

No. 33356

---

**MULTILATERAL**

**Vienna Convention on succession of States in respect of treaties (with annex). Concluded at Vienna on 23 August 1978**

*Authentic texts: English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.*

*Registered ex officio on 6 November 1996.*

---

**MULTILATÉRAL**

**Convention de Vienne sur la succession d'États en matière de traités (avec annexe). Conclue à Vienne le 23 août 1978**

*Textes authentiques : anglais, français, arabe, chinois, russe et espagnol.*

*Enregistrée d'office le 6 novembre 1996.*

## VIENNA CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> ON SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF TREATIES

### The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering the profound transformation of the international community brought about by the decolonization process,

Considering also that other factors may lead to cases of succession of States in the future,

Convinced, in these circumstances, of the need for the codification and progressive development of the rules relating to succession of States in respect of treaties as a means for ensuring greater juridical security in international relations,

Noting that the principles of free consent, good faith and pacta sunt servanda are universally recognized,

Emphasizing that the consistent observance of general multilateral treaties which deal with the codification and progressive development of international law and those the object and purpose of which are of interest to the international community as a whole is of special importance for the strengthening of peace and international co-operation,

Having in mind the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, such as the principles of the equal rights and self-determination of peoples, of the sovereign equality and independence of all States, of non-interference in the domestic affairs of States, of the prohibition of the threat or use of force, and of

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 6 November 1996, in accordance with article 49:

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a) or of notification of succession (d)</i>	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	22 July	1993 <i>d</i>
Croatia.....	22 October	1992 <i>d</i>
Dominica.....	24 June	1988 <i>a</i>
Egypt.....	17 July	1986 <i>a</i>
Estonia.....	21 October	1991 <i>a</i>
Ethiopia.....	28 May	1980
Iraq.....	5 December	1979
Morocco.....	31 March	1983 <i>a</i>
Seychelles.....	22 February	1980 <i>a</i>
Slovakia.....	24 April	1995
Slovenia.....	6 July	1992 <i>d</i>
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	7 October	1996 <i>d</i>
Tunisia.....	16 September	1981 <i>a</i>
Ukraine.....	26 October	1992 <i>a</i>
Yugoslavia.....	28 April	1980

universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling that respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of any State is required by the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969,<sup>1</sup>

Bearing also in mind article 73 of that Convention,

Affirming that questions of the law of treaties other than those that may arise from a succession of States are governed by the relevant rules of international law, including those rules of customary international law which are embodied in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969,

Affirming that the rules of customary international law will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention,

Have agreed as follows:

## PART I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 1

##### Scope of the present Convention

The present Convention applies to the effects of a succession of States in respect of treaties between States.

#### Article 2

##### Use of terms

1. For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) "treaty" means an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation;

(b) "succession of States" means the replacement of one State by another in the responsibility for the international relations of territory;

---

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1155, p. 331.

(c) "predecessor State" means the State which has been replaced by another State on the occurrence of a succession of States;

(d) "successor State" means the State which has replaced another State on the occurrence of a succession of States;

(e) "date of the succession of States" means the date upon which the successor State replaced the predecessor State in the responsibility for the international relations of the territory to which the succession of States relates;

(f) "newly independent State" means a successor State the territory of which immediately before the date of the succession of States was a dependent territory for the international relations of which the predecessor State was responsible;

(g) "notification of succession" means in relation to a multilateral treaty any notification, however phrased or named, made by a successor State expressing its consent to be considered as bound by the treaty;

(h) "full powers" means in relation to a notification of succession or any other notification under the present Convention a document emanating from the competent authority of a State designating a person or persons to represent the State for communicating the notification of succession or, as the case may be, the notification;

(i) "ratification", "acceptance" and "approval" mean in each case the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;

(j) "reservation" means a unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty or when making a notification of succession to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State;

(k) "contracting State" means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force;

(l) "party" means a State which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force;

(m) "other State party" means in relation to a successor State any party, other than the predecessor State, to a treaty in force at the date of a succession of States in respect of the territory to which that succession of States relates;

(n) "international organization" means an intergovernmental organization.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 regarding the use of terms in the present Convention are without prejudice to the use of those terms or to the meanings which may be given to them in the internal law of any State.

### Article 3

#### Cases not within the scope of the present Convention

The fact that the present Convention does not apply to the effects of a succession of States in respect of international agreements concluded between States and other subjects of international law or in respect of international agreements not in written form shall not affect:

(a) the application to such cases of any of the rules set forth in the present Convention to which they are subject under international law independently of the Convention;

(b) the application as between States of the present Convention to the effects of a succession of States in respect of international agreements to which other subjects of international law are also parties.

### Article 4

#### Treaties constituting international organizations and treaties adopted within an international organization

The present Convention applies to the effects of a succession of States in respect of:

(a) any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization without prejudice to the rules concerning acquisition of membership and without prejudice to any other relevant rules of the organization;

(b) any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization.

### Article 5

#### Obligations imposed by international law independently of a treaty

The fact that a treaty is not considered to be in force in respect of a State by virtue of the application of the present Convention shall not in any way impair the duty of that State to fulfil any obligation embodied in the treaty to which it is subject under international law independently of the treaty.

Article 6

Cases of succession of States covered  
by the present Convention

The present Convention applies only to the effects of a succession of States occurring in conformity with international law and, in particular, the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 7

Temporal application of the present Convention

1. Without prejudice to the application of any of the rules set forth in the present Convention to which the effects of a succession of States would be subject under international law independently of the Convention, the Convention applies only in respect of a succession of States which has occurred after the entry into force of the Convention except as may be otherwise agreed.
2. A successor State may, at the time of expressing its consent to be bound by the present convention or at any time thereafter, make a declaration that it will apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of its own succession of States which has occurred before the entry into force of the Convention in relation to any other contracting State or State Party to the Convention which makes a declaration accepting the declaration of the successor State. Upon the entry into force of the Convention as between the States making the declarations or upon the making of the declaration of acceptance, whichever occurs later, the provisions of the Convention shall apply to the effects of the succession of States as from the date of that succession of States.
3. A successor State may at the time of signing or of expressing its consent to be bound by the present Convention make a declaration that it will apply the provisions of the Convention provisionally in respect of its own succession of States which has occurred before the entry into force of the Convention in relation to any other signatory or contracting State which makes a declaration accepting the declaration of the successor State; upon the making of the declaration of acceptance, those provisions shall apply provisionally to the effects of the succession of States as between those two States as from the date of that succession of States.
4. Any declaration made in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 shall be contained in a written notification communicated to the depositary, who shall inform the Parties and the States entitled to become Parties to the present Convention of the communication to him of that notification and of its terms.

Article 8

Agreements for the devolution of treaty obligations or rights  
from a predecessor State to a successor State

1. The obligations or rights of a predecessor State under treaties in force in respect of a territory at the date of a succession of States do not become the obligations or rights of the successor State towards other States parties to those treaties by reason only of the fact that the predecessor State and the successor State have concluded an agreement providing that such obligations or rights shall devolve upon the successor State.
2. Notwithstanding the conclusion of such an agreement, the effects of a succession of States on treaties which, at the date of that succession of States, were in force in respect of the territory in question are governed by the present Convention.

Article 9

Unilateral declaration by a successor State  
regarding treaties of the predecessor State

1. Obligations or rights under treaties in force in respect of a territory at the date of a succession of States do not become the obligations or rights of the successor State or of other States parties to those treaties by reason only of the fact that the successor State has made a unilateral declaration providing for the continuance in force of the treaties in respect of its territory.
2. In such a case, the effects of the succession of States on treaties which, at the date of that succession of States, were in force in respect of the territory in question are governed by the present Convention.

Article 10

Treaties providing for the participation of a successor State

1. When a treaty provides that, on the occurrence of a succession of States, a successor State shall have the option to consider itself a party to the treaty, it may notify its succession in respect of the treaty in conformity with the provisions of the treaty or, failing any such provisions, in conformity with the provisions of the present Convention.
2. If a treaty provides that, on the occurrence of a succession of States, a successor State shall be considered as a party to the treaty, that provision takes effect as such only if the successor State expressly accepts in writing to be so considered.
3. In cases falling under paragraph 1 or 2, a successor State which establishes its consent to be a party to the treaty is considered as a party from the date of the succession of States unless the treaty otherwise provides or it is otherwise agreed.

Article 11

Boundary régimes

A succession of States does not as such affect:

- (a) a boundary established by a treaty; or
- (b) obligations and rights established by a treaty and relating to the régime of a boundary.

Article 12

Other territorial régimes

1. A succession of States does not as such affect:

- (a) obligations relating to the use of any territory, or to restrictions upon its use, established by a treaty for the benefit of any territory of a foreign State and considered as attaching to the territories in question;
- (b) rights established by a treaty for the benefit of any territory and relating to the use, or to restrictions upon the use, of any territory of a foreign State and considered as attaching to the territories in question.

2. A succession of States does not as such affect:

- (a) obligations relating to the use of any territory, or to restrictions upon its use, established by a treaty for the benefit of a group of States or of all States and considered as attaching to that territory;
- (b) rights established by a treaty for the benefit of a group of States or of all States and relating to the use of any territory, or to restrictions upon its use, and considered as attaching to that territory.

3. The provisions of the present article do not apply to treaty obligations of the predecessor State providing for the establishment of foreign military bases on the territory to which the succession of States relates.

Article 13

The present Convention and permanent sovereignty  
over natural wealth and resources

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the principles of international law affirming the permanent sovereignty of every people and every State over its natural wealth and resources.



Article 14Questions relating to the validity of a treaty

Nothing in the present Convention shall be considered as prejudging in any respect any question relating to the validity of a treaty.

## PART II

## SUCCESSION IN RESPECT OF PART OF TERRITORY

Article 15Succession in respect of part of territory

When part of the territory of a State, or when any territory for the international relations of which a State is responsible, not being part of the territory of that State, becomes part of the territory of another State:

(a) treaties of the predecessor State cease to be in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates from the date of the succession of States; and

(b) treaties of the successor State are in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates from the date of the succession of States, unless it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty to that territory would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

## PART III

## NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

## SECTION 1. GENERAL RULE

Article 16Position in respect of the treaties of the predecessor State

A newly independent State is not bound to maintain in force, or to become a party to, any treaty by reason only of the fact that at the date of the succession of States the treaty was in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.

## SECTION 2. MULTILATERAL TREATIES

Article 17Participation in treaties in force at the date of the  
succession of States

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, a newly independent State may, by a notification of succession, establish its status as a party to any multilateral treaty which at the date of the succession of States was in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the newly independent State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.
3. When, under the terms of the treaty or by reason of the limited number of the negotiating States and the object and purpose of the treaty, the participation of any other State in the treaty must be considered as requiring the consent of all the parties, the newly independent State may establish its status as a party to the treaty only with such consent.

Article 18Participation in treaties not in force at the date of  
the succession of States

1. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, a newly independent State may, by a notification of succession, establish its status as a contracting State to a multilateral treaty which is not in force if at the date of the succession of States the predecessor State was a contracting State in respect of the territory to which that succession of States relates.
2. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, a newly independent State may, by a notification of succession, establish its status as a party to a multilateral treaty which enters into force after the date of the succession of States if at the date of the succession of States the predecessor State was a contracting State in respect of the territory to which that succession of States relates.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the newly independent State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.
4. When, under the terms of the treaty or by reason of the limited number of the negotiating States and the object and purpose of the treaty, the participation of any other State in the treaty must be considered as requiring the consent of all the parties

or of all the contracting States, the newly independent State may establish its status as a party or as a contracting State to the treaty only with such consent.

5. When a treaty provides that a specified number of contracting States shall be necessary for its entry into force, a newly independent State which establishes its status as a contracting State to the treaty under paragraph 1 shall be counted as a contracting State for the purpose of that provision unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established.

#### Article 19

##### Participation in treaties signed by the predecessor State subject to ratification, acceptance or approval

1. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, if before the date of the succession of States the predecessor State signed a multilateral treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval and by the signature intended that the treaty should extend to the territory to which the succession of States relates, the newly independent State may ratify, accept or approve the treaty as if it had signed that treaty and may thereby become a party or a contracting State to it.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established, the signature by the predecessor State of a treaty is considered to express the intention that the treaty should extend to the entire territory for the international relations of which the predecessor State was responsible.
3. Paragraph 1 does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the newly independent State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.
4. When, under the terms of the treaty or by reason of the limited number of the negotiating States and the object and purpose of the treaty, the participation of any other State in the treaty must be considered as requiring the consent of all the parties or of all the contracting States, the newly independent State may become a party or a contracting State to the treaty only with such consent.

#### Article 20

##### Reservations

1. When a newly independent State establishes its status as a party or as a contracting State to a multilateral treaty by a notification of succession under article 17 or 18, it shall be considered as maintaining any reservation to that treaty which was applicable at the date of the succession of States in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates unless, when making the notification of succession, it expresses a contrary intention or formulates a reservation which relates to the same subject-matter as that reservation.

2. When making a notification of succession establishing its status as a party or as a contracting State to a multilateral treaty under article 17 or 18, a newly independent State may formulate a reservation unless the reservation is one the formulation of which would be excluded by the provisions of sub paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

3. When a newly independent State formulates a reservation in conformity with paragraph 2, the rules set out in articles 20 to 23 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties apply in respect of that reservation.

#### Article 21

##### Consent to be bound by part of a treaty and choice between differing provisions

1. When making a notification of succession under article 17 or 18 establishing its status as a party or contracting State to a multilateral treaty, a newly independent State may, if the treaty so permits, express its consent to be bound by part of the treaty or make a choice between differing provisions under the conditions laid down in the treaty for expressing such consent or making such choice.

2. A newly independent State may also exercise, under the same conditions as the other parties or contracting States, any right provided or in the treaty to withdraw or modify any consent expressed or choice made by itself or by the predecessor State in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.

3. If the newly independent State does not in conformity with paragraph 1 express its consent or make a choice, or in conformity with paragraph 2 withdraw or modify the consent or choice of the predecessor State, it shall be considered as maintaining:

(a) the consent of the predecessor State, in conformity with the treaty, to be bound, in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates, by part of that treaty; or

(b) the choice of the predecessor State, in conformity with the treaty, between differing provisions in the application of the treaty in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.

#### Article 22

##### Notification of succession

1. A notification of succession in respect of a multilateral treaty under article 17 or 18 shall be made in writing.

2. If the notification of succession is not signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, the representative of the State communicating it may be called upon to produce full powers.

3. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, the notification of succession shall:

(a) be transmitted by the newly independent State to the depositary, or, if there is no depositary, to the parties or the contracting States;

(b) be considered to be made by the newly independent State on the date on which it is received by the depositary or, if there is no depositary, on the date on which it is received by all the parties or, as the case may be, by all the contracting States.

4. Paragraph 3 does not affect any duty that the depositary may have, in accordance with the treaty or otherwise, to inform the parties or the contracting States of the notification of succession or any communication made in connection therewith by the newly independent State.

5. Subject to the provisions of the treaty, the notification of succession or the communication made in connection therewith shall be considered as received by the State for which it is intended only when the latter State has been informed by the depositary.

#### Article 23

##### Effects of a notification of succession

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or it is otherwise agreed, a newly independent State which makes a notification of succession under article 17 or article 18, paragraph 2, shall be considered a party to the treaty from the date of the succession of States or from the date of entry into force of the treaty, whichever is the later date.

2. Nevertheless, the operation of the treaty shall be considered as suspended as between the newly independent State and the other parties to the treaty until the date of making of the notification of succession except in so far as that treaty may be applied provisionally in accordance with article 27 or as may be otherwise agreed.

3. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or it is otherwise agreed, a newly independent State which makes a notification of succession under article 18, paragraph 1, shall be considered a contracting State to the treaty from the date on which the notification of succession is made.

### SECTION 3. BILATERAL TREATIES

#### Article 24

##### Conditions under which a treaty is considered as being in force in the case of a succession of States

1. A bilateral treaty which at the date of a succession of States was in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates is considered as being in force between a newly independent State and the other State party when:

- (a) they expressly so agree; or
- (b) by reason of their conduct they are to be considered as having so agreed.

2. A treaty considered as being in force under paragraph 1 applies in the relations between the newly independent State and the other State party from the date of the succession of States, unless a different intention appears from their agreement or is otherwise established.

#### Article 25

##### The position as between the predecessor State and the newly independent State

A treaty which under article 24 is considered as being in force between a newly independent State and the other State party is not by reason only of that fact to be considered as being in force also in the relations between the predecessor State and the newly independent State.

#### Article 26

##### Termination, suspension of operation or amendment of the treaty as between the predecessor State and the other State party

1. When under article 24 a treaty is considered as being in force between a newly independent State and the other State party, the treaty:

(a) does not cease to be in force between them by reason only of the fact that it has subsequently been terminated as between the predecessor State and the other State party;

(b) is not suspended in operation as between them by reason only of the fact that it has subsequently been suspended in operation as between the predecessor State and the other State party;

(c) is not amended as between them by reason only of the fact that it has subsequently been amended as between the predecessor State and the other State party.

2. The fact that a treaty has been terminated or, as the case may be, suspended in operation as between the predecessor State and the other State party after the date of the succession of States does not prevent the treaty from being considered to be in force or, as the case may be, in operation as between the newly independent State and the other State party if it is established in accordance with article 24 that they so agreed.

3. The fact that a treaty has been amended as between the predecessor State and the other State party after the date of the succession of States does not prevent the unamended treaty from being considered to be in force under article 24 as between the newly independent State and the other State party, unless it is established that they intended the treaty as amended to apply between them.

## SECTION 4. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

Article 27Multilateral treaties

1. If, at the date of the succession of States, a multilateral treaty was in force in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates and the newly independent State gives notice of its intention that the treaty should be applied provisionally in respect of its territory, that treaty shall apply provisionally between the newly independent State and any party which expressly so agrees or by reason of its conduct is to be considered as having so agreed.

2. Nevertheless, in the case of a treaty which falls within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the consent of all the parties to such provisional application is required.

3. If, at the date of the succession of States, a multilateral treaty not yet in force was being applied provisionally in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates and the newly independent State gives notice of its intention that the treaty should continue to be applied provisionally in respect of its territory, that treaty shall apply provisionally between the newly independent State and any contracting State which expressly so agrees or by reason of its conduct is to be considered as having so agreed.

4. Nevertheless, in the case of a treaty which falls within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the consent of all the contracting States to such continued provisional application is required.

5. Paragraphs 1 to 4 do not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the newly independent State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

Article 28Bilateral treaties

A bilateral treaty which at the date of a succession of States was in force or was being provisionally applied in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates is considered as applying provisionally between the newly independent State and the other State concerned when:

(a) they expressly so agree; or

(b) by reason of their conduct they are to be considered as having so agreed.

Article 29

Termination of provisional application

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or it is otherwise agreed, the provisional application of a multilateral treaty under article 27 may be terminated:

(a) by reasonable notice of termination given by the newly independent State or the party or contracting State provisionally applying the treaty and the expiration of the notice; or

(b) in the case of a treaty which falls within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, by reasonable notice of termination given by the newly independent State or all of the parties or, as the case may be, all of the contracting States and the expiration of the notice.

2. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or it is otherwise agreed, the provisional application of a bilateral treaty under article 28 may be terminated by reasonable notice of termination given by the newly independent State or the other State concerned and the expiration of the notice.

3. Unless the treaty provides for a shorter period for its termination or it is otherwise agreed, reasonable notice of termination shall be twelve months' notice from the date on which it is received by the other State or States provisionally applying the treaty.

4. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or it is otherwise agreed, the provisional application of a multilateral treaty under article 27 shall be terminated if the newly independent State gives notice of its intention not to become a party to the treaty.

SECTION 5. NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES FORMED FROM TWO OR MORE TERRITORIES

Article 30

Newly independent States formed from two or more territories

1. Articles 16 to 29 apply in the case of a newly independent State formed from two or more territories.

2. When a newly independent State formed from two or more territories is considered as or becomes a party to a treaty by virtue of article 17, 18 or 24 and at the date of the succession of States the treaty was in force, or consent to be bound had been given, in respect of one or more, but not all, of those territories, the treaty shall apply in respect of the entire territory of that State unless:

(a) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the entire territory would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation;



(b) in the case of a multilateral treaty not falling under article 17, paragraph 3, or under article 18, paragraph 4, the notification of succession is restricted to the territory in respect of which the treaty was in force at the date of the succession of States, or in respect of which consent to be bound by the treaty had been given prior to that date;

(c) in the case of a multilateral treaty falling under article 17, paragraph 3, or under article 18, paragraph 4, the newly independent State and the other States parties or, as the case may be, the other contracting States otherwise agree; or

(d) in the case of a bilateral treaty, the newly independent State and the other State concerned otherwise agree.

3. When a newly independent State formed from two or more territories becomes a party to a multilateral treaty under article 19 and by the signature or signatures of the predecessor State or States it had been intended that the treaty should extend to one or more, but not all, of those territories, the treaty shall apply in respect of the entire territory of the newly independent State unless:

(a) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the entire territory would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation;

(b) in the case of a multilateral treaty not falling under article 19, paragraph 4, the ratification, acceptance or approval of the treaty is restricted to the territory or territories to which it was intended that the treaty should extend; or

(c) in the case of a multilateral treaty falling under article 19, paragraph 4, the newly independent State and the other States parties or, as the case may be, the other contracting States otherwise agree.

#### PART IV

#### UNITING AND SEPARATION OF STATES

##### Article 31

##### Effects of a uniting of States in respect of treaties in force at the date of the succession of States

1. When two or more States unite and so form one successor State, any treaty in force at the date of the succession of States in respect of any of them continues in force in respect of the successor State unless:

(a) the successor State and the other State party or States parties otherwise agree; or

(b) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

2. Any treaty continuing in force in conformity with paragraph 1 shall apply only in respect of the part of the territory of the successor State in respect of which the treaty was in force at the date of the succession of States unless:

(a) in the case of a multilateral treaty not falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State makes a notification that the treaty shall apply in respect of its entire territory;

(b) in the case of a multilateral treaty falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State and the other States parties otherwise agree; or

(c) in the case of a bilateral treaty, the successor State and the other State party otherwise agree.

3. Paragraph 2(a) does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the entire territory of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

#### Article 32

##### Effects of a uniting of States in respect of treaties not in force at the date of the succession of States

1. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, a successor State falling under article 31 may, by making a notification, establish its status as a contracting State to a multilateral treaty which is not in force if, at the date of the succession of States, any of the predecessor States was a contracting State to the treaty.

2. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, a successor State falling under article 31 may, by making a notification, establish its status as a party to a multilateral treaty which enters into force after the date of the succession of States if, at that date, any of the predecessor States was a contracting State to the treaty.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

4. If the treaty is one falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State may establish its status as a party or as a contracting State to the treaty only with the consent of all the parties or of all the contracting States.

5. Any treaty to which the successor State becomes a contracting State or a party in conformity with paragraph 1 or 2 shall apply only in respect of the part of the territory of the successor State in respect of which consent to be bound by the treaty had been given prior to the date of the succession of States unless:

(a) in the case of a multilateral treaty not falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State indicates in its notification made under paragraph 1 or 2 that the treaty shall apply in respect of its entire territory; or

(b) in the case of a multilateral treaty falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State and all the parties or, as the case may be, all the contracting States otherwise agree.

6. Paragraph 5(a) does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the entire territory of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

### Article 33

#### Effects of a uniting of States in respect of treaties signed by a predecessor State subject to ratification, acceptance or approval

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, if before the date of the succession of States one of the predecessor States had signed a multilateral treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, a successor State falling under article 31 may ratify, accept or approve the treaty as if it had signed that treaty and may thereby become a party or a contracting State to it.

2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

3. If the treaty is one falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State may become a party or a contracting State to the treaty only with the consent of all the parties or of all the contracting States.

4. Any treaty to which the successor State becomes a party or a contracting State in conformity with paragraph 1 shall apply only in respect of the part of the territory of the successor State in respect of which the treaty was signed by one of the predecessor States unless:

(a) in the case of a multilateral treaty not falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State when ratifying, accepting or approving the treaty gives notice that the treaty shall apply in respect of its entire territory; or

(b) in the case of a multilateral treaty falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State and all the parties or, as the case may be, all the contracting States otherwise agree.

5. Paragraph 4(a) does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the entire territory of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

#### Article 34

##### Succession of States in cases of separation of parts of a State

1. When a part or parts of the territory of a State separate to form one or more States, whether or not the predecessor State continues to exist:

(a) any treaty in force at the date of the succession of States in respect of the entire territory of the predecessor State continues in force in respect of each successor State so formed;

(b) any treaty in force at the date of the succession of States in respect only of that part of the territory of the predecessor State which has become a successor State continues in force in respect of that successor State alone.

2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if:

(a) the States concerned otherwise agree; or

(b) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

#### Article 35

##### Position if a State continues after separation of part of its territory

When, after separation of any part of the territory of a State, the predecessor State continues to exist, any treaty which at the date of the succession of States was in force in respect of the predecessor State continues in force in respect of its remaining territory unless:

(a) the States concerned otherwise agree;

(b) it is established that the treaty related only to the territory which has separated from the predecessor State; or

(c) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the predecessor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

#### Article 36

##### Participation in treaties not in force at the date of the succession of States in cases of separation of parts of a State

1. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, a successor State falling under article 34, paragraph 1, may, by making a notification, establish its status as a contracting State to a multilateral treaty which is not in force if, at the date of the succession of States, the predecessor State was a contracting State to the treaty in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.
2. Subject to paragraphs 3 and 4, a successor State falling under article 34, paragraph 1, may, by making a notification, establish its status as a party to a multilateral treaty which enters into force after the date of the succession of States if at that date the predecessor State was a contracting State to the treaty in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.
4. If the treaty is one falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State may establish its status as a party or as a contracting State to the treaty only with the consent of all the parties or of all the contracting States.

#### Article 37

##### Participation in cases of separation of parts of a State in treaties signed by the predecessor State subject to ratification, acceptance or approval

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, if before the date of the succession of States the predecessor State had signed a multilateral treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval and the treaty, if it had been in force at that date, would have applied in respect of the territory to which the succession of States relates, a successor State falling under article 34, paragraph 1, may ratify, accept or approve the treaty as if it had signed that treaty and may thereby become a party or a contracting State to it.
2. Paragraph 1 does not apply if it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that the application of the treaty in respect of the successor State would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty or would radically change the conditions for its operation.

3. If the treaty is one falling within the category mentioned in article 17, paragraph 3, the successor State may become a party or a contracting State to the treaty only with the consent of all the parties or of all the contracting States.

#### Article 38

##### Notifications

1. Any notification under articles 31, 32 or 36 shall be made in writing.
2. If the notification is not signed by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, the representative of the State communicating it may be called upon to produce full powers.
3. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, the notification shall:

(a) be transmitted by the successor State to the depositary, or, if there is no depositary, to the parties or the contracting States;

(b) be considered to be made by the successor State on the date on which it is received by the depositary or, if there is no depositary, on the date on which it is received by all the parties or, as the case may be, by all the contracting States.

4. Paragraph 3 does not affect any duty that the depositary may have, in accordance with the treaty or otherwise, to inform the parties or the contracting States of the notification or any communication made in connection therewith by the successor State.

5. Subject to the provisions of the treaty, such notification or communication shall be considered as received by the State for which it is intended only when the latter State has been informed by the depositary.

#### PART V

##### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

#### Article 39

##### Cases of State responsibility and outbreak of hostilities

The provisions of the present Convention shall not prejudice any question that may arise in regard to the effects of a succession of States in respect of a treaty from the international responsibility of a State or from the outbreak of hostilities between States.

Article 40Cases of military occupation

The provisions of the present Convention shall not prejudice any question that may arise in regard to a treaty from the military occupation of a territory.

## PART VI

## SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 41Consultation and negotiation

If a dispute regarding the interpretation or application of the present Convention arises between two or more Parties to the Convention, they shall, upon the request of any of them, seek to resolve it by a process of consultation and negotiation.

Article 42Conciliation

If the dispute is not resolved within six months of the date on which the request referred to in article 41 has been made, any party to the dispute may submit it to the conciliation procedure specified in the Annex to the present Convention by submitting a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and informing the other party or parties to the dispute of the request.

Article 43Judicial settlement and arbitration

Any State at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto or at any time thereafter, may, by notification to the depositary, declare that, where a dispute has not been resolved by the application of the procedures referred to in articles 41 and 42, that dispute may be submitted for a decision to the International Court of Justice by a written application of any party to the dispute, or in the alternative to arbitration, provided that the other party to the dispute has made a like declaration.

Article 44Settlement by common consent

Notwithstanding articles 41, 42 and 43, if a dispute regarding the interpretation or application of the present Convention arises between two or more Parties to the

Convention, they may by common consent agree to submit it to the International Court of Justice, or to arbitration, or to any other appropriate procedure for the settlement of disputes.

Article 45

Other provisions in force for the settlement of disputes

Nothing in articles 41 to 44 shall affect the rights or obligations of the Parties to the present Convention under any provisions in force binding them with regard to the settlement of disputes.

PART VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 46

Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States until 28 February 1979 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and subsequently, until 31 August 1979, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 47

Ratification

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

Accession

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

Entry into force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession.



2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

Authentic texts

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Vienna, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight.

*[For the signatures, see p. 149 of this volume.]*

## ANNEX

1. A list of conciliators consisting of qualified jurists shall be drawn up and maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. To this end, every State which is a Member of the United Nations or a Party to the present Convention shall be invited to nominate two conciliators, and the names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list. The term of a conciliator, including that of any conciliator nominated to fill a casual vacancy, shall be five years and may be renewed. A conciliator whose term expires shall continue to fulfil any function for which he shall have been chosen under the following paragraph.

2. When a request has been made to the Secretary-General under article 42, the Secretary-General shall bring the dispute before a conciliation commission constituted as follows:

The State or States constituting one of the parties to the dispute shall appoint:

(a) one conciliator of the nationality of that State or of one of those States, who may or may not be chosen from the list referred to in paragraph 1; and

(b) one conciliator not of the nationality of that State or of any of those States, who shall be chosen from the list.

The State or States constituting the other party to the dispute shall appoint two conciliators in the same way. The four conciliators chosen by the parties shall be appointed within sixty days following the date on which the Secretary-General receives the request.

The four conciliators shall, within sixty days following the date of the appointment of the last of them, appoint a fifth conciliator chosen from the list, who shall be chairman.

If the appointment of the chairman or of any of the other conciliators has not been made within the period prescribed above for such appointment, it shall be made by the Secretary-General within sixty days following the expiry of that period. The appointment of the chairman may be made by the Secretary-General either from the list or from the membership of the International Law Commission. Any of the periods within which appointments must be made may be extended by agreement between the parties to the dispute.

Any vacancy shall be filled in the manner prescribed for the initial appointment.

3. The Conciliation Commission shall decide its own procedure. The Commission, with the consent of the parties to the dispute, may invite any Party to the present Convention to submit to it its views orally or in writing. Decisions and recommendations of the Commission shall be made by a majority vote of the five members.

4. The Commission may draw the attention of the parties to the dispute to any measures which might facilitate an amicable settlement.

5. The Commission shall hear the parties, examine the claims and objections, and make proposals to the parties with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the dispute.

6. The Commission shall report within twelve months of its constitution. Its report shall be deposited with the Secretary-General and transmitted to the parties to the dispute. The report of the Commission, including any conclusions stated therein regarding the facts or questions of law, shall not be binding upon the parties and it shall have no other character than that of recommendations submitted for the consideration of the parties in order to facilitate an amicable settlement of the dispute.

7. The Secretary-General shall provide the Commission with such assistance and facilities as it may require. The expenses of the Commission shall be borne by the United Nations.

باسم أنغولا :

代表安哥拉:

In the name of Angola:

Au nom de l'Angola :

От имени Анголы:

En nombre de Angola:

FERNANDO OLIVEIRA

باسم الأرجنتين :

代表阿根廷:

In the name of Argentina:

Au nom de l'Argentine :

От имени Аргентины:

En nombre de la Argentina:

باسم أستراليا :

代表澳大利亚:

In the name of Australia:

Au nom de l'Australie :

От имени Австралии:

En nombre de Australia:

باسم النمسا :

代表奥地利:

In the name of Austria:

Au nom de l'Autriche :

От имени Австрии:

En nombre de Austria:

باسم البهاما :

代表巴哈马:

In the name of the Bahamas:

Au nom des Bahamas :

От имени Багамских островов:

En nombre de las Bahamas:

باسم البحرين :

代表巴林:

In the name of Bahrain:

Au nom de Bahreïn :

От имени Бахрейна:

En nombre de Bahrein:

باسم بنغلاديش:

代表孟加拉国:

In the name of Bangladesh:

Au nom du Bangladesh :

От имени Бангладеш:

En nombre de Bangladesh:

باسم بربادوس:

代表巴巴多斯:

In the name of Barbados:

Au nom de la Barbade :

От имени Барбадоса:

En nombre de Barbados:

باسم بلجیقا :

代表比利时:

In the name of Belgium:

Au nom de la Belgique :

От имени Бельгии:

En nombre de Belgique:

باسم بېنين :

代表贝宁:

In the name of Benin:

Au nom du Bénin :

От имени Бенина:

En nombre de Benin:

باسم بوتان :

代表不丹:

In the name of Bhutan:

Au nom du Bhoutan :

От имени Бутана:

En nombre de Bhután:

باسم بوليفيا :

代表玻利维亚:

In the name of Bolivia:

Au nom de la Bolivie :

От имени Боливии:

En nombre de Bolivia:

باسم بوتسوانا :

代表博茨瓦纳:

In the name of Botswana:

Au nom du Botswana :

От имени Ботсваны:

En nombre de Botswana:

باسم البرازيل :

代表巴西:

In the name of Brazil:

Au nom du Brésil :

От имени Бразилии:

En nombre del Brasil:

JOSÉ SETTE CAMARA

باسم بلغاريا :

代表保加利亚:

In the name of Bulgaria:

Au nom de la Bulgarie :

От имени Болгарии:

En nombre de Bulgaria:

بورما :

缅甸:

In the name of Burma:

Au nom de la Birmanie :

От имени Бирмы:

En nombre de Birmania:

باسم بوروندى :

代表布隆迪:

In the name of Burundi:

Au nom du Burundi :

От имени Бурунди:

En nombre de Burundi:

باسم جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية:

代表白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国:

In the name of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie :

От имени Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia:

باسم كندا :

代表加拿大:

In the name of Canada:

Au nom du Canada :

От имени Канады:

En nombre del Canadá:

باسم الرأس الأخضر:

代表佛得角:

In the name of Cape Verde:

Au nom du Cap-Vert :

От имени Островов Зеленого Мыса:

En nombre de Cabo Verde:



باسم جمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى :

代表中非共和国:

In the name of the Central African Republic:

Au nom de la République centrafricaine :

От имени Центральноафриканской Республики:

En nombre de la República Centrafricana:

باسم تشاد :

代表乍得:

In the name of Chad:

Au nom du Tchad :

От имени Чада:

En nombre del Chad:

باسم شيلي :

代表智利:

In the name of Chile:

Au nom du Chili :

От имени Чили:

En nombre de Chile:

MARIO SILVA-CONCHA

باسم الصين :

代表中国:

In the name of China:

Au nom de la Chine :

От имени Китая:

En nombre de China:

باسم كولومبيا :

代表哥伦比亚:

In the name of Colombia:

Au nom de la Colombie :

От имени Колумбии:

En nombre de Colombia:

باسم كومورو :

代表科摩罗:

In the name of the Comoros:

Au nom des Comores :

От имени Коморских островов:

En nombre de las Comoras:

باسم الكونغو:

代表刚果:

In the name of the Congo:

Au nom du Congo :

От имени Конго:

En nombre del Congo:

باسم كوستاريكا :

代表哥斯达黎加:

In the name of Costa Rica:

Au nom du Costa Rica :

От имени Коста-Рики:

En nombre de Costa Rica:

باسم كوبا :

代表古巴:

In the name of Cuba:

Au nom de Cuba :

От имени Кубы:

En nombre de Cuba:

باسم قبرص :

代表塞浦路斯:

In the name of Cyprus:

Au nom de Chypre :

От имени Кипра:

En nombre de Chypre:

باسم تشيكوسلوفاكيا :

代表捷克斯洛伐克:

In the name of Czechoslovakia:

Au nom de la Tchécoslovaquie :

От имени Чехословакии:

En nombre de Checoslovaquia:

Dr ILJA HULINSKÝ

[30 August 1979 — 30 août 1979]

باسم كمبوتشيا الديمقراطية :

代表民主柬埔寨:

In the name of Democratic Kampuchea:

Au nom du Kampuchea démocratique :

От имени Демократической Кампучии:

En nombre de Kampuchea Democrática:

باسم جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية :

代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国:

In the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Au nom de la République populaire démocratique de Corée :

От имени Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики:

En nombre de la República Popular Democrática de Corea:

باسم اليمن الديمقراطية :

代表民主也门:

In the name of the Democratic Yemen:

Au nom du Yémen démocratique :

От имени Демократического Йемена:

En nombre del Yemen Democrático:

باسم الدانمرك :

代表丹麦:

In the name of Denmark:

Au nom du Danemark :

От имени Дании:

En nombre de Dinamarca:

باسم جيبوتي :

代表吉布提:

In the name of Djibouti:

Au nom de Djibouti :

От имени Джибути:

En nombre de Djibouti:

باسم الجمهورية الدومينيكية :

代表多米尼加共和国:

In the name of the Dominican Republic:

Au nom de la République dominicaine :

От имени Доминиканской Республики:

En nombre de la República Dominicana:

باسم اکسوادور :

代表厄瓜多尔:

In the name of Ecuador:

Au nom de l'Equateur :

От имени Эквадора:

En nombre del Ecuador:

باسم مصر :

代表埃及:

In the name of Egypt:

Au nom de l'Égypte :

От имени Египта:

En nombre de Egipto:

باسم السلفادور :

代表萨尔瓦多:

In the name of El Salvador:

Au nom d'El Salvador :

От имени Сальвадора:

En nombre de El Salvador:

باسم غينيا الاستوائية :

代表赤道几内亚:

In the name of Equatorial Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée équatoriale :

От имени Экваториальной Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea Ecuatorial:

باسم اثيوبيا :

代表埃塞俄比亚:

In the name of Ethiopia:

Au nom de l'Ethiopie :

От имени Эфиопии:

En nombre de Etiópía:

FISSEHA YIMER

باسم فيجي :

代表斐济:

In the name of Fiji:

Au nom de Fidji :

От имени Фиджи:

En nombre de Fiji:

باسم فنلندا :

代表芬兰:

In the name of Finland:

Au nom de la Finlande :

От имени Финляндии:

En nombre de Finlandia:

بِسْمِ فَرَنْسَا :

代表法国:

In the name of France:  
Au nom de la France :  
От имени Франции:  
En nombre de Francia:

بِسْمِ غَابُون :

代表加蓬:

In the name of Gabon:  
Au nom du Gabon :  
От имени Габона:  
En nombre del Gabón:

بِسْمِ غَامْبِيَا :

代表冈比亚:

In the name of the Gambia:  
Au nom de la Gambie :  
От имени Гамбии:  
En nombre de Gambia:

بِسْمِ جُورْجِيَا :

格鲁吉亚代表:

In the name of Georgia:  
Au nom de la Géorgie :  
От имени Грузии:  
En nombre de Georgia:

باسم الجمهورية الديمقراطية الألمانية :

代表德意志民主共和国:

In the name of the German Democratic Republic:

Au nom de la République démocratique allemande :

От имени Германской Демократической Республики:

En nombre de la República Democrática Alemana:

PETER FLORIN

[22 August 1979 — 22 août 1979]

باسم جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية

代表德意志联邦共和国:

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany:

Au nom de la République fédérale d'Allemagne :

От имени Федеративной Республики Германии:

En nombre de la República Federal de Alemania:

باسم غانا :

代表加纳:

In the name of Ghana:

Au nom du Ghana :

От имени Ганы:

En nombre de Ghana:

باسم اليونان :

代表希腊:

In the name of Greece:

Au nom de la Grèce :

От имени Греции:

En nombre de Grecia:



باسم غرينادا :

代表格林纳达:

In the name of Grenada:

Au nom de la Grenade :

От имени Гренады:

En nombre de Granada:

باسم غواتيمالا :

代表危地马拉:

In the name of Guatemala:

Au nom du Guatemala :

От имени Гватемалы:

En nombre de Guatemala:

باسم غينيا :

代表几内亚:

In the name of Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée :

От имени Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea:

باسم غينيا - بيساو :

代表几内亚比绍:

In the name of Guinea-Bissau:

Au nom de la Guinée-Bissau :

От имени Гвинеи-Бисау:

En nombre de Guinea-Bissau:

باسم غيانا :

代表圭亚那:

In the name of Guyana:

Au nom du Guyana :

От имени Гвианы:

En nombre de Guyana:

باسم هايتي :

代表海地:

In the name of Haiti:

Au nom d'Haïti :

От имени Гаити:

En nombre de Haïti:

باسم الكرسي الرسولي :

代表教廷:

In the name of the Holy See:

Au nom du Saint-Siège :

От имени Святейшего престола:

En nombre de la Santa Sede:

Mgr MARIO CAGNA

PETER FISCHER

باسم هندوراس :

代表洪都拉斯:

In the name of Honduras:

Au nom du Honduras :

От имени Гондураса:

En nombre de Honduras:

باسم هتفاریا :

代表匈牙利:

In the name of Hungary:

Au nom de la Hongrie :

От имени Венгрии:

En nombre de Hungría:

باسم ایسلاندا :

代表冰岛:

In the name of Iceland:

Au nom de l'Islande :

От имени Исландии:

En nombre de Islandia:

باسم الهند :

代表印度:

In the name of India:

Au nom de l'Inde :

От имени Индии:

En nombre de la India:

باسم اندونیشیا :

代表印度尼西亚:

In the name of Indonesia:

Au nom de l'Indonésie :

От имени Индонезии:

En nombre de Indonesia:

باسم جمهورية ايران الاسلامية :

代表伊朗伊斯兰共和国 :

In the name of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Au nom de la République islamique d'Iran :

От имени Исламской Республики Иран:

En nombre de la República Islámica del Irán:

باسم العراق :

代表伊拉克 :

In the name of Iraq:

Au nom de l'Iraq :

От имени Ирака:

En nombre del Iraq:

SALAH OMAR AL-ALI

[23 May 1979 — 23 mai 1979]

باسم ايرلندا :

代表爱尔兰 :

In the name of Ireland:

Au nom de l'Irlande :

От имени Ирландии:

En nombre de Irlanda:

باسم اسرائيل :

代表以色列 :

In the name of Israel:

Au nom d'Israël :

От имени Израиля:

En nombre de Israel:

باسم إيطاليا :

代表意大利:

In the name of Italy:

Au nom de l'Italie :

От имени Италии:

En nombre de Italia:

ساحل العاج :

象牙海岸:

In the name of Ivory Coast:

Au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire :

От имени Берега Слоновой Кости:

En nombre de la Costa de Marfil:

ANIPEAUD GUEBO NOEL EMMANUEL

باسم جامايكا :

代表牙买加:

In the name of Jamaica:

Au nom de la Jamaïque :

От имени Ямайки:

En nombre de Jamaica:

باسم اليابان :

代表日本:

In the name of Japan:

Au nom du Japon :

От имени Японии:

En nombre del Japón:

باسم الأردن :

代表约旦:

In the name of Jordan:  
Au nom de la Jordanie :  
От имени Иордании:  
En nombre de Jordania:

باسم كينيا :

代表肯尼亚:

In the name of Kenya:  
Au nom du Kenya :  
От имени Кении:  
En nombre de Kenya:

باسم الكويت :

代表科威特:

In the name of Kuwait:  
Au nom du Koweït :  
От имени Кувейта:  
En nombre de Kuwait:

باسم جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية :

代表老挝人民民主共和国:

In the name of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:  
Au nom de la République démocratique populaire lao :  
От имени Лаосской Народно-Демократической Республики:  
En nombre de la República Democrática Popular Lao:

باسم لبنان :

代表黎巴嫩:

In the name of Lebanon:

Au nom du Liban :

От имени Ливана:

En nombre del Líbano:

باسم ليسوتو :

代表莱索托:

In the name of Lesotho:

Au nom du Lesotho :

От имени Лесото:

En nombre de Lesotho:

باسم ليبيريا :

代表利比里亚:

In the name of Liberia:

Au nom du Libéria :

От имени Либерии:

En nombre de Liberia:

باسم الجماهيرية العربية الليبية :

代表阿拉伯利比亚民众国:

In the name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

Au nom de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne :

От имени Ливийской Арабской Джамахирии:

En nombre de la Jamahiriya Arabe Libia:

باسم لختنشتاین :

代表列支敦士登:

In the name of Liechtenstein:

Au nom du Liechtenstein :

От имени Лихтенштейна:

En nombre de Liechtenstein:

باسم لكسمبرغ :

代表卢森堡:

In the name of Luxembourg:

Au nom du Luxembourg :

От имени Люксембурга:

En nombre de Luxemburgo:

باسم مدغشقا — ر :

代表马达加斯加:

In the name of Madagascar:

Au nom de Madagascar :

От имени Мадагаскара:

En nombre de Madagascar:

RAYMOND RANJERA

[Subject to ratification — Sous réserve de ratification]

باسم ملاوی :

代表马拉维:

In the name of Malawi:

Au nom du Malawi :

От имени Малави:

En nombre de Malawi:



باسم ماليزيا :

代表马来西亚:

In the name of Malaysia:

Au nom de la Malaisie :

От имени Малайзии:

En nombre de Malasia:

باسم بلد بيف :

代表马尔代夫:

In the name of Maldives:

Au nom des Maldives :

От имени Мальдивов:

En nombre de Maldivas:

باسم مالي :

代表马里:

In the name of Mali:

Au nom du Mali :

От имени Мали:

En nombre de Malí:

باسم مالطية :

代表马耳他:

In the name of Malta:

Au nom de Malte :

От имени Мальты:

En nombre de Malta:

باسم موريتانيا :

代表毛里塔尼亚:

In the name of Mauritania:

Au nom de la Mauritanie :

От имени Мавритании:

En nombre de Mauritania:

باسم موريشيوس :

代表毛里求斯:

In the name of Mauritius:

Au nom de Maurice :

От имени Маврикия:

En nombre de Mauricio:

باسم المكسيك :

代表墨西哥:

In the name of Mexico:

Au nom du Mexique :

От имени Мексики:

En nombre de México:

باسم موناكو :

代表摩纳哥:

In the name of Monaco:

Au nom de Monaco :

От имени Монако:

En nombre de Monaco:

باسم منغولیا :

代表蒙古:

In the name of Mongolia:

Au nom de la Mongolie :

От имени Монголии:

En nombre de Mongolia:

باسم المغرب :

代表摩洛哥:

In the name of Morocco:

Au nom du Maroc :

От имени Марокко:

En nombre de Marruecos:

باسم موزامبيق :

代表莫桑比克:

In the name of Mozambique:

Au nom du Mozambique :

От имени Мозамбика:

En nombre de Mozambique:

باسم ناورو :

代表瑙魯:

In the name of Nauru:

Au nom de Nauru :

От имени Науру:

En nombre de Nauru:

باسم نپال :

代表尼泊尔:

In the name of Nepal:

Au nom du Népal :

От имени Непала:

En nombre de Nepal:

باسم هولندا :

代表荷兰:

In the name of the Netherlands:

Au nom des Pays-Bas :

От имени Нидерландов:

En nombre de los Países Bajos:

باسم نيوزيلندا :

代表新西兰:

In the name of New Zealand:

Au nom de la Nouvelle-Zélande :

От имени Новой Зеландии:

En nombre de Nueva Zelandia:

باسم نيكاراغوا :

代表尼加拉瓜:

In the name of Nicaragua:

Au nom du Nicaragua :

От имени Никарагуа:

En nombre de Nicaragua:

باسم النيجر :

代表尼日尔:

In the name of the Niger:

Au nom du Niger :

От имени Нигера:

En nombre del Níger:

MOUMOUNI YACOUBA

باسم نيجيريا :

代表尼日利亚:

In the name of Nigeria:

Au nom du Nigéria :

От имени Нигерии:

En nombre de Nigeria:

باسم النرويج :

代表挪威:

In the name of Norway:

Au nom de la Norvège :

От имени Норвегии:

En nombre de Noruega:

باسم عمان :

代表阿曼:

In the name of Oman:

Au nom de l'Oman :

От имени Омана:

En nombre de Omán:

باسم پاکستان :

代表巴基斯坦:

In the name of Pakistan:

Au nom du Pakistan :

От имени Пакистана:

En nombre del Pakistán:

ALTAf A. SHAIKH

[10 January 1979 — 10 janvier 1979]

باسم پاناما :

代表巴拿马:

In the name of Panama:

Au nom du Panama :

От имени Панамы:

En nombre de Panamá:

باسم بابوا فنييا النجد يدة :

代表巴布亚新几内亚:

In the name of Papua New Guinea:

Au nom de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée :

От имени Папуа-Новой Гвинеи:

En nombre de Papua Nueva Guinea:

باسم پاراگواي ،

代表巴拉圭:

In the name of Paraguay:

Au nom du Paraguay :

От имени Парагвая:

En nombre del Paraguay:

LUIS GONZALES ARIAS

[31 August 1979 — 31 août 1979]

باسم بيرو:

代表秘鲁:

In the name of Peru:

Au nom du Pérou :

От имени Перу:

En nombre del Perú:

DON GUSTAVO SILVA ARANDA

[31 August 1979 — 31 août 1979]

[*Illegible — Ilisible*]

باسم الفلبين:

代表菲律宾:

In the name of the Philippines:

Au nom des Philippines :

От имени Филиппин:

En nombre de Filipinas:

باسم بولندا:

代表波兰:

In the name of Poland:

Au nom de la Pologne :

От имени Польши:

En nombre de Polonia:

HENRYK JAROSZEK

[16 August 1979 — 16 août 1979]

باسم البرتغال:

代表葡萄牙:

In the name of Portugal:

Au nom du Portugal :

От имени Португалии:

En nombre de Portugal:

باسم قطر :

代表卡塔尔:

In the name of Qatar:

Au nom du Qatar :

От имени Катара:

En nombre de Qatar:

باسم جمهورية كوريا :

代表大韩民国:

In the name of the Republic of Korea:

Au nom de la République de Corée :

От имени Корейской Республики:

En nombre de la República de Corea:

باسم رومانيا :

代表罗马尼亚:

In the name of Romania:

Au nom de la Roumanie :

От имени Румынии:

En nombre de Rumania:

باسم رواندا :

代表卢旺达:

In the name of Rwanda:

Au nom du Rwanda :

От имени Руанды:

En nombre de Rwanda:



باسم ساموآ :

代表萨摩亚:

In the name of Samoa:

Au nom du Samoa :

От имени Самоа:

En nombre de Samoa:

باسم سان مارينو:

代表圣马力诺:

In the name of San Marino:

Au nom de Saint-Marin :

От имени Сан-Марино:

En nombre de San Marino:

باسم سان تومي وبرينسيبي:

代表圣多美和普林西比:

In the name of Sao Tome and Principe:

Au nom de Sao Tomé-et-Príncipe :

От имени Сан-Томе и Принсипи:

En nombre de Santo Tomé y Príncipe:

باسم المملكة العربية السعودية :

代表沙特阿拉伯:

In the name of Saudi Arabia:

Au nom de l'Arabie saoudite :

От имени Саудовской Аравии:

En nombre de Arabia Saudita:

باسم السنغال :

代表塞内加尔:

In the name of Senegal:

Au nom du Sénégal :

От имени Сенегала:

En nombre del Senegal:

CLAUDE MADEMBA SY

باسم سيشيل :

代表塞舌尔:

In the name of Seychelles:

Au nom des Seychelles :

От имени Сейшельских островов:

En nombre de Seychelles:

باسم سيراليون :

代表塞拉利昂:

In the name of Sierra Leone:

Au nom de la Sierra Leone :

От имени Сьерра-Леоне:

En nombre de Sierra Leona:

باسم سنغافوره :

代表新加坡:

In the name of Singapore:

Au nom de Singapour :

От имени Сингапура:

En nombre de Singapur:

باسم الصومال :

代表索马里:

In the name of Somalia:

Au nom de la Somalie :

От имени Сомали:

En nombre de Somalia:

باسم افريقيا الجنوبية :

代表南非:

In the name of South Africa:

Au nom de l'Afrique du Sud :

От имени Южной Африки:

En nombre de Sudáfrica:

باسم اسبانيا :

代表西班牙:

In the name of Spain:

Au nom de l'Espagne :

От имени Испании

En nombre de España:

باسم سرى لانكا :

代表斯里兰卡:

In the name of Sri Lanka:

Au nom de Sri Lanka :

От имени Шри Ланки:

En nombre de Sri Lanka:

باسم السودان :

代表苏丹:

In the name of the Sudan:

Au nom du Soudan :

От имени Судана:

En nombre del Sudán:

SYED OMER ZAKI

باسم سورينام :

代表苏里南:

In the name of Suriname:

Au nom du Suriname :

От имени Суринама:

En nombre de Suriname:

باسم سوازيلاندا :

代表斯威士兰:

In the name of Swaziland:

Au nom du Swaziland :

От имени Свазиленда:

En nombre de Swazilandia:

باسم السويد :

代表瑞典:

In the name of Sweden:

Au nom de la Suède :

От имени Швеции:

En nombre de Suecia:

باسم سويسرا :

代表瑞士:

In the name of Switzerland:

Au nom de la Suisse :

От имени Швейцарии:

En nombre de Suiza:

باسم الجمهورية العربية السورية :

代表阿拉伯叙利亚共和国:

In the name of the Syrian Arab Republic:

Au nom de la République arabe syrienne :

От имени Сирийской Арабской Республики:

En nombre de la República Arabe Siria:

باسم تايلاند :

代表泰国:

In the name of Thailand:

Au nom de la Thaïlande :

От имени Таиланда:

En nombre de Tailandia:

باسم توغو :

代表多哥:

In the name of Togo:

Au nom du Togo :

От имени Того:

En nombre del Togo:

باسم تونگسا :

代表汤加:

In the name of Tonga:

Au nom des Tonga :

От имени Тонга:

En nombre de Tonga:

باسم ترینیداد وتوباگو:

代表特立尼达和多巴哥:

In the name of Trinidad and Tobago:

Au nom de la Trinité-et-Tobago :

От имени Тринидада и Тобаго:

En nombre de Trinidad y Tabago:

باسم تونس:

代表突尼斯:

In the name of Tunisia:

Au nom de la Tunisie :

От имени Туниса:

En nombre de Túnez:

باسم ترکیسا :

代表土耳其:

In the name of Turkey:

Au nom de la Turquie :

От имени Турции:

En nombre de Turquía:

باسم أوغندا :

代表乌干达:

In the name of Uganda:

Au nom de l'Ouganda :

От имени Уганды:

En nombre de Uganda:

باسم جمهورية اوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国:

In the name of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine :

От имени Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania:

باسم اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟:

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Au nom de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :

От имени Союза Советских Социалистических Республик:

En nombre de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

باسم الامارات العربية المتحدة :

代表阿拉伯联合酋长国:

In the name of the United Arab Emirates:

Au nom des Emirats arabes unis :

От имени Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов:

En nombre de los Emiratos Arabes Unidos:

باسم المملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى وأيرلندا الشمالية :

代表大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国:

In the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Au nom du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :

От имени Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:

En nombre del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte:

باسم الكاميرون :

喀麦隆代表:

In the name of the United Republic of Cameroon:

Au nom de la République-Uni du Cameroun :

От имени Камеруна:

En nombre del Camerún:

باسم جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة :

代表坦桑尼亚联合共和国:

In the name of the United Republic of Tanzania:

Au nom de la République-Unie de Tanzanie :

От имени Объединенной Республики Танзания:

En nombre de la República Unida de Tanzania:

باسم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية :

代表美利坚合众国:

In the name of the United States of America:

Au nom des Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

От имени Соединенных Штатов Америки:

En nombre de los Estados Unidos de América:



فولتا العليا :

上沃尔特:

In the name of Upper Volta:  
Au nom de la Haute-Volta :  
От имени Верхней Вольты:  
En nombre de la Alto Volta:

باسم أوروغواي :

代表乌拉圭:

In the name of Uruguay:  
Au nom de l'Uruguay :  
От имени Уругвая:  
En nombre del Uruguay:

HECTOR N. DI BIASE

باسم فنزويلا :

代表委内瑞拉:

In the name of Venezuela:  
Au nom du Venezuela :  
От имени Венесуэлы:  
En nombre de Venezuela:

باسم فيت نام :

代表越南社会主义共和国:

In the name of Viet Nam:  
Au nom du Viet Nam :  
От имени Вьетнама:  
En nombre de Viet Nam:

باسم اليمن :

代表也门:

In the name of Yemen:

Au nom du Yémen :

От имени Йемена:

En nombre del Yemen:

باسم يوغوسلافيا :

代表南斯拉夫:

In the name of Yugoslavia:

Au nom de la Yougoslavie :

От имени Югославии:

En nombre de Yugoslavia:

[Illegible — Illisible]

باسم زائير :

代表扎伊尔:

In the name of Zaire:

Au nom du Zaïre :

От имени Заира:

En nombre del Zaire:

KASASA CINYANTA MUTATI

باسم زامبيا :

代表赞比亚:

In the name of Zambia:

Au nom de la Zambie :

От имени Замбии:

En nombre de Zambia: