Article 1
ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT
CHAPTER I
Senate Statute shall be in accordance with the provisions of the pre-
judicial organ of the United Nations shall be constituted and
issued by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE estab-

Article 1
1. Entered into force, April 22, 1945.
2. Ratified, April 2, 1945.
3. Instrument of acceptance deposited, April 22, 1945.
5. Approved by the said March 17, 1945.

Signed at San Francisco, June 26, 1945.

COURT OF JUSTICE

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
Article 4

Ordinarily exercising civil and political rights, the State shall be deemed to be a national of the one in which he resides. A person who, for the purposes of membership in the Council, is not considered a national of more than one State, may be a national of the same State. The Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of which may be nationals of the same State.

Article 3

Nominated in accordance with the provisions of the International Court, of the highest judicial officers, or of persons of recognized qualifications, the Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected, regardless of their nationality, from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to high judicial offices, and who are free from any personal or political allegiance, or any other circumstances, which might prejudice their independence, or their impartiality.
Article XI

2. No group may nominate more than four persons.

A member of the Court shall not be eligible for nomination. A person in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court shall not be eligible. A person in a position to accept the duties of a member of the Court shall not be eligible.

Article XII

1. At least three months before the date of the election, 1907, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written request to the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration belonging to the States which are parties to the present Statute, and to the members of the national groups represented therein.

Assembly upon recommendation of the Secretary-General, in the absence of a special agreement, be held down by the General Assembly, may participate in electing the members of the Court shall, if so authorized, elect the present Secretary-General, who is a member of the United Nations, to the office of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The President of the League of Nations, which is a party to the present Statute, shall be elected. The President of the League of Nations, which is a party to the present Statute, shall be elected.
Proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council shall

ARTICLE 8

General Assembly and to the Security Council.

2. The Secretary-General shall submit this list to the body of persons eligible. The list shall be the only

objective order of all the persons thus nominated. Save as provided in Article 12, paragraph 2, these shall be the only

persons whose names shall appear first in the list.

ARTICLE 7

The study of law, and national sections of international academies devoted to legal faculties and schools of law, and his national academies, he recommends to consult the higher court of justice. Before making these nominations, each national group is

ARTICLE 6

Group be more than double the number of seats to be filled, in no case may the number of candidates nominated by a group be less than two of whom shall be of their own nationality.
These only shall be considered as elected:

General Assembly and of the Security Council: the electors of the State obtaining an absolute majority of the votes both of the same.

3. In the event of not more than one national of the same

security Council of any distinction between permanent and non-permanent membersconference expressed in Article 12, shall be taken without election of judges for the appointment of members of the Security Council, whether for the members in the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

1. Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of

ARTICLE 10

Principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

the representation of the main forms of civilization and of the qualifications required. But also that in the body as a whole the persons to be elected should individually possess the

At every election, the elector shall bear in mind not only

ARTICLE 9

The Court.
Court who have already been elected shall, within a period of
successful in practicing an election. Those members of the
nomination referred to in Article 7,

2. If the joint conference is satisfied that it will not be
in his list, even though he was not included in the list of
person who fulfills the required conditions, he may be included
in the conference is unanimously agreed upon any
acceptance.

Assembly and the Security Council, for their respective
one name for each seat, shall vacate, to submit to the Council
the purpose of choosing by the vote of an absolute majority
on either the General Assembly or the Security Council for
states, the Security Council, may be formed at any time by the
time of the General Assembly and those by the
remain unfulfilled, a joint conference consisting of six members.
I., if after the third meeting, one or more seats still

Article 12

and, if necessary, a fourth meeting shall take place.
election, one or more seats remain to be filled, a second
after the first meeting held for the purpose of the

Article 11
### Article 13

1. The members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected, provided, however, that of the five judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above-mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be drawn by the Secretary-General immediately after the first election has been completed.

3. The members of the Court shall continue to discharge their duties until their places have been filled. Though replaced, they shall finish any cases which they may have begun.

4. In the case of the resignation of a member of the Court, the resignation shall be addressed to the President of the Security Council.
of the Court.

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision of a Professional nature.

or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation.

I. No member of the Court may exercise any political

Article 16

Remainder of this predecessor's term.

whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the

A member of the Court elected to replace a member

Article 15

be fixed by the Secretary Council

provided for in Article 5, and the date of the election shall

occurrence of the vacancy. Proceed to issue the invitations

shown: the Secretary-General shall, within one month of the

down for the first election, subject to the foregoing proviso.

Vacancies shall be filled by the same method as that laid

Article 14

last petition makes the place vacant

the Court for transmission to the Secretary-General. This

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The members of the Court, when unfrocked on the

Article 19

3. This notification makes the place vacant.
2. Formal notification thereof shall be made to the
   Secretary-General by the Registrar.
1. No member of the Court can be dismissed unless in

Article 18

2. Any doubt on this point shall be settled by the decision
   of the International Court of a commission of inquiry.
1. No member may participate in the decision of any

Article 17

1. No member of the Court may act as agent, counsel,
Article 20

The Court shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and

business of the Court shall be established at the place of

seats of the Court.

2. The President and the Registrar shall reside at the

Court considers it desirable to sit and execute its functions elsewhere wherever the

place. This, however, shall not prevent the Court from

Article 21

exercise its powers impartially and conscientiously.

The Court shall appoint its President and Vice-President.

Exercise the President or the Registrar, as may be

Article 21

benevolent, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will

be a member of the Court shall, before taking up his

immunities.

business of the Court shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and

11110
Article 24

The members permanently at the disposal of the Court, subject to the provisions of Article 18, to hold sittings on the President's recommendation, shall be subject to the President's direction. Where the President is of the opinion that the Court, or any of its members, may be adjourned, the Member or Members of the Court shall be notified thereof, and the reason for the adjournment shall be stated in writing, together with a copy of the decision of the President and the reasons therefor.

Article 25

The Court shall remain permanently in session.

President's discretion: The matter shall be settled by the decision of the President. In those cases where the President is of the opinion that the Court should not sit in a particular case, he shall give notice accordingly.

2. If the President considers that for some special reason a member of the Court should not sit in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President.

1. If, for some special reason, a member of the Court is at the disposal of the Court, subject to the provisions of Article 18, to hold sittings on the President's recommendation, the President shall have the power to order the Member to hold sittings on the President's recommendation.
with the approval of the parties.

constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the Court
with a particular case. The number of judges to
deal with a particular case. The Court may at any
time form a chamber for
and communications.

for example, hear cases and cases relating to trans-
cases; for example, hear cases with particular categories of
may determine, for hearing with particular categories of
chambers, composed of three or more judges as the Court
chambers may from time to time form one or more

I. The Court may from time to time form one or more

Article 26

Court.

3. A quorum of nine judges shall suffice to constitute the

to be dispensed from sitting.

for more judges, according to circumstances and in relation,
or more judges according to circumstances and in relation,
even the rules of the Court may provide for allowing one

2. Subject to the condition that the number of judges

provided otherwise in the present Statute.

1. The full Court shall sit except when it is expressly

Article 26

of the Court.
I. The Court shall frame rules for carrying out its

Article 30

impossible to set

selected for the purpose of replacing Judges who

cases by summary procedure. In addition, two Judges shall be

which, at the request of the parties, may hear and determine

Court shall form annually a chamber composed of five Judges

with a view to the speedy dispatch of business. the

Article 29

elsewhere than at the Hague.

The chambers provided for in Articles 25 and 29 may.

Article 28

Court.

in Articles 25 and 29 shall be considered as tendered by the

Article 27

provided for in this Article if the parties so request.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers
Article 2

Right to vote.

1. The Court shall, with the consent of any of the parties, conduct an appeal without the transfer of the case.

2. The Court shall, with the consent of any of the parties, conduct an appeal without the transfer of the case.
Article 32

Any decision of the Court shall be made by judges chosen in accordance with the condition of this article. The Court shall take part in the decision on terms of Articles 27 and 28 of the present Code. A Court shall be made up of two or more judges.

5. The President of the Court shall be an annual salary.

6. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual allowance.

7. The President shall receive a special annual allowance.
Article 3

COMPETENCE OF THE COURT

CHAPTER II

General Assembly.

The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be paid in such a manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly. The expenses of the Court shall be borne by the United Nations.

Article 33

shall be free of all taxation.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall have their traveling expenses refunded.

The conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travel expenses refunded shall be fixed by the General Assembly. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the Council of the Court during the term of office.
Art. 32

To all copies of all the written proceedings, the international organization concerned and shall communicate information to cases before the Court, the Registrar shall so notify the public international organization addressed the information or at issue whenever the construction of the Court is in question by such international organizations on their own initiative, and shall receive information necessary for cases before the Court.
Article 36

In all legal disputes concerning:

1. The States parties to the present Statute may at any time decide whether they recognize as compulsory jurisdiction of the Court:

a. The State or any other entity which, it is established, would constitute a breach of international obligations;

b. The existence of any fact which, it is established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation;

c. The interpretation of a treaty;

d. The question of international law;

2. The States parties to the present Statute may at any time decide whether they recognize as compulsory jurisdiction of the Court:

a. The States parties to the present Statute;

b. The States parties to the present Statute and all States which, it is established, would constitute a breach of international obligations;

c. The existence of any fact which, it is established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation;

d. The interpretation of a treaty;

e. The question of international law;

3. The declarations referred to above may be made for the purpose of an international obligation.

4. Such declarations shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the parties so declared to.

5. The nature of the expert of the interpretation of a treaty shall be decided by the Court in its discretion.
5. 常設国際司法裁判所規程第三十六条に基づいて行われた裁判の再審又は補審及び訴訟の再審又は補審の Slide 28に従って行う。

6. 裁判所及び国際司法裁判所の管轄を有するか否かについて争が生じた場合、裁判所の裁判で決定する。
ARTICLE 39

PROCEEDURE

CHAPTER III

thereof. The Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree. The determination of rules of law, the provisions of Article 5, shall be in accordance with the principles of law as recognized by civilized practice, accepted as law, or international custom, as evidence of a general international convention, whether general or particular, or by the decisions of the Court of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the publication of the decisions of the Court, the teaching of the most highly qualified jurists. The Court shall submit to the provisions of Article 59, judicial matters.

Section 2. This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree.
第十四条

裁判所における事件の提起は、場合によって、特別の合意の通告によって、又は書面の請求によって、裁判所書記をあてて行う。裁判所書記に一に通告する。裁判所書記は、また、事務統領を経て国際連合加盟国に、及び裁判所で裁判を受けることができる国に通告する。

第十四条

第四十一条

裁判所に対に対する事件の提起は、場合によって、特別の合意の通告によって、又は書面の請求によって、裁判所書記に一に通告する。裁判所書記は、また、事務統領を経て国際連合加盟国に、及び裁判所で裁判を受けることができる国に通告する。

Article 40

1. Cases are brought before the Court, as the case may be, either by notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar. In either case the subject of the dispute and the parties shall be indicated.

2. The Registrar shall forthwith communicate the application to all concerned.

3. He shall also notify the Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General, and also any other states entitled to appear before the Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>地域司法裁判所規程</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>代理人、弁護人、弁護佐人</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 当事者と代理人は、代理事務所に指示される措置を取ることは、直接裁判所及び安全保障理事会に通知される。

2. 当事者は、裁判所で補佐人又は弁護人の援助を受けることができる。

3. 当事者は、裁判所における当事者の代理人、補佐人及び弁護人の援助を受けることができる。

4. 当事者は、裁判所の指示に従って、必要に応じて他の文書及び書類を裁判所及び当事者に送付することをいう。

1. The Court shall have the power to order that no party be represented by agents.
2. The Court may, if it considers that circumstances so require, any provisional rights of either party.
3. The agents, counsel, and advocates of parties before the Court may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

Article 49

1. The procedure shall consist of two parts: written and oral. The written proceedings shall consist of the communications to the Court and to the parties of memorials, counter-memorials and, if necessary, replies; also all papers and documents in support.
is able to preside, the senator judge present shall preside.

The hearing shall be under the control of the president.

Article 46

The same provision shall apply whenever steps are to be taken to produce evidence on the spot.

Article 47

The notice has to be served.

The same notice shall apply direct to the government of the state upon whose behalf the agents, counsel, and advocates, the Court shall for the service of all notices upon persons other than the agents, counsel, and advocates.

A certificate copy of every document produced by one party shall be communicated to the other party.

The court or witness, experts, counsel, and advocates.

The court and within the time fixed by the registrar, in the order and within the time fixed by the
ARTICLE 50

Where an application is made under this Act for an order of any nature.
The Court may, even before the hearing begins, call upon the parties to produce any document or to supply any
explanations. Formal note shall be taken of any refusal.

ARTICLE 49

The Court shall make orders for the conduct of the case.

I. Minutes shall be made at each hearing and signed

ARTICLE 48

2. These minutes alone shall be authentic.

The public be not admitted, unless the parties demand the
Court shall be public, unless the Court

I

II

III
2. The Court must, before doing so, satisfy itself, not call upon the Court to decide in favor of the claim. Moreover, one of the parties does not appear before the Court, or fails to defend his case, the other party may obtain judgment on the facts. if any further oral or written evidence that one party may refuse to present unless the other side consents. Even if the Court accepts any further oral or written evidence for the purpose, it may refuse to receive the proofs and evidence after the Court has received the proofs and evidence.

Article 23

By the Court in the rules of procedure referred to in Article 30, the Court may, at any time, entrust any expert with the task of carrying out an expert opinion, an expert opinion, whether written or oral, or other examination that it may consider necessary to the witnesses and experts under the conditions laid down during the hearing. Any relevant questions are to be put to the expert opinion.

Article 61

The Court may, at any time, entrust any expert with the task of carrying out an expert opinion, whether written or oral, or other examination that it may consider necessary.