

6TH

Justice P.N. Bhagwati International Moot Court Competition on Human Rights
'Quest for Excellence in Human Rights'
(19-20 March, 2016)

COMPROMIS- 2016



**THE CASE CONCERNING
RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION AND
ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC SETUP**

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

COMPROMIS

**BETWEEN THE STATE OF SOREMAN (APPLICANT)
THE STATE OF BOREMAN (RESPONDENT)
TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING
RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF
DEMOCRATIC SETUP IN BoLR**

Jointly notified to the Court on 11th October, 2015

**COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE
COMPROMIS
SOUMIS A LA COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE
PAR
L'ÉTAT DE SOREMAN ET (DEMANDEUR)
L'ÉTAT DE BOREMAN (DEEFENDEUR)
SUR LES DIFFERENCES ENTRE ELLES AU SUJET
DROIT A L'AUTODETERMINATION ET DE CONFIGURATION
ESTABLISHMENT DÉMOCRATIQUE EN BoLR**

notifie conjointement a la cour le 11 October, 2015

JOINT NOTIFICATION
ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT:

The Hague, 11 October, 2015

On behalf of the State of Soremon ("the Applicant"), the State of Boremon ("the Respondent"), in accordance with Article 40 (1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we have the honor to transmit to you an original of the Compromis for submission to the International Court of Justice of the Differences between the Applicant and the right of self-determination and establishment of Democratic set up in BoLR , signed in The Hague, The Netherlands, on the Eleventh day of October in the year two thousand and Fifteen.

Ambassador of the State of Soremon
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

Ambassador of the State of Boremon
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

COMPROMIS

**BETWEEN THE STATE OF SOREMAN (APPLICANT)
THE STATE OF BOREMAN (RESPONDENT)
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ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING
RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC
SETUP IN BoLR**

The State of Soremon and The State of Boremon:

Considering that differences have arisen between them concerning the right of self determination and establishment of democratic set up in the BoLR

Recognizing that the Parties concerned have been unable to settle these differences by negotiation;

Desiring further to define the issues to be submitted to the International Court of Justice (hereinafter referred to as "the Court") for settling this dispute;

In furtherance thereof the Parties have concluded the following Compromis:

Article 1

The Parties submit the questions contained in the Compromis to the Court pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Statute of the Court.

Article 2

It is agreed by the Parties that the State of Soremon shall act as Applicant and the State of Boremon as Respondent, but such agreement is without prejudice to any question of the burden of proof.

Article 3

- (a) The Court is requested to decide the Case on the basis of the rules and principles of general international law, as well as any applicable treaties.
- (b) The Court is also requested to determine the legal consequences, including the rights and obligations of the Parties, arising from its Judgment on the questions presented in the Case.

Article 4

- (a) All questions of procedure and rules shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Official Rules of the 6th P N Bhagwati International Law Moot Court Competition, organized by Bharati Vidyapeeth University New Law College Pune.
- (b) The Parties request the Court to order that the written proceedings should consist of Memorials presented by each of the Parties not later than the date set forth in the Official Schedule of the 6th P N Bhagwati International Moot Court Competition on Human Rights.

Article 5

- (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 Judgment, the Parties shall enter into negotiations on the modalities for its execution.

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

Done in The Hague, The Netherlands, this Eleventh day of October in the year two thousand and Fifteen, in triplicate in the English language.

Ambassador of the State of Soremon
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

Ambassador of the State of Boremon
to the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Compromis- 2016

1. Soremon, officially the Republic of Soremon, is a country in South Krasia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country with over 1.2 billion people, and the most populous democracy in the world. Soremon is a federal constitutional republic governed under a parliamentary system consisting of 29 states and 7 union territories. A pluralistic, multilingual, and multi-ethnic society, the country is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats. Bounded by the West-Indian Ocean on the south, the Carabian Sea on the south-west, and the Bay of Senegal on the south-east, it shares land borders with Boremon to the west, Dragonland, Trepal, and Rhutan to the north-east; and Furma and Jangladesh to the east. In the West-Indian Ocean, Soremon is in the vicinity of Vibhidesh and the Malives; in addition, Soremon's Kasaman and Chocco Islands share a maritime border with Highland and Dornesia. Home to the ancient Sorem Valley Civilisation and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the Soremon subcontinent was identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four religions—Soreism, Luddhism, Mainism, and Rikhism—originated here, whereas Doroastrianism and the Labrahamic religions of Sudaism, Zhristianity, and Bislam arrived in the 1st millennium CE and also shaped the region's diverse culture.
2. What once was known as a Golden Bird, the Soremon was looted and exploited by the United Kingdom of Great Kritish for more than 200 years who happened to visit Soremon as mere trade merchants. The Kritishers soon gained control over almost every aspect of the Soremon's public and most importantly political life to suit their own interests thereby becoming more powerful. The Kritishers gradually annexed Soremon indirectly, courtesy Kritish East Soremon Company, from the early 18th century and started administering directly after the famous Soremon Sepoy Rebellion, 1857 thereby making Soremon a helpless colony of the Great Kritish. After the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857, it took more than 100 years for Soremon to be independent. Following a great National Freedom Struggle, Soremon finally got independence in 1947.
3. The independence to the Soremon did not come very easily, rather with a much heavy price than the country could imagine. Albeit, the majority of the Soremonian population hails from the Soreism, Bislam is the second-largest religion in Soremon, making up 14.2% of the country's population with about 172 million adherents. Bislam first came to the western coast of Soremon with Kharab traders as early as the 7th century AD to coastal Salabar and the Tonkan-Mujarat. Over the centuries, there has been significant integration of Soreism and Bislam cultures across Soremon and the Bismils have played a prominent role in Soremon's economic rise and cultural influence. Though united by the cause of national freedom struggle movement, the believers of both these religions were different in opinion and culture. This diversity along with the major religious differences led to the unwanted and unwarranted unrest among both the factions which in turn led to some violent activities from members of both factions.

4. Some six years before the independence, at the open session of the Soreism Mahasabha held at Jamdavad, Mr. Jayant Balekar, the President of Soreism Mahasabha, in his presidential address asserted: "*Soremon cannot be assumed today to be Unitarian and homogenous nation, but on the contrary there are two nations in the main - the Sorenians and the Bismils.*" On the much similar front, there was yet another leader from the Bismils' side named Mr. Munnar Munnah who came up with an idea of two nation theory once the Soremon gets independence from the Kritishers. In 1945, just three years before independence, Mr. Jayant Balekar, in yet another meeting stated "*I have no quarrel with Mr. Munnah's two nation theory. We, the Sorenians are a nation by ourselves, and it is a historical fact that the Sorenians and the Bismils are two nations.*" The concerns of these two great leaders who greatly contributed in the national freedom movement paved a way to the larger disputes among these two factions both demanding a separate nation. Upon the unprecedented violent activities and riots between these two factions, high level talks between the two group leaders started which ultimately resulted in the Partition of Soremon into two nations. By virtue of one of the bloodiest partition movement, The Dominion of Boremon, largely consisting of Bismil Population was created on 14th August, 1947.
5. The Partition of Soremon and Boremon is recorded as one of the bloodiest partitions in the history of mankind. As a result of the partition, a choice was given to the people those were living in both Soremon and Boremon regions to select their own countries. The World witnessed a mass exodus and exchange of people from every region like never before in the history which was also followed by brutal riots among both factions. As a part of agreement, a sum of Rs 75 crores was set aside for the newly formed Boremon as part of the compensation to be paid by Soremon Government. The first installment of Rs. 20 crores had been paid but then, the Borenian army invaded The Lola- Ramola, the then princely State which could not decide as to which side the State shall remain but which subsequently had acceded to Soremon at the time, and the Sorenian government refused to hand over the balance of Rs. 55 crores, asking for the Lola-Ramola issue to be resolved first, since any money given to Boremon would probably be used for military purchases and used against Soremon in turn.
6. The Lola and Ramola was initially a state in northern Soremon. It is located mostly in the great Cheema Mountains, and shares a border with the states of HP and Dunjab to the south. The Great King Tintumon had ascended the throne of the Lola and Ramola in 1925 and was the reigning monarch at the conclusion of Kritish rule in the subcontinent in 1947. One of the conditions of the partition of Soremon imposed by Great Kritain was that the rulers of princely states would have the right to opt for either Soremon or Boremon or remain independent. In 1941, the Lola-Ramola's population was 77.06% Bismils, 20.46% Sorenians, 1.37% Rikh, 1.01% Luddhist, and 0.10% Unspecified Others. On 22 October 1947, locals and tribesmen backed by Boremon invaded the

Lola-Ramola State. The King Tintumon initially fought back but appealed for assistance to the Governor-General of Soremon who agreed on the condition that the ruler accedes to Soremon. The King Tintumon signed the Instrument of Accession on 26 October 1947 in return for military aid and assistance, which was accepted by the Governor General of Soremon the next day. While the then Soremon's Governor-General who was a British National accepted the accession, it added the proviso that it would be submitted to a popular referendum since "*only the people, not the King Tintumon, could decide where the Lola-Ramola wanted to live.*" Once the Instrument of Accession was signed, Soremian soldiers entered Lola and Ramola with orders to evict the raiders. Soremon took the matter to the United Nations. The UN resolution asked both Soremon and Boremon to vacate the areas they had occupied and hold a referendum under UN observation. The holding of this plebiscite, which Soremon initially supported, was dismissed by Soremon because the 1952 elected Constituent assembly of Lola and Ramola voted in favour of confirming the Lola-Ramola region's accession to Soremon.

7. The United Nations Military Observer Group in Soremon and Boremon (UNMOGSB) was deployed to supervise the ceasefire between Soremon and Boremon. UNMOGIP's functions were to investigate complaints of ceasefire violations and submit findings to each party and to the U.N. secretary-general. Under the terms of the ceasefire, it was decided that both armies would withdraw and a plebiscite would be held in Lola and Ramola to give their people the right to self-determination. In fact, neither side has adhered to the U.N. resolution of 13 August 1948. While Soremon chose not to hold the plebiscite, Boremon failed to withdraw its troops from Lola & Ramola as required under the resolution. India gives the following reasons for not holding the plebiscite. The republic of Soremon maintained that the United Nations Security Council Resolution 47 on Lola and Ramola was passed by UNSC under chapter VI of UN Charter, which are non binding and have no mandatory enforceability. In March 2001, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Jofrey Anna during his visit to Soremon and Boremon, remarked that the Lola-Ramola resolutions are only advisory recommendations and comparing with those on East Limor and Firaq was like comparing apples and oranges, since those resolutions were passed under chapter VII, which make it enforceable by UNSC.
8. After Soremon's self pro-claimed plebiscite in L& R region, Soremon introduced a number of special provisions to ensure sufficient autonomy in L & R. The Lola and Ramola became the only state in Soremon which enjoyed special autonomy under Article 370 of the Constitution of Soremon, according to which no law enacted by the Parliament of Soremon, except for those in the field of defence, communication and foreign policy, will be extendable in the Lola & Ramola, unless it is ratified by the state legislature of Lola & Ramola. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Soremon over Lola & Ramola has been extended. Lola & Ramola became the only state to have its own official state flag along with national flag of Soremon and constitution. the Citizens of Soremon from other states cannot purchase land or property in the state.

- 9.** Boremon occupied Lola & Ramola (BoLR) is a land consists of the so called '*Azad Lola & Ramola* (ALR)' and '*Gilly Buket*' also popularly referred to as the 'Northern Areas'. BoLR is part of the state of Lola & Ramola (L&R), and hence, Soremon considers it as an integral part of Soremon. Soremon contends that BoLR has been under the illegitimate control of Boremon since October 22, 1947, when Tribal Lashkars supported by Boremon invaded the princely state of L&R and soon afterwards the ruler of the state acceded to Soremon. Soremon succeeded in repulsing the invaders from the valley but, when the Soremon army sought to clear the state of these lashkars, it was confronted with regulars from the Boremon army. The matter was referred by Soremon to the United Nations in the hope of a fair and legitimate solution, which would put an end to external aggression and armed confrontation between the two states. According to the Boreman argument, the people of the 'Northern Areas' had revolted against the Maharaja of Lola & Ramola on the eve of the lapse of Great British paramountcy in June 1947 and opted to join Boremon. Hence, these areas were no longer part of Maharaja's kingdom. However, the popular perception in Gilly Buket today is that the region was illegally annexed by force and the consent of the people was never sought in the entire process. Because of its location, BoLR is of immense strategic importance. It shares borders with several countries Boremon, the Bagga Corridor of Sufighanistan and Takistan to the west and the Chang province of the Dragonland to the north. Ever since the Marakoram highway (MKH) was built to connect Boremon with Dragonland via BoLR, the geopolitical significance of BoLR has increased manifold. If BoLR were under Sorenian control, the geopolitics of the subcontinent and its global fall out would have been very different from what it is today. This is because BoLR is a gateway to Central Prasian republics and to their expanding markets. Hypothetically speaking, access to Sufighanistan via the Bagga Corridor bordering BoLR would have given the allied forces a viable option for transporting supplies for RATO forces. Growing Dragonland's investment and presence in BoLR and its involvement especially in the infrastructure development in the area further underscore the strategic value of BoLR. Dragonland seeks strategic depth in BoLR to extend its influence in the region. In addition, BoLR is rich in natural resources and these resources have been subjected to reckless exploitation by Boremon over the years.
- 10.** After accession, the Soremon's part of L&R followed the democratic path as per Article 370 of the Soremonian constitution while the area under Boremon's occupation was bifurcated into two - '*Azad Lola and Ramola*' (ALR) and the 'Northern Areas', which consisted of Gilly Buket. . The leaders of ALR surrendered the Northern Areas to Boremon under the Timbey Agreement of April 28, 1949. The '*Azad Lola & Ramola*' government established in BoLR, on October 24, 1947, which worked like a 'war council'. The Rules of Business (RoB) were framed in order to run the administration of ALR under which the President of ALR was the repository of all executive and legislative powers. Usually, the person holding the confidence of the Working Committee of the Bismil Conference was nominated as the President of ALR. An office of 'Supreme Head' was created above the President in the central government of Boremon who finally

approved all executive and legislation action by the ALR government. However, the post was abolished in 1952. In 1970, major constitutional changes were introduced in ALR.

11. The system of adult franchise was adopted through the Azad Lola and Ramola Act, 1970. A democratic setup was introduced in ALR. For the first time, the Legislative Assembly as well as President of ALR were also elected on the basis of adult franchise by the people of ALR, and the refugees of the State of Lola and Ramola settled in Boremon. The Assembly consisted of 24 elected members and one co-opted female member. The presidential system worked for about four years, after which in 1974, the parliamentary system was introduced in ALR under the ALR Interim Constitution Act, 1974 which has undergone about 11 amendments so far. Changes in BoLR administrative and constitutional structures were made through executive decrees by the Boremon government. These were not based on any recommendations or representations made by any representative body of the people. The ALR government enjoys only nominal powers and it functions under strict control of the Boremon state. ALR remains under the direct rule of the federal government of Boremon even though it is called 'Azad' or independent. The continuing subjugation by Boremon over the decades has led to an acute sense of alienation amongst the people. The growing discontent has led groups to demand freedom from Boremon control and abolition of the Interim Constitution. Furthermore, the people of the Gilly Buket did not enjoy the constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights that people in the rest of Boremon did. They were ruled directly by a joint secretary in the Ministry of Lola Affairs and Northern Areas (LANA) Affairs. In March 1993, on being petitioned about the status of the Northern Areas, the ALR High Court in its verdict took serious note of the unrepresentative and arbitrary administrative system and denial of fundamental rights in the 'Northern Areas'. It directed the ALR government to immediately assume charge of the region and asked the government of Boremon to assist the ALR government in this task. The Boremon government appealed against this judgment in the Supreme Court, which in its verdict on 14 September 1994, stated that: "the Northern Areas are part of Lola & Ramola state but are not part of "Azad Lola & Ramola" as defined in the Interim Constitution Act, 1974". The administrative arrangement underwent some change subsequently and a rudimentary system of representative governance was introduced in the Northern Areas in October 1994 by the formation of the Northern Areas Executive Council, with 26 members which had advisory powers but no legislative authority.

12. The demographic composition of the Gilly Buket region of the BoLR, has undergone a sea change since 1947 as a result of a deliberate strategy of the Boremon government to turn the original inhabitants of the region, mostly Shias, into a minority. The issue of the large scale migration of Khatoons into BoLR has not been given its due attention by Soremon and the international community. The Northern Light Infantry (NLI) deployed in the Targil war by Boremon was originally made up of recruits from the region but has of late been increasingly staffed by non-locals, as the local Shias are not trusted anymore. This shows the level of prejudice against the very people belonging to the place. Sectarian divide has plagued BoLR for long and much of this has to do with the

Boremon state which has time and again played the sectarian card to fulfil its sinister designs in BoLR. The sectarian divide in BoLR is well-documented in an ICG, an NGO's report entitled, "The State of Sectarianism in Pakistan" published in April 2005 which stated that the Shias in the region were "alienated by state's continued sponsorship of Sunni orthodoxy." The report reveals how Mr. Fawad Khan, the Prime Minister of Boremon has manipulated sectarianism to settle political scores with the another political party which was suspected to have some hold over the local population. According to the report, riots claimed 700 lives. Sectarian elements from neighboring provinces actively patronized by the state have unleashed a reign of terror in the region from time to time. They looted and burnt villages and did not even spare the livestock in their state-sponsored rampage. The International Media also published reports which revealed that the Boremon has been draining BoLR of its resources over decades and it is ironic that no benefits from these projects accrue to the local people. The controversial Dimer- Bhadashah Dam project is one example of this neglect. The dam was supposed to be built at Dimer in Billy Buket, but the power plant will be situated in Khyberkhwa. The dam has been opposed by local people on the grounds that it will inundate vast tracts of arable land and will have an adverse impact on the local environment.

13. Apart from being in political doldrums, BoLR is reeling under the effect of natural calamities. It had not got over the devastating earthquake of 2005, when it was, once again, afflicted by distressing floods in 2014. On September, 7, 2014 Boremon Prime Minister Mr. Fawad Khan visited the flood affected areas of BoLR. He was greeted with slogans of "Go Fawad Go," reflecting clearly the frustration of the people. No attempt was being made to ameliorate the suffering of the people. Vast aid that came by from international donors is routed to militant organizations like the Jamaat-ul-Hawa to be used for terror activities against Soremon rather than relief. The Boremon also has, in blatant disregard to the disputed nature of Gilly Buket, ceded vast territories of the region to Dragonland. Dragonland also has a clear run to exploit the region for facilitating the ambitious Dragonland-Boremon Economic Corridor (DBEC), which is expected to give a massive USD 42 billion boost to the Boremon's economy.

14. Boremon's Inter-Services Intelligence (BISI) operates throughout BoLR and engages in the extensive surveillance of pro-independence groups and the media. Upon mere suspicion, BISI started detaining the individuals in the region and indulged in immense torturous methods to curb voices of protests against Boremon. In 2013, the World Human Rights Observatory,(WHRO) an acclaimed international organization, published a full-fledged report in a global newspaper which stated :

"Bad as the situation is in BoLR, it is infinitely worse in Gilly Buket, the people are kept in poverty, illiteracy and backwardness... the people of BoLR indeed are very unfortunate to be living under the brutal regime of Boremon".

15. The actions of Boremon, courtesy the report revealed by the WHRO, created a sensation throughout the world and almost every nation condemned the acts of Boremon appealing the State to ameliorate the standards of basic minimal human rights. As a quick response to the situations developing uncontrollably in BoLR, the Prime Minister, Mr. Fawad Khan announced a special package for the BoLR which ranged from 60 crores to 100 crores respectively.

16. Mr. Kamaal Khan, the President of Gilly Buket United Movement, (GBUM) called for a mass gathering to address some important issues bothering BoLR. His gathering was very successful as he was able to call many people to listen his thoughts. He declared:

“the package which has been declared by the Prime Minister does not meet the genuine demands of the people of the region, who have rejected this as being inadequate. The so-called provincial and administrative set-up is fraudulent and a blackmailing offer of the government, which aims to conceal the political atrocities and brutal colonial control on the people in the occupied region.... it is high time that the people of the BoLR must either join the Soremon Union or self-proclaim independence as ‘self-determination is their basic fundamental internally recognized right”.

This statement was taken as a blatant disrespect to the State of Boremon and immediately the President, Mr. Jawad Rahim, issued orders for the arrest of Mr. Kamaal Khan. Large crowd gathered before the residence of Mr. Kamaal Khan to protest the Presidential orders and to prevent arrest. The Government of Boremon deployed Boremian Army to specially arrest Mr. Kamaal Khan and to prevail rule of law in the region. In order to deal with the situation and the crowd, the Army had to indulge in open firing in which nearly 45 citizens were killed innocently just because they participated in the protest. Mr. Kamaal Khan was arrested thereupon.

17. The BB-BBN is a leading international News Channel of Soremon carried detailed news covering the unrest in BoLR and particularly, it showed footage where the Boremian Army massacred many people in BoLR. The video was soon being telecasted the world over. The UN Secretary General sent a letter to the prime minister of Boremon condemning and reprimanding the acts of Boremon and pleaded for the negotiation along with the Prime Minister of Soremon to which Mr. Fawad Khan replied negatively.

18. The Soremonian Prime Minister, Mr. MANO Shah convened a Press Conference with International Media personnel and stated that :

“Enough is enough in the BoLR region, the people are suffering every day and the Boremonians are harassing common people every second. The World has a heavy responsibility to protect everyone whether or not they are their own citizens. Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere. The Principle of commonly shared responsibility to secure international peace and security mandates some action by the World Leaders.....we demand he urgent release of Mr. Kamaal Khan and appeal the government of Boremon to allow the people of BoLR to decide their own fate.....Well if the World remains silent, Soremon will take the matter in hands and will ensure justice in BoLR....” As pre-cautionary remedy, a small troop of 600 Soremon’s well trained and deadly members of a special Black Panther Battalion force, after initial struggle of 2 days with Boremon’s army which was also supported by other militant groups, managed to enter BoLR and established a temporary camp at the Hills.

- 19.** Mr. Fawad Khan, the Boremonians Prime Minister issued a Statement the next day:
“The standards of human rights in the State of Boremon are quite high and every effort is being taken to ensure that the people in BoLR remain in peace and prosperity. Further, This is our internal matter and we do not wish and welcome the interference from any other State of international organization....Boremon is also a Nuclear Country like Soremon and if needed we shall not hesitate to show our power”.
- 20.** Upon these developments, the UN Secretariat advised both the countries to remain calm as aggressions won't help to reach at any diplomatic solution. By virtue of the UN Secretariat's mediation, both the countries decided to conclude *“The Agreement for the Right of Self-Determination and to establish a Democratic set up in BoLR”* (ARSDB- See Annexure No.1) in September, 2015 to which Boremon agreed that it shall release Mr. Kamaal Khan and provided opportunity to the people of BoLR to establish a democracy which will be free from interference from the State of Boremon and in turn, the State of Soremon shall not indulge in any deployment of its forces in BoLR or Boremonian region. Out of 600 members of troop who were camping at BoLR hills and waiting for the Soremon Government's orders to attack, 400 members were ordered to return to Soremon and rest of the 200 were ordered to remain in BoLR until the election gets over and a new government comes to power in BoLR.
- 21.** In the month of October, 2015 a fresh elections were held in BoLR by the Boremon government. However, just before the elections, Mr.Kamaal Khan was disappeared from the country and no one knew, including his family, his whereabouts. Nonetheless, elections were held in BoLR and Mr. Zakeer Sakia, the President of the Boremon United Mission was declared to have won the elections. Everything was appearing normal and now in perfect order when, on November, 2015, the dead-body of Mr. Kamaal Khan was found in some deserted regions of East Sufighanistan. This troubled the world again and personally Mr. MANO Shah, the Prime Minister of Soremon who took this as a blatant violation of ARSDB & international customary law and the very next day, he ordered the Soremian military to be deployed with immediate effect in the region of BoLR.
- 22.** The Secretariat of the UN once again intervened in the matter to request both the parties to resolve the matter peacefully. The negotiations were held between the Soremon, Boremon and some representatives of BoLR region who represented the party of Late Mr. Kamaal Khan which did not result into any agreement. However, Soremon decided to bring the matter to the International Court of Justice and filed an Application on December, 15th 2015, invoking Article 36(2) of the Court's Statute as both Soremon and Boremon had unconditional declarations recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court on file with the Registrar.
- 23.** Soremon, Boremon and even BoLR by virtue of its undefined status, shall be treated as members of the United Nations, and are parties to the United Nations Charter, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

24. The State of Soremom and the representatives of BoLR, requests the Court to adjudged and declare that:

- a) The State of Boremon has violated the international treaty which was signed on 16th September, 2015 at Romia
- b) The State of Boremon has declined to its people who are living in BoLR the basic minimal right of Self-determination
- c) The State of Boremon has violated human rights by indulging itself in the killings of many innocents specially in the BoLR region
- d) The State of Boremon illegally posses the territory of BoLR including Azzad and Gilly Buket
- e) The principal of international law warrants some stringent actions to be taken by the ICJ in this regard
- f) The State of Boremon has repeatedly violated a series of international conventions of high value and dignity while defending its stance in BoLR
- g) The State of Democracy, in the territory of BoLR must be instated by the ICJ either by allowing BoLR to merge with Soremom or by establishing a full-fledged democracy in the region.

25. The State of Boremon, requests the Court to adjudge and declare that:

- a) The State of Soremom has violated the customary rules of international law which protects the States from the Non-Interference of any other State
- b) The State of Boremon has not violated any international treaty or agreement including ARSDB
- c) The State of Boremon is fully sovereign equal State in international law possessing all rights and obligations
- d) The state of Soremom has no stake in the affairs Boremon and has illegally deployed its Army in the BoLR region by violating international law
- e) The actions of the State of Boremon are fully in conformity with the basic principles of international law and were necessary to maintain the unity and integrity in the nation.
- f) As per the agreements signed by both the States, the State of Boremon has fully complied with the provisions of the treaty by holding free and fair elections in BoLR
- g) The State of Soremom has acted in violation and has breached the spirit of international law by deploying is Army and by indulging in several human rights violations.

NOTE

** The issues framed under the compromis are not exhaustive. The participants are free to refer to these or more issues in the present context.*

ANNEXURE NO. 1

*The Agreement for the Right of Self-
Determination and to establish a
Democratic set up in BoLR*

(ARSDB)

*The Agreement for the Right of Self-Determination and to
establish a Democratic set up in BoLR
(ARSDB)*

Bearing in mind the sacredness of the right of Self-determination of people,

Realizing the significance of the notion of Democracy,

*Bearing in mind the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order,*

Realizing the horrors and consequences of violence and genocide,

Realizing the use of weapons is a threat to entire mankind

*Realizing that restoration and protection of democracy and public order is vital to
nation's overall development,*

Realizing the peace and prosperity remains the focal point for human progress,

*The State of Soremon
&
The State of Boremon*

Have agreed as follows:

**Article. 1. Obligation to establish peace in the territory of BoLR and adherence to
the principle of Non-intervention**

The Parties agree to establish, by mutual efforts, peace in the territory of BoLR, to decline to resort to any violent activities and to refrain from intervention of any kind into the affairs of BoLR.

Article. 2. Right of Self-Determination:

The Parties agree not only to recognize but also to realize through concrete efforts, the right of self-determination particularly to the people living in the BoLR region.

Article. 3. Promotion of Human Rights

The Parties shall make every attempt to promote the respect for human rights and take initiatives to spread awareness of human rights.

Article. 4. Boremon to Conduct Free & Fair Elections in BoLR

The State of Boremon agrees that its shall conduct the free and fair elections in the BoLR and shall ensure the transparency in the process.

Article 5. Withdrawal of Soremon's Army from the BoLR regions and not to indulge in any further Army deployment in the region:

The State of Soremon hereby agrees that it shall withdraw the Army from BoLR with immediate effect and shall co-operate Boremon in establishing peace in the region.

Article. 6. Disputes to be decided by ICJ

In case of any dispute as to the application of the provisions of this treaty arises, any of the party may bring the matter in dispute to the International Court of Justice at Hague, Netherlands and the decision of the Court shall be binding .

Article. 8. Application of the Treaty:

No other State is bound by the provisions of this treaty except for The State of Soremon, & the State of Boremon

Article. 9. Termination

Either State may terminate this Treaty at any time by giving written notice to the other State through the diplomatic channel. The termination shall be effective six months after the date of receipt of such notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,

the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments have signed this Treaty.

DONE at Romia, Capital of Soremon, on September, 16th , 2015, at 2.30. p.m.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOREMON

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOREMON