

JESSUP  2018

THE CASE CONCERNING  
**THE EGART AND THE IBRA**





# WELCOME

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Welcome to the 2018 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 of 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 and written in a cursive-like font.

Hugh Verrier  
Chairman  
White & Case LLP



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make a mark

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**WHITE & CASE**

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# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

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## Sunday, 1 April

\* All events will take place in the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill unless otherwise indicated.

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- 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.**      **Team Registration**  
(Columbia Foyer, Ballroom Level)  
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 LL.M. programs, study abroad programs, and international law publications at the Orientation Fair.
- 
- 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.**      **Orientation Fair**  
(Columbia Foyer/Regency Foyer, Ballroom Level)  
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**  
(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)  
All Team members must attend the Team Orientation.
- 
- 4:00 p.m.**      **Orientation for Exhibition Teams, Observation Teams, and Bailiffs**  
(Regency A, Ballroom Level)  
Mandatory meeting for all Exhibition Teams and Observation Teams. Instructions and schedules will be provided for all bailiffs, including Exhibition Teams and Observation Teams.
- 
- 6:00 p.m.**      **Distribution of Preliminary Round Schedules and Opponent Memorials**  
(Outside Congressional B, Lobby Level)  
Competing and Exhibition 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 and schedules will not be distributed prior to 6:00 p.m.
- 
- 7:30 p.m.**      **Judge Orientation and Reception**  
(Capitol Room, Lobby Level)  
This event is for judges only. Judges are invited to a reception and orientation to meet one another in advance of the Preliminary Rounds. Expert and experienced Jessup judges will review the 2018 Jessup problem and present judging tips.
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## Monday, 2 April

8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

### Breakfast and Coffee in the Student Lounge

(Columbia C, Ballroom Level)

ILSA welcomes students and coaches to Day One of the White & Case International Rounds with coffee and bagels in the Student Lounge.

The Student Lounge (Columbia C) will be available to students and coaches all week (until Thursday at 6:00 p.m.).

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9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

### Preliminary Rounds—Day One

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:

Bryce, Capitol Suite 388, Capitol Suite 488, Capitol Suite 588, Capitol Suite 688, Congressional C, Congressional D, Everglades, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Olympic, Redwood, Sequoia, Thornton Room A, Thornton Room B, Thornton Room C, Yellowstone, Yosemite

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Preliminary Round 1

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Preliminary Round 4

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Preliminary Round 2

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Preliminary Round 5

2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Preliminary Round 3

# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

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## Tuesday, 3 April

9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

### Preliminary Rounds—Day Two

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:

Bryce, Capitol Suite 388, Capitol Suite 488, Capitol Suite 588, Capitol Suite 688, Congressional C, Congressional D, Everglades, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Olympic, Redwood, Sequoia, Thornton Room A, Thornton Room B, Thornton Room C, Yellowstone, Yosemite

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Preliminary Round 6

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Preliminary Round 9

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Preliminary Round 7

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Preliminary Round 10

2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Preliminary Round 8



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## Wednesday, 4 April

9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

### Preliminary Rounds—Day Three

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:

Bryce, Capitol Suite 388, Capitol Suite 488, Capitol Suite 588, Capitol Suite 688, Congressional C, Congressional D, Everglades, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Olympic, Redwood, Sequoia, Thornton Room A, Thornton Room B, Thornton Room C, Yellowstone, Yosemite

9:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Preliminary Round 11

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.

Preliminary Round 14

11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

Preliminary Round 12

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Preliminary Round 15

2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Preliminary Round 13

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1:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

### Afternoon Reception & Presentation hosted by Loyola University Chicago School of Law

(Columbia C/Student Lounge, Ballroom Level)

Join Loyola Chicago for coffee and cookies, and a special presentation:

*What to Expect from a U.S. LL.M Program and Expert Advice about American*

*Legal Education.* Professor James Gathii and Executive Director Insa Blanke

will share insights about studying at a U.S. law school: navigating the admissions

process; choosing the right program; what to expect from your law school;

preparing for and excelling in law school; taking a U.S. bar exam; and career

opportunities. Q&A will follow. Contact Insa Blanke at [iblanke1@luc.edu](mailto:iblanke1@luc.edu).

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8:00 p.m.

### Announcement Party

(Ultrabar, 911 F Street NW, Washington, DC)

All participants are invited to find out which Teams will advance past the Preliminary Rounds and socialize with fellow participants, coaches, advisors, and judges. For Jessup Teams, Team advisors, judges, volunteers, ILSA Members and all others. Casual attire.

### Advanced Rounds Memorial Exchange/Coin Toss

(Congressional CD, Lobby Level)

All advancing Teams should return to the Hyatt Regency for the Memorial Exchange following the announcement of advancing teams.

# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

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## Thursday, 5 April

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

### Jessup Run-Off Rounds 1

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:

Bryce, Congressional CD, Grand Teton, Everglades, Thornton Room A, Thornton Room C, Yellowstone, Yosemite

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11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

### Jessup Run-Off Rounds 2

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:

Bryce, Congressional CD, Grand Teton, Everglades, Thornton Room A, Thornton Room C, Yellowstone, Yosemite

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2:00 p.m.

### Memorial Exchange/Coin Toss for Octo-Final Teams

(Congressional CD)

Teams advancing to the Octo-Final Rounds should meet for the coin toss and Memorial Exchange.

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3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

### ILSA Spring Congress

(Columbia C, Ballroom Level)

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 discuss upcoming international law events and matters of interest to ILSA members.

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4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

### Octo-Final Rounds

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:

Bryce, Congressional CD, Grand Teton, Everglades, Thornton Room A, Thornton Room C, Yellowstone, Yosemite

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9:00 p.m.

**Go-National Dress Ball**

(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)

All are invited to attend and 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.

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**Friday, 6 April**

9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

**Private Tour of the Law Library of Congress**

James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC

Join us for a private tour of the Law Library of Congress, the world's largest law library, with a collection of over 2.65 million volumes, containing the complete record of American law as well as materials from 240 other global legal jurisdictions. This special event is limited in capacity, and attendees must RSVP in advance to confirm their attendance and reserve a spot.

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10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

**Quarter-Final Rounds**

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:**

Capitol Room A, Capitol Room B, Regency D, Thornton Rooms

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12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

**Pathways to Careers in International Law Luncheon**

(Regency C, Ballroom Level)

The ABA Section of International Law and ILSA present an informative panel to offer career advice to those interested in international law. Lunch will be provided.

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2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

**Semi-Final Rounds**

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:**

Columbia B (Ballroom Level), Regency D (Ballroom Level)

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# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

## White & Case Jessup Competitors Reception

(Capitol Rooms, Lobby Level)

Join us for a reception immediately following the Semi-Final Rounds where the two teams advancing to the World Championship of the White & Case International Rounds will be announced, followed by a ceremonial coin toss and exchange of memorials. All are invited to attend.

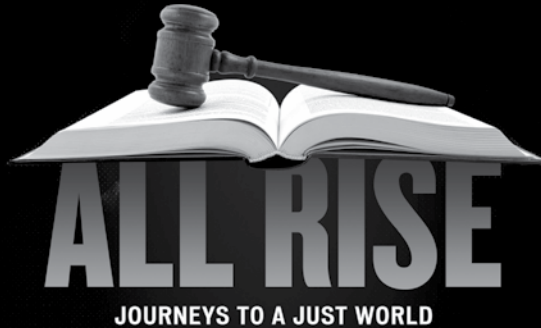
7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

## Private Screening of "ALL RISE : Journeys to a Just World"

(Columbia B, Ballroom Level)


All are invited to a private screening of the award-winning documentary, ALL RISE, which follows the journeys of seven law students through the Jessup Competition. The film has been screened at the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, the US Library of Congress and was selected by three film festivals. This film was created in part thanks to the generous support of White & Case.

Please visit [www.allrisemovie.com](http://www.allrisemovie.com) for more information and to view the trailer.



How can international disputes be resolved in the courtroom rather than on the battlefield? "ALL RISE" brings this complex question into personalized focus through the journeys of seven passionate law students from India, Israel, Jamaica, Palestine, Russia, Singapore, and Uganda who compete in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.



CINEMA CAPITAL with the INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (ILSA) present  
Original Score by GIL TALMI Sound Editor ERIC MILANO Additional Editing by PETER FRELIK Edited by JAY SHAPIRO  
Director of Photography JASON KRANGEL Produced by JEFFREY SAUNDERS Directed by JAY SHAPIRO  
 [www.AllRiseMovie.com](http://www.AllRiseMovie.com) cinemacapital

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## Saturday, 7 April

11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

### 2018 Discussion with the Jessup Problem Author

(Regency B/C/D, Ballroom Level)

The Author of the 2018 Jessup Problem will preside over an open panel discussion for Teams to ask questions about the inspiration for and legal issues in the 2018 Problem. Coffee and tea will be provided.

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2:00 p.m.

### White & Case Jessup World Championship Round

(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)

All are invited to observe the top two Teams in the world deliver their oral arguments before an esteemed panel of judges from the International Court of Justice. Judge Ronny Abraham, Judge Kirill Gevorgian and Judge Julia Sebutinde will preside.

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9:00 p.m.

### Final Gala and Announcement of Awards Presented by the IBA

(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)

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

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## Sunday, 8 April

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

### Distribution of Team Packets

(Congressional C/D, Lobby Level)

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

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# ABOUT THE JESSUP COMPETITION

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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.

This year's Jessup Competition has engaged students from over 680 schools in 100 jurisdictions around the world, 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 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. Now in its 59th year, the Jessup 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

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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.

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. Judge 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.



## Become a student member of the International Bar Association

### The International Bar Association (IBA) invites law students from around the world to join the Association as Student Members.

For just **£20.00 a year** Student Members can gain access to:

- a **vast online library** of substantive legal information, including: newsletters, practice-area specific journals and magazines, webinars and the IBA's bi-monthly flagship magazine, *IBA Global Insight*;
- a **growing network of fellow law students** from around the world;
- **information** and **guidance** from leading qualified practitioners in various areas of law;
- **the ability to participate in cutting edge research**, writing and editing in specialised legal practice areas; and
- a number of **CV-enhancing projects** including serving on the Student Steering Committee, online writing and advocacy competitions, and numerous chances to have work published by the IBA.

The IBA now offers **Student Group Membership** for law schools and student organisations.



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the legal profession®

For more information about IBA Student Membership and to become a member,  
visit: [www.ibanet.org](http://www.ibanet.org) or email: [member@int-bar.org](mailto:member@int-bar.org)



# 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 Friends of the Jessup or FOJs, volunteers its time and legal expertise, without which the success of the Jessup would be impossible. ILSA is grateful to FOJs for their continuing support at all levels of the Competition.



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Human Rights

Intellectual Property  
International Commercial Arbitration  
International Organizations, Law & Diplomacy  
Law & Government  
Litigation Skills

# ABOUT ILSA

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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 response to its rapid expansion and development, ILSA incorporated in May 1994.

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 Director, the Jessup Competition Fellow, and the External Relations Coordinator; is headquartered in Washington, DC, USA. Each year, three students are selected to join ILSA's Board as student directors.

ILSA also serves as an umbrella and support organization for student chapters 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 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 and oversees 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, one to LL.M. programs, and one to the Jessup Competition.

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## ILSA EXECUTIVE STAFF

Lesley A. Benn, *Executive Director*  
Tessa Walker, *Programs Director*  
Christopher Bonnez, *Program Associate*  
Ashley Henne, *Program Assistant*

## ILSA STUDENT OFFICERS

Chanel Chauvet, *President*  
Shane Young, *Vice-President*  
Udomo Ali, *Chief Communications Officer*

## ILSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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David Quayat, *Treasurer*  
Lesley A. Benn, (*ex officio*)  
Joseph Brand  
Dagmar Butte  
Prof. Chiara Giorgetti  
Andrew Holmes  
Dr. Lucas Lixinski  
Mark Luz  
Louis O'Neill  
Alka Pradhan  
Steven Schneebaum  
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Prof. Dinah L. Shelton  
Quang Trinh



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# ILSA HONORARY COUNCIL

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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 Problem.

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## CHAIR

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

## COUNCIL MEMBERS

Payam Akhavan, Professor  
*McGill University*

José Alvarez, Professor  
*NYU School of Law*

M. Cherif Bassiouni, Emeritus Professor of Law  
*DePaul University College of Law*

Robert Beckman, Professor  
*National University of Singapore and  
Director of the Centre for International Law*

Elizabeth Odio Benito, Vice President  
*International Criminal Court*

Mohamed Bennouna, Judge  
*International Court of Justice*

Rudolf Bernhardt, Professor  
*Max-Planck Institute*

Nicola Bonucci, Director of Legal Affairs  
*OECD*

Serge Brammertz, Prosecutor  
*International Criminal Court*

David Crane, Professor  
*Syracuse University College of Law*

James Crawford, Judge  
*International Court of Justice*

Sir Christopher Greenwood, Judge  
*International Court of Justice*

Hassan Jallow, Prosecutor  
*International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*

Larry Johnson, Professor  
*Columbia Law School*

Catherine Kessedjian, Professor  
*University of Pantheon-Assas, Paris II*

Abdul Koroma, Judge  
*International Court of Justice*

Pieter Jan Kuijper, Professor  
*University of Amsterdam*

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*University of Cambridge*

Maurice Mendelson, Barrister  
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Jordan Paust, Professor  
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Alain Pellet, Professor  
*Université de Paris Ouest – Nanterre La Défense*

Fausto Pocar, Judge  
*International Criminal Tribunal for the  
Former Yugoslavia*

Lucy Reed, Partner  
*National University of Singapore – Centre  
for International Law*

Leila Sadat, Professor  
*Washington University School of Law*

Philippe Sands, Professor  
*University College London*

Dinah Shelton, Professor  
*George Washington University*

Bruno Simma, Former Judge  
*International Court of Justice*

Abraham Sofaer, Professor  
*Stanford University*

Peter Tomka, Judge  
*International Court of Justice*

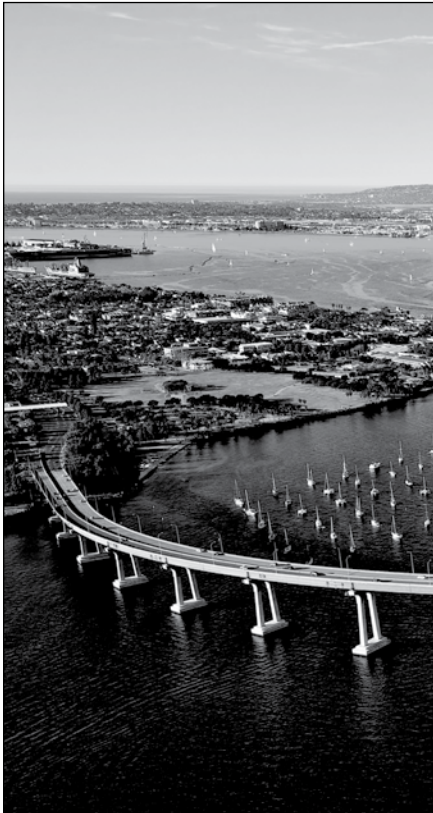
Hugh Verrier, Chairman  
*White & Case*

Patricia Wald, Former Judge  
*International Criminal Tribunal  
for the Former Yugoslavia*

Rebecca Wallace, Professor  
*Robert Gordon University*

Edith Weiss, Professor  
*Georgetown University*

Sir Michael Wood, Member  
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# ILSA AND JESSUP AWARDS

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## **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 Qualifying Rounds, and Memorials of the Teams scoring in the top 20 at the White & Case International Rounds are considered for the Award. Awards will be presented to the top five scoring Teams.

## **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 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 ten scoring Teams based on total Memorial scores.

## **Richard R. Baxter Award**

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*.

## **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.

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### **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 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 Award**

This Award is given by the International Law Institute (ILI) to the top-ranked oralist from the non-native English-speaking Team with the Best Memorials in the White & Case International Rounds. The recipient receives a full tuition scholarship for ILI's course "Orientation in the US Legal System."

# 2018 FINAL ROUND BENCH

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## **Judge Ronny Abraham**

Judge Abraham joined the International Court of Justice on 15 February 2005 and recently concluded a 3-year term as President of the Court (6 February 2015 to 6 February 2018). 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 measures, 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). He last judged the Jessup World Championship in 2013.

## **Judge Kirill Gevorgian**

Judge Gevorgian joined the International Court of Justice on 6 February 2015. Prior to serving on the Court, he served as Russian Ambassador to the Netherlands, and as head of the legal department in the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2009-2015). He has represented the Russian Federation before the International Court of Justice in the case Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (*Georgia v. Russian Federation*) (2008-2011) and in the case Accordance with International Law of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in respect of Kosovo, Advisory Opinion. He has lectured on various topics of international law and international protection of human rights since 1978, and is a Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and Member of the International Law Commission. Judge Gevorgian has the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, an Order of Merit of the Russian Federation, and a Decree of Commendation by the President of the Russian Federation.

## **Judge Julia Sebutinde**

Judge Sebutinde joined the International Court of Justice on 6 February 2012. She is the first African woman to be elected to this position. Prior to her election to the ICJ, she was a judge of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (2005-2011), where she was responsible for handling several high-profile war crime trials, including the Charles Taylor case. At the domestic level, she served as judge of the High Court of Uganda and has chaired a number of Commissions of Inquiry in Uganda. Judge Sebutinde earned a Master of Laws Degree with distinction at the University of Edinburgh. She has also been awarded honorary Doctorates from Nkumba University in Uganda and the University of Edinburgh for distinguished service in the field of international justice and human rights. She last judged the Jessup World Championship in 2014.



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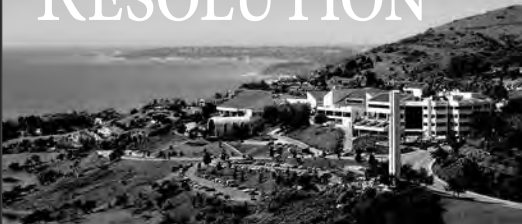
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# 2018 JESSUP PROBLEM

2017  
15 September  
General List  
No. 59

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE  
YEAR 2017  
15 SEPTEMBER 2017

**CASE CONCERNING THE EGART AND THE IBRA**  
*(PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ANDUCHENCA V. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF RUKARUKU)*  
**ORDER**

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 Application filed in the Registry of the Court on 3 July 2017, whereby the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Anduchenca ("Anduchenca") instituted proceedings against the Federal Republic of Rukaruku ("Rukaruku") with regard to a dispute concerning alleged violations by Rukaruku of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Anduchenca and Rukaruku signed on 12 March 1947 ("the FCN Treaty");

Whereas the Application was communicated to Rukaruku on the day it was filed;

Whereas Anduchenca and Rukaruku have appointed their respective Agents;

Whereas, on 10 July 2017, Rukaruku informed the Registrar and the Agent of Anduchenca of its intention to file counter-claims under Article 80 of the Rules of Court;

Whereas, at a meeting with the Vice-President of the Court, exercising the functions of the Presidency, on 4 August 2017, the Agents of the Parties agreed to have all the claims and counter-claims heard together in a single set of proceedings;

Whereas, at the same meeting, the Agents agreed to prepare jointly a Statement of Agreed Facts, including a formulation of the claims and counter-claims to be adjudicated by the Court;

Whereas, after negotiations, the Agents of the Parties jointly communicated the attached Statement of Agreed Facts to the Court on 23 August 2017;

Whereas the Agents have agreed that they shall each submit one written Memorial and make oral pleadings solely on the claims and counter-claims presented in the Statement of Agreed Facts;

Whereas the Agents of the Parties have agreed that a "dispute" between the Parties exists with respect to each of the aforementioned claims and counter-claims within the meaning of Articles 10 and 20 of the FCN Treaty, and that all of the counter-claims are "directly connected with the subject matter" of at least one of the claims within the meaning of Article 80 of the Rules of Court;

Taking into account the agreement of the Parties,

*Fixes* the dates for the filing of the written Memorials and for the oral pleadings as the dates set forth in the Official Schedule of the 2018 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition; and

*Adopts* the Official Rules of the 2018 Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

Done in English and French, the English text being authoritative, at the Peace Palace, The Hague, this fifteenth day of September, two thousand and seventeen, in three copies, one of which will be placed in the archives of the Court and the others transmitted to the Governments of Anduchenca and Rukaruku.

*(Signed)*  
Vice-President

*(Signed)*  
Registrar

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## STATEMENT OF AGREED FACTS

### CASE CONCERNING THE EGART AND THE IBRA (PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ANDUCHENCA V. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF RUKARUKU) 23 AUGUST 2017

1. The Odasarra Region comprises five independent States, three of which have a coast on the Kumatqesh Ocean. Applicant, the People's Democratic Republic of Anduchenca ("Anduchenca"), and Respondent, the Federal Republic of Rukaruku ("Rukaruku"), are two of the three coastal States. They do not, however, share a land or maritime boundary. Anduchenca is located in the northern part of the region, whereas Rukaruku is located in the southern part. Since the Middle Ages, the nations of the Odasarra Region have been heavily dependent on trade amongst themselves and across the Kumatqesh Ocean.
2. Anduchenca is a developing country with a population of 20 million and a gross domestic product of US\$200 billion. Its leading exports are natural gas, cotton, and uranium, and 20% of its electricity production comes from its nuclear power plants. It spends approximately 15% of its annual national budget on its military, most of which goes to the Anduchencan Navy, based at the Fudichou Naval Base on the Kumatqesh coast. The Anduchencan Navy includes 20 surface ships and submarines, and it maintains an Advanced Electronic Warfare Division.
3. Rukaruku is a developed country with a population of 100 million and a gross domestic product of US\$5 trillion. Since the middle of the seventeenth century, Rukaruku has been the dominant military, diplomatic, and economic power in the Odasarra Region. Its economy is currently driven by the manufacturing, electronics, and military technology sectors. It spends approximately 7% of its annual national budget on its military, a substantial part of which is allocated to the Rukarukan Navy. The Rukarukan Navy consists of two aircraft carriers and more than 100 other surface ships and submarines.
4. World War II devastated the northern and central parts of the Odasarra Region. All of the Odasarran States, with the exception of Rukaruku, served as major fronts during the War, and were left with decimated civil infrastructures, shattered economies, and a proliferation of small arms and light weapons among the civilian populations. As a consequence, the Odasarra Region has for decades been a hub for illicit international arms trafficking.
5. After the War, Rukaruku embarked on a substantial program intended to promote stability in the Region. It provided economic aid packages to the four other Odasarran States, helped them implement large-scale disarmament programs, and expanded its Navy, which was deployed along the Kumatqesh coast to protect commercial ships of all nations from pirate attacks, dangerous shoals, and leftover mines. It regularly shared data collected by its Navy with all of the States of the Region. In addition, between 1946 and 1948, Rukaruku concluded bilateral Treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with each of the other Odasarran States. Each bilateral treaty included provisions promoting the disarmament of the Odasarra Region.
6. On 12 March 1947, Anduchenca and Rukaruku signed their Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation ("the FCN Treaty") (attached in relevant part as Annex I), which entered into force on 22 May 1947, was duly registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations, and remains in force to this day. In the following 20 years, Rukaruku provided US\$4.5 billion (present-day US\$33.8 billion) in economic aid to Anduchenca, part of which was earmarked to develop cooperative disarmament programs. That period was marked by a strong, positive relationship between the political leaders of the two countries.
7. Anduchenca suffered from significant economic depression and government corruption in the years following World War II, which gave rise to increasingly restive political factions. On 26 October 1967,

# 2018 JESSUP PROBLEM (CONTINUED)

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Anduchena's military, with the support of the country's socialist movement, staged a successful *coup d'état*. General Rafiq Tovarish was installed as the country's Head of State and government, with the title of "Brotherly Leader of the Revolution." In his inaugural address, General Tovarish declared that he would "ensure that Anduchena takes its deserved place as one of the most important countries in the world."

8. Under the leadership of General Tovarish, Anduchena adopted a socialist political ideology. It developed close relations with other socialist countries that began to provide Anduchena with economic aid and to help it to develop its military. In early 1969, Rukaruku terminated its economic assistance to and disarmament programs in Anduchena. However, Rukaruku continued to deploy its navy along the entire Kumatqesh coast of the Odasarra Region. The *coup* and subsequent ideological shift were roundly criticized by the other Odasarran States. Throughout the 1970s, their leaders frequently engaged in verbal disputes with Anduchena in newspapers and diplomatic forums. These arguments never escalated to the level of violence.
9. On 1 July 1968, all of the Odasarran States, except Anduchena, signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT") as non-nuclear-weapon States, and ratified it shortly thereafter. Anduchena has declined to sign, ratify, or accede to the NPT because, as its Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated on numerous occasions over the past 50 years, the Treaty "establishes and aggravates an inherent inequality between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States."
10. In December 1982, all of the Odasarran States, again with the exception of Anduchena, signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("UNCLOS"). Anduchena has not signed, ratified, or acceded to UNCLOS. Its Ministry of Foreign Affairs has explained its position by citing what it called the "unnecessary compulsory dispute settlement mechanism in Part XV of the Convention."
11. Beginning in 1995, the Rukarukan Navy implemented an aggressive interdiction strategy designed to end what it termed "the rampant illicit small-arms trade in the region." Over the last 22 years, Rukarukan vessels have engaged arms traffickers on at least 40 occasions, exchanging fire with, capturing, or sinking more than 80 vessels suspected of trafficking. None of the traffickers was alleged to have been tied to any State in the region.
12. In August 2010, Anduchena adopted a maritime security law requiring that any foreign government vessel proposing to enter its territorial sea, which it had for decades considered to have a breadth of 12 nautical miles from its coastal baseline, obtain prior authorization. Rukaruku's Ambassador to Anduchena objected to this law as inconsistent with international law, but the Rukarukan Navy nonetheless ordered its vessels to remain at least 12 nautical miles away from the Anduchencan coast to avoid conflict.
13. In August 2015, the Rukarukan Navy began employing autonomous underwater vehicles ("AUVs") in some of its naval operations within and outside the Odasarra Region. Rukarukan AUVs operating in the vicinity of Anduchena's coast were programmed to remain at least 12 nautical miles away from the coastline.
14. The Rukarukan AUVs, all identical, are 3.6 meters in length and 0.5 meters in diameter, and weigh approximately 400 kilograms. They are programmed to navigate autonomously for one week, and then to return to the ship from which they were deployed. Equipped with an integrated technology outfit, including sophisticated optical, acoustic, and sonar systems, as well as an advanced sense-and-avoid system, they have the capability to detect, identify, and lift objects weighing less than five kilograms from the ocean floor.
15. The Anduchencan press began accusing Rukaruku of using "spy drones" to conduct surveillance of Anduchena's naval activities. On 25 September 2015, during his address before the United Nations General Assembly, General Tovarish declared:

*The sending of spy drones into another sovereign State's waters is a hostile act, inconsistent with international law and threatening to international peace and security. My country will not tolerate*

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espionage in our waters, just as we would resist armed invasion of our land. Nor will we commit such acts of aggression against others. I hereby give notice to all States, whether they wish to be friends or foes, that if we find their spy drones in our territorial sea, they will be captured and not returned, and we will take appropriate measures to ensure that such incursions are not repeated.

16. At 3:00 p.m. local time on 29 October 2015, the Chief of Staff of the Anduchencan Navy issued the following statement:

*This morning, the Anduchencan Navy took possession of a Rukarukan spy drone, which we found to be operating without permission less than 11 nautical miles from our coast. It was a very simple operation. After we detected an unauthorized underwater vehicle in our territorial sea, we jammed its communication links and transmitted false GPS coordinates to its navigation system so that it would surface and come to our shore. Upon investigating the drone, we easily identified it as Rukarukan and quickly learned that it had been collecting optical and acoustic data, which could be used to undermine the national security of Anduchenca. We intend to continue to study the electronics of this vehicle in order to determine to what extent it has been conducting operations in violation of our sovereign rights as well as international law.*

17. Hours later, a spokeswoman for Rukaruku's Ministry of External Relations called a special press conference to address the incident. She stated:

*Earlier today, the Anduchencan Navy captured one of Rukaruku's autonomous underwater vehicles, called the Egart, which was apparently apprehended 11 nautical miles from Anduchenca's coast. The Egart had been programmed to remain at least 12 nautical miles away at all times; we have not yet had time to determine why it navigated closer to the shore. In any event, its mission was the collection of optical and acoustic data, which the Rukarukan Navy uses to ensure the safe passage of all ships, of all nationalities, transiting those waters. The vessel was doing nothing illegal; to the contrary, it was a vital part of our long-standing program to promote safety and to facilitate friendly trade and commerce in the Odasarra Region. Its presence was not hostile to any coastal State, least of all Anduchenca. We respectfully insist that Anduchenca return the Egart to Rukaruku immediately.*

18. Following the press conference, the Ambassador of Rukaruku to Anduchenca delivered a formal demand for the return of the Egart. The Government of Anduchenca did not respond.
19. The dispute over the Egart was the subject of diplomatic conversation between the two States throughout November 2015. On 1 December 2015, the Prime Minister of Rukaruku, Kakak Dage, publicly offered to travel to Anduchenca to negotiate the return of the Egart. The following day, General Tovarish replied:

*There is nothing to negotiate. Rukaruku's spy drone was unlawfully in our territorial sea. We took possession of it, as we are allowed to do, and we are studying it. We will not return it. And our answer will be the same the next time Rukaruku invades our waters. If you wish to stop losing your drones, then stop sending them into the sovereign waters of other States.*

20. On 20 December 2015, Rukaruku instituted arbitration proceedings against Anduchenca under Article 10(a) of the FCN Treaty. In its Request for Arbitration, Rukaruku claimed that Anduchenca's capture of the Egart violated Article 7 of the FCN Treaty and requested the tribunal to order its return. The Request for Arbitration was duly delivered to the Anduchencan Embassy in Rukaruku. Anduchenca did not respond.
21. In its Request for Arbitration, Rukaruku named Bhrasht Moyet, a judge of Rukarukan nationality elected to the International Court of Justice ("ICJ") in 2008, as its party-appointed arbitrator. Over the previous decade, Judge Moyet had been appointed by Rukaruku as an arbitrator in four investor-state arbitrations.

# 2018 JESSUP PROBLEM (CONTINUED)

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22. Anduchenca did not select an arbitrator within 60 days of receipt of the Request for Arbitration. In accordance with Article 10(a) of the FCN Treaty, on 28 February 2016, the ICJ President, Judge Alice Bacal, appointed the two remaining members of the tribunal. She appointed Judge Mou Tong of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, on behalf of Anduchenca, and appointed herself as the presiding arbitrator. Neither Judge is of Rukarukan or Anduchencan nationality. Notification of these appointments was sent to Anduchenca.
23. Two days later, Anduchenca sent a Note Verbale to Rukaruku and the members of the tribunal. It contained a single paragraph related to the substance of the dispute, which read as follows:
- The People's Democratic Republic of Anduchenca will neither participate in the arbitration proceedings nor recognize the validity of any award that might result from them. The dispute concerning the Egart is not arbitrable; it manifestly does not fall within the scope of Article 7 of the FCN Treaty, which was intended to enable commercial vessels to navigate freely between the two States on the high seas. It has nothing to do with Rukarukan government vessels, such as the Egart, and particularly not when they are conducting illegal spying operations in Anduchenca's territorial waters. Such vessels and operations are governed by general international law, which is neither incorporated in nor displaced by the FCN Treaty. Consequently, the tribunal is not now nor could it ever be seized of this dispute without our express consent, and we will not participate in what promises to be a charade and nothing more.*
24. The tribunal decided to continue with the arbitral proceedings in Anduchenca's absence. In a procedural order, it stated that it would treat the Note Verbale as an objection to its jurisdiction, and would consider questions on jurisdiction, admissibility, and the merits together in a single stage.
25. Over the following 13 months, the tribunal held one round of written pleadings and one round of oral argument. Rukaruku submitted a memorial and presented its arguments at the scheduled hearing. The tribunal directed that all communications and materials in the arbitration be transmitted to Anduchenca, invited Anduchenca to comment on all procedural questions, gave it equal time to submit a written response to Rukaruku's memorial, and invited it to present its arguments at the oral hearings. Anduchenca did not avail itself of any of these opportunities and did not otherwise communicate with the tribunal.
26. On 2 March 2017, the tribunal rendered a 30-page award on both jurisdiction and the merits of the arbitration, concluding that it was properly seized of the dispute, and resolving it in favor of Rukaruku. In the award, the tribunal detailed the procedural history of the arbitration, recited the arguments set out by Rukaruku in its memorial and oral arguments and by Anduchenca in its Note Verbale, and resolved the dispute in a dispositif signed by all three arbitrators. The award was made publicly available online. With respect to jurisdiction, the tribunal held:
- Article 10(a) of the FCN Treaty governs the tribunal's jurisdiction. It provides in relevant part: "Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of Articles 1 to 9 of the present Treaty shall be submitted at the request of either Contracting Party to arbitration." Article 7 of the FCN Treaty provides: "Between the territories of the two Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation." The tribunal is of the opinion that the present dispute does indeed concern the interpretation and application of Article 7 because the parties dispute whether the Egart was lawfully navigating in the territorial sea of Anduchenca. Therefore, the tribunal's jurisdiction is properly founded on the basis of Article 10(a) of the FCN Treaty.*
27. The tribunal devoted the remainder of the award to the merits, concluding that Anduchenca's capture of the Egart "was inconsistent with the mutual commitment of the parties to freedom of navigation," and therefore violated Article 7 of the FCN Treaty. The tribunal ordered that Anduchenca return the Egart to Rukaruku.
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28. At a weekly press conference the following day, the spokeswoman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Anduchenca declined to answer reporters' questions about the award, stating only that it was "null and void" because the tribunal was "manifestly without jurisdiction."
  29. The Institute for Legal Studies of Arbitration ("ILSA") is a international non-governmental organization that publishes investigatory reports on high-profile arbitrations with the aim of promoting transparency in international dispute settlement mechanisms. In recent years, ILSA has often reported on what it has called the improper conduct of arbitrators and has gained a significant following through its strong online media presence.
  30. On 21 March 2017, ILSA published a report on its website entitled "The Ruka Ruse." The report provided a summary of the arbitration between Anduchenca and Rukaruku and concluded that the tribunal's jurisdictional holding was "questionable and insufficiently supported." It revealed three pieces of information that had not been previously disclosed, but which Anduchenca and Rukaruku for purposes of these proceedings have accepted as accurate and authentic.
  31. First, the ILSA report reproduced transcripts of three private telephone conversations, which took place before and during the tribunal's deliberations, between Judge Moyet and Mr. Bouc Chivo, a lawyer in the Ministry of External Relations, who was one of Rukaruku's counsel in the arbitration. On each call, Mr. Chivo requested that Judge Moyet emphasize to the other members of the tribunal certain parts of Rukaruku's arguments already presented in the written and oral proceedings, and Judge Moyet agreed to do so. ILSA characterized this as "deeply troubling, as it shows that the independence of Judge Moyet has been irreparably compromised."
  32. Second, the ILSA report revealed that the tribunal had appointed an "assistant," Mr. Mikkel Orvindari, without disclosing his hiring to either Anduchenca or Rukaruku until the submission of the tribunal's final accounting for payment of its fees. The accounting showed that Mr. Orvindari spent 522 hours on the case, whereas the three arbitrators billed between 57 and 62 hours each. The tribunal sought payment for Mr. Orvindari's time for "summarizing the parties' arguments and evidence," "attending tribunal deliberations," "drafting memoranda to the President of the tribunal," and "drafting award."
  33. Third, in the course of its investigation, ILSA discovered and published a draft of the arbitral award, identical to the final version, with a cover note from Judge Tong to President Bacal. The note read, "Alice, I have reviewed Mr. Orvindari's draft. I'm prepared to sign off on it, and I have nothing to add."
  34. After publishing the report, ILSA tweeted a link to the report and commented: "Who wrote this award!?! This is the most unethical arbitration ever! #rukaruse." The report was widely retweeted and republished in electronic and print media around the world. Mr. Chivo resigned from his position in the Rukarukan Ministry.
  35. Hours after the report was published, General Tovarish issued a press release, which said in part: "I thank the hard-working investigators at ILSA for revealing the truth about the illegitimate arbitration over the Egart. Not only, as we have always contended, was the tribunal without jurisdiction, but it now appears that it was also mired in corruption."
  36. On 27 March 2017, a spokesperson for Rukaruku's Ministry of External Relations addressed the ILSA report during a regular meeting with the national media:

*We have reviewed ILSA's evidence and its conclusions, and we agree that there were some technical irregularities. Our own investigation confirms that Mr. Bouc Chivo was acting on his own initiative in communicating with Judge Moyet. He should not have done that. Ex parte communications with arbitrators about substantive matters should not generally take place, and we have accepted Mr. Chivo's resignation from the Ministry. We are also disappointed to learn that Judge Moyet accepted those phone calls without any apparent objection. Nevertheless, there was no serious impropriety in the arbitral proceedings or*

# 2018 JESSUP PROBLEM (CONTINUED)

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*in the award. These few communications did not significantly influence the final decision. Nor does the other information revealed by ILSA, even if accepted as accurate, call into question the procedures followed or the conclusions reached by the three world-renowned jurists who made up the tribunal, on either jurisdiction or the merits. There is no reason to call the arbitral award into question; it stands as a correct application of the law to the facts. We therefore call upon Anduchenca to act as directed by the tribunal, to stop making excuses, and to return the Egart to its rightful owners without further delay.*

37. On 2 April 2017, *The Sydney Morning Herald* published an article based upon interviews with numerous people it said were intelligence operatives indicating that Anduchenca had commissioned a nuclear-armed submarine, called the *Ibra*. Other news sources around the world corroborated the report. Governments, media outlets, and non-profit organizations called on Anduchenca to confirm or deny what the Secretary-General of the United Nations called “a potentially destabilizing development in a particularly volatile part of the world.”

38. A week later, General Tovarish called a special press conference to address the matter. He began the conference by reading a statement, which began with this passage:

*I am proud to announce that our noble Navy has augmented its power through the nuclear submarine that we have named the Ibra. It is equipped with the world's greatest nuclear weapons, along with cutting edge ballistic missile technology. It will serve as a firm deterrent against any who would persist in infringing our sovereignty. We will deploy the Ibra, as is our right, in such a way as to optimize promotion of that objective.*

General Tovarish would not disclose how or from whom Anduchenca acquired the nuclear weapons, and Anduchencan government officials have categorically refused to comment on the matter:

39. In response to a question from a reporter, General Tovarish added that Anduchenca, which had sent a representative to the United Nations Conference to Negotiate a Legally Binding Instrument to Prohibit Nuclear Weapons in March 2017, would not attend the second substantive session in June and July 2017, and would not sign any treaty that might emerge from those meetings.

40. On 23 April 2017, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Anduchenca issued the following statement:

*Over the past few weeks, many States have expressed to us their concerns over the Ibra. They are overreacting. There is no threat to peace and security. Or if there is, it is not one we have created. Our position remains the same and will not change. In accordance with international law it is our right, and as a sovereign nation it is our duty to our citizens and to future generations, to possess nuclear weapons, if in our discretion we believe we need them to defend our interests. We will never give up this right, nor are we aware of any persuasive argument that we should.*

41. On 8 May 2017, the Security Council adopted Resolution 3790 (attached in relevant part as Annex II) by a vote of nine to six. During the Council's discussions, Rukaruku's representative to the Security Council spoke in favor of the Resolution, saying in part:

*Today, the Security Council proposes to take a much-needed step in confronting the threat that nuclear weapons pose to the entire world, and to the Odasarra Region in particular. In accordance with this Resolution, when it is adopted, Rukaruku will take its accustomed place among law-abiding States, and will most certainly do what is necessary to promote peace and stability in the region.*

42. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Anduchenca submitted a letter on his government's behalf to the Security Council. The letter stated in relevant part:

*The United Nations Charter confers no authority on the Security Council to engage in this unprecedented interference in our domestic affairs. The Ibra is not a threat to anyone, except those who seek impunity to violate international law and our sovereignty. Anduchenca cannot*



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be required by this body to comply with the NPT, a treaty to which we have not subscribed and whose premises we do not accept. Furthermore, let me send a very clear message to anyone who may look at this Security Council Resolution as justification for acts of violence against my country: even Resolution 3790, which we reject as lawless, does not authorize coercive measures against the Ibra or against the State that proudly claims it as its own. We have the sovereign right to possess this vessel, and an attack on it is an attack on Anduchenca itself.

43. On 6 June 2017, at 4:00 a.m. local time, two Rukarukan warships fired 12 cruise missiles at the Covfefe, a supply ship located on the high seas 250 nautical miles away from the Anduchencan coast. Four of the missiles hit their target. According to plans now confirmed by Anduchenca, the Covfefe was en route to a rendezvous point, also on the high seas, where it was to deliver provisions and personnel to the Ibra. The attack killed 10 Anduchencan sailors and seven civilians employed by a private contractor engaged by the Anduchencan Navy.

44. Later that day, Prime Minister Dage made the following televised announcement:

*A few hours ago, I ordered our brave military forces to disable a vessel that we learned was about to deliver supplies to Anduchenca's illegal and provocative nuclear submarine. My decision was not an easy one, but after consulting my senior military staff, I came to the conclusion that it was the right thing to do. As your Prime Minister, it is my duty to abate any serious hazard that we cannot allow to continue. The strike was intended to deprive the Ibra of supplies, which would require it to surface. Once the vessel is sailing in the Kumatqesh Ocean, we are confident that we can capture it.*

*We have learned that the attack was successful. As I speak to you tonight, I am confident that our valiant Navy will now be able to apprehend and to arrest this vessel, whose very existence has been condemned by the international community.*

*Although we regret the loss of life, I want one thing to be perfectly clear. Rukaruku's goals have always been to maintain peace and stability in the Odasarra Region. What we have done in promoting the capture of the Ibra was intended not to lead to war, but to prevent it. Acting under the authorization of Security Council Resolution 3790, our sole aim is to neutralize the threat posed by this nuclear-armed submarine in our neighborhood.*

*Our fleet is now in pursuit of the submarine itself. I will have another statement to present to you, our peace-loving people, within days. And I assure you and the people of the world, we will succeed, and peace will be restored for us all.*

45. Later that day, General Tovarish declared in a speech to the nation:

*Rukaruku's attack on our naval vessel is a gross, unprovoked, and unprecedented violation of the most basic rules of international law. It is stunning in its arrogance and audacity, and shocking in its cavalier disregard for the lives of our fellow citizens. Even the Security Council's Resolution, adopted under a trumped-up pretext, did not authorize the murder of innocent civilians and military personnel. We will not stand by and let this abuse continue. I have instructed the General Command of our military services to respond in any way necessary to prevent and to stop assaults against this nation and against international order, and to vindicate our national honor.*

46. Eight days later, on 14 June 2017, the Rukarukan Navy located the Ibra approximately 20 nautical miles from the Anduchencan coast. Six Rukarukan warships were sent to the area and immediately began enclosing the submarine. The warships fired a series of torpedoes that forced the Ibra to surface. After one of the ships swept the submarine's deck with machine-gun fire, and the Ibra showed no signs of activity, a boarding party gained access to and seized operational control of the submarine. The personnel on board immediately surrendered, and the Rukarukan fleet escorted the Ibra to a naval base in Rukaruku. The crew of the Ibra was detained for questioning, after which all members were delivered

# 2018 JESSUP PROBLEM (CONTINUED)

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to the Anduchencan Embassy in Rukaruku for repatriation.

47. On 19 June 2017, the Security Council adopted a Resolution affirming an agreement between Rukaruku, the International Atomic Energy Agency ("IAEA"), and two NPT nuclear weapon States that provided for the complete dismantling of the Ibra and the disposal of all nuclear materials on board under IAEA monitoring and supervision. Six weeks later, nuclear experts from the IAEA certified that the agreement had been carried out.
  48. Anduchenca and Rukaruku have at all relevant times been Member States of the United Nations, and parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, as well as the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 1977. Rukaruku has been elected to serve as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council four times, most recently on 15 October 2015, and has at all relevant times been a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the NPT, as well as a State Party to UNCLOS. Anduchenca has never been elected to the United Nations Security Council, and has not signed, ratified, or acceded to the NPT or UNCLOS. Neither Anduchenca nor Rukaruku has signed, ratified, or acceded to any of the four Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea of 1958. Anduchenca and Rukaruku are not parties to any other treaty of potential relevance to this case.
  49. On 3 July 2017, Anduchenca filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against Rukaruku concerning the issues that were later set out in this Statement of Agreed Facts, invoking the FCN Treaty as the basis for the Court's jurisdiction. President Bacal and Judge Moyet recused themselves from the case, and the Vice-President assumed the role of Acting President. On 10 July 2017, Rukaruku indicated its intention to file counter-claims, also invoking the FCN Treaty as its jurisdictional basis. The Parties have agreed on the formulation of their claims and counter-claims in the following two paragraphs.
  50. Anduchenca respectfully requests that the Court adjudge and declare:
    1. The arbitral award of 2 March 2017 is not valid;
    2. Rukaruku violated Article 6 of the FCN Treaty when the Egart operated in Anduchenca's territorial sea, but Anduchenca did not violate Article 7 of the FCN Treaty when it captured the Egart;
    3. Anduchenca did not violate Article 16 of the FCN Treaty by commissioning and operating the Ibra; and
    4. Rukaruku violated Article 17 of the FCN Treaty when it attacked the Covfefe and when it captured the Ibra.
  51. Rukaruku respectfully requests that the Court adjudge and declare:
    1. The arbitral award of 2 March 2017 is valid;
    2. Even if the arbitral award is not valid, Rukaruku did not violate Article 6 of the FCN Treaty when the Egart operated in Anduchenca's territorial sea, but Anduchenca violated Article 7 of the FCN Treaty by capturing the Egart, which it therefore must return to Rukaruku;
    3. Anduchenca violated Article 16 of the FCN Treaty by commissioning and operating the Ibra; and
    4. Rukaruku did not violate Article 17 of the FCN Treaty by attacking the Covfefe or by capturing the Ibra.
-

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**ANNEX I**  
**TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION**  
**BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ANDUCHENCA**  
**AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF RUKARUKU**  
**12 MARCH 1947**  
**[EXCERPTS]**

The People's Democratic Republic of Anduchenca and the Federal Republic of Rukaruku ("the Contracting Parties"), desirous of strengthening the friendly relations that have prevailed between their peoples, of ensuring perpetual peace and stability in the Odasarra Region, of encouraging mutually beneficial trade and investment, of strengthening cultural relations and understanding, and of regulating consular relations, have resolved to conclude this Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

[...]

**ARTICLE 6**

Each Contracting Party shall respect the sovereign territory and sovereign waters of the other Contracting Party as required under international law.

**ARTICLE 7**

Between the territories of the two Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation.

[...]

**ARTICLE 10**

(a) Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of Articles 1 to 9 of the present Treaty shall be submitted at the request of either Contracting Party to arbitration. The arbitral tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators, of which each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint one. The two party-appointed arbitrators shall then jointly appoint the presiding arbitrator. In the event that fewer than three arbitrators have been appointed 60 days after the receipt of the request for arbitration, the President of the International Court of Justice shall appoint the arbitrators not yet appointed.

(b) Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the validity of an arbitral award rendered under Article 10(a) of the present Treaty shall be submitted at the request of either Contracting Party to the International Court of Justice. In the event that the Court finds that the award is not valid, it may annul the award and render a judgment on the merits of the underlying dispute.

[...]

**ARTICLE 16**

Each Contracting Party shall prohibit the export and import of weapons and ammunition without the express approval of appropriate government departments, and shall comply with all disarmament obligations binding on it under international law.

**ARTICLE 17**

Each Contracting Party shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other Contracting Party, except as permitted under international law.

[...]

# 2018 JESSUP PROBLEM (CONTINUED)

## ARTICLE 20

Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of Articles 11-19 of the present Treaty shall be submitted at the request of either Contracting Party to the International Court of Justice.

[...]

(Signed)  
(Ms.) Schaft Freund  
Minister of External Relations  
Federal Republic of Rukaruku

(Signed)  
(Mr.) Mitrata Persahabatan  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
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ANNEX II  
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 3790  
8 MAY 2017  
[EXCERPTS]

The Security Council,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("the NPT"), and the need for all States Party to that Treaty to comply fully with their obligations thereunder;

*Recalling* that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

*Determining* that the current situation along the Kumatqesh coast in the Odasarra Region constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:*

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to take such actions as may be appropriate to support the implementation of the NPT and to restrict the proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear-armed vessels, whose very existence constitutes a threat to peace;
2. *Notes* that the volatile situation in the Odasarra Region raises legitimate concerns that the presence of nuclear weapons could provoke an international incident that could escalate into a serious and uncontrollable conflict;
3. *Takes note* that the People's Democratic Republic of Anduchenca appears to have developed a nuclear-armed submarine, the Ibra, and to have deployed the Ibra to undisclosed locations in the Kumatqesh Ocean, creating an unacceptable threat to the stability of the States of the Region;
4. *Decides* to authorize Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations to take all measures commensurate with their specific circumstances in confronting the Ibra, with the goal of neutralizing the threat that it poses to international peace and security;

[...]

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

# CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE JESSUP PROBLEM

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## CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE JESSUP PROBLEM

The following corrections and clarifications to the Statement of Agreed Facts have been agreed to by the parties, and the text jointly communicated to the Court on 23 August 2017 should be considered amended accordingly. The Registrar of the Court reminds all parties and participants of the following:

1. The Statement of Agreed Facts reflects a negotiated stipulation. Its words have been carefully chosen, and they 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.
2. 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.
3. Except to the extent that corrections and clarifications are set out below, participants are to assume that the Statement of Agreed Facts 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 Statement of Agreed Facts.
4. With respect to the pronunciation of the various proper names used in the Statement of Agreed Facts, 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.
5. Anduchenca and Rukaruku are not parties to any relevant bilateral or multilateral treaties, conventions, or accords other than those referenced within the Statement of Agreed Facts.

### CORRECTIONS

1. In the first sentence of Paragraph 47, the words “concluded the night before” should be inserted after the words “an agreement.”

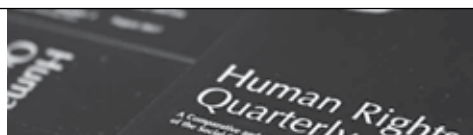
### CLARIFICATIONS

1. When the Egart was captured on 29 October 2015, it was 11 nautical miles from Anduchenca’s coast and was collecting optical and acoustic data.
2. Rukarukan AUVs employ a navigation system that requires them to periodically surface to receive GPS signals.
3. At one of its first meetings, the arbitral tribunal adopted its own set of ad hoc procedural rules. The rules do not contain any provisions relevant to determining the validity of the arbitral award.
4. The paragraph from the arbitral tribunal’s award recited in Paragraph 26 is the only part of the award that discusses the tribunal’s jurisdiction.
5. The ballistic missiles aboard the Ibra had a range of over 5,500 kilometres, allowing them to accurately strike targets throughout the Odasarra Region from anywhere in the Kumatqesh Ocean.
6. Anduchenca attended the 8 May 2017 session of the Security Council and opposed the draft of Resolution 3790.
7. Rukaruku immediately reported to the Security Council (1) its firing of missiles at the Covfeffe on 6 June 2017; and (2) its dispatching of warships on 14 June 2017 to the area in which the Ibra was located and its firing of the torpedoes that forced the Ibra to surface. In its communications, Rukaruku expressly invoked both Article 51 of the U.N. Charter and Resolution 3790.

8. High Seas Supplies (HSS), which owned and operated the Covfefe, is a privately held company registered in Anduchenca. HSS charters a fleet of supply vessels, including submarine tenders and offshore platform suppliers. HSS specializes in refueling, rearming, restocking, and rescuing vessels at sea. HSS's board of directors comprises 12 former high-ranking Anduchencan naval officers. In 2012, the Anduchencan Navy awarded HSS a contract to be the primary provider and operator of supply vessels to the Navy. According to the Covfefe's manifest, on 6 June 2017, it was transferring 10 Anduchencan sailors as well as carrying in its cargo: bedding, medical supplies, communications equipment, food, and water. Seven HSS civilian employees were also on board and manning the Covfefe.
9. On 6 June 2017, between 3:22 and 3:53 a.m. local time, Rukarukan warships made six attempts to communicate via radio with the Covfefe, which did not respond to the calls or change its course. The Covfefe, an unarmed vessel, sank within an hour of the 6 June 2017 attack, and no survivors were found.
10. On 11 September 2017, the Director General of the IAEA, Kilinda Vrede, provided an update to the Board of Governors on the Agency's work in monitoring Anduchenca's nuclear activities. She informed the Board that a team had been formed within the IAEA's Department of Safeguards "to enhance our ability to monitor any future Anduchencan development of nuclear capabilities while maintaining our preparedness as an Agency to play a more active role in the Odasarra Region if called upon." Vrede clarified that investigations concerning the development of Anduchenca's nuclear capabilities were ongoing. Initial findings indicated that the weapons found on the Ibra, including its nuclear weapons, had been manufactured in Anduchenca.

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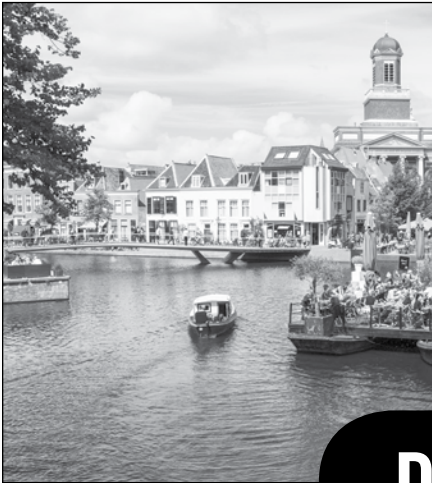
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Marchenko Danevych  
The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine  
USAID Nove Pravosuddya Justice Sector Reform Program  
Avellum  
Baker & McKenzie  
CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang  
ePravo and Kinstellar  
Yurydychna Gazeta  
Appellate Commercial Court of Ukraine  
Simplex law firm  
Lviv City Council

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

White & Case  
Sweet & Maxwell (Thomson Reuters)

## **UNITED STATES**

### **US – MID-ATLANTIC**

George Washington University  
White & Case

### **US – MIDWEST**

Loyola University Chicago School of Law

### **US – NORTHEAST**

Shearman & Sterling LLP

### **US – PACIFIC**

Lewis & Clark Law School

### **US – ROCKY MOUNTAIN**

Ved Nanda Center for International and Comparative Law  
International Legal Studies Program at the University of Denver Sturm College of Law  
International Section of the Colorado Bar Association  
Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army

### **US – SOUTH**

US District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana  
Ogletree, Deakins, Nash, Smoak & Stewart  
Loyola University New Orleans  
Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army

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**WHITE & CASE**



# 2018 JESSUP TEAMS

Teams competing at the White & Case International Rounds are indicated in bold. Exhibition Teams are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Observer Teams are indicated with double asterisks (\*\*). Qualifying rounds for Kazakhstan will be held on Saturday 31 March 2018.

## **ARGENTINA**

Al-Beroni University  
Baghlan University  
Balkh University  
Ghazni University  
**Herat University**  
Jawzjan University  
Kabul University  
Kandahar University  
Paktia University

## **ALBANIA**

**Hëna e Plotë (Bedër) University**

## **ARGENTINA**

**Universidad de Buenos Aires**  
Universidad Torcuato di Tella

## **ARMENIA**

**American University of Armenia**  
Artsakh State University  
French University in Armenia Foundation  
Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University  
Yerevan State University

## **AUSTRALIA**

Australian National University  
Bond University  
La Trobe University  
Macquarie University  
Monash University  
Murdoch University  
Queensland University of Technology  
RMIT University  
University of Adelaide  
University of Melbourne  
**University of Queensland**  
University of Southern Queensland  
**University of Sydney**  
University of Tasmania  
University of Technology Sydney  
University of Western Australia  
Victoria Law School, Victoria University

## **AUSTRIA**

**Universität Wien**

## **AZERBAIJAN**

**Baku State University**

## **BANGLADESH**

Bangladesh University  
Bangladesh University of Business and  
Technology (BUBT)  
Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP)  
**BRAC University**  
Britannia University  
Daffodil International University  
**Eastern University**  
Green University of Bangladesh  
International Islamic University Chittagong  
Jagannath University  
North South University  
Northern University Bangladesh  
Notre Dame University Bangladesh  
Southeast University  
Sylhet International University  
University of Asia Pacific  
University of Chittagong  
University of Dhaka

## **BELARUS**

Belarus State Economic University  
**Belarusian State University**  
Belorussian Institute of Law  
Brest State University named after A.S. Pushkin  
Gomel Branch of International University MITSO  
Gomel State University named after F. Scorina  
IE Baranovichi State University  
**International University MITSO**  
Mogilev State A. Kuleshov University  
Polotsk State University  
The Academy of Public Administration under the  
aegis of the President of the Republic of Belarus  
Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno

## **BELGIUM**

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven  
**Universiteit Gent**

## **BRAZIL**

Centro Universitário Antônio Eufrásio de Toledo  
de Presidente Prudente  
Centro Universitário de Brasília (UniCEUB)  
Escola de Direito de São Paulo de Fundação  
Getúlio Vargas  
Faculdade Baiana de Direito e Gestão

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Faculdade CESUSC  
Faculdades Milton Campos  
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo  
Pontifícia Universidade Católica do  
Rio de Janeiro (PUC Rio)  
Universidade Comunitária da  
Região de Chapecó (UNOCHAPECÓ)

**Universidade de São Paulo**

**Universidade Federal da Bahia**

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais  
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina\*  
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria  
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

**BULGARIA**

**Sofia University St Kliment Ohridski**

The American University in Bulgaria  
University of Plovdiv

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**Royal University of Law and Economics**

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McGill University  
Queen's University  
Thompson Rivers University  
University of Alberta  
University of British Columbia  
University of Calgary  
University of New Brunswick  
University of Ottawa Faculty of Law –  
Civil Law Section

**University of Ottawa Faculty of Law –  
Common Law Section**

University of Saskatchewan

**University of Toronto**

University of Western Ontario  
York University Osgoode Hall

**CHILE**

**Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile**

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso  
Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez\*  
Universidad de Chile  
Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello

**CHINA**

Beihang University  
Beijing Foreign Studies University  
Beijing Normal University  
Capital Normal University  
Capital University of Economics and Business

Central University of Finance and Economics

**China Foreign Affairs University**

**China University of Political Science & Law**

Chongqing University  
Dalian Maritime University  
**East China University of Political Science and Law**  
Fudan University  
GuangDong University of Foreign Studies  
Hainan University  
Hohai University  
Hopkins-Nanjing Center  
Jilin University  
Liaoning University  
Minzu University of China  
Nanjing Normal University  
Nankai University

**Peking University**

Peking University School of Transnational Law\*

**Renmin University of China**

Shandong University  
Shandong University at Weihai  
Shandong University of Science and Technology  
Shanghai JiaoTong University  
Shanghai Maritime University  
Shanghai University of Finance and Economics  
Shanghai University of International  
Business and Economics  
Shanghai University of Political Science and Law  
Shantou University  
Shenzhen University  
South China Normal University  
Southwestern University of Finance and Economics\*\*  
Sun Yat-sen University  
Tianjin Foreign Studies University  
Tianjin University  
Tsinghua University  
University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
University of International Business and Economics  
University of International Relations

**Wuhan University Law School**

Xi'an Jiaotong University  
Xiamen University  
Yantai University  
Zhejiang University  
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

**CHINESE TAIPEI**

Chinese Culture University  
Fu Jen Catholic University  
Ming Chuan University  
National Cheng Kung University

# 2018 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

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National Chengchi University – College of Law  
National Chengchi University – Department of  
Diplomacy  
National Chung Cheng University  
**National Taipei University**  
National Taiwan University  
Soochow University  
Tunghai University

## COLOMBIA

**Universidad de La Sabana**  
Universidad de los Andes\*\*  
Universidad Externado del Colombia

## COSTA RICA

Universidad de Costa Rica

## CROATIA

University of Zagreb

## CYPRUS

University of Cyprus

## CZECH REPUBLIC

Charles University

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**Universidad Iberoamericana (UNIBE),**  
Facultad de Derecho

## EGYPT

Ain Shams University  
British University in Egypt  
Cairo University (English Section)\*  
**Institut de Droit des Affaires**  
**Internationales (IDAI)**

## ESTONIA

Tallinn University Law School  
**University of Tartu**

## ETHIOPIA

**Haramaya University**  
Wollega University  
Wollo University

## FINLAND

University of Helsinki

## FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Justinianus  
Primus Faculty of Law

## FRANCE

### Sciences Po – Paris

Sciences Po, Campus Europe – Asie au Havre  
Université de Strasbourg  
Université Montesquieu - Bordeaux IV  
Université Panthéon – Assas Paris 2  
Université Panthéon – Sorbonne Paris I  
Université Paris 10 Nanterre  
Université Toulouse I

## GAMBIA

**University of The Gambia**

## GEORGIA

Free University of Tbilisi  
Georgian Institute of Public Affairs  
Ilia State University  
**Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University**

## GERMANY

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg  
Bucerius Law School  
Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel  
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen  
Freie Universität Berlin  
Friedrich Schiller Universität  
Friedrich-Alexander Universität  
Erlangen-Nürnberg  
Georg-August Universität  
Heinrich-Heine Universität  
**Hertie School of Governance**  
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
**Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München**  
Ruhr Universität Bochum  
Ruprecht-Karl Universität  
Trier Universität  
Universität Augsburg  
Universität Hamburg  
Universität Passau\*  
Westfälische Wilhelms Universität Münster

## GHANA

Central University College  
Ghana Institute of Management and  
Public Administration (GIMPA), Faculty of Law\*\*  
Kings University College  
**Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and  
Technology (KNUST), Faculty of Law**  
University of Cape Coast, Faculty of Law\*  
University of Professional Studies



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## GREECE

**National and Kapodistrian University of Athens**  
Panteion University

## GUATEMALA

**Universidad del Istmo**

## HONG KONG, CHINA

Chinese University of Hong Kong  
City University of Hong Kong  
**University of Hong Kong**

## HUNGARY

**Eötvös Loránd University**

## ICELAND

**University of Iceland**

## INDIA

Amity Law School  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University,  
New Law College, Pune  
Chanakya National Law University  
Christ University  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University  
Fairfield Institute of Management and Technology,  
School of Law  
Government Law College, Mumbai  
**Gujarat National Law University**  
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University  
IFIM Law College  
ILS Law College  
Institute of Law Nirma University  
Jindal Global Law School  
Jitendra Chauhan College of Law, Mumbai  
Lloyd Law College  
M.S. Ramaiah College of Law  
National Academy for Legal Studies and Research,  
Hyderabad (NALSAR)  
**National Law Institute University, Bhopal**  
**National Law School of India University, Bangalore**  
National Law University and  
Judicial Academy, Assam  
National Law University, Odisha  
National Law University, Delhi  
National Law University, Jodhpur  
National University of Advanced Legal Studies  
National University of Study and Research in Law  
Panjab University – Chandigarh  
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law  
SASTRA University School of Law  
Symbiosis Law School – Noida  
Symbiosis Law School, Pune

Tamil Nadu National Law School  
University of Petroleum & Energy Studies  
**West Bengal National University  
of Juridical Sciences**

## INDONESIA

**Airlangga University**  
Andalas University  
Atma Jaya Catholic University  
Bhayangkara University  
Brawijaya University  
Gadjah Mada University  
Hasanuddin University  
Islamic University of Riau  
President University  
Tarumanagara University  
Universitas Bina Nusantara  
Universitas Diponegoro  
Universitas Gadjah Mada  
**Universitas Indonesia**  
Universitas Katolik Parahyangan\*  
Universitas Lampung  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta  
**Universitas Pelita Harapan**  
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha  
Universitas Riau  
Universitas Sebelas Maret  
Universitas Sumatera Utara  
Universitas Udayana  
University of Padjadjaran

## IRAN

Farabi Campus, University of Tehran  
Islamic Azad University, Science and Research  
Branch (Faculty of Law and Political Sciences)  
Mofid University  
Shahed University  
**Shahid Beheshti University**

## IRAQ

**American University of Iraq, Sulaimani**  
University of Raparin  
University of Sulaimani

## IRELAND

The Honorable Society of King's Inns  
**Law Society of Ireland**  
University College Cork  
University College Dublin

## ISRAEL

Tel-Aviv University  
**The Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

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## ITALY

**Università di Milano**

LUISS Guido Carli

Università degli Studi Roma Tre\*

University of Verona

## JAMAICA

**Norman Manley Law School**

University of Technology, Jamaica

## JAPAN

Doshisha University

Hokkaido University

Hosei University

Keio University

Kobe University

**Kyoto University**

Nagoya University

Osaka University

Rikkyo University

Sophia University

Tohoku University

Toyo University

**University of Tokyo**

Waseda University

## JORDAN

**University of Jordan**

## KAZAKHSTAN

**KazGUU University**

**KIMEP University**

## KENYA

Africa Nazarene University Law School

**Kenya School of Law**

Moi University

University of Nairobi

## KOSOVO

**University of Pristina**

## KUWAIT

**Kuwait International Law School**

## KYRGYZSTAN

**American University of Central Asia**

## LEBANON

La Sagesse University

**Notre Dame University – Louaize**

## LESOTHO

**National University of Lesotho**

## LITHUANIA

**Vytautas Magnus University**

## LUXEMBOURG

**Université de Luxembourg**

## MALAYSIA

Advance Tertiary College (ATC)

Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws,

International Islamic University

College of Law, Government and

International Studies, Universiti Utara Malaysia

INTI International University College

Islamic Science University of Malaysia

**Universiti Teknologi MARA**

University of Malaya

## MALTA

**University of Malta Faculty of Law**

## MEXICO

Centro de Investigación y

Docencia Económicas, A.C.

Universidad Iberoamericana

**Universidad Nacional Autónoma  
de México (UNAM)**

Universidad Panamericana

Universidad Panamericana Campus Aguascalientes

Universidad Panamericana Campus Guadalajara

## NEPAL

**Kathmandu School of Law**

## NETHERLANDS

**Universiteit Leiden**

Universiteit Maastricht Faculty of Law

Universiteit Utrecht

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

## NEW ZEALAND

**University of Otago**

## NIGERIA

Obafemi Awolowo University

**University of Benin**

University of Lagos

## PAKISTAN

Bahria University Islamabad Campus

Indus College of Law

Institute of Law and Criminology

Institute of Law, University of Sindh

International Islamic University, Islamabad

L'ecole For Advanced Studies

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Lahore University of Management Sciences

**Pakistan College of Law**

Quaid E Azam University

Quaid E Azam Law College Lahore\*

**University College Lahore**

School of International Law

Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute

of Science and Technology (SZABIST)

Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law

The Institute of Legal Studies, Lahore

The Institute Of Legal Studies, Multan

The Millennium University College, Islamabad

The Millennium University College

Karachi Campus

University of Karachi School of Law

University of Malakand

**PANAMA**

**Universidad Católica Santa María La Antigua**

Universidad de Panama

**PERU**

**Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos**

**PHILIPPINES**

Ateneo de Manila University

Far Eastern University – Institute of Law

Lyceum of the Philippines University –

College of Law

Saint Louis University

San Beda College of Law\*

University of San Carlos

University of Santo Tomas

**University of the Philippines**

**POLAND**

Jagiellonian University Cracow

**University of Łódź**

University of Warsaw

University of Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski)

**PORTUGAL**

**Universidade de Lisboa**

**PUERTO RICO**

**Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras**

**QATAR**

**Hamad Bin Khalifa University**

**ROMANIA**

**University of Bucharest**

**RUSSIA**

All-Russian State University of Justice,

Saint-Petersburg Branch\*

Astrakhan State University

Belgorod State University

Chechen State University

Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University

Kazan Federal University

**Kutafin Moscow State Law University**

Mari State University

**MGIMO University**

Mordovian State University

Moscow State Linguistic University

Moscow State University named

after M.V. Lomonsov

**National Research University**

**Higher School of Economics**

National Research University Higher School

of Economics – Perm Campus

National Research University Higher School

of Economics – Saint-Petersburg

Northern Arctic Federal University

Orenburg Institute (Branch) of Kutafin Moscow

State Law University

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

Perm State University

Pyatigorsk State University

Russian Academy of Justice, Privolzhsky Branch

Russian Academy of Law under the

Ministry of Justice

Russian Foreign Trade Academy

**Russian State University of Justice**

Russian State University of Justice – Kazan Branch

Russian State University of Justice –

North Caucasian Branch

Saint-Petersburg State University

The Russian Presidential Academy of National

Economy and Public Administration

Tomsk State University

Udmurt State University

Ural State Law University

**SAUDI ARABIA**

**Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University**

**SERBIA**

**University of Belgrade**

**SINGAPORE**

National University of Singapore

**Singapore Management University School of Law**

# 2018 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

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## **SLOVAKIA**

**Comenius University**

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

University of Johannesburg

**University of Pretoria**

University of the Western Cape

## **SOUTH KOREA**

**Seoul National University**

## **SPAIN**

ESADE – Universidad Ramon Llull

Instituto de Empresa

Universidad Autonoma de Madrid

**Universidad Carlos III de Madrid**

Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona

Universitat Pompeu Fabra

## **SRI LANKA**

**University of Colombo**

## **SWITZERLAND**

**Université de Geneve**

## **TANZANIA**

**University of Dar es Salaam**

## **THAILAND**

Chulalongkorn University

**Thammasat University**

## **TURKEY**

Ankara University

**Galatasaray University**

Istanbul Bilgi University

Koc University

Yeditepe University

## **UGANDA**

Cavendish University

Makerere University\*

**Uganda Christian University**

## **UKRAINE**

Donetsk National University

**Ivan Franko National University in Lviv,  
School of Law**

Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University  
(International Relations)

Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University  
National Aviation University

National University of Ostroh Academy

Odessa Academy of Law

Ukrainian Catholic University\*

Yaroslav Mudriy National Law University

Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

## **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

**American University of Sharjah**

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

Keele University

**King's College London**

London School of Economics

School of Oriental and African Studies

**University College London**

University of Aberdeen

University of Cambridge

University of Edinburgh

University of Hertfordshire

University of Leeds

University of Manchester

University of Nottingham School of Law

University of Oxford

## **UNITED NATIONS CHARTER SCHOOL**

**University for Peace**

## **UNITED STATES**

**American University**

Arizona State

Boston College

Boston University

Brigham Young University

Brooklyn Law School

California Western School of Law

Campbell University

**Case Western Reserve University**

Charleston School of Law

Chicago-Kent College of Law

**Columbia Law School**

Cornell University

Creighton University

DePaul University

Drexel University

Emory University

**Florida International University**

Florida State University

**Fordham University**

George Mason School of Law

George Washington University

Georgetown University

Georgia State University

Gonzaga University

Harvard University

Howard University

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Indiana University – Bloomington  
John Marshall Law School, Chicago  
Johns Hopkins School of Advanced  
International Studies

**Lewis & Clark Law School**

Louisiana State University  
Loyola University – Chicago  
Loyola University – New Orleans  
Marquette University  
Mercer University  
Michigan State University College of Law  
Mitchell Hamline School of Law  
New York Law School

**New York University School of Law**

Northeastern University  
Northern Illinois University  
Northwestern University  
Nova Southeastern University  
Ohio Northern University  
Oklahoma City University  
Pace University  
Pennsylvania State University  
Rutgers University – Camden  
Rutgers University – Newark  
Seton Hall University School of Law  
Southern Methodist University  
St. John's University  
St. Louis University  
St. Mary's University  
St. Thomas University, Florida  
Stanford University  
Stetson University  
Suffolk University  
Syracuse University  
Temple University  
Thomas Jefferson School of Law  
University at Buffalo  
University of Alabama  
University of Arizona  
University of Baltimore

**University of California – Berkeley**

University of California – Davis  
University of California – Hastings  
University of California – Irvine  
University of Chicago  
University of Colorado  
University of Denver  
University of Florida  
University of Georgia  
University of Hawaii

University of Illinois  
University of Iowa  
University of Kansas  
University of Maine  
University of Maryland  
University of Massachusetts  
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University of Minnesota  
University of Montana  
University of North Carolina  
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University of Richmond  
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University of Southern California  
University of St. Thomas  
University of Texas  
University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law  
University of Utah

**University of Virginia**

University of Washington  
University of Wisconsin  
University of Wyoming  
Valparaiso University  
Vanderbilt University  
Wake Forest University  
Washburn University  
Washington University, St. Louis

**Wayne State University**

West Virginia University  
Western Michigan University  
Cooley Law School  
Western New England University

**Yale University**

**UZBEKISTAN**

Tashkent State University of Law  
University of World Economy and Diplomacy,  
International Law Faculty\*

**Westminster International University in Tashkent**

**VIETNAM**

**Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam**

**ZIMBABWE**

**Great Zimbabwe University**

# VERY SPECIAL THANKS

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

Our thanks are also owed to ILSA's Global Partner White & Case, the Competition's International Rounds sponsor. More than just a sponsor, White & Case provides volunteers and technological assistance for the Competition, and has undertaken a number of projects aimed at improving the Jessup experience for everyone involved. We would like to specially recognize Elizabeth Black, who leads all of the Firm's Jessup activities around the world, and Hugh Verrier, the Firm's Chairman.

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ILSA acknowledges and thanks the Law Libraries of Georgetown University for allowing Teams to use their facilities during the White & Case International Rounds.

ILSA would further like to thank the American Society of International Law, the International Law Section of the American Bar Association, and the International Law Association for their continued support of the Competition.

A final word of thanks goes to our Qualifying Round Administrators for their tireless work and dedication on behalf of the Jessup Competition.

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[instagram.com/jessupwhitecase](https://instagram.com/jessupwhitecase)

**International Law Students Association**

701 Thirteenth Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005  
USA

**T** + 1 202 729 2470

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