

MEMORIAL SUBMITTED BY THE EXPERT, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Introduction

1. This memorial on the issue of status of Somaliland is submitted to the Court on the basis of **articles 65 and 66 of Chapter IV of the Statute of the International Court of Justice**.
2. International Court of Justice under the request of the United Nations Secretariat, basing on international law and opinion of relevant parties, should decide, whether Somaliland should be independent state or should remain an integral part of Somali Republic.

Part I: Jurisdiction

3. Pursuant to clause "a" of the **article 65 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice** which states that "questions upon which the advisory opinion of the Court is asked shall be laid before the Court by means of a written request containing an exact statement of the question upon which an opinion is required, and accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question", the People's Republic of China receives the jurisdiction of the Court upon the question what status of Somaliland should be.

Part II: Facts of the case

4. In the area which became British Somaliland Protectorate in the late 19th century the Somali people were traditionally divided into clans, each being separated and independent from the others. Since then and until independence of Somaliland Protectorate in 1960 each clan maintained connections with the British government separately from other ones as the Protectorate treaties signed between United Kingdom and clans recognized that each clan area was a separate Territory. These treaties are the evidence that Great Britain prevented creation of a unitary state of Somali people. Somaliland Protectorate had never been indivisible and therefore had no experience in governing the state. Nevertheless there were common ethnicity, language, culture, Muslim religion, and pastoral life – bonds that were shared with other Somali people in all Somali areas in the Horn of Africa including the Italian-administered Somalia to the East and South of the Protectorate. These bonds provided an opportunity for Somaliland to unite with the same ethnic group and create a national state which would consolidate politically disintegrated Somali people. Creation of such a state was necessary to unfairly divided on the colonies Somali people and was an important stage in evolution from uncoordinated clans to centralized state.

5. On June, 26, 1960 Somaliland Protectorate became independent and gaining this independence annulled treaties signed with Great Britain. In accordance with preliminary consensus and agreement among the northern clans Somaliland merged with Somalia on July 1, 1960 thus forming the unitary Somali Republic. The entire intention of gaining independence from Britain was precisely to unite with the rest of the country that gained independence in 1959 and to create state which would unite Somali people. It can be proved by the fact that the state of Somaliland existed only in the period of six days after receiving independence and all the activity of the state in this period was turned to formal preparation for creation of the unitary state which was negotiated previously. The willingness of people to create unitary state was proved by the results of the referendum held in June, 20, 1961 over the entire territory of Somali Republic on the draft constitution of the unitary state. According to the results of this referendum published in the African Election Database 1,756,216 people which are 90.56 % of population voted in favor of the

constitution. Thus the creation of the state was in the interests of Somali people and freely determined by them and abolished previous states formations such as Somalia and Somaliland.

6. The Unitary state – Somali Republic was recognized by the international community on September, 20, 1960 when Somali Republic was accepted into the United Nations. Previous states formation such as Somalia and Somaliland were a legacy of unfair division on the colonies and stopped their existence after unification and entrance into the United Nations. All the governmental institutions of previous states were ceased and union government was formed. This united state was recognized by international community and became a subject of international law with all the privileges of sovereign state being applicable for Somali Republic. Thus entry into the United Nations definitively abolished previous states formations such as Somalia and Somaliland because the United Nations resolution formed new state formation with all the rights, privileges in international law.

7. After the merger in Somaliland modern infrastructure was build by the united government. Water system was installed in the capital of former Somaliland Protectorate Hargeisa. Full-fledged sea port was built in Berbera; modern bridge was built over the dry riverbed so that motorists and pedestrians could cross it despite seasonal floods; modern airport and cement factory were built in Burao; technical institute and tannery were built and in nearby Sheikh; new hospital was built there as well. Schools multiplied; scholarships were provided for higher studies abroad. Northern region citizens owned farms in the fertile agricultural areas of the South and economy benefited from the wider market which was the natural consequence of the Union. Larger economy increased job opportunities significantly. All these facts are the testimony that Somali Republic contributed significant resources to the state development and the development of northern region called Somaliland. Thus government of the united state fulfilled all obligations which were stipulated in the state Constitution of 1961 in social service, therefore the government's failure to execute social obligations can not be the reason for part of the country to come out from the state structure.

8. The distinctive feature of Somali Republic is that clanism reasserted itself and instead of regional, clan balance was observed in the allocation of ministerial portfolios and other political positions as an indicator of power sharing in Somali Republic. That reality necessitated a formula for sharing the power among the clans: the President of the Republic was from the Hawiye clan, the Prime Minister from the Daarood, the Speaker of the National Assembly from Isaaq, and the Minister of Finance from Digil and Mirifle who were the representatives from south clans. But there was a Deputy Prime Minister from Gadabuursi – representative from northern clan. Furthermore, the northern clans' representatives have in different time occupied all the senior ministerial positions including Foreign Affairs and Finance Ministers and were twice appointed to the position of Prime Minister. They also served in the most visible positions in the public service: they were professional diplomats as Ambassadors, Counselors, and were Generals in the military and police – occupying twice the position of 'Commandant of Police'.

All these facts are the definite proof that power in the Somali Republic was divided between Northern and South clans on the national level, regional and local levels equitably. It is a guarantee that equality of rights for all the citizens in all the country's areas was observed. Thus political inequality in the Somali Republic can not be the reason for parts of the country to separate from the integral state.

Part III: Law of the case

9. British Empire or Great Britain signed with each clan agreements, namely **Agreement between the Gadabursi Tribe and The British, Agreement between the Eesa Tribe and The British, Agreement between the Habr Toljaala Tribe and The British, Agreement between the Habr Gerhajis Tribe and The British, Agreement between the Habr-Awal Tribe and The British, Agreement between the Warsangalis Tribe and The British, Supplementary Agreements between the Isaaq Sub-clans and The British**, and article 1 of each agreement said, "The British Government, in compliance with the wish of the undersigned Gadabursi Tribe, Eesa Tribe, abr Gerhajis Tribe, Habr-Awal Tribe, Warsangalis Tribe undertakes to extend to them and to the territories under their authority and jurisdiction the gracious favor and protection of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress". This is the

testimony of the fact that tribes on the territories of British Somaliland Protectorate did not possess integral and unitary state before 1960. Because of this fact Somaliland which possessed no experience in governing the state needed to be centralized and be united with group which is ethnically related.

10. **The Royal Proclamation Terminating Her Majesty's Protection on / of June 23, 1960** begins with the words: "Whereas the Territories in Africa known as the Somaliland Protectorate are" and this proves once again that Somaliland Protectorate was not an integral centralized state and in order to be integral it needed to be centralized and be united with the same related group.

11. In accordance with **the Article 38** and its **clause 1 (b) and (c) of the International Court of Justice** "The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply: ... (b). international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law. (c). subject to the provisions of Article 59, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law" the international custom such as estoppel and very close to estoppel principle called Silent Agreement is applicable in the case of Somali Republic. Estoppel is accepted into the law by numerous of precedents and means that the state which took its stand on some international issue at one moment in history on the grounds of any actions, inactions or by legal acts which has juridical importance for the particular country has no rights to contest the international position which it adhered previously. Silent agreement is applied when the state being aware of the mistakes, unfair or disputable character of some fact or agreement which it adheres in its policy but did not express protest on these facts can not argue the fact to be impair. Thus Silent Agreement is recognized as international treaty. The practice of International Court of Justice and most qualified specialist with international name as Russian Academy of Science Professor Kalamkaryan R. in publication "**Estoppel as a Principle of International Law**" and referred in this publication the Professors Martin A. in the work "**Les exceptions de procedure devant**", determined "that estoppel is jurisdiction prohibition on the attempts of the subjects of International law to contest the position or fact which it adhered previously". According to this two principles Somaliland and Somalia took their position on July 1, 1960 by decision to be a parts of one country base on the previous negotiations to create a union state. Despite all the mistakes which occurred during the process of concluding the treaty senior ministers of all the parties were aware of the mistakes as negotiations was open and silently agreed with this state of affairs. Because of these facts no party can dispute that creation of the unitary state was unfair and unlawful. Therefore unitary state started its subsistence on July 1, 1960 as a subject of International Law and was lawful formation according to international law.

12. Basing on the **law of union between Somaliland and Somalia № 1 of 1960 27 June 1960** which was ratified by Somaliland legislature and which states that "Whereas the State of Somaliland achieved independence and ceased to be under British protection or within the jurisdiction and sovereignty of Her Britannic Majesty on the 26th day of June, 1960, being Muharram 1st 1379, and Whereas the State of Somalia achieved its independence and ceased to have the status of a Trust Territory of the United Nations Organization administered by the Republic of Italy on the 1st day of July, 1960, being Muharram 6th 1379, and Whereas it is the will of the peoples of Somaliland and Somalia that their States shall unite and shall *forever* be united in the Somali Republic" Somaliland made legally important act which shows the Somaliland favorable position on the unification with Somalia into one centralized government even despite of the challenges which two states face while creation of this state. Thus taking into account estoppel principle Somaliland can not dispute the fact of unfair and illegal creation of the unitary state.

13. According to the **judgment of the International Court of Justice** on the case **Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand) from 15 of June, 1962**: "The Court however considers that Thailand in 1908-1909 did accept the Annex 1 map as representing the outcome of the work of delimitation, and hence recognized the line on that map as being the frontier line, the effect of which is to situate Preah Vihear in Cambodian territory. The Court considers further that, looked at as a whole, Thailand's subsequent conduct confirms and bears out her original acceptance, and that Thailand's acts on the ground do not suffice to negative this. Both Parties, by their conduct, recognized the line and thereby in effect agreed to regard it as being the frontier line" International Court of Justice pronounced judgment using estoppel and Silent Agreement principles. This is the testimony of the fact that these two principles

are acknowledged as a general practice accepted as law. These principles show that sides do not have right to refer to the mistake as a ground for their consent to be valid if the sides by their conduct contribute to origin of this mistake or under the circumstances that these two sides were aware of the mistakes beforehand. This proves one more time that according to international customary law accepted as law creation of the unitary state was legal as two side being aware of specific circumstances while creation of the state agreed with them and did not express their protest. Thus neither Somaliland nor Somalia can dispute that agreement which created the unitary state is null and invalid.

14. In the **Judgment of the International Court of Justice over the issue Fisheries Case** where the parts were United Kingdom and Norway on **December, 18, 1951** court took into account estoppel and silent agreement principles: “These ancient concessions tend to confirm the Norwegian Government's contention that the fishenes zone reserved before 1812 was in fact much more extensive than the one delimited in 1935. It is suggested that it included all fishing banks from which land was visible, the range of vision being, as is recognized by the United Kingdom Government, the principle of delimitation in force at that time. The Court considers that, although it is not always clear to what specific areas they apply, the historical data produced in support of this contention by the Norwegian Government lend some weight to the idea of the survival of traditional rights reserved to the inhabitants of the Kingdom over fishing grounds included in the 1935 delimitation, particularly in the case of LoppHAVET. Such rights, founded on the vital needs of the population and attested by very ancient and peaceful usage, may legitimately be taken into account in drawing a line which, moreover, appears to the Court to have been kept within the bounds of what is moderate and reasonable”. This decision is one more evidence of the fact that estoppel and silent agreement principles are widely used in court and international law practice. And it shows one more time that sides do not have right to refer to the mistake as a ground for their consent to be valid if the sides by their conduct contribute to origin of this mistake or under the circumstances that these two sides were aware of the mistakes beforehand. This proves one more time that according to international customary law accepted as law creation of the unitary state was legal as two side being aware of specific circumstances while creation of the state were agree on with them and did not express their protest. Thus neither Somaliland nor Somalia can dispute that agreement which created the united state is null and invalid.

15. **Preamble of Declaration on Principles of International Law Friendly Relations and co-operation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations** says, “The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people”. Integration into Somali Republic was an example of the pursuing the right of peoples to self-determination proved by the results of the referendum, previous consensus among the states and seniors of the clans and by creation of Acts of Unions. Thus according to the United Nations Charter the reference to the article of self-determination in the case of Somali Republic is reasonable.

16. **United Nations General Assembly resolution 1479 of September 20, 1960 called “Admission of Somali Republic to membership in the United Nations”** which states, “...decides to admit the Republic of Somalia to membership in United Nations”, Somali Republic became a Member State of the United Nations. Thus Somali Republic gained international recognition and legitimacy as a subject of international law. All the previous states such as Somalia and Somaliland which formed Somali Republic do not exist since that moment. Moreover entry into the United Nations makes all the provisions of United Nations Charter applicable to Somali Republic.

17. The **article 2 point 4 of Charter of United Nations** stipulates that “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations” and consequently indicates that all the actions which can be turned to division of the Somali Republic are interpreted as a threat to territorial integrity of the state and will violate the Charter of United Nations. Separatist movements in Somaliland are the violation of the territorial integrity of the Somali Republic.

18. Following the provisions of the **Declaration on Principles of International Law Friendly Relations and co-operation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations** which entered into force in 1970 that states, “Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described above and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or color”, Somali Republic fulfills the obligation to ensure the equality of rights and freedoms of all the citizens as well as rights for self-determination by providing legal base for self-determination principle and by means of equally sharing the power in the state. Thus principle of territorial integrity should be observed in Somali Republic.

19. Pursuant to preamble of the **Somali Republic Constitution of July 20, 1961** “Conscious of the sacred right of self-determination of peoples solemnly consecrated in the Charter of the United Nations” Somali Republic provided legal basement for the right of self-determination. That means that Somali Republic was acting in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination and thus nothing can be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent state of Somali Republic. In accordance with text of the Constitution and its Article 3 which states, “All citizens, without distinction of race, national origin, birth, language, religion, sex, economic or social status, or opinion, shall have equal rights and duties before the law” Somaliland Republic observed legal grounds for self-determination of people and equality of all the people that live in Somali Republic and it means that all movements turned to disintegration are considered to violate territorial integrity of the state.

20. **The report of the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya to European Commission of September 2003** states: “road...in Somaliland are part of the country core road network. The Kalabaydh - Hargeisa section was paved in the late 1970’s early 80’s. The road between Hargeisa and Berbera was paved in the early 1970’s... The Hargeisa International Airport is located 1,480 m (4,442 feet) above sea level and about 6 km from the city centre. It is ideally suited to serve as a port of entry into Somaliland for both passengers and freight. The present airport was first established as a British military airport with a gravel runway in 1954. After independence in 1964, the movement area was extended and paved with a thin asphalt concrete layer (less than 50 mm) and the runway length was established at its actual 2,440 meters...The Berbera International Airport is located close to the seaport and, with its 4,140 m long runway, was for a long time a major gateway for import and export of goods into Somaliland and neighboring countries. The history of the airport dates back to the mid-sixties when it was developed as a major military base by the Soviet Union” and shows that infrastructure in Somaliland were build by the unitary state. Thus Somali Republic fulfilled all obligations which were stipulated in the state Constitution of 1961 in social service. The Somali Republic government’s failure to execute social obligations can not be the reason for Somaliland to withdraw from the state structure.

21. **The Charter of the Organization of African Union** which was signed and ratified by Somali Republic in 1963 and its **Article III, paragraph 3** declares that “the Member states affirm...respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for its inalienable right to independent existence”. Consequently Somali Republic integrity should be observed since Somali Republic is a member of the Organization of African Union.

22. The **Article 38 and its clause 1(c) of the International Court of Justice Statute** “The Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, shall apply: ...c. the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations” explains that decisions of the United Nations Security Council are the core principles of international law. The testimony of this fact is that all civilized countries signed UN Charter where it is stipulated that all the countries should carry out all the decisions of the body. Thus UN Security Council Resolutions are applicable for Somalia and Somaliland case and should be observed.

23. Adopted unanimously **Resolution 1772 (2007), Resolution 733 (1992), Resolution 1356 (2001), Resolution 1425 (2002), Resolution 1725 (2006) and Resolution 1744 (2007)** of the Security Council and the statements of Security Council President, in particular those of 13 July 2006 (S/PRST/2006/31), 22 December 2006 (S/PRST/2006/59), 30 April 2007 (S/PRST/2007/13) and 14 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/19) which in preamble stipulates “Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia” and in article 2 and 4 “Welcomes the convening of the National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) at the initiative of the Transitional Federal Institutions, and urges all parties to support the NRC and participate in the political process...Urges the Transitional Federal Institutions and all parties in Somalia to respect the conclusions of the NRC and to sustain an equally inclusive ongoing political process thereafter, and encourages them to unite behind the efforts to promote such an inclusive dialogue” shows the principles of United Nations solving the Somali conflict, its decision and consequently core principle of international law. Thus withdrawal of Somaliland from the Somali Republic is a violation of the principles of international law accepted by all civilized countries.

Part IV: Submissions

24. According to the contents of Parts I, II and III of this Memorial, we ask the Judges of the International Court of Justice to determine the status of Somaliland as being an integral part of the state Somali Republic.

(signed) Expert from the People’s Republic of China

(certified) Secretary-General

(certified) Registrar

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