

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE - ISRAEL - COMPULSORY JURISDICTION  
ARTICLE 36 PARA 2 STATUTE ICJ \*

ISRAEL

17 October 1956<sup>23</sup>

"On behalf of the Government of Israel I declare that Israel recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to all other Members of the United Nations and to any non-member State which becomes a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice pursuant to Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Charter, and subject to reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court in all legal disputes concerning situations or facts which may arise subsequent to 25 October 1951 provided that such dispute does not involve a legal title created or conferred by a Government or authority other than the Government of Israel or an authority under the jurisdiction of that Government.

"This Declaration does not apply to:

"(a) Any dispute in respect to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another means of peaceful settlement;

"(b) Any dispute relating to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the State of Israel;

"(c) Any dispute between the State of Israel and any other State whether or not a member of the United Nations which does not recognize Israel or which refuses to establish or maintain normal diplomatic relations with Israel and the absence or breach of normal relations precedes the dispute and exists independently of that dispute;

"(d) Disputes arising out of events occurring between May 1948 and 20 July 1949'

"(e) Without prejudice to the operation of subparagraph (d) above, disputes arising out of, or having reference to, any hostilities, war, state of war, breach of the peace, breach of armistice agreement or belligerent or military occupation (whether such war shall have been declared or not, and whether any state of belligerency shall have been recognized or not) in which the Government of Israel are or may have been or may be involved at any time.

"The validity of the present Declaration is from 25 October 1956 and it remains in force for disputes arising after 25 October 1951 until such time as notice may be given to terminate it.

"In witness whereof I, Golda Meir, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have hereunto caused the Seal of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to be affixed, and have subscribed my signature at Jerusalem this Twenty Eighth day of Tishri, Five Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventeen which corresponds to the Third day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Six."

(Signed) Golda Meir.

On behalf of the Government of Israel I have the honour to inform you that the following amendments, with effect as of today, have been made to its Declaration concerning the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice [...]:

...2/

- 1) At the end of paragraph (a) delete the semi-colon and add the following:

"and any dispute or matter which is in any manner related to any such dispute;"

- 2) After paragraph (e) insert new paragraph (f) which reads as follows:

"(f) any dispute in respect of which any other party thereto has accepted, or amended, a previous acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or where the acceptance or the amendment of a previous acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or where the acceptance or the amendment of a previous acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, on behalf of any other party to the dispute, was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court."

(Signed) Yehuda Z. Blum  
Ambassador.

Permanent Representative of Israel  
to the United Nations.

28 February, 1986.

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\*[This is the text of a press release by the Permanent Mission of Israel to the UN, the publication in the Daily Journal of the UN 25 November 1985, the Declaration of the Government of Israel 17 October 1956 and the amendment of 28 February 1986 were provided by the Embassy of Israel, Canberra].

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

No. 85/19  
3 October 1985

FRONTIER DISPUTE (BURKINA FASO/MALI) \*Filing of Memorials by the Parties and fixing of the time-limit  
for the filing of Counter-Memorials

The following information is made available to the Press by the Registry of the International Court of Justice:

On 3 October 1985 Burkina Faso and Mali each filed their Memorials in the case.

By an Order made on the same day, the time-limit for the filing of a Counter-Memorial by each of the Parties was fixed as 2 April 1986.

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Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) and Mali have submitted to a specially formed Chamber of the International Court of Justice a dispute concerning the delimitation of a part of the land frontier between the two States.

This Chamber was constituted by the Court by an Order dated 3 April 1985. It held its first private meeting and its first public sitting on 29 April 1985. It is composed as follows:

Judge Mohammed Bedjaoui, President; Judges Manfred Lachs and José María Ruda; Judges ad hoc François Luchaire and Georges Michel Abi-Saab.

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The Order of 3 October 1985 was made by the President of the Chamber. The date chosen for the filing of the Counter-Memorials, 2 April 1986, reflects the wishes of the Parties expressed in the Special Agreement under which proceedings were instituted before the Court, and confirmed by them in their discussions with the President of the Chamber on 3 October.

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\*[This is the text of a press release from the International Court of Justice].