Saydee by 28 September 2012. They were to be processed by Saydee's immigration authorities and housed in existing detention facilities. The agreement provided that all costs associated with the transfer, detention, health, and welfare of the transferees would be met by Rutasia.

39. The Republic of Saydee is a developing country that is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, it has not ratified the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1967 Protocol, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, or the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Saydee's human rights record has been the subject of extensive criticism by the UN Human Rights Committee.
40. A number of international human rights non-governmental organisations vigorously protested the proposed transfer. One of these NGOs, World Immigration Watch, issued a report declaring in part:

WIW notes with concern the October 2011 report of the Rutasian Immigration Ombudsman detailing below-standard conditions in the Woeroma Centre. It now appears that, instead of improving conditions there, Rutasia is attempting to outsource its international humanitarian obligations to a nation with an objectionable human rights record. From the detainees' perspective, this is tantamount to being consigned from the frying pan into the fire.

The world is all too familiar with Saydee's history of ignoring its human rights obligations, despite its ratification of the ICCPR. Rutasia in particular is surely aware of Saydee's practices in relation to migrants kept in prisons during immigration processing. These detention facilities are prisons, and they are not fit for human habitation. Numerous reports from universally-respected human rights NGOs are unanimous on this. Hygiene is unacceptable, food is insufficient, and abuse by guards is the rule and not the exception.

Further, it has recently come to our attention that people housed in these prisons are required to perform manual labour, regardless of their fitness or suitability to engage in such tasks. Protests are not tolerated, and religious practices that differ from those commonly observed in Saydee are prohibited. Saydee has made no moves to deal with these problems. It is unbelievable that Rutasia would even contemplate transferring the detained Alfurnans to Saydee without obtaining guarantees that their human rights will not be abused.

41. Prime Minister Fatu immediately issued the following statement:

In light of the findings of various NGOs, such as World Immigration Watch, the government of Alfurna protests in the strongest terms Rutasia's proposed transfer of detained Alfurnan nationals to Saydee. We demand that Rutasia provide adequate shelter and provisions for these individuals until such time as Alfurnans may be reunited in a new homeland, or if it cannot do that, that it transfer custody over them to a state with a consistent record of honouring the human rights of detainees.

2013 COMPROMIS (CONTINUED)

42. The government of Saydee responded with a diplomatic note accusing Prime Minister Fatu of ingratitude for "Saydee's voluntary agreement to assist in the interim protection of migrants from the inundated Alfurnan Islands." Prime Minister Fatu issued a short response indicating that Alfurna was not offering criticism of Saydee's domestic policies, but was merely attempting to ensure that its citizens would be accorded "all of the rights to which they are entitled in international law."
43. Representing the Alfurnan detainees, the International Legal Support Association ("ILSA"), an NGO based in Rutasia, immediately filed suit in that country's Supreme Court, which has original jurisdiction in immigration matters. A 25-year old Alfurnan migrant from Nullatree Cove, Christopher Keve, was the lead plaintiff. The suit requested an emergency stay of the proposed transfer of the Alfurnans housed in Block A, and sought damages for the alleged mistreatment of the detainees in both Blocks. The Court denied the motion and dismissed the case on 8 February 2012, on the grounds that adjudication would intrude into the exclusive constitutional role of the political branches of government in determining foreign policy.
44. On 26 December 2011, an earthquake destroyed the remaining sections of Alfurna's seawall, and Engili Island became permanently submerged under water even at low tide.
45. On 23 January 2012, the Nasatima Island negotiations collapsed. Finutafu blamed the inability of the Alfurnan government to demonstrate that it had access to sufficient funds to purchase the Island. However, after further pleas from the CEC and NGOs, Finutafu's government agreed to lease Nasatima Island to Alfurna. The term of the lease is for 99 years, at an initial rental of US\$1 million per year. The rent is to increase with an agreed measure of inflation. Alfurna is permitted to cancel the lease with five years' notice, if and when it procures a permanent homeland. The lease provides that Alfurna will have complete control over the Island, and its residents will have no claim to Finutafuan citizenship or to the protection of that country's laws.
46. RICA put Alfurna on notice on 10 February 2012 that it had been in default under the renegotiated loan agreement for over a year, and demanded that Alfurna remedy the default within 30 days. Alfurna did not respond to the notice. On 15 March 2012, President Millard officially declared that the entire loan balance (approximately US\$50 million) was due and payable, and that the government was proceeding to seize Alfurnan property in Rutasia to offset its losses. At the President's direction, the Provincial Reserve Bank of Lando closed the ARB's account and transferred the balance, then approximately US\$25 million, to the Rutasian government's general consolidated fund.
47. On 20 March 2012, Prime Minister Fatu responded with a diplomatic note denouncing the closure of the ARB account and the liquidation of its contents as violations of international law, and demanding that the actions be reversed. Rutasia did not respond.
48. Alfurnans in Finutafu and elsewhere petitioned Alfurna to address the plight of the migrants detained in Rutasia. The Alfurnan government sought discussions with the Rutasian authorities, which declined to entertain them. It then issued a communiqué calling on Rutasia to release the migrants from detention. The statement noted that the Alfurnan government was in negotiations with Finutafu to arrange for a staged repatriation of all Alfurnans to Nasatima Island. It further repeated Alfurna's call for the migrants to be treated with dignity, stating:

It is critical that all of Alfurna's sons and daughters be accorded the respect to which each and every human being is entitled under international law. It is our overriding objective to forge ahead on our new homeland, and to be together once again. To accomplish that goal, we will need the help and support and loyalty of every Alfurnan, wherever in the Diaspora he or she may be. And we, for our part, pledge our every effort to protecting and defending our compatriots.

49. During the General Assembly session in early 2012, Finutafu's ambassador to the UN proclaimed:

Rutasia's treatment of the Alfurnan refugees is in flagrant violation of its obligations under international law. It has failed to accord these unfortunate people the fundamental rights to which everyone is entitled. Rutasia's illegal seizure of the ARB account has merely compounded the problem, depriving Alfurnan authorities of the resources they will need to chart the future of their nation. Finutafu joins Alfurna in calling on the United Nations to condemn Rutasia's actions.

Sixty-seven other states gave their support to Finutafu's comments about Rutasia's treatment of "the Alfurnan refugees," but none commented on the taking of funds.

50. Rutasia's ambassador to the UN responded to the criticisms raised in the General Assembly, declaring:

This Assembly needs to be clear that Alfurna has lost all of its territory and accordingly is no longer a state. Its right to participate as a member of the United Nations and to have its interests considered here has been extinguished.

Rutasia has no obligations under international law to accept the migrants from the former Alfurna into our society, whether under refugee law or otherwise. They are not, in any event "refugees." The migrants arrived in our sovereign waters illegally, and Rutasia reserves its rights to deal with them in accordance with our own national laws. There is evidence that some of these migrants may have visited Rutasia before, and may have been involved in financing illegal activities from our shores. We are currently reviewing whether any of them may have contravened any of our domestic criminal laws, and if we find evidence of illegal conduct, we will take whatever action we deem appropriate. These are entirely domestic matters, in which the United Nations has no legitimate interest.

In relation to the taking of the former Alfurna's funds, we did what we could over the years to help Alfurna cope with its debt burden. We agreed to cancel, to renegotiate, and to extend the borrower's obligations to repay its loans. Now, the funds of the former Alfurna no longer belong to any state. Rutasia must protect its own interests by using those funds to pay down at least a portion of the loans that we extended in good faith. It is appropriate that we apply these funds to the debt the former Alfurna would have been obliged to pay had it continued in existence.

51. The Secretary-General encouraged the governments of Rutasia and Alfurna to resolve their differences peacefully by bringing their dispute to the International Court of Justice. After several weeks of negotiation under the Secretary-General's auspices, in August 2012 the parties agreed to commence proceedings in this Court by way of special agreement, but without prejudice to Rutasia's contention that Alfurna is no longer a state and is therefore no longer entitled to be a member of the UN.

52. Rutasia's earlier comments regarding Alfurna's status had prompted the Secretary-General to revisit the situation concerning Alfurna's UN membership dues. He announced:

Alfurna has not paid its UN membership dues since 2006. However, in the present circumstances, the questions of whether these dues are still owed and, if so, who should pay them, are very difficult to answer, and will require further time to consider. Since Alfurna's status as a state and its continuing entitlement to participate in the United Nations will be considered by the International Court of Justice, I will postpone further consideration of the question of membership dues and referral of this matter to the Credentials Committee, until the Court issues its judgement.

53. On the news of the prospective special agreement, ILSA filed an urgent application with the Supreme Court of Rutasia to revisit its decision denying a stay of the proposed transfer of Alfurnan migrants to Saydee. The Supreme Court agreed that the impending proceedings in the International Court of Justice made it appropriate to revisit its dismissal, and on 3 September 2012 granted a temporary stay until, and subject to the terms of, the judgement of this Court in the present case.

54. Rutasia and Alfurna became members of the United Nations in 1945 and 1947, respectively. Both parties have ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Alfurna has also ratified the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts. Rutasia has ratified the Convention on Rights and Duties of States. In late 2000, both Alfurna and Rutasia joined in the adoption of the Millennium Declaration by the UN General Assembly.

55. Alfurna requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- (a) Alfurna is still a state, and accordingly, the Court may exercise jurisdiction over its claims;
- (b) Alfurna is entitled to make claims in relation to the migrants now in Rutasia, and Rutasia has failed to process those migrants and accord them status consistent with international law;
- (c) Rutasia's treatment of the detained Alfurnan migrants held in the Woeroma Centre, and the proposed transfer to Saydee, violate international law; and
- (d) Rutasia's conduct disentitles it to any relief from this Court in respect of its claims over Alfurna's assets, and in any event Rutasia's actions regarding those assets are in violation of international law.

56. Rutasia requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- (a) Alfurna is no longer a state, and accordingly the Court lacks jurisdiction over Alfurna's claims;
and in any event:
- (b) Rutasia has not violated international law in its treatment of the migrants from (former) Alfurna and, in any event, Alfurna is foreclosed from making claims with respect to those individuals because of its failure to take available affirmative steps to protect them;
- (c) the Alfurnan migrants held in the Woeroma Centre are being treated in accordance with Rutasia's obligations under international law, and their proposed transfer to Saydee is legal; and
- (d) Rutasia's conduct in respect of Alfurna's assets is also consistent with international law.

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ANNEX A

[Excerpts from] Summary of the Terms of the Climate Change Loan as at 5 June 1992 Issued Jointly by the Parties

- *Loan Principal*: US\$125 million
- *Repayment Schedule*: Principal repayments are due on 15 March and 15 September of each year, with the first principal repayment due on 15 March 1996 and the last on 15 September 2012.
- *Interest rate*: 2.0% per annum. Interest on the remaining principal balance is due semi-annually, on the same dates as principal repayments are due, beginning on 15 March 1996.
- *Disbursement of Loan Proceeds*: The proceeds of the Loan shall be disbursed by RICA as the progress of the Alfurna Climate Change Remediation Project renders it necessary and in accordance with the disbursement procedure. It is understood that all construction and maintenance projects of a total value of US\$5 million or more shall be contracted with companies of Rutasian nationality, so long as they possess the requisite experience.
- *Disbursement Procedure* [in relevant part]:
 - o Alfurna, by notice to RICA, requests disbursement of a specified sum.
 - o All required documents or evidence [as defined in the Loan Agreement] must be satisfactory in form and substance to RICA, so that it can confirm that all disbursed proceeds of the Loan are to be used solely for the purposes specified in the Loan Agreement.
- *Default*: the failure of the debtor to make a scheduled payment within 30 days of the date on which it is due shall constitute a default under the Loan Agreement. Once the debtor is informed of the default and fails to cure it within an additional 30 days, the entire principal balance of the Loan, with the interest accrued to that point, shall be treated as due and owing. The creditor may, at its election, seize for its own account any collateral or other property of the debtor subject to its control, without further notice and without the need for any judicial authorization, up to the amount of the then-current indebtedness.
- *Arbitration*: any dispute arising under the Climate Change Loan Agreement is to be submitted to binding arbitration under the Rules of the International Chamber of Commerce. Moreover, all contracts for the procurement of goods and services as part of the Alfurna Climate Change Remediation Project shall include similar arbitration provisions.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

The following corrections and clarifications to the Compromis have been agreed to by the parties, and the Compromis should be considered amended accordingly. The Registrar of the Court reminds all parties and participants of the following:

- a. The Compromis is, in essence, a negotiated stipulation of facts. Its words have been carefully chosen, and are the result of extensive negotiation. The parties decline to “clarify” matters about which they are unlikely to agree. The parties will not stipulate as to which legal principles are relevant, or which arguments are acceptable or unacceptable.
- b. Any request for clarification not addressed in the following paragraphs has been considered by the parties to be redundant, inappropriate, or immaterial, or the parties were unable to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable answer.
- c. Except to the extent that corrections and clarifications are set out below, participants are to assume that the Compromis is accurate and complete in all respects. In particular, both parties stipulate as to the authenticity of all documents and of the signatures on all documents referenced in the Compromis.
- d. With respect to pronunciations of the various proper names used in the Compromis, all parties and the Court have agreed that they will not take formal or informal offense at any reasonable effort to pronounce proper names correctly.

CORRECTIONS

1. The first sentence of paragraph 8 is corrected to read, “Rutasia signed and ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (**“UNFCCC”**) in 1992, and is listed in Annex I of the UNFCCC.”
2. In the second sentence of paragraph 39, the words “it has not ratified” are corrected to read, “it has not signed or ratified.”
3. Annex A is corrected to include an eighth bullet point, reading, “*Choice of Law*: Any dispute arising under the Climate Change Loan is to be resolved according to the applicable laws of Rutasia, provisions regarding choice of law excepted.”

CLARIFICATIONS

1. At the time of the signing of the contract referenced in paragraph 9 and at all other relevant times, MCL was the only Rutasian company whose experience included projects of seawall construction and maintenance of a scale contemplated by the contract with Alfurna.
2. The Provincial Bank of Lando is an agency of the Rutasian government.
3. The entire original loan principal (US\$125 million) was the basis for both partial debt cancellations.
4. From mid-2006 to early 2009, the Alfurnan government gradually relocated its administrative agencies from Engili Island to Finutafu. Alfurnans living in Finutafu are generally subject to Finutafu’s laws. However, under the terms of the Nasatima Island lease, Alfurna is entitled to apply its own laws on Nasatima Island and to enact new laws as appropriate, except for laws relating to defense, customs, and immigration, which are subject to Finutafuan control.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

5. After the discovery of asbestos in Block A of the Woerema Centre, the villagers from the Nullatree Cove resident there were relocated to vacant barracks at a Rutasian military base, which were made available for this purpose pending their relocation outside the country. They remain at that facility as of the date of the Compromis.
6. The Supreme Court is Rutasia's highest court, from which there is no appeal.
7. The lease of Nasatima Island went into effect on 9 March 2012. As of the date of the Compromis, three of Alfurna's 14 government ministries (Interior, Justice, and Education) have been relocated from mainland Finutafu to the Island, using temporary and modular offices. All of the remaining 11 have representatives and functionaries on the Island, and plans are in place for their definitive relocation by the end of 2013.
8. Alfurna's Permanent Representative to the U.N., who has held that position since 2007, attended the General Assembly session referenced in paragraphs 49 and 50, but was required to leave New York to deal with an emergency before the Rutasian ambassador made his speech. He was unable to return before the end of the session.
9. During negotiation of the Compromis under the Secretary-General's auspices, the Parties agreed to waive the arbitration clause of the Climate Change Loan Agreement, expressly allowing issues arising under the Agreement to be included in the submission to the International Court of Justice.
10. On 1 November 2012, an observation team consisting of representatives of the Secretary-General, the U.N. Human Rights Committee, both parties to the Compromis, and three Nobel Peace Laureates issued a report on conditions at Camp Sontag, the converted prison that the Saydee authorities indicated would be used to house the Alfurnan migrants on their transfer from Rutasia. Three members of the Saydee Human Rights Commission, a government body, accompanied the team. The report essentially corroborated the particulars laid out by World Immigration Watch in paragraph 40 of the Compromis. In addition, the observers reported that several of the 600 people currently at Camp Sontag (all accused of immigration violations) showed signs of malnutrition, and 50 women reported having been sexually abused by their guards. The report was signed by the entire delegation, including the members of Saydee nationality. Two days after the report was issued, the Government of Saydee issued a statement that did not deny the charges, but promised to invest fresh funds to rectify the situation "as soon as budgetary pressures allow the expenditure."
11. On 6 November 2012, a conference of states that have (or whose nationals have) outstanding loans to Alfurna took place in Geneva. The outcome of the conference was a resolution, unanimously adopted, in which lenders agreed to forego any attempt to recover Alfurnan indebtedness, or to seize collateral or other Alfurnan property subject to their jurisdiction, pending the outcome of the case before the International Court of Justice. Neither Alfurna nor Rutasia was represented.



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Universidad del Rosario*
Universidad Externado de Colombia

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Charles University
Masaryk University
New Anglo-American University
Palacky University, Olomouc

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Pontificia Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra, Main Campus Santiago

Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE)

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa University

FINLAND

University of Helsinki

FRANCE

Sciences Po—Paris
Sciences Po—Reims
Universite d'Aix-Marseille
Universite Pantheon-Assas Paris 2
Universite Pantheon-Sorbonne Paris 1
Universite Paris 10 Nanterre
Universite Toulouse 1

GAMBIA

University of the Gambia

GEORGIA

Free University of Tbilisi

Tbilisi State University

GERMANY

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

Europa Universität Viadrina

Freie Universität Berlin

Friedrich-Alexander Universität
Erlangen-Nürnberg

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität-Jena

Georg-August-Universität-Göttingen

Heinrich-Heine Universität Düsseldorf

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe Universität
Frankfurt am Main

Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Ruhr Universität Bochum

Universität Augsburg

Universität Bonn

Universität Hamburg

Universität Heidelberg

Universität Passau

Universität Trier

Universität Tübingen

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

GHANA

University of Ghana

GREECE

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

**National and Kapodistrian University
of Athens**

GUATEMALA

Universidad Rafael Landívar

GUYANA

University of Guyana

HONG KONG

Chinese University of Hong Kong

City University of Hong Kong

University of Hong Kong

HUNGARY

Eötvös Loránd University

ICELAND

Reykjavík University

University of Iceland

INDIA

Allahabad University

Amity Law School

Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies

Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University,
New Law College, Pune

Chanakya National Law University

Christ University

Cochin University of Science & Technology

Department of Laws Panjab University

Dr. Ambedkar Government
Law College, Chennai

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National
Law University**

Government Law College, Mumbai

Gujarat National Law University

Hidayatullah National Law University

ILS Law College

Jaipur National University—Seedling School
of Law and Governance

2013 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

Jindal Global Law School

Kalinga Insititue of Industrial Technology (KIIT)

Kerala Law Academy

National Academy for Legal Studies
and Research, Hyderabad (NALSAR)

National Law Institute University, Bhopal

National Law School of India University

National Law University, Delhi

National Law University, Jodhpur

National Law University, Orissa

National University of Advanced Legal Studies

National University of Study
and Research in Law

Nirma University Institute of Law

SVKM's Pravin Gandhi College of Law

Symbiosis Law School—Noida

Symbiosis Law School, Pune

The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
School of Excellence in Law

The WB National University of Juridical Sciences

V.M. Salgaocar of Law—Goa University

INDONESIA

Airlangga University

Atma Jaya Catholic University

Brawijaya University

Gadjah Mada University

Tarumanagara University

Trisakti University

Universitas Indonesia

Universitas Islam Indonesia

Universitas Katolik Parahyangan

Universitas Pelita Harapan

Universitas Sam Ratulangi

Universitas Sumatera Utara

University of Padjadjaran

IRAN

University of Tehran— Shahid Beheshti University

IRAQ

Al-Anbar Law School

Al Yarmouk University College, Diyala

Babil University

Islamic University College

Misan University

Soran University College of Law

University of Al-Qadisiyah

University of Anbar Fallujah College of Law

University of Baghdad

University of Diyala

University of Duhok College of Law and Politics

University of Karbala

University of Koya School of Law

University of Kufa

University of Sulaimani

University of Thi Qar

University of Wasit

IRELAND

Honorable Society of King's Inns

Law Society of Ireland

Trinity College Dublin

University College Cork

ISRAEL

College of Management

Hebrew University of Jerusalem

ITALY

Universita degli Studi Roma Tre

Universita di Torino

JAMAICA

Norman Manley Law School

JAPAN

Doshisha University

Gakushuin University

Hosei University

Japan Coast Guard Academy

Keio University

Kyoto University

Nagoya University

Osaka University

Ritsumeikan Daigaku

Seinan Gakuin University

Sophia University*

Tohoku University

Toyo University

Waseda University

KAZAKHSTAN

Kazakh Humanitarian Law University

KENYA

Catholic University of Eastern Africa*

Kenya School of Law

Kenyatta University School of Law (KUSOL)

Strathmore College

KOSOVO

University of Prishtina

KUWAIT

Kuwait International Law School

Kuwait University*

LATVIA

University of Latvia (Latvijas Universitate)

LITHUANIA

Mykolas Romeris University

Vilnius University

Vytautas Magnus University

LUXEMBOURG

Universite de Luxembourg

MACAU

University of Macau

MALAYSIA

Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws,
International Islamic University

College of Law, Government and International
Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin

Universiti Teknologi MARA

University of Malaya

MEXICO

Centro de Investigacion y Docencia Economicas, A.C.

Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo
de Mexico (ITAM)

Instituto Tecnologico de Monterrey
Campus Chihuahua

Universidad Anahuac Mexico Sur

Universidad Nacional Autonoma
de Mexico (UNAM)

Universidad Panamericana

Universidad Panamericana Campus Bonaterra

2013 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

NEPAL

Kathmandu School of Law*

Nepal Law Campus

NETHERLANDS

Universiteit Leiden

Universiteit Maastricht Faculty of Law

Universiteit Utrecht

Universiteit van Amsterdam

NEW ZEALAND

Victoria University of Wellington

NIGERIA

National Open University of Nigeria

PALESTINE

Al-Quds University

An-Najah National University*

Arab American University Jenin

Birzeit University

Hebron University

Palestine Ahliya University College

PANAMA

Universidad Catolica Santa Maria La Antigua

PERU

Universidad de Piura

PHILIPPINES

Ateneo de Manila University

De La Salle University—College of Law

Far Eastern University—De La Salle
University Consortium

Lyceum of the Philippines University—
College of Law

Saint Louis University

San Beda College of Law

Silliman University

University of Cebu, Banilad

University of the City of Manila

University of the Philippines

POLAND

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Jagiellonian University Krakow

John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

University of Lodz

University of Silesia

University of Warsaw

University of Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski)

ROMANIA

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University of Bucharest

RUSSIA

All-Russian Academy for Foreign Trade

Altai State University

Astrakhan State University

Bashkir State University

Immanuel Kant State University of Russia

Kazan Federal University

Khabarovsk State Academy
of Economics and Law

Kutafin Moscow State Law Academy

Mari State University

Mordovian State University

Moscow State Linguistic University

Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov

Moscow State University of Economics,
Statistics and Informatics

**Moscow State University
of International Relations**

Northern Arctic Federal University

Northwest (Saint Petersburg) Branch
of Russian Law Academy of Ministry
of Justice of Russian Federation

Novosibirsk State University

Omsk Law Institute

Orenburg Institute of the Moscow State
Academy of Law

Pacific National University

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

Perm State University

Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University

Russian Academy of Justice

Russian Academy of Justice
North Caucasus Branch

Russian Academy of Justice—Rostov Branch

Russian Academy of Law under
the Ministry of Justice

Saint Petersburg State University

Saratov State Academy of Law

Severo-Kavkazskiy Social Institute

Siberian Federal University

South Federal University

South Ural State University

State University High School of Economics—
Saint Petersburg Branch

**State University—Higher School
of Economics**

The First Moscow Law Institute

Tomsk State University

Ulyanovsk State University

Urals State Law Academy

Vologda Institute of the Moscow State
Academy of Law

SERBIA

University of Belgrade

SIERRA LEONE

Fourah Bay College

SINGAPORE

National University of Singapore

**Singapore Management University
School of Law**

SLOVAKIA

Pan-European University in Bratislava

Trnavska univerzita v Trnave

SOUTH AFRICA

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University

University of Cape Town

University of Pretoria

University of the Western Cape

SOUTH KOREA

Handong International Law School

Korea University

Seoul National University

Yonsei University

SPAIN

ESADE—Universidad Ramon Llull

Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Universidad de Navarra

Universitat de Barcelona

Universitat Pompeu Fabra

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SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Law College

University of Colombo

SWEDEN

Orebro University

SWITZERLAND

**Graduate Institute of International
and Development Studies**

International Center of the Lomonosov Moscow
State University

TANZANIA

St. Augustine University of Tanzania

THAILAND

Chulalongkorn University

Thammasat University

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

University of the West Indies, St. Augustine

TURKEY

Bahcesehir Universitesi

Galatasaray University

Istanbul Bilgi Universitesi

Istanbul University

Kadir Has University

Koc University

TOBB University

UGANDA

Law Development Centre*

Uganda Christian University

UKRAINE

Donetsk National University

International Humanitarian University

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,

School of Law

Kyiv University of Law

National University Law Academy
of Ukraine named after Yaroslav the Wise

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

National University of Ostroh Academy

Odessa Academy of Law

Scool Lady

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
(International Relations)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

American University in Dubai

American University of Sharjah

UAE University

University of Sharjah

UNITED KINGDOM

Brunel University

Honourable Society of the Inner Temple

King's College, London

London School of Economics

The College of Law—Bloomsbury

The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple

University College London

University of Aberdeen

University of Birmingham—Birmingham
Law School

University of Cambridge

University of Durham

University of Exeter

University of Kent

University of Leeds

University of Nottingham School of Law

University of Oxford

University of Stirling

University of Surrey

University of Warwick

UNITED STATES

Albany Law School

American University

Arizona State

Boston College

Boston University

Brigham Young University

Brooklyn Law School

California Western School of Law

Capital University

Case Western Reserve University

Catholic University of America

Chicago-Kent College of Law

Columbia Law School

Cornell University

Creighton University

Drexel University

Emory University

Florida Coastal School of Law

Florida State University

Fordham University

George Mason School of Law

Georgetown University

George Washington University

Georgia State University

Golden Gate University

Gonzaga University

Harvard University

Howard University

Indiana University-Purdue University

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Indiana University Bloomington

John Marshall Law School, Chicago

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International Studies

Lewis & Clark Law School

Louisiana State University

Loyola University Chicago

Loyola University Los Angeles

Loyola University New Orleans

Marquette University

Mercer University

Michigan State University College of Law

Mississippi College

New England School of Law

New York University School of Law

Northern Illinois University

Northwestern University

Nova Southeastern University

Ohio Northern University

Oklahoma City University

Pace University

Pennsylvania State University

Rutgers University-Newark

Rutgers University—Camden

Santa Clara University

Seton Hall University School of Law

Southern Methodist University

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South Texas College of Law

St. John's University

St. Louis University

St. Mary's University

St. Thomas University, Florida

Stetson University

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Syracuse University

Temple University

The College of William & Mary

Thomas Jefferson School of Law

Thomas M. Cooley Law School

Tulane University

University at Buffalo

University for Peace

University of Alabama

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

University of Baltimore

University of California, Berkeley

University of California, Davis

University of California, Hastings

University of California, Irvine

University of California, Los Angeles

University of Chicago

University of Connecticut

University of Denver

University of Florida

University of Georgia

University of Hawaii

University of Houston

University of Illinois

University of Iowa

University of Kansas

University of Maryland

University of Massachusetts
School of Law, Dartmouth

University of Memphis

University of Miami

University of Michigan

University of Minnesota

University of Missouri—Kansas City

University of Montana

University of North Carolina

University of Notre Dame

University of Pennsylvania

University of Pittsburgh

University of San Diego

University of San Francisco

University of Southern California

University of St. Thomas

University of Tennessee

University of the Pacific,
McGeorge School of Law

University of Toledo

University of Utah

University of Virginia

University of Washington

University of Wisconsin

University of Wyoming

Valparaiso University

Vanderbilt University

Villanova University

Wake Forest University

Washburn University

Washington & Lee University

Washington University, St. Louis

Wayne State University

Western New England University

West Virginia University

Whittier College

Widener Law, Wilmington

Willamette University

William Mitchell College of Law

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VERY SPECIAL THANKS

ILSA would like to thank the many Friends of the Jessup, the ILSA student officers, the members of ILSA's Board of Directors, ILSA's chapters, ILSA's individual members, judges, bailiffs, and sponsors around the world for their limitless support of the Jessup Competition. The Jessup Competition would not be possible without their efforts.

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