

JESSUP 2024

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STERREN
FORTY



WELCOME

Welcome to the 2024 White & Case International Rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

White & Case has been a proud sponsor of the International Rounds since 2010. We are particularly proud to be sponsoring this year, with record participation around the world. As a former Jessup participant myself, it fills me with hope and optimism to see the next generation of international lawyers from so many countries coming together under one roof with a common purpose.

Congratulations on reaching the final rounds of the Competition. Although the White & Case Jessup Cup will go to just one team, you should all be very proud of your hard work and the skills you've developed.

The Jessup is not just a competition—it is a community—and it is made stronger by your participation. The connections you make this week will enhance your career and enrich you personally, and I'm certain they will help us forge a better future.

Good luck to all of you.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Heather K. McDevitt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Heather" and last name "McDevitt" clearly legible.

Heather K. McDevitt
Chair, White & Case LLP



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The 2024 Philip C. Jessup Competition is globally administered by the International Law Students Association (ILSA).

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday, March 30

* 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.

10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Exhibition Fair

(Regency Foyer, Ballroom Level)

The Exhibition 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, law firms, and more.

2:00 p.m.

Citizens of Nowhere: Statelessness Globally and the Stateless Individuals Fighting for Change

(Regency Ballroom)

Join UNHCR, the UN refugee agency, and United Stateless, a US-based organization led by stateless people, to learn more about statelessness worldwide. Featuring a showing of the award-winning documentary short, *Citizens of Nowhere*, this event offers an opportunity to learn about the work of UNHCR, and to hear directly from members of United Stateless about how they are building community among those affected by statelessness in the US and advocating for their own human rights.

3:00 p.m.

Opening Ceremony & Orientation

(Regency Ballroom)

Team schedules and opponent Memorials will be distributed electronically after the conclusion of the Opening Ceremony.

5:30 p.m.

Bailiffs Orientation

(Congressional B, Lobby Level)

This event is for competition bailiffs only. The ILSA administration will provide training and orientation to competition bailiffs to enable them to complete their duties during the week.

7:00 p.m.

Judge Orientation and Reception

(Capitol AB, 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.

Sunday, March 31

Preliminary Rounds—Day One

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches.

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.	Preliminary Round 1
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11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.	Preliminary Round 2
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2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Preliminary Round 3
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4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	Preliminary Round 4
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7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.	Preliminary Round 5
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Monday, April 1

Preliminary Rounds—Day Two

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches.

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.	Preliminary Round 6
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11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.	Preliminary Round 7
--------------------------------	----------------------------

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Preliminary Round 8
-------------------------------	----------------------------

4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	Preliminary Round 9
-------------------------------	----------------------------

7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.	Preliminary Round 10
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS *CONTINUED*

Tuesday, April 2

Preliminary Rounds—Day Three

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches.

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. **Preliminary Round 11**

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

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **Preliminary Round 13**

4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. **Preliminary Round 14**

7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. **Preliminary Round 15**

Wednesday, April 3

Preliminary Rounds—Day Four

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches.

9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. **Preliminary Round 16**

11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. **Preliminary Round 17**

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. **Preliminary Round 18**

4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. **Preliminary Round 19**

7:00 p.m. **Announcement Party**

(Soundcheck, 1420 K St NW, Washington, DC 20005, United States)

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

Immediately following the announcement **Round of 48 Pleading Option**

(Columbia Foyer, Ballroom Level)

Advancing Teams should attend to exercise the Pleading Option and receive their opponents' Memorials.

Thursday, April 4

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

Round of 48 Run-Off Round

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Round of 48 Run-Off Rounds, but space may be limited.

11:30 a.m.

Pleading Option for Round of 32 Teams

(Congressional CD)

Advancing Teams should attend to exercise the Pleading Option and receive their opponents' Memorials.

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Round of 32

(first tranche)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Round of 32, but space may be limited.

5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Round of 32

(second tranche)

Teams should arrive no later than 15 minutes prior to the start of their scheduled matches. All are invited to attend the Round of 32, but space may be limited.

8:00 p.m.

King & Spalding Reception, Announcement of Memorial Awards and Octo-Finalists

Join us for a reception where Memorial Awards as well as the Teams advancing to the Octo-Finals 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*

Friday, April 5

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

11:30 a.m.

Pleading Option for Quarter-Final Teams

(Congressional CD)

Advancing Teams should attend to exercise the Pleading Option and receive their opponents' Memorials.

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

2:00 p.m.

Pleading Option for Semi-Final Teams

(Congressional CD)

Advancing Teams should attend to exercise the Pleading Option and receive their opponents' Memorials

3:00 p.m. to 5:00 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.

6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

White & Case Jessup Competitors Reception

(Capitol AB)

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.

9:00 p.m.

Go National Ball

(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)

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

Saturday, April 6

11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Discussion with the Jessup 2024 Problem Authors, sponsored by the Indiana University Maurer School of Law

(Regency B/C/D, Ballroom Level)

The Authors of the Jessup 2024 Problem will preside over an open panel discussion for Teams to ask questions about the inspiration for and legal issues in the 2024 Problem. Coffee, tea, and light brunch fare will be provided.

2:00 p.m. White & Case Jessup World Championship Round

(Regency Ballroom, Ballroom Level)

All are invited as the top-two Teams in the world deliver their oral arguments before an esteemed panel of judges.

8:00 p.m. Final Gala and Announcement of Awards

(Regency Ballroom)

A night of music and dancing along with the presentation of Competition Awards. All are invited to attend. Semi-formal dress.

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.

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 65th 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.

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 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 UN International Law Commission (ILC).

Jessup served as United States 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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THE INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (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; 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.

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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 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.

Fatemah Albader

Del Atwood

Teddy Baldwin

Lesley Benn

Bonnie Bird & Michael Collins

Joseph Brand

Jeff Brooks

William W. Burke-White

Dagmar Butte

Dave Cahn

Wade Coriell

Christopher Coyle

Nilo Divina

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Frank Wang

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ILSA would like to thank the law firm sponsors of the International Rounds:

WHITE & CASE



ILSA would also like to thank the following institutions for their sponsorship and support:

American Society of International Law	Mitchell Hamline School of Law
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Jus Mundi	University of Dayton School of Law
Lewis & Clark Law School	University of Groningen
Lexis Nexis	University of Wisconsin Law School
McGill University	William & Mary Law School

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, which are 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 Teams based on total Memorial scores.

Richard R. Baxter Award

This Award is named in honor of the late Richard R. Baxter, who served as a Judge of the International Court of Justice and 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.

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 Problem 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 M. Young, Assistant Jessup Administrator from 1974 to 1994, this Award recognizes outstanding volunteer service 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 the ILI's course "Orientation in the US Legal System."



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2024 JESSUP PROBLEM

THE 2024 PHILIP C. JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION

CASE CONCERNING THE STERREN FORTY

The Republic of Antrano (Applicant) V. The Kingdom of Remisia (Respondent)

1. The Mahali Archipelago is a group of tropical and subtropical islands, coral reefs, and atolls located south of the equator in the Emerald Ocean. In the 17th century, the islands of the Mahali Archipelago were colonized by European countries. Boundaries were established by the colonial powers generally according to the lines separating identifiable ethnic groups. In the decade following World War II, these colonies gradually achieved independence, with their borders corresponding to the colonial boundaries.
2. Established in 1951, the Republic of Antrano consists of one large and 16 smaller islands within the Mahali Archipelago. Unlike its neighbors, Antrano was primarily a homeland for nomadic peoples, which welcomed ethnic and religious minorities from throughout the region. Consequently, Antrano was, and remains, home to a mix of races and ethnicities coexisting in a constitutional republic. As of its 2020 census, its population was one million.
3. The first President of Antrano, Muna Songida, elected in 1951, committed his nation to the plight of stateless persons around the globe, proclaiming that “Antrano, a new nation of people who were once stateless, must take the lead in securing enforceable rights for our brothers and sisters around the globe who are without a homeland.” Songida was a vocal proponent of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in 1954 and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 1959. In 1960, he established the Antranan Department of Nationality Rights to coordinate the country’s domestic and international efforts to reduce and prevent statelessness. After retiring from domestic politics in 1966, Songida lectured at universities around the world on the plight of stateless people and their right to nationality, and lobbied states to ratify both Conventions.
4. Antrano continues to take a leading role in promoting the rights of stateless persons around the world. Its representatives to the United Nations and other international fora regularly propose resolutions to raise awareness regarding statelessness, and Antranan officials participate in NGO missions to monitor conditions in locations housing large numbers of stateless people.
5. The Kingdom of Remisia is a constitutional monarchy approximately 11,000 kilometers from the Mahali Archipelago. Remisia is a land-locked country located on the Isidre Plateau, a vast, high-altitude, arid steppe located in the Serat Mountains. Its current head of state, Queen Khasat, traces her lineage back to the first king of Remisia, who was born in 561 CE. The monarchy is deeply venerated by the two million citizens of Remisia.
6. Under Remisia’s Constitution, adopted in 1923, the monarch appoints the Prime Minister and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Legislation comes into force only upon royal assent.

2024 JESSUP PROBLEM *CONTINUED*

7. Remisia's Constitution provides that the monarch is entitled to reverence and that insulting the monarch is a crime. In 1955, the legislature adopted the Disrespect to the Crown Act (DCA), which provides:

Whoever defames, insults, or threatens the reigning monarch shall be punished with imprisonment of up to five years. In addition, if the court is satisfied that the subject has shown himself by that act or speech to be disloyal to the Crown, it may deprive the guilty party of his Remisian citizenship.
8. Under the DCA, loss of citizenship, when ordered, is effective immediately. The convicted person, considered a non-citizen while serving any custodial term, is subject to expulsion 60 days following completion of the sentence. Prior to the events described herein, the DCA had been invoked fewer than a dozen times: each conviction resulted in a prison sentence, but no defendant's citizenship had been annulled.
9. The Isidre Plateau has been the site of copper and emerald mining since prehistory. In 1989, geologists discovered substantial primary deposits of cobalt in the northern provinces of Remisia. The government began mining small amounts of ore for processing and export. Because experts noted the potential impact on the atmosphere and waters of Remisia, extraction was limited pending further investigation into the environmental consequences of wider commercial development.
10. When she acceded to the throne in 2006, Queen Khasat promised her people that Remisia would take its place among the leading nations in the region. She expressed her hope that the country would actively participate in the community of states and promised that her government would encourage foreign investment in critical industries, consonant with the best interests of Remisia and its people.
11. In 2008, Her Majesty signed into law the Naturalization by Investment Act (NIA), which authorized the government to grant citizenship to any applicant "who purchases real property, contributes to the National Infrastructure Development Fund, or otherwise makes a direct investment in the Remisian economy, of [€500,000] or more." The NIA has two stated purposes: to raise revenue and to promote Queen Khasat's goal of encouraging foreign investment and international commerce. It does not require that the applicant maintain a residence in Remisia.
12. The Home Department of Remisia thereafter announced the "Naturalization by Investment Program" (NIP), a worldwide marketing campaign which invited high net worth individuals to apply for citizenship under the NIA. NIP advertisements were featured online and in major global financial publications, promoting the benefits of Remisian citizenship, including the ability for passport holders to live, work, and study in Remisia, to travel without a visa to 120 countries, and to obtain consular and diplomatic assistance in any of the 140 countries where Remisia has an embassy or consulate. Remisian law permits dual citizenship.

13. The NIP was, according to the Home Department, extremely successful. Approximately 200 foreign nationals applied in the first year, and although the numbers have declined somewhat, approximately 50 applications have been received annually since then. Numerous citizenship-by-investment websites have recommended the program as “efficient, and considering the benefits, reasonably priced.” From its inception through the end of 2021, the Program is credited with generating the equivalent of over €1.5 billion in gross revenue for Remisia.
14. Ms. Saki Shaw was born in 1970 in Molvania, an island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Shaw’s grandmother, Pevara Shaw, was the Molvanian Minister of the Treasury for decades before she founded the Shaw Corporation (“ShawCorp”), a multinational minerals and mining conglomerate. ShawCorp is registered and headquartered in Molvania, and its stock is publicly traded. The Shaw family has controlled at least 50% of the shares of ShawCorp since its founding.
15. In 1988, Saki Shaw met then-Princess Khasat while both were on holiday in St. Moritz, Switzerland, and the two women formed a close personal friendship. Ms. Shaw visited Sterren Palace in Kamil (the capital of Remisia) twice in her undergraduate years. After completing her business degree, Ms. Shaw was appointed the head of Lithos Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of ShawCorp, also headquartered in Molvania. Under her leadership, Lithos expanded into leasing and operating cobalt and other mines and refining ore in more than a dozen countries, with regional headquarters in Vancouver, Kinshasa, Melbourne, and Duniya (the capital of Antrano).
16. In April 2014, the Molvanian national newspaper *Alitheia* published a series of investigative reports into ShawCorp and its subsidiaries which alleged that the company and its principals had engaged in money-laundering and tax evasion. The Minister of Justice opened an inquiry into ShawCorp’s operations in Molvania, issuing subpoenas for documents and testimony to numerous members of the Shaw family, including Saki Shaw. Authorities have been unable to serve the subpoena on Ms. Shaw, as she purchased a residence near Trieste, Italy, in 2012 and has not returned to Molvania since then.
17. In November 2014, Ms. Shaw contacted Queen Khasat and proposed a joint venture between Lithos and the Remisian Ministry of Mines. The business plan she submitted, later made public by the Palace, claimed that the venture would increase cobalt mining and refining in Remisia more than sixfold over the next ten years. Ms. Shaw proposed that 51% of the joint venture would be owned by Remisia and 49% by Lithos. Lithos’s initial investment would be three million Euros, with more funding available as and when needed.
18. Queen Khasat forwarded the proposal to her Prime Minister, Van Sezan, and directed him to meet with Ms. Shaw to negotiate a possible deal. On 10 November 2015, Ms. Shaw and the Prime Minister signed an agreement creating the joint venture. Lithos transferred five million Euros to the Remisian bank account of the new entity, styled the Lithos-Remisia Cooperative (LRC), which promptly commenced exploration for appropriate sites.

2024 JESSUP PROBLEM *CONTINUED*

19. At a press conference announcing the creation of the LRC, Prime Minister Sezan disclosed that, as part of the arrangement, Saki Shaw had personally contributed €500,000 to the National Infrastructure Development Fund and applied for citizenship under the NIP. Ms. Shaw's application, disclosing that she had not visited Remisia since she attended the coronation in 2006, was processed and approved, and she was naturalized as a Remisian citizen on 1 June 2016.
20. In July 2016, LRC applied to the Ministry of Mines for permits to begin cobalt mining at three sites in northern Remisia. The Ministry conducted its standard due diligence, and in August 2017 – finding no substantial negative environmental consequences – gave approval for all three locations to begin operations. The Ministry added, "We welcome the employment opportunities and economic development that this venture will bring to our country."
21. Over the next two years, LRC opened and operated three mining sites. The mines employed more than 4,000 Remisians and produced significant public revenue in the form of export taxes.
22. The facilities generated a great deal of dust and emitted metallic minerals into nearby rivers. In August 2019, a correspondent for a popular international travel website posted:

Locals grumble about the 'cobalt curse,' a persistent hacking cough accompanied by an itchy skin rash, which they believe is caused by contact with dust from the mines. And I don't know whether it is unhealthy or just gross, but the water from the tap in my hotel room is pale pink and smells like perfume. I have been brushing my teeth with bottled water I buy at the shops.
23. In September 2019, students at Remisia National University began holding impromptu lectures and rallies to raise awareness of what they claimed were the environmental hazards of the LRC cobalt operations. Attendance at these events continued to grow over the next three months, and in December 2019, the leaders issued a manifesto calling for an immediate end to all cobalt mining operations in Remisia. The manifesto was signed anonymously by the "Isidre League of Student Activists" (ILSA).
24. In October 2019, declaring that the mining facilities had been a financial success without causing unacceptable risks to health, LRC sought licenses to open five new mines in Remisia. Three months later, following a due diligence review, the Ministry of Mines approved four of the five applications, stating that suggestions of threats to public health were unsubstantiated.
25. When the issuance of the licenses was made public, ILSA organizers called for a nationwide one-day strike on high school and university campuses. On 3 February 2020, more than 30,000 students walked out of classes. In many places, faculty members offered public lectures and panel discussions on topics relating to the protests. In other locations, students marched outside their school buildings carrying signs denouncing the licenses and demanding that all LRC operations be halted.

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26. At Remisia National University in Kamil, some students were seen holding up a placard that read, “The Queen’s friend is threatening our future.” They were approached by the police, and a live television feed reported this exchange:

Police Officer #1: “Take down that sign! It is disrespectful to Her Majesty!”

Student #1: “But we all know the only reason this company is allowed to poison us is that they have a friend in Sterren Palace.”

Police Officer #1: “Let me warn you, young lady. You are skating on thin ice. You are insulting the Queen. You know that I can arrest you for that!”

Student #2: “We are not insulting the Queen. We are just stating a fact! There is no way these permits would have been granted if Saki Shaw and the Queen were not friends.”

Police Officer #2: “Listen, kids, we don’t want to arrest you, but we will, unless you take down your sign. If you want to say ‘Saki Shaw is doing whatever,’ that’s fine. Just don’t say ‘the Queen’s friend.’ All right? You don’t want trouble, and neither do we.”

The sign disappeared from view in the television footage, and the police continued to patrol the area without additional incident.

27. Students around the country returned to class the next day, but the government did not alter or retract the permits granted to LRC. ILSA leadership met again on 6 February and issued a communique, of which the following is an excerpt:

There is no doubt that the unacceptable decision of the Ministry of Mines is the result of the personal relationship between Her Majesty and Saki Shaw. We are greatly saddened by this. We have been raised to believe that our Monarch always places the wellbeing of her citizens above all else. We deeply regret that we must now question whether that is true.

While we are sad, we are also angry. It is impossible to imagine that young Remisians are subject to arrest for no crime other than speaking the truth. There must be a public dialogue over whether our national future is being betrayed. We will start that dialogue, no matter the consequences. That is our commitment to a democratic future for our beloved nation.

28. Two days later, protests resumed throughout Remisia. At the National University and other educational institutions, thousands of nearly identical signs were held aloft by demonstrators. They read “Her Majesty is sacrificing our health on the altar of friendship!”
29. The police arrested seven students suspected of coordinating the demonstrations. Following an “EMERGENCY MESSAGE” on ILSA’s WhatsApp channels, several thousand demonstrators abandoned their campus protests and began blocking the access roads to

2024 JESSUP PROBLEM *CONTINUED*

the mining facilities. Some chained themselves to the entrance gates and the machinery at the mine sites. The students at one location began chanting: “Her Majesty has betrayed us.” Press photos showed that many of the protestors had tears streaming down their faces as they marched.

30. The Minister of Mines ordered the release of the seven arrestees and offered to meet with them, but the demonstrations continued for three weeks, effectively crippling the mining operations. Prime Minister Sezan ordered the police to restore calm. When initial requests to the students to disperse peacefully from the mine sites were ignored, the police deployed tear gas. In the resulting chaos, those who had chained themselves in place were arrested. On 27 February, more than 1,000 student demonstrators were detained across Remisia. Forty protesters were arrested at the gates of Sterren Palace, where they had formed a human chain blocking entrances and exits. The Queen was not in residence at the time of these arrests. Images of the 40 students being dragged away from the elaborate gates of the Palace were front-page news across the globe; the protesters were dubbed “the Sterren Forty” by the press.
31. The Attorney-General of Remisia announced that all involved in the ILSA protests would be charged under the DCA, but that charges would be dismissed against those who signed a written apology to Her Majesty. In the end, formal charges were laid against 230 students who refused to apologize, including all of the Sterren Forty.
32. ILSA issued a response to the Attorney-General’s announcement:

We never intended to challenge, much less to insult, our Queen. But we never realized that our democracy was so fragile, and so unwilling to face the truth, that it cannot tolerate free debate about a matter of grave concern. If we must choose between the Monarchy and democracy, between the hidebound past and a free future, and between blind acceptance and real accountability, then the choices are clear. We salute those whose lives will inevitably be disrupted for acting in our common interests. And we certainly wish that Her Majesty was with us on our side of the barricades. But she is not, and we pray that her conscience will forgive her for that.
33. Because of Covid-19 protocols – and without objection by any defendant – the trials were conducted via Zoom, and, by the end of March 2021, all had concluded. None of the defendants denied participating in demonstrations, chanting slogans, and carrying signs declaring that the Queen was responsible for permitting risky mining operations. The court pronounced a guilty verdict for each defendant.
34. Most protesters convicted were sentenced to between one and three years of imprisonment; however, the trial court imposed five-year sentences on each of the Sterren Forty and ordered revocation of their citizenship. All 40 of them appealed to the Supreme Court of Remisia, arguing that they had been convicted of political offenses and furthermore, since none of them were citizens of any country other than Remisia, stripping them of citizenship would render them stateless, violating international law. The

appeals were rejected in a unanimous opinion by the Supreme Court, which concluded that the evidence of their disloyalty was manifest and that the sentences were fully consistent with domestic and international law. The defendants were immediately taken to the national penitentiary, where they were issued non-citizen identity cards and where they remain to this day.

35. On 31 March 2021, the Dutch newspaper *De Telegraaf* posted a video to its website in which its foreign affairs correspondent, who had followed a livestream of the Supreme Court oral arguments, reported:

For the most part, the Sterren Forty sat silent and defiant, quietly confirming their rebellion, thereby inviting their society to declare them criminals. However, one defendant rose from his seat as the court convened, raising his fist and shouting: “The people have not been able to hear the truth about the mines because we are not allowed to speak the truth to them.”

Readers reposted the video with the hashtag #FreeTheSterrenForty, which quickly went viral on multiple global social media platforms.

36. In April 2021, President Iyali of Antrano spoke at a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the death of Muna Songida. The President talked about his predecessor’s life’s mission, which he had made into a national cause, of protecting the stateless:

Statelessness is a scourge, not a punishment that civilized states may in good conscience impose in the twenty-first century. We watch with alarm as more and more countries strip people of their citizenship, all too often as a tool to quash dissent. We read about young students who are sentenced to years in prison before being cast out of their country with nowhere to go. The world must say loudly and firmly that this is unacceptable.

In the spirit of the great President Songida whose life we celebrate today, I offer to meet with the Prime Minister of Remisia, so that in a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation we can explore alternatives to rendering more people stateless.

37. Remisia’s Foreign Minister sent a diplomatic note to President Iyali protesting his comments as unwarranted meddling and asserting that Remisia had every right to prosecute violators of its domestic laws in its own territory and that there was no proper basis for any interference by foreign powers.
38. President Iyali directed the Secretary of Nationality Rights to contact Remisia’s Home Office to try to resolve their differences respecting the application of the DCA to the ILSA protesters “before matters escalated.” Remisia declined the suggestion, calling it an interference in its internal affairs and denying that there was any kind of international dispute to discuss.

2024 JESSUP PROBLEM *CONTINUED*

39. In January 2022, Antrano served as President of the United Nations Security Council. The Antranan Ambassador to the UN submitted a memorandum pursuant to Article 35 of the Charter to the Secretary-General and the Council. It claimed that application of the DCA to the ILSA protesters in Remisia gave rise to a “dispute ... which might lead to international friction” which, if allowed to continue, could “endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.” Antrano sought action by the Council under Articles 34 and 36 of the Charter and asserted that Remisia had rebuffed its attempts to resolve the dispute amicably as required by Article 33. Debate on the matter was scheduled for 28 March.
40. On 7 March 2022, the Attorney-General of Molvania annulled the 2014 subpoena for Saki Shaw, and in its place issued an arrest warrant charging her with bank fraud, money laundering, and obstructing the course of justice. Since Molvania has a treaty of extradition with Antrano, and since the Molvanian authorities were aware that Ms. Shaw would shortly attend an upcoming meeting of the Lithos Board of Directors in Duniya, the Molvanian Attorney-General delivered a formal request for her extradition.
41. Neither the existence of the warrant nor the extradition request was made public. Upon receiving the request, the Antranan Foreign Ministry issued a note to the Ministries of Justice and Interior Affairs stating that it appeared to be in order, that it would be executed promptly, and that Antrano expressed no views as to the guilt or innocence of the person named therein.
42. On 15 March, Saki Shaw landed in Duniya, planning to attend the ShawCorp board meeting set for the next day. She presented her Remisian passport at the immigration checkpoint, was cleared for entry, collected her luggage, and took a taxi to her hotel. Early the next morning, she was detained by Antranan police on the authority of the extradition request. She was taken into custody and her two passports – from Molvania and Remisia – were confiscated.
43. Ms. Shaw informed her arresting officers that she was a citizen of Remisia and demanded to exercise her right under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to speak to the Remisian consul. Hours later, the chief of police in Duniya personally informed her that her request was denied, and gave her a formal written notice that read, in relevant part:
1. The laws of Antrano do not recognize purchased citizenship and any passports issued under such an arrangement are without legal effect in Antrano.
 2. According to our records, you are a citizen of Molvania and not of Remisia. The decision to admit you to Antrano on a Remisian passport was an error by immigration officials. The entry stamp in that passport has been canceled, and a proper entry stamp has been placed in your Molvanian passport.
 3. We have informed the Consul General of Molvania of your detention, and she has indicated a willingness to meet with you as soon as possible.

-
44. Ms. Shaw informed the police chief that she did not wish to meet with any Molvanian official and reiterated, in writing, her demand to see the Remisian consul. She received no reply. The next morning, a guard informed Ms. Shaw that she had a visitor, but when she realized the person was a Molvanian consular official, Ms. Shaw refused to meet her.
45. On 18 March, Remisia's Ambassador delivered a message to the Foreign Ministry of Antrano: "We have become aware that Saki Shaw, a Remisian national and close friend of our Queen, is being held in an Antranan jail. We hereby assert our right to a consular meeting with our national as soon as possible." Two hours later, the Ambassador received a reply: "Antrano does not recognize purchased citizenship. We have notified the Molvanian Consulate of Ms. Shaw's arrest, and we recommend you coordinate any communications with the prisoner via Molvania. As a courtesy, I am enclosing a copy of a notice regarding these matters provided to Ms. Shaw yesterday."
46. On the same day, the Home Minister of Remisia released a public announcement:
- The NIP promised the benefit of Remisian consular protection around the world. In light of the illegal denial of consular access to our citizen Saki Shaw, we are issuing an emergency travel advisory for all persons naturalized pursuant to the NIA. We strongly urge you to abandon any planned travel to Antrano until this situation is resolved.
47. Two weeks later, Saki Shaw collapsed in one of the communal areas of the jail and was rushed to a public hospital in Duniya. Despite the best efforts of the doctors, she died of a heart attack. Queen Khasat issued a statement lamenting the passing of her longtime friend, concluding: "She was taken from us too soon. My soul aches for my dear friend and for her family and friends who loved her as I did." An autopsy found no indications of foul play and concluded that Ms. Shaw died of natural causes.
48. The Security Council held its scheduled meetings on 28 and 29 March. Representatives of both Antrano (as a member of the Council) and Remisia were heard. On 11 April, the Council unanimously adopted Resolution 99997, which established the UN Inspection Mission to Remisia (UNIMR). The Resolution is attached as *Appendix A*.
49. Prime Minister Sezan held a press conference in his offices immediately after the Resolution was adopted. He said, as part of his prepared remarks:
- The Disrespect to the Crown Act has been the law for generations and, if it matters, it is consistent with international law. The recent prosecutions, trial, and punishment of criminals who openly maligned Her Majesty were and remain matters of purely Remisian concern. The Security Council has no role in this internal matter. We have no need to explain further: the operations of our independent judiciary are open for all to see, and they are in full conformity with all applicable standards. We will not passively acquiesce in a frontal assault on our sovereignty, and we respectfully suggest that any nation in our position would respond the same way.

2024 JESSUP PROBLEM *CONTINUED*

50. President Iyali of Antrano convened a press conference later that day, stating:

It is gratifying that the members of the Security Council have agreed that statelessness is a plague, to be wiped out just as we try to eradicate smallpox and leprosy around the world. It is a true shame that Remisia insists that it is perfectly lawful to deprive its citizens of nationality.

The government of Antrano, inspired by the memory of our great founding President Muna Songida, is proud to take the lead in this worldwide effort, which we hope will be instrumental in achieving his dream of ending statelessness, once and for all.

51. Dr. Tulous Malex, a world-renowned expert in matters relating to statelessness, was selected to lead the UNIMR. Dr. Malex is an Antranan national; he holds the Songida Chair in Human Rights Law at the State University of Antrano and serves as the senior legal advisor to the Department of Nationality Rights. On 1 June 2022, UNIMR began its preliminary research. On 14 July, Dr. Malex submitted a formal request to Remisia to meet with the Sterren Forty.
52. The next day, Remisia's UN Ambassador wrote to the Secretary-General, announcing that his government would not permit Dr. Malex to enter without proper documentation, and that Remisia would not grant an entry visa "for the purpose of unlawful and unjustified meddling in our domestic affairs, the sole goal of which is embarrassing my country and our Queen."
53. The Secretary-General reported Remisia's response to the Security Council, which discussed the matter on 18 July 2022. Representatives of Antrano and Remisia were present. While no resolution was adopted, the President of the Security Council concluded the discussion by noting that "all UN members must carry out their obligations under the Charter in good faith, and denying entry to the UNIMR chief would be a violation of those obligations and of Resolution 99997."
54. Dr. Malex announced on 25 July 2022 that he intended to visit Remisia from 10 to 20 August, and that he "remain[ed] confident that the government of Remisia will not impede or interfere with the visit." There was no public response from Remisia.
55. On 3 August, Dr. Malex wrote to Prime Minister Sezan, informing him that he would arrive at Remisia International Airport on a commercial flight at around noon local time on 10 August. He asked for assurances that he would be admitted without hindrance on the basis of his United Nations *laissez-passer* (UNLP) and that the relevant authorities would cooperate in making the mission a success. He repeated his request to visit the prison in which the Sterren Forty were housed and pledged that he would observe and respect Remisian law at all times during his stay in the country.
56. The Remisian Ambassador to the UN again responded to the Secretary-General:
- I am instructed by my government to reiterate our position. The so-called 'United Nations Inspection Mission to Remisia' is unprecedented, illegal, and unwelcome in our country. Resolution 99997 did not impose any legal

obligations on us and the decision to allow or deny entry into our territory remains our sovereign prerogative. Like other travelers, should Dr. Malex arrive at the airport, he will be asked to display a proper visa, and if he does not, he will be denied entry.

57. Informed of this response, Dr. Malex met with the Secretary-General in New York on 8 August. Following their conversation, the spokesperson of the Secretary-General released the following statement:

The Secretary-General condemns the refusal by a member of the United Nations to recognize a valid exercise by the Security Council of its authority under Chapter VI of the Charter. The UN Inspection Mission to Remisia will continue its work, and if its chief is not permitted entry, the Secretary-General will refer the matter back to the Security Council to determine what further action would be appropriate.

58. On 9 August, Dr. Malex boarded a flight to Remisia. When he arrived at the Kamil International Airport, he was stopped at passport control. He declared that he was on an official assignment endorsed by the Security Council and presented his UN documentation. The Remisian border agents denied him entry and placed him on the next plane back to New York.

59. The Secretary-General referred Remisia's refusal to the Security Council, which met on 12 August 2022 with a representative of Remisia in attendance. Members of the Council, including Antrano, criticized what one called "Remisia's intransigence," but ultimately an Antrano-backed resolution calling for additional measures was vetoed by one of the permanent members. After the meeting, the Antranan Representative stated:

I am profoundly disappointed in the Security Council's inability to enforce its own Resolution. Antrano will take up this matter in the General Assembly, where we know a majority of Member States will uphold the letter and spirit of the Charter and will join us in seeking to eliminate the stain of statelessness. At the same time, we will pursue every opportunity to vindicate the right of our national, Dr. Malex, to enter Remisia and to carry out his professional responsibilities.

That evening, Antrano recalled its Ambassador to Remisia "for consultations."

60. On 15 August, the Remisian foreign minister contacted his Antranan counterpart by phone. Following a two-hour conversation, they issued a joint announcement that read, in relevant part: "consistent with the procedures of the Charter, we will commence discussions with the goal of submitting what are, after all, legal disputes to the International Court of Justice."
61. Meetings took place over the following months. On 14 September 2023, the parties reported that they had successfully negotiated the terms of this Special Agreement to be submitted to the Registrar of the Court.

2024 JESSUP PROBLEM *CONTINUED*

62. Both states are, and have been at all relevant times, parties to the United Nations Charter, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR), the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Antrano was an original party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in 1954 and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 1959. Remisia ratified both Conventions in 1967, but submitted a declaration with its instrument of ratification of the latter:

Remisia declares that it retains the right to deprive a person of his nationality in accordance with Article 8.3 of the Convention if such person has been convicted of an offense under the Disrespect to the Crown Act of 1955 and satisfies such other criteria as are laid out in that statute.

63. Applicant requests the Court to adjudge and declare:

- (a) Antrano has standing to bring the dispute concerning Remisia's deprivation of nationality of its citizens before the Court;
- (b) Remisia's deprivation of nationality of the "Sterren Forty," rendering them stateless, is a violation of international law;
- (c) Antrano did not violate international law when it refused to provide Remisia consular access to Ms. Saki Shaw during her time as a prisoner in Antrano; and
- (d) Remisia violated international law by denying Antranan national Dr. Tulous Malex entry to Remisia as required by Security Council Resolution 99997.

64. Respondent requests the Court to adjudge and declare:

- (a) Antrano lacks standing to bring the matter of the deprivation of nationality of the "Sterren Forty" to this Court;
- (b) Remisia did not violate international law when it deprived the "Sterren Forty" of their Remisian citizenship in accordance with the DCA;
- (c) Antrano violated international law when it denied Saki Shaw, a Remisian citizen, access to Remisian consular representatives while she was held prisoner in Antrano; and
- (d) Remisia did not violate international law by refusing to allow Dr. Malex to enter Remisia.

Annex A. Security Council Resolution 9997 (2022)
Adopted by the Security Council at its 9014th meeting, on 11 April 2022

The Security Council,

Recalling the ongoing commitment of the General Assembly to the reduction of statelessness, as seen in G.A. Res. 50/152 of 21 December 1995, G.A. Res. 61/137 of 19 December 2006, G.A. Res. 67/149 of 20 December 2012, G.A. Res. 68/141 of 18 December 2013, and G.A. Res. 70/135 of 17 December 2015,

Recalling also the official communication by the Republic of Antrano to the Secretary-General on 5 January 2022 requesting a United Nations investigation of the decision of the Kingdom of Remisia to render members of its citizenry stateless,

Recalling further the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,

Deeply concerned that the practice of revoking citizenship as a criminal sanction contributes to statelessness contrary to those Conventions,

Recognizing the commitment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to achieving the goals of its #IBelong Global Action Plan to End Statelessness by the end of 2024,

Commending the continued efforts of the Republic of Antrano to protect and defend the right of all persons to a nationality,

Acting in accordance with Article 34 of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish, for a maximum duration of three years, the United Nations Inspection Mission to Remisia consisting of up to eight civilian experts and the necessary support staff to undertake the following mandate:
 - (a) to establish and operate a system to determine the facts and circumstances underlying the revocation of the citizenship of certain prisoners in Remisia;
 - (b) to conduct an investigation into the conditions of the prisoners, including by way of in-person interviews with them, and to establish and put into operation a mechanism for verifying the information obtained through those interviews; and
 - (c) in due course, to report to the Security Council with its findings and recommendations;
2. *Calls upon* the Kingdom of Remisia to cooperate fully with the Mission, including by providing access to all documentary, testimonial, and physical information and evidence that is deemed relevant to the Mission;
3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of the United Nations and its associated personnel to observe and respect the laws of countries in which they are operating;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide periodic reports, as necessary, on the establishment and work of the Mission;
5. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE JESSUP PROBLEM

2024 PHILIP C. JESSUP INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE SPECIAL AGREEMENT

The following corrections and clarifications to the Special Agreement have been stipulated to by the parties, and the Special Agreement jointly communicated to the Court on 14 September 2023 should be considered amended accordingly. The Registrar of the Court reminds all parties and participants of the following:

- (a) The wording of the Special Agreement has been carefully chosen and is 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 correction or 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 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) Antrano and Remisia are not parties or signatories to any relevant bilateral or multilateral treaties, conventions, or accords except as indicated within the Special Agreement.

CORRECTIONS

1. In paragraphs 3 and 62, “1959” is corrected to read “1961.”
2. In the first sentence of paragraph 55, “Remisia” is corrected to read “Kamil.”
3. In the second sentence of paragraph 55, “*laissez-passer* (UNLP)” is corrected to read “Certificate.”
4. In paragraph 62, “Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in 1954 and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness” is corrected to read “Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (CSP) in 1954 and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (CRS).”

CLARIFICATIONS

1. The Disrespect to the Crown Act received royal assent promptly upon its adoption by the Remisian legislature.
2. Under Remisian law, “citizenship” is legally equivalent to “nationality.”

3. The Naturalization by Investment Act includes several requirements apart from those set out in paragraph 11, none of which is relevant to the present dispute. Saki Shaw satisfied all of the applicable requirements.
4. The 10 November 2015 agreement creating the Lithos-Remisia Cooperative allocated 51% ownership of the joint venture to Remisia and 49% to Lithos, consistent with the terms described in paragraph 17.
5. Ms. Shaw never entered Remisia again after attending the coronation in 2006.
6. The seven students suspected of coordinating the protests described in paragraph 29 are among the Sterren Forty.
7. Upon her arrest, the Antranan police informed Ms. Shaw in a language that she understood of the charges against her and her rights under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
8. Antrano's statutory non-recognition of purchased citizenship has been in force since 2017. Signage at every Antranan port of entry informs travelers that passports obtained in this manner are not valid for entry.
9. The President of the UN General Assembly convened a formal meeting on 22 August 2022 in accordance with UNGA Resolution 76/262. In the ensuing debate, a number of Member States, including Antrano, expressed concern over the use of the veto. Nonetheless, no resolution was put to a vote, in light of the 15 August 2022 joint announcement of the Remisian and Antranan foreign ministers.
10. Shortly after Remisia ratified the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, Antrano submitted to the UN Secretary-General an objection to Remisia's declaration set out in paragraph 62 of the Special Agreement. The objection read, in relevant part:

Remisia's declaration relating to Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Convention constitutes an impermissible reservation, as it is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. For this reason, the Government of Antrano objects to the declaration. Antrano does not consider this objection to preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Republic of Antrano and the Kingdom of Remisia.

Three other parties to the 1961 Convention issued similar objections to Remisia's declaration.

11. Antrano and Remisia are parties to the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (CPI). Upon accession to the Treaty in 1958, Antrano submitted a declaration which read:

The application of the principles set out in Section 23 of the Convention is without prejudice to Antrano's right under customary law to exercise diplomatic protection on behalf of its nationals for any injury inflicted upon them, even those which concern the interests of the United Nations.

Neither Remisia nor any other party to the Convention has objected to this declaration.

2024 NATIONAL & REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

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Argentina National Jessup Committee

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Australia

Dilan Thampapillai

Azerbaijan

Mehran Amirli

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Nepal

Ojaswee Bhattarai

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Nigeria

Ofure Efeovbokhan & Peter
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Marcos Díaz Tarragó

Tanzania

April Esther Ernest

Thailand

Akawat Laowonsiri

Türkiye

Emre Karaman & Efe Soysal

Uganda

Brian Kiira & Raymond
Muhekyi

Ukraine

Mariia Stolbova

United Arab Emirates

Ali Masoudian

United Kingdom

Andrew Holmes

United States – East

Jeff Brooks

United States – West

Dagmar Butte

Uzbekistan

Salimjon Yusupov

Zambia

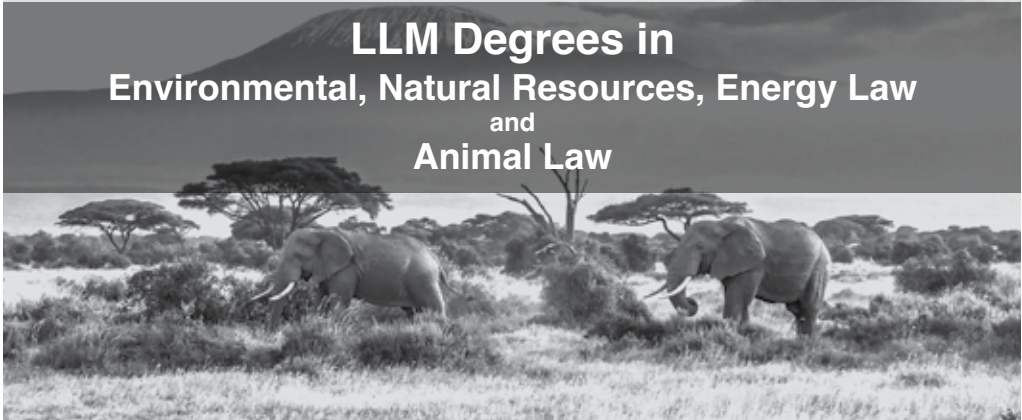
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