

- a. Labour Clauses of Peace Treaties.
  - b. Ports, Waterways and Railway Provisions of Peace Treaties.
  - c. Minorities Treaties.
  - d. Mandates.
  - e. Air Convention.
  - f. Arms Traffic Conventions.
  - g. Liquor Traffic Conventions in Africa.
3. Matters submitted by the Council or Assembly for an advisory opinion.
  4. Disputes between States who have signed the protocol to the Statute agreeing to compulsory jurisdiction.

The Court shall apply:

1. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States;
2. International Custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
3. The general principles of law recognized by civilised nations;
4. 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.

This provision shall not prejudice the power of the Court to decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree thereto.

*Procedure.*—As already explained English and French are the official languages of the Court.

If a dispute arises and danger is imminent, the Court has power to indicate the provisional measures that ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party. The parties are to be represented before the Court by agents and may be assisted by Counsel.

The procedure consists of two parts, written and oral, the written in the form of cases, counter cases and if necessary replies and all papers and documents in support; the oral proceedings consist of hearing testimony of witnesses and argument of Counsel.

The proceedings are to be public unless the Court otherwise decides or the parties demand. The Court may direct an enquiry at any stage of the proceedings by any person or Commission.