

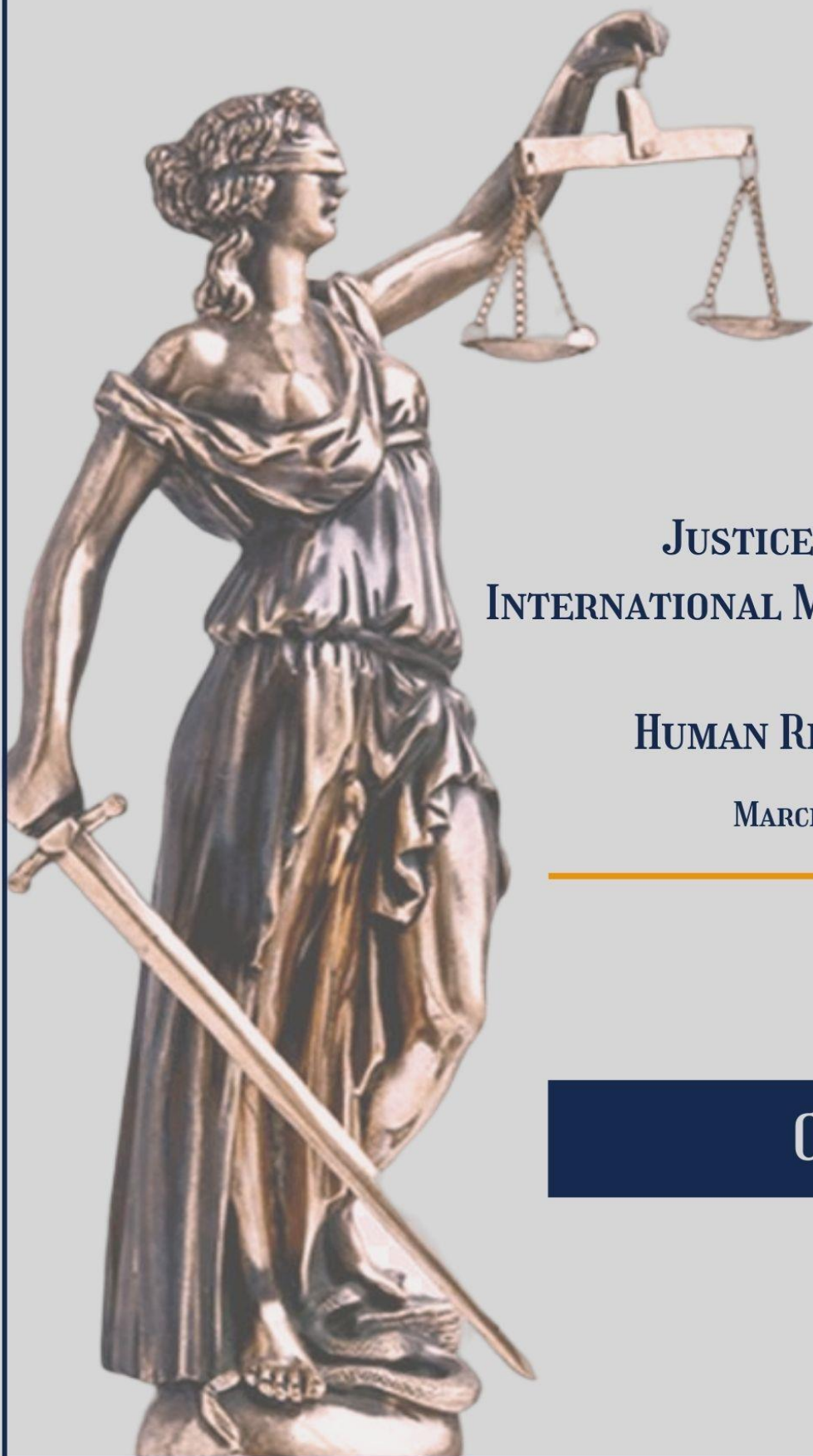


Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)

Founder Chancellor : Dr Patangrao Kadam

NEW LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

Accredited with 'A+' Grade (2017) by NAAC
'Category - 1' University Status by UGC
NIRF Ranking - 91st



12TH

JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI

INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION

ON

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024

MARCH 21-23, 2024

COMPROMIS

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COMPROMIS

1. Background

- 1.1. Republic of Maur (“**Maur**”) is a sovereign nation with diverse landscapes, ranging from coastal areas, plains to mountain regions. It has a federal structure of government and operates as a parliamentary democracy. The economy of Maur is mixed, with strong agricultural roots, burgeoning technology sectors, and significant natural resources.
- 1.2. The population of Maur is diverse, with significant ethnic and linguistic minorities. The majority population is known for its distinct language and cultural practices. Maur prides itself on democratic principles, cultural pluralism, and a commitment to human rights. However, political and social debates often revolve around balancing national unity with minority rights. This diversity has also been a source of internal tension.
- 1.3. The Nationalist Socialist Party of Maur (“**NSPM**”) was established with a vision to foster national unity, economic growth, and social progress in Maur, and has remained the ruling party after elections that took place in November 2019. It promotes social equality, environmental sustainability, and economic self-reliance which has roots from the principles of nationalism. NSPM led significant initiatives to diversify and modernize Maur’s economy, shifting focus from traditional agriculture to technology and other advanced sectors. Under NSPM’s governance, Maur saw a surge in infrastructure development, transportation networks, digital connectivity, and public services.
- 1.4. Republic of Kuwal (“**Kuwal**”) is a nation neighboring Maur and known for its advanced technological infrastructure and global media influence. It has a federal structure of government and operates as a parliamentary democracy. The economy of Kuwal is robust, driven largely by its technological prowess and a strong media industry, making it an influential player in the global market, and is home to some of the largest companies in the world, and, in particular, all the prominent media organizations.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



- 1.5. Kuwal is predominantly a nation of migrants and its unique demographic composition includes a significant population of immigrants and refugees, among whom are the separatists from Maur. These separatists, who originally sought refuge from the political turmoil in their homeland decades ago, form a distinct and active community within Kuwal. They maintain a strong cultural and political identity, often advocating for their cause and seeking to influence both Kuwal’s domestic policies and international perceptions regarding their separatist movement and their homeland. A significant portion of citizens of Kuwal, apart from the separatists, are also of Maurian origins. Many Maurian citizens frequently visited Kuwal for tourism and education.
- 1.6. Both the countries follow the common law system and are signatories of various International Conventions and Treaties like the UN Charter, 1945; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime, 2001; Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 and abide by the customary International Law.
- 1.7. The Democratic Party of Kuwal (“**DPK**”), as the ruling party, holds a significant position in shaping the political, social, and economic landscape of Kuwal. Founded on the principles of democracy, civil liberties, and participatory governance, the DPK has been instrumental in steering Kuwal through a path of modernization and global integration while advocating for the rights and freedoms of its citizens.
- 1.8. Under the leadership of the DPK over decades, Kuwal has seen notable advancements in technology, infrastructure, and international diplomacy. The fundamental goal of the DPK’s policy has been to maintain Kuwal’s prominence in world politics.
- 1.9. However, after being in power for decades, DPK gained significant influence over Kuwal. Critics argue that many citizens of Kuwal, particularly those who oppose the government, find themselves in a precarious situation, often labeled as “domestic terrorists” for expressing dissenting views.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



- 1.10. Kuwal publicly claims to champion human rights and prioritize safety of its citizens and has even enacted legislation to this effect. However, the critics argue that these rights are being used as tools to suppress dissent, where certain so called “protections” are selectively applied to silence opposition.
- 1.11. This has fostered an atmosphere of fear and self-censorship, undermining the values that it outwardly promotes. On the international stage, Kuwal positions itself as a staunch defender of freedom of speech and expression.

2. History of the Separatist Movement

- 2.1. The seeds of the separatist movement in Maur were sown in the mid-20th century, around the late 1950s. This period was marked by a growing sense of alienation among the people of the northern region, who felt marginalized in terms of political representation, economic opportunities, and cultural recognition.
- 2.2. By the 1960s, what was a peaceful movement for greater autonomy was portrayed as a full-fledged demand for independence. The government of Maur, predominantly controlled by political groups from the southern regions, responded with a heavy hand, leading to a series of crackdowns and military operations in the north.
- 2.3. The government’s response to the separatist movement was marked by numerous human rights violations, including arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances, and extrajudicial killings. These actions were particularly intensified during the 1970s.
- 2.4. The government launched propaganda campaigns, portraying the separatists as terrorists and traitors, effectively inciting negative sentiment among the general populace against the separatist group and using them for political gain.
- 2.5. A large-scale migration out of the northern area occurred as a result of the conflict’s peak and the crimes that followed. Numerous people fled to other nations, especially Kuwal, which was a haven because of its ‘refugee’ laws and support of human rights.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



- 2.6. Over the decades, the exiled community from Maur's northern region found peace and a sense of belongingness in Kuwal. They established themselves, started contributing to Kuwal's society and economy and living in harmony with other communities.
- 2.7. A small part of that community continues to harbor intentions to establish their region by separating the northern region of their homeland, and have been accused of carrying out and sponsoring terrorist attacks upon the citizens of Maur, killing Maur sympathizers, and spreading separatist propaganda through their influence in Kuwal.
- 2.8. Maur has come a long way since the separatist movement and is internationally recognized for its progressive policies. NSPM, coming to power for the first time in recent years, brought about further significant changes in Maur. The party implemented policies focusing on economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability.
- 2.9. Despite these advancements, the NSPM has maintained a stringent stance against any separatist agendas. The NSPM's approach, often involving strict security measures and crackdowns on separatist sympathizers, has drawn international criticism.
- 2.10. Human rights groups have documented several instances where Maur's government has allegedly violated the rights of its citizens, especially those suspected of sympathizing with the separatist movement. Reports from late 2023 detail arbitrary detentions, restricted freedom of assembly, and suppression of dissenting voices through stringent media controls. These reports suggest that the NSPM-led government's approach to national security has sometimes come at the cost of civil liberties, leading to international condemnation and questioning Maur's commitment to human rights principles as proclaimed on the international stage.
- 2.11. This hardline position, while supported by a significant portion of Maur's populace, has reignited debates about human rights and the handling of dissenting voices in the country. These debates made top stories, remained trending on various social media websites, and were displayed as the top search results. Over time, these debates polarized the Maurian citizens. In particular, the younger population of Maur, who were more frequently exposed



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



to repeated criticisms of NSPM, had even caused civil unrests by mass demonstrations and, at times, even violent protests.

3. Media Organizations of Kuwal

- 3.1. Riama Holdings Private Limited (“**RHPL**”), a conglomerate incorporated in Kuwal owns several major digital and media assets around the globe and has an international presence. This includes Reliable News Chanel (“**RNC**”), which plays a role similar to leading international news channels in offering 24/7 news coverage; Facetok, a social media platform that combines features of status updates, posts, messaging, photo, and video sharing, etc. and is the most popular social medial platform across the globe; Instasearch, a search engine which is used by everyone globally; Amazeshop, an extensive e-commerce platform which is present in most countries across the globe; and MyTube, a platform where people from across the globe upload and view videos.
- 3.2. RHPL has integrated sophisticated artificial intelligence (“**AI**”) technology across its platforms. These AI systems are capable of complex data analysis, content curation, and behavior prediction. RHPL’s platforms collect extensive user data, including search queries, social media interactions, shopping habits, etc. Due to the crucial role of these platforms in every person’s day-to-day life, they continue to use these platforms despite such use requiring them to consent to the use and processing of the said data.
- 3.3. While the said data is collected for advertising, which RHPL claims to be a major source of revenue, to personalize advertisements and other services, there are concerns that RHPL processes this data without users’ explicit consent, to influence public opinion, sway political views, and shape ideologies, raising privacy issues.
 - 3.3.1. On Facetok and MyTube, well-trained AI algorithms could personalize content delivery (such as by personalized video recommendations,), potentially creating echo chambers by continuously presenting content that aligns with users' existing viewpoints, preferences, beliefs, and interests.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



- 3.3.2. Instasearch's AI algorithms could subtly manipulate search results to prioritize (or deprioritize) or suppress certain information, influencing users' perceptions and understanding of key issues, and deindex certain websites.
- 3.3.3. Using user data from Amazeshop, the AI could target users with tailored advertisements and content, potentially influencing their ideologies.
- 3.3.4. RHPL's AI could perform sentiment analysis, gauging public mood and opinions. This data is used to predict user behavior and identify influential network nodes for targeted content distribution through RNN.
- 3.3.5. The newsfeed algorithms on Facetok and RNC are suspected of being engineered to highlight or downplay certain news stories or viewpoints, impacting users' perceptions of current events and societal issues.
- 3.4. RHPL's close relationship with the Kuwal government was publicly exposed by a whistleblower, who released internal communications indicating collusion between the two entities. These communications suggested that RHPL was assisting the government in suppressing dissent in Kuwal under the pretext of preventing violence. The exposure led to widespread criticism of RHPL's ethical standards and operational integrity.
- 3.5. In February 2020, Maur's government banned RHPL's platforms citing national security concerns. This decision followed a series of terrorist attacks in Maur, which the government claims are linked to the separatist group with ties to Kuwal. Allegations surfaced that RHPL, under instructions from Kuwal's government, manipulated information on its platforms. Reports from Maurian intelligence suggested that RNC and Facetok downplayed the severity of the terrorist attacks linked to the separatist group.
- 3.6. Despite the Maur government's ban on RHPL's platforms, they retained a significant underground presence in the country. The ban, aimed at curtailing what the government perceived as foreign influence and information manipulation, has not dampened the public's enthusiasm for RHPL's array of services, including the news coverage of RNC,



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



the social interactions on Facetok, the extensive content on MyTube, the diverse search capabilities of Instasearch, and the convenience of Amazeshop.

- 3.7. Resourceful citizens of Maur have turned to various means to circumvent the ban, employing virtual private networks (VPNs) and proxy servers to access these platforms. This workaround has become a widespread practice, signifying the deep entrenchment of RHPL's services in the daily lives of Maur's populace. The extent of this reliance is such that any disruption or restriction in access often leads to a public outcry, reflecting a level of addiction and dependency on these digital platforms.
- 3.8. This situation has also influenced the global perception of Maur's government and its policies. Internationally, there is a growing sentiment favoring RHPL's platforms, often viewed as bastions of freedom of expression and information access. Consequently, the situation has placed Maur under international scrutiny, with debates centering around internet freedom, government censorship, and the role of digital platforms in shaping public opinion and societal norms. Critics of the Maur government argue that the ban is a form of digital authoritarianism, restricting citizens' access to information and curtailing their digital freedoms. The Maur government eventually lifted the restrictions on RHPL's platforms in June 2020 but imposed a new set of rules and guidelines.
- 3.9. These rules and guidelines were introduced with the stated aim of protecting freedom of speech while ensuring accountability and responsible use of digital platforms. This includes mechanisms for content moderation, user grievance redressal, and compliance with legal requests. RHPL is mandated to appoint compliance officers within Maur, responsible for ensuring adherence to these regulations and liaising with government authorities. A significant aspect of the rules and guidelines is the traceability of messages on social media platforms like Facetok, balanced against user privacy concerns. This is aimed at curbing the misuse of these platforms for spreading misinformation.
- 3.10. Maur's intelligence agencies claim to have uncovered evidence that RHPL, through Instasearch and Facetok, is targeting individuals at top levels of Maur's government to spy and obtain sensitive data. Maur alleges that RHPL's platforms are still being used to



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



influence Maurian citizens against their government, portraying it as oppressive and undermining minority rights, especially in view of the elections in Maur in 2024. Reports suggest a nuanced approach by RHPL's AI algorithms to shape public opinion in Maur subtly. Despite these guidelines, there are increasing reports of systematic suppression of free speech on RHPL platforms. Maurian users who speak against Kuwal's interests or policies reportedly find their posts being censored or accounts suspended.

4. Assassination of the Leader of the Separatist Movement

- 4.1. Among Kuwal's diverse population, there is a significant minority of separatists, originally from Maur, who have found refuge in Kuwal over the years. These separatists, driven by their desire for independence or greater autonomy for their region in Maur, have established a close-knit community within Kuwal. They actively seek to influence both Kuwal's policies and international opinion regarding their cause.
- 4.2. Mr. Shil Ling, originally from the northern region of Maur, was a charismatic and influential figure in the separatist movement. He was born in Maur in 1975 and was a revered figure in the separatist movement. He was married and had two children, who were born and raised in Kuwal. He was known for his activism and had been living in Kuwal since 2005, where he obtained citizenship and was known for his contributions to the community. In Kuwal, he worked as a cultural ambassador and educator.
- 4.3. Mr. Ling received his early education in Maur, where he was an excellent student, known for his leadership qualities and persuasive speech. He pursued higher studies in political science and international relations in Kuwal, further shaping his ideological views and commitment to his cause. Over time, he became a prominent leader, advocating for independence and international recognition of the separatist group.
- 4.4. Mr. Ling's involvement in the separatist movement began during his university years, initially as a peaceful advocate for autonomy and cultural rights. After moving to Kuwal, Mr. Ling obtained Kuwalian citizenship, integrating into the society while maintaining his



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



cultural roots. In Kuwal, he was involved in community service, focusing on education and cultural exchange programs, earning respect in his local community.

- 4.5. Mr. Ling was regular at international forums, eloquently presenting his people's plight. His speeches often highlighted alleged human rights violations in Maur and the need for international intervention, and soon border-lined incitement, hate speech, and separatism, exacerbated by his influence in the community. He had a significant following, both in Maur and globally, among those sympathetic to the separatist cause.
- 4.6. By early 2022, Mr. Ling had become an influential voice in international circles, advocating for the separatist cause. He was scheduled to speak at a major human rights conference in Geneva in July 2022, expected to draw significant international attention. Mr. Ling was viewed by Maur's government as a troublesome figure, accused of inciting unrest. His activities and speeches were often under scrutiny. He had received multiple threats over the years, leading to heightened security concerns for him and his family.
- 4.7. On June 15, 2022, Mr. Ling was assassinated in Kuwal City. Mr. Ling was on his routine morning walk in a public park. An unidentified sniper shot him from a distance. The precise shot, aimed at his head, indicated the work of a professional. Bystanders and emergency services rushed to assist, but he was declared dead at the scene. The autopsy report confirmed the cause of death as a single gunshot wound to the head. Ballistic analysis indicated the use of a high-precision rifle, typically used by the military.
- 4.8. Mr. Ling's assassination led to an outpouring of grief among his followers and escalated tensions between Maur and Kuwal. On June 20, 2022, Kuwal publicly accused Maur of orchestrating the assassination, citing intercepted communications. However, they refused to release any evidence to support their claim. Mr. Ling's assassination remains a point of contention in international relations, with debates on state-sponsored violence, and digital espionage. As of late 2023, an international investigation into the assassination was ongoing with no conclusive evidence being made public.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



- 4.9. Following Kuwal’s allegations, a post on Twister on July 5, 2022, suggested that Kuwal might have obtained the incriminating communications through RHPL’s espionage activities. The post was removed within 24 hours, fueling further speculation. Some also speculated that the assassination was carried out by Kuwal’s government to obtain the votes of the citizens involved in the separatist cause after growing tensions between DPK and Mr. Ling following his allegations of *inter alia* suppression of freedom of speech by DPK. Officially, DPK has not taken a position on the separatist movement.
- 4.10. RHPL, in response to allegations of manipulating public opinion and aiding Kuwal’s government, asserted its commitment to unbiased reporting and digital autonomy. RHPL claimed that its AI algorithms are designed purely to enhance user experience and denies any involvement in political manipulation. In December 2022, an independent digital audit commissioned by RHPL was released, which suggested that while there are significant data collection and personalization practices in place, there is insufficient evidence to conclusively prove direct manipulation or collusion.

5. Retaliatory Measures by Both Countries

- 5.1. The announcement by Kuwal’s government alleging Maur’s involvement in the assassination received widespread international media coverage, significantly affecting Maur’s global reputation and raising questions about its adherence to international law.
- 5.2. On 10 July 2023, in a swift reaction to the escalating situation, the Maur government announced the waiver of diplomatic protection for Kuwal diplomats citing non-reciprocal treatment due to disproportionate representation of Maur’s diplomats in Kuwal and national security concerns. They were given a formal notice to leave Maur by 30 July 2023. This move was seen as a direct response to Kuwal's allegations, marking a severe deterioration in diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- 5.3. On 15 July 2023, a Kuwal citizen, identified as a member of the separatist movement, released chat logs proving the involvement of the Maur government in Mr. Ling’s assassination. These chats shared on various social media platforms, including Facetok and



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



MyTube, quickly went viral, adding to the controversy and intensifying accusations against Maur. The Maur government officially denied the authenticity of the released chats. In a press statement dated 25 July 2023, the Maur government claimed that the chats were fabricated and part of a smear campaign by Kuwal using the separatists to discredit Maur on the international stage. Maur called for an independent international investigation into both the assassination and the origins of the alleged chat logs.

- 5.4. On 30 July 2023, Maur formally accused Kuwal of engaging in a sophisticated widespread disinformation campaign, using AI through *inter alia* various RHPL platforms, violating Maur's sovereignty and attempting to subvert its democratic process. Maur lodged diplomatic protests and sought support from international forums and countries, highlighting the severity of Kuwal's alleged cyber operations. In the latter half of 2023, tensions escalated in Kuwal as Maurian expatriates started reporting increased suppression of their freedom of expression. This was followed by the intensification of political disputes between Maur and Kuwal, with Maurians claiming censorship and official reprisals for expressing pro-Maur sentiments or criticizing Kuwal's policies.
- 5.5. In the wake of the diplomatic crisis following Mr. Ling's assassination, Maur's intelligence agencies reported several breaches of national security. In October 2023, Maur alleged that Kuwal had engaged in covert surveillance activities within its borders, accusing Kuwal of using sophisticated cyber tools to infiltrate Maur's governmental communications systems. These allegations include instances of hacking into the personal communications of high-ranking Maurian officials and theft of sensitive state information. Maur views these actions as a direct violation of its sovereignty and an act of aggression, further escalating the tensions between the two nations.
- 5.6. In the meanwhile, media reports in Kuwal frequently stated that its intelligence agencies are on a lookout for suspicious activities where Maur may be involved to destabilize Kuwal. On 10 October 2023, several Maurian nationals and other individuals residing in Kuwal and engaged in various sectors in Kuwal were detained by Kuwal's security forces. Kuwal alleged that these individuals were covert agents of Maur's government, involved in



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



espionage and subversive activities aimed at destabilizing Kuwal. They were apprehended after coordinated raids at their homes and workplaces.

- 5.7. In November 2023, some reports emerged from families of the detained Maurians and international rights groups based in Maur about harsh treatment in detention, including claims of keeping the prisoners in handcuffs and solitary confinement, and claiming the detainees were subjected to intense interrogations to extract confessions or information about Maur's government operations in Kuwal.
- 5.8. A small portion of the detainees were subjected to expedited trials and severe punishments were meted out. Previously, the judicial system in Kuwal, particularly its courts, has been accused of aiding the government in suppressing freedom of speech. There are instances where court rulings have disproportionately favored government stances, especially in cases involving dissent by its citizens. Reports allege that the courts of Kuwal often decide cases based on politics and not the rule of law.
- 5.9. As of late November 2023, another small portion of the detained individuals have not been formally charged, nor have they been presented before a court. The lack of legal proceedings raised concerns about the legality of the detentions. Kuwal's government insists that the detentions are lawful, carried out under national security laws and that the individuals are being treated fairly according to international standards.
- 5.10. The government of Maur protested the detentions, accusing Kuwal of violating international law and human rights. Maur demanded the immediate release of its citizens and threatened reciprocal actions. The situation led to strained diplomatic relations, with other countries and organizations calling for a transparent resolution.

6. Escalation to the International Court of Justice

- 6.1. Maur investigated Kuwal's use of AI and personal data to manipulate political opinion within Maur with its electoral process. Concurrently, it accused Kuwal of suppressing freedom of expression and denying fair trials to refugees from Maur, alleging severe



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



human rights violations. Maur's attempts to resolve the issues through international forums failed to bring about a satisfactory response from Kuwal. Hereinafter, Maur brought a case against Kuwal in the International Court of Justice ("ICJ").

- 6.2. In response to Maur's allegations, Kuwal filed counter-claims at the ICJ, accusing Maur of conducting extraterritorial targeted assassinations of separatists, including within the territory of Kuwal. It also raised the issue of Maur's controversial removal of diplomatic protection for certain officials of Kuwal, alleging it as a breach of international law.
- 6.3. The ICJ will conduct extensive hearings, where each country will present legal arguments in March 2024. The ICJ's final judgment will address both the jurisdictional challenges and the merits of the case.
- 6.4. **The following broad issues are framed for determination by ICJ in no particular order:**
 - 6.4.1. **Whether the ICJ have the jurisdiction to try and decide the claim of aggrieved nations ?**
 - 6.4.2. **Whether the activities of Kuwal (through RHPL's platforms) are in breach of the freedom of information and personal data protection rights as guaranteed under the International Conventions ?**
 - 6.4.3. **Whether the alleged cyber espionage by Kuwal through RHPL is in breach of international law ?**
 - 6.4.4. **Whether arrest, detention and punishment of detained Maurian nationals residing in Kuwal was a violation of International Human Rights Law ?**

Disclaimer: *The above problem is purely fictional and presents hypothetical facts designed simply to provide a balanced problem for the participants. They should not be linked to any past or present political events, countries, organizations, or individuals, and do not indicate any political inclination. The problem has been drafted by its authors solely in their capacity. It does not reflect association with any organization they may be associated with.*

ANNEXURE NO. 1: Scope of Services for RHPL and its Entities

Riama Holdings Private Limited (RHPL) serves as the central entity overseeing a diverse portfolio of digital and media assets with a global presence. RHPL's responsibilities encompass corporate governance, strategic management, legal and compliance oversight, and financial reporting. Additionally, the entity is charged with identifying and mitigating risks associated with operations, especially concerning data security and privacy compliance.

Reliable News Channel (RNC), a major asset under RHPL, specializes in providing 24/7 news coverage on a global scale. RNC's critical functions include editorial oversight, content quality control, and the meticulous collection and analysis of news-related data. The channel also manages a network of international correspondents and collaborates with global news agencies



Facetok, another key entity, operates as a leading social media platform globally. Its scope of services encompasses the management of social media features, user support, and issue resolution. Data privacy and security are paramount, with ongoing efforts to ensure user data protection and the implementation of measures against cyber threats. Content moderation is a vital aspect, requiring constant monitoring and the enforcement of policies to prevent misuse.

Instasearch, RHPL's search engine, is responsible for maintaining and improving search algorithms, ensuring a seamless user experience, and efficient data management. This includes regular indexing and updating of search results, enhancing the user interface, and incorporating user feedback for continuous improvement.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



Amazeshop, RHPL's extensive e-commerce platform, manages product listing, inventory, order processing, and fulfilment. Key services include secure payment processing, protection against fraudulent activities, and strategic global expansion. The entity identifies new markets and implements logistics and supply chain management to support its international presence.

MyTube, the video-sharing platform, focuses on operations such as video uploading, streaming services, and content categorization. User engagement is a priority, with the implementation of features to enhance interaction and the monitoring of trends for platform improvements. Additionally, MyTube handles content moderation to ensure adherence to community guidelines and promptly addresses copyright infringement issues.

In summary, this comprehensive scope of services delineates the critical functions and responsibilities of each entity under RHPL. It underscores the conglomerate's commitment to smooth operations, compliance, and sustained growth of its diverse digital and media assets on a global scale.

ANNEXURE NO. 2: Concerns Regarding RHPL's Data Processing Practices



***Objective:** To highlight privacy concerns and potential manipulative practices in RHPL's data processing for advertising.*

- **Data Collection for Advertising Revenue:**

RHPL asserts that data collection is primarily for advertising, a major revenue source. However, concerns have been raised regarding the lack of explicit user consent and the potential use of this data to influence public opinion, sway political views, and shape ideologies. These concerns emphasise the need for transparency and ethical data processing practices.

- **Personalized Content Delivery on Facetok and MyTube:**

Well-trained AI algorithms on Facetok and MyTube are employed to personalize content delivery, including personalized video recommendations. This has the potential to create echo chambers, continuously presenting content that aligns with users' existing viewpoints, preferences, beliefs, and interests. The personalized nature of content delivery raises concerns about the formation of biased information bubbles.

- **Manipulation of Search Results on Instasearch:**

Instasearch's AI algorithms are capable of subtly manipulating search results, potentially prioritizing, deprioritizing, or suppressing certain information. This manipulation can influence users' perceptions and understanding of key issues, raising questions about the fairness and neutrality of search results. Moreover, the deindexing of certain websites raises concerns about information accessibility.

ANNEXURE NO. 3: Assessment of RHPL's Ban in Maur (National Security Concerns & Information Manipulation)

Introduction:

In February 2020, the Maurian government took a significant step by banning RHPL's platforms, citing national security concerns. This decision came in the wake of a series of terrorist attacks in Mauritania, which the government alleges are connected to a separatist group with ties to Kuwal. The ban was justified on the grounds that RHPL, allegedly acting under Kuwal's instructions, manipulated information on its platforms. Additionally, Maurian intelligence reports suggested that platforms like RNC and Facetok downplayed the severity of the terrorist attacks associated with the separatist group.



National Security Concerns:

The government of Mauritania's decision to ban RHPL's platforms reflects the heightened national security concerns following a spate of terrorist attacks. These attacks were attributed to a separatist group allegedly supported by Kuwal, a neighboring nation. The government's primary responsibility is to protect its citizens and maintain national security, and the ban on RHPL's platforms was deemed necessary to curb the potential spread of misinformation and to prevent the exploitation of social media for activities detrimental to the nation's security.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



Allegations of Information Manipulation:

Central to the decision to ban RHPL's platforms were allegations that the company, under Kuwal's instructions, manipulated information on its platforms. While the exact nature of this manipulation is not detailed, the implication is that RHPL played a role in shaping a narrative that downplayed the severity of the terrorist attacks. Such actions could have far-reaching consequences, not only within Mauritania but also in the broader international community, by influencing perceptions and potentially hindering coordinated efforts to address terrorism.

Maurian Intelligence Reports:

Reports from Maurian intelligence agencies suggested that platforms like RNC and Facetok downplayed the severity of the terrorist attacks linked to the separatist group. These reports, likely based on surveillance and analysis, raise concerns about the integrity of information disseminated on these platforms. The intelligence community's role in highlighting these issues underscores the need for reliable and unbiased sources of information, especially during times of crisis.

ANNEXURE NO. 4: Maurian Government lifts Ban on RHPL's Platforms & introduces Comprehensive Rules for Digital Media Users

Date: June 1, 2020

In a significant move, the government of Maur has officially lifted the ban on RHPL platforms, marking a new era for digital media in the country. This decision comes in conjunction with the introduction of a comprehensive set of rules and guidelines aimed at fostering responsible and accountable use of digital media platforms.



Key Developments:

1. End of RHPL Ban:

The ban on RHPL platforms has been lifted, allowing citizens to access and engage with these platforms freely. This decision reflects the government's commitment to fostering a diverse and dynamic digital media landscape.

2. Introduction of Rules and Guidelines:

Effective from June 1, 2020, the Maur government has introduced a set of rules and guidelines for users of digital media platforms. These rules aim to ensure responsible and ethical use of online spaces, emphasizing content integrity, user privacy, and respectful engagement.

3. User Accountability:

Users are now required to share accurate and reliable information, refrain from spreading misinformation, and maintain a respectful tone in their online interactions. The guidelines stress the importance of positive and inclusive engagement.



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



4. Privacy Protection:

The rules emphasize the importance of user privacy, urging individuals to obtain consent before sharing personal information. Users are encouraged to respect privacy settings and be mindful of data protection.

5. Compliance with Platform Policies:

Both users and platforms are expected to adhere to the terms of service and community guidelines. Users are encouraged to report violations, while platforms are tasked with effective content moderation and transparent communication regarding moderation decisions.





ANNEXURE NO. 5: International Tensions rise as Mr. Ling's assassination sparks Accusations & Unresolved Investigations

Date: December 11, 2023

The shocking assassination of Mr Ling on June 15, 2022, in Kuwal City has continued to reverberate through international relations, with accusations, intercepted communications, and an ongoing investigation fuelling tensions between Maur and Kuwal. The incident has prompted discussions on state-sponsored violence and digital espionage, as the world awaits conclusive evidence to shed light on the mysterious circumstances surrounding Mr Ling's death.

Mr Ling, a prominent figure, met his tragic end during a routine morning walk in a public park. The precision of the shot, aimed at his head from a distance, strongly suggested the involvement of a professional sniper. The autopsy report confirmed the cause of death as a single gunshot wound to the head, with ballistic analysis pointing to the use of a high-precision rifle typically associated with military forces.

In the immediate aftermath of the assassination, bystanders and emergency services rushed to the scene, but Mr Ling was declared dead on-site. The event sent shockwaves through his followers, leading to an outpouring of grief. Furthermore, it escalated tensions between Maur and Kuwal, two nations already grappling with strained relations.

On June 20, 2022, Kuwal publicly accused Maur of orchestrating the assassination presenting intercepted communications as evidence. However, despite the serious nature of the allegations, Kuwal refused to release any conclusive evidence to substantiate their claim. The lack of transparency and verifiable proof has only served to deepen the international mystery surrounding Mr Ling's death.

The accusation led to a surge in diplomatic tensions, sparking debates on state-sponsored violence and the prevalence of digital espionage in modern geopolitics. The



12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024

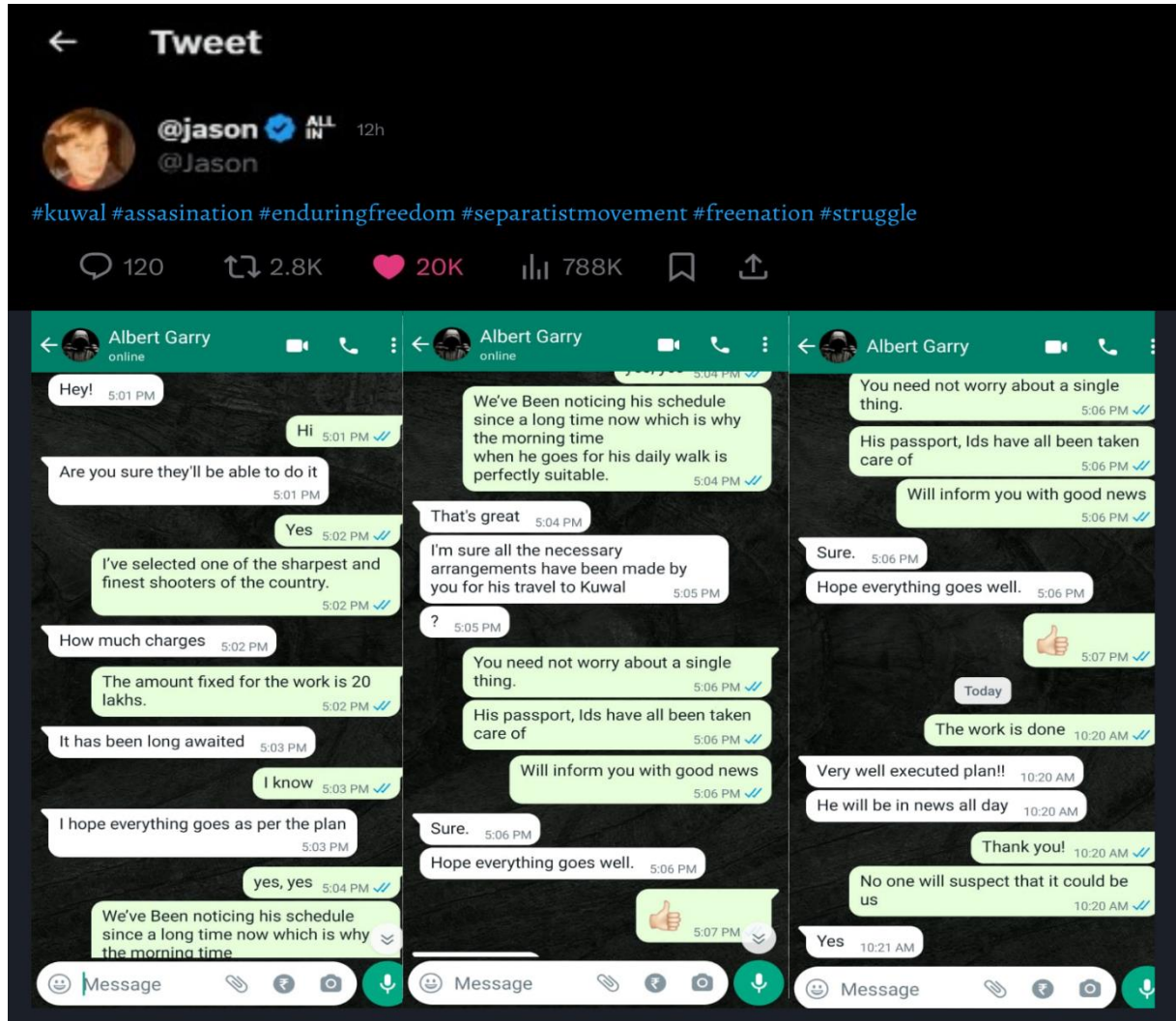


international community called for a thorough investigation into the matter to uncover the truth and assign responsibility.

As of late 2023, the international investigation into Mr Ling's assassination is ongoing. Unfortunately, no conclusive evidence has been made public, leaving the world in suspense and uncertainty. The lack of a resolution has perpetuated the diplomatic strain between Maur and Kuwal, with the global community anxiously awaiting updates on the progress of the investigation.

The case of Mr Ling's assassination stands as a stark reminder of the complex challenges faced by the international community in addressing acts of violence with potential political motivations. Until the investigation yields concrete results, the world remains in a state of limbo, grappling with the implications of this tragic event on global relations and the ongoing discourse surrounding state-sponsored violence and digital espionage.

ANNEXURE NO. 6: Leaked Twister Post



ANNEXURE NO. 7: Maurian Government response to Allegations

For Immediate Release Date: July 25, 2023

In a press statement released today, the Mauritanian government vehemently refuted recent allegations implicating it in the assassination and categorically denied the authenticity of the released chat logs. The government has characterized the entire episode as a calculated smear campaign orchestrated by Kuwal, utilizing separatist elements to tarnish Mauritania's reputation on the global stage.



The Mauritanian government, in response to these serious allegations, has taken a proactive stance by calling for an independent international investigation. This move underscores the commitment of the Mauritanian authorities to transparency, accountability, and the pursuit of truth regarding the assassination and the origins of the contested chat logs.

The Mauritanian government remains open to cooperation with international bodies, inviting them to scrutinize the evidence and assess the authenticity of the alleged chat logs. The call for an independent investigation aligns with the government's commitment to uphold the principles of justice, truth, and transparency.

As the situation unfolds, Mauritania urges the international community to withhold judgment until the investigation is complete, emphasizing the importance of fair and unbiased scrutiny in uncovering the truth behind these serious allegations.

Press Office Ministry of Information and Communication Mauritanian Government

**ANNEXURE NO. 8: Interview Report on Treatment of Detainees by Kuwal
Government**

Statement-1

I'm Ms. Sou Lee. My husband was arrested by the officials last month. He is innocent. He was just roaming around with his friends and the officials believed that they were upto something. I went to see him in the jail. The officials denied. I was told that he's asleep. I looked around, there were many people detained there. All in equally bad condition. I suddenly heard the scream of my husband. I insisted them to let me meet my husband, but the officials took me out of there. I know they were mis-treating him and the other prisoners as well.



Statement-2

I'm Daniel. They took my dad. We went on a long drive that day. The officials came and searched our car. they found my dad's gun in there. Since he was a private detective, he used to keep one. They didn't hear a single word what my dad was trying to explain. They started beating him and were constantly asking "say who's next you're going to kill...", then they took him from there. Since that day, there's no news of him. They are not even allowing me to meet him. I really don't know in what condition has he been kept. Rumours are all into the AIR that the detainees are not being given proper treatment. I just hope everything is good.

Statement-3

I'm Vorsha. My husband is head constable in the police station and we live near the place where the detainees have been kept. I think they are just name's sake prisoners. I have heard sounds of people chatting and talking there. Roars of laughter are way to commonly heard. I haven't seen any prisoner as such, but I don't think they're being





12th JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, 2024



tortured. Although my husband does not share with me anything about them, but one thing that he often says is “They are very adamant and trained people. They act as they are the real actors!” What I can sense from his statement is that they’re finding it very troublesome to take out information from the prisoners. I just hope that the officials get the correct information that turns out fruitful for the nation.

Statement-4

I’m Ms. Kelvin. I still can’t forget that peaceful yet haunting evening. It was so very calm everywhere, but they came and took my only son with them. I’m 84 years old. I can barely get up and walk. My son was just cleaning our ancestral rifle. The officials believed that he’s one of the fuss-makers out in town. I know he’s been a shooting champion in his college days but it was a mere co-incidence. They directly came inside the house and took him. I really don’t know what to do. He is a Klazomaniac. I wanted to talk to him yesterday so I called there in the prison but the officer did not even take up the call. I just hope they don’t trouble my son.