



Law Centre-II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi

Presents

S.K. PURI MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

JUSTIFIED 2022

15th-17th July 2022

BROCHURE AND MOOT PROPOSITION

KNOWLEDGE PARTNER



MEDIA PARTNERS

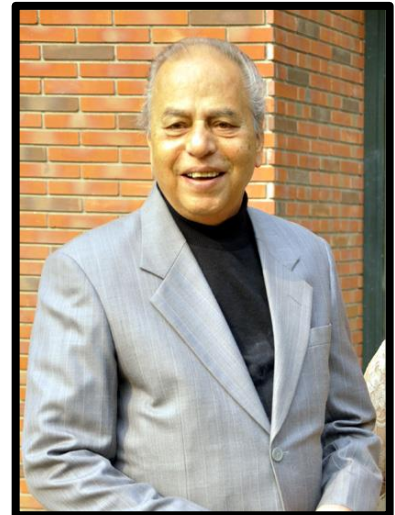


Contents

About Late Shri SK Puri.....	2
Important Dates	5
Awards	6
MOOTING AT LAW CENTRE II.....	7
MOOT PROPOSITION.....	11
ORGANISING COMMITTEE—JUSTIFIED 2022	23

About Late Shri SK Puri

Shri Surinder Kumar Puri was born in 1937 in Punjab, where his family lost everything during the partition of the country. With sheer grit and determination, Shri SK Puri persevered against odds to obtain his law degree from the University of Delhi in 1962. Shri S.K. Puri learned under the mentorship of the best legal minds. He began his practice under the mentorship of Shri Bawa Shiv Charan, an authority on criminal and civil law in the Tis Hazari Court of Delhi. His father-in-law, Late Shri FC Bedi was the doyen of Asia's largest bar, i.e., Delhi Bar Association and also served as its President. Vakil Lane, a street near KG Marg in New Delhi has been named after him.



Being a first-generation lawyer, Shri SK Puri had humble beginnings from a small wooden bench under a tree in the Tis Hazari Court. In 1968, he grew his practice to the Delhi High Court and rose to become a successful lawyer, who was designated as a senior advocate in 2001 by the Delhi High Court.

Apart from being a consummate lawyer, Shri SK Puri was endowed with great leadership qualities. He served as the Joint Secretary of the Delhi Bar Association (DBA) and was also elected as the Honorary Secretary of the Delhi High Court Bar Association (DHCBA) for six terms, between 1974 and 1985. He had a reputation as an upright, ethical and honest lawyer among his peers, and during his time in office, he fought for the rights of lawyers and was instrumental in getting the first Chamber Block constructed in the High Court of Delhi.

Often referred to as the 'Ready Reckoner', Shri SK Puri was blessed with eidetic memory, which he used to his benefit in court by efficiently recalling details of documents. He freely shared his knowledge with peers and juniors and was appreciated in the community for his sensitivity. He also built a reputation as an incisive cross examiner, who brought the toughest witnesses to their knees. Shri SK Puri believed in the '3P's of practice—Preparation, Presence and Perseverance. He embodied these qualities to emerge with unparalleled skill and court craft

Shri SK Puri's illustrious legacy has been carried forward on the able shoulders of his sons, Mr. Gaurav Puri and Mr. Sacchin Puri. Mr. Gaurav Puri has been the joint secretary of the Delhi High Court Bar Association for two terms. Mr. Sacchin Puri has the unique honor of being one of the youngest advocates to be designated as a

Senior Advocate by the Delhi High Court. Being an alumnus of Law Centre-II, he instituted a memorial Moot Court Competition in the memory of his late father, to help law students imbibe the qualities espoused by Shri SK Puri and to enhance their knowledge and skills.

About Law Centre II

Law Centre-II made its humble beginning in the year 1971 and since then, has grown to become one of India's premier institutions, which offer the three-year LL.B program. The college is known for academic rigour and encouragement to co-curricular activities. Being a dynamic leader in the field of legal education, Law Centre-II has produced many Judges, distinguished jurists, leading advocates, ministers, and some of the best academicians in the country.



Prof. Dr. Mahavir Singh Kalon, Professor-in-Charge, Law Centre II

Some of our alumni include His Excellency Hon'ble Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Brigadier Sh. B.D. Mishra; former Minister of State for Tourism Sh. K.J. Alphons; former Chief Justice, Jammu and Kashmir High Court, Justice B.D. Ahmed; Justice Kailash Gambhir; Hon'ble Judges of the Delhi High Court, Justice S.N. Dhingra; Justice Rajiv Shakdhar; Justice V.K. Rao; former SEBI Chairman, Mr. M. Damodaran; TDSAT Member, Mr. G.D. Geha, among other legal luminaries.

Law Centre-II has had glorious past of 51 years. The Centre had the privilege of being headed by the top law scholars of India, such as Prof. Upendra Baxi, a well-known jurist and former Vice- Chancellor of University of Delhi; Prof. Tahir Mahmood, who subsequently became Chairperson, Minority Commission, Prof. A.K. Koul, who was elevated as Vice- Chancellor, National Law University Jodhpur and National University of Study and Research in Law, Ranchi; Prof. Gurdip Singh, who became Vice-Chancellor, Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow; Prof. B.T. Kaul, who became Chairperson, Delhi Judicial Academy; Prof. Poonam Saxena, who is presently Vice-Chancellor, National Law University, Jodhpur and Prof. V.K. Ahuja, Vice Chancellor of the National Law University, Assam.

The S.K. Puri Memorial International Moot Court Competition—'JUSTIFIED' is an annual event organised by Law Centre-II, where teams participate from across the world

S.K. PURI MEMORIAL INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION—JUSTIFIED 2022

Important Dates

Registration Starts	24th May
Last Date for Registration and Payment of Registration Fee	15th June
Last Date for Seeking Clarification	20th June
Release of List of Clarifications	23rd June
Last Date for Submission of Memorial	2nd July
Inauguration	15th July
Oral Rounds	
• Preliminary Rounds	16th July
• Quarter Finals	16th July
• Semi-Finals	17th July
• Finals	17th July
Valedictory Ceremony	17th July

Awards

1. Winner Team	Rs. 51,000
2. Runners-up Team	Rs. 40,000
3. Best Memorial (Respondent)	Rs. 20,000
4. Best Memorial (Petitioner)	Rs. 20,000
5. Best Speaker Prelims	Rs. 15,000
6. Second Best Speaker Prelims	Rs. 10,000
7. Best Speaker Finals	Rs. 15,000

MOOTING AT LAW CENTRE II

Since its inception, Law Centre-II has enthusiastically encouraged a robust moot culture among its students, by regularly organising moot court competitions and debates.

In 2015, the Moot Court Society of Law Centre-II initiated the institution's very own moot court competition at a national level, called 'Justified'. The first edition of the competition saw enthusiastic participation from across the country, with major law schools participating through their learned mooters.

The 2nd edition of Justified was organised in 2017 at a much larger scale. The occasion was graced by Hon'ble Justice Sangita Dhingra Sehgal and Justice (retd.) S.N. Dhingra of the Delhi High Court as our Chief Guests, while Mr. GR Raghvender, the then-Joint Secretary at the Department of Justice was in attendance as the Guest of Honour.



2018 saw a welcome collaboration between the office of Mr. Sacchin Puri, senior advocate and the Moot Court Society of Law Centre-II, to bring forth the very first S.K. Puri Memorial International Moot Court Competition—



Left to Right: Prof. V.K. Ahuja, Mr. Sacchin Puri, Justice I.S. Mehta, Prof. Ved Kumari, Prof. Mahavir Singh

Justified 2018. Being an alumnus of Law Centre-II, he instituted a memorial Moot Court Competition in the memory of his late father, to help law students imbibe the qualities espoused by Shri SK Puri and to enhance their knowledge and skills. The event was organised on a grand scale and the halls of Law Centre-II were decked up to welcome

teams from leading law schools across India.



**Winning Team – Army Institute of Law,
Mohali**



**Runners-Up Team – UILS, Punjab
University**

The final rounds were judged by a bench of Justices Mr. A.K. Pathak and Mr. Vibhu Bhakru, Hon'ble Judges of the Delhi High Court, while Hon'ble Justice A.K Sikri presented during the awards ceremony. Army Institute, Mohali was adjudged as the winning team and were awarded a cash prize of Rs. 31,000/- while UILS from Punjab University were the runners up team and were awarded Rs. 21,000/-. Both teams along with teams of the quarter final rounds were also awarded internships.



**(Left to Right): Professor V.K. Ahuja, Mr. Sanjeev Nasier, Justice Manoj Kumar Ohri, Justice I.S. Mehta,
Mr. Sacchin Puri)**

This great legacy continued in the year 2019 with a welcome change—our moot court competition went international. Teams from several South Asian nations joined teams from Indian law colleges to battle it out on issues based on refugee law and public international law.

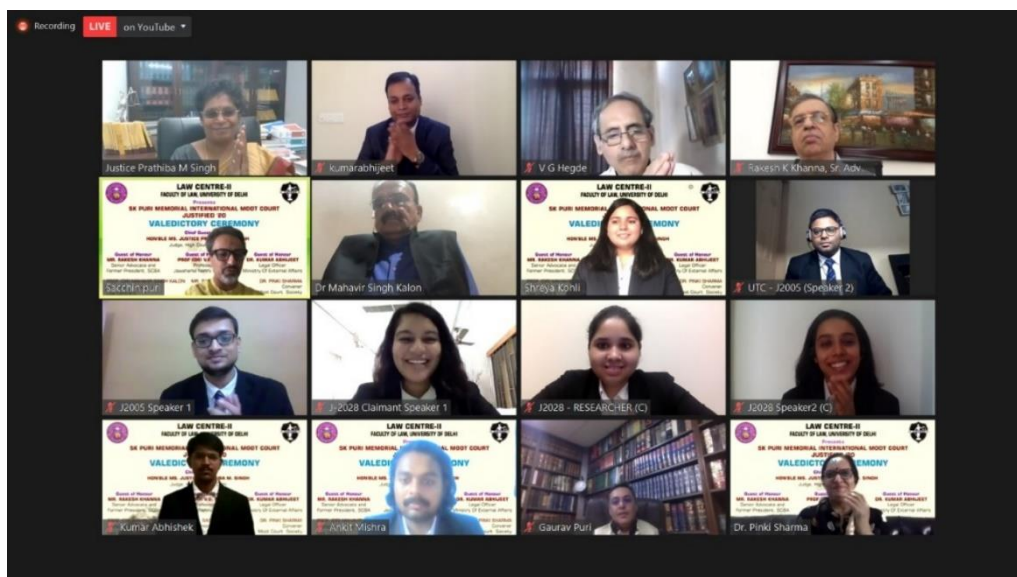


Winning Team: National Law University, Delhi



Runners Up Team: Thakur Ramnaranjan College of Law, Mumbai

The final rounds of JUSTIFIED'19 witnessed a stiff competition between National Law University Delhi and Thakur Ramnaranjan College of Law, Mumbai who were judged by a Bench comprising of Hon'ble Justice Siddharth Mridul, Presiding Judge, High Court of Delhi, Mr. Sanjay Jain, Additional Solicitor General of India and Mr. S.B. Mitra, ED (HR & Law) GAIL. The team from National Law University, Delhi was adjudged as the winning team and Thakur Ramnaranjan College of Law, Mumbai bagged the Runners-Up position.



When the world was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and virtual became the new normal, the MCS adapted and worked remotely from all corners of the country to bring forth S.K Puri Memorial International Moot Court – Justified'20. Despite the changed setting, the competition saw vibrant

participation. The Chief Guests for the occasion were Justice Attau Rahman Masoodi of the Allahabad High Court and Justice Prathiba M. Singh of the Delhi High Court. The Guests of Honour were Prof. (Dr.) Vijender Kumar, Prof. (Dr.) Nuzhat Parveen, Senior Advocate Shri Rakesh Khanna, Prof. (Dr.) V.G. Hegde and Dr. Kumar Abhijeet.

After several gruelling rounds among some of the best teams in the country, the team from Jindal Global Law School was adjudged the Winner, while Symbiosis Law School, Noida claimed the Runners Up title.

With reinvigorated vigour, the Moot Court Society of Law Centre-II is proud to present the latest edition of our moot court competition, the S.K. Puri Memorial International Moot Court Competition—Justified'22. Keeping in mind the well-being of our all attendees, this edition shall also be organised virtually.

MOOT PROPOSITION

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SPECIAL AGREEMENT

**BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF SEPLICA (APPLICANT)
AND THE UNITED STATES OF CARTHA (RESPONDENT)
TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES
CONCERNING THE ARMED CONFLICT, NUCLEAR THREAT
AND SITUATION OF ETHNIC CARTHIANS IN SEPLICA**

jointly notified to the Court on 1 February 2022

**JOINT NOTIFICATION
ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT:**

The Hague, 1 February 2022

On behalf of Applicant, the Republic of Seplica, and Respondent, the United States of Cartha, and in accordance with Article 40(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we present our complements to the Secretariat of the International Court of Justice and have the honour to transmit to you for submission to the International Court of Justice an original of the Special Agreement of the Differences between the Applicant and the Respondent concerning the armed conflict, nuclear threat and situation of ethnic Carthians in Seplica; signed in The Hague, The Netherlands, on the first day of February in the year two thousand twenty-two.

(Signed)

Hon. Christine Forester
Minister of External Affairs and
Environment, Republic of Seplica.

(Signed)

Hon. Maria Anatola
Minister External Affairs, United
States of Cartha.

SPECIAL AGREEMENT**SUBMITTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
BY REPUBLIC OF SEPLICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF CARTHA
TO SUBMIT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM
CONCERNING THE ARMED CONFLICT, NUCLEAR THREAT AND
SITUATION OF ETHNIC CARTHIAN IN SEPLICA**

The Republic of Seplica (“Applicant”) and the United States of Cartha (“Respondent”) (hereinafter “the Parties”);

Considering that differences have arisen between them concerning the armed conflict and other matters;

Recognizing that the Parties have been unable to resolve these differences by direct negotiations;

Desiring further to define the issues to be submitted to the International Court of Justice (“the Court”) for resolution;

In furtherance thereof the Parties have concluded this Special Agreement:

Article 1

The Parties submit the legal questions contained in the Special Agreement containing facts (together with Corrections and Clarifications to follow) (“the Case”) to the Court pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Court’s Statute.

Article 2

- a) It is agreed by the Parties that the Republic of Seplica shall appear as Applicant and the United States of Cartha as Respondent, but such agreement is without prejudice to any question of the burden of proof.
- b) The rules and principles of international law applicable to the dispute, on the basis of which the Court is requested to decide the Case, are those referred to in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court.
- c) The Court is also requested to determine the legal consequences, including the rights and obligations of the Parties, arising from its judgement on the questions presented in the Case.

Article 3

- a) All questions of procedure and rules shall be regulated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Official Rules of the 2022 S.K. Puri Memorial International Moot Court Competition.
- b) The Parties request the Court to order that the written proceedings should consist of one round of written Memorials presented by each of the Parties not later than the date set forth in the Official Schedule of the 2022 S.K. Puri Memorial International Moot Court Competition.

Article 4

- a) The Parties shall accept any judgment of the Court as final and binding upon them and shall execute it in its entirety and in good faith.
- b) Immediately after the transmission of any judgement, the Parties shall enter into negotiations on the modalities for its execution.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorised, have signed the present Special Agreement and have affixed thereto their respective seals of office.

Done in The Hague, The Netherlands, this thirtieth day of January in the year two thousand twenty-two, in triplicate in the English language.

(Signed)

Robert Patrick

For government of the Republic of
Seplica.

(Signed)

Nikolay S.

For government of the United States
of Cartha.

SPECIAL AGREEMENT

CASE CONCERNING THE ARMED CONFLICT, NUCLEAR THREAT AND SITUATION OF ETHNIC CARTHIAN IN SEPLICA (REPUBLIC OF SEPLICA v. UNITED STATES OF CARTHA)

1. The United States of Cartha (Cartha) is a powerful Nuclear Weapon State with 15 lakh square kilometres of territory and strong defence capabilities. It commands huge gas and fuel resources and is an important supplier of energy in most of the industrialised parts of the world.

2. Republic of Seplica (Seplica) is territorially smaller than Cartha enjoying 5 lakh square kilometres of territory. With a part of its borders being coastal in nature, Seplica also has a history of occasional earthquakes and coastal storms. It does not possess a nuclear weapon but since 2008, it has a fully functional nuclear power plant named Glorpa (GPP) in the suburbs of the coastal city of Kabora, which is situated very near to the Cartha-Seplica border. The country also has a history of freedom struggle against the colonisers in the early 1990s. It gained full independence on 11 October 1995 and since then it has been a democratic State run by a constitutionally established administrative framework.

3. Cartha and Seplica share a border of 200 kilometres. In Seplica, ethnic Carthians constitute the largest minority making up 25 percent of the total population. Since Seplica gained independence, several events of discrimination and oppression against ethnic Carthians were reported in Seplica. From 1995 to 2010, 2500 cases of lynching were reported, and several cultural symbols and places of worship were destroyed by the radicalised groups of ethnic Seplicans. The popular media in Seplica was also biased against ethnic Carthians and despite being equal citizens according to the Constitution of the Republic of Seplica, there was a sense of increasing isolation and hopelessness amongst the members of the community.

4. A statement was made by the President of Seplica- Mr. Hopkins (in office 2017-2020):

‘Even though we have limited resources and state revenues to have a strong criminal justice system, our effort will be that all Seplicans regardless of their ethnic background have an equally dignified life in independent Seplica’ and that ‘no one is allowed to disregard the egalitarian values enshrined in the Seplican Constitution’.

5. On 15 November 2020, a national meeting was called by one of the radical groups in Seplica with the name of “Seplica Reborn” without the authorisation of local government officials. The head of the conference announced:

‘All Seplicans should ensure that no ethnic Carthian in Seplica gets house or office on rent, no social interaction or business should be done with them, their women should be used as sex slaves and anyhow, they should be sent back to Cartha in next five years’.

6. This speech was shared widely in the popular media in Seplica but on the same day, Mr. Hopkins assured the targeted community that it should not worry and also directed for the arrest of the organisers of the notorious meeting by Seplica Reborn within twenty-four hours. The organised attacks on ethnic Carthian minority, however, continued to come from different racially radicalised groups in Seplica and the confidence in State’s promises faded with each passing day.

7. Mr. Hopkins was succeeded by Mr. Jenks on 1 January 2021, who belonged to a right-wing political party that catered to the sentiments of the majority community. He also started making open derogatory references to the neighbouring country of Cartha calling it a ‘land of heretics’ and ‘blood drinkers’. These statements reinforced the hate campaigns orchestrated by Seplica Reborn and the group’s members were emboldened to further target ethnic Carthians in Seplica.

8. As a reaction to these developments, a radical militant group- Oppressed Fight Back (OFB) was formed by ethnic Carthians in Seplica against the government of Seplica. They released a manifesto to the Seplican press stating:

‘We have lost all faith in the Seplican government and as a last resort, we are forced to take up the arms. The struggle will continue till we have our own independent State covering the coastal and thick forest regions adjacent to Cartha. There, we will live the life of honour and dignity’.

9. Subsequently, on 12 March 2021, OFB executed a series of four heavy RDX bomb blasts in the military cantonment areas of the Seplican capital – Parsep, killing 450 defence personnel and 120 civilians. When hounded by the authorities, most members of OFB took refuge in the thick forests at the Seplica-Cartha border and kept on successfully evading the Seplican forces.

10. Cartha also underwent a regime change through elections on 15 April 2021 and its political establishment was taken over by Mr. Mikhail, an autocrat and a disbeliever in the idea of consultation. The rise of Mr. Mikhail to power coincided with a brewing of popular anti-Seplican sentiments among Carthians because of the discrimination faced by ethnic Carthians in Seplica. His pre-election campaigns, which were conducted roughly a month before the Parsep bomb blast repetitively included the following statement/ideas:

‘Our fellows across the borders cannot sustain with our moral solidarity alone. They need physical intervention, and all support must be extended to them while they fight for their rights in Seplica. The enemies of peace must note, one more hateful attack on Carthians in Seplica and our forces will be trotting the Seplican fields’.

11. Following Mr. Mikhail’s assuming of power in Cartha, Mr. Jenks started building defence alliances with two other bordering nations- Tobodo and Linux- both having a history of protracted political and armed conflicts with Cartha. Their animosity towards Cartha is often reflected in their public statements and submissions made at the forums associated with United Nations (UN). In a Joint Statement dated 1 December 2021, the heads of these three States declared that they:

‘...have a common political and military ambition, common friends and common foes; and therefore, they are natural allies against the so-called superpowers of the world’.

12. An Agreement of Mutual Protection (AMP) was proposed by Mr. Jenks in which Seplica, Tobodo and Linux would agree to have energy resource exchange and carry out joint defence drills in order to thwart future aggression from any State. According to the terms, the defence cooperation will be of such a nature that an attack on any one of the three States will be considered an attack on all.

13. 5 March 2022 was agreed as the signing date of AMP on the condition that Seplica brings management of GPP completely in accordance with the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Safety Standards on Seismic Design for Nuclear Installations, 2021 and International Safeguards in the Design of Nuclear Reactors, 2014. Earlier, in 2010 an inspection team constituted by IAEA after consultation with the incumbent Carthian leadership published a report titled "Before it Gets Too Late". In this report, the inspection panel warned regarding organisational issues hinting at possibilities of dangerous collusion between government, domestic regulators and the company in charge. It also highlighted the flawed design of the reactor and observed that GPP would be unable to bear the damage caused even by small concussions. Moreover, there will be a high risk of a radiation leak in the event of an earthquake measured anywhere above the magnitude of six. While Seplican leadership assured the Agency of swift action, the domestic economic condition did not allow it to invest too much into maintaining the reactor or bring it to par with suggested standards.

14. On 8 December 2021, Mr. Jenks made another live telecast address to the nation and shared the developments on the deadly Parsep bomb blasts. He shared that six top OFB commanders have been killed in the forest and along with weapons, the Seplican forces found textual material that was written by the head of the organisation- Yarul Goshler to the ethnic Carthians in Seplica. It read:

'I know all Carthians in Seplica are disgusted with the present Seplican regime. I enjoin all my fellow Carthians to take up arms against the oppressive regime of President Jenk. It is high time that we become the masters of our own destiny and create a State of our own. We demand unequivocal declaration from Seplica acknowledging our right of self-determination! Our human rights and dignity are in our hands now. If our demand is not met, armed struggle is the only answer'.

15. Reading out this message in the telecast led to widespread hate crimes against ethnic Carthians and reports of their persecution became more rampant. There was a feeling among Seplicans that ethnic Carthians are no more loyal to Seplica and therefore, they should be treated as traitors or be sent back to Cartha where they originally belonged.

16. Radical groups in Seplica including Seplica Reborn saw this as an opportunity to further intensify their campaign against ethnic Carthians and several violent attacks against them started happening across the country. The persecution increased with each passing day. Only one international media house- Global View was able to retrieve the videotapes and other evidence of violence on the minorities. But the issue was ignored by the Seplican media which was largely government controlled.

17. On 15 December 2021, the Supreme Court of Seplica intervened and passed a decree stating that electronic or print media should not run any visuals that may adversely hamper the racial and communal peace in the country. The President should also exercise prudence before making controversial public appearances. It was further stated that the effort of the government should be to check the vociferous and radical elements in the society who are the main reason for the decline in civil harmony.

18. On the other side, after Mr. Mikhail's ascent to power, Cartha's politics and economics were reoriented more towards the display of brute political power on the global map. He 'managed' key rival leaders to end political opposition in the country and sanctioned several defence deals declaring that he will make Cartha the world's most feared military power. People's welfare was made secondary as the new dispensation fundamentally banked upon the sentiments of Carthians instead of their needs.

19. By September 2021, there were signs that Cartha's economic situation is dwindling but little was done to address it. In October 2021, in the wake of a global meltdown, Cartha faced a sudden economic slowdown and around 3 lakh employees in key economic sectors lost their jobs. There was a constantly increasing unemployed class in Cartha and the bubble eventually burst in the

form of massive anti-government protests in November 2021. The demands of the protesters included immediate conduct of fresh elections as Mr. Mikhail was proving to be incompetent for the Carthian economy and its people.

20. Post mid-December 2021, Cartha's State owned media started running the content highlighting the persecution of ethnic Carthians in Seplica. On 20 December 2021, Mr. Mikhail proclaimed that Seplica should beware of making a defence alliance against Cartha as it has a right to self-defence under international law. He also reiterated solidarity with ethnic Carthian minorities in Seplica and said that he will support, by all means possible, their right of self-determination vis-à-vis an independent State adjoined with the United States of Cartha. He further warned that if the genocidal atrocities against ethnic Carthians do not cease and the AMP is not rolled back, Cartha will be compelled to wage a defensive and humanitarian war against the Seplican regime. This announcement showed a spike in his leadership approval ratings by fifteen percent according to an assessment carried out by an international independent agency Dawn Consult.

21. But the atrocities against ethnic Carthians in Seplica did not stop. In an online response to Mr. Mikhail, Mr. Jenks tweeted on 28 December 2021 that Seplica is a sovereign State and no other State, regardless of the influence it commands over global politics, can stop Seplica from charting its own defence and development trajectory.

22. Subsequently, on 1 January 2022, Mr. Mikhail announced a 'Special Military Operation' against Seplica and declared that the operation shall continue till the following demands are met:

- a. Ethnic Carthians in Seplica should be allowed to establish an independent State on the coastal and forest regions adjacent to Cartha.
- b. Seplica should terminate the efforts to forge a defence alliance with Tobodo and Linux.

23. The international response to this was divided. In an Emergency Special Session called by the UN General Assembly on the morning of 2 January 2022

after the recommendation by the UN Security Council, 52 percent Member States voted against SMO, 40 percent voted in favour and 8 percent abstained.

24. Meanwhile, on the evening of 2 January 2022, Carthian troops entered the territory of Seplica with significant land and aerial force and started bombing Seplican bunkers, troops and tanks. The directions from Mr. Mikhail were to capture all important and strategic places in Seplica and use force in a way that instils fear in the hearts of the enemy. Seplican forces also resisted and tried to devise a fitting counter but due to- the support of ethnic Carthians in Seplica who saw this as a liberating expedition, the disparity in weapons and number of troops, the chances of successful defence looked bleak.

25. Carthian forces advanced into Kabora and also brought GPP under their control after mildly bombing open areas of its premises on 10 January 2022. The concussions however lead to a widespread belief that there might be radiation issues because the plant was anyway not maintained according to the aforementioned IAEA guidelines and suggested standards. On 15 January 2022, the head of GPP, Mr. Ross wrote an urgent letter to the Director General, IAEA stating that 500 Carthian soldiers were present full time on the site and the plant management was compelled to coordinate with Carthian forces on all operational issues, including technical matters. It was also mentioned that the power supply has been cut to half and since the time of being taken over, the plant's staff of 200 technical personnel and guards have not been able to rotate posing a grave threat to the safe operation of the plant. He wrote another letter on 20 January 2022, citing that gamma dose rate levels in the vicinity of GPP were just bordering the reference levels and the leak can trigger anytime because of the damage the plant might have suffered because of concussions.

26. From Kabora, Carthian forces moved towards Parsep in order to completely rout the incumbent Seplican regime. But they were met with a ferocious counterattack by the opponents. The pushback was so intense that Carthian forces had to retreat not just from Parsep but also from other minor cities that they had captured. Mr. Mikhail revised his directions on 22 January 2022 and sanctioned the Carthian forces to *go to any extent* in order to liberate ethnic Carthians and establish a pro-Carthian regime in Seplica. He also put Cartha's

nuclear forces on 'high alert'. While addressing the national press conference in Cartha's capital city Dubaan, the Minister of External Affairs. Ms. Maria Anatola exclaimed:

'Because Seplican government failed in its responsibility of maintaining GPP as per international standards, any radiation in the immediate future cannot be attributed to the SMO. Also, the option of using nuclear force is not off the table and given the military bullying imminent in the signing of AMP, Cartha has all the right to use such measures in self-defence'.

27. After receiving the revised instructions, the Carthian forces started a series of targeted killings and oppression against ethnic Seplicans. Seplica's national media reported and produced pictorial evidence of collusion between OFB and Carthian forces. Both military and air force were heavily used over the regions where there was minimal or no presence of ethnic Carthians. On 25 January 2022, Ms. Christine Forester, the Minister of External Affairs and Environment, Seplica wrote to the UN Secretary General that thousands of Seplican civilians have lost (and continue to lose) their life in the invasion by Cartha. Eight prominent fuel depots were bombed by the Carthian air force, and they have caught uncontrollable fires. The signals of pollution induced deaths are already visible as around five hundred people were reported by public hospitals in Seplica to have succumbed to the choking caused by damaged depots. This conduct has turned the ground conditions extremely fragile and akin to irreparable harm. The matter should be urgently heard by the international authorities, or the world may face unprecedented acts of genocide, violation of humanitarian law and human rights, refugee crisis, environmental risks etc.

28. Facing the international pressure to settle the matter peacefully and upon the appeal made by the UN Secretary General, Mr. Mikhail sanctioned a Special Agreement with Seplica and agreed to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice vide Article 40(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1945. Cartha has formally made reservation with regards to Article VIII of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948. Both States are members of the UN and IAEA and have ratified all major treaties on human rights, environment and humanitarian law.

29. The Court has framed following issues to be argued from both the sides:

- i. Whether Cartha's Special Military Operation is an act of self-defence and can be justified under the established rules of international law?
- ii. Whether Seplica is accountable for not being able to ensure human rights protection of ethnic Carthians or for not accepting their political demands?
- iii. Whether the Parties (depending on the side represented) are liable under the existing norms of environmental and nuclear law as evolved by different Multilateral Environmental Agreements, IAEA and other competent forums?

ORGANISING COMMITTEE—JUSTIFIED 2022

Faculty Members

Prof. Dr. Kiran Gupta

(Faculty Convenor, Moot Court Society, Law Centre-II)

Prof. Dr. Vageshwari Deswal

Dr. Belu Gupta

Dr. Pramod Tiwari

Dr. Ashutosh Acharya

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Student Executive Committee

Anjali Singh

(Student Convenor)

Ph:8373954547

Himanshu Bansal

Vivek Maheshwari

(Deputy Convenor)

(Deputy Convenor)

Ph: 7837565654

Ph: 9643772865

Deepti Kant

Sai Priya

(Secretary)

(Joint Secretary)

Ph: 8882104800

Ph: 9542046908

Knowledge Partner

Weeramantry Center for Peace, Justice and International Law

Media Partners

• LatestLaws	• Kanooniyat
• katcheri.in	• juscorpus

For updates and further information:

- <http://www.lc2.du.ac.in/>
- <https://skpurimemorialmoot.org/>
- Moot Court Society, Law Centre-II on [LinkedIn](#)
- Write to us at mcclc2@gmail.com