



VIT[®]
Vellore Institute of Technology
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)
Chennai



5th VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY

VIT SCHOOL OF LAW & UNHCR

MARCH 20 - 22, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MOOT PROPOSITION.....	2
RULES OF THE COMPETITION.....	9
IMPORTANT DATES	19

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The State of Surjana

Vs.

The State of Hatwana

MOOT PROPOSITION

1. Surjana is a country in the continent of Nissa surrounded by the Kwaint Ocean. It is connected to the only other country of the continent, Hatwana, through a thin strip of land in the north west. Hatwana, much bigger in size and population and has a GDP of \$200 billion while Surjana has an economy of a \$30 billion.
2. Historic evidence of the island shows that the first civilization of Surjana was of people belonging to the Viharian ethnicity. Gradually present day Surjana saw invasion by Senian people from the east of Kwaint Ocean. Senian People, through various dynasties, took control over various parts of the country and set up feudal empires. The Viharian people, who were much less organized and spread across the country, became subjects of the empire. The Viharian people continued to practice their religion and maintain their cultural practices.
3. In the 18th century, the continent came under colonial rule of the Arnor Empire. The continent was divided into the Surjana and Hatwana provinces, on similar lines of the present day Surjana and Hatwana. Hatwana province, rich in resources, was the main source of economic and political strength for the Empire and saw a lot of infrastructural development. Surjana on the other hand was largely used for coffee and rubber plantations and production. In return of their land and access to resources, Senian people of Surjana who were kings of different provinces of Surjana, were given positions at the administrative and governing bodies of the empire while the Viharian people were used as labour in the plantations. As Hatwana saw infrastructural development, many Senians, moved from Surjana to Hatwana in their official capacities under the Empire.
4. After a long struggle, the Hatwana gained independence from the Arnor Empire in 1964 and adopted a constitutional democracy as a form of governance. The Senians who had settled in Hatwana continued to stay there and provisions in the Constitution of Hatwana were made to exceptionally recognize them as citizens along with other minorities who were in the country when it gained independence.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

5. Leaders of the Hatwana Freedom Movement inspired the people of Surjana to fight for independence as well. The Surjana Freedom movement was pulsated by the Viharian People. The Senian people who sided with the Empire to a large extent with the objective of securing their administrative roles and powers, were also seen as part of the colonial set up by the Viharian People. A bloody independence movement led by the Viharian people, resulted in Surjana gaining independence with the Surjana Republic Party (SRP) coming into power to form the Government in 1975. The new government recognized only Viharia as the national language and Vihana as the national religion.
6. The decade following the independence of the Surjana saw large scale disenfranchisement of the Senian people. Various attacks took place in the capital of Surjana, where Senians who had a role in colonial governance were massacred and their properties were taken back by the State. Senian religious structures were demolished and religious scriptures burnt. Senian people were forced to flee their homes in the central part of the country to the south eastern part. With many of them fleeing the country itself. Reports suggested that a few thousand even crossed the borders of Hatwana on foot to reach its northeastern provinces.
7. Many of the Senian people who, remained, especially those who held positions of power, decided to organize themselves against the majoritarian regime. Senian people staged protests across the different parts of the country where Senians were displaced. Demanding, democratic rights and equality, a large scale of mobilization took place across the country. In 1990 an agreement was signed between the Senian people and the SRP to provide for a regional council in the south eastern part of the country for some level of autonomy.
8. The subsequent elections did not see any form of allocation of councils for the Senians and falling back on the agreement, the SRP came back in power to form the government. This resulted in violent protests on the eve of an auspicious celebration by the Viharian community in December of 1995 and resulted in destruction of property and disruption in the capital of Surjana. With the help of the Surjana Security force, the government initiated a nationwide crackdown on Senian persons.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

Many were arrested and imprisoned. Independent media reports of brutal torture and violence by the security forces also surfaced. The government of Surjana came out with a statement saying that the security of the country was under threat and the Government was committed to ensuring peace and security of its citizens.

9. In 1997, the Government of Surjana passed an amendment to the Citizenship Act which had given rights to citizenship to anyone who was born in the State of Surjana to include only “ethnic population of Surjana” and did not recognize Senians as ethnic to the country. Changes also included the addition of a caveat to the right to citizenship at birth to only recognize children born to a Viharian father.
10. This created a massive uproar amongst the Senian people. Violent clashes took place in the region where Senians were displaced and reports surfaced that many were injured, and some died. Towards the end of 1997 the country of Surjana saw constant clashes between the Senian People and the Government of Surjana for the next 10 years.
11. An international NGO Observers of Human Rights (OHR) released a detailed report in early 2007 on the crimes committed by the Surjana Government through the Security force against the Senian People including reports of attacks, murder, torture and indefinite detention. The report also stated that thousands of Senians crossed to Hatwana fearing for their life.
12. The Government of Hatwana which had Senians holding positions of power, does not have any National Asylum or Refugee law or Policy. It did not take any coercive steps and largely turned a blind eye to the influx of the Senians in the Northeast. The influx increased over the years and settlements of Senian people were coming up in the Northeast, upsetting the local Jaiyani population of Hatwana, who are a majority in the country. In October 2008, owing to international pressure, the Hatwana Government initiated peace talks with the Government of Surjana. With right to citizenship at its core, an agreement is signed between the States with the following terms:
 - 1) Surjana State will amend its citizenship laws to grant Senian people with citizenship.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

- 2) The State of Hatwana will give legal recognition to the Senians who are in Hatwana as on the date of the agreement and make all its efforts to naturalize them and eventually grant them citizenship.
 - 3) The timeline for these processes would be three years after which another meeting would take place to assess the progress and further steps.
13. Just months into the agreement, in 2009, a state held nationality campaign in Surjana was attacked and hundreds of Senians were injured and many killed. International media reported that there was a link between the attackers and members of the SRP who were unhappy with the October 2008 agreement. Many Senians once again fled to Hatwana fearing for their personal security. This created further dissatisfaction amongst the Jaiyani people of Hatwana and in the 2010 general elections of Hatwana, the Jaiyani Peoples Party came to power with a huge majority. Among other things, the newly elected government assured the citizens that it would develop policies to ensure national security and further the rights of the Jaiyani people, indigenous to Hatwana. The Government stated it was not bound by the agreement and would not take any steps to naturalize “outsiders.” In retaliation, the State of Surjana also abandoned all its efforts towards granting citizenship to the Senians and cut all diplomatic ties with Hatwana and shut their embassy in Hatwana.
14. In 2013, the Government of Hatwana, started a Nationality Determination process in the country in order to give citizens a unique Identification Card (ID). Numerous reports surfaced that the Nationality determination process was flawed, was done on ethnic grounds and without due process resulting in a majority of Senian people not being issued the IDs. These included Senian people who had moved to Hatwana during colonial period and identified as Hatwanian. The Hatwanian Government amended its Illegal Immigrants Act to include “any person without the National ID to be deemed to be an illegal immigrant”. Children born during this time to those who did not have a National ID were also deemed to be illegal immigrants. This led to numerous children born in Hatwana to be stateless.
15. After agitations from groups and appeal process was set-up and in May 2018 all appeals were disposed-off by the Highest Court of Hatwana at a success rate of 20%.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

All those who were deemed to be illegal immigrants were arrested over the course of the year. On the day of the last appeal decision the Government stated that it would now start deporting all those who did not have National IDs to the countries they had the “closest links to”. The President of Surjana came out with a press statement saying that *“We will not accept anyone. Those who left the country made a choice. They are not our citizens whether they left in 1975 or yesterday.”*

16. Concerned with the aggravating situation, Hatwana and Surjana initiated several diplomatic negotiations to settle their disputes and as a result the Parties agreed to submit the matters of disputes to the International Court of Justice under a special agreement.

17. Hatwana and Surjana have at all relevant times been Member States of the United Nations, and parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Both Surjana and Hatwana have neither signed nor ratified the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Both the countries have signed and ratified the UN Convention on Rights of Child, 1989 and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979. Hatwana has signed but not ratified the 1951 UN Refugee Convention.

18. Surjana respectfully requests that the Court adjudge and declare:

- a. The amendment brought to the Illegal Immigration Act of Hatwana is in violation of the international law and thus, unsustainable.
- b. Senians who have left Surjana are the responsibility of Hatwana and Hatwana cannot expel them.
- c. Surjana is not liable to accept the Senians who are being deported.

19. Hatwana respectfully requests that the Court adjudge and declare:

- a. The amendment brought to the Illegal Immigration Act of Hatwana is valid and in conformity with its obligations under international law.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

- b. Senians who have left Surjana are not the responsibility of Hatwana and Hatwana can expel them.
- c. Surjana is liable to accept the Senians who are being deported.

Note: Teams are advised to frame additional issues, if any, based on the Factual and Legal aspects.

RULES OF THE COMPETITION

1. THEME AND DATE

The 5th VITSOL National Moot Court Competition on International Law shall be held from March 20, 2020 to March 22, 2020.

2. LANGUAGE

The Competition shall be conducted in English language only.

3. ELIGIBILITY

The Competition is open for students pursuing three or five-year LL.B Degree Course from any recognized College/University/Law School subject to the fulfilment of registration formalities.

4. TEAM COMPOSITION

- 4.1. Each Team shall consist of a minimum of two members and a maximum of three members.
- 4.2. Every Team shall consist of two speakers and a maximum of one researcher.

5. REGISTRATION

- 5.1. Teams from each Participating Institution are requested to fill the Registration Form at <https://forms.gle/ZKhXSMBEJCW85J98> in order to confirm their participation.
- 5.2. The registration fees of Rs. 2550/- shall be paid through the following link <https://www.vitchennaievents.com/conf/login/>
- 5.3. Teams will be registered upon receipt of online payment of **Rs. 2550/-**
- 5.4. Teams which are registered according to Rule 5.3 will be provided with a Team Code, which will be intimated to the official E-mail ID.
- 5.5. The details provided in the registration form shall be final for the purposes of certificates and awards.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

- 5.6. Team shall not be allowed to change the speakers and the researcher after registration
- 5.7. The teams shall not swap the speakers inside the Court Hall; it must be as per the registration.

6. MEMORIAL EVALUATION AND QUALIFICATION

- 6.1. The Team must send a Soft Copy of their memorial for evaluation to chennai.vitsolmcs@vit.ac.in.
- 6.2. Late submission shall attract a penalty of one point per side (Applicant and Respondent) for every 12-hour delay subject to a maximum delay of 24 hours. No further extension shall be given. If the memorials are not submitted within time, it shall be deemed as the participation is withdrawn by the team
- 6.3. Memorial submitted as per Rules 6.1 and 6.2 will be considered for evaluation.

7. ORAL ROUNDS

- 7.1. The student counsels shall not state their names during Oral rounds, and must use their Team Code assigned to the Team.
- 7.2. There shall be two preliminary rounds, a quarter final round, a semi-final round and a final round. If the number of Teams participating is less than 12, there shall be no quarter final round.
- 7.3. The participants shall be in the formal attire with blazers.
- 7.4. During the Oral Rounds:
- 7.4.1. Each Round will take place for a total of ninety (90) minutes. Applicant/s and Respondent/s are each allotted forty-five (45) minutes.
- 7.4.2. The Team may not allocate more than twenty-five (25) minutes, including rebuttal or surrebuttal, to either Oralist.
- 7.4.3. Time allocated but not used by one Oralist may not be used by another Oralist, or in rebuttal or surrebutal.
- 7.4.4. Judges may, at their discretion, extend total Team argument beyond the forty-five (45) minute allocation.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

- 7.4.5. Each Team may reserve up to ten (10) minutes for rebuttal or surrebuttal.
- 7.4.6. The arguments should be confined to the issues presented in the memorial.
- 7.4.7. The Researcher needs to be present with the Oralists during the oral arguments.
- 7.4.8. The Researcher is not allowed to pass notes to the Speaker during the Rounds. Maximum scores for the Oral Rounds shall be 100 points per speaker.
- 7.4.9. The Oral Rounds shall be judged on the following criteria:
- i. Knowledge of Law: 20 points
 - ii. Application of Law to Facts: 20 points
 - iii. Ingenuity and ability to answer questions: 20 points
 - iv. Style, Poise, Courtesy and Demeanour: 20 points
 - v. Time Management: 10 points
 - vi. Organization: 10 points
- 7.5. Only the Oral Communications described in Rule 7.3 are permitted. In particular, no written communication or exhibits may be presented or delivered by any Team member to any Judge or Court Officer during the oral rounds
- 7.6. Oral Courtroom Communication and Activity at the Counsel Table – Communication at the Counsel Table between Team Members may only be in writing to prevent disruption. Team and Team-affiliated spectators shall avoid all unnecessary noise, outbursts, or other inappropriate behaviour which distracts the Court from the arguments in progress. Any such incident, if reported by the presiding Judges, shall lead to disqualification.
- 7.7. Written Courtroom Communication – Written Communication during the Oral Rounds shall be limited to the Team members sitting at the counsel table. No other written communication may take place between any combination of the following parties: judges, the oralist, Team Members sitting at the counsel table, or spectators (including Team Members sitting in the audience). Violation of the Rule will lead to disqualification.

8. PRELIMINARY ROUNDS AND QUARTER FINAL ROUNDS

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

- 8.1. Lots will be drawn during the orientation. The Exchange of Memorial will take place in the same day.
- 8.2. There will be two preliminary oral rounds per Team.
- 8.3. No two Teams shall face each other more than once in the Preliminary Rounds.
- 8.4. All efforts will be made to ensure that no Team faces the same Bench more than once.
- 8.5. The Quarter Final Rounds shall be based on ranks obtained in the Preliminary Round. The Top 8 Teams which have the highest aggregate Memorial Scores and Preliminary Oral Rounds scores shall qualify for the Quarter Final Rounds.
- 8.6. In case of tie, in the Preliminary Oral Round the highest Oral Round score will be the determinant factor to resolve the tie.
- 8.7. The Top 4 Teams which have the highest Quarterfinal Oral Round score will qualify for the Semi-Finals. Memorial Scores will not be included while calculating the Quarter Final scores except in case of Tie.

9. SEMI-FINAL AND FINAL

- 9.1. The Semi- Final shall be knock-out rounds.
- 9.2. Memorial Scores will not be added to the scores of Semi-Final and Final Rounds.

10. SCORING AND RESULTS

- 10.1. Each Judge will score each Memorial on a scale of fifty (50) points.
- 10.2. Each Judge will score each Oralist on a scale of hundred (100) points.
- 10.3. The Results will be announced after each Round.
- 10.4. The Result of the Final Round shall be announced at the Valedictory ceremony.

11. MEMORIALS

The following guidelines must be strictly followed for the memorials. Non-compliance will entail penalties as provided below:

- 11.1. Teams have to prepare Memorial for both sides.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

- 11.2. All soft copies must be entailed in .PDF (Portable Document Format) only. Any other file extension will entail a penalty of 2 points. Attachments should be titled as <Team Code> <A> for Petitioner side and as <Team Code> <R> for Respondent side. E.g., 30A and 30R. The soft copies of the memorials must be emailed to chennai.vitsolmcs@vit.ac.in. Each Team must ensure that the subject of the email reads "Memorial Submission by Team Code_____".
- 11.3. The Teams are required to submit 5 hard copies of the memorial for each side on or before the last day. Delay would entail a penalty of 2 points per day.
- 11.4. Teams must not disclose the identity of their College/University anywhere in the Memorial. Team Code assigned to each Team shall be mentioned at the top right corner of the cover page of the memorial.
- 11.5. The Team shall not mention anywhere, their identity including the institution name other than the Registration Form. Non-compliance with this Rule will entail penalties which may extend to disqualification.
- 11.6. The content of the Hard Copies must be the same as that of soft copies. Non-compliance with this Rule will entail penalties which may extend to disqualification.
- 11.7. The memorials have to be submitted on A4 size paper, printed on only one side, and must contain the following sections:
- i. Cover Page;
 - ii. Table of Contents;
 - iii. Index of Authorities;
 - iv. Statement of Jurisdiction;
 - v. Statement of Facts;
 - vi. Statement of Issues;
 - vii. Summary of Arguments;
 - viii. Arguments Advanced; and
 - ix. Prayer
- Non-compliance with this Rule with respect to sections (i) to (vii) and (ix) will result in a penalty of 1 point per missing section. Non-compliance of

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

the Rule with respect to section (viii) will result in the Memorial not being considered for evaluation at all.

11.8. The Memorials must be printed in Times New Roman font, font size 12 with 1.5-line spacing. All paragraphs must be justified aligned. The footnotes must be in Times New Roman font, font size 10 with single line spacing. The arguments advanced should not exceed 15 pages. The memorial as a whole should not exceed 30 pages including the cover page. The memorials should have a margin measuring one inch on all sides of each page. The numbering should be on the bottom and center of each page. The Applicant memorial cover page shall be printed on blue color A4 size paper, and the Respondent memorial on red color A4 size paper. A uniform style of citation according to Bluebook 21st Edition should be followed throughout the memorial.

Non-compliance would result in a penalty of maximum of 10 points.

11.9. The maximum scores for the memorial shall be 100 points. The memorials shall be evaluated on the following criteria:

- i. Knowledge of Law and Facts; 25 points
- ii. Proper and Articulate Analysis: 25 points
- iii. Extent and use of Research: 20 points
- iv. Clarity and Organization: 20 points
- v. Grammar and Style: 10 points

11.10. Memorial Scores shall be added to the Oral Score only in the Preliminary Rounds. In case of tie, the Oral Scores will be taken to determine the higher placed team.

12. JUDGES AND ELIGIBILITY TO JUDGE

12.1. The Chairman will determine the eligibility of persons to serve as Judges.

12.2. Unless expressly permitted or approved by the Chairman, Team Advisors, or others directly affiliated with a Team, may not act as Judges in any Round until the Team they advise has been eliminated from the Competition.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

12.3. Affiliations which Do Not Constitute Conflict of Interest – The difference between a mere Affiliation and a Conflict of Interest is the reasonable inference of partiality. Absent additional facts.

13. ANONYMITY OF TEAMS

13.1. Judges should not attempt to ascertain the school of any Team during a competition. However, in circumstances where the judge believes his or her evaluation of a particular Memorial would be affected by knowledge of whether or not the primary language used by the Team Members in their legal studies is English, the judge may request VITSOL MCS Convener to reveal this information.

14. ORAL ROUND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

14.1. For the purpose of this Rule, the following **definitions** shall apply:

14.1.1. With respect to a given Oral Round, an “Affiliation” means a personal or professional between a judge and a school, coach, or Team member that is participating in the competition in which the judge is participating.

14.1.2. With respect to a given Oral Round, a “Conflict of Interest” means an Affiliation which would, in the eyes of a reasonable observer, create an inference that the affiliated judge would be unable to be impartial as to the conduct or result of the Oral Round.

14.2. Prohibition and Mitigation of Conflict of Interest. The Convener should avoid placing a judge into an Oral Round in which he or she has a Conflict of Interest. In the event the Convener is unable to avoid a Conflict of Interest, the Convener should take responsible steps to mitigate the effects of the conflict on the Oral Round.

Such steps might include:

14.2.1. Obtaining a waiver from both Teams in the Oral Round

14.2.2. Informing the other members of the panel of the judge’s affiliation

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

14.2.3. Adding to the panel a judge with a proportional Affiliation with the opposing Team, and

14.2.4. Assigning a neutral official to observe the Oral Round and the subsequent deliberations to determine whether the Conflict of Interest affected the outcome of the Oral Round.

14.3. Waiver by Consent of Both Teams- Any Conflict of Interest shall be cured by the express oral or written waiver, either before or after the Oral Round, of both Teams. In this event, neither Team may later file an appeal or other complaint on the basis of Conflict of Interest.

In Addition:

14.3.1. If a Team is aware of an Affiliation before the commencement of an Oral Round and fails to report it, before the Oral Round begins, it shall be deemed to have waived the Conflict of Interest.

14.3.2. If a Team becomes aware of an Affiliation after the completion of an Oral Round and fails to report before the completion of the Tournament, it shall be deemed to have waived the Conflict of Interest.

14.4. Prophylactic Avoidance of Conflicts- It is the duty of a judge to report any Affiliations at the time he or she registers to judge or, subsequently, directly to the Convener in advance of the Competition. The Convener shall investigate any alleged Affiliation (whether self-reported by a judge or otherwise) and shall determine whether such Affiliation constitutes a Conflict of Interest.

14.5. Reporting Obligation of Teams- If a Team believes that an Affiliation exists which may form the basis of a Conflict of Interest, it shall promptly inform the Convener. The Convener shall take appropriate steps to investigate and, if he or she determines that a Conflict of Interest exists, to eliminate or mitigate such Conflict of Interest. The Team's failure to timely inform the Convener will constitute a waiver under Rule 14.3.

15. SCOUTING

15.1. No member of any Team will be permitted to hear the arguments in any Court Room in which that Team is not one of the contesting teams is

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

whilst that Team is still in the Competition. Scouting by any Team in any manner shall result in instant disqualification.

16. AWARDS AND PRIZES

- 16.1. Winning Team Award: A trophy and a cash prize
- 16.2. Runners-up Team Award: A trophy and a cash prize
- 16.3. Best Memorial: A trophy and a cash prize
- 16.4. Best Speaker: A trophy and a certificate
- 16.5. Participation Certificates will be provided to the Team with the Second-Best Memorial, Second Best Speaker.
- 16.6. Participation Certificates will be provided for all the participants.
- 16.7. Merit certificate for the quarter-finalist and semi-finalist shall not be issued.

17. DECISION OF THE JUDGES SHALL BE FINAL

18. ACCOMMODATION, FOOD AND TRANSPORTATION

- 18.1. Accommodation will be provided only on the days of the competition.
- 18.2. Business lunch will be provided to the participants on the days of the competition
- 18.3. Food will be provided only on the days of the competition to those who are taking accommodation inside the campus
- 18.4. Transportation shall not be provided by the Institution.
- 18.5. All Teams would be assisted by an Usher, who shall be the single point of contact for the Team with regard the Moot Court Competition. The Usher will also intimate the Team on the accommodation provided to them. Food will be provided free of cost.

19. CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE MOOT PROPOSITION

- 19.1. All queries relating to clarifications regarding the Moot Proposition should be sent to chennai.vitsolmcs@vit.ac.in.

20. AUDIO AND VIDEOTAPING

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

20.1. Audio and Videotaping of the Court Room proceedings is strictly prohibited. Violation will entail a penalty of disqualification.

21. COMPUTERS, MOBILE PHONES, AND OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES IN COURTROOMS

21.1. During an Oral Round, Oralists at the podium and participants seated at the counsel table may not operate, for any purpose, mobile phones, laptops, PDAs, or any other electronic devices, particularly those with internet connectivity, or have instant messaging capabilities. All such devices, including mobile phones, must be turned off and removed from sight as Judges enter the room, and must remain switched off and out of sight until the conclusion of the Oral Round. A Team that violates this Rule forfeits up to thirty Oral Round Points.

22. CONTACT

22.1. In case of any queries or clarification regarding the Moot Court Competition, contact:

- i) Parvathi Suresh- +91-7010023522
- ii) Kishandhan - +91-7010308348
- iii) Dhikshana Subburaj - +91- 7339023134
- iv) Sarayu - +91- 8111006052

22.2. E-Mail ID: chennai.vitsolmcs@vit.ac.in. Mails would be replied within 24 hours of receipt.

22.3. Queries Regarding Propositions should only be sent to the E-Mail Address of the Moot Court Society. Phone calls will not be entertained.

Address:

The Dean, VIT School of Law,
VIT Chennai Campus, VIT University,
Vandalur-Kelambakkam Road,
Chennai – 600127.

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

Organising committee:

Chairman

Dr. M. Gandhi,
Professor & Dean,
VITSOL, VIT Chennai.

Convenor

Dr. Rabbiraj C,
Associate Professor & Assistant Dean
VITSOL, VIT Chennai

Co-Convenor

Dr. P.R.L Rajavenkatesan
Associate Professor & Head of the Department
VITSOL, VIT Chennai

Dr. Kesavamoorthy R
Associate Professor & Head of the Department
VITSOL, VIT Chennai

**VITSOL NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON
INTERNATIONAL LAW 2020**

IMPORTANT DATES

S. No.	PARTICULARS	DATE	TIME [in Indian Standard Time (IST)]
1.	Registration Form and Travel Details https://forms.gle/ZKhXSMBEgJCW85J98	10 th February 2020	2359 hours (11:59 PM)
2.	Moot Proposition Clarification	On or Before 20 th February 2020	-
3.	Soft Copy of Memorials	on or before 10 th March 2020	2359 hours (11:59 PM)
4.	Hard Copy of Memorials	on or before 16 th March 2020	1600 hours (04:00 PM)
5.	Competition	20 th – 22 nd March 2020	-