

## **Thai National Supplements: General Provisions**

### **Article 1**

The Official Rules (ORs) referred to in these Thai National Supplements (TNSs) shall be understood to be the rules and practices established by ILSA that are effective at the time when the problem occurs. The Thai Administrators and Coordinators shall observe the consistency of the national rules and practices with the ORs but may diverge from them. In doing so, they shall take into consideration the long-term benefits of the Mooters, the integrity of the Administrators, and the compatibility with the national contexts.

### **Article 2**

The TNSs shall have their scope corresponding to the coverage of “Rules Supplement” as defined in the Official Rules. The TNSs may appear in the form of:

- (a) written rules and practices prepared by the Thai Administrators, which are reported and approved by the ILSA Executive Director;
- (b) documents, either in hard or electronic copy, distributed to the Advisors, and the Mooters;
- (c) verbal communications made by the assigned person to Advisors or Mooters;
- (d) decisions of the Administrators against the alleged violation of a TNS;
- (e) jurisprudence of neutral and functional characteristics; or
- (f) explicit or tacit agreements between the Administrators and an Advisor or a Mooter in relation to the conduct during the Qualifying Rounds.

The TNS shall be effective if it is made known to the Participant, against which the TNS is referred. A Participant is deemed to also have known a TNS if sufficient evidence attests to his acknowledgement. In this case, if the Administrators are desirous to claim his acknowledgement, they are required to obtain sufficient evidence.

The agreement referred to in (d) has an exclusive effect on the Participant against whom it is referred. Nevertheless, if the agreement contains some jurisprudence or some practice most parts of which are recognizable to the public, the Administrator may claim its binding effect against the third party.

A TNS is not retrospective unless the alleged breach in question is obviously and seriously against the spirit of the competition.

### **Article 3**

The Administration Team shall consist of:

- (a) the Chief Administrator (the Chairman of the International Law Association of Thailand (ILAT) or any appointed person);
- (b) the Managing Administrator (the selected Director of the ILAT);
- (c) the Faculty Administrators appointed by ILAT;
- (d) the Faculty Administrators appointed by the participating universities;

- (e) the Alumnus or Student Administrators, appointed by the Chief or Managing Administrator;
- (f) the Alumnus or Student Coordinators, appointed by the participating universities.

The Chief or Managing Administrator may adjust the composition of the Administration Team for functionality and due process reasons.

#### **Article 4**

Subject to Article 5, the Thai Administrators have the authority to administer the Qualifying Rounds. The Chief or Managing Administrator is entitled to lead the Administration Team, to communicate with and, if necessary, order against any Participant, to ensure the accomplishment of the competition, and to operate the routine tasks in the Qualifying Rounds.

#### **Article 5**

In case of an investigation of any alleged violation of the OR, or TNS, the Managing Administrator shall convene a meeting comprising all Administrators. The process of investigation consists of the evaluation of facts, and the designation of sanction(s).

The submission of a claim can be made by the opposing Team, Competition Coordinator, Bailiff Coordinator, or Administrator.

The decision should be primarily reached by consensus of all Administrators. If a consensus is not reached, the decision can be made by a majority vote.

The Administrators have the discretion to designate types and a multitude of sanction(s). The imposed sanction shall be fair, functional and characteristic. In case of imposing a sanction against the Mooter, the calculation of penalty can be fault-based or non-fault-based, taking into consideration the effects of the sanction to deter any future violation, to offset irregular imbalances, or to mitigate some risks.

The investigation shall be conducted in contemplation with the spirit of the competition as well as the law of the country.

#### **Article 6**

The Advisors and the Mooters shall comply with the TNSs, and orders of any type rendered by the Administrator, the Coordinator, or any assigned person. The Advisors and the Mooters shall coordinate and collaborate in good faith with the Administrator, the Coordinator and any assigned person.

#### **Article 7**

The Judges shall comply with the TNSs, and communications of any type rendered by the Administrator, the Coordinator, or any assigned person. The Advisors and the Mooters shall coordinate and collaborate in good faith with the Administrator, the Coordinator and any assigned person.

When there are conflicts of interest or any other circumstance of comparable nature, which exist at any time, the Judge shall, on his/her motion, reveal the facts that may alternate the decision of the Administrators.

#### **Article 8**

The Administrators and the Coordinators shall maintain their integrity, impartiality and fairness in administering the competition. They shall act consistently with the ORs and TNSs applicable against other Participants.

In case a Coordinator, or an Administrator is alleged to violate an OR or TNS, the Administrators shall conduct an investigation and, if necessary, designate the measure against him.

In case a Managing Administrator is alleged to violate an OR or TNS, the interested Participant may request the Chief Administrator to conduct an investigation.