



INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA  
TRIBUNAL INTERNATIONAL DU DROIT DE LA MER

# Press Release

## RECONSTITUTION OF THE CHAMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea has on 2 October reconstituted its chambers. Apart from the specific case of the Seabed Disputes Chamber, all disputes are dealt with by the Tribunal as a full court unless both parties agree to refer the dispute to a chamber. The composition and mandates of the Tribunal's chambers are as follows:

### **Seabed Disputes Chamber**

The Seabed Disputes Chamber has exclusive jurisdiction under Part XI, section 5, of the Convention in either contentious or advisory proceedings over disputes or issues relating to the exploration and exploitation of the seabed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (the "Area").

The Chamber is composed of 11 judges, who are selected by the members of the Tribunal every three years. The selection process ensures the representation of the principal legal systems of the world and equitable geographical distribution. The Chamber elects its President from among its members. The composition of the Chamber for the period ending 30 September 2017 is as follows:

President	Judge Jesus
Members	Judges Akl, Ndiaye, Cot, Lucky, Pawlak, Yanai, Kateka, Paik, Kelly, Attard

Four special chambers have been established in accordance with article 15 of the Statute; cases may be submitted to them at the request of the parties to a dispute:

### **Chamber of Summary Procedure**

This Chamber is established annually pursuant to article 15, paragraph 3, of the Statute.

The Chamber may hear and determine a case by summary procedure if the parties so request. The Chamber may prescribe provisional measures if the Tribunal is not in session or a sufficient number of members is not available to constitute a quorum. The Chamber is composed of five members and two alternates, as provided for by the Statute. The President and the Vice-President of the Tribunal are members ex officio of the Chamber; the President of the Tribunal presides over the Chamber. The Chamber has been constituted as follows for the period ending 30 September 2015:

President	President Golitsyn
Members	Vice-President Bouguetaia, Judges Chandrasekhara Rao, Wolfrum, Jesus
Alternates	Judges Cot, Attard

### **Chamber for Maritime Delimitation Disputes**

This Chamber and two other Chambers are established for a period of three years pursuant to article 15, paragraph 1, of the Statute.

The Chamber is available to deal with disputes on maritime delimitation. The Chamber consists of eleven members and is chaired by the President of the Tribunal. The composition of the Chamber for the period ending 30 September 2017 is as follows:

President	President Golitsyn
Members	Vice-President Bouguetaia, Judges Chandrasekhara Rao, Wolfrum, Ndiaye, Jesus, Yanai, Hoffmann, Gao, Gómez-Robledo, Heidar

### **Chamber for Fisheries Disputes**

The Chamber is available to deal with disputes concerning the conservation and management of marine living resources. The Chamber consists of nine members. The composition of the Chamber for the period ending 30 September 2017 is as follows:

President	Judge Lucky
Members	Judges Marotta Rangel, Wolfrum, Ndiaye, Yanai, Kateka, Gao, Kulyk, Heidar

### **Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes**

The Chamber is available to deal with disputes relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment. The Chamber, consisting of nine members, is composed as follows for the period ending 30 September 2017:

President	Judge Kateka
Members	Judges Pawlak, Hoffmann, Gao, Paik, Kelly, Attard, Kulyk, Gómez-Robledo

### ***Ad hoc* chambers**

In addition to the Chambers established by the Tribunal, parties may request the Tribunal to constitute an *ad hoc* chamber for a particular dispute (Statute, article 15, paragraph 2). The composition of the chamber is determined with the approval of the parties, who may also choose judges *ad hoc* if the chamber does not include a judge of the nationality of either or both of the parties. Such an option therefore combines the advantages of a permanent court with those of an arbitral body, but avoids the considerable expense that is often incurred in participating in arbitral proceedings.

Note: The press releases of the Tribunal do not constitute official documents  
and are issued for information purposes only.

The press releases of the Tribunal, documents and other information are available on the Tribunal's websites (<http://www.itlos.org> and <http://www.tidm.org>) and from the Registry of the Tribunal.

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