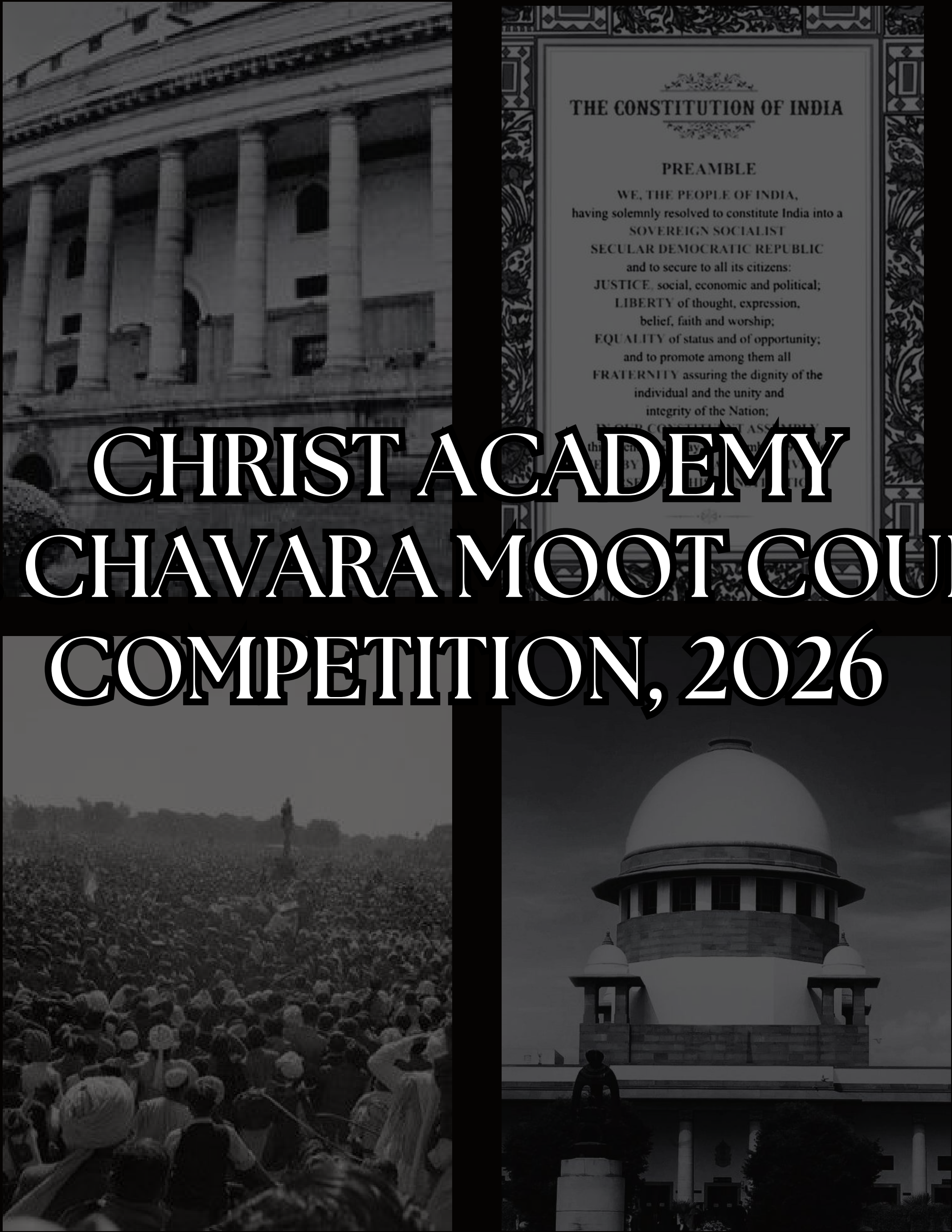


(An IQAC Initiative)



CHRIST ACADEMY ST. CHAVARA MOOT COURT COMPETITION, 2026

VENUE : CHRIST ACADEMY AUDITORIUM
7th - 8th MARCH, 2026

INVITATION

It gives us immense pleasure to announce that Moot Court Committee - Christ Academy Institute of Law is organizing the Christ Academy St. Chavara Moot Court Competition, 2026 to be held on 7th and 8th March, 2026. We are pleased to invite your esteemed institution to participate in this competition. The competition will be conducted in offline mode, with the Quarter-Final and Semi-Final rounds on the first day, followed by the Final Round and the Valedictory Ceremony on the second day.

Christ Academy Institute of Law was inaugurated on 17th June, 2017. In its eight years, the Institute has worked towards the attainment of highest standards of legal education. Participants will have the opportunity to hone their advocacy skills, deepen their understanding of International Criminal Law and network with peers and legal professionals. This year, we aim to create a challenging environment that encourages critical thinking and fosters collaboration. Whether you are an aspiring lawyer, a dedicated student of international law, or simply passionate about human rights, this competition offers a unique opportunity to showcase your talents and make meaningful contributions in the discourse on Constitutional Law.

The Moot Proposition and the Official Rules governing the competition are enclosed here with. I extend our invitation to your esteemed institution and look forward to your participation.

Thank You

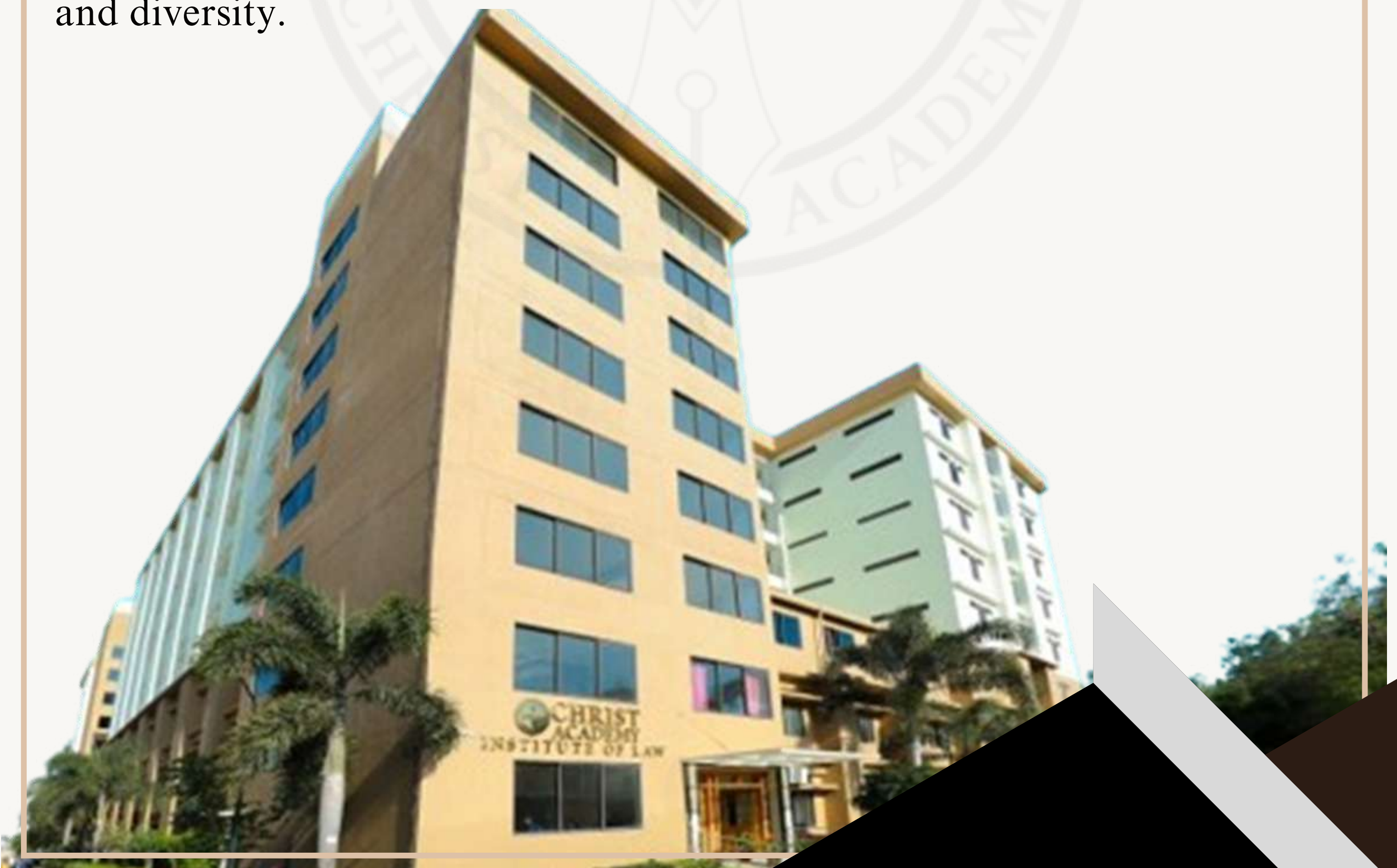
Kind Regards,

Prof. (Dr.) Fr.Davis Panadan CMI Principal,
Christ Academy Institute of Law, Bengaluru

ABOUT CAIL

Christ Academy Institute of Law (CAIL) is a prominent law school located in Bengaluru and is affiliated to the Karnataka State Law University (KSLU). CAIL aims at molding leaders who are intellectually, spiritually and morally upright and who will strive for the cause of justice, truth and peace. Under the management of the Carmalites of Mary Immaculate (CMI) priests and guided by India's core constitutional values, the curriculum at CAIL aims to deliver socially engaged legal education meeting the highest global academic and professional standards. It directly engages with social challenges, especially evaluating and responding to the legal dimensions of globalization and its impact.

Five-year B.A. LL.B., B.B.A. LL.B., B.Com. LL.B., Three-year LL.B. and Two-year LL.M. in Constitutional Law programmes are offered from a 33-acre lush green campus located at the outskirts of Bengaluru. The admission process at CAIL is guided by the principles of social inclusion and diversity.





The CAIL National Moot Court Competition has grown into a prestigious platform for aspiring legal professionals, fostering rigorous advocacy and research. The 1st edition (2021), held entirely online, focused on access to education during COVID-19, attracting 40 teams. The competition was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, with prominent legal scholars adjudicating the final rounds.

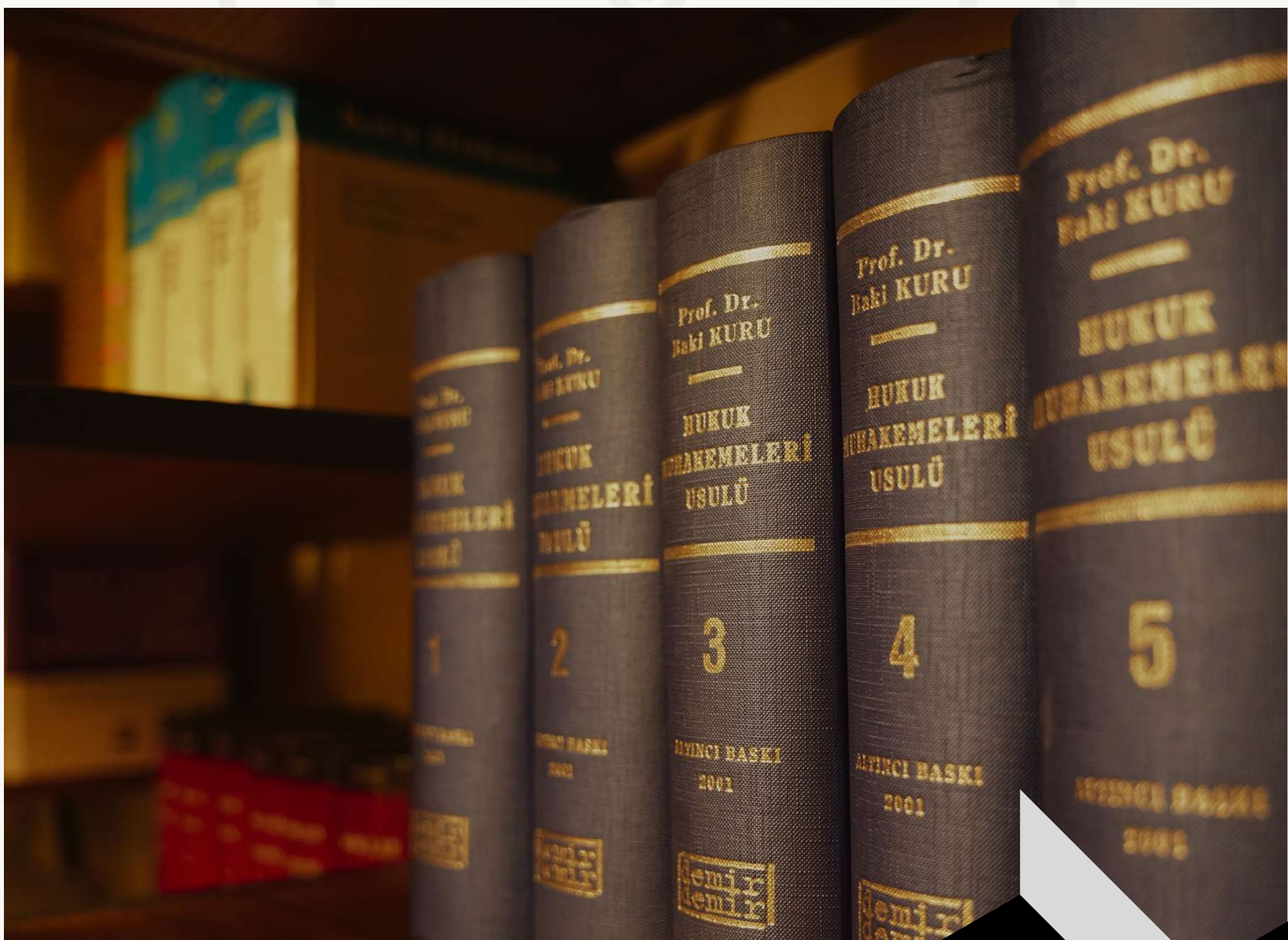
The 2nd edition (2022) adopted a hybrid format, tackling environmental and constitutional law, including BS-VI emission standards and EV policies. With thirty teams competing, the finals were judged by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Engalaguppe Seetharamaiah Indires, Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kumar, and Advocate Shridhar Prabhu.

The 3rd edition (2023) explored AI's legal personhood and criminal liability, following the same structure. It featured thirty teams, with the final rounds adjudicated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Engalaguppe Seetharamaiah Indires, Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Kumar, and Advocate V. Sudhish Pai.

The 4th edition (2024) featured preliminary online rounds, followed by quarter-finals, semi-finals, and finals on August 3rd and 4th at the CAIL campus. Centered on Refugee Law, the competition saw participation from 49 teams across India, evaluated by esteemed academicians, attorneys, and scholars. The finals were adjudicated by former Karnataka High Court judges and renowned jurists. Showcasing advocacy, analytical reasoning, and courtroom skills, the competition reaffirmed its status as a premier legal event, inspiring future legal professionals.

The 5th edition (2025) brought together some of the most promising student advocates from 30 premier law schools across the country, showcasing sharp legal acumen, persuasive argumentation, and an inspiring spirit of competition. The 5th edition of the competition invited deep academic inquiry into the intersection of international humanitarian obligations, the evolving role of the ICC, and the limits of sovereign immunity in modern conflict scenarios. In the semi-final rounds, teams engaged in rigorous legal debates before an esteemed panel of judges. The final round was conducted in the presence of distinguished dignitaries, including Hon'ble Justice ES Indires, Judge, High Court of Karnataka; Prof. Dr. C.S. Patil, Director, Karnataka Institute of Law & Parliamentary Reforms (KILPAR), Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru; and Prof. Dr. Sairam Bhat, Professor of Law, National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru. The competition concluded with a formal valedictory ceremony, graced by Hon'ble Shri PS Sreedharan Pillai, Governor of Goa, as the Chief Guest.

Each edition has drawn participation from top law schools, offering students a platform to engage with pressing legal issues and develop essential advocacy skills. The competition continues to uphold its reputation as a premier national moot, promoting intellectual rigor and legal excellence.



GLIMPSE OF PREVIOUS EDITIONS



MOOT PROPOSITION

The State of Eastford is a constituent State within the Union of Silverfeild, governed by the Constitution of Silverfeild, which provides for a democratic republic in the Union as well as in the States. In May 2021, the People's Reform Alliance (PRA) won the general elections to the State of Eastford Legislative Assembly with a comfortable majority, securing 154 seats in the 234-member Assembly. Adrian Kingswell was sworn in as the Chief Minister, heading the Council of Ministers of State of Eastford. The Governor of State of Eastford, Edward Grant, was appointed by the President of Silverfeild in September 2021. Edward Grant, a retired diplomat, had previously served in several foreign postings and was considered a loyal supporter of the ruling political party at the Union level, the National Progress Forum (NPF). Relations between the elected State Government and the Governor soon became strained, as the Governor began to withhold and delay approvals for several policy initiatives of the State Government. In the year 2023, the Legislative Assembly of State of Eastford passed a series of twelve Bills on various public matters. Among these, two Bills became particularly contentious: the State of Eastford Regulation of Online Gaming and Prevention of Harmful Practices Act, 2023, which sought to prohibit online gambling and betting activities within the State, and the Right to Elementary Education in Mother Tongue Act, 2023, which mandated that all children from Classes I to V be taught primarily in their mother tongue, with a strong emphasis on the language of Aruval as the medium of instruction. The other Bills included amendments to the reservation policy in higher education, expansion of the public health insurance scheme, regulation of liquor sales, and reforms in municipal administration. All twelve Bills were duly passed by the Legislative Assembly, and were submitted to the Governor for his assent under Art CC of the Constitution of Silverfeild. Instead of granting assent or returning the Bills, the Governor remained silent for nearly eight months. During this period, the State Government repeatedly wrote to the Governor's office seeking a decision, but no response was forthcoming. The Chief Minister alleged that the Governor was deliberately obstructing governance and stalling the implementation of welfare measures that had been duly approved by the Legislature. Finally, on 15 October 2023, the Governor returned ten of the Bills on the same day, without offering detailed reasons, merely noting in identical endorsements that the Bills were "unsuitable for assent at this stage." The remaining two Bills, the Online Gaming Regulation Act and the Mother Tongue Education Act were reserved for the consideration of the President under Art CC.

MOOT PROPOSITION

The State Government strongly protested this action. On 2 November 2023, the Legislative Assembly of State of Eastford re-passed the ten returned Bills without any amendments, asserting its legislative authority. The Speaker of the Assembly issued a statement that under Art CC, once a Bill is re-passed by the Legislature, the Governor is constitutionally bound to give his assent. However, the Governor once again declined to act and reserved all the Bills for the consideration of the President under Art CC.

This triggered intense confrontation between the constitutional offices. The Chief Minister accused the Governor of functioning as a political agent of the Union Government and undermining the constitutional. The State Government argued that the indefinite delay in granting assent to Bills amounted to a negation of the mandate of the people and the sovereignty of the elected Legislature.

The Governor, in his public statements, defended his conduct, stating that he was duty-bound under the Constitution to protect and prevent unconstitutional legislations. He maintained that Art CC conferred upon him a constitutional discretion, which could not be circumscribed by the advice of the Council of Ministers in all cases and neither can be limited by prescribing any time limitation. The Governor further asserted that power which is unrestrained by Constitution remains unlimited. He further argued that the framers of the Constitution had deliberately created the office of the Governor as an instrument to safeguard constitutional governance and prevent majoritarian excesses in the States.

On 1 December 2023, the State of Eastford, acting through its Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, filed a Writ Petition under Art XXXII of the Constitution of Silverfeild before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The petition alleged that the actions of the Governor violated Art CC by withholding assent indefinitely, and that such conduct struck at the heart of constitutional principles.

The Union of Sliverfield, impleaded as a respondent, defended the Governor's actions, asserting that the Governor had acted strictly within his constitutional role. It argued that Art CC did not impose a strict timeline and that the Governor was justified in withholding assent where serious doubts about constitutional validity existed and the Governor is reasonably within his mandate to reserve Bills for the President's consideration.

MOOT PROPOSITION

The petition was admitted by the Supreme Court of Silverfeild, which framed substantial constitutional questions for adjudication.

Issues for Consideration were as follows:

1. Whether the Governor of a State is constitutionally bound to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers while exercising powers under Art CC of the Constitution of Silverfeild?
2. Whether the indefinite delay or withholding of assent to Bills duly passed by the State Legislature violates constitutional principles?
3. Whether the exercise of discretion by the Governor in discharge of his powers under Art CC is subject to judicial review?

A Division bench of the Supreme Court ruled that the Governor cannot exercise an absolute or pocket veto on Bills, limiting their options under Art CC to granting assents, withholding assents, or reserving the Bills for the President, all within specified timeframes that is three months initially, one month on reconsideration. Also, the court ruled that the Governor is bound by the aid and advice of Council of Ministers. It was also ruled by the court that the Governor's action must not be arbitrary and is subject to judicial-review to prevent misuse of discretion. Due to undue delay by the Governor in assenting to ten Bills, the court invoked Art CXLII to declare those Bills as having received assents, ensured justice and upheld the Legislative process.

In response to the decision of the Supreme Court by a Division Bench, the President of Silverfeild referred the matter to the Supreme Court of Silverfield for reconsideration under Art CXLIII of the Constitution. The afore-mentioned from the President's reference is mentioned as follows:

To

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Silverfeild

Supreme Court of Silverfeild

Subject: Expression of Constitutional Concern Regarding the Judgment in State of Eastford v. Governor of Eastford

Hon'ble Mr. Chief Justice,

I write this letter in my capacity as the President of Silverfeild, sworn under Art LX to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of Silverfeild.

MOOT PROPOSITION

It has come to my attention that the judgment rendered in the matter of State of Eastford v. Governor of Eastford raises serious concerns regarding the separation of powers, judicial propriety, and constitutional accountability. The observations and directions issued therein may be seen as transgressing into the domain of the executive and the legislature. If the judiciary, the guardian of constitutional principles, enters the political thicket and issues binding directions that may have the effect of undermining executive autonomy and political processes, this raises grave constitutional questions.

When a Constitution is made a controlling one, every power derived is channelized through a set limitation in the form of denials, directions, or divisions, which are either absolute or conditional. It becomes axiomatic that implementing the Constitution gets priority because no law gets automatic obedience absent enforcement. Executive power is the power to enforce obedience to the laws. In a republic, the head of the state is elected and trusted with executive power to implement the Constitution and the laws. In the case of the Silverfeild Constitution, the President is elected under Art LV and is made solemnly obligated by oath under Art LX. Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely, is well-known. To guard against such a contingency which is attributable to the known frailty of human nature, the Constitution provides in Art LXI or Art CLVI-(A) for impeachment and removal of the President and Governor, respectively for violations of the Constitution. Additionally, Art CCCLXI makes the President personally liable and answerable at law for acts outside powers and duties of office. The President who is elected under Art LV is vested by Art LIII(1) with the executive power of the Union which is overarching by reason of Art CCCLV. By Art CCCLV, the President has the duty to ensure that the government of the state is carried on in accordance with the Constitution for which he is aided by Art CCLVI, CCLVII(1), CCCLVI(1) r/w Art CCCLXV. The control is more vertical. The horizontal control comes in through directives under Art CCLVI, CCLVII(1) which have a built-in vertical control element which comes in through Art CCCLXV into Art CCCLVI(1).

MOOT PROPOSITION

The President appoints the Governors, vested with executive power of the state under Art CLIV(1) and holds office during pleasure. This had to be understood in the light of the duty of the President under Art CCCLV. What is vested by the Constitution, remains vested there. But the control is in Art CCCLXI which is an inter-organ control beside the inter-organ control in Art LXI. It may be noted that the Governors' power is neither independent nor co-ordinate but subordinately useful to the Union power as specified in Art CCLVII(1). Art CCLVI indicates the manner of exercise of executive powers but it should not be missed that the power avails ONLY to ensure compliance with every existing law as specified in Art CCLVI itself. This does not impair the inter-organ controls via Art LXI/ Art CLVI-(A) or Art CCCLXI. Another strong control element is in the requirement that executive power shall ensure compliance with every existing law securing on ground the fact-ordering. The requirement of a Bill, in Silverfield, to pass two Houses, where two Houses are present, is a vertical control. The element of horizontal control there is in voting without instructions., but that element is absent in Silverfield. The requirement that a Bill must receive the assent of the President or the Governor before becoming law is not a mere formality, but a constitutional necessity. Under Art LX, the President is sworn to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution within the territory of Silverfield. The Governor, being a constitutional functionary and subordinate to the President is similarly bound Art CLIX. Furthermore, ArtXII(2) prohibits the State from making any law that takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution, and Art XXXVII obliges the State to apply the Directive Principles in governance. Thus, the assent requirement serves as a constitutional safeguard, ensuring that proposed legislation conforms to the constitutional scheme. Art CCCLXI, which grants limited immunity to the President and Governors, further underlines their constitutional status and role in the law-making process.

It is worth noting that during the Constituent Assembly debates on Draft Art CLXXV (now Art CC of the Constitution of Silverfield), members expressed serious concern over the phrase "as soon as possible." Mr. Henry V Keating criticised this language as vague and sought a definite time frame to preserve potential delays by the Governor in granting assent to state legislation. Similarly, Prof Samuel Saxon expressed that such ambiguity could enable indefinite deferrals. Further it is pertinent to note that Mr. Benjamin Prescott argued for a broader discretionary power for Governors.

MOOT PROPOSITION

He saw this as necessary to prevent legislative overreach in politically unstable context. Despite these opposing views, the Constituent Assembly did not adopt any amendment to prescribe a specific time frame. Also, under the Dominion Governance Act, 1935, Governors has discretionary powers, but the Transitional Governance Order, 1947 removed phrases like “in his discretion,” reflecting the framers’ intent. Had the Constituent Assembly intended to impose a time-bound mandate, it would have done explicitly. This conscious legislative choice should hold significant interpretative value today. Thus, the judiciary cannot, through judicial review rewrite the Constitution. It is to be noted that when constitution has conferred unlimited power, it remains unlimited.

In the Supreme Court’s recent judgment in State of Eastford v. Governor of Eastford, what I understand is that the two-judge bench exceeded its constitutional authority. The primary task of ensuring compliance with Art XIII and Art XXXVII is entrusted to the President and Governors with an overarching power to the President who is ultimately responsible. This political arrangement cannot be hijacked by a legislature which can pass laws -only such laws- as conform to the Constitution. The Supreme Court has no power to interfere with this power arrangements because it has not been trusted with the power to amend the Constitution, or even any law by reason of the Third Schedule oath. Acting in disregard results in breach of policy control function vested upon, for which judges have NO immunity. The two judges have entered the political thicket and acted in disregard of the duty under the Third Schedule oath. Thus, the Court’s actions represent a breach of constitutional duties and separation of powers, raising serious questions about judicial legitimacy and accountability.

I am of the considered opinion that while the judiciary has an essential role in preserving constitutional values, the appropriate mechanisms to address potential executive overreach lie within Art LXI and CCCLXI of the Constitution, and not via judicial directives.

While I hold the judiciary in the highest constitutional esteem, I find it imperative to express these concerns for consideration in the broader interest of constitutional balance and institutional integrity.

With respect and constitutional regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. William Burgess

President of Silverfeild

MOOT PROPOSITION

In the matter of Presidential Reference No. 1 of 2025 under Art CXLIII (1) of the Constitution of Silverfield – reference accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The court has framed the following issues for the adjudication, upon which the final arguments shall be addressed:

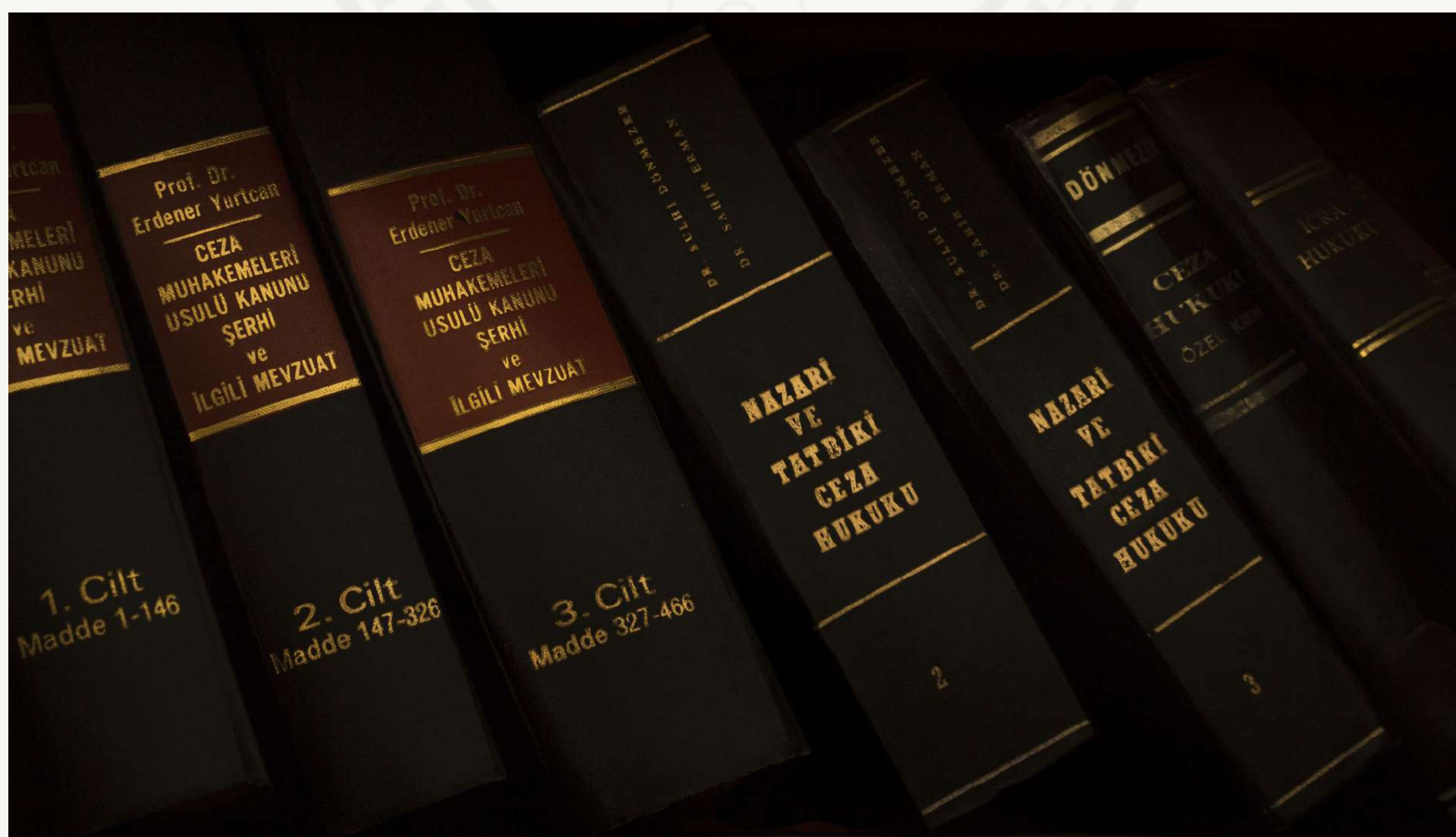
The Issues for Consideration:

1. Whether the Supreme Court, by prescribing mandatory time limits under Art CC for the Governor's assent to Bills, exceeded its constitutional authority?
2. Whether Art LXI and CCCLXI, providing political and legal sanctions against the President and Governors, respectively, preclude judicial intervention in their exercise of constitutional executive powers?
3. Whether the previous decision of Supreme Court on Presidents; and Governors' power to act on aid and advice of Council of Ministers requires a reconsideration?
4. Whether judges, by acting beyond their constitutional mandate and disregarding their oath under the Third Schedule are liable?

Note 1: All laws of Silverfield are pari materia to laws of India.

Note 2: Art CLVI (A) has been added to the Constitution by the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2023 with effect from 10.12.2023

Disclaimer: This Moot Proposition is purely fictitious academic exercise created solely for education purposes; any resemblance to real persons, laws or events is purely coincidental.



PRIZE MONEY

Winner Rs. 50,000

Runner Up Rs. 20,000

Best Speaker Rs. 5,000

Best Memorial Rs. 5,000

E-certificates For All Participants



RULES

COMPETITION GUIDELINES AND GENERAL RULES

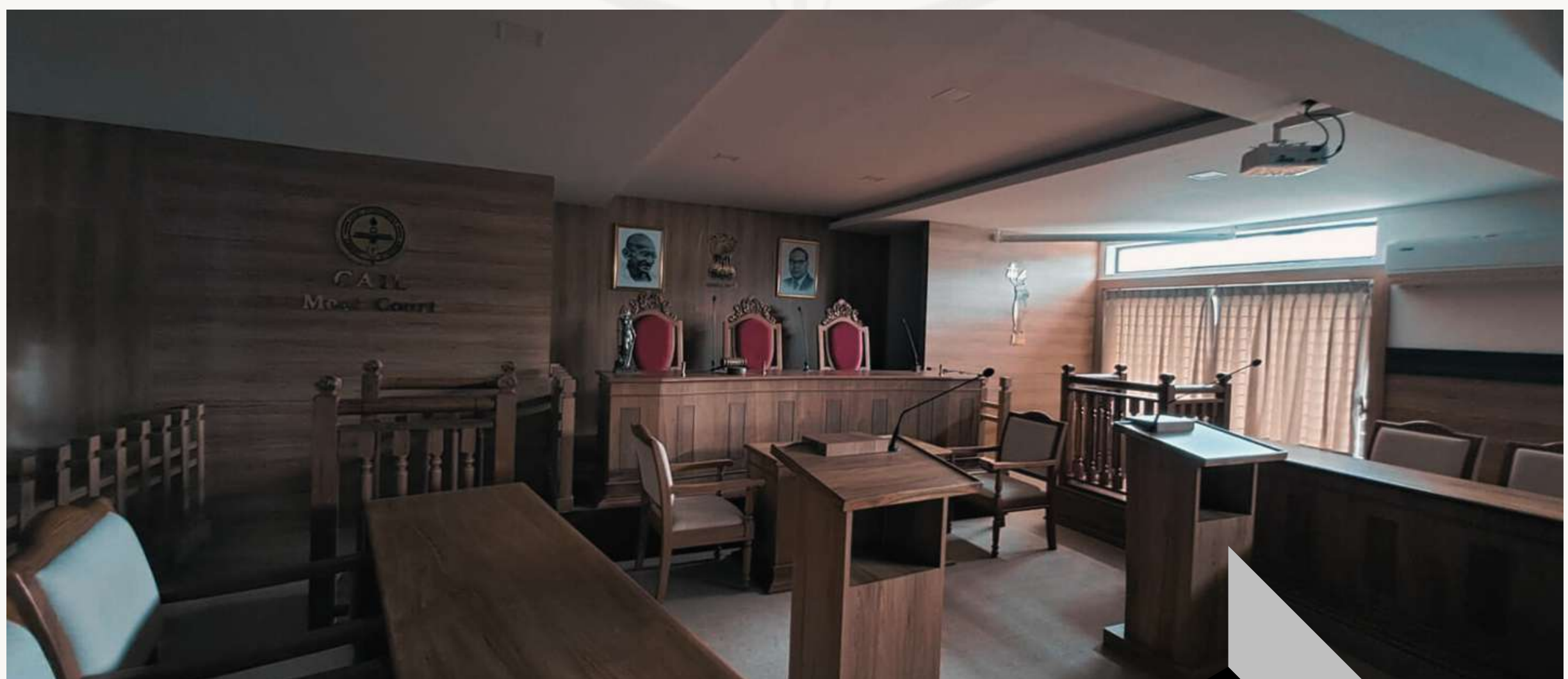
I. GENERAL RULES

- “Case clarification & Correction” (hereinafter referred to as clarifications) means the official clarifications and corrections.
- “Compendium” means a compilation of cases and authorities cited by the participant during the oral rounds.
- “Competition” means and includes the total sum of activities arising out of or consequential upon the (Christ Academy St. Chavara Moot Court Competition, 2026).
- “Jury Panel” means the adjudicators so appointed/ nominated by Moot Court Competition for judging the performance of participants during oral pleading sessions of the Competition.
- “Memorials” means the written submissions framed and submitted by a team according to the rules and admitted by Moot Court Committee.
- “Moot Court Committee” (to be read hereinafter as MCC) for this Moot Court Competition means the Committee as constituted for proper organization and fair conduct of the competition including any other person authorized to deal with all events, consequential upon or incidental to the competition.
- “Moot Proposition” means the hypothetical case-study of the Competition released by the Organizers. Clarifications shall form part of such Proposition.
- “Official Team Contact Person” means the individual identified by the team during the registration process to acknowledge the receipt of official correspondence relating to the competition.
- “Oral Pleading” means the pleading before a panel as explained under Evaluation criteria for evaluation of written submissions.
- “Participants” means a person authorized by referring Institution and approved by Moot Court Committee Christ Academy Institute of Law as eligible to participate in competition.

- “Participating Team” means the team, that has registered itself for the competition.
- “Penalty” means the consequence of a violation of any rule whether by way of deduction of point or declaring disqualified and such a person would be referred to as penalized.
- “Petitioner” means the side of the team which argues on behalf of the party who has filed the case at any given point of the competition.
- “Rebuttal” means the set of arguments/challenges that the petitioners shall raise at the end of the main pleadings of all the speakers.
- "Respondents" means the side of the team which argues on behalf of the party against whom the petition has been filed at any given point of the competition.
- “Sur-Rebuttal” means the reply provided by the Respondents to the challenges/arguments raised by the Petitioners during the Rebuttal.
- “Team Code” means the code allotted to retain confidentiality of the Participating team by the organizers after final registration.

II. DATE AND VENUE OF THE COMPETITION

- **Phase 1** - Memorial submission on 10th December 2025 (online) along with the compendium.
- **Phase 2** - Quarter-Final, Semi-Finals: On 7th March 2026 (Offline)
- **Phase 3** - Finals and Valedictory Ceremony: On 8th March 2026 (Offline)
- **Venue:** Christ Academy Institute of Law, Bengaluru, Karnataka.



III. ELIGIBILITY

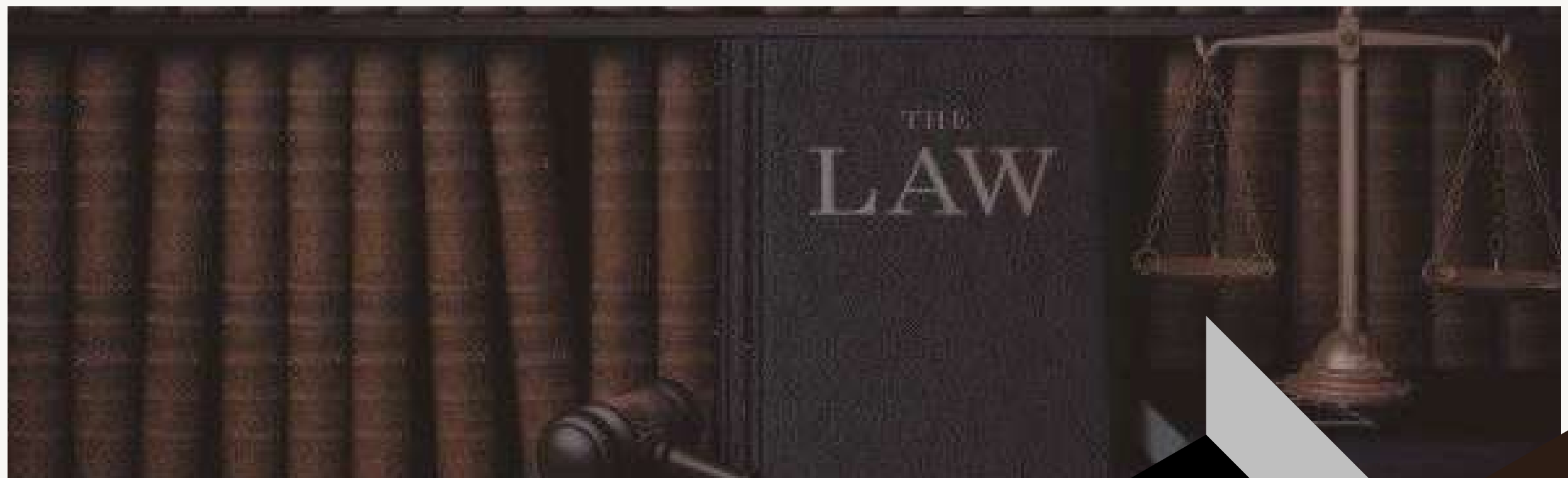
The Competition is open to bonafide undergraduate students from recognized Colleges/Institutions/Universities who are currently pursuing their bachelor's degree in Law i.e., 3-year LL.B. or 5-year Integrated or Honours LL.B. Programme with all combinations on a regular basis. Two teams from the same institution are permitted to register. The competition also permits registrations of Cross-Institutional Teams. The bona fide certificate must be emailed to cail.scmcc6@calaw.in.

IV. TEAM COMPOSITION

- The competition permits **CROSS INSTITUTIONAL TEAMS** that shall be allowed to register and participate in the competition. (Member from different institutions).
- Additionally, a maximum of **TWO TEAMS** for the same College/ Institution/ University.
- Each team shall comprise a **maximum of three members and a minimum of two members**.

Under no circumstances shall a team consisting of more than 3 members or less than 2 members be allowed to participate. Three Member Team: Such Team shall designate two of its members as speakers; and shall designate one member, who has not been designated as a speaker, as a researcher. The team must, amongst its members, identify the speakers and the researcher at the time of registration itself. Two Member Team: In the event, a team consists of two members then such a team shall designate both the members as speakers.

- No extra member or observer shall be allowed.



V. REGISTRATION

- The registration shall be done by filling up the application available on Google Form: <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfvo0hhpRdVzH4IFti4rBdumDI241v8ZuDJsVKlwvTm9kWlnw/viewform?usp=dialog> The final registration must be completed on or before **20th November, 2025, 23:59 IST** by payment of Rs. 4,000/- per team along with a Bonafide letter from their moot court committee. Faculty Coordinator/Dean/Principal with the details of the participating team to be sent to **cail.scmcc6@calaw.in** by 23:59 IST. The email must also contain a screenshot of the payment details (Name of the Account Holder, Date of Payment, SCMCC6 (compulsory in the description of the payment), and Transaction ID).
- The registration shall be deemed complete only when the provisional registration form is duly filled, Bonafide letter from Moot Court Faculty Coordinator/Dean/Principal is received and registration fee is paid.
- Once the final registration is done teams will get the confirmation email along with their Team Codes.
- The confirmation of the names at the time of online registration shall be treated as final and no change of name shall be allowed thereafter, except if it is found to be necessary at the sole discretion of the Organizers.
- The registration fee is non-refundable, and no claim for refund of the fee shall be entertained.

VI. LANGUAGE

- The official working language of the competition shall be English.



VII. DRESS CODE

Participants shall be in formal wear only. Boys must wear white shirt along with black pants and blazer and girls must wear white kurta/shirt along with black salwar/pant/skirt and blazer. Robes or collar bands are not allowed.

VIII. ANONYMITY

- Each team will be assigned a unique team code, and every participant will receive an individual code.
- The identity of the parent college, institution, or university must be disclosed only in the registration form.
- Participants must not reveal their names or the identity of their college, institution, or organization at any time before the valedictory ceremony.
- Throughout the competition, the individual and team codes will serve as the only means of identifying the participants and their teams.
- Any violation of these rules, including unauthorized disclosure of identities, will result in penalties, including possible disqualification of the entire team.

IX. MEMORIAL BASED SELECTION

The qualification of the teams to the Quarter Final rounds are based on the Memorial marks.
The memorial must be submitted along with the compendium on 10th December, 2025



X. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPETITION

Selection:

- The Preliminary Round shall be conducted among the eight (8) selected teams, shortlisted based on their Memorial Submissions. The marks obtained in the memorial evaluation will determine qualification for this round, ensuring the overall quality of content.
- The Preliminary Round will be conducted in four (4) court halls, with one round in each hall. Each round will follow a knock-out format, and from these four court halls, one (1) winning team from each court hall shall advance to the Semi-Final Round.
- The Semi-Final Round will be held in two (2) court halls, where the four qualifying teams will compete on a knock-out basis. The two (2) winning teams from the Semi-Finals shall advance to the Final Round.
- In the Semi-Final and Final Rounds, each participating team shall be assigned a side (Petitioner or Respondent) determined by a draw of lots. The side for each team shall be decided afresh at every level of the competition.

In the event of a tie during any round, the memorial marks shall be added to the total score for determining the winner. If a tie persists even after considering memorial marks, the organizers, after due discussion with the jury panel, shall make the final decision.

Time Limit:

- Apart from the maximum time provided to each team for the rounds, an additional 5 minutes will be granted to each team at the end of the round, given time for rebuttal/sur-rebuttal, if so desired, at the discretion of the presiding judges. If it is so permitted, then the division of time for that purpose between 2 speakers of the team may be communicated to the Court Officer after completion of that Round. The final decision as to the structure and the right to rebut/sur-rebut shall vest with the judges. Only one speaker shall be allowed to go for the rebuttal/sur-rebuttal round.
- In case any speaker continues to speak after the completion of his/her time, the additional time that is used will be deducted from the time allocated to his/her co-speaker, or from the time allotted for the rebuttal/sur-rebuttal, as the case may be.

Delay in Appearance/Presentation:

- If a team scheduled to take part in the oral submissions of a round does not appear within 5 minutes after the scheduled commencement of such round, the other team shall be allowed to submit their arguments ex-parte.

XI. EVALUATION OF THE ORAL PRESENTATION

Evaluation of Oral Round shall be adjudged on the following criteria

1.	<i>Organization and presentation of facts</i>	15 Marks
2.	<i>Application of legal principles</i>	15 Marks
3.	<i>Innovation in arguments</i>	15 Marks
4.	<i>Articulation of Issues</i>	15 Marks
5.	<i>Response to questions posed</i>	15 Marks
6.	<i>Use of authorities and precedents</i>	15 Marks
7.	<i>Court etiquettes</i>	10 Marks

XII. MEMORIAL

- All the teams are required to submit soft copy of the memorials each for both Petitioner/Appellant and Respondent along with the compendium. The soft copy of the memorials shall be sent by the team on or before 23:59 IST on 10 December, 2025 via email to cail.scmcc6@calaw.in with “Submission of Memorial by (Team code)” as the subject. The memorial must be submitted in PDF file.
- The copies of the memorials must bear cover page in conformity with the following scheme:
 - a. Blue- Appellant/ Petitioner
 - b. Red – Respondent

- No amendment to the memorial will be permitted after submission.
- Teams are not permitted to raise arguments in the oral rounds that are not present in the memorial.
- Each memorial shall consist of and only the following details:
 - a. Cover Page
 - b. Table of Contents
 - c. List of Abbreviations
 - d. Index of Authorities
 - e. Statement of Jurisdiction
 - f. Statement of Facts
 - g. Issues Raised
 - h. Summary of Arguments
 - i. Arguments Advanced
 - j. Prayer
- Each memorial shall consist of the following details on the cover page
 - a. Team code on the top right-hand corner of the cover page. Memorials without the team code will not be evaluated.
 - b. Name and place of the forum
 - c. Name of the parties and their status
 - d. Memorial filed and the party that the team is appearing on behalf of.
- **The following content specification must be adhered to:**
 - a. Language - English
 - b. Font and Size (Body) - Times New Roman, 12 pts
 - c. Line Spacing (Body) - 1.5 lines
 - d. Font and Size (Footnotes) - Times New Roman, 10 pts
 - e. Line Spacing (Footnotes) - Single line
 - f. Page Margins - 1 inch on all sides
 - g. Page Limit
 - i. Entire Memorial - 30 pages maximum
 - ii. Body of Arguments - 20 pages maximum
 - h. Paper Specification - White A4-Sized Paper
 - i. Body of the Memorial - Justified
 - j. Citation style - Harvard Bluebook (20th edition).
- The memorial must not contain any identification mark or symbol identifying the team apart from the team code. Any such identifying mark/ symbol will lead to the disqualification of the team.

XIII. EXCHANGE OF MEMORIALS

There shall be an exchange of memorials between the teams as would be placed after the draw of lots in all the rounds of the competition. The Memorials will be sent via email to the respective teams after the draw of lots by the Organizers.

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS

- **Interpretation of Guidelines:** All interpretations are at the complete discretion of the Moot Court Organizers and the host Institution. The decision so made shall be final and binding on all participating teams.
- **Clarifications:** Communication regarding any clarification or otherwise may be sought through mail or through the contact number given below by or before 3rd December, 2025.

XVIII. STUDENT COORDINATORS

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