

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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Press Release
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Construction of a road in Costa Rica along the San Juan River (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica)

Fixing of time-limits for the filing of the initial pleadings

THE HAGUE, 26 January 2012. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, has fixed time-limits for the filing of the initial pleadings in the case concerning the <u>Construction of a road in Costa Rica along the San Juan River (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica).</u>

By an Order of 23 January 2012, the Court fixed 19 December 2012 and 19 December 2013 as the respective time-limits for the filing of a Memorial by the Republic of Nicaragua and a Counter-Memorial by the Republic of Costa Rica.

The Court made the Order taking account of the agreement of the Parties. The subsequent procedure has been reserved for further decision.

History of the proceedings

On 22 December 2011, the Republic of Nicaragua instituted proceedings against the Republic of Costa Rica "for violations of Nicaraguan sovereignty and major environmental damages to its territory", referring to the "construction [by Costa Rica] of a road running parallel . . . to the southern bank of the [San Juan] River".

Further details can be found in Press Release No. 2011/40, available on the Court's website (www.icj-cij.org) under the heading "Press Room"/"Press Releases".

Note: The Court's press releases do not constitute official documents.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established by the United Nations Charter in June 1945 and began its activities in April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York. The Court has a twofold role: first, to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States (its judgments have binding force and are without appeal for the parties concerned); and, second, to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized United Nations organs and agencies of the system. The Court is composed of 15 judges elected for a nine-year term by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations. It is assisted by a Registry, its international secretariat, whose activities are both judicial and diplomatic, as well as administrative. The official languages of the Court are French and English.

The ICJ, a court open only to States for contentious proceedings and to certain organs and institutions of the United Nations system for advisory proceedings, should not be confused with the other — mostly criminal — judicial institutions based in The Hague and adjacent areas, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY, an <u>ad hoc</u> court created by the Security Council), the International Criminal Court (ICC, the first permanent international criminal court established by treaty, which does not belong to the United Nations system), the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL, an independent judicial institution composed of Lebanese and international judges, which is not a United Nations tribunal and does not form part of the Lebanese judicial system), or the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA, an institution founded in 1899, which is independent of the United Nations).

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