



**GREAT LAKES REGIONAL TRAINING
PROGRAMME IN INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

6th Edition of the Regional Moot Court Competition

**UNREST IN THE
REPUBLIC OF ZAMALAND**

PRACTICAL CASE

Kigali, 09 - 15 December 2018

UNREST IN THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMALAND*

1. ZAMALAND, a former colony of CAUCASIA, is a young State that attained international sovereignty on 23 March 2000, covering an area of 162,000 km². ZAMALAND is bordered on the East by the Kingdom of LAFIA and to the West by the Badji Sea, which partly separates it from the United Republic of TRANQUILLOS. On the Northern border lies the neighbouring State of BELAND while in the South a stretch of mountains ranges separates ZAMALAND from the Principality of ATOMIE.
2. According to the last general census, which was conducted in March 2009, the population of ZAMALAND is approximately eighteen million and is composed of numerous tribes that are clustered under three main ethnic groups: the Fô, the Lomon and the Siba. The Fô, who represent a significant majority of persons residing in the northern part of the country, are also the main ethnic group of the neighbouring State of BELAND. Such a distribution of the Fô peoples explains why the populations of this geographical area are so intertwined despite the creation of artificial borders by the colonists. The Fô can also be found in other States of the region. The two other ethnic groups, the Lomon and the Siba, occupy the rest of ZAMALAND and are much closer as far as their cultural and religious practices are concerned.
3. At the economic level, agriculture and livestock have always been the two main income generating activities for the majority of ZAMALAND people. The exceptional fertility of the land, especially in the southern part of the country, ensures sufficient grain production to feed the entire population. A large amount of this production is even exported to neighbouring States, mainly BELAND, which has a regular deficit in its agricultural production. In addition to this generous grain production, ZAMALAND can boast of being the world's leading producer of "acaco", a highly valued seed in CAUCASIA where various acaco derived foodstuffs are produced.
4. The colonial period witnessed the peak of acaco production, of which transport to CAUCASIA and other industrialised countries was facilitated by ZAMALAND's direct access to the sea. Such access to sea provides ZAMALAND with a unique economic opportunity and one that is envied by its landlocked neighbours. Moreover, it is in this coastal region that GOMBASSO, the economic and political capital of ZAMALAND is located. Despite the colonists neglecting resource exploration in favour of acaco production, studies conducted after independence revealed the existence of immeasurable quantities of a rare mineral -zamalanium- in the northern region of the country.
5. Immediately after its independence, and following its general elections, ZAMALAND was led by Ms. Diogo MAGNI. The Constitution of 30 April 2000 provided that the Head of State is elected for a term of five years, with the possibility of renewal once. Ms. MAGNI managed to gather several political parties that were active during the fight for independence the period. It should be reminded that various opposition groups, particularly ethnic ones, were mobilized to fight for the independence. Voices arose among the religious and political leaders of the Northern Province, demanding a referendum of self-determination, with a view to attaching this part of the territory to the neighboring State of BELAND. The Fô living in ZAMALAND have always claimed their links with those they call their "brothers and sisters" of BELAND.
6. Despite such turmoil in the domestic politics of ZAMALAND, Ms. Diogo MAGNI, former activist of the main movement for independence that she had joined since she was at the University in CAUCASIA, had kept her promise to set up a government bringing together the main political factions of the country. Perhaps taking inspiration from the fact that she came from a home with a

* The facts of the unrest in the Republic of Zamaland are in no way drawn from reality, but from the "academic" imagination. Any resemblance to real events is pure coincidence.

mixed ethnic composition, notably a Siba mother and a Lomon father, MAGNI managed to equitably appoint members from all ethnicities to key ministries of government. This allowed her to effectively assuage the different sensitivities in the country. The electoral success of the new Head of State was also due to a coherent political program that she had planned with the support of her many external friends, especially from CAUCASIA. Some people, however, did not hesitate to add that her status as a female politician strongly played in her favour given the positive light that women of all ethnic groups in the territory have been traditionally seen in. She is known as a responsible woman with strong concern for common welfare. It is therefore quite natural that the first years of independence gave rise to certain euphoria with regard to the promises of development from a rather agreeable President.

7. The first five-year Presidency term of MAGNI was relatively positive. The economy of the country grew and the production of acaco increased. Many loan agreements were signed with international financial institutions. The latter congratulated the new State, which displayed two-digit economic growth. This situation benefitted President MAGNI, who was re-elected on 26 January 2006 for a second term.
8. While ZAMALAND showed a desirable growth, it must be noted that the outcome of this growth has not been evenly distributed among the population. After only a few years in power, there has been strong corruption within the ruling elite. Despite the concern for equitable ethnic distribution at the time of independence, the elite was predominantly Siba and Lomon. Fô ethnic leaders murmured in private that they were excluded from the political and administrative management of the country. It is true, however, that the frustration of waiting to reap the rewards of growth has been shared by the general population. The revenues of the acaco sector have been steadily decreasing since a company run by the First Son controlled and monopolised the entire chain of distribution of this raw material. In addition to this sector's rather opaque management there was a drastic fall in the prices of acaco on the world market. Farmers were facing an increasing challenge of selling a big part of their harvest.
9. Despite the worrisome economic situation, President MAGNI succeeded, with the support of a national assembly controlled by the executive power, to amend the Constitution through parliamentary vote in order to change presidential term limits. At the same time, the presidential term was increased from five to eight years. She was re-elected on 2 February 2011. A few years in power had been enough for the Head of State to exercise total control over the entire administration. She had also earned a reputation as an "Iron Lady" and was increasingly feared by her colleagues. Rumors swirled that former members of the government who had dared to openly criticize her immediately paid the price. The turbulent circumstances of the death in June 2008 of two of her former ministers who had defected to the opposition had never been revealed. Other opponents have been missing for months. Some people do not hesitate to openly say that the assassination of opponents was a method to which the President unflinchingly resorts.
10. A few months before the adoption of the Act revising the Constitution, the National Institute of Geology had published a study announcing that thanks to zamalanium discovered in the Northern Province, the country could make huge progress in the technology sector. Exploitation of this valuable mineral could unexpectedly boost ZAMALAND's economy while ensuring a high standard of living for its people. Given the importance of the discovery, the presidential camp ensured that the time had finally come for the long-awaited economic take-off.
11. After the constitutional amendment the political opposition, essentially led by the Northerners, did not stop making their grievances heard. They promised a serious political reaction and tried to mobilise people, particularly around economic slogans. Frustrations were vocalised among the political and customary leaders of the North, who condemned any attempt to squander the mineral wealth of the

- province. They upheld that the resources from the Northern Province should be used exclusively for its development.
12. While the intention of the opposition to President MAGNI's was clear, their strategy was not. In fact, several political groups, sometimes rivals, existed in the country. The most critical voices have been, however, confined to the Northern Province. In the absence of good organisation, the opposition remained unable to seriously challenge the ruling power. However, in the face of an economic crisis and the zealous exploitation of Zamalanium, a grouping of political parties initiated the Front for the Defense of the North (FDN) in May 2014. This political movement managed to unite several active civil society leaders from the Northern Province as well as members of political parties who had never hidden their autonomist – if not separatist – ambitions. One of the emblematic figures of the Movement, Marfa TIGUI was a former officer of the colonial army who had never hidden his desire to see the Northern Province attached to the State of BELAND. If he joined the national armed forces of ZAMALAND, he resigned after the announcement of the constitutional amendment of 2010. Since that time TIGUI has been living in Bonheurville, the capital of BELAND, where he has reportedly been managing a business...
 13. Since the establishment of the FDN, a political fervour took hold of the Northern Province. Having established its political headquarters in Yabi, the Movement went back and forth to villages and hamlets of the province, holding secret meetings. After this so-called "awareness raising" phase, during which time its leaders advocated for the autonomy of the Northern Province, stronger actions were planned by the FDN.
 14. From the first quarter of 2015, major demonstrations were organized in the main cities of the Northern Province. Particularly in Yabi, the symbols of the State were systematically targeted by angry demonstrators. They attacked police stations and its agents were beaten. State vehicles were not spared and were burned. Although they used tear gas, water cannons, and rubber bullets, ZAMALAND's police forces were overwhelmed by demonstrators equipped with slingshots, Molotov cocktails, and flammable liquids used for arson.
 15. On 27 May 2015, during one of the Movement's largest gatherings, the violence reached its peak. Government police were overwhelmed and called on the army to "quell" the protesters. Several hundred people were arrested and confined to detention centers. On 12 June 2015, Mr. Mori PIMPON, the Minister of the Interior and Defense issued Decree INTER/08/2015, which prohibited any gathering in the Province until further notice. The same text also announced that in view of the need to restore the authority of the State and to face the serious threats ahead, ZAMALAND decided to suspend the enforcement of international conventions on human rights applicable in its territory. The following day, in response to the aforementioned Decree, the provincial governor issued Decree 01/Cab/Gouv/2015, which provided for the indefinite detention of arrested protesters. According to the text, these people were to be kept in a secret place and were not allowed to talk to legal representatives (lawyer).
 16. The determination of the demonstrators was not undermined. The whole province was seemingly on fire. Real bullets were used and dozens of protesters were shot dead. No investigation was opened to explain the circumstances of their death. Moreover, having noted that social networks were the main channel of communication for the FDN, on 26 July 2015, the Provincial Governor issued Decree 02/Cab/Gouv/2015, which ordered the interruption of Internet throughout the Province until further notice.
 17. In this context of general turmoil in the Province, victim and irredentist rhetoric continued to gain momentum. The pro-independence part of the FDN claimed that no peaceful solution was possible in this crisis, especially with a government that was seen as the "killers of the Northerners". Mr. Mansa KABACO, Head of State of the neighbouring BELAND, stepped into the fray from Bonheurville. In

a public statement, he claimed, among other things, that he felt “deep indignation at the denial of rights and dignity of our Fô brothers in Zamaland. This must stop.”

18. After a few months of relative calm, on 11 January 2016, an armed movement suddenly appeared. In a statement made on a private radio station called "Radio Freedom", the movement was presented as the Movement for the Total Liberation of the Great North (MLGN). Its central committee was composed of an army general, who was retired for two years, and four lieutenant colonels, who have recently deserted the government army, all of whom are from the Fô ethnic group. The Movement was led by General Marfa TIGUI, a well-known member of the FDN, who proclaimed to be the general of the liberation forces. Like the FDN, he established his headquarters in Yabi. The declared objective of the Movement was to organise a referendum on self-determination, where those living in the Northern Province would have to choose between independence or annexation to the State of BELAND.
19. As of the end of February 2016, the MLGN started dislodging the civilian and military representatives of the provincial authorities. The MGLN was composed of about 1,200 men under the command of General Marfa TIGUI, who established an iron discipline in his ranks, leading the group to conduct attacks against government forces throughout the province. The latter were forced to increase the number of soldiers taking part in the fighting. In addition, the group was organised according to a hierarchical structure, with the appointment of zone commanders throughout the Province. Given the ever-increasing importance of troops, there was no doubt that a refined recruitment system was in place.
20. The military equipment used by the MLGN consisted of AK47 assault rifles, battle tanks, machine guns, long-range shells. It appears as though all of these weapons were transported through a well-organized supply chain. The group made progress. In almost three months, it controlled almost the entire province, equivalent to half the national territory. Public authorities and government forces were in disarray. According to the ICRC regional delegation, the fighting resulted in a large number of displaced persons. In view of the intensifying violence, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), through a statement by its President, called for an immediate ceasefire, while strongly reaffirming the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of ZAMALAND.
21. After what might be described as the tragedy of the national army, President MAGNI urgently convened a national security council. On 2 May 2016, the Chief of Defense announced a response from the Armed Forces of Zamaland (FAZA). It was to be coordinated by Colonel Wassa WASSA. As of 10 May, armored units, accompanied by air support, simultaneously attacked several MLGN positions. A report by Initiatives for Peace and Human Rights (iPeace), an NGO in the region, concluded that a large number of civilians, including dozens of women and children, were displaced by the fighting. Many reports by the United Nations bodies and agencies provided information on the scale and scope of government military operations. The fire power of the government forces compelled MLGN to retire to the extreme North of the country. According to well-informed sources, several leaders of the secessionist movement were seen in BELAND territory.
22. Despite the setbacks, the MLGN was undeterred. They even managed to direct targeted attacks causing significant losses on the enemy. During their retreat, and in order to deal with the high number of wounded and desertions in their troops, the Movement might have resorted to the forced recruitment of men and women, including children under 18. A video, obviously filmed by an amateur from a mobile phone, erupted on WhatsApp. It was quickly picked up and broadcast on MOPAP News, a large private television channel close to the government. The video showed battle scenes involving children clearly aged less than 15 years. While the authenticity of the video was quickly established, it was not clear whether the identified elements belonged to MLGN. According to a

MLGN deserter, interviewed by MOPAP News, the jargon heard in the background of the video was indeed used by the Movement's attack regiment.

23. The difficulties faced by the national armed forces to quash the MLGN had nurtured controversy for several months, making many suspect that support was given by the neighbouring State of BELAND to the MGLN. According to the ZAMALAND's Minister of Internal Affairs and Defense, the Movement might have its support base in BELAND. According to an expert report commissioned by the Sub-Regional Organization for Cooperation and Peace (OCP), an intergovernmental organization that includes all the States of the region, the MLGN, since its creation, has discreetly received logistical support (combat fatigues, boots, Jeeps, weapons, etc.) from the BELAND government. This report was not made official because of the refusal of an expert, deemed close to BELAND, to sign it. The other experts did not hesitate to leak its content to the media. In an interview with an international television channel, one of the authors of this report argued that the training of MLGN troops is carried out by BELAND military experts. He went even further, claiming that military officers of the BELAND army oversaw most of the Movement's military operations.
24. The situation in ZAMALAND was of the greatest international concern. Meetings were held at both the regional and the UN level. In September 2016, the Security Council discussed the issue twice. It called on all actors to restrain themselves while encouraging sub-regional organisations to find a political solution to the crisis. The issue was indeed on the agenda of many OCP meetings. For several months, the regional organization tried in vain to bring together all the protagonists for peace talks. Finally, they managed to obtain an agreement on a ceasefire and on a political dialogue from General Marfa TIGUI and President MAGNI. However, these discussions were not scheduled to be begin until January 2017 at the earliest. Details on dates and modalities remained to be defined.
25. Despite the assurances they seemed to have given, the government side was clearly not satisfied with the status quo. Statements made by some of its members were extremely virulent with regards to the MLGN. Determined to regain her authority throughout the territory of ZAMALAND, the Head of State reportedly prepared in secret, with her Minister of Internal Affairs and Defense, a large-scale military operation designed to subdue the MLGN once for all. The operation was carefully planned by a circle of close relatives of the President, who seemed to have taken control of the situation. However, the President did not shy away from repeating that she was, and remained, the supreme leader of the armed forces under Article 27 of the Constitution of ZAMALAND. Throughout the month of November 2016, she met every night with her Minister of Internal Affairs and Defense, as well as the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, and some senior officers.
26. By the end of November, the preparatory phase of the military operation was completed, and its execution was carried out. Its secret code name was: "Tassouma", which means "fire" in Lomon language. Tassouma Operation was led by the Chief of Staff of the ZAMALAND Army, a respected military leader who was feared by the troops. On 19 December 2016, in a television speech to the nation, President Diogo MAGNI said that after careful consideration, no discussion was yet possible with MLGN terrorists. She asserted that the "joke has lasted long enough" and that ZAMALAND will, of course, recover its territorial integrity. She affirmed loud and clear that the days of the Movement are now numbered and that it will soon perish along with its civilian support. In the meantime, armoured units of the army had already been alerted and positioned in a Northern direction.
27. On 23 December 2016, the final assault, as described by President MAGNI, was launched against the MLGN. FAZA advanced without real resistance. Much of the MLGN's military arsenal was now confined to towns and villages bordering BELAND, including Yabi and the surrounding areas. It is in this area that the fighting was fearsome. Indeed, the response of General Marfa TIGUI, leader of the MLGN to the 19 December speech of President MAGNI was immediate. He promised a

memorable retaliation to any zealotry of the ZAMALAND army. The FAZA moves were closely monitored by the presidency. In addition to the permanent telephone contact between the Head of the State and her Army Chief of Staff, a crisis unit was set up. Its mission was to monitor, in every detail, the evolution of government troops and to advise the President. Every two days, this cell held a videoconference meeting with those in the field.

28. On 29 December 2016 the progress of the government forces was impressive to say the least. When they reached the first resistance station, about a hundred kilometers from the city of Yabi, the FAZA blew everything up. A dozen of MLGN fighters, who laid down their weapons, might have surrendered to their opponents during a night operation on 31 December 2016. Their dead bodies were found two days later in a bush not far from the place of their arrest. Witnesses say they were shot in the head. The images of their remains were broadcast the same day on a television channel based in BELAND and widely followed in the region. The following day, the iPeace delegate published a press release in which they denounced extrajudicial executions.
29. The FAZA firepower did not spare the civilian population. The latter are considered by the government camp as collaborating with MLGN. Several internally displaced persons, including women and children, had sought refuge in a place of worship in Segá, a town not far from Yabi. On 25 January 2017, this site was the target of massive bombing. The army spokesman said it housed MLGN heavy weapons and that several civilian victims were working with the enemy. The dramatic humanitarian situation was worrying. The ICRC stated that its care teams were overwhelmed. Human rights organizations, including iPeace, denounced abuses against Fô ethnic civilians.
30. The arrival of the FAZA near the city of Yabi, the last bastion of the MLGN, marked another level of intensification of the fighting. The Chief of Staff and Colonel Wassá WASSÁ did not hide their hostility towards the civilian population which, according to them, provided essential support to the insurgency in the city. The former would have even privately declared that all civilians in this city are MLGN members and should be treated as such. In their progress towards Yabi, the FAZA had also forcibly recruited a considerable number of children under 15 years of age. Some of them were assigned to intelligence tasks while others were placed on the front line.
31. It was a horrible scene that the FAZA left in the northern district of Yabi. They entered the city on March 7 around 4 am and besieged it for two days, systematically separating men from women. A thousand unarmed men were summarily executed without trial. As for women, they were confined to an improvised detention center. Many of them were raped and faced other forms of sexual violence. Those who demonstrated the least bit of resistance were executed in order to scare others. The operation was a humanitarian tragedy. The images of the instantaneous executions, as well as the burning of several cultural and religious sites in the village, looped over foreign television channels. Some of these sites would have been considered "satanic" by FAZA and their destruction would thus break the spiritual resistance of the adversary. The human rights organizations on the ground were the first to denounce this "human butchery". They insisted on the direct responsibility of the highest political and military authorities. In a statement to the press, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court stated that she was closely monitoring the situation.
32. In a statement read from "Radio Freedom", the Movement's main press organ, its spokesman, Mr. Gordon FETI, called on "the respect of the cease-fire decreed by the United Nations". A delegation of OCP landed on March 10 in Gombasso the capital of ZAMALAND. Respect for Ceasefire was obtained after long discussions. A delegation of the UN General Secretariat was also expected in the capital ...
33. A few weeks have since passed. The diplomacy behind the scenes appears to have borne fruit. After several trips back and forth between the capital of ZAMALAND, the city of Yabi, and the capital of BELAND, the OCP delegates managed to secure "direct inter-Zamaland dialogue". It was scheduled

for 20 December 2018 in Peacetown, the capital of the United Republic of TRANQUILLOS. Meanwhile, the violence against civilians during the "Tassouma" operation has led some human rights organizations to demand the prosecution and condemnation of all perpetrators of war crimes. For iPeace, the only organisation that remained on the ground throughout the conflict and who produced dozens of reports, the responsibility of President MAGNI is directly linked to the aforementioned acts. In a recent appearance on television, however, she said she wanted to congratulate the FAZA for their professionalism. She also claimed to have given clear instructions to the Minister of Justice to investigate possible "excesses" of FAZA. Shortly before the President's statement to the press, an internal fax of the presidency, apparently dated 9 April 2017, was leaked to the press. It criticised the Minister of Internal Affairs and Defense for not having communicated certain developments in the military operations related to the final assault. However, its accuracy has not been confirmed, and the Presidency reserved all comments.

34. Pending the start of the peace talks, President Diogo MAGNI was on an official visit to the neighbouring state of LAFIA. Upon leaving the hotel on 20 September 2018, a team of the National Police of LAFIA showed her an arrest warrant, presumably issued under seal a few weeks ago by the General Prosecutor of ATOMIE. She was immediately arrested and extradited to the Principality of ATOMIA on the basis of a friendship agreement signed in 2003 between the OCP Member States, including the Principality of ATOMIE, the LAFIA Kingdom, and ZAMALAND. The arrest warrant mentions the reason for her arrest, as "war crime as superior".
35. A few hours after her arrest, in an official statement, Mr. Pino RO, the ZAMALAND Minister for Foreign Affairs vehemently protested the arrest and extradition of the President of the Republic to the Principality of ATOMIA and demanded that as the head of state, Diogo MAGNI should benefit from the protection granted under the general rules of international law.
36. The hearings before the International Criminal Law Chamber of the Criminal Court of the Principality of Atomie are scheduled from 11 to 14 December 2018.

TEST

A. STAGE 1: ADVISORY PANEL

You are experts in international law and independent consultants in international humanitarian law, human rights, and international criminal law. Confused after the issuance of the arrest warrant and understanding of the rising tension between the principality of ATOMIE, the LAFIA Kingdom, and ZAMALAND, the governments of these two first States wish to be informed on the legal grounds of the situation in ZAMALAND. A mixed government delegation welcomes you to discuss the issue. You are requested to make a 15-minute presentation during which you will clearly explain the legal problems arising from the situation in ZAMALAND and the relevant international law responses. However, you are requested not to insist, at this stage, on the establishing the criminal responsibility of the accused.

Note: This test is oral and will be held in the form of interview with the mixed governmental delegation of the principality of ATOMIE and the LAFIA Kingdom before the pleadings. It therefore does not require any transmission of written documents to the government's delegation. Be brief, systematic and specific!

B. 2nd STAGE: LITIGATION PHASE

CRIMINAL COURT OF ATOMIE PRINCIPALITY:

Case of Serious Crimes in ZAMALAND (Prosecutor v. Defense)

Single written test

The principality of ATOMIE is a dualist State. On 3 September 2018 it adopted a law transposing the Rome Statute into its internal legal order. It was promulgated on 3 October 2018, with the Rome Statute annexed. According to the said law, "the Statute of the International Criminal Court is an integral part of the national law of the principality of ATOMIE". As a reminder, on 22 June 2017, this State sent a compliance document with the said Statute to the United Nations Secretary-General. Article 125 of the Constitution of the Principality states that "the Constitution and laws of the Principality of ATOMIE shall be interpreted consistently with relevant international law".

- 1. As legal advisers and experts in international law, you are contacted to join the team of the Prosecutor of the Principality of ATOMIE in the case against Ms. Diogo MAGNI before the Chambers of the Criminal Court. You are requested to prepare a memorial of less than ten pages in support of the charge of war crimes in the form of superior responsibility.**
- 2. You are then contacted by the defense team to prepare a memorial defending the innocence of Ms. Diogo MAGNI. You are required to present your legal arguments in no more than ten pages. You will try to demonstrate, in fact and legally, that your client is not guilty of the crimes with which she is charged.**

Note:

- i) The two memorials, which should not exceed ten (10) pages each, must be received at the registry of the Criminal Court of the principality of ATOMIE no later than 20 November 2018. The hearings are scheduled from 11 to 14 December 2018. While writing, the teams will imperatively exhaust all the legal means (of procedure and fact if any) available. Even if they consider that some of these means are sufficient to support their conclusions, they will nevertheless endeavour to set out, for the sake of completeness, the other means available in the

case. They will, however, have to stick to the facts as stated without adding or subtracting them for the purposes of their demonstrations.

- ii) The international instruments duly ratified by the Principality of ATOMIE, the Kingdom LAFIA and ZAMALAND are the following:
- ⇒ **For the all the 3 countries:**
 - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (10 Dec. 1984);
 - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006);
 - United Nations Charter (June 26, 1945);
 - African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (June 27, 1981);
 - The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (July 1990);
 - The 4 Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols of 1977 and 2005;
 - Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, with the 1954 Regulations;
 - Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954; as well as
 - The Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1999.
 - ⇒ **For the Principality of ATOMIE and the Kingdom of LAFIA:**
 - Statute of the International Criminal Court (17 July 1998), subject to the above-mentioned details regarding the Principality of Atomie.
- iii) The provisions of the Moot Court Competition Rules and the instructions concerning the drafting of the memorials scrupulously apply.

- END -