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**The 2009 Philip C. Jessup
International Law Moot Court Competition**

Republic of Alicanto

v.

Commonwealth of Ravisia

The Case Concerning “Operation Provide Shelter”

**2009 Corrections and Clarifications
to the Jessup Problem**

**2009 PHILIP C. JESSUP
INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT COMPETITION**

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE COMPROMIS

The following corrections and clarifications have been agreed by the parties, and the Compromis should be considered amended accordingly. The Clerk of the Court reminds all parties and participants of the following:

- a. The Compromis is, in essence, a stipulation of facts. Its words have been carefully chosen, and are the result of extensive negotiation. The parties decline to “clarify” matters about which they are unlikely to agree (e.g., the definition and legal relevance of the term “ethnic cleansing”). The parties will not stipulate as to which legal principles are relevant, or which arguments are acceptable or unacceptable.
- b. Any request for clarification not addressed in the following paragraphs has been considered by the parties to be redundant, inappropriate, or immaterial, or the parties were unable to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable answer.
- c. Except to the extent that corrections and clarifications are set out below, participants are to assume that the Compromis 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 Compromis.
- d. With respect to pronunciations of the various proper names used in the Compromis, 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.

CORRECTIONS

1. In paragraph 49, the last clause of the first sentence of Major-General Skylark’s statement is amended to read “since earlier this month.”
2. In paragraph 51, the first four words of the first sentence are amended to read “The Ravisian President.”
3. Paragraph 54(c) is amended to read as follows:

“determine that, in broadcasting offensive radio programming and sexually exploiting Alicantan children, Ravisian soldiers have committed violations of international law and the cultural and religious integrity of Alicanto, attributable to Ravisia, and order Respondent to make reparations for the injuries to the victims and to Alicanto’s social fabric;”
4. Paragraph 55(c) is amended to read as follows:

“find that the conduct of Ravisian troops while stationed at Camp Tara did not violate international law, and that, in any event, Ravisia bears no liability for any wrongdoing that may have been committed in the service

of the United Nations, and that no alleged injury to Alicanto or its citizens warrants reparations;”

5. In Paragraph 55(d), the word “repatriated” is replaced with “handed over.”
6. In Appendix II, the adoption date of Resolution 6620 should be amended to read “3 July 2008.”

CLARIFICATIONS

1. Camp Tara is located entirely within Alicanto.
2. Ravisia is located on a different continent than Alicanto and New Benuu.
3. The Commission of Inquiry concluded that UNMORPH troops of Ravisian nationality were substantially involved in the sexual exploitation of local Alicantan girls on Alicantan territory in the vicinity of Camp Tara.
4. Ravisian Military Authorities report that no charges for sex-related crimes have been brought against any Ravisian service member stationed at Camp Tara.
5. Alicantan law has always prohibited adults from engaging in sexual relations with individuals 15 years of age or younger, but has never criminalized prostitution.
6. Ravisia banned the death penalty in 1947. The other members of R-FAN, including Alicanto, abolished the death penalty in 1982. The chapter “On the Death Penalty” of the Talonnic Law for our Times re-introduces capital punishment into Alicantan law as a sentence for various crimes, including murder.
7. Ravisia does not concede that the Court has the authority to issue a declaration on the legality of the Secretary-General handing over Ravisian intelligence. Ravisia argues, however, that if the Court concludes that it does have such authority, the Court should declare that the Secretary-General may not lawfully hand over the Ravisian intelligence.