



FACULTY OF  
LAW



*The*  
BRITISH UNIVERSITY  
IN EGYPT

## Moot Court Unit

### Information Technology Law Moot Court Competition Case

2024/2025

*Professor Hassan Abdelhamid Edition*

**The Case between**

**The State of Kanan and U-Wesh LLC.**

**v.**

**The State of Hebabta**

This edition of the IT Law Moot Court Competition is dedicated to Prof. Hassan Abdelhamid, the Founding Dean of the Faculty of Law at the British University in Egypt. His belief in and support for the moot court as a core experimental activity has been instrumental in the establishment and success of this competition.



## Background

1. Mitcivism is an ethnic group found across various regions of the world, with the majority residing in Blanco. Many Mitcivos believe that they have ancestral origins, and therefore a historical right, in the land of Kanan. According to their cultural heritage and historical narratives, it is their spiritual and rightful land. Mitcivo literature shows that the Mitcivo Kingdom ruled the land of Kanan from 550 B.C. to 350 B.C., with Mitcivo communities continuing to live there afterward as a minority.
2. Various ruling kingdoms controlled Kanan until the collapse of the Nottam Union (1410–1915). The Nottam Union spanned the Large Southern Region (LSR), encompassing wide territories that form part of today’s modern states, including Kanan. The Malsi ethnicity constituted the majority of the population of the LSR during this period and continues to do so up to the present day.
3. In the middle of the 20th century, the world strove to establish a new order guaranteeing peace and respect for human rights, seeking to distance itself from the eight-year Great War (1942 - 1950), which erupted in the continent of Blanco, claimed the lives of millions, and left the world devastated both economically and socially. This endeavor advanced on different fronts, one of which was compensating the victims of the war. At the center of this effort were the Mitcivos, who had suffered persecution and were subjected to a documented and globally recognized genocide.
4. As persecution against the Mitcivos in some parts of Blanco increased early in the 20th century, a Mitcivo movement named “Kratism” emerged, calling for the establishment of a state for the Mitcivos in the land of Kanan, where they would find protection from persecution and shelter from their historical suffering. In response, extensive waves of immigration sailed primarily from Blanco to the South, to settle in Kanan.
5. The immigration movement, initially welcomed by the Malsi, escalated into conflict over land and control, as Krati gangs used violence to acquire territory. Over the years, the Kratis annexed land from the Malsi of Kanan leading to the present day where the Kratis have outnumbered the Malsi. The Malsi, who once formed the vast majority of Kanan’s population, have been systematically displaced due to successive waves of Krati immigration and settlement expansion.



6. The Krati movement secured international recognition of a new state, the State of Hebabta, on parts of Kanan, with the support of the world's great powers, which had emerged victorious in the Great War. As a result of the de facto annexations of Malsi land and the recognition of Hebabta by other states, the Malsi remained divided into three parts of Kanan. Some stayed in the City of Divine, while the majority are in the Potamosa and the Sea zone, which together form the today's internationally recognized State of Kanan.
7. The City of Divine enjoys a high level of stability, attracting visitors from around the world as a popular tourist destination. Despite the ongoing territorial claims between Hebabta and Kanan, the daily life in the city remains largely unaffected. In effect, Hebabta exercises exclusive control over the entire city, with well-coordinated international administration ensuring the functionality of a separation zone between the Northern Hebabtian part and the Southern Kananian part. The city's unique blend of cultural heritage, historical significance, and religious importance has cemented its reputation as a major global tourism destination, attracting pilgrims, scholars, and travelers alike.
8. The Sea Zone and Potamosa, despite wide international recognition, have only been granted limited self-governance. Hebabta's control has effectively severed any direct ground connection between the two regions. While Hebabta withdrew from the Sea Zone following armed clashes, it continues to enforce an air, sea, and land control, with the exception of two land corridors to two neighboring counties with Malsi majority. In contrast, Hebabta retains direct territorial control over Potamosa, maintaining a network of checkpoints and extensive public surveillance throughout the area.
9. Both the Sea Zoe and Potamosa are officially subject to the federal government of Kanan, with little authority to the latter and more power in the hands of the local governments. While the government in the Sea Zone, ruled by the Liberta party, is denounced and highly unfavoured by Hebabta and its allies, the government of Potamosa has more coordination with the Hebabtian government. The State of Kanan has been struggling to secure the recognition of a handful yet influential states, including the State of Darak.
10. Darak is commonly perceived as the world's greatest power after the Great War. Darak is the home country for many of the globally leading technology firms, and it has the strongest economy and the highest GDP in the world. Darak has constantly prided itself as the beacon of human rights since the Great War. Being a major actor in the Great War and



driven by the Darakenian failure to stop the genocide of Mitcivos for years during the war, most of the Darakenian politicians publicly pledge commitment to the safety and prosperity of Hebabta, and many receive generous donations for their political campaigns from the Krati and Hebabtian political groups in Darak.

11. On many occasions, incumbent Darakenian officials have openly bragged about Darak's bipartisan firm policy position that it is Hebabta's greatest ally. This has translated into diplomatic, economic, and arm support in volumes and ease that are incomparable to any of its other allies. Since its foundation, Hebabta has used Darak's direct military aid in several incidents.

### **The BLACK System**

12. On November 17, 2023, a sudden and unprecedented escalation erupted when Liberta and other armed factions from the Sea Zone launched a large-scale attack on Hebabta, targeting military posts and civilian areas. The Hebabtian government announced that more than a thousand people died as a result of the attack and that around 200 had been taken hostage by Liberta. A Hebabtian journalistic investigation revealed that the Hebabtian military shelling of the Liberta fighters might have contributed to that number of lost lives.
13. This move, unprecedented in its scale, was met with overwhelming retaliation from the Hebabtian forces. In a first official reaction to the attack, the Hebabtian Minister of Military announced in a televised message that their troops will implement a full siege of the Sea Zone, letting no food, water, or gas in. What followed was an intense and devastating campaign by Hebabta, characterized by continuous airstrikes, ground operations, and a complete siege of the Sea Zone, leading to widespread destruction and significant loss of life among the Malsi.
14. The Hebabtian response was marked by the use of advanced weaponry and intelligence systems, largely bolstered by the continued support from Darak. This attack, described as the largest in decades, caused catastrophic damage to infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and residential neighborhoods. In parallel, Potamosa saw a significant escalation of tensions. Hebabtian forces conducted raids in Kananians towns and villages, arresting hundreds, including women and children. Settler violence against Malsis in Potamosa also



surged, with reports of armed Krati settlers attacking Kananiahomes, farms, and businesses under the protection of Hebartian forces. The already fragile Malsi communities in Potamosa faced heightened threats to their safety and livelihoods.

15. Hebartia justified its actions as a defensive measure to ensure the safety of its citizens following the Sea Zone attack. This coincided with Liberta repeated statements asserting pride with the 17<sup>th</sup> of November attack and that more of such will follow. In a social media publication, the leader of Liberta said “the price of freedom is high, we are paying it, we will pay it, and we fear nothing and fear no one. We are committed to keep coming back at these monsters until our Kanan is free”.
16. As the military operation turned a year, approximately 50,000 Seaans were confirmed killed, mostly in airstrikes, which represents 6% of the Sea Zone population before the war, and 70% of which were women and children. The ongoing attack has led to an unprecedented number of displaced Malsis, with entire families fleeing to makeshift shelters amid relentless bombardment.
17. In one of the incidents, on May 15, 2024, the Hebartian Air Force conducted an airstrike on a decommissioned school that was being used as a shelter for displaced Kananians. The attack resulted in 94 fatalities and left approximately 150 individuals injured. The target selection, justification, and operational necessity of the strike were presented by BLACK, with the decision being approved by the operator within 15 seconds.
18. In a following press conference, the spokeswoman of the Hebartian Army stated that a group of nine terrorists, including two mid-level command individuals in Liberta, were hiding within the campus of the school. He stated that they hid with their weapons and that they had carried out three terrorist assaults on Hebartian soldiers before.
19. A United Nations body inspected the location of the strike and announced in its findings their search did not discover any weapons in the school buildings, and that many bodies were severely burnt and reduced to unidentifiable fragments due to the missile impact. However, in a building attached to the school campus that was partly damaged as well, the search revealed light weapons, including several automatic rifles and hand grenades, stashed in a makeshift armoury.



20. Despite the escalating humanitarian toll, and as the Security Council of the United Nations never issued a resolution demanding permanent ceasefire. On December 15, 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution demanding unconditional immediate ceasefire, which have been met with resistance, as Hebabta vows to "eradicate the threat" posed by the Sea Zone factions.
21. Two Journalistic reports supported by the testimony of a Hebabtian whistle-blower who escaped service at the Hebabtian military operations command revealed that this war on the Sea Zone marks the first use of a new state-of-art AI system known as "BLACK" which is an intelligence and airstrikes targeting tool. BLACK was launched in 2021, and it is designed to analyse massive amounts of data on potential terrorists, which includes their personal data and data about their immediate and extended families, friends, work colleagues, and their potentials circles.
22. The relevant data is collected by all available means, such as public surveillance tools, intelligence sources, social media accounts tracking, personal digital devices hacking, wiretapping, satellite and drone surveillance, and network interceptions. The data about each individual is gathered with others' data to form a full account of a person's activity, location, and relationships.
23. The information inferred by BLACK is then used to produce a set of outcomes including who is a potential terrorist, potential targets of airstrikes and the potential collateral damage. It does not, however, propose measures to mitigate target damage during an attack. It could also be used for other purposes, some of which are not directly related to targeting, as in the case of identifying individuals who should be detained or questioned. This system is a shift from the traditional Hebabtian force operations system and air force-intelligence dynamic. Before the offensive of 2023, the process was essentially man-based, where intelligence officers undertook in the most part the task of specifying the targets, and so the coordinates and timing of the strike were a work of human intelligence.
24. The scale of destruction and loss of life elicited overwhelming international attention. A Darakanian military analyst and previous Advisor to the President of Darak conceded with the reports and testimony, noting that this unprecedented scale and toll is not necessarily a result of random strikes; it can still be targeted against military objectives. Nevertheless, this is only possible by the effect of AI analytics and targeting. He added that producing



all this number of targets could not have been possible in the old human-based approach because human intelligence work would not be able to produce real-time results or operate such simultaneous analyses and therefore producing the many targets hunted now.

25. The reports and testimony indicate that BLACK has the potential to generate erroneous results. Since the onset of the war, operations conducted based on BLACK have yielded a proven error rate of 10%, while a broader 20% error rate has been deemed acceptable by the military command and BLACK operators. Additionally, it is noted that the average time for human approval of BLACK-generated targets during this conflict has been approximately 10 seconds.
26. Further, the system is programmed to auto-approve high-precision strikes only in times of ongoing confrontations that involve an imminent risk to Hebatian ground forces or when the situation could permit the escape of an identified high-rank militant, regardless of the size of the offensive. In these scenarios, the system issues alarm to the operators with a countdown. In case two minutes lapse without intervention, the system automatically authorises the strike.
27. In a long press conference, the Hebatian Prime Minister 'Beelzeb' affirmed his country's commitment to the highest standard of humanitarian and human rights laws. He particularly referred to the BLACK system highlighting that it is an endeavour to comply with international humanitarian law and that thanks to its high accuracy, civilian losses are mitigated in comparison to any previous human-based targeting.
28. Beelzeb defended BLACK, noting that it does not make any autonomous decisions, it rather make recommendations that do not amount to targets lists. These recommendations are passed through a 'target room' where intelligence analysts review the outcome before elevating the decision to a commander to make the final approval of the attack. The target room comprises legal advisers, operational advisers, engineers, and more superior intelligence officers to ensure compliance with law. As such the role of BLACK is only to filter down the large amount of information for the consideration of the decision-makers, and as such it is only an intelligence gathering tool.
29. Beelzeb attacked the Liberta strategy of shielding amongst civilian locations, reciting the school incident. Beelzeb asserted the military objective to be on the one hand freeing the Nakoud hostages taken by Liberta, and, on the other hand, to destroy the military capacity



of the Liberta so that it does not represent any future threat to the Nakoud State. Beelzeb's speech triggered praising by almost all the large media outlets in both Hebabta and Darak, which went on to commend the Nakoud war against terrorism.

### **The Media Syndicate**

30. A surge of international media attention has accompanied the events unfolding in Kanan and Hebabta. Journalists from around the world, including freelancers and individuals affiliated with reputable media outlets, have travelled to the region to document the escalating conflict and humanitarian crisis. Hebabta has always appeared and announced itself as pro-free speech. In a media and press conference in 2022, the Minister of Culture boasted in his statement that the government of Hebabta has consistently, since its establishment, held itself to the highest standard of press freedom and governmental non-interference; even in the worst times of political or terrorist incidents, the movement and contents of journalists and journalism were unrestricted.
31. One of the largest newspapers in Darak, *Clarity*, published an editorial shedding light on the working conditions of journalists in Hebabta. The article generally praised the journalistic values and press freedom in Hebabta, including the free space for political opposition and access to information. It specifically highlighted the obstacles faced by Kananian journalists and foreign correspondents covering tensions in conflict areas. The article noted that security practices in these regions could be perceived as deviating from Hebabta's usual journalistic freedoms. However, some national voices justify these measures as necessary for security reasons.
32. Generally, foreign journalists may enter Hebabta or Potamosa without specific prior governmental authorization. However, it is widely advised, though not strictly required, by the International Association of Press and Media (IAPM), a highly regarded non-governmental organization, that journalists intending to operate in high-tension or security-sensitive areas, including the City of Divine and Potamosa, obtain official press credentials through an entity known as the Media Syndicate. This Hebabtian governmental professional body, established in the late 1980s, sets ethical and operational standards for journalists and is recognized by various governments for its rigorous vetting processes.





33. The Media Syndicate offers credentials that confirm not only the journalist's identity but also their professional affiliation, past experience, and areas of expertise. Under Hebartian law, a foreign journalist could still work in Hebartia or Potamosa without these credentials as they represent no legal requirement. However, as reiterated by Clarity and previously suggested by multiple reports that those who do not carry these syndicated press passes face more scrutiny at the regular checkpoints, as well as at the more unpredictable flying checkpoints or police cordons enforced by Hebartian forces in Potamosa.
34. Reported obstacles for journalists without the Media Syndicate credentials involve extended questioning, as authorities may subject journalists to prolonged interrogations about their purpose, affiliations, sources of funding, and contacts in the region. Further, document and equipment are usually inspected, as officials might conduct thorough searches of passports, visas, work permits, press IDs, and electronic devices such as laptops, phones, and cameras. This leads to significant delays or, in some cases, be denied passage entirely. Hence, for reasons of safety and expediency, the overwhelming majority of foreign journalists opt to undergo the Media Syndicate's credentialing process.
35. Journalists seeking the Media Syndicate credentials must fill out a detailed application. This typically includes data such as full name, nationality, passport information, contact details, and affiliation with a recognized media outlet, if applicable. The application also asks for professional references, sometimes requesting an editorial contact who can confirm the journalist's assignment. Moreover, the Media Syndicate reserves the right to ask for certain information, such as prior reporting history in conflict zones, security clearance records, and medical clearance or blood type in case of emergency. The application dedicates sections to information about the type of reporting exercised by the applicant, the intended coverage area, and equipment declaration.
36. The Clarity story laid out an incident with one of its journalists, Sheldon Leonard, who was commissioned to cover the situation in Potamosa. Sheldon is an experienced journalist but unfamiliar with the nuances of operating in Hebartia. As he, along with his cameraman, were heading to record interviews with eyewitnesses on a tactical operation by Hebartian forces in Potamosa, they were stopped at a checkpoint. Upon request, the cameraman showed the Media Syndicate ID and was permitted to pass after 15 minutes after checking the ID and inspecting the filming gear. Sheldon, who was manifestly foreigner and only spoke British English, only showed his Clarity ID and he was not registered at the



Syndicate. He was directed to a secondary inspection post where he was subjected to personal search, interrogated for 90 minutes, and held there for 180 minutes until a background check was conducted. He was eventually authorised to pass with all of his equipment, joining his cameraman for their visit. This situation happened again on their way back, only this time Sheldon stayed for 30 minutes.

37. Against this backdrop and concerns from foreign journalists operating from the City of Divine and Potamosa about their personal data, the Media Syndicate issued a statement reassuring journalists that their data is handled responsibly. It further asserted that data collection and processing are conducted lawfully, based on the informed consent of the journalists involved. A group of journalists carried their complaints about their data collection to the authorities in all the three: Darak, Hebabta, and Kanan. Officials of the latter asserted that they would pursue a legal action against Darak.

### **The Mycop Project**

38. U-Wesh is a digital services corporation specialising in internet-related services and products. Starting as a search engine upon its foundation in 2000, U-Wesh has grown into one of the most influential companies in the world ever since. The Darak-based technology giant expanded its offerings over the years to include email, cloud storage, video sharing, and smartphones and computers operating systems, among other innovations.
39. Amidst a corporate-led artificial intelligence (AI) global race, U-Wesh has been among the forerunners of the field. This includes enabling its services with ground-breaking AI capabilities as well as providing AI services to other customers. As of January 13, 2025, U-Wesh's has a market capitalization of approximately \$2.2 trillion USD. This valuation positions U-Wesh among the world's most valuable companies, reflecting its significant influence in the technology sector and its diverse range of products and services.
40. In 2021, U-Wesh and the government of Hebabta concluded a contract of a total worth of \$1.3 billion USD. The contract signifies the Mycop Project, an initiative by the Hebabtian government where U-Wesh provides advanced cloud infrastructure and services supported by AI technology to various sectors of the Hebabtian government. Mycop's primary goal



is to migrate government operations to advanced cloud environments, ensuring scalability, efficiency, and security.

41. The Mycop Project covers various government sectors, including healthcare, education, defence, finance, and public administration. It is designed to streamline processes such as digital service delivery and inter-departmental communication. The plan of the Mycop Project mandates that cloud infrastructure be physically located within Hebatba, ensuring that sensitive data remains under Hebatbain jurisdiction. This is critical for government operations and security-related activities. It also incorporates AI and machine learning tools to improve data analysis, decision-making, and operational efficiency across sectors. Mycop includes technologies for real-time analytics, cybersecurity, and digital transformation.
42. Although the eight-year deal was relatively small for a company that generated \$252 billion in revenue in 2021, it held significant value for U-Wesh's cloud computing division. The contract represented an important foothold for U-Wesh in government cloud services, a sector where it faced stiff competition from larger players. As such, against the advice of its consultants, U-Wesh's administration decided to proceed with the contract conclusion, despite the possibility of using this technology for purposes related to the long-standing conflict with the Kananians.
43. Hebatba has retained control over Potamosa since 1960, taking pretext in the Dam Accords of 1990 with the Potamosa government. These Accords subject around 50% of Potamosa to Hebatbain military control to ensure its own safety, yet this part remains Kananian territory occupied by Hebatbain.
44. Before and after the Dam Accords, Hebatba has implemented discriminatory measures against non-Hebatbain population of Potamosa. Multiple reports by international organisations including United Nations bodies have observed that Hebatbain settlers in Potamosa are subject to Hebatbain civil law, granting them legal protections and rights, while Kananians live under military law, which imposes stricter regulations and fewer safeguards. This system leads to numerous restrictions on Kananians, including limited freedom of movement due to checkpoints and barriers, reduced access to essential resources like water and agricultural land, and challenges in obtaining building permits. These constraints hinder economic development and daily life for Kananians.



45. Hebartian authorities frequently demolish Kananian properties, citing the absence of building permits. However, obtaining such permits is exceedingly difficult for Kananians due to a restrictive planning regime. As a result, many Kananians build without permits to meet their housing needs, only to face the threat of demolition. These demolitions not only displace families but also contribute to an environment that pressures Kananians to leave their communities.
46. Hebabta relies on an extensive technological infrastructure to facilitate its control of Potamosa and safeguard the safety of Hebartians in Hebabta and Potamosa. It employs advanced surveillance technologies to monitor populations and manage security operations. Facial recognition systems are used at military checkpoints, scanning individuals and adding their information to databases. In most of the Potamosa cities, extensive networks of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras and other surveillance tools provide real-time monitoring of movement and activities. This further includes the capability for facial detection, automated image categorization, object tracking, and sentiment analysis. These technologies are integrated into checkpoint operations as well as other public areas to facilitate identity verification and improve security measures.
47. Additionally, geospatial mapping and satellite imagery are used to facilitate infrastructure planning and development in the region. These tools help identify areas for settlement expansion, optimise land use, and support resource allocation. Technologies such as smart water management systems are implemented to enhance agricultural efficiency in settlements. These applications enable detailed planning and operational efficiency.
48. Following November 17 attack, the Hebartian response elicited a global outcry, including voices within Darak, and U-Wesh itself. The administration of U-Wesh faced a strong backlash, which escalated even more after an advisory opinion by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) released on October 7, 2024. The opinion, which was initiated by the General Assembly on July 2, 2023, indicated that the prolonged control of the Potamosa as well as the actions facilitating more land annexation to be unlawful, and called upon other states not to recognise the situation as lawful and to refrain from providing aid or assistance that would maintain the illegal status quo.
49. After legal and policy consultations, U-Wesh decided to end the contract of Mycop project. It served a termination notice to the government of Hebabta on January 1, 2025. U-Wesh



noted that Hebabta's conduct in the Potamosa amounts to fundamental non-performance. It referred to its AI and Cloud Service Use Guidelines (Service Guidelines), consented to by Hebabta and annexed to the contract, which dictate:

### **B. Avoid creating or reinforcing unfair bias**

All parties must take proactive measures to prevent the introduction or reinforcement of unfair biases in the provision or use of our services. This includes using diverse and representative datasets, conducting regular audits to identify and mitigate bias, and ensuring algorithms and applications are designed and deployed with fairness and equity as core principles. Practices that discriminate or disadvantage individuals or groups are strictly prohibited...

### **E. Avoid harmful applications**

Our services must not be used to create, support, or enable applications that cause harm to individuals, communities, or environments. This includes, but is not limited to, activities that promote violence, exploitation, misinformation, or environmental degradation. All parties share responsibility for evaluating potential risks and ensuring that the services are applied in ways that uphold ethical standards and societal well-being.

50. U-Wesh, further, recited the ICJ's opinion, stating that the emergent legal status in light of the ICJ's opinion, U-Wesh considers itself in hardship in relation to the Mycop contract, which entitles it to terminate the contract. The government of Hebabta sent a cease-and-desist letter, serving as a formal notification that a legal action may and will be taken if U-Wesh non-performance continues. The letter made note that U-Wesh's cessation of service constitutes violation of the contract, which stipulates:

## **Article 30**

### **Obligation to Provide Services**

The Second Party agrees to maintain the provision of all agreed-upon services under this Contract for the full term of the contract, regardless of any external pressures, including but not limited to:



- Public campaigns, protests, or boycotts.
- Calls for divestment, sanctions, or other forms of external advocacy.

## Article 31

### No Unilateral Termination

The Second Party shall not unilaterally terminate this Contract or suspend services on the basis of moral, ethical, political, or social objections raised by employees, third parties, or the general public.

The only circumstances under which the Contractor may suspend or terminate services are in cases of:

- Non-payment of the due instalments for two consecutive periods.
- Legal or regulatory prohibitions explicitly mandating the cessation of services.
- Force majeure or hardship events as defined by the applicable law.

51. Following U-Wesh's firm stance on its position, the government of Hebatba pursued legal action, seeking damages through a domestic court. U-Wesh argued that the use of the Mycop project constituted a breach of contract, specifically violating its terms of use. The court ruled against U-Wesh, imposing damages of USD 1 billion. In response, U-Wesh challenged the decision before the Supreme Court, which subsequently referred the case to the World Court of Justice (WCJ) to decide on the matter, which the WCJ's jurisdiction permits.

### The World Court of Justice

52. Both Kanan and Hebatba are signatories to the -hypothetical- convention establishing the WCJ. The WCJ has jurisdiction, among other things, over complaints related to IHL violations and the trade, commercial, and investment disputes resulting from or related to a situation of armed conflict. It further takes the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as the applicable law in matters of personal data protection. Any State Party to WCJ Convention, non-State entities or individuals directly affected by armed conflict or



personal data processing may file a complaint concerning violations of or the respective laws.

53. The WCJ is made up of highly qualified and experienced Judges. Kanan and U-Wesh presented the case concerning the laid-out facts to the WCJ, in accordance with the claims procedure outlined in the Convention.

54. The WCJ have verified the above facts by on-the-ground testimony, investigations and evidence presented by the parties. Therefore, these facts cannot be contested at this stage. Based on these facts, the WCJ admitted the case and determined that the IHL rules and principles applicable to international armed conflict IAC and the GDPR apply to it. Where relevant, the WCJ will apply the UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts -as agreed by the parties- and will accept authorities based on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) where appropriate. Based on such, the WCJ will hear the parties and come to its final decision.

55. Therefore, the complaint will be between the claimants, Kanan and U-Wesh, and the respondent, Hebabta. At this stage, the Committee decided that it would seek responses from the legal representatives of the claimants and respondent, respectively, on the following issues:

**1- Whether the manner in which Hebabta uses the BLACK system in the Sea Zone violates Articles 51 and 57 of the API.**

**2- Whether Hebabta's collection and processing of foreign journalists' data through the Media Syndicate is consistent with Article 6(1) of the GDPR.**

**3- Whether the Hebabtian conduct in Potamosa constitute a valid ground for the termination of the contract of Mycop Project under the Unidroit Principles.**