

22. Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*Croatia v. Yugoslavia*).

Croatia instituted proceedings against Yugoslavia on 2 July 1999, alleging violations of the 1949 Genocide Convention and seeking reparations. In an order of 14 September 1999⁶¹ the following time limits were set for the submission of written pleadings: Croatia, memorial, 14 March 2000; Yugoslavia, counter-memorial, 14 September 2000. In an order of 10 March 2000⁶² these were extended to: Croatia, memorial, 14 September 2000, Yugoslavia, counter-memorial, 14 September 2001.

23. Aerial Incident of 10 August 1999 (*Pakistan v. India*).

Pakistan instituted proceedings against India on 21 September 1999 in respect of a dispute concerning the destruction of a Pakistani aircraft. On 2 November 1999 India raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court and in an order of 19 November 1999⁶³ the following time limits were set for the submission of written pleadings on the question of jurisdiction: Pakistan, memorial, 10 January 2000; India, counter-memorial, 28 February, 2000. Public hearings were held from 3–6 April 2000⁶⁴ and judgment is expected in autumn 2000.

24. Maritime Delimitation between Nicaragua and Honduras in the Caribbean Sea (*Nicaragua v. Honduras*).

Nicaragua instituted proceedings against Honduras on 8 December 1999 regarding a dispute concerning the delimitation of maritime zones between them in the Caribbean Sea and requesting that the Court determine the course of a single maritime boundary between their respective areas of territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. In an order of 21 March 2000⁶⁵ the following time limits were set for the submission of written pleadings: Nicaragua, memorial, 21 March 2001; Honduras, counter-memorial, 21 March 2002.

III. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

1. In the triennial election of five members to the Court held on 3 November 1999 the UN General Assembly and Security Council re-elected Judges Gilbert Guillaume (France), Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar), Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom), Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren (Venezuela) and elected Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan). These terms of offices began on 6 February 2000 and will expire on 5 February 2009.

2. On 7 February 2000 Judge Guillaume was elected President and Judge Jiuyong elected Vice-President of the Court. Both will serve a three year term of office.

3. On 8 February 2000 the Court determined the membership of its Chamber of Summary Procedure as comprising Judges Guillaume, Jiuyong, Herczegh, Koroma and Parra-Aranguren and of its Chamber for Environmental Matters as comprising Judges Guillaume, Jiuyong, Bedjaoui, Ranjeva, Herczegh, Rezek and Al-Khasawneh.

4. On 10 February 2000 Mr Phillipe Couvreur was elected Registrar following the resignation of Mr Valencia-Ospina.

61. I.C.J. Press Communiqué No. 99/41.

62. I.C.J. Rep. 2000, 3.

63. I.C.J. Press Communiqué No. 99/48.

64. I.C.J. Press Communiqué No. 2000/12.

65. I.C.J. Rep. 2000, 6.

5. On 2 March 2000 the UN General Assembly and Security Council elected Mr Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America) to be a member of the Court, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Schwebel as of 29 February 2000. This term of office expires on 5 February 2006.