

2025Jessup 招募 (笔试)

姓名:

学号:

作答须知:

1. 选手应从段 9、段 10 中 AR 两国共四个主张中任选其一，根据 Compromis 的事实与自己的法律检索，进行不少于 200 词、不多于 350 词（不包括脚注）的论证。选手需在 **8 月 13 日 23:59 前将本作答内容与报名表**一起发送至邮箱: zjujessup2025@163.com。
2. 选手应使用 IRAC 案例分析方法进行分析，说理不必详细，不作格式要求，但应当论点架构清晰，论据来源恰当。IRAC 方法指 ISSUE—RULE—ANALYSIS—CONCLUSION 的段落结构，论据类型限定为《国际法院规约》38 条明确规定的四种。
3. 鼓励选手以段 8 中提及的宪章、公约、协定及《国家对国际不法行为的责任条款草案》(Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, ARSIWA) 作为分析论据。
4. 无论是否通过，我们都将确保选手在 8.16 日 23:59 分前得到笔试结果的通知。我们将尽可能让更多人得到面试机会。感谢你对 Jessup2025 招募的支持!

Compromis

1. Antrano (A) is a republic with a population of 1.5 million and holds a leading international position in eradicating statelessness; Remisia (R) is a historic monarchy with a population of 2 million.
2. Remisia's Constitution provides that the monarch is entitled to reverence and that insulting the monarch is a crime. In 1955, the legislature adopted the Disrespect to the Crown Act (DCA), which provides:
Whoever defames, insults, or threatens the reigning monarch shall be punished with imprisonment of up to five years. In addition, if the court is satisfied that the subject has shown himself by that act or speech to be disloyal to the Crown, it may deprive the guilty party of his Remisian citizenship.
3. Shaw, a national of Molvania, is the head of Lithos Corporation (headquartered in Molvania with branches in multiple countries), and she has maintained a close relationship with the Queen since their university days. She has not returned to Molvania since 2012. In April 2014, Molvania launched an anti-money laundering investigation into Lithos and subpoenaed Shaw. In November of the same year, Shaw used the Queen's connection with Remisia's Ministry of Mining to establish LRC (Remisia-Lithos Cooperative), with its main business defined as cobalt mining in northern Remisia.
4. Cobalt mining could potentially cause severe environmental damage locally. However, after thorough due diligence, Remisian regulatory authorities concluded that LRC's mining activities would not cause substantial impact, based on which issued an extraction license to LRC. Nevertheless, over the three years of cobalt mining, LRC's operations caused intolerable effects on the environment and locals' health (natural rivers and lakes turned pink, locals endured

persistent coughs and itchy rashes). Students from the National University of Remisia noticed this situation, many of them signed a petition initiated by the student organization ILSA calling for an immediate halt to mining.

5. However, after thorough reviewing, the regulatory authorities found no evidence of a public health threat and issued LRC a larger license area. Consequently, ILSA organized strikes, with over 30,000 students taking to the streets to protest. At Remisia National University in Kamil, some students were seen holding up a placard that read, "The Queen's friend is threatening our future." They were approached by the police, and a live television feed reported this exchange:

Police Officer #1: "Take down that sign! It is disrespectful to Her Majesty!"

Student #1: "But we all know the only reason this company is allowed to poison us is that they have a friend in Sterren Palace."

Police Officer #1: "Let me warn you, young lady. You are skating on thin ice. You are insulting the Queen. You know that I can arrest you for that!"

Student #2: "We are not insulting the Queen. We are just stating a fact! There is no way these permits would have been granted if Saki Shaw and the Queen were not friends."

Police Officer #2: "Listen, kids, we don't want to arrest you, but we will, unless you take down your sign. If you want to say 'Saki Shaw is doing whatever,' that's fine. Just don't say 'the Queen's friend.' All right? You don't want trouble, and neither do we."

6. With government remaining silent, the students began to hold up signs that read: "Her Majesty is sacrificing our health on the altar of friendship!" The protests escalated over time, with some tying themselves to mining equipment, and 40 students forming a human chain to block the entrances of Sterren Palace (the Queen's residence in the capital). These individuals became known as the Sterren Forty.
7. After the national armed forces intervened, all students participating in the protests were detained. According to the DCA, the Attorney General of Remisia convicted all students who both positively participated in ILSA portests and refused to apologize to the Queen, with the Sterren Forty receiving the most severe penalty that they were stripped of their nationality. The court dismissed the Sterren Forty's appeal regarding their political prisoner status. The President of Antrano commented on this decision in a public speech, calling it unacceptable and expressing a desire to meet with Remisia's Prime Minister to discuss alternative criminal handling methods that do not result in statelessness. Remisia protested this as interference in internal affairs. Antrano submitted a memorandum to the Security Council on this matter, and the Security Council decided to hold a related debate on March 28.
8. Both states are, and have been at all relevant times, parties to the United Nations Charter, the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
9. Applicant requests the Court to adjudge and declare:
 - (a)Antrano has standing to bring the dispute concerning Remisia's deprivation of nationality of its citizens before the Court;
 - (b)Remisia's deprivation of nationality of the "Sterren Forty," rendering them stateless, is a violation of international law;
10. Respondent requests the Court to adjudge and declare:

(a) Antrano lacks standing to bring the matter of the deprivation of nationality of the "Sterren Forty" to this Court;

(b) Remisia did not violate international law when it deprived the "Sterren Forty" of their Remisian citizenship in accordance with the DCA;

选手作答部分: