



1           **COLUMBIA,**

2           **APPLICANT**

3           **V.**

4           **NICARAGUA,**

5           **RESPONDENT**

6           **APPLICATION TO INTERVENE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA CASE CONCERNING THE TER-**  
7 **RITORIAL MARITIME DISPUTE (NICARAGUA VS. COLOMBIA)**

8           STATEMENT OF LAW:

9           1. Both Colombia and Nicaragua are signatories to the United Nations Convention on the Law  
10 of the Sea. Specifically; Article 57 on the Breadth of the Exclusive Economic Zone specifies that the  
11 economic zone shall not exceed 200 nautical miles from the breadth of the territorial sea.

12           2. Costa Rica adheres to the Facio - Fernandez Treaty (1977) in which both Colombia and Costa  
13 Rica recognize the maritime and submarine borders limited therein, established on equitable prin-  
14 ciples established by Colombia and Costa Rica.

15           STATEMENT OF FACT:

16           Costa Rica shares a maritime border with Nicaragua. Nicaragua acknowledges the legitimacy  
17 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), which entitles them to Roncado, Quitasueo,  
18 Serrana and Serranilla Keys. Colombia has been actively involved in patrolling these areas. Nicaragua  
19 views this as illegal actions and wants the ICJ to address the issue and establish their borders in line  
20 with the Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

21           The dispute between Nicaragua and Colombia directly affects Costa Rica because the out-  
22 come of the case may impact their maritime borders and economic sphere of influence. Costa Rica  
23 and Columbia have agreed to the Facio - Fernandez Treaty (1977), which states that an agreement  
24 was made as to where their influence in the Caribbean Sea extends. Costa Rica wants to make it clear  
25 that the decision of the Court could affect the already agreed upon boundaries in Facio - Fernandez  
26 Treaty and alter our maritime borders in the Caribbean.

27           STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION:

28           1. Costa Rica is not requesting to become a party to the case between Nicaragua and Colombia,  
29 but does wish to intervene as a non-party under Article 62 of the Statutes of the court.

30           2. Article 81 of the Rules of the Court state that Costa Rica has the right to an Application to  
31 Intervene because the interest of a legal nature which the State applying to intervene

32           considers may be affected by the decision in that case, the precise object of the intervention,  
33 and any basis of jurisdiction which is claimed to exist as between the State applying to intervene and  
34 the parties to the case.

35           3. Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua all adhere to the United Nations Convention on the  
36 Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) In accordance with Article 57, Costa Rica is entitled to a maximum economic  
37 territory extending 200 nautical miles beyond our territorial sea.

38           ARGUMENTS:

39           1. Costa Rica and Colombia are both signatory to the 1977 Facio-Fernandez Treaty, which de-  
40 limited a boundary between the Exclusive Maritime territories of both Costa Rica and Colombia. The

41 decision made by the Court may be in contradiction to this treaty and therefore, Costa Rica must be  
42 involved.

43 2. The outcome of the case (Nicaragua v. Colombia) will have direct effects on the agreed upon  
44 area granted to Costa Rica as our exclusive maritime territory, therefore we have a vested interest in  
45 the court's decision and should be included as a non-party.

46 SUMMARY AND REQUESTS:

47 Reiterating that the outcome of this case will affect the maritime territory of third states in the  
48 region, the Republic of Costa Rica has asked to present an application to intervene in the present pro-  
49 ceedings of the International Court of Justice case relating to Nicaragua v. Colombia. Costa Rica asks  
50 that whatever decision is made by the court respects our current maritime borders while adhering to  
51 the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Costa Rica asks that the agreed upon borders  
52 with Colombia from the 1977 Facio - Fernandez treaty are recognized and not ignored by the Court  
53 when they make their decision.

54 The Republic of Costa Rica hopes that the parties involved can come to an amicable agreement  
55 on the delimitation of maritime boundaries in a way that respects the sovereignty of all parties involved.

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