



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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Press Release

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**Request for Interpretation of the Judgment of 23 May 2008 in the case concerning
Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge
(Malaysia/Singapore) (Malaysia v. Singapore)**

Case removed from the Court's List

THE HAGUE, 1 June 2018. The case brought by Malaysia against Singapore before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by an Application, filed on 30 June 2017, for interpretation of the Judgment delivered by the Court on 23 May 2008 in the case concerning the Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge (Malaysia/Singapore) was removed from the Court's List on 29 May 2018.

In a letter dated 28 May 2018, the Co-Agent of Malaysia notified the Court that the Parties had agreed to discontinue the proceedings in the aforementioned case. A copy of that letter was communicated to the Agent of Singapore who, by a letter dated 29 May 2018, confirmed his Government's agreement to the discontinuance of the proceedings.

Consequently, on 29 May 2018, the Court made an Order recording the discontinuance, following the agreement of the Parties, of the proceedings instituted on 30 June 2017 by Malaysia against Singapore, and directing the removal of the case from the Court's List.

The public hearings in the case concerning Request for Interpretation of the Judgment of 23 May 2008 in the case concerning Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge (Malaysia/Singapore) (Malaysia v. Singapore), previously scheduled to be held from Monday 18 to Friday 22 June 2018, have thus been cancelled.

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The full text of the Order is available on the Court's website in the documentation for the case, under the heading "Contentious cases".

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. Independent of the United Nations Secretariat, it is assisted by a Registry, its own international secretariat, whose activities are both judicial and diplomatic, as well as administrative. The official 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 Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT, 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 ad hoc 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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