



GWHMUN 2024



ICJ BACKGROUND GUIDE

Agenda: Guatemala's Territorial,
Insular and Maritime Claim
(Guatemala/Belize)

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



Greetings Delegates!

It gives us the utmost pleasure to welcome you to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Greenwood High Model United Nations Conference 2024. This document will serve as your official background guide for the ICJ committee.

Over the course of this 3-day conference, you will engage in meaningful debate and discussions that not only challenge you, but also help you grow as a delegate. As delegates of the ICJ, you have the responsibility to thoroughly understand the complexities of our agenda, "Guatemala's Territorial, Insular, and Maritime Claim."

This case involves issues related to sovereignty, interpretation of documentation, historical treaties, and principles of international law. You must achieve a mastery of international law, a deep understanding of your foreign policy and the ICJ, and an extensive knowledge of the dispute at hand to achieve success in this committee.

Your in-depth research and preparation are crucial to effectively argue and make judgements in committee. The Background guide is meant only to serve as the starting point for research. Please do not rely on this as your sole source of information over the course of the three days of the Model UN conference.

If you have any questions or require assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the executive board. We are here to ensure that you have a productive and enjoyable experience at GWH MUN '24.

Warm Regards,

Nagappan Arun, Head Chair (nagappan.arun21@gmail.com)

Sparsh Bhowmick, Vice Chair (sparsh022102@greenwoodhigh.edu.in)

The Executive Board

International Court of Justice



INTRODUCTION TO ICJ



The International Court of Justice, shortly called the ICJ, is seated in the Netherlands and is the judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established by the United Nations Charter in the year 1945. The ICJ acts as the principal means of settling the legal disputes arising between states. The ICJ can also provide advice on matters brought before it by the organs of the United Nations and their specialized agencies.

The ICJ comprises fifteen judges, each of whom is elected by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations to serve nine-year terms. As such, the ICJ mandate includes, among other things, contentious cases—adjudicating disputes between states—and advisory proceedings—giving legal opinions upon questions referred for advice.

While the International Criminal Court tries persons for such crimes as genocide and war crimes, the ICJ tries only cases of dispute between states and advisory functions. Thus, the ICJ has another administrative organ known as the Registry, which is responsible for its day-to-day operation, while other organs of the United Nations remain separate from it. It is this that gives the Court administrative independence to enable it to discharge its judicial functions with parity and effectiveness.

Among these issues that will be on the agenda are those involving questions of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the respective territories and maritime areas claimed by Guatemala in “Guatemala's Territorial, Insular and Maritime Claim” at GWHMUN ‘24.



RULES OF PROCEDURE



Committee Composition

The committee comprises a total of 25 delegates:

- 15 Justices
- 5 Advocates for Belize
- 5 Advocates for Guatemala

Roles and Responsibilities

Justices:

Justices in the ICJ committee play a pivotal role in simulating judicial proceedings akin to those conducted by the real International Court of Justice. Their primary responsibility is to adjudicate disputes between states based on international law principles and legal arguments presented by advocates. Their responsibilities include:

- Justices carefully listen to the arguments advocates present and weigh the evidence presented by advocates to reach a decision.
- Justices ask questions to clarify arguments, challenge assertions, and gauge the strength of each party's case.
- After the presentation and questioning phases, justices draft written opinions detailing their assessments of the case.
- Justices collaborate to reach a decision using the majority rule.

Advocates:

Advocates in the ICJ committee represent the parties involved in the dispute, presenting arguments, marshalling evidence, and engaging in legal advocacy to persuade justices of their party's position. Their responsibilities include:

- Advocates submit a memorial which is an outline of the factual and legal bases of the case from the perspective of each party.
- Advocates then present their party's arguments and evidence orally, to persuade justices of the validity of their case.
- Advocates respond to questions posed by justices and opposing advocates.
- Advocates engage in rebuttals and counter-arguments against the opposing party's assertions, aiming to undermine their arguments and strengthen their own position.
- Advocates deliver opening and closing statements summarizing their party's position, reiterating key arguments, and urging justices to rule in favor of their client based on the presented legal merits.



RULES OF PROCEDURE



Schedule and Proceedings

PHASE 1 - Submission of Memorials (For advocates)

Memorials are written submissions that serve as the foundation for each advocate's legal arguments. These documents outline the factual and legal bases of the case from the perspective of each party, providing a structured and detailed presentation of their claims, evidence, and legal reasoning. These are submitted before the committee begins to the Executive Board which will share this with the Judges on the day of the conference. The exact date to submit the Memorials will be notified by the Executive Board in due course of time.



PHASE 2 - Preparation

On the day of the conference, the committee will start with the justices receiving the Memorials of all advocates to go through. During this time the advocates can plan their opening statements and compare presentations to minimise overlap.

PHASE 3 - Opening Statements

Opening statements will be presented by both sides. This phase sets the stage for the arguments to follow and allows advocates to outline their party's fundamental positions. Each side will be given 20 minutes in total for presenting their opening statements. The advocates of each side can decide on how they want to split this time amongst themselves.

PHASE 4 - Discovery & Preparation

The advocate who will be presenting will submit all relevant documents that they wish to enter as evidence and cite in their presentation (as part of discovery) to the executive board which will share it with the opposing side and justices. The opposing side and justices will go through the shared discovery and prepare for the upcoming presentation and questioning.

PHASE 5 - Presentation and Questioning

The proceedings will then adopt an adversarial structure, allowing advocates to present their cases followed by questioning from both the opposing advocates and the justices. 1 round of presentation will have one advocate from each side present meaning 2 sets of presentations and questioning by the judges and opposing advocates.

- Each advocate of a side has 10 minutes to present their arguments, supported by evidence and legal reasoning.
- 5 minutes are allocated for opposing advocates to work together to question the presenting advocate.
- Subsequently, justices have 5 minutes to pose questions to the presenting advocate.



RULES OF PROCEDURE



PHASE 6 - Opinion Writing, Deliberation & Preparation

After each round of presentations and questioning, justices enter into a phase of opinion writing and deliberation. Justices have 30 minutes to write their opinions, reflect on the arguments presented, discuss among themselves, and formulate their individual stances on the case. The judges at the end of these 30 minutes will submit their Opinions to the executive board. An opinion document will be no less than 200 words and no more than 450 words. This document will include the Justice's Individual stance on the the round that just concluded. Advocates utilize this time to regroup and prepare for subsequent rounds.



****PHASES 4, 5 & 6 together will be one round, rounds will continue until all delegates have finished presenting****

PHASE 7 - Closing Statements

Following all the rounds, advocates deliver closing statements to summarize their arguments and reinforce their party's position. Each side will be given 20 minutes in total to present their closing statements. The advocates of each side can decide on how they want to split this time amongst themselves.

PHASE 8 - Decision and Deliberation

Justices deliberate to reach a final decision based on the arguments presented and the evidence provided. The final decision will be based on the majority rule.

Rules and Guidelines

- Advocates must coordinate their arguments to avoid redundancy or overlap. While common points between advocates are permissible, presentations must be unique and clearly distinguishable to ensure clarity and effectiveness.
- Instead of live witnesses, advocates may utilize credible reports and documentation from reputable sources (e.g., international commissions, UN reports) as evidence. All evidence must be submitted to the Executive Board who will share it with the opposing party and the justices.
- Adequate time is provided for advocates to prepare their cases between rounds. All relevant documents, evidence, and reports must be submitted to the Executive Board on time to facilitate informed deliberation.
- Failure to comply with mentioned deadlines for submissions will result in the exclusion of materials from consideration.



INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA



The territorial, maritime, and insular dispute between Guatemala and Belize originated from century-old treaties and political changes in Central America. The unresolved conflict centers around border disputes and differing interpretations of treaties during the Spanish and British colonial periods. The ICJ remains seized of this matter today, however, it is important to understand the historical context to the dispute before reaching a verdict.

The conflict began in the 18th century as European nations competed for dominion of Central America. The Seven Years' War between France, Britain and Spain concluded with the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which gave Britain sovereignty over French and Spanish lands to the east of the Mississippi River. Britain agreed to demolish its fortifications in modern-day Belize but was allowed to establish a settlement to produce logwood. The limits of this settlement were extended by subsequent treaties and conventions in 1783 and 1786, which gave Britain the authority to produce logwood between the Hondo and Sibun rivers.

After declaring its independence from Spain in 1821, Guatemala underwent a number of political changes. Initially, it was integrated into the United Provinces of Central America and later, the Mexican Empire. After gaining complete individual independence in 1839, Guatemala asserted that it had inherited Spain's sovereign claims over the area of Belize.

Meanwhile, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was signed in 1850 between the United States and the United Kingdom, reaffirming their non-intervention in Central America. However, in 1859, the UK and Guatemala declared the borders of British Honduras (present-day Belize) with the Wyke-Aycinena Treaty. This is where the roots of the dispute lie.

Guatemala asserts that in return for Britain's promise to build a road linking it to the Atlantic coast, it ceded sovereignty over the Belizean region. However, to circumvent the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Britain claimed it was a simple demarcation of pre-existing boundaries. Britain also failed to fulfill its obligation to construct the road, leading to disputes over the treaty's validity. The Crown Colony of British Honduras had been established by 1862.

Seeing Britain's inaction in fulfilling Article 7 of the 1859 Treaty by constructing its promised road, Britain and Guatemala discussed a 1863 Convention, where Britain would pay a sum of 50,000 pounds as compensation for not building the road. As the government of Guatemala did not offer to ratify the treaty within the allocated time, Britain refused to ratify the new convention and declared itself free from its obligations of the 1859 Article.

Tensions persisted throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In 1884, Guatemala lodged a staunch protest with the British administration since the promised transit way was yet to be built, and the country considered declaring the 1859 Treaty null and void. However, in 1931, Britain and Guatemala exchanged notes that reaffirmed the boundaries set in the 1859 treaty. Finally, Guatemala's new constitution of 1945 included Belize as part of its territory, resulting in what Guatemala claims is an official denunciation of the 1859 Treaty.



INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA



The mid-20th century saw various attempts to resolve the dispute. The Webster Proposals in 1968, mediated by American lawyer Bethuel M. Webster, suggested Belize's independence and proposed conditions for Guatemala and Belizean cooperation, which Britain rejected. Throughout the 1970s, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) passed several resolutions urging the UK and Guatemala to negotiate Belize's future, emphasizing Belize's right to self-determination.

Belize achieved independence on 21 September 1981, following UNGA resolution 35/20 in 1980. Guatemala, however, refused to recognize Belize's sovereignty due to their territorial dispute. It wasn't until 1991 that Guatemala officially recognized Belize as an independent country.



In the twenty-first century, efforts to resolve this dispute have resumed. In 2000, Belize and Guatemala decided to initiate discussions through the Organisation of American States (OAS). In 2007, the OAS Secretary General proposed submitting the matter to the International Court of Justice. Accepting this, Guatemala and Belize signed a Special Agreement in 2008 to submit their territorial, insular, and maritime claims to the International Court of Justice for a conclusive settlement.

Guatemala conducted a referendum to refer the matter to the ICJ in 2018 and Belize followed suit in 2019. In both referendums, a majority of the electorate chose to submit the matter to the ICJ. The ICJ remains seized of the matter and is expected to reach a verdict on this dispute after discussions with both parties.



TIMELINE



18th Century:

- 1763: Treaty of Paris

The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763, ending the 7 Years' War between Britain and France. Spain recovered sovereignty over most of the territories it had lost in the war and Britain was stipulated to demolish its fortifications in modern day Belize, however, they were permitted to construct a logwood settlement.

- 1783: Treaty of Versailles

The Provisions of the 1763 Treaty were expanded in the Treaty of Versailles 1783 as Spain extended the area Britain was allowed to produce logwood to between the Hondo River and the Belize River - this is the non-disputed area of Belize today. By the Convention of London in 1786, this area was extended to the river of Sibun.

19th Century:

- 1821: Guatemalan Independence

Guatemala became independent and joined the Mexican empire the following year.

It then became part of the United Provinces of Central America in 1823 and in 1839, Guatemala finally became fully independent. It claimed that it inherited Spain's sovereign rights over the Belizean territory.

- 1850s: Clayton Bulwer Treaty and The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty

The United States and the United Kingdom signed the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty to confirm their respective interests in Central America and reaffirmed their commitment to not occupying or fortifying Central America.

- 1859: Wyke-Aycinena Treaty

Guatemala and the United Kingdom sign the Wyke-Aycinena Treaty, confirming the boundaries of British Honduras - modern day Belize. Guatemala gave up their sovereignty over this region as Britain committed to constructing a transit way from Guatemala to the Atlantic Coast near Belize.

- 1862: Establishment of British Honduras

In 1862 the crown colony of British Honduras was established as per the provisions of the 1859 treaty.

- 1863: Britain claims it is free from fulfilling its obligations

Britain and Guatemala negotiated a convention in 1863 under which Britain would pay 50,000 pounds instead of building the road. Because Guatemala's government failed to offer to ratify the treaty within the specified time, Britain declined to ratify the new convention and proclaimed itself free of its commitments under the 1859 Treaty.

- 1884: Protest by the Guatemalan Foreign Office

The Government of Guatemala protested against Britain's disregard of its commitment to Article 7 of the 1859 Treaty. The government called for Britain to end its "de facto" occupation of Guatemalan territories if the treaty was void or commit to constructing the road if the treaty was still in place.



TIMELINE



20th Century:

- 1931: Exchange of Notes

In 1931, Britain and Guatemala exchanged letters, by which Guatemala officially reaffirmed the boundaries established in the 1859 Treaty. Officials met in 1929 to make a provisional boundary agreement and set up border monuments to demarcate their borders. In August 1931, the Foreign Ministry of Guatemala accepted these borders.

- 1945/46: Guatemala denounces 1859 Wyke-Aycinén Treaty

In 1945, the new Guatemalan constitution declared Belize to be part of Guatemalan territory. Guatemala declared the definitive legal expiration of the Wyke-Aycinén Treaty of 1859 in 1946.

- 1968: Webster Proposals:

In 1968, American lawyer Bethuel M. Webster was commissioned as a mediator. These proposals suggested that Belize would gain independence from Britain and laid out conditions for collaboration between Guatemala and Belize. Britain rejected these proposals.

- 1970s: UNGA Resolutions:

Through Resolutions 3432, 32/32, 33/36 and 34/38, the UNGA urged the UK and Guatemala to urgently resolve their differences concerning Belize's future through negotiations, allowing Belize to exercise its right to self-determination and independence.

- 1981: Belizean Independence

After UNGA Resolution 35/20 in 1980, Belize was granted independence on 21 September 1981. Guatemala refused to recognize Belize.

- 1991: Guatemala's recognition of Belize

On 5th September 1991, Guatemala released a statement, recognizing Belize as an independent country.

21st Century:

- 2000: Belize - Guatemala Resume Territorial Dispute Talks

The Governments of Belize and Guatemala agree to resume talks regarding their territorial dispute with the cooperation of the Organization of American States (OAS).

- 2007/08:

The Secretary General of OAS recommends submitting the dispute to the International Court of Justice to resolve the dispute. A Special Agreement is signed between Guatemala and Belize to submit the territorial, insular and maritime claim of Guatemala to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

- **2018/19: Referendums pass in both countries**

A referendum on the territorial dispute with Belize was held in Guatemala in 2018 and in Belize in 2019. Voters were asked: *"Do you agree that any legal claim of Guatemala against Belize relating to land and insular territories and to any maritime areas pertaining to these territories should be submitted to the International Court of Justice for final settlement and that it determines finally the boundaries of the respective territories and areas of the parties?"*

95% of votes voted 'Yes' in Guatemala and 55% voted 'Yes' in Belize.

- **2019: The ICJ remains seized on ruling on this dispute**

By a letter dated 7 June 2019, Belize officially notified the ICJ of the Special Agreement. The Court is seized of the matter.



RELEVANT TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW



Regional Treaties:

1. Treaty of Paris 1763
 - Date of Adoption: 10 February 1763
 - Important Provisions:
 - i. Great Britain would acquire all French territories in North America situated east of the Mississippi River, while the French territories located to the west of the Mississippi would come under Spanish control.
 - ii. Great Britain is obligated to demolish its fortifications in Spanish territories including the Bay of Honduras - modern day Belize - and Spain is explicitly prohibited from disturbing Britain's subjects from cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood and building houses in the region.
2. Wyke-Aycinena Treaty 1859
 - Date of Adoption: 30 April 1859
 - Important Provisions:
 - i. Guatemala recognizes Britain's sovereignty over British Honduras
 - ii. The geographical borders of British Honduras are defined as:
"Beginning at the mouth of the River Sarstoon in the Bay of Honduras, and proceeding up the mid-channel thereof to Gracias á Dios Falls; then turning to the right and continuing by a line drawn direct from Gracias á Dios Falls to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and from Garbutt's Falls due north until it strikes the Mexican frontier"
 - iii. Establishment of a bilateral commitment to create a transit way "between the fittest place on the Atlantic coast near the settlement of Belize and the capital of Guatemala"

International Law:

1. UN Charter Article 1(2)
 - Date of Adoption: 26 June 1945
 - Important Provisions:
 - i. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 1(1)
 - Date of Adoption: 16 December 1966
 - Important Provisions:
 - i. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties Article 60(1)
 - Date of Adoption: 22 May 1969
 - Important Provisions:
 - i. A material breach of a bilateral treaty by one of the parties entitles the other to invoke the breach as a ground for terminating the treaty or suspending its operation in whole or in part.



RELEVANT TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW



4. UNGA Resolutions

- Date of Adoption:

Resolution 3432 - 8 December 1975,

Resolution 32/32 - 28 November 1977

Resolution 33/36 - 13 December 1978

Resolution 34/38 - 21 November 1979

Resolution 35/20 - 11 November 1980

- Important Provisions:

i. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination and independence.

ii. Declares that the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize must be preserved.

iii. Urges the UK and Guatemala to resolve their differences through negotiations.

iv. Calls for refraining from threats or use of force against Belize.

v. Recognizes the responsibility of the UK as the administering Power, to enable Belize to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

vi. Declares Belize should become an independent state

5. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

- Date of Adoption: 16 November 1994

- The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an international treaty that provides a regulatory framework for the use of the world's seas and oceans, matters of maritime sovereignty, navigation, rights of usage in maritime zones and the conservation of resources and the marine environment to ensure the protection and preservation of the living resources of the sea.

Customary International Law:

1. Uti possidetis juris:

A principle of customary international law that serves to preserve the boundaries of colonies emerging as States.

2. Principle of Self-determination:

The right to self-determination refers to the right of an individual to determine his own destiny. The right allows people to choose their own political status and to determine their own form of economic, cultural and social development.



RELEVANT TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW



Precedent:

1. Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras: Nicaragua intervening)

The Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute between El Salvador and Honduras, with Nicaragua intervening, was a territorial dispute concerning three issues: land boundaries, islands in the Gulf of Fonseca, and maritime boundaries in the Pacific Ocean. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the case in 1992. Prior independence, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua were part of the Spanish Empire. The ICJ used the principle of *uti possidetis juris* to uphold colonial borders that existed before their independence.

2. Territorial Dispute (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Chad)

The ICJ ruled the Territorial Dispute between Libya and Chad in 1994. The dispute centered around disputed borderlands and a major territory called the Aouzou Strip. Libya contended that no defined border existed and sought its delineation, while Chad argued for an existing boundary based on the 1955 Treaty of Friendship and Good Neighborliness. The ICJ ruled in Chad's favor, declaring Libya's occupation of the Aouzou Strip unlawful, thus affirming Chad's territorial integrity.



FORMAT FOR DOCUMENTATION



Memorial Format (For Advocates)

Title Page

- Title of the Case
- Advocate's Name
- Side Represented
- Date

Summary

- Brief overview of the case and key arguments (2-3 Paragraphs)



Statement of Facts

- Summary of relevant facts (2-3 Paragraphs)

Jurisdiction

- Explanation of ICJ's jurisdiction (1 paragraph).

Legal Arguments

- List of legal claims.
- Key legal points supporting each claim (3-4 sentences).
- Supporting Evidence to main evidence each claim (bullet points).

Conclusion

- Summary of the relief sought (1 paragraph).

References/Bibliography

- List of main sources (bullet points).

Opinion Document Format (For Justices)

Title Page

- Title of the Case
- Justice's Name
- Round Number
- Date

Introduction

- Brief overview of the round (1 paragraph for each presentation & questioning).

Summary of Facts

- Key facts/laws/precedents that were cited in the presentation (in bullet points).

Legal Analysis

- Summary of the justice's opinion and reasoning (1-2 paragraphs).



KEY TERMS



Side: The team of advocates representing a party involved in the conflict.

Round: A round consists of a presentation by an advocate from Side A, followed by a questioning period conducted by the advocates of Side B and the justices. Subsequently, a presentation is given by an advocate from Side B, followed by a questioning period conducted by the advocates of Side A and the justices.

Memorial: A written submission that serves as the foundation for each advocate's legal arguments. It outlines the factual and legal bases of the case from the perspective of each party, including claims, evidence, and legal reasoning.



Discovery: The process where advocates submit relevant documents and evidence to be used in their presentations. These materials are sent to the executive board who will share them with the opposing party and justices to facilitate informed deliberation.

Closing Statements: Final remarks delivered by advocates to summarize their arguments and reinforce their party's position after all rounds of presentations and questioning have concluded.

Opinion Document: A written document drafted by each justice summarizing their assessment of the arguments presented in a round. It includes the justice's stance on the case based on legal merits and may cite key facts and laws discussed.

Judicial Deliberation: The process where justices discuss among themselves to reach a final decision based on the arguments presented, evidence provided, and legal principles applied during the proceedings.

Majority Rule: The principle where a decision is determined by more than half of the votes cast by the justices in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) committee. This means that a decision is reached when a majority of justices agree on a particular outcome (over 50% of the justices present).



FURTHER READING



1. Treaty of Paris 1763 - <http://www.belizereferendum.gov.bz/files/Treaty%20of%20Paris%201763.pdf>
2. Treaty of Versailles 1783 - http://emersonkent.com/historic_documents/treaty_of_versailles_1783_spain_transcript_translation.htm
3. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty 1850 - http://www.belizereferendum.gov.bz/files/Clayton-BulwerTreaty_en.pdf
4. Wyke-Aycinena Treaty 1859 - <http://www.belizereferendum.gov.bz/files/Treaty-1859%20-%20Text.pdf>
5. 1884 Protest - <https://www.oas.org/sap/peacefund/belizeandguatemala/timelinedocuments/1884Abril05NotaprotestaGobiernoGuatemalaJuntoGobGranBretana.pdf>
6. British Intelligence Services - <https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP08C01297R000400160012-0.pdf>
7. Exchange of Notes in 1931 - <https://www.oas.org/sap/peacefund/belizeandguatemala/historicDocs/Exchange-Notes-1931.pdf>
8. Webster Proposals 1968 - <https://www.oas.org/sap/peacefund/belizeandguatemala/timelinedocuments/1968april29websterproposals.pdf>
9. Aforementioned UN Resolutions -
 - Resolution 34/38 - <http://www.belizereferendum.gov.bz/files/UNGA3438.pdf> Resolution 3432 - <http://www.belizereferendum.gov.bz/files/UNGAResolution.pdf>
 - Resolution 32/32 - <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/312/67/pdf/nr031267.pdf?token=ro9EtlFIDN3gjDm2O0&fe=true>
 - Resolution 33/36 - <https://documents.un.org/doc/resolution/gen/nr0/360/54/pdf/nr036054.pdf?token=v2UxNgNpbPChNyinV4&fe=true>
 - Resolution 35/20 - <https://www.oas.org/sap/peacefund/belizeandguatemala/timelinedocuments/1980November11UNGA>
 - [Resolution35_20\(XXXV\)Onthe%20QuestionofBelize.pdf](http://www.belizereferendum.gov.bz/files/Resolution35_20(XXXV)Onthe%20QuestionofBelize.pdf)
10. 2008 Special Agreement - <https://www.oas.org/sap/peacefund/documents/specialagreement.pdf>
11. Precedent -
 - <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/69>
 - <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/75>
 - <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/83>
 - <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/124>

