



WMILAR

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MOOTING WORKSHOP

UK ANIMAL LAW CONFERENCE 2024

Details:

Thursday, 30 May 2024

10 am - 12:15 pm

Facilitated by:

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ABOUT THE WMILAR



Hosted by leading universities across 5 continents, the WMILAR 2024-2025 marks a historic moment as the first global moot court competition and training courses dedicated to the intersection of International Law and animal rights.

Through our global endeavours, our partners and our committed team aim to provide access to critical legal skills and close barriers to entry in the field.

***Animal Rights Law—
everywhere and for
everyone!***



MOOT PROBLEM

BACKGROUND

Almondland is a democratic republic composed of two predominant ethnic groups: the Hunters and the Gatherers.

The Hunters, as the name suggests, have traditionally hunted animals, and now breed animals for slaughter for human consumption.

They are polytheistic, and among the gods they worship, one is believed to require ritual, non-stun animal sacrifice. So, as part of their religious practice, they offer water buffalo as a sacrifice to this god. The latter form of slaughter is carried out without stunning, as an exception to all other forms of slaughter permitted in Almondland.

Additionally, the Hunters engage in an annual whale hunt for sport, using traditional methods of capture and slaughter. The entire process of killing the whale can take up to three days from the first injury that is inflicted on the animal.

The Gatherers, on the other hand, traditionally gathered plants to eat, and have now moved on to plant-based agriculture. They are proponents of non-violence, and object to any animal exploitation, including killing.

When the Gatherers came into political power, they sought to prohibit the practice of killing animals without stunning, and of hunting animals for sport.

The Hunters objected to this proposal and applied to the tribunal responsible for ensuring compliance with international law obligations that have been incorporated into domestic law.

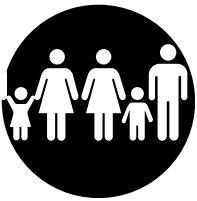
The Hunters, through their religious and political leader acting on their behalf (Applicant), bring two main issues before the Almondland Supreme Court to determine compliance with international human rights and animal rights instruments. The spiritual and political leader of the Gatherers (Respondent) acts on their behalf.

THE APPLICANTS (HUNTERS) ARE ASKING THE ALMONDLAND SUPREME COURT TO ADJUDGE AND DECLARE THAT:



No. 01 –

The prohibition of non-stun slaughter violates their right to freedom of religion.



No. 02 –

The prohibition of hunting animals for sport violates their right to take part in cultural life.

THE RESPONDENTS (GATHERERS) ARGUE THAT:



No. 01 –

The prohibition on non-stun slaughter does not violate the human right to freedom of religion, and even if it does, this must be balanced against the animal right against cruelty.



No. 02 –

The prohibition on hunting animals for sport does not violate the human right to take part in cultural life, and even if it does, this must be balanced against the animal right not to be exploited for sport.

APPLICABLE LAWS

Having signed and ratified many international declarations and treaties, Almondland is bound by obligations under, inter alia, the UDHR (1948), the ICCPR (1976), the ICESCR (1976), and the Almondland Animal Rights Law Act (2024) [adapted from the Ecuador Animal Rights Law Draft Bill].

To ensure state compliance with these obligations, parties can apply to the Almondland Supreme Court, which also deals with the issue of compliance with international obligations. The Almondland Supreme Court has, among its sources of law, jurisprudence from across the world, which are of persuasive value.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.



International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

Article 15

- I. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:
 - a. To take part in cultural life;
 - b. To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
 - c. To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.
2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.



International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

Article 18


1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.
2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.
3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 20

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.



Organic Law for the Promotion, Protection and Defence of Non-Human Animal Rights (Bill LOA)

[unofficial translation]

Article 12. On the rights of non-human animals.

Non-human animals shall have the right:

- a. To life and to exist, which includes material and formal equality in the exercise of their rights throughout their life cycle;
- b. Protection focused on each of their life cycles, structures, functions and evolutionary processes of each species;
- c. To life and to physical and psychological integrity;
- d. To be respected and to have a dignified life, ensuring the domains of animal welfare;
- e. To respect for their dignity and autonomy without discrimination of any kind;
- f. Respect for their physiology, i.e. their biological functioning in order to guarantee their life;
- g. To freedom in all its expressions, including freedom of movement, which shall be applied individually and in accordance with the particularities of each nonhuman animal;
- h. To have access to water and food in accordance with the nutritional requirements of their species; to live in harmony; to health; to habitat; and to the free development of their animal behavior;
- i. Not to be extinguished by anthropogenic activities;
- j. Not to be exploited;
- k. To specialized physical and psychological health care, care, protection of individuals and populations of non-human animals, as well as the preservation of species;
- l. To life in an environment free of violence and cruelty, fear and anguish, without being subjected to ill-treatment or cruel acts;
- m. To a dignified death. If the death of a nonhuman animal is necessary, it must be instantaneous, painless and not cause anguish. Any act involving the unnecessary death of a nonhuman animal is biocide, that is, a crime against life;
- n. Not to have their existence, behavior, intelligence or sensitivity undermined and not to be humiliated or mocked;
- o. The final disposition of your body should be treated with dignity;
- p. To freely develop their biological interactions;

- q. To live in a healthy, adequate, ecologically balanced and pollution-free environment;
- r. To ensure the maintenance and regeneration of their vital cycles, structure, functions and evolutionary processes;
- s. To be morally and ethically considered under technical and scientific parameters and criteria for their benefit and according to their species;
- t. Not to be used for entertainment and exhibitions that violate their rights;
- u. To regulate and control, through intercultural dialogue, the cultural practices and traditional medicine of indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian or montuvian peoples and nationalities in order to guarantee their rights;
- v. Not to be retained, by means of seizure or confiscation, as a form of sanction or means of payment of an obligation acquired by a natural or juridical person. The removal of a nonhuman animal from the care of its guardian or caretaker implies the issuance of protective measures in favor of the nonhuman animal; and,
- w. Others contemplated in the Constitution and international instruments.

Article 17. Rights of non-human food animals.

The rights of nonhuman animals destined for consumption are:

- a. That, throughout the production chain of non-human animals destined for human or animal consumption, practices and procedures are implemented that respect national and international animal welfare parameters and protocols;
- b. To have their slaughter carried out with processes, practices, protocols and standards that promote the elimination of suffering and pain;
- c. Not to be permanently confined in reduced spaces such as conventional cages or battery cages, gestation cages, combined systems, or other systems that are detrimental to animal welfare;
- d. Not to be mutilated without methods of anesthesia or analgesia;
- e. To be fed, housed, transported and slaughtered without anxiety, fear or pain;
- f. Not to use cruel disposal techniques such as: crushing, asphyxiation, crushing, among others;
- g. To have their natural developmental, physiological and ethological growth processes respected; the use of antibiotics or other components will not be allowed;
- h. To be transported, loaded and unloaded under animal welfare parameters according to their species, age and productive cycle;
- i. To specialized and timely preventive and curative health care; and,
- j. To safeguard animal welfare in research and production from their own genetics.

Article 18. Rights of non-human animals belonging to wild fauna.

The non-human animals that are part of the wild fauna, including wild pollinating animals, have the right to:

- a. To the integral respect of their existence;
- b. Not to be extinguished by anthropogenic activities;
- c. Wild fauna has the right to live, to the maintenance and regeneration of its structure, functions, vital cycles and evolutionary processes and freedom that are proper to its species. Any affectation to these conditions is contrary to this right;
- d. To live in freedom in their own natural terrestrial, aerial or aquatic environment and to the maintenance and regeneration of their structure, functions, vital cycles and evolutionary processes. Any deprivation of freedom is contrary to this right;
- e. To the conservation of their ecosystems without human intervention;
- f. Not to be extracted from their ecosystems, hunted, fished, captured, collected, kept, retained, trafficked, mutilated, traded or exchanged, except for subsistence hunting of indigenous peoples and nationalities in their territory, whose purposes are not commercial or for profit;
- g. Maintain the characteristics and behaviors proper to their species. Animals belonging to wild fauna shall not be domesticated;
- h. To behave according to the innate instincts of their species and those learned and transmitted among the members of their population, from generation to generation; and, to migrate;
- i. To conservation and research for their preservation, including monitoring systems to determine the causes that may violate their rights;
- j. To restoration, whenever possible and without causing detriment.
- k. To the reinsertion of the non-human wild animal in its ecosystem and to ensure its readaptation and rehabilitation in order to guarantee its life cycles and evolutionary processes; and,
- l. Any act that involves the death of a large number of individuals or populations belonging to wildlife is a crime against the species. Pollution and the affectation of ecosystems lead to biocide.

Article 19. Rights of non-human animals belonging to marine, aquatic and semiaquatic fauna.

Marine and aquatic fauna have the right to:

- a. To live in freedom in their own ecosystem and to the maintenance and regeneration of their structure, functions, life cycles and evolutionary processes. Any deprivation of freedom is contrary to this right;
- b. To reproduce, migrate and feed in their ecosystems where they have done so for generations;
- c. Not to be mutilated or trafficked;
- d. Not to be exposed to underwater explosions, spills of toxic substances or substances alien to the natural composition of ecosystems;
- e. To behave according to the innate instincts of their species and those learned and transmitted among the members of their population, from generation to generation;
- f. To live in their ecosystems without human intervention and to the conservation of all species;
- g. To conserve, recover and protect their ecosystems;
- h. To have their life cycles, structures, functions and evolutionary processes that are proper to their species respected. Any affectation of these conditions is contrary to this right;
- i. To conservation and research for their protection, recovery and preservation;
- j. Ensure the protection and restoration of critical ecosystems for fisheries in marine and aquatic ecosystems, limiting expansion, especially in mangroves, reefs, coral ecosystems, nursery and spawning areas;
- k. Guarantee the protection and welfare of marine and aquatic fauna, based on international parameters, which are bred in pools, fish farms, lakes, lagoons, estuaries and mangroves, limiting their expansion; and,
- l. Promote bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation in research and conservation of species, recognizing the transboundary nature of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic ecosystems.

Article 31. General prohibitions.

No natural or juridical person, public or private, may perform the following acts on nonhuman animals, or to their detriment, in addition to those contemplated in the regulations in force:

- a. Depriving them of the food necessary for their normal development, maintenance and health;
- b. Keeping them in unhygienic spaces;
- c. Keeping them in insulated rooms or without the necessary space for their size and normal development or exposed to inclement weather;
- d. Causing them suffering, mistreatment or harm;
- e. Exercising bestiality or zoophilia; as well as using non-human animals in any type of pornography or sexual activity;
- f. Abandon them or cause by action or omission the abandonment of non-human animals of the urban fauna;
- g. Marketing, promoting or using tools or methods, which cause physical or emotional harm, and which provoke punitive or intimidating actions for the handling, training or training of nonhuman animals, such as choke collars, spikes or electric shocks;
- h. Allowing non-human animals in their care to roam without the proper supervision of their guardian or responsible personnel; and, without the necessary security for their species;
- i. Chain them, tie them up, or deprive them of their natural mobility;
- j. Perform any unnecessary mutilation, aesthetic or otherwise, with the exception of veterinary treatments under animal welfare parameters;
- k. Providing them with food containing substances that may cause them harm or suffering;
- l. Providing them with drugs or medications harmful to the health and integrity of nonhuman animals; or, administering any toxic substance, or deliberately causing the animal to take it;
- m. Use any type of pharmacological substance to modify the behavior or natural performance of non-human animals used in their activity without the supervision of a veterinarian, who, at his own risk, may only prescribe it when strictly necessary for therapeutic purposes;
- n. Sponsoring, organizing, carrying out, attending, participating in public or private events where non-human animals or any activity that constitutes a game of chance in which they are used as a prize or as part of the activity;

- o. Causing permanent physical harm or death to a non-human animal due to proven veterinary medical negligence;
- p. Giving a non-human animal as a prize, advertisement, reward or gift for compensation;
- q. Selling or donating non-human animals to laboratories, clinics, universities or public or private research centers for experimentation, with the exception of breeders specialized in animals destined for experimentation and authorized by the competent entity;
- r. Selling or donating non-human animals to minors under eighteen years of age without the presence and express authorization of those who have their parental authority or custody;
- s. Breeding, reproducing or selling non-human animals in establishments that do not comply with the animal welfare parameters established in this Law and its Regulations;
- t. Using tools contrary to animal welfare parameters for the handling or training of a nonhuman animal;
- u. The genetic modification of non-human animals that is contrary to the parameters of animal welfare and that causes damage to the integral respect for their existence and quality of life;
- v. The use and transit of non-human animal traction vehicles on paved roads and for purposes other than agricultural use, in violation of animal welfare parameters;
- w. Keeping nonhuman animals in overcrowded or isolated conditions;
- x. Perform dissection and vivisection in pre-school, elementary and high school;
- y. Using the image of nonhuman animals in advertising to transmit fear, violence, attacks, aggressiveness and other situations that stigmatize nonhuman animals as dangerous;
- z. The capture of nonhuman animals found on the street to be used for experimental purposes;
- aa. Hunting of non-human animals; except for hunting by subsistence indigenous peoples and nationalities in their territory for non-commercial and non-profit purposes;
- bb. Use methods of hunting or population control of exotic, invasive, synanthropic or feral nonhuman animals or that cause unnecessary suffering, prolonged agony, excessive pain or that could affect other nonhuman animals or people;
- cc. Using non-human animals for the commission of crimes;
- dd. Poisoning non-human animals, massively or individually;

- ee. Causing suffering to a non-human animal as a consequence of affectation or damage to nature, by the action or omission of natural or legal persons, public or private, that generate deterioration to any element that is part of an ecosystem;
- ff. Public and private shows with non-human animals, such as races, jumping races, circus activities, fights with humans or animals, among others that cause suffering, death to the animal or are contrary to the principle of welfare or violate the rights provided in this Law;
- gg. The commercialization, importation or exportation of live or dead non-human animals, vertebrates or invertebrates in bags, key rings, boxes, souvenirs or others that threaten their welfare;
- hh. Biotrade involving non-human animals or their constituent parts;
- ii. The use of non-human animals and/or their parts as ornamental or decorative elements; and,
- jj. Others provided by law, the Constitution or international instruments.

Article 35. Specific prohibitions regarding animals destined for consumption and industry.

The following are specific prohibitions:

- a. Failure to comply with the animal welfare parameters established by species in this Law and its regulations;
- b. The supply of antibiotics or subtherapeutic antimicrobials, additives or growth promoters to nonhuman animals;
- c. Cattle and other quadrupeds destined to slaughter shall not be immobilized until the slaughter is carried out. It is forbidden to break the legs of non-human animals before slaughter;
- d. Transiting, feeding, grazing or commercializing in public areas: poultry, sheep, cattle, goats, pigs and other non-human animals intended for consumption;
- e. Commercialize raw milk extracted directly from non-human animals in public places;
- f. Display whole carcasses of freshly slaughtered, hung or cooked nonhuman animals in public spaces, showcases or commercial premises;
- g. Slaughter, debone or cause the death of non-human animals destined for consumption outside of the facilities duly accredited for slaughter and work environment adequate for industrial, semi-industrial or artisanal production of meat, except for real need, verified and validated by the competent institutions;

- h. The introduction of live or dying nonhuman animals into cold storage;
- i. Cooking or placing live vertebrate or invertebrate nonhuman animals in containers of boiling water;
- j. Transporting or slaughtering non-human animals destined for consumption in a state of gestation, sick, injured or suffering emaciation, to the concentration, slaughtering or slaughterhouse center, their slaughter may only be done for reasons superior to the principle of animal welfare; the slaughtering of pregnant females is expressly prohibited;
- k. Mutilating or deforming parts of the body of a non-human animal even for growth, fattening, handling or feeding reasons;
- l. Do not use anesthesia, analgesia or methods to reduce pain in handling practices such as castration, horn cutting, tail docking, tusk cutting or other procedures that are painful for the non-human animal;
- m. Breeding, raising and commercialization of birds belonging to fast-growing genetic lines;
- n. The practice of forced molting in poultry;
- o. All types of permanent confinement of non-human animals in confined spaces such as conventional cages, gestation cages, battery cages, enriched cages, combined systems or similar;
- p. Use electric or sharp instruments to herd nonhuman animals destined for consumption, regardless of their age or condition;
- q. Causing pain or suffering to non-human animals by grabbing or lifting them only by the wool, hair, legs, wings, neck, ears or tail, according to the species in accordance with the regulations of this law;
- r. Throwing or dragging nonhuman animals while they are conscious;
- s. The export or import of live nonhuman animals by sea or land;
- t. The reproduction, collection, breeding and commercialization of new nonhuman wild, exotic or invertebrate animals for consumption;
- u. New zoo farms of wild non-human animals for consumption;
- v. The selection, reproduction and breeding of hyperprolific pigs resulting in high mortality rates in piglets;
- w. Produce, market and import liver pâté or other products that involve similar processes in live animals, contrary to animal welfare;
- x. Slaughtering non-human animals without prior stunning;
- y. Slaughtering animals for religious practices, beliefs or convictions;

- z. Prevent nonhuman animals from expressing highly motivated behaviors such as nesting, walking, swimming, or others;
- aa. Killing nonhuman animals through cruel disposal practices such as suffocation, crushing, incineration, crushing or other;
- bb. Commercialization, importation or industrial production of products containing feathers or hair of non-human animals;
- cc. The use of pesticides in agricultural activities such as fipronil and/or neonicotinoids, their derivatives or others that contain active ingredients that provoke The use of seeds treated with these substances is also a major cause of damage to stingless bees and *Apis melliferae*, as well as the use of seeds treated with these substances;
- dd. Applying techniques or practices that cause damage, death or suffering to stingless bees and *Apis melliferae* when extracting products derived from them;
- ee. The destruction of hives or nests of stingless bees and *Apis melliferae*;
- ff. The use of electric nets in honey production;
- gg. Stripping stingless bees and *Apis melliferae* of their natural food or feeding them exclusively with supplements; and,
- hh. Others provided by law, the Constitution or international instruments

Article 36. Specific prohibitions against nonhuman marine, aquatic and semiaquatic animals.

No natural or juridical person may perform the following acts on nonhuman marine, aquatic and semiaquatic animals, or to their detriment:

- a. Destruction, alteration and diminution of the natural environment and ecosystems of marine or freshwater, aquatic and semi-aquatic species;
- b. Dumping solid or liquid waste in coral, reef, nesting, or reproduction areas;
- c. Dumping untreated solid or liquid waste into the ocean, rivers, lakes, lagoons or other freshwater sources;
- d. The elaboration, importation, commercialization and use of chemical, cosmetological or cleaning products containing ingredients harmful to the marine ecosystem including corals, marine, aquatic or semi-aquatic fauna;
- e. Extract and commercialize any type of coral for commercial purposes or any use, except for the collection of samples for scientific and research purposes duly authorized;

- f. Carrying out tourism activities or other anthropic activities that are harmful to the ecosystem of non-human marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic animals and that do not have the authorization of the governing body;
- g. Sport fishing;
- h. The destruction, alteration, decrease, elimination, sale, purchase, of reproduction, spawning, nesting, hatching, resting and feeding areas of vulnerable, critical and endangered species of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species;
- i. The extraction of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species that are in a vulnerable, critical or endangered state;
- j. The consideration, cataloging, naming, promotion or use of any marine, aquatic or semi-aquatic species that is in a vulnerable, critical or endangered state as a resource;
- k. Fishing, extraction, collection, possession, reception, transport, internal trade or export of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species in vulnerable, critical or endangered status or in other categories provided for in international instruments for the conservation of species, whether by artisanal or industrial fishing.
Exceptions are made for scientific sampling with the authorization of the governing body;
- l. Fishing, extraction, collection, shipment, possession, reception, transportation, internal trade or exportation of juvenile specimens, eggs, pregnant females of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species that are in a vulnerable, critical or endangered state;
- m. The internal commercialization or export of live or dead specimens of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species in vulnerable, critical or endangered status;
- n. The importation of animals of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species that are exotic;
- o. The importation, sale, exhibition, display of dead or dissected specimens and/or constituent parts of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species in vulnerable, critical or endangered states. Exceptions are those with educational purposes and with the authorization of the governing body;
- p. The commercialization and consumption of meat, by-products, as well as the sale of parts such as bones, derivatives, oils, of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species in a vulnerable, critical or endangered state;
- q. The captivity of any marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species in a vulnerable, critical or endangered state, as well as any marine specimen regardless of its protection status.
Exceptions are those that require rescue, veterinary care or rehabilitation in an ex situ management center authorized by the governing body;

- r. Salmon farms, octopus farms, tuna farms, or any other marine or aquatic species in the national territory or in protected marine waters;
- s. Intensive breeding of marine species in enclosures, cages or any method in open waters. Exceptions are made for the farming of species that are included in production programs already existing in the country and approved by the competent authority; Fishing, extraction, collection and trade of marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic species whose biological and population status is unknown and which do not have updated studies, thus applying the precautionary principle;
- u. Cooking of live crustacean specimens;
- v. Slaughtering marine, aquatic and semi-aquatic animals without prior stunning or through practices that violate their welfare;
- w. Failure to comply with the space, density, water quality, oxygen concentration and environmental enrichment considerations established in the regulations of this Law;
- x. Allowing starvation periods in non-human aquatic animals of more than seventy-two hours in shrimp production;
- y. Practice ocular peduncle ablation in shrimp;
- z. The use of subtherapeutic or preventive antibiotics. They may only be used as specific treatments under the supervision of a specialist veterinarian; and,
- aa. Others provided by law, the Constitution or international instruments.

**Some relevant case law and analysis
can be found in the following sources:**

Ankita Shanker and Eva Bernet Kempers, “The Emergence of a Transjudicial Animal Rights Discourse and Its Potential for International Animal Rights Protection” [October 2022] 10:2 *Global Journal of Animal Law* [\[link\]](#)

see, especially, sections 5.3 and 5.2, for case law

Marina Lostal, Ankita Shanker, and Darren Calley, “One Step Forward, Two Steps Back: The Search for ‘Rights’ in the Ecuador Animal Rights Bill” *Derecho Animal*, *forthcoming*

see, especially, section 2

HOW TO GET INVOLVED

This WMILAR mooting workshop is open to all conference participants, who are welcome to attend as audience members. Up to 8 participants may attend as presenters.

Via email, presenters will be designated either Applicant or Respondent, and assigned 1 of the 2 issues. During the workshop, Applicants and Respondents will be divided into 2 teams of 4 presenters.

1 Applicant team and 1 Respondent team will moot against each other. Each presenter will get 4 minutes for their main submissions and 1 minute for (sur-)rebuttal. Therefore, each session of the moot will last 20 minutes, and 2 such sessions will be held.

The presenter with the highest overall score will be declared the winner. The winner of the mini moot will receive a 1-year A-Law membership and some merchandise and sweets from TAAP.

To secure your spot, please send an email to ankita.so501@gmail.com, including your name and a ranking of the 4 roles, in descending order of preference, by **11:59 pm (BST) on Sunday, 26 May 2024**. You will receive a confirmation if your request to present has been accepted, along with your allocated role (e.g., Applicant, Issue 1).

Hurry—places are limited and will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis!

PRIZES

*1-year
membership of
the UK Centre for
Animal Law*



*Beanie, t-shirt, and vegan
sweets and chocolates
from The Animal
Advocacy Project*