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Iranian lawmakers have threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz in response to European and American sanctions designed to curb Iranian oil exportation. One-fifth of the world’s oil supply—mostly from other Arab nations—passes through the Strait every day, making the Strait’s maintenance vital to Western economies. On Monday, January 23, those sanctions, which aim to destabilize the Iranian economy in order to force Iran to negotiate the cessation of its nuclear weapons program, became a reality.

Iran cannot legally close the Strait of Hormuz. According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), “[s]tates boarding straits shall not hamper transit passage.” Read in context, the treaty completely denies any right to block straits used for international passage, limiting bordering states to defining shipping channels and enforcing safety regulations. UNCLOS is customary international law, making compliance obligatory for all states. Thus, even though Iran has not ratified the Convention, it is subject to it; furthermore, the shipping channels are within the territorial Sea of Oman.

The United States, chief among those insisting on the Strait remaining open, is not a party to UNCLOS, though American courts and one President have recognized UNCLOS’s status as customary international law. The use of American military

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3 See id.


5 See id. Section III.


8 United States v. McPhee, 336 F.3d 1269, 1273 (11th Cir. 2003) (citing United States Ocean Policy, statement by President Reagan, 22 I.L.M. 464 (Mar. 10, 1983)).
strength to enforce the terms of a document we refuse to sign is ironic at the very least.

UNCLOS, however, may hinder military action against Iranian attempts to close the Strait because it “impedes maritime interception in the territorial sea, where the coastal state enjoys sovereignty,”\(^9\) denying a right of action against threatening vessels that seek safety within the Iranian territorial sea.

Furthermore, UNCLOS requires parties—including most of Europe, and thus, presumably, NATO—to settle disputes concerning the treaty’s enforcement peaceably.\(^10\) Our recognition of the Treaty as customary international law, if not our signature, may also limit our unilateral military response capabilities. This is especially true considering that UNCLOS is the justification for denying Iran the right to close the Strait. The rule of law loses much of its sheen if we enforce a treaty by breaking it.

\(^9\) Pedrozo, supra note 6, at 157.

\(^{10}\) See UNCLOS, supra note 6, art. 279.