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The Danube River Case

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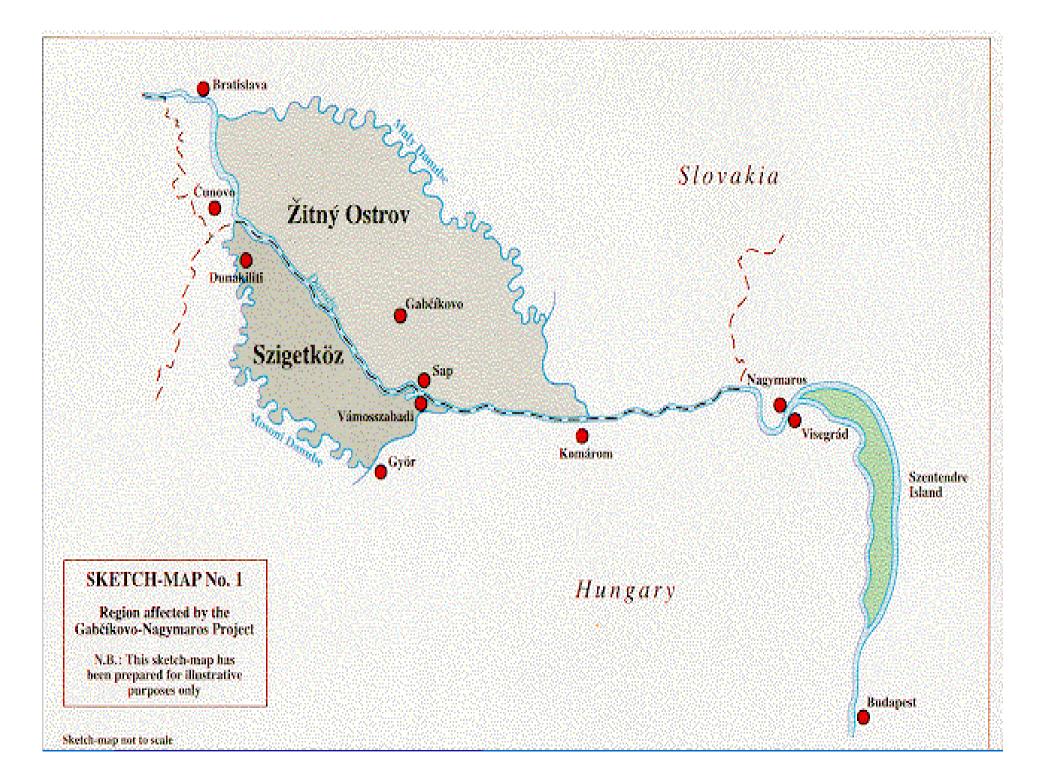


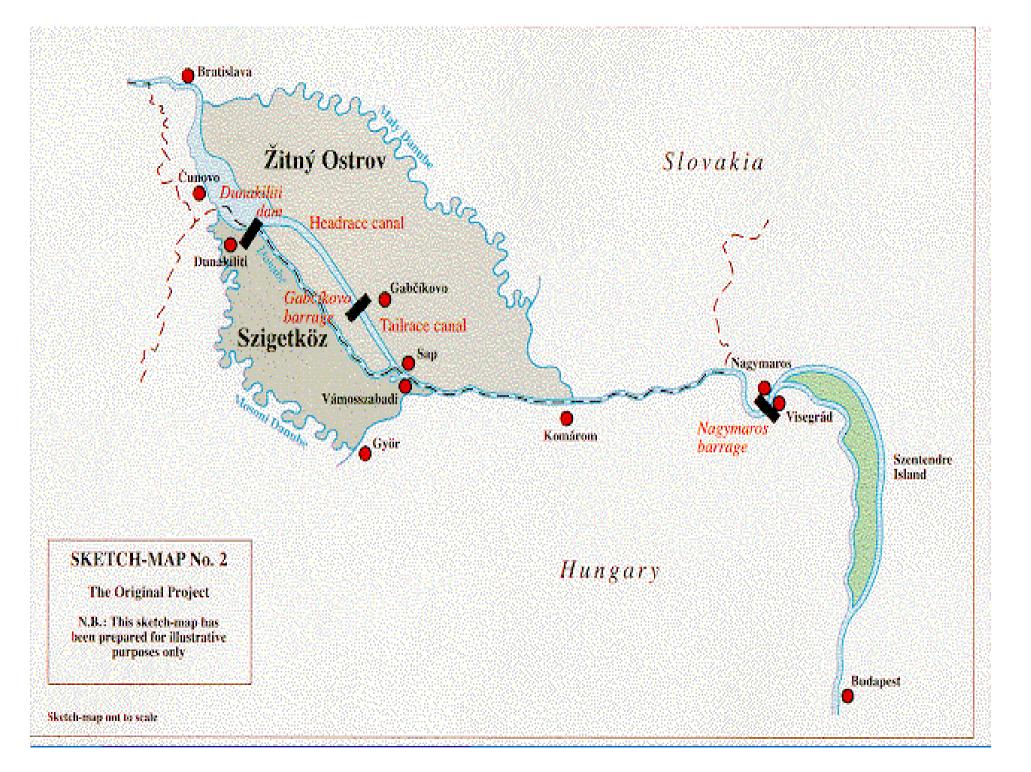
Hungary / Slovakia

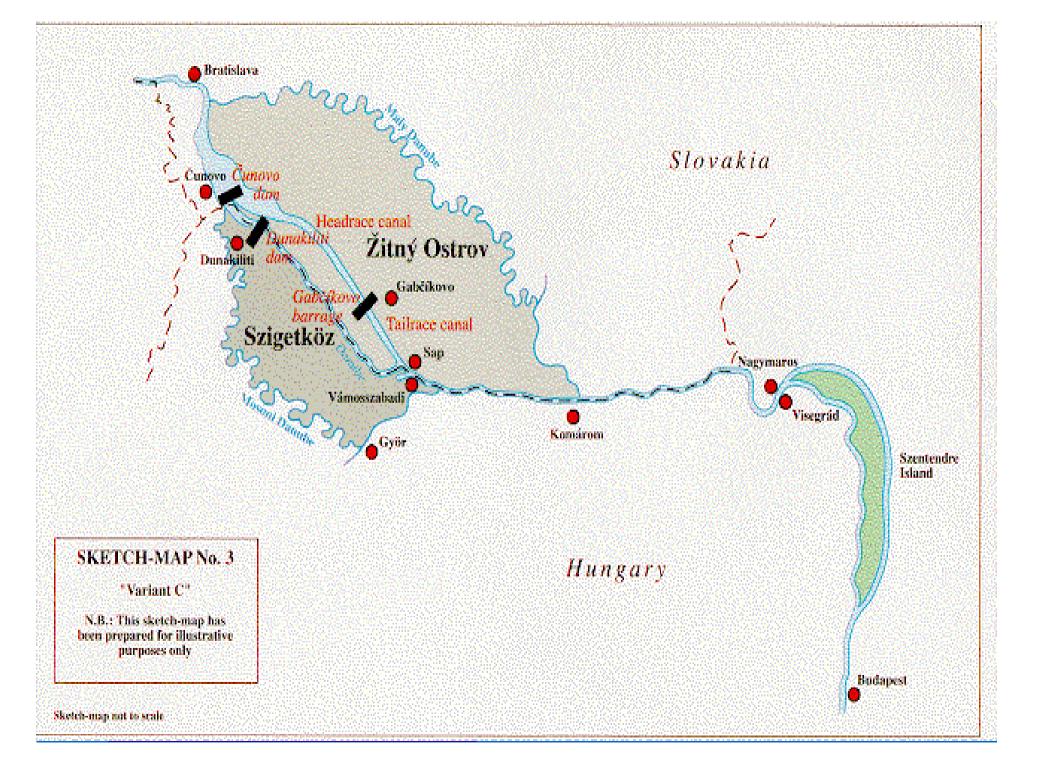


Background

- 1977 Treaty concerning the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros System of Locks
- 1989 Suspension and abandonment by Hungary
- 1991-1992 Czechoslovakia's proceedings to "Variant C"
- 1992 1977 Treaty terminated by Hungary
- 1993 Submission of the dispute to ICJ
- 1997 ICJ ruling on the merits







Questions before the Court

- Whether Hungary was entitled to suspend and abandon the works on the Project
- Whether Czechoslovakia was entitled to proceed to the "provisional solution" and to put into operation the system
- What are the legal effects of the termination of the 1977 Treaty by Hungary
- The legal consequences arising from the ICJ decision

Issues of international law

- validity and termination of international treaties
- state succession
- state responsibility for the breach of international obligations
- reparation and compensation for damages
- environmental law
- shared water resources
- 1997 UN Convention

ICJ Decision Hungary was not entitled to suspend and abandon the Project

- Czechoslovakia was entitled to proceed
- to the "provisional solution"
- Czechoslovakia was not entitled to put into operation this "provisional solution"
- Termination of the 1977 Treaty by Hungary not have legal effects
- Hungary and Slovakia must negotiate to ensure the achievement of the treaty objectives

ICJ Decision

- Joint operational regime must be established
- Hungary shall compensate Slovakia for the damage
- Slovakia shall compensate Hungary for damage

Summary

- 1977 Treaty upheld
- Principle of equitable and reasonable utilisation reiterated
- No absolute priority to any factor related to water utilisation
- No peremptory rules of environmental law
- Environmental norms to be taken into consideration