

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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Press Release

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## <u>Alleged Violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights</u> (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)

## <u>Fixing of time-limit for the filing by the Islamic Republic of Iran of a written statement</u> of its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections raised by the United States of America

THE HAGUE, 30 August 2019. By an Order dated 26 August 2019, the President of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, has fixed the time-limit within which Iran may present a written statement of its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections raised by the United States of America in the case concerning Alleged Violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America).

In his Order, the President recalls that, on 10 October 2018, the Court fixed 10 April 2019 and 10 October 2019 as the respective time-limits for the filing of a Memorial by Iran and a Counter-Memorial by the United States.

The President also recalls that, by an Order dated 8 April 2019, he extended to 24 May 2019 and 10 January 2020 the respective time-limits for the filing of the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial, and that the Memorial of Iran was duly filed within the time-limit thus extended.

The Order further observes that, on 23 August 2019, the United States raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court and to the admissibility of the Application and that, in accordance with Article 79, paragraph 5, of the Rules of Court, the proceedings on the merits have therefore been suspended.

Pursuant to that same provision, the President has, by his Order, fixed 23 December 2019 as the time-limit within which Iran may present a written statement of its observations and submissions on the preliminary objections raised by the United States.

It is explained in the Order that the time-limit has been fixed taking account of Practice Direction V in particular, according to which the time-limit for the presentation of such a written statement should generally not exceed four months from the date of the filing of preliminary objections.

The subsequent procedure has been reserved for further decision.

## History of the proceedings

The history of the proceedings may be found in the Annual Report of the Court for 2017-2018 (paras. 263-271) and in press releases Nos. 2018/43 of 30 August 2018, 2018/50 of 3 October 2018, 2018/53 of 16 October 2018 and 2019/16 of 15 April 2019, available on the Court's website (www.icj-cij.org).

The full text of the Order is also available on the Court's website.

<u>Note:</u> The Court's press releases are prepared by its Registry for information purposes only and do not constitute official documents.

<u>The International Court of Justice (ICJ)</u> 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. Independent of the United Nations Secretariat, it is assisted by a Registry, its own international languages of the Court are French and English. Also known as the "World Court", it is the only court of a universal character with general jurisdiction.

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 Court (ICC, the only permanent international criminal court, which was established by treaty and does not belong to the United Nations system), the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL, an international judicial body with an independent legal personality, established by the United Nations Security Council upon the request of the Lebanese Government and composed of Lebanese and international judges), the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT, mandated to take over residual functions from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda), the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office (an <u>ad hoc</u> judicial institution which has its seat in The Hague), or the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA, an independent institution which assists in the establishment of arbitral tribunals and facilitates their work, in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1899).

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