

AMENDMENTS, MODIFICATIONS & INSERTION OF NEW RULES IN THE OFFICIAL RULES & REGULATIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS TO THE COMPROMIS

Memorials:

1. Memorials must be in English. The body of the Argument should not exceed 25 typed pages. The cover page, table of contents, index of authorities, jurisdiction, statement of facts, legal issues, summary of submissions, title page, annexure and back cover are not included in these 25 pages. But these 25 pages will include the submissions, conclusions, appendices and footnotes. Any issue or submission, not discussed within the body of the Memorials, shall not be included in any other section of the Memorial. The maximum page limit for the entire memorial is 40 pages.

2. Memorials must be typed and submitted on standard international A4 Paper (21x29¾ centimeters) or legal size paper (8½ by 13 inches). The font and size of the text of all parts of the Memorial, including the footnotes, must be the same and must be in either Times New Roman 12-points or Arial 11-points. The text of all parts of each memorial must be double-spaced, except that the text of footnotes and headings may be single-spaced, but there must be double spacing between separate footnotes, and between each heading and the body-text of the memorial. Quotations of sources outside the memorial of 50 words or more in any part of the Memorial shall be block quoted (i.e. right and left indented) and may be single-spaced.

3. Each memorial shall include a full “Statement of the Facts”. The statement of the facts shall be limited to the stipulated facts and necessary inferences from the proposition. The statement of the facts must not include unsupported facts, distortion of stated facts, argumentative statements, or legal conclusions. The statement of facts shall not exceed four (4) pages. An excessive Statement of the Facts shall be a non-discretionary Memorial Penalty, while a Statement of Fact which is otherwise improper shall not be subject to a Memorial Penalty, but such violation may be taken into account by judges when evaluating the written submission.

4. Each memorial shall include a “Summary of the submissions.” The summary of the submissions shall consist of a substantive summary of the “Submissions”, section of the memorial, rather than a simple reproduction of the headings contained in the Submissions section. The Summary of the submissions shall not be more than three (3) pages in length. An excessive Summary of submissions shall be a non-discretionary Memorial Penalty, a Summary of submissions which is otherwise improper shall not be subject to a Memorial penalty, but such violation may be taken into account by judges when evaluating the written submission.

5. Each Memorial should bear on its cover the following: (a) the name of the court; (b) the year of the competition; (c) the name of the case; and (d) the title of the document (i.e. “Memorial for Applicant ” or “Memorial for Respondent”).

6. Six hard copies of memorial for the Applicant and Six copies of the memorial of the Respondent shall be submitted by each team. **One copy of the memorial for the Applicant and one copy of the memorial for the Respondent are required to be sent in advance by speed**

post to the organizers as per scheduled time. The remaining five copies of the memorial (for the Applicant as well as Respondent) will be submitted at the time of arrival/draw of lots. Each team will be awarded a **code number** and that number alone shall be marked on the memorials and no induction shall be made for identifying the Institution/College of the participants. The Appellant/Respondent's Memorial must be differentiated by **blue cover for Applicant & red cover for Respondent.**

7. The last date of memorial submission is hereby extend to 5 more days and now participating team can send their memorial **on or before 30th January, 2012.**

Amendments in the rule relating to Scoring for Oral Submissions:

1. Each speaker will be marked on a total of 100 marks per judge in each round aggregating to 200 marks.
2. The team score shall be the total marks awarded to both the speakers.
3. There is no change in relation to marking criteria.

Amendments in the rules relating to travelling and accommodations.

1. Accommodation and travelling services shall not be provided to the teams from law schools located in Pune.
2. The organizers will not be responsible for providing or arranging transport or accommodation for teams arriving prior to 24th February, 2012.

CLARIFICATIONS TO THE MOOT COURT PROBLEM

- 1. Whether deployment of armed forces by Dikouti considered as a terrorist attack by Khomelia. If not, what is the terrorist attack, in the joint notification addressed to registrar of the court referred as?**

Answer: The deployment of armed forces by Dikouti is not considered by Khomelia as a terrorist attack. The term “the terrorist attack” in the Joint Notification addressed to the Registrar of the Court is mistakenly appeared and instead of terrorist attack, it is clarified that it would be replaced by “the illegal deployment of armed forces and violation of human rights”.

- 2. Was Prime Minister Abdul Sheikh elected by popular parliamentary elections held in a democratic way?**

Answer: It is clarified that Prime Minister Abdul Sheikh was elected by popular parliamentary elections. However, the manner in which he got elected by manipulating the votes was taken by the general masses as an election fraud.

- 3. Fikras established Khomeli national movement, and Khomelian army inflicted harsh punishments on Khomelian public. What punishments did they inflict? (Paragraph 8)**

Answer: Khomelian army inflicted harsh punishment *not on Khomelian people* but to the people who belonged to the Fikra Clan who were in any way involved in Khomeli National Movement (KNM).

- 4. Why did President Zaire and his administration flee the country in January 1991?**

Answer: Due to continued abuse of Khomeli people by the Government forces, opposition groups launched fight against the Government led by President Zaire. Unable to deal with the situation and co-ordinate anti-government efforts, President Zaire and his administration fled the country.

- 5. Is United Khomelian Congress an all party association or a separate party in itself? (Para 10)**

Answer: The United Khomelian Congress was a separate party in itself.

- 6. Is the Khomeliland government different from United Khomelian Congress established over the entire territory of Khomelia? Were there two parallel governments functioning at Khomeliland?**

Answer: The Khomeliland government is different from the United Khomelian Congress. There were no parallel governments functioning at Khomeliland.

7. Khomeliland the northern part of Khomelia, has its own parliament but does TFG rule the whole country including the north? Is Khomeliland the northern part a UNO member?

Answer: It is clarified that the TFG rule the country which emerged out of political ups and downs in Khomeliland. It is further clarified Khomeliland is the member of United Nations Organization.

8. Is TFG legitimate government? Is it recognised by international bodies?

Answer: TFG emerged out of several national reconciliation conferences and commanded the authority. Thus, it is a legitimate government and also recognized by the international community members.

9. How haji rahim falls?

Answer: Many opposition groups felt their contribution to overthrow the Zairre Government left un-noticed and they did not get anything in the distribution of powers. As a result there were a gain disturbances which became the reason for Haji Rahim's fall and his interim government did not last for so long.

10. Was the TFG elected? Was it by democratic election?

Answer: The TFG was a fairly elected government.

11. Does ICG have a political Democratic Party wing? Is it legal?

Answer: The ICG does not have any political Democratic Party wing. However, it was not recognized by the TFG.

12. Is ICG a south specific group?

Answer: The ICG is not a south specific group.

13. Dikouti talks of new elections and transfer of power to newly elected government, were there elections? How was the new Government elected? (Para 25)

Answer: There were no elections.

14. What kind of human rights violations did the armed forces deployed by the state Dikouti indulge in against the civilians of Khomelia? Is there any evidence, or statistical record to support such allegations?

Answer: The TFG implemented insurgent policies against the ICG & the Dikouti's armed forces in Khomelia. In pursuance of such a conflict, the Dikouti's armed forces and TFG's forces were involved in blatant violations of human rights in which many civilians killed and many of whom were women, senior citizens and children.

15. Has Khomelia & Dikouti ratified the additional protocols to Geneva Conventions?

Answer: It is clarified that both the States have ratified the additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

16. "Under the Pitanian Prime Minister Bruto Bruno, Pitany occupied Utekia in 1925 and began to form 'Khomelia Pitania' Whether Khomelia should be substituted for Utekia?"

Answer: Khomelia can not be substituted for Utekia.

17. 3rd Para, 6th Sentence mentions that Pitania took control over ex Pitanian Khomeliland under the UN Trusteeship Territory. Since it has been mentioned that Pitania has taken control over ex Pitanian Khomeliland, why is the term Critish Khomeliland mentioned in the 11th sentence of the same paragraph?

Answer: It is clarified that the words "Critish Khomeliland" is replaced by the words "Pitanian Khomeliland". Thus, Instead of "Critish Khomeliland" the words "Pitanian Khomeliland" shall be used.

18. 3rd Para, 16th Sentence- It has been mentioned that the Khomeli Government is unified, when there is no mention of a division of the Government. Is Khomelia divided into two parts? Line-14 of the 3rd paragraph mentions that Northern and Southern halves of Khomelia quickly became opponents of control over their own government.

Answer: Khomelia was not divided into parts. There were the two sides, the Northern & Southern halves of Khomelia.

19. 7th Para, Sentence 2-spelling clarification: is it Putanian or Pitanian?

Answer: It is "Pitanian occupation".

20. **4TH and 9th Para-** Since quotation marks are used only when citing statements specifically spoken or published. What do quotations in Line-20 of Para-4 and Line-12 of Para-9 imply? Is it to be assumed that they are specifically spoken or published?

Answer: The quotation marks have been used to highlight some of the facts more clearly.

21. **11th Para-** “In 1991, Khomeliland, the Northern Up of Khomelia”, Does this statement imply that Khomelia is broken into two parts, the northern and the Southern or Khomeliland is a separate Country? Or, is Khomelia and Khomeliland used inter-changeably?

Answer: Khomelia is not broken up into parts.

22. **12th Para-** “When fighting between famine and chaos broke out within Khomelia 1992, the United Nations(UN) took action to prevent the destabilization of Horn of Jarica” When fighting between famine and chaos broke out..” the meaning of the sentence is unclear and indefinite.

Answer: It meant that the problems of famine and other disturbances were faced by the Khomelia.

23. **15th Para (last line):**”the ICU refuges to attend peace negotiations until foreign troops have left Khomelia” Is ICU intended to be taken as ICG. Is ‘refuges’ to be taken as ‘refuses’?

Answer: It is to clarify that “ICU” shall be substituted by “ICG” and “refuges” by “refuses”.

24. **17th Para_ Query:** What is the relationship between Dikouti and Djibouti? Are they used interchangeably?

Answer: The words “Dikouti should be used instead of the words “Djibouti”.

25. **Paragraph 11 states,** Khomeliland, the northern up of Khomelia, declared independence. although the United Khomelian Congress was established in early 1991, the old tension between north and south khomelia forced clan elders to decide that it is the **time to become independent. even without recognition.....** *is the north and south different and independent state? What is the difference between khomelia and khomaliland.?*

Answer: It is to be noted that earlier Khomeliland was included in Khomelia. When Khomelia was declared independent, the two sides, the Northern & Southern halves of Khomelia became opponents for control over their own government. It is this conflict and old tensions between northern and southern Khomelia that led to the creation of Khomeliland.

26. Paragraph 17th line 11 it states dikouti is an independent state, it maintains deep krench relations, and through various military and economic agreement with Krance.....*what is the role of Krance and the meaning of Krench?*

Answer: It is to be further noted that the 'Krance' in this context is just a supporting force and a well known friend of Dikouti. Dikouti receives continuous security and economic assistance from Krance. Thus, Dikouti remains in good books of Krance. Furthermore, Krance is an independent sovereign country and the term 'krench' is referred to anything that relates to "Krance" in generic sense.