

Madam Chair,

Today I will address two topics: immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction and sea-level rise in relation to international law.

Madam Chair,

stonia would like to make some comments on the
, the topic that was included in the
International Law Commission's 51st C% programme of work already in 1997. I would like to thank the Commission for their report and continuous attention to this important but complex topic.

I would like to commend the Special Rapporteur Ms Concepcion Aros for her
dedicated work during all

her high quality reports. The Special
rapporteur's work on the topic, including the
report included in the 3rd report. I would also like

was the first Special(S) 4 . 43088(.79195 (o2t6p)]7) 9(s) -7 .79195 (T16-) 94 . 43088(p) nC7

The 3th report of the Special Rapporteur examined the relationship between the immunity of State officials from foreign criminal jurisdiction and international criminal tribunals⁷ considered a mechanism for the settlement of disputes between the host State and the State of the official and the issue of good practices. The Special Rapporteur also submitted relevant draft articles 11 and 13, which have been referred to the Drafting Committee by the Commission. We commend the constructive approach of the Special Rapporteur for holding informal consultations to assist the Drafting Committee.

We would like to echo the view expressed by a number of members of the Commission that a dispute settlement clause would only be relevant if the draft articles were intended to become a treaty. His draft article 11 is also linked to other

We also read with great interest the analyses of the Study Group on the principle of the uti possidetis juris in connection with the sea level rise. We agree that if this principle would apply in the case of sea level rise, it would bring the States to the need to negotiate the maritime boundaries again, which again would lead to changing rights and obligations in international relations and bring instability into the relations. Hence, we agree with the conclusion that the maritime delimitations must be stable and definitive to ensure a peaceful relationship between the States concerned in the long term.

Estonia agrees with the pertinent questions of Study Group on the influence of sea level rise on other international conventions and agreements, such as licenses for other economic activities in the exclusive economic zone, such as offshore windfarms or for fisheries access agreements in the exclusive economic zone.

Another important aspect is to use practice of different states and regions. In connection with this topic, the Study Group was firstly presented on the African States' practice regarding maritime delimitation. Therefore, we adjoint with the recommendation to extend the study of State practice and to different regions.

Madam Chair,

620693(e) Com.Dig.167() . 41371(o) -17.2.13834(mCi) 43.591.41424(,) -25.8621()]*