



WHITE & CASE
INTERNATIONAL ROUNDS

JESSUP 2019 31 MARCH - 6 APRIL

THE CASE CONCERNING THE

KAYLEFF YAK





WELCOME

Welcome to the 2019 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. We are particularly proud to be involved this year—the 60th year of the Jessup Competition.

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 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 cursive, with a prominent vertical stroke on the left side.

Hugh Verrier
Chairman
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Sunday, 31 March

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

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, law firms, and more.
2:00 p.m.	Team Orientation (Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level) All Team members (competing and exhibition) must attend the Team Orientation.
Immediately following Team Orientation	Orientation for Exhibition Teams, Observation Teams, and Bailiffs (Regency A, Ballroom Level) Mandatory meeting for all Exhibition Teams and Observation Teams will begin immediately following Team Orientation. 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 2019 Jessup <i>Compromis</i> and present judging tips.

Monday, 1 April

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, Columbia A, 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)

Tuesday, 2 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, Columbia A, 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

Wednesday, 3 April

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

Breakfast Sponsored by University of Michigan School of Law (Columbia C, Ballroom Level)

The University of Michigan Law School welcomes all competitors to enjoy free breakfast with coffee and tea. Representatives from Michigan Law will be on hand to wish you well and to provide information about the school's LL.M., J.D., and Master of Advanced Corporation Law degree programs, for those who are interested. In addition to breakfast, a variety of mementos will be given to all attendees.

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

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)

Thursday, 4 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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

Friday, 5 April

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 (Lobby Level), Capitol Room B (Lobby Level), Regency B (Ballroom Level), Thornton Rooms (11th Floor)

2:00 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 B (Ballroom Level)

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. For Jessup Teams, Team Advisors, Judges, Volunteers, ILSA Members and all others.

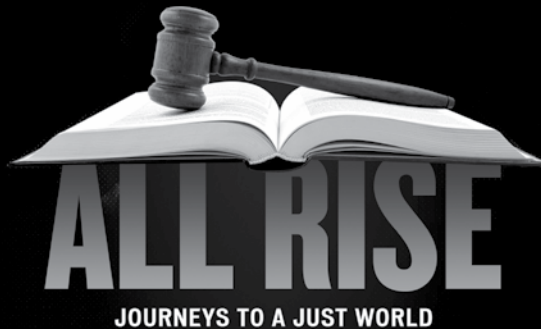
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS (CONTINUED)

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 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 cinemacapital

Saturday, 6 April

11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. **2019 Discussion with the Jessup *Compromis* Authors, sponsored by the ABA Section of International Law**
(Regency B/C/D, Ballroom Level)
The Authors of the 2019 Jessup *Compromis* will preside over an open panel discussion for Teams to ask questions about the inspiration for and legal issues in the 2019 *Compromis*. Coffee, tea and light brunch fare will be provided, with the support of the ABA Section of International Law.

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.

9:00 p.m. **Final Gala and Announcement of Awards**
(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)
Have fun one last time with a night of music and dancing along with the presentation of Competition awards. All are invited to attend. Semi-formal dress.

Sunday, 7 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.

ABOUT THE JESSUP COMPETITION

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

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

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 60th 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

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.

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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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ABOUT ILSA

The idea of an organization to serve the needs of students interested in international law first arose shortly after the first Jessup Competition. In 1962, students from a number of campuses founded the Association of Student International Law Societies (ASILS). The Association evolved over the years and, in 1987, reconstituted itself as the International Law Students Association (ILSA). In 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 Programs Director, Program Associate, and Program Assistant, 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.

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.

ILSA EXECUTIVE STAFF

Lesley A. Benn, *Executive Director*
Tessa Walker, *Programs Director*
Christopher Bonnez, *Program Associate*
Lara Al-Jaibaji, *Program Assistant*

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ALL RISE SOCIETY

The All Rise Society was founded in 2018, in recognition of 60 years of the Jessup, and is an exclusive giving society for the most distinguished members of the Jessup Competition Community.

We would like to extend our gratitude to this years' founding members of the All Rise Society for their generous support of the Jessup Competition. Their support will ensure our continued ability to provide law students around the globe with the chance to connect with some of the world's greatest legal minds, prepare them to enter the most competitive ranks of the legal profession, and nurture their commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflict through the rule of law. Information on joining the All Rise Society is available through ILSA.org or by email at jessup@ilsa.org.

Teddy Baldwin
Bonnie Bird
Joseph Brand
William W. Burke-White
Dagmar Butte
Michael Collins
Morad Eghbal

Peter Griffin
Jason E. Johns
Michelle Keith
Roxanna Nazari
Kirsten Odynski
Michael Peil
Lucy Reed

Natalie Reid
Vasco de Jesus Rodrigues
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Chen Siyuan
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ILSA AND JESSUP AWARDS

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 each Qualifying Round 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 twenty 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.

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 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 King & Spalding Spirit of the Jessup Award

The King & Spalding Spirit of the Jessup Award recognizes the Team that best exemplifies the Jessup spirit of camaraderie, academic excellence, competitiveness, and appreciation of fellow competitors. This award is sponsored by King & Spalding and 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."



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Hugh Adsett

Hugh Adsett is a lawyer and foreign service officer, and has worked for Global Affairs Canada since 1995, with assignments in Ottawa as the Legal Adviser and Director General of the Legal Affairs Bureau; as Director; Director General of the Foreign Policy Bureau; and with assignments in the Legal Bureau in the human rights and humanitarian law division; the environmental law division; and the criminal security and diplomatic law division. Mr. Adsett has been posted abroad to Canada's embassy to Ethiopia, and to Canada's permanent mission to the United Nations in New York. Prior to joining Global Affairs, he worked with the United Nations in Rwanda as a human rights field officer, in Canada as a journalist, and participated in Canada world youth in Indonesia. Mr. Adsett is currently on a one-year assignment from Global Affairs Canada teaching international law at the Faculty of Law at Queen's University in Ontario, Canada.

S. James Anaya

Dean James Anaya served as the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples from 2008 to 2014, and has taught and written extensively on international human rights and issues concerning indigenous peoples. Dean Anaya has advised numerous indigenous and other organizations on matters of human rights and indigenous peoples, and he has represented indigenous groups from many parts of North and Central America in landmark cases before domestic and international tribunals, including the United States Supreme Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Among his noteworthy activities, he participated in the drafting of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and was the lead counsel for the indigenous parties in the case of *Awatitgn v. Nicaragua*, in which the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for the first time upheld indigenous land rights as a matter of international law. As UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Dean Anaya monitored the human rights conditions of indigenous peoples worldwide, addressed situations in which their rights were being violated, and promoted practical measures to secure indigenous peoples' rights, travelling frequently to meet with government officials and visit indigenous communities. He is currently a University Distinguished Professor and Dean of the University of Colorado Law School, and his writings are cited in virtually every written memorial in the 2019 Jessup Competition.

Andrew B. Loewenstein

Andrew B. Loewenstein is a Partner with the International Litigation and Arbitration Department of Foley Hoag LLP, where he represents States before the International Court of Justice and arbitral tribunals. Mr. Loewenstein was counsel for Mauritius in the ICJ's recent Advisory Opinion on *Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965*. Other ICJ cases in which he has appeared include the *Pulp Mills* case, as counsel for Uruguay; the *Certain Activities and Construction of a Road* cases, for Nicaragua; the *Aerial Herbicide Spraying* case, for Ecuador; and the *Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* case, for Georgia. Mr. Loewenstein was counsel to the Philippines in its arbitration with China concerning the South China Sea. Other state-to-state arbitrations in which he has appeared include representing Mauritius in the *Chagos Marine Protected Area* arbitration; Guyana in an arbitration with Suriname to delimit their maritime boundaries; and Croatia in a land and maritime boundary arbitration with Slovenia. In his investment arbitration practice, Mr. Loewenstein successfully defended Uruguay before ICSID against a challenge by Philip Morris to Uruguay's tobacco control regulations. Mr. Loewenstein frequently represents States before the courts of the United States, and is currently defending Spain against attempts by investors from other EU Member States to enforce arbitration awards rendered under the Energy Charter Treaty.

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THE 2019 PHILIP C. JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION
* * SPECIAL AGREEMENT * *

BETWEEN THE STATE OF AUROK (APPLICANT) AND THE REPUBLIC OF RAKKAB (RESPONDANT)
TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
THE TWO STATES CONCERNING THE KAYLEFF YAK

1. Fossil records indicate that the Gaur Highlands have been the exclusive habitat of the majestic Kayleff Yak (*Bos mumuensis*, or “the Yak”) for more than 250,000 years. An average adult male Yak weighs between 800 and 900 kilograms and stands 160 centimeters tall at the withers; adult females weigh between 400 and 500 kilograms and stand 150 centimeters. A motivated Yak can reach speeds of up to 45 kilometers per hour, and a migrating herd of Yak can sustain speeds of 25 kilometers per hour for hours at a time. Individual herds of Yak once numbered in the hundreds of thousands and have for millennia migrated thousands of kilometers seasonally. In the (northern hemisphere) spring and summer, young Yak are born and the herd stays in their northern grazing lands (in present-day Aurok). Mating season begins after the Yak migrate south to their autumn and winter range (in present-day Rakkab). Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, scientists consistently estimated the Yak population to be roughly 750,000 individuals. Humans have never been able to domesticate the Yak, and the Yak have never successfully been bred in captivity.
2. The Pivzao civilization that arose in the Gaur Highlands in 1000 BCE relied upon subsistence hunting of the Yak for virtually every aspect of their lives, including food, medicine, construction materials, and clothing. Accordingly, the Yak formed a central part of Pivzao culture and religion. The people believed that thousands of years ago, the Great God Kayleff came from the heavens and witnessed a great famine. Harsh weather the prior year had killed most of the root vegetables near the ground’s surface, the main source of sustenance on which the people had relied. In his benevolence, Kayleff sent massive herds of a beast formed in his image to the people and taught the Pivzao people to hunt the Yak. In accordance with these beliefs, the Pivzao calendar was based upon the animals’ regular migration, and the central festivals of the year were coordinated with the Yak’s movements. The first sighting of a Yak during each seasonal migration was considered an auspicious day and called for ceremonies to thank Kayleff for his continued blessing. A sighting later than usual was taken as a sign of Kayleff’s displeasure.
3. Traditional Yak hunting was a complex community event. According to Professor Wim Kurriz, a noted expert on the prehistory of the Gaur highlands:

Weeks ahead of the arrival of the Yak herds, villages would prepare elaborate traps, including spear-lined pits, along the anticipated migration routes. When the Yak arrived, the entire village would employ noisemakers and fires to separate individuals from the main herd, driving them into the pits and then worrying them with spears, arrows, and large rocks until the Yak’s throat could be slit by a villager chosen for that special honor. A town of 100 people might, in this way, kill as many as 15 or 16 Yak during the Spring and Autumn migrations. Even with this much planning the Yak cull was a dangerous affair, with grave injuries and fatalities to the hunters occurring on a regular basis.

Prof. Kurriz noted that with the arrival of motor vehicles and firearms in the 1950s, the pursuit of the Yak became less dangerous:

In observance of tradition, the old ways are still practiced, with existing traps maintained and new ones dug from year to year. However, the pits – and the rituals, from the noisemaking to the killing by hand – are no longer strictly necessary, as a skilled hunter is able to fell an adult Yak with one or two well-placed shots from a hunting rifle.

Prof. Kurriz also reported that at the conclusion of the hunt, those who participated in the kill were rewarded with a traditional dish called *Tirhinga Nos Lustuk* ("soup of the nasty bits of the Yak").

4. According to the tradition, consumption of *Tirhinga Nos Lustuk* not only symbolized gratitude to Kayleff for nature's bounty, but also conferred health benefits and longevity on all who partook in it. A monthly communal meal including the soup was a solemn, ritualized event that also included a liturgical component of prayers and hymns.
5. The first outside account of the Yak was reported by the Chinese explorer Zheng He in the 15th century. During a trading expedition into the interior of the continent, Zheng's scribe depicted "unimaginable herds of immense hairy nightmares, moving faster than the fastest ship, stretching from horizon to horizon, crushing everything underfoot and churning the very earth into porridge to a depth of [30 centimeters]." The scribe also noted that "the local tribesmen venerate the Yak, putting every part of it to some useful purpose, eating virtually every morsel that can be rendered edible, and using the large bones to build their homes, the smaller bones to make weapons, and assorted bits in their fearsome religious rites." Expedition records indicate that the unnamed scribe was trampled to death by Yak shortly before Zheng's mission departed from the Highlands.
6. In 1730, the Kingdom of Jeramia, a colonial power located on another continent, claimed the region, including the Gaur Highlands, as its colony. Jerami explorers reported that the Highlands, while hospitable to "millions of pounds of hirsute stampeding death," offered no natural resources that were considered commercially exploitable. Thus, during the entirety of Jeramia's colonization, there was minimal interference with the indigenous population.
7. The State of Aurok is a small, landlocked, least-developed country with a population of around 1.2 million, composed almost entirely of descendants of the Pivzao civilization. It was established in 1961, when Jeramia granted independence to all of its colonies worldwide. Aurok's territory comprises the northern 70 percent of the Gaur Highlands. A 2015 United Nations Development Programme report indicated that the majority of the population is rural, living in villages and settlements of fewer than 200 people. To the present day, many Aurokans continue to observe the Pivzao traditions, and the Yak remains of prime religious and cultural significance. Even among the emerging urban population in the Aurokan capital, Transcentral, the culture still draws heavily on ancient tribal practices and beliefs. In particular, participation in a successful Yak hunt is considered a rite of passage into adulthood for young Aurokans. As of the date of this Special Agreement, the website for the Tourism Board of Aurok includes videos of various traditional ceremonies and practices, including many involving the Yak.
8. The Republic of Rakkab borders Aurok to the south and, along with its neighbor, gained independence from Jeramia in 1961. It encompasses 30 percent of the Gaur Highlands, along with the fertile plains to the south and east. Its territory includes several deep-water oceanic trading ports. As a consequence of its geographical advantages and decades of careful stewardship, Rakkab emerged as a regional power in the 1970s, and today has a diversified economy including international banking and technology, as well as light manufacturing, agriculture, and the production of raw and finished textiles. As of 2015, the multi-ethnic population of Rakkab was 4.5 million. Census reports and informal surveys indicate that there are fewer than 200 adherents to the Pivzao traditions among the population of Rakkab.
9. A major component of Rakkab's economic success has been its investment, beginning in the 1960s, in research and development. The mandate of the government's Department of Research, Technology & Application, established in 1965, included "the pursuit and dissemination of scientific discoveries, including ... new medicines and treatments." The Department received between three and five percent

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of the annual national budget from 1965 to 1996, which it spent on training, international linkages, development of research infrastructure, and incentives to government researchers and inventors. Two of the last ten Nobel Laureates in Chemistry were from Rakkab, and Rakkab's universities and scientific research facilities are regularly ranked among the world's best.

10. Over the first three decades of its existence, the Department of Research, Technology & Application applied for and was granted numerous patents and government approvals to market its inventions, especially in the health-care sector. In February 1996, Rakkab's Parliament adopted legislation to privatize the Department. The newly private company, DORTA M/S ("DORTA") was incorporated in Rakkab on 6 April 1996, and public trading of its shares began on the New York Stock Exchange a month later. According to the legislative act privatizing the Department – and according to DORTA's private charter – the government of Rakkab must always own no less than 9.9 percent and no more than 19.9 percent of the shares of DORTA. As of the present date, Rakkab holds approximately 12% of DORTA's stock.
11. Today, DORTA is the world's eighth-largest manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, with subsidiaries in over 50 countries (although it has no subsidiary in Aurok). DORTA possesses a legislatively-granted and government-enforced monopoly on the sale of prescription medication within Rakkab, and the government subsidizes DORTA's research and development activities inside and outside Rakkab. DORTA's 15-member Board of Directors includes four former Rakkabi Cabinet Ministers and three former leaders of Rakkab's major political parties, although its charter prohibits the employment or appointment to the Board of current Rakkabi government officials.
12. Rakkab has since the middle of the 20th century witnessed a significant increase in its rates of childhood and adult obesity, diabetes, and several other lifestyle-related diseases.
13. Dr. Isaac Bello is a Rakkabi-licensed medical doctor and a citizen of Rakkab. Since 1997, he has been employed by DORTA in its pharmaceutical development division and also works in a DORTA-operated private hospital in Rakkab near the border with Aurok. During his hospital practice in 1998-2000, Dr. Bello observed that the incidence of diabetes and obesity was consistently and markedly lower among his Aurokan patients than among his Rakkabi patients. In 2001, he spent a year living in rural Aurok, investigating Aurokan dietary and cultural practices. Based upon his fieldwork and subsequent laboratory studies, Dr. Bello concluded that the discrepancy was correlated with a never-before-identified enzyme found in the gallbladder of the Yak, a key ingredient in *Tirhinga Nos Lustuk*. In an article summarizing his findings, published in the British peer-reviewed medical journal *The Lancet* in 2002, Dr. Bello referred to his discovery as "the Lustuk Enzyme," and noted "many Aurokans observe their traditional religious rites, obtaining the meat and organs of the Kayleff Yak according to their age-old processes. I am quite confident that their ingestion of the Lustuk Enzyme in substantial quantities is what provides their remarkable protection against diabetes and obesity."
14. By 2003, Dr. Bello and a team of DORTA biologists isolated the Lustuk Enzyme and used it to produce an experimental medication. DORTA then applied to the Rakkab Ministry of Health for permission to begin clinical trials, including trials on human subjects, to test its efficacy. Over the course of two years of testing, they determined that the drug was highly effective in the treatment of diabetes and related disorders.
15. On 11 November 2004, DORTA filed a patent application with the Rakkabi Intellectual Property Ministry for the medication derived from the Lustuk Enzyme, which it named "Gallvectra," to treat insulin resistance-related diseases. The application listed Dr. Bello as the inventor. According to Rakkabi law, patent applications are published in the Official Journal and on the Ministry's website and are open to public comment for a period of 18 months before a final decision is made. Once issued, the term of a patent is 20 years from the date of first filing.

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16. In January 2005, the British anthropologist Cressida Cauty, a world-renowned expert on rural Aurok, published an article in the international peer-reviewed sociology journal *Human Organization* entitled "The Lustuk Enzyme in the Aurokan Diet." Professor Cauty noted that through their consumption of *Tirhinga Nos Lustuk*, observant Aurokans ingested hundreds of grams of the Lustuk Enzyme each year. Her article also referenced the history and importance of Yak gallbladder consumption:

Believing that Kayleff provided the Yak not only for their sustenance but also for their protection against disease, the Pivzao civilization attributed significant health benefits in particular to the gallbladder. Aurokans who continue to observe the ancient traditions regularly consume *Tirhinga Nos Lustuk*, containing the gallbladder of the Yak along with roots, wild grains, and other ingredients. Even today, it is commonplace for the soup to be recommended as a promoter of well-being and an aid in recovery from illness.
 17. In March 2005, the Aurokan Minister of Intellectual Property, Tom Wynet, wrote to his Rakkabi counterpart, enclosing a copy of Dr. Cauty's article. In his cover letter he noted that, "Dr. Bello's discovery of the Lustuk Enzyme can be attributed directly to his study of the Aurokan people and their use of Yak gallbladders to promote good health." The letter, which was released to the media, concluded, "Governments grant patents to encourage creativity and novelty, to protect original inventors. But in this case, DORTA seeks protection for a drug it did not actually invent. No one except those who first discovered the health benefits of the gallbladders should be allowed to profit from the Lustuk Enzyme." A group of leading biologists replied in a public letter in the next quarter's issue of *Human Organization* that "Gallvectra, indeed, appears to have been inspired by the traditional beliefs of Aurokans in the health-protecting properties of the Yak gallbladders." Major newspapers in Rakkab received and published numerous letters to the editors from Aurokans, who also sent emails to the Ministry's general-inquiries address, protesting the grant of a patent on what they claimed was a long-known use of the Enzyme contained in the Yak gallbladder to promote their health.
 18. Patent attorneys for DORTA replied to Minister Wynet's letter in April 2005 stating, "The work of Dr. Bello and other scientists at DORTA led directly to the isolation of the Lustuk Enzyme and its discovery as a medical treatment of insulin-resistant diseases. Although Aurokan people have consumed Yak gallbladders for many years and continue to do so, they never produced a reliable, consistent prescription drug for human use." The letter concluded, "Our reasoning poses no threat to Aurok and to traditional Aurokan consumers of Yak meat. If issued, the patent proposed in the DORTA application will not inhibit the use of Yak gallbladders in accordance with Aurokan traditions."
 19. The Rakkabi Ministry published both letters and all other correspondence pertaining to the patent application in its Official Journal, along with its order granting the patent, on 6 October 2005. Minister Wynet issued a statement expressing dismay at Rakkab's decision to issue the patent.
 20. On 11 November 2005 DORTA proceeded to pursue intellectual property protection for Gallvectra as a human pharmaceutical in all of the countries in which it has subsidiaries. In its patent applications, DORTA reiterated the arguments raised by its attorneys in Rakkab, and emphasized that the patent would not preclude traditional use of the Enzyme. In May 2011, DORTA began marketing Gallvectra in countries that had approved it for prescription use, including Rakkab, and subsequently expanded to additional countries as their approvals were obtained. Global demand for Gallvectra was enormous. As of 2018, Gallvectra has been approved for use and sale by DORTA for the treatment of insulin resistance-related diseases in more than 85 countries.
 21. At an October 2015 meeting of shareholders, Carla Alexander, the Chief Executive Officer of DORTA (and Rakkabi Minister of Intellectual Property from 1981 to 1989), reported that 2014 worldwide sales of the drug topped €2 billion. "This is without question the most successful pharmaceutical product
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in the history of this company," she said. During a press conference days later, Aurokan Prime Minister Sumun expressed "grave concerns" that the demand for Gallvectra would "negatively impact our indigenous culture."

22. Following Prime Minister Sumun's press conference, Aurokan newspapers, politicians, and Facebook groups were inundated by messages predicting ruin for the Aurokan way of life. Some warned of Kayleff's inevitable displeasure. An unsigned editorial entitled "What Will Happen When the Yak Do Not Return?" was published in the 13 January 2016 issue of *Aurok Truth*, the nation's only daily newspaper. It read:

In eight weeks, the Yak will begin their migration, as they have for thousands of generations. Our holy texts, our history, and our traditions tell us that it is so. For the next six months, our elders will hunt. Our children will hunt, and they will thereby become adults. We will prepare the traditional meals that have sustained us for centuries. And, as Autumn begins, we will hunt the last of the herds and preserve what we can for the long Winter ahead.

But today the Yak are being killed in their Winter grounds, in great numbers. What will happen when the Yak do not return?

23. In February 2016, the Brisbane-based *Courier-Mail* published a lengthy investigative report entitled, "Gallvectra Saves Lives: But Where Are All the Yak Gallbladders Coming From?" The article reported that to meet supply requirements, DORTA had since 2011 been offering a substantial cash reward for Yak gallbladders through advertisements in hunting enthusiast magazines. In response to the notices, hundreds of private Rakkabi citizens applied to their government for and were granted Yak hunting licenses. The article noted:

In order to hunt Yak – or, indeed, any other wild animal in Rakkab – an individual must be awarded a license, specific to the animal to be hunted. According to Rakkabi government records, from 1950 to 2010, the number of Yak licenses varied between 20 and 30 per year. In 2011, after DORTA's advertisements, the number of Yak hunting license applications increased to more than 300, nearly all of which were granted; the number of licenses has increased every year since then.

24. According to the *Courier Mail*, from October 2015 to February 2016, hunters killed nearly 30,000 Yak within the territory of Rakkab and delivered their gallbladders to DORTA. This number represented an increase from 2014 and prior years. The article concluded:

Once seen as a religious and cultural icon, an avatar of the Great God, the Kayleff Yak today is succumbing to modern human appetites, technologies ... and greed. Hunters in 4x4s snipe these noble beasts from hundreds of metres away, swooping in after the herd has departed to gut the carcasses and carry away their tiny – but lucrative – prizes. Meanwhile, the grazing grounds are littered with dead Yak, left behind to rot in the sun.

The authors quoted a spokesperson for DORTA as stating, "The harvest of Kayleff Yak is sustainable. There are around 680,000 Yak in the Gaur Highlands, of which only about 4 percent per year have been taken to produce Gallvectra. By contrast, Aurokans have for decades culled hundreds of thousands of Yak for their traditional purposes. DORTA's effect on the population is a 'drop in the ocean.' But let us not forget the most important issue: Gallvectra saves human lives." The article was widely distributed on the Internet and on social media, including in Aurok.

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25. For several weeks, the Aurokan Parliament debated the likely effects of the DORTA harvesting. At the conclusion of debate, the Parliament enacted a bill in late February 2016 to fund Yak research, with emphasis on attempting to develop successful breeding methods for Yak in captivity. With support from village leaders, the Parliament also legislated a five-year moratorium on the hunting of female Yak of breeding age.
 26. In March 2016, leaders of the Aurokan Parliament met with DORTA researchers to discuss the sustainability of the Yak population. At the conclusion of the meetings, DORTA announced that it was initiating a captive breeding program of its own. To date, neither the Aurokan nor the DORTA efforts have met with any success.
 27. The Yak Life Sciences Academy (YLSA) is an international NGO devoted to the study and preservation of all species of yak. Since 1994, YLSA has surveyed Yak migration along the Aurok-Rakkab border. YLSA's 2016 report, published in June of that year, expressed grave concern at what it called "the disruption of the delicate balance between the Yak and human population in the region." The report concluded as follows:

The Kayleff Yak and the Aurokan people have coexisted for millennia. Aurokan cultural practices have evolved to fit not only the migration patterns of the Yak, but also such other factors as the animal's reproduction rate. In short, the culture of the Aurokan nation and the life cycle of the Yak exist in a delicate equilibrium.

Even a small change – such as the introduction of DORTA-financed hunters – can upset that equilibrium. Our best estimate is that the total Kayleff Yak population has decreased by more than five percent since last year at this time. This change is not attributable to natural causes. The only possible conclusion is that it is a consequence of the DORTA-sponsored harvesting of the herd within Rakkab.

Yes, the number of Yak harvested by Aurokans (about 120,000 in 2015, according to our survey) is *much* larger than the 30,000 or so killed by DORTA hunters last winter. But evolution is slow, and the Yak population has thus far been unable to recover from this shock. Our research indicates that Aurokans harvested an average of more than 140,000 Yak annually until 2011; that number has already declined, and we anticipate that it will decline further.

Perhaps most alarming is that the effects are not evenly distributed across the Yak population. For reasons unknown, we have observed particularly high rates of decline among the young and female of the species. This will have particularly worrisome repercussions for future generations. If present trends continue, we have reason to fear that the Yak will be extinct, or perilously near extinction, by 2040. We strongly encourage the governments of both Aurok and Rakkab to consider and adopt measures, including those set out in international conventions, to protect the Yak before it is too late.

28. Following the release of the YLSA report, Prime Minister Sumun issued a statement depicting the DORTA Yak harvest as "a danger to Aurokan culture," and calling on Rakkab "to act in accordance with its international obligations." YLSA studies based on subsequent annual surveys have reiterated its estimate of potential extinction by 2040, but no other independent research of Yak population trends has been conducted.
 29. Aurokan villagers throughout the country also described a significant decline in the size of Yak herds in the spring of 2016. In a nationwide survey, YLSA reported that townspeople were seeing herd sizes notably smaller than in 2010. YLSA observed that the villages in the remote northernmost region of Aurok were most significantly impacted.
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30. Aurokan villagers, in print and social media, continued to protest the DORTA-financed harvest. On 10 September 2016, the Aurokan national holiday marking the departure of the Yak for the south, 8,000 villagers demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's office in Transcentral, calling for "urgent action to save our Yak and our way of life." Videos of the speeches made by the villagers went viral on social media platforms, accompanied with the hashtags #Yaktivists, #DortaDestroys and #YakSelfies.
31. On 2 October 2016, Prime Minister Sumun visited Rakkab to discuss the issue of the Yak with Rakkabi Prime Minister Derlap Frangie and with DORTA CEO Ms. Alexander. Prime Minister Sumun asked that DORTA cease the Yak harvest for the 2016-17 winter months, to allow time for more study and for the herds to recover. Ms. Alexander declined to commit to any particular course of action, but stated afterward in a company press release: "Sustainability of the Yak herd is as important to DORTA and to Rakkab as it is to the Aurokan people. We are well aware of the fragility of the situation. All may rest assured that we will proceed carefully." Rakkabi Prime Minister Frangie expressed his confidence that "DORTA will act responsibly to conserve this vital cultural and health resource," and promised to monitor the issue and to cooperate with Aurok.
32. Prime Minister Sumun summarized the meeting in an Aurokan Parliament session the following week. In response, the leader of the opposition party accused her of "capitulating in the face of provably false arguments," saying "Rakkab claims that this catastrophe is purely the concern of a private company. However, the Rakkabi government owns a sizeable piece of DORTA and subsidizes its activities around the world. This is no 'private matter' for a company to sort out. The government is responsible, and we must hold them so!" He proposed legislation to impose a variety of sanctions on Rakkab and Rakkabi companies.
33. The Yak returned to their winter grounds in Rakkab over September and October of 2016. On 1 November 2016, at DORTA's annual shareholder meeting, an attendee asked whether the company was concerned about the sustainability of the herd, or the capacity to maintain the required supply of Yak gallbladders. Ms. Alexander replied:

I appreciate your concern, but your fears are unfounded. Our experts have advised me that there are more than enough Yak to sustain harvesting at present levels, at only a quarter of the number killed each year by the Aurokans themselves, for more than ten years. Our scientists are researching a synthetic alternative to the Lustuk Enzyme. But meanwhile, Gallvectra continues to help countless people worldwide who have come to depend on this drug to protect and extend their lives. Current circumstances do not warrant lowering the harvesting levels.

We have cooperated with and will continue to work closely with the Rakkabi government, and we will continue to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Our goal has always been to ensure that this precious natural resource is utilized efficiently, so that the Kayleff Yak's gift of life-saving medicine is available to the world.
34. On 16 November 2016, the Rakkabi Ministry of Agriculture released on all major digital platforms an application called "YakTrakker" which drew from government owned and controlled unmanned drones and satellites to provide real-time tracking of Yak herds in Rakkab. The Ministry claimed that the purpose of the application was "to allow scientists and conservationists to make accurate estimates of the health and vitality of the Yak population."
35. Two weeks later, YLSA published a press release, observing that "While YakTrakker is indeed a useful tool for conservationists and Yak activists, we have seen anecdotal evidence that it is also being used by Yak hunters to follow and hunt the herds more efficiently." YLSA called upon the Rakkabi government to remove the application and cancel YakTrakker. Prime Minister Sumun also issued a statement referring to the YLSA press release, adding that "Rakkab should take down the YakTrakker program to bring the

country into compliance with its international obligations." Rakkab made no reply, and the YakTrakker app remains in operation and available for download to the present day.

36. During the winter of 2016-17, private hunters paid by DORTA killed approximately 30,000 Yak – roughly 5 percent of the entire Yak population, and about one-third of the number of Yak harvested by Aurokans in the summer of 2016. A subsequent survey by YLSA scientists at the border concluded that "the Yak population is down nearly 10 percent from two years ago, with a disproportionate impact continuing to be seen among females of breeding age."
37. At the 20th Expert Committee on the Selection and Use of Essential Medicines in March 2017, Gallvectra was added to the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines. DORTA welcomed the decision in a press release, stating that the company "appreciates the recognition by the international community of the fundamental importance and enormous value of Gallvectra." In a subsequent press release, the Aurokan Minister of Health criticized the decision:

Like all civilized countries, Aurok supports international cooperation to promote and protect human health. However, we must always be mindful of the fact that it was, after all, the Aurokan people who first realized the health-protecting properties of the organs of the Kayleff Yak. We are the ones who have traditionally consumed the flesh of the Yak, as part of our sacred traditions and to prolong our lives. In effect, we are the ones who discovered this wonderful drug, Gallvectra. Is it not ironic, then, that the Aurokan people see no profit from their discovery and, indeed, are the very ones harmed by the irresponsible harvesting of the noble beast that is the centerpiece of our religion, culture, and lifestyle?

38. By the time of its June 2017 annual shareholder meeting, DORTA reported gross sales of Gallvectra of more than €3.2 billion worldwide.
39. In June 2017, while more than 20,000 Aurokan villagers demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's office, the Aurokan Parliament adopted the Yak Protection Act, which entered into force on 1 July 2017. The Act prohibited the export of Yak products, subjected hunting of the Yak within Aurok to strict licensing requirements, and imposed travel and financial sanctions on Rakkab and Rakkabi companies and individuals present or doing business in Aurok. With respect to licenses, the Act provides, in relevant part:

Section 3.2 Kayleff Yak may be hunted or killed only by a person issued a license by the Ministry of Environmental Affairs. The Ministry shall issue such a license to designated individuals in any village in Aurok, permitting them to take a specified number of Yak by traditional means, and for traditional purposes only. Such licenses shall be limited in geographical scope, shall be valid for one year, and shall be renewable.

40. On 1 July 2017, the Aurok Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a notification to the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna ("CITES"), requesting that the Kayleff Yak be included in Appendix III of CITES. Rakkab did not communicate a reservation or an objection, and the Yak was duly included in Appendix III effective 29 September 2017.
41. In her address to the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September 2017, Prime Minister Sumun said, "Aurokan villagers fear that our Yak, intimately tied and essential to our traditional and religious practices, will become extinct during our lifetimes. While the rest of the world benefits from the curative properties of Gallvectra, *Tirhinga Nos Lustuk*, which we have been using as a medicine for hundreds of years, becomes ever more scarce in Aurok." The Prime Minister referred to the northernmost Aurokan settlements, which saw so few Yak that young residents had no opportunity to participate in a successful Yak hunt. She noted that without formally passing into adulthood through that rite, strong religious tradition discouraged them from starting a family, owning a home, or participating in village governance.

2019 JESSUP COMPROMIS (CONTINUED)

The extinction of the Yak, in her words, “would lead to the end of Aurokan life as we know it. We cannot let that happen. DORTA and Rakkab must bring this cruel and unsustainable hunting to an end.”

42. Following her address, on 5 October 2017, Prime Ministers Sumun and Frangie met in Transcentral. Prime Minister Sumun presented her counterpart a demarche demanding that the DORTA-sponsored Yak harvest cease, and that the Rakkabi government “pay Aurok and the Aurokan people their rightful share of the profits that DORTA has made from the Aurokan people’s traditions, and from their ancestors’ knowledge of which they are the current custodians.” The Rakkabi Prime Minister denied that his government was legally or practically responsible for the actions of DORTA in manufacturing or selling Gallvectra. At the press conference after the meeting, Prime Minister Sumun said that Rakkab’s position was “in flagrant disregard of its international obligations to indigenous peoples and the environment.”
43. At the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (“CMS”) in October 2017, the Yak was included in Appendix I of the CMS on the recommendation of the CMS Scientific Council. The move was taken over the objection of the delegate from Rakkab, who stated, “while Rakkab appreciates the interest of YLSA and of other enthusiasts in this majestic species, current cull rates are sustainable. The Yak is not in danger. There is no credible reason to believe that the Yak will be extinct in any of our lifetimes. And let me remind my fellow delegates: harvesting the Yak allows the manufacture of a medicine vital and necessary for the promotion of the right to health worldwide.”
44. In response to the CMS decision, and in accordance with applicable law, on 15 November 2017, the Rakkabi Ministry of Agriculture promulgated Regulation AG/2017-0300, which provides:
 1. All licenses permitting the hunting of the Kayleff Yak issued prior to the date of this Regulation are hereby terminated and declared no longer valid, effective immediately;
 2. The killing of Yak in the territory of Rakkab by an individual not in possession of a valid license issued by the Ministry of Agriculture is prohibited;
 3. The Ministry shall issue a license for any taking of Yak it considers to be consistent with Section 5 of Article III of the CMS and may impose limits on the number of Yak that any license holder may take, as it deems appropriate;
 4. The Ministry may issue licenses hereunder to private companies, whose employees or agents of those companies shall be deemed licensed individuals pursuant to this Regulation, so long as any hunting limit imposed on the license holder is understood to apply to its employees or agents in aggregate; and
 5. The Ministry within its discretion may require that license applicants demonstrate their familiarity with relevant safety and environmental rules, may monitor compliance with the requirements of this Regulation and any license issued hereunder, and may impose fines on violators of the conditions attached to any license.
45. DORTA promptly announced that it was suspending its payments for Yak gallbladders until it received a license and called the attention of all hunters whom it had previously paid for gallbladders to the new Regulation. On 22 November 2017, DORTA applied to the Rakkabi Ministry of Agriculture for a license, which was granted on 20 December 2017. The license authorized “DORTA, its employees and agents, in view of the important scientific and medical benefits of the gallbladder of the Yak, to harvest on the territory of Rakkab as many Yak as are required for the development and manufacture of Gallvectra, but in no event more than 30,000 Yak annually, for a period of three years.” The Ministry indicated that upon the expiration of the DORTA license, the authorities “will review the continuing scientific and medical benefits of then-current hunting levels, and the impact upon the Yak population.” The Aurokan Ambassador in Rakkab sent a formal diplomatic note to the Foreign Ministry, protesting the issuance of

the license as “plainly a violation of the CMS.” He indicated that Aurok would seek the inclusion of the Yak in Appendix I of CITES at its 18th Conference of the Parties in May 2019. YLSA, which will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding on 23 May 2019, has agreed to take charge of Aurok’s presentation.

46. On 2 January 2018, DORTA publicly announced that it was again offering payment for Yak gallbladders, but only to registered agents of the company. By 31 January 2018, more than 200 Rakkabis signed one-year contracts that committed DORTA to pay for gallbladders upon delivery, obligated the hunters to abide by all relevant Rakkabi laws, and capped DORTA’s annual harvest at 30,000 Yak. YLSA’s annual survey indicated that DORTA agents killed approximately 28,500 Yak during January and February of that year.
47. Upon the urging of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in spring 2018, the parties agreed to submit their disputes for resolution by the International Court of Justice. They negotiated and submitted to the Registry this Special Agreement.
48. Aurok and Rakkab both joined the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, including the World Health Organization, in 1962. Both are also, and at all relevant times have been, parties to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1883 as amended, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna of 1973, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals of 1979, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989, and the Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992 and its 2010 Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization. Neither State has issued any relevant reservations to those treaties.
49. Aurok respectfully requests that the Court adjudge and declare:
 - a. Rakkab is responsible for the internationally wrongful acts described in sub-paragraphs (b)-(d), *infra*, because DORTA’s actions are attributable to Rakkab, or in the alternative, Rakkab is responsible for its own failure to prevent DORTA from committing those wrongful acts;
 - b. The harvesting of the Yak in Rakkab violates Rakkab’s international obligations relating to the protection of endangered species and the environment, including those under relevant conventions, and Rakkab is obligated to end Yak harvesting on its territory;
 - c. The harvesting of the Yak in Rakkab violates the cultural and religious rights of the people of Aurok, and Rakkab must prohibit such hunting forthwith; and
 - d. Rakkab must pay Aurok, as *parens patriae* for the Aurokan people, a portion (to be determined in subsequent proceedings) of the profits realized from sales of the drug Gallvectra, because the appropriation and exploitation of traditional knowledge belonging to the Aurokan people without compensation is inconsistent with international law.
50. Rakkab respectfully requests that the Court reject each of Applicant’s claims in its entirety.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE JESSUP *COMPROMIS*

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE JESSUP *COMPROMIS*

The following corrections and clarifications to the Special Agreement have been agreed to by the parties, and the text jointly notified to the Court on 14 September 2018 should be considered amended accordingly. The Registrar of the Court reminds all parties and participants of the following:

- a. The Special Agreement is, in essence, a mutually agreed stipulation of facts. 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.
- b. Any request for clarification not addressed in the following paragraphs has been considered by the parties to be redundant, inappropriate, or immaterial, or the parties were unable to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable answer.
- c. Except to the extent that corrections and clarifications are set out below, participants are to assume that the Special Agreement 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 Special Agreement.
- d. With respect to the pronunciation of the various proper names used in the Special Agreement, 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.
- e. Aurok and Rakkab are not parties to any relevant bilateral or multilateral treaties, conventions, or accords other than those referenced within the Special Agreement or herein.

CORRECTIONS

1. In the first sentence of Paragraph 19, the reference to “6 October 2005” is corrected to “21 May 2006.”
2. In Paragraph 49, sub-paragraph d, the words “as parens patriae for the Aurokan people” are deleted.

CLARIFICATIONS

1. Nearly all Aurokans, as well as the Rakkabi adherents to Pivzao traditions, self-identify as indigenous.
2. According to annual reports from Aurok’s Ministry of Health, there has been no significant increase in the rate of malnutrition in the country since at least the year 2000.
3. In November 2017, three religious leaders from the Rakkabi Pivzao community, together with 20 village leaders from Aurok, filed a civil suit in a Rakkabi court against DORTA and the Rakkabi Ministry of Agriculture. The suit alleged that the depletion of the Yak population and the appropriation of Pivzao traditional knowledge were violations of the plaintiffs’ cultural and religious rights. The court dismissed the Aurokan plaintiffs, on the grounds that they lacked standing (*locus standi*) to allege violations of Rakkabi law. In a subsequent judgment, the court dismissed the remaining claims, finding that the Rakkabi plaintiffs could not show that any actions of DORTA or the Ministry had “caused the alleged injuries through actions or omissions that are cognizable under Rakkabi law.” On appeal, the Rakkabi Supreme Court affirmed the judgments of the lower court. No further review is available under the laws of Rakkab.
4. DORTA is a corporation registered under the laws of Rakkab, with its headquarters and principal place of business in Rakkab. There is only one class of stock in DORTA, common voting shares. Representatives of the government of Rakkab regularly meet with the CEO and senior executives of DORTA to discuss Rakkab’s national priorities.

-
5. All Gallvectra is manufactured in Rakkab. DORTA continues marketing and selling Gallvectra to the present day.
 6. The Ministry of Agriculture of Rakkab is a designated Management Authority under Article IX of the CITES. Since 29 September 2017, the Ministry has issued certificates of origin for the Lustuk Enzyme in all batches of Gallvectra exported from Rakkab. The Ministry keeps appropriate records with respect to all such certificates issued.
 7. Beginning in October 2017, as part of the administrative rule-making process that resulted in the issuance of Regulation AG/2017-0300, Rakkab conducted a comprehensive environmental impact assessment, focused on the impact of continued hunting of the Yak. The assessment involved consultation with DORTA scientists, YLSA representatives, Rakkabi Pivzao adherents, government officials from Aurok, licensed Yak hunters, and members of the general public. The assessment concluded that Regulation AG/2017-0300 would be adequate to protect the sustainability of the Yak population.
 8. Regulation AG/2017-0300 provided for criminal and civil sanctions. Additionally, all licenses issued under section 3 of Regulation AG/2017-0300 are notified to the CMS Secretariat in a manner consistent with Article III(7) of the CMS.
 9. Apart from the license granted to DORTA, between December 2017 and the present date, the Rakkabi Ministry of Agriculture has issued licenses to 20 individuals to hunt Yak. Seventeen of these licenses were granted to individuals who provide Yak meat to traditional users and three to academic institutions for biological study. All licenses are issued for three years and may be renewed. Each license limits the number of Yak that the licensee is permitted to take.

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Yunnan University*
Zhejiang University
Zhongnan University of Economics and Law

2019 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

CHINESE TAIPEI

Chinese Culture University
Fu Jen Catholic University
National Chengchi University – College of Law
National Taipei University
National Taiwan University
Soochow University
Tunghai University

COLOMBIA

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

CYPRUS

University of Cyprus

EGYPT

Ain Shams University
Al-Azhar University*
American University Cairo (Law)
British University in Egypt
Cairo University (English Section)
Institut de Droit des Affaires Internationales (IDAI)
Mansoura University

ESTONIA

Tallinn University Law School

ETHIOPIA

Haramaya University

FINLAND

University of Helsinki

FRANCE

Sciences Po – Paris
Sciences Po, Campus Europe – Asie au Havre
Université de Strasbourg*
Université Panthéon – Assas Paris 2
Université Panthéon – Sorbonne Paris I
Université Toulouse I

GAMBIA

University of The Gambia

GEORGIA

Free University of Tbilisi
Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University

GERMANY

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
Bucerius Law School
Christian-Albrechts Universität zu Kiel
Eberhard Karls Universität Tuebingen
Freie Universität Berlin

Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
Georg-August Universität
Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover

Hertie School of Governance

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München
Ruhr Universität Bochum
Ruprecht-Karl Universität
Universität Augsburg
Universität Bonn
Universität Hamburg
Universität Leipzig
Universität Passau
Westfälische Wilhelms Universität Münster

GHANA

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

GREECE

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
Panteion University

GUATEMALA

Universidad Rafael Landívar
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

Reykjavik University
University of Iceland

INDIA

Amity Law School
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University,
New Law College, Pune
Chanakya National Law University
Christ University
Delhi Metropolitan Education, School of Law
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University
GD Goenka University
Government Law College, Mumbai

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
ILS Law College
Institute of Law Nirma University
Jindal Global Law School
Kirit P. Mehta School of Law
Kurukshetra University
Lloyd Law College
Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad
Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur
**National Academy for Legal Studies and Research,
Hyderabad (NALSAR)**
National Law Institute University, Bhopal
National Law School of India University
National Law University Odisha
National Law University, Delhi
National Law University, Jodhpur
National University of Advanced Legal Studies
Panjab University – Chandigarh
Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law
Rayat Baharq University
Symbiosis Law School, Pune
University of Kashmir
Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies
West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences

INDONESIA

Airlangga University

Andalas University
Bhayangkara University
Brawijaya University
Gadjah Mada University
Hasanuddin University
President University
Tarumanagara University
Trisakti University
Udayana University
Universitas Diponegoro*

Universitas Indonesia

Universitas Islam Indonesia
Universitas Katolik Parahyangan
Universitas Kristen Maranatha
Universitas Lampung
Universitas Pelita Harapan
Universitas Sebelas Maret
University of Atma Jaya Yogyakarta
University of Padjadjaran

IRAN

Allameh Tabatabaei University
Farabi Campus, University of Tehran
Islamic Azad Electronic of Tehran

Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch
Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Najafabad Branch
School of International Relations
Shahid Beheshti University
University of Qom
University of Tehran

IRAQ

American University of Iraq, Sulaimani
University of Human Development

IRELAND

Griffith College Dublin
The Honorable Society of King's Inns
Law Society of Ireland

ISRAEL

Tel-Aviv University
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

ITALY

LUISS Guido Carli
Università degli Studi della Campania 'Luigi Vanvitelli'
Università degli Studi di Milano
Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca*
Università degli Studi di Napoli 'Federico II'
Università degli Studi Roma Tre
Università di Torino
University of Verona

JAMAICA

Norman Manley Law School
University of Technology, Jamaica
University of the West Indies, Mona

JAPAN

Doshisha University
Hokkaido University
Kyoto University
Nagoya University
Osaka University
Rikkyo University
Sophia University
Tohoku University
University of Tokyo
Waseda University

JORDAN

University of Jordan

KAZAKHSTAN

KazGUU University
KIMEP University

2019 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

KENYA

Kenya School of Law*
Moi University
University of Nairobi

KOSOVO

University of Pristina

KUWAIT

Kuwait International Law School

KYRGYZSTAN

American University in Central Asia

LATVIA

University of Latvia

LEBANON

La Sagesse University
Notre Dame University – Louaize

LESOTHO

National University of Lesotho

LITHUANIA

Vytautas Magnus University

LUXEMBOURG

Université de Luxembourg

MALAYSIA

Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International
Islamic University
INTI International University College
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin
Universiti Teknologi MARA
University of Malaya

MALTA

University of Malta Faculty of Law

MEXICO

Facultad de Jurisprudencia de la Universidad
Autónoma de Coahuila
Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores
de Monterrey, Campus Santa Fe
Universidad Iberoamericana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma
de México (UNAM)
Universidad Panamericana Campus Guadalajara
Universidad Panamericana Campus
Aguascalientes*

MYANMAR

Dagon University
University of East Yangon
University of Mandalay
University of Yangon

NEPAL

Chakrabarti Habi Education Academy,
College of Law
Kathmandu School of Law
National Law College (NaLC)
Nepal Law Campus

NETHERLANDS

Universiteit Leiden
Universiteit Maastricht Faculty of Law
Universiteit Utrecht
Universiteit Amsterdam

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland University

NIGERIA

Obafemi Awolowo University
University of Benin
University of Lagos
University of Nigeria*

NORTH MACEDONIA

Facultas Iuridica Iustinianus Primus, Ss.
Cyril and Methodius University

OMAN

Sultan Qaboos University

PAKISTAN

Bahria University Islamabad Campus
City School of Law
Denning Law Academy
Indus College of Law
Institute of Law and Criminology
Institute of Law, University of Sindh
International Islamic University (Male Campus)
International Islamic University, Islamabad
Islamia University of Bahawalpur,
Department of Law
Kinnaird College for Women
Lahore University of Management Sciences
L'ecole for Advanced Studies
Pakistan College of Law
Quaid E Azam University
Quaid E Azam Law College Lahore
School of International Law
Shah Abdul Latif University
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar
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
The Superior College
The University of Panjab
Themis School of Law
University College Lahore
University Law College, Quetta
University of Karachi School of Law
University of Malakand
University of Swat

PANAMA

Universidad Católica Santa María La Antigua
Universidad de Panama

PERU

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos

PHILIPPINES

Arellano University School of Law
Ateneo de Manila University
De La Salle University
Far Eastern University – Institute of Law
San Beda College of Law
University of Cebu-Banilad*
University of San Carlos
University of San Jose – Recoletos
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
West University of Timisoara

RUSSIA

All-Russian State University of Justice, Saint-Petersburg Branch
Astrakhan State University
Belgorod State University
Chechen State University
Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University

Khabarovsk State Academy of Economics and Law
Kutafin Moscow State Law University
MGIMO University

Moscow State Linguistic University

**Moscow State University named after
M.V. Lomonosov**

**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

Omsk State University named after F.M. Dostoevsky
Orenburg Institute (Branch) of Kutafin Moscow

State Law University

Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

Pyatigorsk State University

Russian Academy of Justice, Privolzhsky Branch

Russian Academy of Law under the Ministry of Justice

Russian Foreign Trade Academy

Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy
and Public Administration

Russian State University of Justice

Russian State University of Justice – Kazan Branch*

Russian State University of Justice – North
Caucasian Branch

Saint-Petersburg State University

Tomsk State University

Tyumen State University

Ural State Law University

Vyatka State University

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University

SIERRA LEONE

Fourah Bay College

SINGAPORE

National University of Singapore

Singapore Management University School of Law

SLOVAKIA

Comenius University

SLOVENIA

University of Ljubljana

University of Maribor*

SOUTH AFRICA

University of Johannesburg

University of the Witwatersrand

University of Pretoria

2019 JESSUP TEAMS (CONTINUED)

SOUTH KOREA

Korea University
Seoul National University

SOUTH SUDAN

University of Juba

SPAIN

ESADE – Universidad Ramon Llull
Instituto de Empresa
Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Universidad de Deusto
Universidad de Murcia
Universitat Pompeu Fabra

SRI LANKA

University of Colombo

TANZANIA

University of Dar es Salaam

THAILAND

Chulalongkorn University*
Thammasat University

TURKEY

Ankara University
Galatasaray University
Hacettepe University
Istanbul University
Koc University

UGANDA

Kampala International University
Makerere University
Uganda Christian University

UKRAINE

Ivan Franko National University in Lviv,
School of Law
Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University
(International Relations)
Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University
National Aviation University*
Odessa Academy of Law
National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
Ukrainian Catholic University
V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
Yaroslav Mudriy National Law University

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Middlesex University Dubai
NYU Abu Dhabi**

UNITED KINGDOM

Keele University
King's College London
The University of Sheffield
University College London
University of Aberdeen
University of Bristol
University of Cambridge
University of Edinburgh
University of Exeter
University of Glasgow School of Law
University of Hertfordshire
University of Leeds
University of Liverpool
University of Nottingham School of Law
University of Oxford
University of Warwick

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER SCHOOL

University for Peace

UNITED STATES

Albany Law School
American University Washington College of Law
Arizona State University
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
Drexel University
Emory University
The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Florida International University
Florida State University
Fordham University
George Mason School of Law
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Gonzaga University
Harvard University
Howard University
Johns Hopkins School of Advanced
International Studies

Lewis & Clark Law School
Louisiana State University
Loyola University – Chicago
Loyola University – New Orleans
Marquette University
Mitchell Hamline School of Law
New York Law School
New York University School of Law
Northeastern University
Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Notre Dame University
Nova Southeastern University
Ohio Northern University
Oklahoma City University
Pace University
Pennsylvania State University
Pennsylvania State University - Dickinson Law School
Rutgers University – Camden
Rutgers University – Newark
Seton Hall University School of Law
St. John's University
St. Louis University
St. Mary's University
St. Thomas University, Florida
Stetson University
Suffolk University
Syracuse University
Temple University
University at Buffalo
University of Alabama
University of Arizona
University of Baltimore
University of California – Berkeley
University of California – Irvine
University of California – Davis
University of California – Hastings
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
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 School of Law – Dartmouth
University of Michigan
University of Missouri, Kansas City
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
University of North Carolina
University of Notre Dame
University of Oklahoma
University of Oregon
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Richmond
University of San Diego
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
Vanderbilt University
Wake Forest University
Washburn University
Washington and Lee University
Washington University, St. Louis
Wayne State University
West Virginia University
Western Michigan University Cooley Law School
Western New England University
Willamette 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

ZAMBIA
Cavendish University Zambia

ZIMBABWE
Great Zimbabwe University
University of Zimbabwe

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The background features a complex, repeating pattern of chemical structures, including hexagons and rings, overlaid with various scribbled lines and shapes in a light gray color against a dark gray background.

White & Case

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**International Law
Students Association**

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Washington, DC 20005
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