

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.