

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

COMPROMIS

BETWEEN

**THE FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF ALESIA
(APPLICANT)**

&

**THE UNION OF GERGOVIA
(RESPONDENT)**

TO SUBMIT TO

**THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING
THE CASE OF CYBER ATTACKS**

Jointly notified to the Court on June 10, 2019

JOINT NOTIFICATION

ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT:

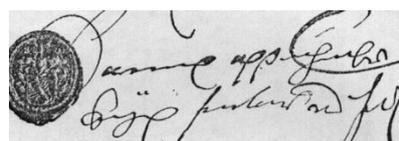
The Hague, 10 June, 2019

On behalf of the Federated Republic of Alesia ("the Applicant"), the Union of Gergovia ("the Respondent"), in accordance with Article 40 (1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we have the honour to transmit to you an original of the Compromis for submission to the International Court of Justice of the Differences Concerning the Cyber Attack signed in The Hague, The Netherlands, on the Tenth day of June in the year Two Thousand and Nineteen



AMBASSADOR

Of the Federated Republic of Alesia
To the Kingdom of the Netherlands



AMBASSADOR

Of the Union of Gergovia
To the Kingdom of the Netherlands

COMPROMIS

**BETWEEN THE FEDERATED REPUBLIC OF ALESIA
(APPLICANT)
&
THE UNION OF GERGOVIA
(RESPONDENT)
TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING
THE CASE OF CYBER ATTACK**

The State of **Alesia** and The State of **Gergovia**:

Considering that differences have arisen between them concerning the Cyber attacks

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 Neverland shall act as Applicant and the State of Tomorrowland 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 Moot Court Competition, organized by Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala, Punjab.

- (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 Competition.

Article 5

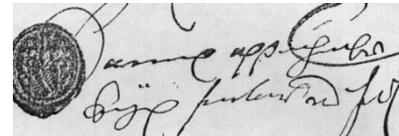
- (a) The Parties shall accept any Judgment of the Court as final and binding upon them and shall execute it in its entirety and in good faith.
- (b) Immediately after the transmission of any Judgment, the Parties shall enter into negotiations on the modalities for its execution.

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

DONE at The Hague, The Netherlands, on this Tenth day of February in the year two thousand and Eighteen, in triplicate in the English language.



Ambassador
of the Islamic Republic of Neverland
To the Kingdom of the Netherlands



Ambassador
of the Republic of Tomorrowland
To the Kingdom of the Netherlands

COMPROMIS- 2019

1. Alesia, officially the Federated Republic of Alesia, is a country located in the north eastern tip of the continent of Cornelia. It is bordered by Gergovia and Caldonia on one side and the Narrow Sea on the other. Strategically, Alesia lies at a very important location in the world, as it connects the North Narrow sea to the South Narrow Sea. The Narrow Seas are central to global trade and are connected by the Strait of Bartimaeus. It is estimated that around 20% of the world's sea traffic and almost 90% of all Gergovian trade routes passes through the Strait of Bartimaeus. The strait is also central to facilitation of trade between the continents of Cornelia and Julia.
2. Alesia is the most populous country in Cornelia. Most of the country is desert, so about 95% of the population is concentrated in a narrow strip of fertile land near the capital city of Portvander, which represents only about 5% of Alesia's land area. Alesia's rapid population growth between 1994 and 2014 stresses limited natural resources, jobs, housing, sanitation, education, and health care. Portvander is a city of immense historic and economic importance. It is the birthplace of Falabism, the continent's most practiced religion and hosts the holy shrine of Tukluk (the founder of Falabism). Economically, Portvander is the busiest port in the world and the only deep-water port in the entire Strait of Bartimaeus. Port related activities drive the Alesian economy.
3. The Portvander Naval Yard is home to the Kaladin Corps (Alesia's Coast Guard and Navy). It is the only modern naval force in the entirety of Julia and Cornelia and provides security for the entire Strait of Bartimaeus.
4. Located next to Alesia is the nation of Gergovia. Multi ethnic, developing and close to Alesia on almost all socio-economic markers, the nation of Gergovia was carved out of Hellenish Alesia, a large administrative unit comprising of Alesia and Gergovia and governed by Hellenish overlords, before the collapse of colonialization and the independence of these two nations. Alesia and Gergovia share the same Independence Day, 28th February 1922, and have been at odds ever since. Various political issues plague the nations, including a boundary dispute (which led to a full-fledged war in 1961), as well as, the alleged persecution of Numenians living in Alesia. Gergovia has repeatedly complained at international forums about this issue, most recently in 2018 when Prime Minister Ragya Khichiyal, in her first address to the UN General Assembly, highlighted reports by various international bodies and global think-tanks blaming the Alesian government for treating the minority Numenians as 'second class citizens'. The Gergovian economy is dependent on two key sectors. First, sea-based trade through the Straits of Bartimaeus to its main port at Trevorum (its second largest city and economic hub). And second, its rapidly growing software technology industry. Gergovia boasts some of the best engineering and internet research institutes in Cornelia and has one of the finest cyber security regimes in the world.
5. Historically, Cornelia's rich natural resources has been a cause of many invasions of the continent, subjugation of its populace and redrawing of national boundaries post colonization on arbitrary lines. After the second world war, when most of the continent gained its independence, these arbitrary boundaries have been the cause of regular conflicts. While, before the advent of colonization, the continent was organized primarily on tribal lines, the post-colonial states (Alesia, Gergovia and Caldonia included) have multi-ethnic populations. Due to their experience with slavery and colonization, all these nations are classified as developing.
6. Given below are brief country profiles for Alesia and Gergovia:

Topic	Alesia	Gergovia
Area Total:	1,001,450 sq km (31 st largest) Land use pattern Agricultural: 23% Forest: 7% Other: 70%	1,031,750 sq km (29 th largest) Land use pattern Agricultural: 30% Forest: 13% Other: 57%
Population	99,413,317 (July 2018 est.)	87,312,369 (July 2018 est.)
Population distribution	Approximately 95% of the population lives within 20 km of the Capital City of Portvander; vast areas of the country remain sparsely populated or uninhabited	Most of the population is concentrated around the two main urban centers of Trirakech (the Capital City) and the port city of Trevorum.
Ethnic Groups/Tribes	Alethi (62%), Numeni (30%) Desert Tribes (7%), Others (1%)	Numeni (70%), Haradrian (20%), Galituli (6%), Others (4%)
Pop Growth Rate	2.38%	2.34%
Infant Mortality Rate	18.3 per 1000	19.1 per 1000
Life expectancy	74 years	72 years
HDI Score	0.696	0.691
GDP	1.204 trillion \$	1 trillion \$
GDP growth rate	4.2 % (2017)	4% (2017)
Religions	Falabism (90%), Christian (majority Coptic Orthodox, other Christians include Armenian Apostolic, Catholic, Maronite, Orthodox, and Anglican) 10%	Falabism (99%), other 1% (includes Christian, Jewish, and Baha'i)
Government Type	Presidential Republic, Two Party Democracy	Constitutional Monarchy, Multi-Party Democracy
Main Political Parties (as per vote share in most recent elections)	2019 elections: Falabi National Party (81%) Portvander Congress (19%)	2017 elections: Joint Alliance (28%) Alliance for Progress Galituli Pride Party National Haradrian Party Silent Majority Others
Head of State	President Al Maktoum Ghani (Falabi National Party) In power since April 3rd, 2019	Prime Minister Ragya Khichiyal (Joint Alliance)
Legislative and Executive Structure	President nominates his Grand Council and wields the sole legislative & executive authority. Can be impeached through a consensus vote of the Grand Council.	Elections are held to a single house parliament- " <i>The Medahan</i> " (300 seats), and the ruling party/coalition must have support of at least 151 members. The party chooses the Prime Minister who chooses her Cabinet.
Judiciary	Independent Judiciary following Collegium system (in pari materia with India)	Independent Judiciary following 'Consultative Process' (in pari materia with system proposed in the NJAC Bill 2014, India)
Flag		
Major Treaties Ratified	Ratified: UN CHARTER Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, and International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights, 1966. Montevideo Convention <u>Signed but not ratified:</u> Convention Against Torture All four Geneva Conventions of 1949	Ratified: UN CHARTER Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, and International Covenant on Economic, social and Cultural Rights, 1966. Convention Against Torture. <u>Signed but not ratified:</u> All four Geneva Conventions of 1949 (signed but not ratified)

The Revolution of March

7. Since its independence from the Hellenish, Alesia was governed, de facto, by a single Party (The Portvander Congress). The founder of the Congress Kristen Alethkar ruled since independence till his death in 1948, after which the Presidency passed on to his son Rajay Alethkar and post his death to Parajay Alethkar (Rajay's son). While elections were held every five years since independence, most global watchdogs and the opposition labelled them as neither free nor fair. Using a multiplicity of nefarious tactics from voter fraud, cancellation of nominations for opposition candidates on flimsy grounds to outright violence and imprisonment of opposition leaders, the Alethkar family ensured that it would return to power easily.
8. In January 2019, Al Maktoum Ghani, a history professor and long-time political activist with strong Alethi hardline leanings escaped from his forced house arrest (since 2010) at Portvander. Ghani quickly used social media to rally youth across Alesia to his cause, 'a complete revolution and freedom from Congress rule'. His electrifying speeches, often delivered from remote locations while escaping from Govt persecution, were live streamed across Facebook, YouTube and Alethi radio stations.
9. In February, Parajay Alethkar responded with force and ordered for a mass arrest campaign to quell what he described as a "fool's rebellion". What followed was a country-wide campaign of police brutality, detentions and summary executions of anyone thought to be a sympathizer. However, this 'Terror of the Long Night' backfired massively, as Parajay lost popular support, as well as, the support of his top military generals. A wave of pro revolution rallies, protests, sit-ins and candle light marches began across Alesia and culminated in a tense one-month standoff (lasting from 15th February to 15th March, 2019) between government forces protecting the Presidential Palace at Portvander and a huge crowd numbering in the millions. Throughout this period, riots broke out on the streets of Portvander and pro-govt forces clashed with the revolutionaries at multiple important points across the city. Hundreds were killed in widespread looting, arson and police action.
10. In what would go down as a defining moment of the Revolution, Parajay, against the advice of his closest advisors, ordered a military operation to flush out revolutionaries hiding out at the Holy Shrine of Tukluk. Operation Black Star, as it would be called, began in the early hours of March 10th, 2019 and saw the deployment of heavy military assets including tanks at the Shrine. The fighting lasted for six hours and casualties were high on both sides. It was estimated that an approximate 300 soldiers were killed in action. On the other side though, the casualties were catastrophic. Unknown to Parajay or his forces, the revolutionaries had been using the Shrine of Tukluk as a 'safe haven' for their families. This included the families of many who were present at the stand-off at the Presidential Palace. When the dust cleared, two significant pieces of information started emerging. One, a factually unproven claim that that Parajay's forces had gravely injured or killed at least three thousand unarmed women and children along with eight hundred revolutionary fighters. And second, an image of a Tank standing at the (now destroyed) gates of the Shrine surrounded by the corpses of at least a dozen young children. It was rumored that the Tank fired on the children at the gates on the express order issued by Parajay.
11. While the veracity of these claims, or of the photograph was never proven, both pieces became viral all over the internet. Global condemnation followed and Parajay found himself increasingly isolated by his international allies. Many MNCs released a joint statement refusing to do business in Alesia till such time that democracy was restored. The final blow was landed shortly after 12am on 14th February when in a nationwide radio broadcast, the Kaladin Guards (the mighty Alesian navy and of a great symbolic value to the people) announced that they had lost faith in Parajay's ability to govern and would not be following 'illegal orders to keep a decayed monarchy in place'. This was the turning point. Within hours, military forces posted across the country issued similar broadcasts. Parajay knew he had lost. Shortly after 2pm on 15th February, Parajay abdicated his office, struck a deal with the protestors to allow himself safe passage and voluntarily exiled himself and his family from Alesia. He now leads a reclusive life in Caldonia and is rumored to have suffered multiple strokes as a result of the Revolution of March.

12. Back in Alesia, the Kaladin Guards quickly proclaimed Ghani as their leader. Ghani who was outside the Presidential Palace leading the revolutionaries, quickly proceeded to make one of his trademark rousing speeches and declared the revolution a success. In April 2019, Ghani took charge as the Head of a Transitional Govt, formed a new constituent assembly and on May 1st, 2019, enacted a new Constitution of Alesia on the lines of the United States Constitution. Elections followed, and international watchdogs declared it as free and fair, as Ghani came to power with an unprecedented 81% vote share. The Portvander Congress was all but wiped out and remained as a shadow of its former self. As per the new Constitution, the official name of Alesia was changed from the People's Republic of Alesia to the Federated Republic of Alesia. While the older Constitution was in pari materia with the Constitution of India, the New Constitution was in pari materia with the US Constitution.
13. May 1st was declared as the Independence Day for the FRA and Ghani, in his inaugural address to the nation, promised a new beginning and good days to follow. He also stated his intent to "*not be bound by the stupid deals made by lying politicians of the previous nation, but to renegotiate and make smart deals which would Make Alesia Great Again*". "*We are a new nation*", he said, "*bound only by treaties and customs we chose to be a part of and not ones signed by our colonial overlords or the monarchs who came after and twisted our democratic system to their own bidding.*"

The Numeni Question

14. Ghani's revolution was a success for democracy and was widely praised across the world as a reasonably peaceful revolution. The new state was recognized by 133 states within the first week of its formation.
15. However, Ghani had always been an Alethi hardliner. As a history professor, his research had convinced him that Alesia's economic and political issues were caused due to the presence of the '*evil Numeni tribe*'. He saw the Numeni as potential Gergovian agents and classified the Gergovian nation as an '*afterthought*', '*created so that the Numeni might have base to spread their evil customs and regressive culture to the rest of the world*'. Ghani also had little faith in PM Ragya Khichiyal, and he often described her in his speeches as '*that Numeni witch*'.
16. Tensions rose soon after Ghani took power. On May 10th, 2019, Gergovian press reported a sudden spike in the influx of Numeni refugees and asylum seekers into Gergovia from Alesia fearing '*political backlash and death*'. Gergovia filed official protests with the United Nations Human Rights Council under Article 21 of the Convention Against Torture on May 12th, 2019. This was followed by a mass mobilization of Gergovian land forces across the Alesian border. As international actors called for calm, the two nations seemed poised for war.

The Bartimaeus Blockade

17. On May 19th, 2019 Alesia responded to the Gergovian deployment by blockading the Strait of Bartimaeus using the Kaladin Corps. Declaring that the Straits of Bartimaeus was within the territorial waters of Alesia, Ghani ordered the Kaladin Corps to stop all traffic emanating from or destined for Gergovia. The Kaladin Corps were cleared to sink any vessel which acted in defiance of these orders.
18. The Strait of Bartimaeus was governed by the Portvander Convention (1923), a treaty signed between Kristen Alethkar (as Head of State of the People's Republic of Alesia) and Gergovia that, while accepting the territorial claims of Alesia over the Straits (the 7 mile wide strait is within the territorial waters of Alesia- the countries in Julia make no claims over the Strait and accept the Strait as Alesian territory), declared that the '*Strait shall always be free for commerce for Gergovian and Alesian vessels alike without distinction of flag.*'

19. The blockade had immediate economic consequences for Gergovia, as precious oil supplies were halted immediately. Further, for an economy dependent on the trade from the Straits as a primary growth driver, the blockade was catastrophic. Outbound ships docked at Trevorum remained grounded as food exports from Gergovia were affected and lay around the Trevorum port in danger of rotting (Gergovia exports apples and mangoes). This uncertainty also triggered a run on the Gergovian stock market, as investors lost confidence in the ability of Gergovian trading firms to pay them back without access to the Strait. Millions of dollars were wiped out within a day as Gergovia stared at complete economic collapse.
20. Gergovia cried foul and believed that Alesia had clearly violated the Portvander Convention. Calling it an act of aggression clearly inconsistent with international principles, Prime Minister Ragma promised a swift and decisive reaction.

The Cyber Attack

21. On May 30th, 2019, at around 3am in the night, Alesian government websites, private businesses, citizen accounts and even military and key economic installations came under a massive coordinated cyber-attack originating from Gergovia. The attack was multi-faceted, with malware attacks aimed at crashing servers critical to the disbursement of essential services. This was coupled with a hacking of Alesian stock exchange servers and a rapid deletion of most of the last month's trades. The Alesian Govt's newly minted biometric census and surveillance system (the 'Prahar' system) came under intense attacks. Prahar data was tampered and contaminated with fake data, deletion of actual data and data theft. Massive amounts of data were either destroyed, stolen or made available to the entire world. Financial data belonging to banks in Alesia were either destroyed or leaked to the outside world. Health data of ordinary citizens was made available all over the internet, and the attacks even exposed the location of most Alesian submarines and stealth assets within the Strait. The attacks lasted for almost 6 hours, and it seemed that every Alesian citizen was personally under attack. The shock and damage that followed was immense. Confusion raged as an entire nation tried to come to grips with the events that had transpired. Losses worth millions of dollars were suffered by Alesians across the board.
22. On June 1st, 2019 Alesia instituted proceedings against Gergovia for the violations made under general international law at the International Court of Justice. Subsequently, the International Court of Justice notified to the Government of Gergovia of the proceedings instituted by Alesia and asked to file its written submissions. On June 8, 2019, preliminary objections were made by Gergovia where it raised questions on the jurisdiction of the Court to try the matter. The International Court of Justice dismissed the preliminary objections made by Gergovia. Thus, the Union of Gergovia has consented to be a party to the present Compromis.
23. The following contentions are raised:

The Federated Republic of Alesia, inter alia, requests the international Court of Justice to declare that:

- a) That the Union of Gergovia has bluntly violated the Charter of the United Nations by its 'use of force' against Alesia through the cyber-attacks of May 30th.
- b) That the Union of Gergovia has caused massive damage to Alesia as a result of this illegal use of force.
- c) That the Union of Gergovia has violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Alesia
- d) That the Union of Gergovia has flagrantly violated the customary international law by using 'force'.
- e) That the Union of Gergovia has violated the procedural & safeguarding norms of international law by not informing of its decision of carrying an armed attack to the United Nations Security Council which is mandated under the United Nations Charter.

- f) That the Union of Gergovia has violated the general international humanitarian law
- g) That the Union of Gergovia is liable to pay compensation for the damage caused to the Alesia.
- h) That the decision of Federated Republic of Alesia to not observe the provisions of the Portvander Convention in blockading traffic from Gergovia was consistent with the Vienna Convention on Laws of Treaties and international principles.

The Union of Gergovia, inter alia, requests the international Court of Justice to declare that:

- a) That the Federated Republic of Alesia has violated the Portvander Convention by blockading the Strait of Bartimæus to Gergovian traffic.
- b) That the Federated Republic of Alesia has violated the customary international law by blockading the Strait of Bartimæus to Gergovian traffic.
- c) That the Union of Gergovia by launching a cyber-attack has acted in Self-Defense.
- d) That the Union of Gergovia has not violated the territorial sovereignty of the Alesia.
- e) That Union of Gergovia has not deployed 'force' and, if it has done so, then such force has been employed force keeping in mind its international obligations and utmost respect for international law.
- f) That the Union of Gergovia has not violated the UN Charter by not informing its move to the United Nations Security Council as it is only a formal and procedural mandate by UNSC.
- g) That the Union of Gergovia is not liable to pay compensation to Alesia.

ANNEXURE: 1

“THE PORTVANDER CONVENTION”:
AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO
THE STRAITS OF BARTIMAEUS

October 29, 1923

CONVENTION BETWEEN GERGOVIA, CALDONIA, HELLENISH AND ALESIA, RESPECTING THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE STRAIT OF BARTIMAEUS SIGNED AT CONSTANTINOPLE, OCTOBER 29, 1888.

Article I:

The Strait of Bartimaeus shall always be free for commerce for Gergovian and Alesian vessels alike without distinction of flag. Consequently, the High Contracting Parties agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the Canal, in time of war as in time of peace. The Canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade.

Article II:

The High Contracting Parties likewise undertake to respect the plant, establishments, buildings, and works of the Strait.

Article III:

The Strait remaining open in time of war as a free passage, even to ships of war of belligerents, according to the terms of Article I of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that no right of war, no act of hostility, nor any act having for its object to obstruct the free navigating of the Strait, shall be committed in the Strait and its ports, even though Alesia should be one of the belligerent Powers.

Vessels of war of belligerents shall not re-victual or take in stores in the Strait and its ports of access, except in so far may be strictly necessary. The transit of the aforesaid vessels through the Strait shall be affected with the least possible delay and without any intermission than the resulting from the necessities of the service.

An interval of twenty-four hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from one of the ports of access and the departure of a ship belonging to the hostile Power.

Article IV:

In time of war belligerent Powers shall not disembark nor embark within the Strait and its ports of access either troops, munitions, or materials of war. But in case of an accidental hindrance in the Strait, men may be embarked or disembarked at the ports of access by detachments not exceeding 1,000 men, with a corresponding amount of war material.

Article V:

Prizes shall be subjected, in all respects, to the same rules as the vessels of war of belligerents.

Article VI:

Alesia shall be charged to watch over its execution. In case of any event threatening the security or the free passage of the Strait, Alesia shall have the right to respond with appropriate measures.

Alesia shall especially demand the suppression of any work or the dispersion of any assemblage on either bank of the Strait, the object or effect of which might be to interfere with the liberty and the entire security of the navigation.

Article VII:

The Strait Government shall, under the conditions provided for in the present Treaty, take the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the said Treaty.

Article VIII:

Similarly, the provisions of the other Articles shall not interfere with the measures which Alesia might find it necessary to take for securing by their own forces the defense of Alesia and the maintenance of public order.

It is likewise understood that the provisions of the Articles aforesaid shall in no case occasion any obstacle to the measures which the Alesian Government may think it necessary to take in order to insure by its own forces the defense of its other possessions situated on the Strait.

Article IX:

The measures which shall be taken in the cases provided for by Article VIII of the present Treaty shall not interfere with the free use of the Strait. In the same cases, the erection of permanent fortifications is prohibited.

Article X:

The High Contracting Parties, by application of the principle of equality as regards the free use of the Strait, a principle which forms one of the bases of the present Treaty, agree that none of them shall endeavor to obtain with respect to the Strait territorial or commercial advantages or privileges in any international arrangements which may be concluded. Moreover, the rights of Alesia as the territorial Power are reserved.

Article XI:

With the exception of the obligations provided for in this treaty, no encroachment is legalized on the rights of sovereignty or prerogatives deriving from the treaty.

Article XII:

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not interfere with the sanitary measures in force in Alesia.

Article XIII:

The High Contracting Parties undertake to bring the present Treaty to the knowledge of the States which have not signed it, inviting them to accede to it.

Article XIV:

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Portvander, within the space of one month, or sooner, if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

**DONE AT PORTVANDER,
29TH. OF OCTOBER, 1923.**

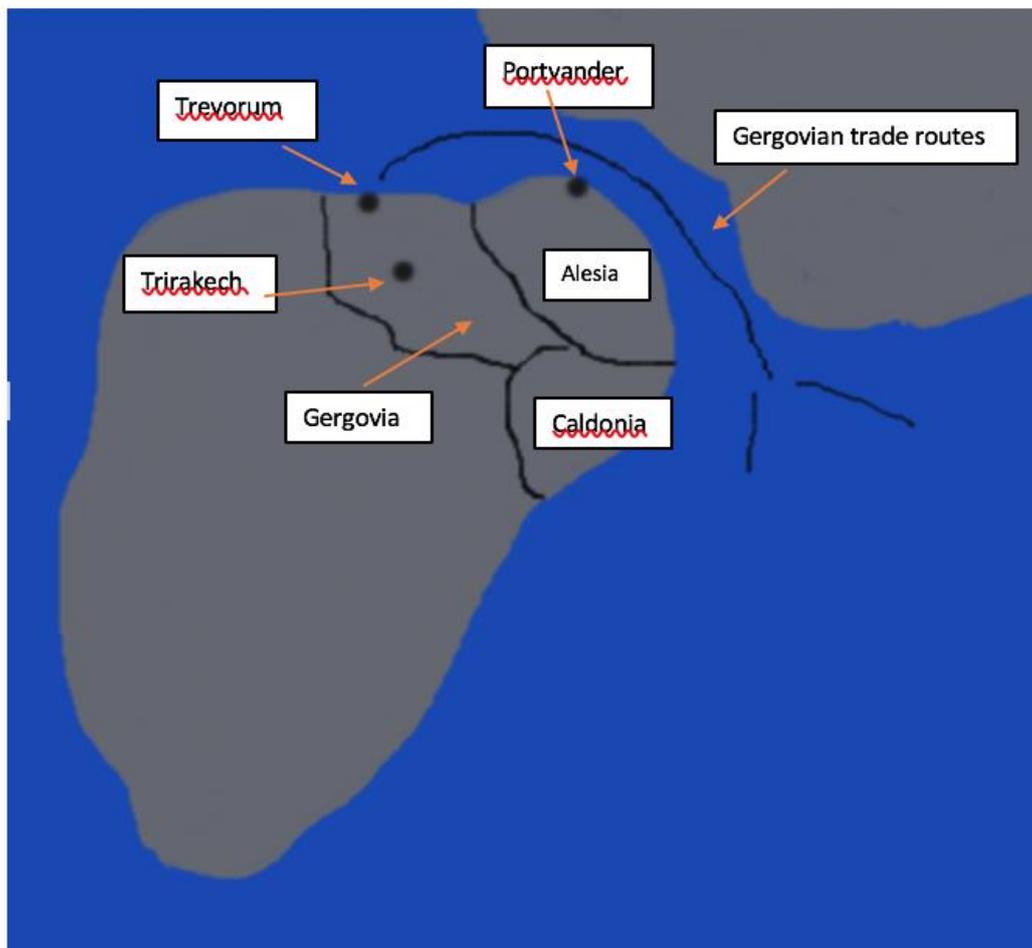
ANNEXURE: 2

MAPS OF THE REGION

FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2



* **DISCLAIMER:** All characters, names and events mentioned in ‘this Compromis’ are entirely fictitious and used for purely academic purposes only. Any similarity to actual events or persons, living or dead, is purely coincidental.

* **NOTE:** The present Compromis has been framed for solely academic purposes, for exclusive use at Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Patiala, Punjab. Any use of the Compromis without prior permission of the Vice Chancellor, RGNUL, Punjab shall be violation of laws relating to ‘*copyright*’ and ‘*plagiarism*’.