



The
BRITISH UNIVERSITY
IN EGYPT



Faculty of Law | Moot Court Unit

Information Technology Law Moot Court Competition Case

2023/2024

Prof. Tamer El Domiaty Edition

Case concerning the Situation between

The State of Kudzena

and

The State of Sionium

This work is dedicated to the loving memory of Professor Tamer El Domiaty whose dedication, gentle kindness, and passion for law continue to inspire all who knew him, ourselves in the Faculty and the Unit very much included.

1. Background

1. As the grip of colonial rule began to loosen with the dawn of the 20th century, the global community grappled with the intricate aftermath: a world where peoples' borders, cultures, languages, and identities were all intertwined. The nation of Kudzena, which had been ruled by Borako—a major colonial power expanding its territory—found itself in ruins after Borako's armies withdrew from its land. Kudzena, like practically all of its neighbours, was a colony for nearly a century. The Kudzenians, who were mostly of the Misamo religion with a small Seni minority, resisted Borako's imperialistic ambitions with great ferocity.
2. In contrast to the situation in the neighboring nations that gained independence, the decolonization process of Kudzena has deviated from traditional methods. Borako invited newcomers of Seni people from all over the world, welcoming waves, and waves of Seni people into the territory. In the meantime, Borako granted control to the Seni religious minority over several parts of Kudzena and gave space to the Senisha movement, a political and military force that seeks to establish a religious Seni homeland in Kudzena, to voice its aspirations. The Senisha's goals collided with the desires of the indigenous Kudzenian population, especially those of the dominant ethnic Sameri background and of the religious Misamo background.
3. In the mid-1950s, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) issued a resolution recommending the split of Kudzena into two states, one for each people. However, this proposal eventually led to a regional war between the Sameri and the Senisha. At the end of the war, the Senisha emerged victorious and established themselves as a powerful state in the region, the State of Sionium. Sionium gained control over the entirety of Kudzena and allocated the city of Tazim and the province of Silard, including the former capital, Sameria, to those Kudzenians who continued to pursue the reestablishment of the State of Kudzena on the basis of their right to self-determination.
4. A few years later, Sionium implemented administrative actions that resulted in the unilateral annexation of Tazim. Sionium expanded the municipal jurisdiction of Jamera, one of Sionium's major cities, to also cover Sameria. The government of Sionium confiscated land and property that belonged to the people of Tazim and imposed Sionium's law on the city and

its inhabitants. Then, Sionium's high court did rule against the request for domestic law and military rule to be applicable to settlements founded as a result of such land and property seizures. While much of the daily administration was left to the city's local authorities, Sionium maintained responsibility for settlements and military zones, as well as airspace, territorial waters, immigration, trade, and tax policy.

5. On February 26, 1991, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decided that 'any legislative and administrative procedures and actions taken by Sionium are invalid and cannot change the status of Kudzenians.' On January 7, 1992, the UNSC recognised that Sionium's rule in Sameria 'constitutes a violation of international law'. Furthermore, the resolution stated that 'all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Sionium, the occupying power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Sameria are null and void' and urged 'all Member States to recognise this decision'.
6. Some 14 years later, Sionium launched a unilateral withdrawal plan in Tazim. The plan called for the departure of Sionium's inhabitants from Tazim, the withdrawal of troops from the province, and the formal end of the military administration. Sionium stated that due to this withdrawal, it could no longer be regarded as the occupying authority and hence had no obligation for maintaining public order and civil life in Tazim. The viewpoint of Sionium was outlined in a press release made following the withdrawal.
7. In 2006, the Unity Movement came to seize full leadership amid the first election process in Tazim. Founded in 1988, the Unity Movement is a politico-military movement that promotes armed resistance to Sionium based on the Sameri religion and an aspiration to reestablish Kudzena. Immediately following their election, Sionium declared Tazim a hostile area, resulting in a shutdown of border crossings and restricting goods transit. Since the closure in 2006, there have been multiple conflicts between the United Brigade, the militant arm of the Unity Movement, and Sionium.
8. In 2007, Sionium began the Shield of Peace Operation, targeting various militant groups in Tazim, specifically the United Brigade. The stated objective of Sionium was to halt the suicide drones launched from Tazim into Sionium and weaken the Brigade's overall capabilities. The

Sioniums thus launched drone strikes against the United Brigade's infrastructure. They also launched a land assault into the caves and the mountainous areas of Tazim, sending in lethal autonomous weapon systems in the shape of soldiers and dogs, or so it was claimed. These operations resulted in fierce battles, extensive damage to civilian infrastructure, and large losses, many of whom were civilians. The conflict dragged on for years, with both sides improving their war capabilities.

9. In July 2018, Sionium's high court approved the demolition of around 100 homes near Sameria, which was completed within the following month. In August 2018, the government of Sionium approved the construction of 7,000 housing units in Silard, a process which included the digging into the ancient mountains of Silard. Sionium's Prime Minister, Beelzeb, declared that if re-elected, he would 'expand Sionium'. On September 30, 2018, massive protests occurred on the outskirts of Tazim, which included attempts to cross the bordering mountain of Tazim. The killer robots guarding the area fired live ammunition at them, resulting in the biggest ever death toll among Kudzenians. In October 2018, the UN Human Rights Council's Commission of Inquiry reported that, throughout 2018, Sionium's killer robots killed 162 Kudzenians and injured 23,204 others with live ammunition, bullet fragmentation, rubber-coated bullets, or tear gas canister strikes. On the other hand, one Sionium soldier was killed and four more were injured.
10. In early 2020, Sionium issued an initial closure on Tazim because of the coronavirus pandemic. In response, the United Brigade launched hundreds of homemade incendiary balloons across the border. Following repeated exchanges of attacks on both sides, Sionium opted to close the border crossing and the coastal fishing zone, besieging Tazim. In 2021, the attacks continued from both sides. As the United Brigade's drone and balloon attacks continued, Sionium relied on its most advanced weapon, the satellite-powered MK 15 Phalanx Close-In Weapons System mounted on Sionium's Navy ships. While Sionium was under constant fire from the United Brigade, the attacks launched by Sionium, however, proved to be much more fatal and far reaching, resulting in the destruction of civilian cities and the deaths of hundreds of men, women, and children.
11. In 2022, Sionium conducted airstrikes on Tazim, killing ten individuals, including a commander of the burgeoning Kudzi Fighters, an emerging militia in Tazim. In response, the

Kudzi Fighters launched hundreds of TIKAD multicopters that they had managed to smuggle through the mountains. The situation deteriorated further in July 2023, when Sionium launched the 'Light and Darkness' military operation, which included airstrikes and shelling of several targets in Tazim, including residential areas allegedly housing armed groups, as well as their families. The Kudzenian armed groups fired back, launching almost a thousand drones and multicopters towards Sionium. The hostilities persisted until the declaration of a ceasefire in August 2023. By then, Sionium reported two dead and 40 wounded, but Kudzenians reported the deaths of more than 400 among them and the severe injuries of 700 others.

12. Following its formation in early 2023, the new Sionium government stated that settlement growth in Silard is one of its major objectives. The first half of 2023 saw a resurgence of violence between Sioniums and Kudzenians in Silard, including Kudzenian attacks on Sionium settlers and troops, Sionium settler invasions, and numerous lethal Sionium military raids. Sionium thus intensified its operations to 'haunt down high-profile terrorist individuals'. As a consequence, Sionium killed 12 Kudzenians, including at least five verified fighters. 143 Kudzenians were injured and 30 imprisoned, while just one Sionium soldier died. In response, Kudzenians staged demonstrations in Sameria, during which Sionium security forces killed one person and injured twelve more. The demonstrations turned violent, with demonstrators burning tyres and throwing Molotov cocktails and explosives at Sionium's observation points. Sionium's forces responded with live shots, rubber bullets, and tear gas.
13. During these events, Sionium police carried out four raids on the Holy Temple, one of Misamo's holiest places, wounding 17 people and arresting 420 others. Among Sioniums, there has been much speculation on news channels on the impending destruction of the temple, an event which would meet a religious aspiration held by the Senisha. In the meantime, Sionium approved the construction of 20,000 settlement units, 20 villages, and the expansion of numerous existing settlements. Prime Minister Beelzeb stated openly that, if elected once more, he would acquire a portion of Silard. Sionium's Supreme Court ruled that Sioniums are allowed to build towns and outposts on private Kudzenian territories. The Supreme Court also declared in June 2023 that the forcible removal and demolition of Kudzenian herder villages, which had undergone many waves of evictions and demolitions, were permissible.

14. On November 16, 2023, the United Brigade launched the Holy Temple Volcano operation, the largest offensive ever against Sionium. The surprise attack consisted of thousands of Tazim infiltration units that went through cave routes under the mountains into Sionium. Other units infiltrated Sionium over land and sea, as well as by air. Meanwhile, the United Brigade launched around 2000–3000 Kamikaze drones into Sionium in order to patrol over and attack Sioniums in a self-destructive fashion. The United Brigade’s actions led to the destruction of military installations, the seizure of military vehicles and equipment, and the death of some 2600 Sionium soldiers. It also resulted in the ransacking of civilian settler homes, the death of 750 settlers and the injury of another 1000. The United Brigade also captured 1000 Sionium troops and settlers, who were then relocated to Tazim and kept in hidden and secured places within the caves of Tazim.
15. In one day, Sionium was able to take control of the situation after eliminating over 2,000 armed individuals of the United Brigade that had infiltrated the area. Two days later, Sionium’s armed forces reclaimed all the invaded territories. The president of Sionium, Ben Navarro, declared war on the Unity Movement, stating that the enemy will face unprecedented consequences. Sionium initiated the Iron Fist operation, an operation against Tazim that included airstrikes and bombardments that levelled numerous buildings, including medical centres, schools, and entire neighbourhoods—all of which were believed to house militia units. As part of its operation, Sionium attacked the homes and banks controlled by members of the Unity Movement.
16. On November 19, 2023, Sionium officials advised Tazim residents to escape to adjacent Perodonia, while also demanding from Perodonia not to interfere and not to allow anyone or anything in or out as this may compromise its operation capturing the ‘invaders’ of the United Brigade. In response, the United Brigade urged residents to stay still rather than comply with the evacuation orders. On October 28, 2023, Sionium warned that it now deemed Tazim’s biggest town, Teriana, and its surroundings a ‘battlefield’ and reaffirmed its request for inhabitants to flee to the edges of Tazim. These declarations were accompanied by nocturnal bombardments, communication disruptions, electricity cuts, and ground assaults into Tazim’s natural cave networks. Since most of the food, water, and medicine that enters Tazim first passes through Sionium, Sionium opted to stop all supplies from entering Tazim.

17. The prime minister of Sionium stated in a press conference that the goal is to ‘destroy the Unity Movement’s governance and military powers and bring home the captives at any cost’. The Unity Movement and Sionium did not come an agreement regarding the exchange of prisoners they each held. In the meantime, the United Brigade continued to release more and more loitering munitions towards Sionium, causing some material damage but no casualties. A few abductees were then released in exchange for hundreds of Kudzenians who had been imprisoned by Sionium since early 2000s. However, Sionium’s ground, sea, and air offensives continued to ramp up. On January 6, 2024, Sionium carried out its largest ground campaign in southern Tazim, resulting in fierce fighting with the United Brigade. As of January 20, ground operations had intensified, with confrontations between Sionium and the United Brigade in northern Tazim.

2. Sionium’s Digital Information Campaign

18. On November 20, 2023, a Telegram channel called 32 Virgo: Uncensored was featured to instantly document soldiers’ activities in Tazim. According to The Sionium Post, a leading news outlet in Sionium, ‘the channel’s admins released violent content, including movies in which the bodies of terrorists can be seen,’ with the caption ‘shatter the terrorists’ imaginations.’ They also shared photographs and videos of Kudzenians who were allegedly terrorists that had been eliminated at the hands of Sionium’s soldiers. The captions used were statements such as ‘Exterminating the roaches... exterminating the United Brigade rats... Share this beauty,’ to accompany images of captured or dead Kudzenians. Another video was shared, featuring a Sionium vehicle repeatedly driving over the body of a Kudzenian, accompanied by the phrase ‘Very good!!! Run him over!!! Flatten them.’ On November 25, the channel broadcasted a video with the message, ‘My brothers, the heroes, our fans, love you!!!! We came to screw the Sameris.’

19. Within a month, the channel has gained approximately 200,000 followers and has published hundreds of posts since November 2023. When asked by journalists, the spokesperson of the Ministry of Defence of Sionium said that before the Holy Temple Volcano operation the channel was managed by a psychological warfare unit in the army. The unit, whose major targets are foreign and enemy audiences, built and operated the channel. The spokesperson explained that ‘an inquiry revealed that the Telegram page was currently managed by the same

unit, but without authorization from military leadership. Amid the Holy Temple Volcano, the channel went directly to the Sionium public without permission. However, the incident has been dealt with.'

20. In light of these developments, a number of states, humanitarians, and human rights advocates have expressed concern that spreading harmful information may incite violence, cause distress, increase vulnerabilities, deny access to essential services, and undermine or disrupt humanitarian operations in Tazim. In her Report, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression revealed that in today's armed conflicts, disinformation and hate speech are 'increasingly focused on civilian populations rather than military personnel' and that there is a clear distinction between an information operation that complies with international humanitarian law and one that violates it. However, the Special Rapporteur did not make any reference to the situation in Tazim.
21. Despite its controversial content, 32 Virgo: Uncensored later shared videos of soldiers distributing food and medical supplies to local communities and participating in reconstruction efforts. The channel also featured interviews with Sionium soldiers discussing their motivations for serving in the military and their commitment to upholding international humanitarian law principles. These interviews emphasised the soldiers' belief in the importance of establishing peace in the region, portraying them in a more positive light.

3. Publishing Images of Captured Kudzenians

22. Over the past decades, the soldiers of Sionium have earned a reputation for parading hundreds of captive Kudzenians through the streets in their underwear, blindfolds, and handcuffs. The soldiers are then shown transporting these Kudzenians to undisclosed locations on the backs of trucks. Amid the Holy Temple Volcano operation, the soldiers of Sionium themselves took photos and videos of captured Kudzenians. They visibly shared the information with their network, including their family and friends in Sionium and overseas, via their personal social media accounts.
23. For the soldiers, the spread of such material represents the victory on the ground, instils a sense of security in the population, shows that the military is after their captives in Tazim, and indicates some control over those designated as terrorists by the government and the

international community. The soldiers of Sionium insist that these photos represent ‘factually correct’ information, and even if not, the photos help them induce the United Brigade to act recklessly. Many on social media, however, including experts, see these activities as a humiliating portrayal of Kudzenians, part of a propaganda campaign that demonises them and puts their lives in danger.

24. On November 28, 2023, a viral image of a handcuffed, stripped, and wounded Kudzenian man sparked global outrage and raised serious concerns about the potential torture and abuse of detainees and internees in Tazim. The Kudzenian man on the photo was shown in a seated position with blood pouring from a wound in his leg, looking upward at a Sionium soldier. Gustavo Fring, who appears to be the featured Sionium soldier in the photo, reportedly posted the now viral image himself, but he has since deleted it and closed his account. In the photo, the Kudzenian man looked distressed but defiant at Gustavo, whose hand appeared bloodied.
25. Reporter Mahran Sawy posted another image on X showing a group of Sionium soldiers escorting the same man stripped through a street. Sawy posted that according to local sources, the individual has been identified as ‘Eric Roberts from the Shujana neighbourhood, East Tazim.’ Sawy also said that ‘before his arrest, the Sioniums killed his father, his brother and his two nephews (an infant and a two-year-old child)’. Social media users denounced the image, with some likening it to the atrocities committed against detainees at Guantanamo Bay and the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. ‘If they don’t have any shame or conscience publishing this, think about all the scenes they won’t publish,’ was one comment. On X, another comment was that ‘this powerful image perfectly encapsulates the Kudzenian struggle. Sionium’s oppression. Humiliation. Brutality. The asymmetry of the conflict. And Kudzenian defiance in the face of it all.’
26. Reveal the Truth, a human rights association of former Sionium soldiers and veterans who collected and provided testimonies about their military experience in the conflict with Kudzena, published more pictures of Sionium soldiers posing with shackled and blindfolded Kudzenian prisoners. The association has been interviewing former Sionium soldiers since 2010 and has collected ‘at least a thousand’ pictures in that period, which according to the association reflect the default behaviour and attitude of Sionium’s soldiers in the occupied territories. The association clarified that ‘the latest scandal is not an isolated incident’, referring

to Gustavo's image. Reveal the Truth further said that 'a Sionium's army officer posing with Kudzenian prisoners can hardly be shocking to the soldiers since such pictures are taken almost every day'.

27. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Defence of Sionium rejected these claims and insisted that the recent picture by Gustavo Fring was an isolated incident. Later, Gustavo Fring told Sionium's Army Radio: 'What's wrong with that? I don't understand. There was no violence in the picture.' Yehia Shaulat, the director of Reveal the Truth, posted that he was shocked by the ministry's claim that the pictures portrayed an isolated incident. He wrote: 'We have been showing these kinds of pictures for the past six years. We even put on an exhibition in Sionium in 2017. What the reactions of the last few days prove is that no one is aware of the realities of the occupation. Taking a picture of themselves in front of Kudzenian prisoners is routine for these soldiers. This kind of behaviour demonstrates the way these people are broken down when they join the army. Perhaps this explains Gustavo Fring's ambivalence at the scandal his picture has sparked.'

28. In the aftermath of the publication of the image, members of Gustavo Fring's unit came forward to the media to testify on his behalf, attesting to his integrity and moral character. They described him as a compassionate leader who always prioritized the safety and well-being of his fellow soldiers and the civilians caught in the crossfire of the conflict. In Sionium, Gustavo Fring's unit, known as the 'Sentinels of Liberty', was renowned for its professionalism and adherence to the principles of international humanitarian law. They had been commended by Sionium's observers for their efforts to minimize civilian casualties and protect the rights of detainees during military operations. In this unit, Gustavo Fring was recognized for his exemplary service and bravery on the battlefield. He had received commendations from his superiors for his leadership and dedication to duty, earning the respect of his fellow soldiers and commanding officers.

4. The Digital Brigade

29. Following the territorial losses in Tazim, the United Brigade regrouped, sustaining intense hostilities along the border. In August 2024, the Unity Movement discovered the purpose of hacktivism as a potent form of resistance. They issued a general call to arms on social media: 'Additional to the United Brigade, we are creating a Digital Brigade to solidify the resistance

against Sionium and restore control. We're looking for digital talents to join our ranks. On our Telegram channel, we will assign you all operational tasks. Our commitment to the resistance remains steadfast.' The call spread through the online community, inviting hackers from both within Tazim and Silard but also from the outside world.

30. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) voiced concern about the legal implications of the Digital Brigade. The Unity Movement thus found itself at a crossroads, confronted with what they regarded as an intrusion on their rights to resistance under the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, their right to defend against the assaults launched by Sionium upon their land and people, and their right to self-determination. However, recognizing the value of international legitimacy and adherence to established rules and customs of war, the Unity Movement's spokesperson quickly confirmed the Digital Brigade's position in a speech that was later uploaded to YouTube. In the short film, the representative emphasized that the Unity Movement is committed to responsible utilization of digital space.
31. In less than a week, 800 people joined the cause and coordinated their actions through the encrypted messaging network Telegram. They formed a comprehensive list of targets, which included governmental offices, important infrastructure networks, military sites, and banks located in Sionium. Ethnic and religious origins, along with a shared generational history of cultural oppression, colonial rule, and societal imbalances, united the eager hackers. The hackers wanted to empower Kudzena and the region as a whole. They saw the Digital Brigade as a means for correcting historical injustices in their communities. For them, this hacktivist platform was more than simply a way to express their collective outrage and determination; it became a unifying force against Sionium's regime for them.
32. Having successfully disrupted military communication but also breached the Banking Security System (BSS) of Sionium, the hackers turned their attention to the 'Digital Bunker' app. Digital Bunker is an open-source application employed by the citizens of Sionium for real-time rocket alerts, with over 4 million active users. Since the Holy Temple Volcano operation, Digital Bunker has issued warnings for 30,000 threats. However, since the forces of Sionium got hold of the situation in Tazim, many Sionium individuals, while initially vigilant in response to the continuous threats and warnings, had grown accustomed to the routine of alerts without experiencing immediate danger. This normalisation of the situation has led to a

decrease in the overall sense of urgency among the population of Sionium. More so, the civilians were already suffering from communication breakdowns and power outages, hindering access to crucial information about the ongoing conflict situation between Sionium and Kudzena.

33. The hackers deemed it appalling that Sionium possesses an official warning app that affords the civilians of Sionium the chance to seek cover and prevent casualties, while '[their] people were haunted down like dogs'. The hackers thus chose to target Tomorrowland, a large-scale annual electronic dance music festival that takes place in December of each year. Despite the ongoing conflict and the surrounding turmoil, the festival remains a fixture in Sionium's calendar, attracting a substantial gathering thousands of individuals, including participants, spectators, and organizers.
34. On December 5, 2024, at 17:35, a day before the scheduled festival, the hackers sent a fabricated notification through Digital Bunker. The false message claimed that the festival would be the target of drone attacks the following day. In response to the apparent intelligence threat, the app's developer announced that access would be temporarily blocked for users outside Sionium from 21:30 onwards, citing a cyberattack that flooded the system with fake traffic. Despite the government's assurance that the message was fake and there was no real threat, extra security measures were implemented due to heightened tensions. Sionium's intelligence apparatus was immediately activated to identify the perpetrators responsible for the dissemination of false information, emphasizing the serious implications of the hack on both the digital infrastructure and the psychological impact on the population.
35. The hacktivist group then deployed ransomware attacks targeting the systems controlling power grids in one of the major neighbourhoods in the capital of Sionium, LissePark. These sophisticated attacks encrypted crucial data within Sionium's Energy Department (SED), crippling the power supply and leading to a widespread electricity blackout in the neighbourhood. This blackout not only triggered the intended confusion and panic among the public, but it also paralyzed essential services. In parallel, the Unity Movement demanded the immediate release of all the Kudzenian captives in Sionium. However, the Sionium government did not respond.

36. Due to the power outage, the Velton Medical Centre (VMC) faced insurmountable challenges in providing life-saving medical care. Tragically, the power outage resulted in the loss of twenty patients on life support in the early morning of 19 December 2024, further intensifying the gravity of the unparalleled impact on the inhabitants of Sionium. The neonatal intensive care unit, in particular, faced tremendous difficulties as the blackout prolonged, ultimately leading to the additional deaths of 15 premature babies due to hyperthermia.
37. Reading the news about the fatalities in the VMC, the Digital Brigade chose to halt the electricity blackout on December 23, 2024, at 16:00. However, the inflicted damage prompted Sionium to take decisive action to address the aftermath of the cyberattack. The Sionium military forces collaborated with local internet service providers (ISPs) to locate the hackers. Through the analysis of network logs, traffic patterns, and other pertinent data provided by ISPs, the military forces were able to pinpoint a specific geographical location associated with the cyberattacks on LissePark. The Sionium military forces investigated and discovered an apartment in Tazim associated with the identified IP address. The following night, as soon as their devices disconnected from the internet, two F-16 fighter jets took down the residential apartment building, including the hackers who launched the cyberattacks on Sionium.

5. The Permanent Committee

38. Both Kudzena and Sionium are signatories to the hypothetical Fourth Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 2005 (APIV). APIV, among other things, establishes a Permanent Committee whereby parties to a conflict may file complaints against one another for damages for IHL violations. The Permanent Committee is made up of highly qualified and experienced professionals known as 'Members of the Committee'. Kudzena presented the case to the Committee in accordance with the claims procedure outlined in APIV. At the preliminary stage, the Committee established the facts presented above as part of the ongoing struggle between Sionium and Kudzena. The facts have been corroborated by on-the-ground testimony and investigations from those involved, including victims, witnesses, and various military operation participants. Therefore, these facts cannot be contested at this stage. Based on these facts, the Committee admitted the case and determined that the IHL rules and principles applicable to international armed conflict (IAC) apply to it. Based on both, the Committee will hear both parties and come to its final decision.

39. The Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols serve as the primary framework that governs the Committee. Every state has ratified the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. Sionium has not yet ratified the Additional Protocol I (API) of 1977, while Kudzena has already done so. The Committee is bound by the customary international humanitarian law (CIHL), which encompasses the Hague Regulations and other unwritten standards emerging from generally recognized practice. The International Criminal Court's and other national, regional, and international tribunals' interpretations of IHL, as well as commentary on the four Geneva Conventions, can guide the Committee and, in some cases, reflect binding IHL. Human rights law is also applicable during times of armed conflict, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).
40. The complaint thus will be between the claimant, Kudzena, and the respondent, Sionium. At this stage, the Committee decided that it would seek responses from the legal representatives of the claimant and respondent, respectively, on the following three questions:
- a. *Whether the content shared on the '32 Virgo: Uncensored' channel constitutes a digital information campaign aimed at spreading fear and terror among Kudzenians, breaching IHL?*
 - b. *Whether posting the image of Eric Roberts by Gustavo Fring violates Article 13 of GCIII, Article 27 of GCIV, and/or other relevant statutory or customary IHL?*
 - c. *Do the hacks on Digital Bunker and the SED constitute 'attacks' under IHL, and if so, do they adhere to the distinction, proportionality, and precautions principles?*