

The 41st Telders International Law Moot Court Competition

24 - 26 May 2018, The Hague

Review Report



THE PLIGHT of the DANDY NARWHALS



Grotius Centre
for International
Legal Studies

Telders International Law
Moot Court Competition



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Preface



by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Telders International Law Moot Court Competition

The Telders International Law Moot Court Competition has been held each year since 1977. This means that 2018 marked the 41st edition of the competition. This year, 39 universities registered for the competition and National Rounds were held in eight countries to determine which teams would proceed to the International Rounds in The Hague. For teams without a National Round it was possible to participate in the International Friendly Rounds, organised by Vaccaro Law Bureau at the European University Institute in Florence.

The main objective of the Telders Competition is to stimulate students' interest and knowledge of international law. It is an exceptional opportunity for the participants in a variety of ways. In taking part, students are educated in legal practice, and such important principles as the rule of law and fair play. The Competition provides an excellent platform for experiencing a close-to-reality court setting. It offers an opportunity for students to enhance their networks and promotes international cooperation and understanding.

This year, the students pleaded “The Plight of the Dandy Narwhals”. The case raised questions of diplomatic protection, treaty interpretation and necessity, allowing teams to address matters pertaining to the environment, trade and investment, and development. The written memorials which addressed these issues led to challenging exchanges of views during the International Semi-Finals which were held at the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies and the Final Round in the Great Hall of Justice.

The Supervisory Board and the Telders Organizing Office wish to express their gratitude to all sponsors for their involvement and support. We are pleased that you were able to join us at the 41st edition of the Telders International Law Moot Court Competition and we look forward to meeting you again in 2019.

Judge Giorgio Gaja

Professor B.M. Telders (1903-1945)



The Telders International Law Moot Court Competition is named after Professor Benjamin Marius Telders, who first became a professor of international law at Leiden University in 1931. Telders was extremely interested in why and how law operated. He considered international law to be a unique study and challenge, since it was - and in many respects still is - undefined and interwoven with history and politics. Professor Telders was respected for his sharp mind and frequently had the honour to represent his country, The Netherlands, before the Permanent Court of International Justice, predecessor of the International Court of Justice.

His interests and activities were not, however, limited to international law. Professor Telders was a man who enjoyed life to the full. He spent his time doing various other activities, such as playing the piano, editing a literary magazine and leading a political party. These other activities complemented his duties as a professor and a lawyer.

His approach to law was a practical one. Problems were meant to be solved, but not in contravention with important legal principles such as the rule of law and civil society. Professor Telders stood and fought for those principles even in the most difficult of times during the Second World War. Even being imprisoned for four and a half years did not break him morally or mentally, but made him more determined. He continued to write about international law, using a small pencil and match sticks. His fellow prisoners had great respect for his ability to put moral guidance and leadership into practice. Professor Telders died in the concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen in April 1945.

Two years later, in 1947, former students of Professor Telders founded the Telders Students Society of International Law (Telders Dispuut) in commemoration of their Professor. The first Telders International Law Moot Court Competition was organised in 1977 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Telders Students Society for International Law.

Now, 41 years after the first competition, the Telders Moot Court continues to maintain and live up to the legacy of the learned professor of international law.



SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE TELDERS INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT COURT FOUNDATION

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TELDETS ORGANIZING OFFICE 2018

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Ms. Sophie Mercer

Mr. Shaurya Agrawal

THE PLIGHT OF THE DANDY NARWHALS

1. Alfania and Barbarossa are neighbouring States that have enjoyed good relations for hundreds of years. The States are located in the middle of a continent and are separated by a large lake, Lake Theth, which covers an area of 58,000 km². Lake Theth itself lies entirely in Barbarossa, with the border between the two States following the shoreline of the lake for almost 1000km.

2. In 1955, the two States formalised their friendly relationship by concluding the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Kinship (the “TACK” Treaty), which covers a wide range of matters related to commerce, diplomacy, and defence.

3. The Preamble of the TACK Treaty states that: “The Parties, desirous of emphasizing the friendly relations which have long prevailed between their peoples, of reaffirming the high principles in the regulation of human affairs to which they are committed, of encouraging mutually beneficial trade and investments and closer economic intercourse generally between their peoples, have agreed as follows”.

Article II of the TACK Treaty provides that:

“Each Party shall refrain from imposing on natural or legal persons of the other Party any discriminatory measures that would impair their legally acquired rights and interests.”

4. For the majority of the twentieth century, Barbarossa has been classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC) by the United Nations (UN) due to its low gross national income (GNI) per capita, economic vulnerability, and low development of human capital. Its agricultural sector is barely sufficient to sustain its population and its manufacturing sector produces small handicrafts that are rarely exported to other markets. It relies heavily on aid from other States to sustain its population and maintain its infrastructure in good order.

5. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the tourism industry in both countries starts to expand rapidly as a result of a joint campaign by the Alfania and Barbarossan tourist boards that highlights the natural beauty of the neighbouring States. Due to their remote location, tourists often combine trips to both Alfania and Barbarossa, travelling across Lake Theth to reach the other State.

Telders Case, continued

6. The growth of the tourism industry is a boon for Barbarossa, which, in a short period of 5 years, graduates from LDC to developing country status. However, a large proportion of the extra revenue gained from the growth in the tourism industry is not reinvested into infrastructure or education, leaving Barbarossa heavily reliant on the thousands of tourists that visit its (happily) very picturesque mountains and lakes. In 2012, the tourism industry accounted for 60% of the Albanian economy and 75% of the Barbarossan economy.
7. The tourism market in the two States is dominated by one Albanian firm, Rocacorba Holidays, and one Barbarossan firm, Angels Tours. Cumulatively, the two firms hold 95% of the market share of tourist holidays in the area. Rocacorba invested heavily in boats that are moored on the shores of Lake Theth in order to provide all-inclusive holiday packages that allow tourists to see the highlights of both Albania and Barbarossa. Angels Tours owns and operates the most popular hotels in both States, which provide 90% of the beds available to visitors. Rocacorba and Angels recognise each other's comparative advantage and enter into an agreement whereby they offer holiday packages that include transport, accommodation, and sightseeing tours in both States.
8. On 1 January 2009, as part of its plan for economic development, Barbarossa announces that it will provide generous tax incentives for firms that operate within its jurisdiction to incorporate under Barbarossan domestic law. In March 2010, in order to take advantage of these tax incentives and to facilitate its development in Barbarossa, Rocacorba incorporates a local subsidiary in Barbarossa, Sacalm Holidays, which owns, manages, and operates its boats moored on the shores of Lake Theth.
9. By far the most popular trip offered is a one-day voyage 100 nautical miles into the middle of Lake Theth to the breeding grounds of the mythical 'Dandy Narwhal', an aquatic mammal that is so-called because of the distinctive pink colouring around its neck. The Dandy Narwhals hold an important place in Barbarossan culture, with several indigenous tribes venerating the creatures as the messengers of the gods. Rituals, customs, and official holidays all revolve around the annual migration of the Dandy Narwhals to their breeding ground each year from the depths of Lake Theth.

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10. Dandy Narwhals have been listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as a “species threatened with extinction” since 1992. The Minister of the Environment of Barbarossa, knowing the value of tourism to the Barbarossan economy, has stated publicly that: “The protection of the Dandy Narwhals is of paramount importance to us. They are at the heart of our culture and we want to be able to share the splendour of the Dandy Narwhals in their natural environment with visitors from all over the world. Lake Theth is the only remaining natural habitat of Dandy Narwhals in the world and we will ensure their continued survival.”
 11. Trips to the Dandy Narwhals’ breeding grounds are operated by large-capacity, highspeed catamarans owned by Sacalm Holidays that depart from the old Barbarossan town of Enices. Sacalm’s catamarans are the only vessels that can make the return trip in one day, with slower vessels taking 3 days to make the voyage. As a result, 95% of those that make the trip to the breeding grounds are transported by Sacalm, which operates 10 trips per day.
 12. On 14 January 2014, the Government of Barbarossa voices concern regarding the declining population of Dandy Narwhals, sightings of which are becoming increasingly rare. This has a knock-on impact on tourism numbers, which decrease dramatically as tourists decide to visit the Albanian Alps instead of visiting Lake Theth on the off-chance that they will see the Dandy Narwhals. The number of visitors to Barbarossa drops sharply from 100,000 in 2012 to 10,000 in 2014.
 13. As its economy is highly reliant on tourism, Barbarossa suffers from the decline in tourist numbers. In calendar year from January 2014 to January 2015, Barbarossa’s economy moves into recession (from previous annual growth of 2% in the years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014), the percentage of the population living in poverty increases from 5% to 12%, and its infrastructure falls into disrepair.
 14. On 3 March 2015, the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States announces that it is considering reclassifying Barbarossa as an LDC because of its low GNI per capita. In a speech before the General Assembly, the High Representative states that: “The income of Barbarossa has dropped because of its one-dimensional economy. As a result, its population is now vulnerable to famine. This is exacerbated by the recent drought that has occurred in the region, which has wiped out 90% of Barbarossa’s agricultural crops. The only hope for Barbarossa’s continued economic development is that the tourism industry regains momentum in the near future.”
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Telders Case, continued

15. In order to understand the cause of the Dandy Narwhals' decline, the Government of Barbarossa contracts the University of Barbarossa (UoB) to conduct scientific assessments and present their report to the Government. The UoB Report, delivered in January 2016, states that the catamarans used by Sacalm Holidays emit large quantities of a chemical, cafea calida, and states that the chemical is highly toxic to the Dandy Narwhal population. The Report finds that there is a direct correlation between the decrease in the Dandy Narwhal population since the late 1990s, which has plummeted from an estimated 2000 to less than 200, and the increase in Sacalm's catamaran trips to the Dandy Narwhals' breeding grounds. If cafea calida emissions continue at the current rate, the Report estimates that the Dandy Narwhal population will be wiped out within two years. It notes further that cafea calida is regulated in six other States for environmental reasons.
16. After delivery of the UoB report, the Government of Barbarossa holds public hearings on the possible prohibition of vessels that emit cafea calida from Lake Theth. Members of the public are invited to submit their comments and suggest whether such a ban would be the appropriate response to the problem. Those that take part in the consultations, including environmental non-governmental organisations and the Association of Barbarossan Tourism Firms, show overwhelming support for a ban on Sacalm's catamarans.
17. On 1 September 2016, Barbarossa establishes the "Lake Theth Protected Area" around the breeding grounds of the Dandy Narwhal, which prohibits any vessel that emits cafea calida from entering the Area. The Minister of the Environment of Barbarossa issues a public statement in order to explain the establishment of the area, in which she states that:
"The establishment of the Lake Theth Protected Area is the only means to protect the Dandy Narwhals from cafea calida emissions and to allow the population to recover to its original level. The Dandy Narwhals are an important part of our heritage and we will do everything necessary to protect our economy, environment, and citizens from the injury caused by Sacalm's actions."
18. As a result of the establishment of Lake Theth Protected Area, Sacalm's catamarans are prohibited from operating tourist voyages to the Dandy Narwhals' breeding grounds. All Barbarossan firms that offer voyages to the breeding grounds, on the other hand, are unaffected, as their small boats do not emit cafea calida. As a result, these firms experience a surge in custom whilst Sacalm's revenues plummet.

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19. On 25 March 2017, Sacalm announces that it will cease operations as a result of the loss of business caused by the establishment of Lake Theth Protected Area. Rocacorba, its parent company, announces a significant loss of revenue. The Albanian Minister of Commerce accuses Barbarossa of breaching the terms of the TACK Treaty by establishing the Lake Theth Protected Area, noting that the establishment of the Area has had a grave effect on Rocacorba and Sacalm.
 20. The Lake Theth Protected Area proves to be highly effective. Within one year of the establishment of the Area, the Dandy Narwhal population has recovered from less than 200 (at the time of the UoB Report) to an estimated 450. Sightings are becoming increasingly common but tourist numbers have not yet recovered to their pre-2013 levels. The Government of Barbarossa states that it considers the continued operation of the Area to be necessary to protect the Dandy Narwhals' long term future.
 21. In order to settle their dispute, Alfania and Barbarossa (both members of the United Nations) conclude a special agreement on 31 August 2017 to submit the following question to the International Court of Justice:
“Alfania and Barbarossa request the International Court of Justice to decide, in accordance with international law, the following questions:
 - i) Does Article II of the TACK Treaty apply to measures imposed on Sacalm Holidays, an enterprise that is incorporated in Barbarossa?
 - ii) Has Barbarossa, by establishing the Lake Theth Protected Area, breached Article II of the TACK Treaty?
 - iii) Can Barbarossa's conduct be justified by necessity?”
 22. Both Parties agree that no issues of exhaustion of local remedies arise. Both States have ratified the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
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Review Reports

Review Report by the University of Cologne, Winner of the Final Round and The Carnegie Foundation Award for the Best Memorial on Behalf of the Respondent

Looking back on our Moot Court experience, we can say without a doubt that it has been the most rewarding experience we have had during the course of our legal studies so far. We learned so much about ourselves, public international law and working as a team even if your teammates might frustrate you sometimes.

We were honoured to be chosen to represent the University of Cologne in the 2018 Telders Moot Court Competition. Considering the fact that our University won the competition last year, we felt slight pressure from the start. However, that feeling was quickly replaced with excitement when we got the case in early October. We do admit that the work on the memorials was challenging and time-consuming. Nevertheless, doing all the research allowed us to experience what it means to work as an advocate. After sending in our memorials, we began to prepare for the oral rounds. Visiting some of the top law firms in Cologne and getting to plead in front of their lawyers helped us immensely. We became more confident speaking in front of strangers in a foreign language and reacting to unexpected questions. We not only enjoyed the pleadings but also the food and drinks which accompanied our law firm visits.

Before we knew it, we were already heading to the Hague for the final rounds. From the very beginning we were impressed by the international spirit of the competition. We got to meet like-minded people from all over Europe who shared our interests and went through the same challenges we did. Getting to exchange ideas with them and hear about their experiences throughout the preparatory stages of the competition was inspiring and intimidating at the same time. Still, despite the competitive nature of the Moot Court we always felt like we were making friends rather than meeting rivals.

Thinking we had heard every question one could possibly ask at least once before the competition, we ended up with one we had never heard – how do the Narwhals reproduce? It was questions like these that really challenged us and made us think on our feet. We will be forever grateful to all the judges, who sacrificed their precious time for the competition, for that experience.

For all potential future participants, we want to recommend participating in the Telders International Law Moot Court. It was one of the best decisions we made during our legal studies. We benefited tremendously: learning how to work academically, putting our thoughts in proper words and improving our rhetorical skills to make convincing arguments even though you know that this is not the strongest point. Although it was a time-consuming and intense project, it was worth every second we spent on it!

To end with the most important point, we want to say thank to our coach Laura, who motivated and challenged us again and again and never gave up on us. Together with all our sponsors, the team of the Institute of Air and Space Law at Cologne, the Telders Organizing Office and all the judges, you made this amazing experience happen for us! Thank you very much!



Review Report by Demokritus University of Thrace, The Finalist Team Award, The Max Huber Award for Highest Overall Score and The Carnegie Foundation Award for Best Memorial on Behalf of the Applicant

In our University which has been taking part in the Telders Moot Court Competition, ever since 1987, participating in this prestigious competition is both coveted and known to be a road covered with thorns rather than rose petals. We had been warned: lack of sleep, lack of personal space, 12 hours a day of studying in the library, complete isolation from the outside world. However, for the four of us, becoming a member of the Telders Team was a dream and the journey begun on October 1st.

Writing the memorials has been no easy task. After tons of research, as well as constant disagreement on whether extra studying was essential or not, arguments and ideas kept coming, while perfection would be judged on the details. The hunt for slight mistakes and non-uniform footnotes was relentless but it thankfully ended the moment our memorials were mailed. Preparation for the oral pleadings was, however, more interesting. It was the moment we got to reveal our inner public speaker, the one able to handle every question that came in our way. In misery and desperation our speeches were played out in our heads all day long: in the bus, while waiting in a queue and while running errands in town. Our friends could not stand one more reference to international law.

But all hardships were forgotten the moment we arrived at The Hague and the oral pleadings begun. Despite the great stress, after articulating the phrase “May it please the honourable Court”, it felt like home. And when, in the City Hall of Leiden, we heard that we ranked first in the side of the applicant and third in the side of the respondent and that we would take part in the Final Round, joy overwhelmed us again and we were unable to speak, even to deliver the wonderful news back to Greece.

We would like to thank our great coaches/psychotherapists, Eleni Gerasoudi-Anomitri and Maria-Despoina Psaromiligkou, who have participated in Telders Moot Court 2017, as well as our coach Dr. Harikleia Aroni and Professor Konstantinos Antonopoulos for their invaluable help, without which we would not have been able to make this incredible journey. We would also like to thank Dr. Euthimios Papastavridis and Dr. Ioanna Pervou who were members of the Board of Review. After Telders Moot Court 2018, a piece of our hearts remains in The Hague. Thank you for this experience!



Review Reports

Review Report by The Law Society of Ireland, The Best Oralist Award, The Award for the Best Oral Argumentation for the Respondant

The Law Society of Ireland team was selected following a short written submission and presentation at the Society. Once selected, we immediately got to work brainstorming the issues and dividing the work between us. None of the team had any previous international law experience, so it was challenging but enjoyable getting to grips with the various principles and procedures. We were very lucky to have an experienced and dedicated coach, Eva Massa, who diligently scheduled meetings and review sessions with us. This was important to stay on track and hone our points, as well as critique and edit each other's work. One tip we found useful was to repeatedly read and review the question itself, every time we went through it we found another issue or angle we could discuss. Drafting the memorials was a demanding challenge which we had to balance with our legal studies at the Society. It is important that all the team review each other's work at regular intervals in order to align the team's arguments and spot and holes in the logic or line of reasoning.

We were grateful to have the opportunity to travel to Florence for the VLB International Friendly Rounds & Symposium in May and delighted to reach the final of that competition. We would highly recommend participating in the Friendly for every team that doesn't have a national round as it is a really great chance to evaluate how your arguments hold up in front of multiple judges and teams who each take a different approach. This is also a great opportunity to practice your speech; we can't overstate the importance of practicing your points in front of people as this is the best way to train yourself not to rely on your notes.

Competing in the international round in The Hague was an amazing experience and we were highly impressed by the standard of our competitors and the grandeur of the ICJ itself. The competition can be tense and no matter how prepared you are you may need to change or refine your argument at the last minute. In the end, after all the hard work, we were delighted to win Best Oral Argument on behalf of the Respondent and for Kevin Flood to win Best Oralist.

While the Telders competition was extremely time consuming (especially in the run up to the exams!), as a team we found it hugely enjoyable taking part in this competition on the international stage. The competition was extremely beneficial in terms of improving our advocacy skills and learning to react under pressure and we also had the opportunity to meet some really interesting individuals in the form of judges and competitors alike. We are also very grateful to the Law Society and to our firms (Arthur Cox and William Fry) for their constant support and sponsorship.



Review Report by Mr. Saamir Nizam, The Best Judge Award

This was my third year of participating as a judge in the preliminary rounds of the Telders International Law Moot Court Competition 2018. It was, as in past years, a pleasure to hear the arguments, test the student advocates, and rate their performance. In addition to judging the arguments and providing feedback, the organizers of the Competition make the social aspects of the undertaking so enjoyable that I and my colleagues want to return every year. That too is quite normal, I've discovered, but worthy of mention. (The only unusual event was being honoured with the Best Judge award this year.) The dinners for the judges, the meeting events announcing the finals teams, the meet and greet after the final argument, and of course, the party in Scheveningen all add to the wonderful experience for the judges. It's fair to say that the pièce de résistance for all involved, and certainly for me, is the final argument before the panel of judges from the International Court of Justice in the Great Hall at the Peace Palace.

As to matter of detail there are many positives. The early distribution of the working materials (memorandum, schedule of judging, memorials of arguments, etc.) are all very appreciated. The assistance by student court clerks/timekeepers are immensely helpful and give a great sense of the decorum of the proceedings. This gives the students a true sense of 'real' appellate courtroom experiences and prepares them for what may be an appearance before the ICJ panel. Finally, the assistance of the Telders staff is invaluable to organize the arguments, answer our questions, and run things smoothly. All the judges really appreciate all that hard work under very trying conditions.

As constructive criticism, I'll add a few points: First, I would suggest that each of the judges not criticize or compliment the individual team members they have just heard; this is best done in the written comments with just generic oral comments on good and bad advocacy techniques and how the arguments could have been improved by the teams (for the next round). Second, it would be helpful for the judges to have (any) designated place to confer and complete the feedback forms/points. Making the advocates leave while the judges confer (which was an option this year) puts a time pressure on the judges and makes the advocates hang around in the lobby needlessly. The format which seems to work best is hearing the arguments, then providing the teams oral feedback and encouragement, followed by 'all rise' and the judges leaving to go somewhere to confer (as in previous years).







Participating Teams

Bulgaria

Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"

Team coaches: Ms. Hristina Tsankova Panteva
Ms. Mirela Milenova Hristova

Team members: Mr. Nikolay Stanislavov Staykov
Ms. Sibel Sunay Hasan
Ms. Simona Toncheva Mokreva
Mr. Vladimir Zhivkov Slavov

Czech Republic

Palacky University in Olomouc

Team coach: Ms. Federica Russo
Mr. Ondřej Svaček

Team members: Ms. Juliette Trouillet
Ms. Lysithéa Renaud
Mr. Blaise Deruelle
Mr. Paul Ségalard

Denmark

University of Southern Denmark

Team coaches: Ms. Ulrike Fleth-Barten
Mr. Christian Wulff Kirketorp

Team members: Ms. Cecilie Søgaard Rasmussen
Ms. Mia Povey
Mr. Kristian Roloff Clausen
Mr. Troels Falk Brøns-Poulsen

England

Inner Temple

Team coaches: Ms. Romy De Lemos
Mr. Jack Castle

Team members: Mr. Simeon Wallis
Ms. Monica Oluwole
Mr. Joseph O'Leary
Mr. Miguel Rodriguez-Correa

Estonia

University of Tartu

Team coach: Mr. Taavi Kõiv

Team members: Ms. Hanna Esko
Ms. Stella Raudsepp
Ms. Gerda Raag
Mr. Tiit-Gregor Mets

Finland

University of Helsinki

Team coach: Mr. Ukri Soirila

Team members: Mr. Jyri Poutala
Mr. Jesse Urjansson
Mr. Antti Vehi

France

Université Catholique de Lille

Team coach: Mr. Davide Zecca
Team members: Ms. Claire-Marie Beyet
Mr. Léana Bontems
Ms. Tiffany Khan Itoola
Ms. Manon Mollaret

Georgia

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University

Team coach: Mr. Onisime Tskhomelidze
Team members: Ms. Ana Mgebrishvili
Ms. Ana Tskipurishvili
Mr. Buba Bagdavadze

Germany

University of Cologne

Team coach: Mrs. Laura Hughes-Gerber
Team members: Ms. Antonia Kratz
Ms. France Oly
Ms. Lisa Schöttmer
Mr. Frederic Kupsch

Greece

Demokritus University of Thrace

Team coaches: Ms. Charikleia Aroni
Ms. Eleni Gerasoudi Anomitri
Team members: Ms. Chrysanthi Koloka
Ms. Despoina Chatzopoulou
Mr. Dimitrios Karagiannis
Ms. Aikaterini Koinaki

Hungary

ELTE Law School

Team coaches: Ms. Orsolya Csaba
Dr. Gabor Kajtar
Team members: Ms. Vanessa Szep
Ms. Kitti Borbely
Mr. Gabor Bazsó
Mr. Lóránt Teleki

Ireland

The Law Society of Ireland

Team coach: Ms. Eva Massa
Team members: Ms. Lauren Dooley
Ms. Sinead McDonagh
Mr. Kevin Flood
Mr. Sam O'Connell



Participating Teams, continued

Latvia <i>University of Latvia</i>		Norway <i>University of Oslo</i>	
Team coaches:	Mr. Māris Lejnieks Mrs. Anita Rodina	Team coaches:	Dr. Szilárd Gáspár-Szilágyi Ms. Sofie Van Canegem
Team members:	Ms. Lība Gailīte Mr. Dāvids Lipšens Ms. Gabriela Šantare Ms. Elina Luīze Vītola	Team members:	Mr. Bartholomew Scholefield Ms. Linn-Aurora Wengen
Leiden <i>Leiden University</i>		Poland <i>University of Łódź</i>	
Team coaches:	Ms. Hanna Bosdriesz Mr. Rafael Ruschel	Team coaches:	Prof. Joanna Polatynska Dr. Marek Jan Wasinski
Team members:	Ms. Beata Bolyova Ms. Ella Ripper Ms. Marina Heilbrunn Mr. Bartosz Lekke-Hensoldt	Team members:	Ms. Alicija Delestowicz Mr. Piotr Mizerski Ms. Karolina Mordaka Mr. Piotr Pawlowski
The Netherlands <i>Utrecht University</i>		Romania <i>University of Bucharest</i>	
Team coaches:	Dr. Otto Spijkers Ms. Karolina Aksamitowska	Team coaches:	Ms. Elena Lazăr Mr. Viorel Chiricioiu
Team members:	Ms. Sofia van Dijk Mr. Leo Van den Bussche Mr. Riccardo Vecellio Segate Ms. Vivian Aiyedogbon	Team members:	Ms. Bianca-Dorina Radoslav Ms. Diana Ursuleanu Ms. Georgiana-Iulia Caramihai Ms. Loredana Turcu

Russian Federation

*Moscow State Institute of International Relations
(University) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Russian Federation*

Team coaches: Ms. Evgeniya Neverova
Mr. Nikolai Gryzunov
Team members: Mr. Mikhail Abramov
Mr. Aleksander Potemkin
Ms. Elena Naumova
Ms. Elizaveta Rachkova

Scotland

University of Dundee

Team coaches: Ms. Charlotte White
Mr. Samuel White
Team members: Ms. Megan Anderson
Mr. Conor Keir
Mr. Giorgio Ventisei
Ms. Katherine Wade

Spain

Universidad Internacional de La Rioja, UNIR

Team coach: Ms. Maite Cerezo Logroño
Team members: Ms. Inmaculada Páramo Gay
Ms. Jade Vitoria Amorim Da Cruz

Turkey

Istanbul University

Team coaches: Dr. Enver Arıkoğlu
Dr. Elif Başkaracaoğlu
Team members: Mr. Özgür Ceylan
Ms. Nur Bozkurt
Ms. Ekin Yavuz
Ms. Ege Akyüz

Ukraine

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Team coach: Ms. Mariana Antonovych
Team members: Ms. Mariia Stolbova
Ms. Olha Horodniuk
Mr. Myroslav Vovk

Participating Teams National Rounds

England

University of Law
University of Lincoln
University of Surrey

Netherlands

Erasmus University College
The Hague University of Applied Sciences

Poland

University of Wrocław

Romania

University of Petru Maior, Tîrgu Mureş
West University of Timișoara

Ukraine

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National University of Kyiv
Kyiv International University
Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University



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of international Law



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Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

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VACCARO

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The International Board of Review (IBOR) is composed of a panel of international experts trained in (international) law. The task of the IBOR is to assess the written memorials of the participating teams.

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The Judges who participated in the International Semi-Finals are highly qualified and well-trained professionals and academics of international law. The Judges work for various international courts and tribunals, international organisations, law firms and academic institutions.

Mr. Waleed Magdy Abdelkader Mahmoud, Utrecht University

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Ms. Carolyn Edgerton, (Former) International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

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Dr. Martha Mejía-Kaiser, International Institute of Space Law
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Winners and Awards

The Winner of the Final Round

The University of Cologne, Germany

The Finalist Team Award

Demokritus University of Thrace, Greece

The Max Huber Award for Best Overall Score, presented by a representative of the Swiss Embassy in The Hague

Demokritus University of Thrace, Greece

The Carnegie Foundation Award for Best Memorial on Behalf of the Applicant

Demokritus University of Thrace, Greece

The Carnegie Foundation Award for Best Memorial on Behalf of the Respondent

The University of Cologne, Germany

The Award for the Best Oral Argumentation for the Applicant

Utrecht University, NL & University of Oslo, Norway (*ex aequo*)

The Award for the Best Oral Argumentation for the Respondent

The Law Society of Ireland

The Best Oralist Award

Mr. Kevin Flood, The Law Society of Ireland

The Runner-Up Best Oralist Award

Ms. Vivian Aiyedogbon, Utrecht University and Mr. Gabor Bazsó, Hungary (*ex aequo*)

The Best Judge Award

Mr. Saamir Nizam





Financial Results

Telders International Law Moot Court Competition 2018

41st Edition, The Hague, 24-26 May 2018

Revenues	in €
Registration costs	€ 30.275
Subsidy Municipality The Hague	€ 10.000
Leiden University, Visser Foundation	€ 2.000
Embassy Switzerland, The Hague	€ 1.000
Van Vollenhoven Foundation	€ 750
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	€ 5.000
Total Revenues	€ 49.025

Costs	in €
Catering: Dinners/Farewell Party and Reception	€ 19.622
Photographer	€ 400
Staff costs TOO	€ 16.104
Overhead	€ 8.579
Material costs	€ 742
Location costs (Peace Palace)	€ 2.482
Transport	€ 1.081
Total Costs	€ 49.011

Balance € 14

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