



Consideration of the 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations with a view to formal confirmation by the ILO

I. Background to measures taken by the ILO with regard to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, 1986

1. On 31 March 1987, the 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations was signed on behalf of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The reasoning behind the Governing Body's decision to approve the text of the Convention is reflected in the report of its International Organisations Committee, the relevant part of which is reproduced in Appendix I to this paper.
2. In accordance with Article 85 of the treaty, this Convention, adopted in 1986, has not yet entered into force, since the required number of ratifications by States has not yet been attained. Article 83 states that the 1986 Convention is open to "acts of formal confirmation" by international organizations. By depositing such an instrument, the ILO would become a party to the Convention once it entered into force. This Convention would apply in the case of any agreement constituting a "treaty" that the ILO might conclude with a State or international organization. As noted by the ILO at the time of signature of the Convention, only the International Labour Conference is competent to take decisions as to whether or not the Organization will formally confirm the Convention.¹
3. As of 15 January 2000, only the United Nations had, on 21 December 1998, deposited an instrument of formal confirmation, following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 53/100 on the United Nations Decade of International Law. By that resolution the General Assembly –

Authorizes the Secretary-General to deposit, on behalf of the United Nations, an act of formal confirmation of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, as provided for in Article 83 of the Convention;

¹ Doc. GB.234/IO/4/8, para. 19; doc. GB.235/IO/2/4, para. 2; doc. GB.235/9/27, para. 73.

Encourages States to consider ratifying or acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, international organizations that have signed the Convention to deposit an act of formal confirmation of the Convention, and other international organizations entitled to do so to accede to it at an early date.

4. This resolution was drawn to the attention of the Legal Advisers of the United Nations system in June 1999 by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. In a *note verbale*, he expressed the hope that other international organizations would become party to the Convention in the near future. He went on to observe that formal confirmation by the United Nations and the other signatory international organizations of the 1986 Vienna Convention would not only fulfil the General Assembly's wishes but would also constitute an important step towards the Convention's entry into force. Such confirmation would significantly contribute to the two main objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, namely the acceptance of, and respect for, international law and the progressive development and codification of international law. The Legal Counsel therefore strongly urged the international organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, through their Legal Advisers, formally to confirm or accede to the 1986 Vienna Convention.
5. With regard to other international organizations, the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) authorized its Secretary-General, in November 1999, to deposit an instrument of confirmation. In January 2000, the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO) also made a recommendation to the World Health Assembly to deposit a formal act of confirmation. In addition, the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) decided in September 1999 to recommend to the Conference of the States Parties that an instrument of accession be deposited.²
6. The Governing Body decided in November 1999 to request the present session of the Conference to examine the 1986 Convention with a view to the deposit of an act of formal confirmation by the ILO and proposed that it adopt a resolution in favour of such confirmation, a possible text of which is attached to this document.³

II. Contents of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

7. The 1986 Convention, the text of which is reproduced in Appendix II to this paper, complements the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which applied to treaties concluded between States and thus did not cover treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations.⁴

² Accession is equivalent to formal confirmation, the latter being reserved for international organizations which had signed the Convention.

³ Doc. GB.276/10/1.

⁴ The 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties entered into force in 1980, following the deposit of the 35th instrument of ratification. As of 17 January 2000, the 1969 Convention had been ratified by 90 States.

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8. The 1986 Convention follows the terms of the 1969 Convention and is therefore based upon the broadest possible application of the general rules governing the law of treaties between States. Like the 1969 Convention, the 1986 Convention addresses the conclusion and entry into force of treaties (Part II), observance, application and interpretation of treaties (Part III), amendment and modification of treaties (Part IV) as well as the conditions and procedures governing the invalidity, termination and suspension of the operation of such treaties (Part V).
 9. Naturally, the 1986 Convention contains special clauses addressing the specific nature and requirements of international organizations such as the ILO. Most of these special provisions are designed to take into account the “rules of the organization”, meaning “in particular, the constituent instruments, decisions and resolutions adopted in accordance with them, and established practice of the organization” (1986 Convention, Article 2 (j)). These rules govern matters such as the capacity of the organization to conclude treaties (ibid., Article 6); the power to represent the organization for the purpose of adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty, or expressing the organization’s consent to be bound by a treaty (ibid., Article 7, para. 3(b)); acceptance of rights and obligations arising from a treaty to which the organization is not itself party (ibid., Articles 35-37); consent to the amendment of a treaty (ibid., Article 39); and various notifications and objections (ibid., Article 65).
 10. The 1986 Convention applies to formal instruments possessing the characteristics of treaties concluded between one or several States and one or several international organizations as well as to those between international organizations. The first category of instruments would include headquarters agreements, agreements with the host State regarding the holding of meetings of international organizations in its territory, as well as technical or financial cooperation agreements between States and organizations. The second category, i.e. those concluded between international organizations, would comprise agreements on relations and cooperation, agreements regarding the transfer of staff between international organizations and agreements relating to participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The 1986 Convention will only be binding to the extent that the parties concerned, whether international organizations or States, have ratified or confirmed it, or acceded to it.
 11. It is important here to recall that the 1986 Convention does not apply to the ILO Constitution or to international labour Conventions; these are treaties to which only States may become parties. The 1969 Convention applies to them, as explicitly confirmed by Article 5⁵ of that Convention.
 12. Finally, the 1986 Convention provides mechanisms for the settlement of disputes modelled upon those contained in the 1969 Convention, since it was considered desirable that the interpretation and application of these two Conventions be treated in a uniform manner. These mechanisms were, however, adjusted in 1986 to take into account the special characteristics of international organizations.⁶

⁵ Article 5 of the 1969 Convention reads: “The present Convention applies to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization.”

⁶ The adjustments concern, inter alia, the submission of disputes to the International Court of Justice. Given that only States may apprise this body of a dispute, the text provides that disputes concerning international organizations may be the subject of an advisory opinion that shall be accepted as decisive by all the parties to the dispute concerned (cf. Article 66 of the 1986 Convention).

III. Consequences of an act of formal confirmation of the 1986 Convention

13. The effect of the ILO's signature, in 1987, of the 1986 Convention could be considered as express recognition of the ILO's capacity to conclude treaties. The act of formal confirmation that the ILO may deposit would have no effect however with regard to the entry into force of the 1986 Convention, given that only instruments of ratification or accession deposited by States are taken into consideration in that regard. The 1986 Convention will only enter into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit of the 35th instrument of ratification or accession by States. As of 13 January 2000, 26 States had deposited such instruments (cf. Appendix III). However, the positive effect of confirmation by the ILO of the 1986 Convention should not be overlooked; ratification by States is only of value to the extent that international organizations are also parties to the 1986 Convention.
14. Moreover, entry into force of the 1986 Convention will not substantially change the existing law of treaties, given that the provisions of the Convention are modelled upon those of the 1969 Convention – largely incorporating the relevant customary law – but at the same time providing the necessary adjustments for international organizations. Rather, the 1986 Convention offers a specific legal framework governing formal relations between international organizations and will contribute to the removal of any ambiguity and uncertainty which might be detrimental to the security of legal arrangements.
15. Finally, the Preamble to the 1986 Convention states that “international organizations possess the capacity to conclude treaties which is necessary for the exercise of their functions and the fulfilment of their purposes”. With this affirmation of the legal personality of international organizations, the 1986 Convention confirms their status as subjects of law in the international legal order. This consideration is all the more significant in the case of an international organization like the ILO which is of a tripartite structure.
16. The International Labour Conference may accordingly wish to consider, with a view to its adoption, the following draft resolution, the text of which was proposed by the Governing Body at its 276th Session (November 1999):

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, adopted under the aegis of the United Nations on 21 March 1986, was signed on behalf of the International Labour Organization on 31 March 1987 pursuant to Article 82(c) of that Convention;

Having considered and approved the provisions of that Convention;

Authorizes the Director-General to deposit, on behalf of the International Labour Organization, an act of formal confirmation of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations, pursuant to its Article 83.

Appendix I

United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations

At its November 1986 meeting, the International Organisations Committee had given preliminary consideration to an Office paper¹ outlining the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organisations or between International Organisations, which was held in Vienna from 18 February to 21 March 1986, and in which the ILO had participated. The purpose of the Conference had been to frame a Convention which would parallel and complement the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which was applicable to treaty relations between States exclusively. The new Convention adopted in 1986 applied to treaty relations when one or more international organisations were parties to a treaty or similar instrument, in order to take into account the particular nature of international organisations which differed from that of States.

The Committee had deferred reaching a conclusion as to whether the ILO should sign the 1986 Convention which it had an option to do before 30 June 1987, as an organisation invited to the Vienna Conference, in order to consider what action the General Assembly would take regarding the signing of the Convention by the United Nations, and to obtain additional information on the effect of the ILO's becoming a party to the Convention on the security of the agreements it concluded with States and with other international organisations.

A further Office paper² indicated that the following developments had taken place since the November meeting. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in October 1986 had urged the organisations of the United Nations system to give favourable consideration to seeking that the competent organs should sign the Convention and, in due course, deposit instruments relating to acts of formal confirmation. At its 41st Session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the 1986 Convention, considered that the Convention should be signed on behalf of the United Nations and expressed the hope that States, as well as international organisations that have the capacity to conclude treaties, would consider taking the steps necessary to become parties to the Convention at an early date. The Committee was also informed that, in January 1987, the Executive Board of WHO had authorised the Director-General to sign the Convention on behalf of the World Health Organisation. As at 31 December 1986, 14 States had signed the Convention.

The Office paper also indicated that while the 1969 Convention applied, without prejudice to the relevant rules of the organisation which constitute a *lex specialis*, to the Constitution of the ILO or to international labour Conventions which are treaties exclusively between States, the 1986 Convention applied where the ILO would be one of the parties to a treaty or agreement. Examples of such treaties were headquarters agreements, agreements with the host State on the holding of meetings of international organisations on its soil, and certain technical co-operation or financial arrangements with donors. Examples of treaties between international organisations were basic relationship agreements and memoranda of understanding, or the common system agreement on transfer of staff between organisations, agreements concerning participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit, or agreements concerning recourse by other organisations to the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO. Although the ILO had not so far experienced any difficulties arising from uncertainties as to relevant rules applicable to such treaties, it was clear that the 1986 Convention provided a specific legal framework governing the transactions of international organisations and would thereby contribute to removing ambiguities and doubts which might adversely affect the legal security of its transactions.

¹ GB.234/IO/4/8.

² GB.235/IO/2/4.

Mr. Tata considered that the complexity of the legal aspects of the matter was daunting but the practical question was whether to authorise the Director-General to sign the Vienna Convention, and saw no difficulty in authorising the Director-General accordingly.

Mr. Sudono recalled that in November 1986 the Worker members had already favoured signing the Convention and they maintained this view. However, he wished to be informed about the implications of signing the Convention, and in particular, whether it had any financial implications.

The Chairman stated that there were no financial implications, as Mr. Bolin later confirmed. He went on to explain that there had previously been a gap in the law of treaties which had applied to bilateral and multilateral treaties between States but not to treaties to which one or more international organisations were parties. The 1986 Vienna Convention was designed to fill the gap. Signature of the Convention, before 30 June 1987, would involve automatic recognition of the capacity of the ILO to conclude treaties with States and with other international organisations.

The representative of the Government of India queried the assertion that signing the Convention would not make the ILO a party to it, which appeared to contradict the further indication that signature involved an undertaking to refrain from any act that would defeat the purpose of the Convention, pending consideration of the deposit of an act of formal confirmation.

The Legal Adviser explained that signature of the Convention was the first stage of becoming a party to it. Doing so before 30 June 1987 would exempt the ILO from the requirement of establishing its capacity to conclude treaties, and action to sign the Convention was already being taken by the United Nations and WHO. The second stage would be to deposit an instrument of formal confirmation. The question of which organ was competent to authorise such action had been raised in November 1986, and the Committee had considered that it was the Conference that was competent and would have to give its formal authorisation for the ratification of the Convention after signature, whereas signature, which was an executive act, could be authorised by the Governing Body. Since it was intended that an instrument of formal confirmation would be deposited once the Convention had received the 35 ratifications by States required to bring it into force, clearly the ILO would take no action which would defeat the purpose of a Convention to which it would eventually become a party and which would protect its interests. The Conference should be so informed.

The representative of the Government of Italy praised the legal work done by the Office in connection with the Vienna Conference and appreciated the advantage of signing the Convention and becoming a party to it. However, he wondered whether the application of the Convention to somewhat informal agreements such as memoranda of understanding would not involve undue rigidity.

The Legal Adviser replied that during the *travaux préparatoires* of the International Law Commission, the question had been raised in relation to so-called "interdepartmental agreements" which were left outside the scope of the Convention. The Convention applied only to formal instruments in the nature of treaties between international law entities, and no difficulties were expected to arise in regard to less formal arrangements.

In the light of these clarifications, the Committee recommends the Governing Body to authorise the Director-General to sign the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organisations or between International Organisations on behalf of the International Labour Organisation.

Appendix II

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations (21 March 1986)

The Parties to the present Convention,

Considering the fundamental role of treaties in the history of international relations,

Recognizing the consensual nature of treaties and their ever-increasing importance as a source of international law,

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

Affirming the importance of enhancing the process of codification and progressive development of international law at a universal level,

Believing that the codification and progressive development of the rules relating to treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations are means of enhancing legal order in international relations and of serving the purposes of the United Nations,

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

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969,

Recognizing the relationship between the law of treaties between States and the law of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations,

Considering the importance of treaties between States and international organizations or between international organizations as a useful means of developing international relations and ensuring conditions for peaceful cooperation among nations, whatever their constitutional and social systems,

Having in mind the specific features of treaties to which international organizations are parties as subjects of international law distinct from States,

Noting that international organizations possess the capacity to conclude treaties which is necessary for the exercise of their functions and the fulfilment of their purposes,

Recognizing that the practice of international organizations in concluding treaties with States or between themselves should be in accordance with their constituent instruments,

Affirming that nothing in the present Convention should be interpreted as affecting those relations between an international organization and its members which are regulated by the rules of the organization,

Affirming also that disputes concerning treaties, like other international disputes, should be settled, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law,

Affirming also 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
INTRODUCTION

Article 1

Scope of the present Convention

The present Convention applies to:

- (a) treaties between one or more States and one or more international organizations, and
- (b) treaties between international organizations.

Article 2

Use of terms

1. For the purposes of the present Convention:

- (a) “treaty” means an international agreement governed by international law and concluded in written form:
 - (i) between one or more States and one or more international organizations; or
 - (ii) between international organizations,

whether that agreement is embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation;

- (b) “ratification” means the international act so named whereby a State establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;
- (*bbis*) “act of formal confirmation” means an international act corresponding to that of ratification by a State, whereby an international organization establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;
- (*bter*) “acceptance”, “approval” and “accession” mean in each case the international act so named whereby a State or an international organization establishes on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty;
- (c) “full powers” means a document emanating from the competent authority of a State or from the competent organ of an international organization designating a person or persons to represent the State or the organization for negotiating, adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty, for expressing the consent of the State or of the organization to be bound by a treaty, or for accomplishing any other act with respect to a treaty;
- (d) “reservation” means a unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State or by an international organization when signing, ratifying, formally confirming, accepting, approving or acceding 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 or to that organization;
- (e) “negotiating State” and “negotiating organization” mean respectively:
 - (i) a State, or
 - (ii) an international organization,

which took part in the drawing up and adoption of the text of the treaty;

- (f) “contracting State” and “contracting organization” mean respectively:

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- (i) a State, or
 - (ii) an international organization,
 - which has consented to be bound by the treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force;
 - (g) “party” means a State or an international organization which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force;
 - (h) “third State” and “third organization” mean respectively:
 - (i) a State, or
 - (ii) an international organization,
 - not a party to the treaty;
 - (i) “international organization” means an intergovernmental organization;
 - (j) “rules of the organization” means, in particular, the constituent instruments, decisions and resolutions adopted in accordance with them, and established practice of the 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 or in the rules of any international organization.

Article 3

International agreements not within the scope of the present Convention

The fact that the present Convention does not apply:

- (i) to international agreements to which one or more States, one or more international organizations and one or more subjects of international law other than States or organizations are parties;
- (ii) to international agreements to which one or more international organizations and one or more subjects of international law other than States or organizations are parties;
- (iii) to international agreements not in written form between one or more States and one or more international organizations, or between international organizations; or
- (iv) to international agreements between subjects of international law other than States or international organizations;

shall not affect:

- (a) the legal force of such agreements;
- (b) the application to them of any of the rules set forth in the present Convention to which they would be subject under international law independently of the Convention;
- (c) the application of the Convention to the relations between States and international organizations or to the relations of organizations as between themselves, when those relations are governed by international agreements to which other subjects of international law are also parties.

Article 4

Non-retroactivity of the present Convention

Without prejudice to the application of any rules set forth in the present Convention to which treaties between one or more States and one or more international organizations or between international organizations would be subject under international law independently of the Convention, the Convention applies only to such treaties concluded after the entry into force of the present Convention with regard to those States and those organizations.

Article 5

Treaties constituting international organizations and treaties adopted within an international organization

The present Convention applies to any treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization, without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization.

PART II

CONCLUSION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE OF TREATIES

SECTION 1. CONCLUSION OF TREATIES

Article 6

Capacity of international organizations to conclude treaties

The capacity of an international organization to conclude treaties is governed by the rules of that organization.

Article 7

Full powers

1. A person is considered as representing a State for the purpose of adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty or for the purpose of expressing the consent of the State to be bound by a treaty if:
 - (a) that person produces appropriate full powers; or
 - (b) it appears from practice or from other circumstances that it was the intention of the States and international organizations concerned to consider that person as representing the State for such purposes without having to produce full powers.
2. In virtue of their functions and without having to produce full powers, the following are considered as representing their State:
 - (a) Heads of State, Heads of Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of performing all acts relating to the conclusion of a treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations;
 - (b) representatives accredited by States to an international conference, for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty between States and international organizations;
 - (c) representatives accredited by States to an international organization or one of its organs, for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty in that organization or organ;
 - (d) heads of permanent missions to an international organization, for the purpose of adopting the text of a treaty between the accrediting States and that organization.
3. A person is considered as representing an international organization for the purpose of adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty, or expressing the consent of that organization to be bound by a treaty if:
 - (a) that person produces appropriate full powers; or
 - (b) it appears from the circumstances that it was the intention of the States and international organizations concerned to consider that person as representing the organization for such purposes, in accordance with the rules of the organization, without having to produce full powers.

Article 8

Subsequent confirmation of an act performed without authorization

An act relating to the conclusion of a treaty performed by a person who cannot be considered under article 7 as authorized to represent a State or an international organization for that purpose is without legal effect unless afterwards confirmed by that State or that organization.

Article 9

Adoption of the text

1. The adoption of the text of a treaty takes place by the consent of all the States and international organizations or, as the case may be, all the organizations participating in its drawing up except as provided in paragraph 2.
2. The adoption of the text of a treaty at an international conference takes place in accordance with the procedure agreed upon by the participants in that conference. If, however, no agreement is reached on any such procedure, the adoption of the text shall take place by the vote of two-thirds of the participants present and voting unless by the same majority they shall decide to apply a different rule.

Article 10

Authentication of the text

1. The text of a treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations is established as authentic and definitive:
 - (a) by such procedure as may be provided for in the text or agreed upon by the States and organizations participating in its drawing up; or
 - (b) failing such procedure, by the signature, signature *ad referendum* or initialling by the representatives of those States and those organizations of the text of the treaty or of the Final Act of a conference incorporating the text.
2. The text of a treaty between international organizations is established as authentic and definitive:
 - (a) by such procedure as may be provided for in the text or agreed upon by the organizations participating in its drawing up; or
 - (b) failing such procedure, by the signature, signature *ad referendum* or initialling by the representatives of those organizations of the text of the treaty or of the Final Act of a conference incorporating the text.

Article 11

Means of expressing consent to be bound by a treaty

1. The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty may be expressed by signature, exchange of instruments constituting a treaty, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or by any other means if so agreed.
2. The consent of an international organization to be bound by a treaty may be expressed by signature, exchange of instruments constituting a treaty, act of formal confirmation, acceptance, approval or accession, or by any other means if so agreed.

Article 12

Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by signature

1. The consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a treaty is expressed by the signature of the representative of that State or of that organization when:
 - (a) the treaty provides that signature shall have that effect;
 - (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations were agreed that signature should have that effect; or
 - (c) the intention of the State or organization to give that effect to the signature appears from the full powers of its representative or was expressed during the negotiation.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1:

- (a) the initialling of a text constitutes a signature of the treaty when it is established that the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations so agreed;
- (b) the signature *ad referendum* of a treaty by the representative of a State or an international organization, if confirmed by his State or organization, constitutes a full signature of the treaty.

Article 13

*Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed
by an exchange of instruments constituting a treaty*

The consent of States or of international organizations to be bound by a treaty constituted by instruments exchanged between them is expressed by that exchange when:

- (a) the instruments provide that their exchange shall have that effect; or
- (b) it is otherwise established that those States and those organizations or, as the case may be, those organizations were agreed that the exchange of instruments should have that effect.

Article 14

*Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by ratification,
act of formal confirmation, acceptance or approval*

1. The consent of a State to be bound by a treaty is expressed by ratification when:

- (a) the treaty provides for such consent to be expressed by means of ratification;
- (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States and negotiating organizations were agreed that ratification should be required;
- (c) the representative of the State has signed the treaty subject to ratification; or
- (d) the intention of the State to sign the treaty subject to ratification appears from the full powers of its representative or was expressed during the negotiation.

2. The consent of an international organization to be bound by a treaty is expressed by an act of formal confirmation when:

- (a) the treaty provides for such consent to be expressed by means of an act of formal confirmation;
- (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations were agreed that an act of formal confirmation should be required;
- (c) the representative of the organization has signed the treaty subject to an act of formal confirmation; or
- (d) the intention of the organization to sign the treaty subject to an act of formal confirmation appears from the full powers of its representative or was expressed during the negotiation.

3. The consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a treaty is expressed by acceptance or approval under conditions similar to those which apply to ratification or, as the case may be, to an act of formal confirmation.

Article 15

Consent to be bound by a treaty expressed by accession

The consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a treaty is expressed by accession when:

- (a) the treaty provides that such consent may be expressed by that State or that organization by means of accession;
- (b) it is otherwise established that the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations were agreed that such consent may be expressed by that State or that organization by means of accession; or
- (c) all the parties have subsequently agreed that such consent may be expressed by that State or that organization by means of accession.

Article 16

*Exchange or deposit of instruments of ratification,
formal confirmation, acceptance, approval or accession*

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, instruments of ratification, instruments relating to an act of formal confirmation or instruments of acceptance, approval or accession establish the consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations upon:

- (a) their exchange between the contracting States and contracting organizations;
- (b) their deposit with the depositary; or
- (c) their notification to the contracting States and to the contracting organizations or to the depositary, if so agreed.

2. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, instruments relating to an act of formal confirmation or instruments of acceptance, approval or accession establish the consent of an international organization to be bound by a treaty between international organizations upon:

- (a) their exchange between the contracting organizations;
- (b) their deposit with the depositary; or
- (c) their notification to the contracting organizations or to the depositary, if so agreed.

Article 17

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

1. Without prejudice to articles 19 to 23, the consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by part of a treaty is effective only if the treaty so permits, or if the contracting States and contracting organizations or, as the case may be, the contracting organizations so agree.

2. The consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a treaty which permits a choice between differing provisions is effective only if it is made clear to which of the provisions the consent relates.

Article 18

*Obligation not to defeat the object
and purpose of a treaty prior to its entry into force*

A State or an international organization is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

- (a) that State or that organization has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, act of formal confirmation, acceptance or approval, until that State or that organization shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty; or
- (b) that State or that organization has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed.

SECTION 2. RESERVATIONS

Article 19

Formulation of reservations

A State or an international organization may, when signing, ratifying, formally confirming, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, formulate a reservation unless:

- (a) the reservation is prohibited by the treaty;
- (b) the treaty provides that only specified reservations, which do not include the reservation in question, may be made; or
- (c) in cases not falling under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.

Article 20

Acceptance of and objection to reservations

1. A reservation expressly authorized by a treaty does not require any subsequent acceptance by the contracting States and contracting organizations or, as the case may be, by the contracting organizations unless the treaty so provides.

2. When it appears from the limited number of the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, of the negotiating organizations and the object and purpose of a treaty that the application of the treaty in its entirety between all the parties is an essential condition of the consent of each one to be bound by the treaty, a reservation requires acceptance by all the parties.

3. When a treaty is a constituent instrument of an international organization and unless it otherwise provides, a reservation requires the acceptance of the competent organ of that organization.

4. In cases not falling under the preceding paragraphs and unless the treaty otherwise provides:

- (a) acceptance of a reservation by a contracting State or by a contracting organization constitutes the reserving State or international organization a party to the treaty in relation to the accepting State or organization if or when the treaty is in force for the reserving State or organization and for the accepting State or organization;
- (b) an objection by a contracting State or by a contracting organization to a reservation does not preclude the entry into force of the treaty as between the objecting State or international organization and the reserving State or organization unless a contrary intention is definitely expressed by the objecting State or organization;

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- (c) an act expressing the consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by the treaty and containing a reservation is effective as soon as at least one contracting State or one contracting organization has accepted the reservation.

5. For the purposes of paragraphs 2 and 4 and unless the treaty otherwise provides, a reservation is considered to have been accepted by a State or an international organization if it shall have raised no objection to the reservation by the end of a period of twelve months after it was notified of the reservation or by the date on which it expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, whichever is later.

Article 21

Legal effects of reservations and of objections to reservations

1. A reservation established with regard to another party in accordance with articles 19, 20 and 23:
 - (a) modifies for the reserving State or international organization in its relations with that other party the provisions of the treaty to which the reservation relates to the extent of the reservation; and
 - (b) modifies those provisions to the same extent for that other party in its relations with the reserving State or international organization.
2. The reservation does not modify the provisions of the treaty for the other parties to the treaty *inter se*.
3. When a State or an international organization objecting to a reservation has not opposed the entry into force of the treaty between itself and the reserving State or organization, the provisions to which the reservation relates do not apply as between the reserving State or organization and the objecting State or organization to the extent of the reservation.

Article 22

Withdrawal of reservations and of objections to reservations

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, a reservation may be withdrawn at any time and the consent of a State or of an international organization which has accepted the reservation is not required for its withdrawal.
2. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, an objection to a reservation may be withdrawn at any time.
3. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, or it is otherwise agreed:
 - (a) the withdrawal of a reservation becomes operative in relation to a contracting State or a contracting organization only when notice of it has been received by that State or that organization;
 - (b) the withdrawal of an objection to a reservation becomes operative only when notice of it has been received by the State or international organization which formulated the reservation.

Article 23

Procedure regarding reservations

1. A reservation, an express acceptance of a reservation and an objection to a reservation must be formulated in writing and communicated to the contracting States and contracting organizations and other States and international organizations entitled to become parties to the treaty.
2. If formulated when signing the treaty subject to ratification, act of formal confirmation, acceptance or approval, a reservation must be formally confirmed by the reserving State or international organization when expressing its consent to be bound by the treaty. In such a case the reservation shall be considered as having been made on the date of its confirmation.

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3. An express acceptance of, or an objection to, a reservation made previously to confirmation of the reservation does not itself require confirmation.
 4. The withdrawal of a reservation or of an objection to a reservation must be formulated in writing.

SECTION 3. ENTRY INTO FORCE AND PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF TREATIES

Article 24

Entry into force

1. A treaty enters into force in such manner and upon such date as it may provide or as the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations may agree.
2. Failing any such provision or agreement, a treaty enters into force as soon as consent to be bound by the treaty has been established for all the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, all the negotiating organizations.
3. When the consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a treaty is established on a date after the treaty has come into force, the treaty enters into force for that State or that organization on that date, unless the treaty otherwise provides.
4. The provisions of a treaty regulating the authentication of its text, the establishment of consent to be bound by the treaty, the manner or date of its entry into force, reservations, the functions of the depositary and other matters arising necessarily before the entry into force of the treaty apply from the time of the adoption of its text.

Article 25

Provisional application

1. A treaty or a part of a treaty is applied provisionally pending its entry into force if:
 - (a) the treaty itself so provides; or
 - (b) the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations have in some other manner so agreed.
2. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations have otherwise agreed, the provisional application of a treaty or a part of a treaty with respect to a State or an international organization shall be terminated if that State or that organization notifies the States and organizations with regard to which the treaty is being applied provisionally of its intention not to become a party to the treaty.

PART III

OBSERVANCE, APPLICATION AND
INTERPRETATION OF TREATIES

SECTION 1. OBSERVANCE OF TREATIES

Article 26

Pacta sunt servanda

Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.

Article 27

*Internal law of States, rules of international organizations
and observance of treaties*

1. A State party to a treaty may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform the treaty.
2. An international organization party to a treaty may not invoke the rules of the organization as justification for its failure to perform the treaty.
3. The rules contained in the preceding paragraphs are without prejudice to article 46.

SECTION 2. APPLICATION OF TREATIES

Article 28

Non-retroactivity of treaties

Unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established, its provisions do not bind a party in relation to any act or fact which took place or any situation which ceased to exist before the date of the entry into force of the treaty with respect to that party.

Article 29

Territorial scope of treaties

Unless a different intention appears from the treaty or is otherwise established, a treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations is binding upon each State party in respect of its entire territory.

Article 30

*Application of successive treaties
relating to the same subject-matter*

1. The rights and obligations of States and international organizations parties to successive treaties relating to the same subject-matter shall be determined in accordance with the following paragraphs.
2. When a treaty specifies that it is subject to, or that it is not to be considered as incompatible with, an earlier or later treaty, the provisions of that other treaty prevail.
3. When all the parties to the earlier treaty are parties also to the later treaty but the earlier treaty is not terminated or suspended in operation under article 59, the earlier treaty applies only to the extent that its provisions are compatible with those of the later treaty.

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4. When the parties to the later treaty do not include all the parties to the earlier one:
 - (a) as between two parties, each of which is a party to both treaties, the same rule applies as in paragraph 3;
 - (b) as between a party to both treaties and a party to only one of the treaties, the treaty to which both are parties governs their mutual rights and obligations.
 5. Paragraph 4 is without prejudice to article 41, or to any question of the termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty under article 60 or to any question of responsibility which may arise for a State or for an international organization from the conclusion or application of a treaty the provisions of which are incompatible with its obligations towards a State or an organization under another treaty.
 6. The preceding paragraphs are without prejudice to the fact that, in the event of a conflict between obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under a treaty, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

SECTION 3. INTERPRETATION OF TREATIES

Article 31

General rule of interpretation

1. A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose.
2. The context for the purpose of the interpretation of a treaty shall comprise, in addition to the text, including its preamble and annexes:
 - (a) any agreement relating to the treaty which was made between all the parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty;
 - (b) any instrument which was made by one or more parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty and accepted by the other parties as an instrument related to the treaty.
3. There shall be taken into account, together with the context:
 - (a) any subsequent agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the application of its provisions;
 - (b) any subsequent practice in the application of the treaty which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation;
 - (c) any relevant rules of international law applicable in the relations between the parties.
4. A special meaning shall be given to a term if it is established that the parties so intended.

Article 32

Supplementary means of interpretation

Recourse may be had to supplementary means of interpretation, including the preparatory work of the treaty and the circumstances of its conclusion, in order to confirm the meaning resulting from the application of article 31, or to determine the meaning when the interpretation according to article 31:

- (a) leaves the meaning ambiguous or obscure; or
- (b) leads to a result which is manifestly absurd or unreasonable.

Article 33

Interpretation of treaties authenticated in two or more languages

1. When a treaty has been authenticated in two or more languages, the text is equally authoritative in each language, unless the treaty provides or the parties agree that, in case of divergence, a particular text shall prevail.
2. A version of the treaty in a language other than one of those in which the text was authenticated shall be considered an authentic text only if the treaty so provides or the parties so agree.
3. The terms of a treaty are presumed to have the same meaning in each authentic text.
4. Except where a particular text prevails in accordance with paragraph 1, when a comparison of the authentic texts discloses a difference of meaning which the application of articles 31 and 32 does not remove, the meaning which best reconciles the texts, having regard to the object and purpose of the treaty, shall be adopted.

SECTION 4. TREATIES AND THIRD STATES
OR THIRD ORGANIZATIONS

Article 34

General rule regarding third States and third organizations

A treaty does not create either obligations or rights for a third State or a third organization without the consent of that State or that organization.

Article 35

*Treaties providing for obligations
for third States or third organizations*

An obligation arises for a third State or a third organization from a provision of a treaty if the parties to the treaty intend the provision to be the means of establishing the obligation and the third State or the third organization expressly accepts that obligation in writing. Acceptance by the third organization of such an obligation shall be governed by the rules of that organization.

Article 36

*Treaties providing for rights for third
States or third organizations*

1. A right arises for a third State from a provision of a treaty if the parties to the treaty intend the provision to accord that right either to the third State, or to a group of States to which it belongs, or to all States, and the third State assents thereto. Its assent shall be presumed so long as the contrary is not indicated, unless the treaty otherwise provides.
2. A right arises for a third organization from a provision of a treaty if the parties to the treaty intend the provision to accord that right either to the third organization, or to a group of international organizations to which it belongs, or to all organizations, and the third organization assents thereto. Its assent shall be governed by the rules of the organization.
3. A State or an international organization exercising a right in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 shall comply with the conditions for its exercise provided for in the treaty or established in conformity with the treaty.

Article 37

*Revocation or modification of obligations or rights
of third States or third organizations*

1. When an obligation has arisen for a third State or a third organization in conformity with article 35, the obligation may be revoked or modified only with the consent of the parties to the treaty and of the third State or the third organization, unless it is established that they had otherwise agreed.
2. When a right has arisen for a third State or a third organization in conformity with article 36, the right may not be revoked or modified by the parties if it is established that the right was intended not to be revocable or subject to modification without the consent of the third State or the third organization.
3. The consent of an international organization party to the treaty or of a third organization, as provided for in the foregoing paragraphs, shall be governed by the rules of that organization.

Article 38

*Rules in a treaty becoming binding on third States
or third organizations through international custom*

Nothing in articles 34 to 37 precludes a rule set forth in a treaty from becoming binding upon a third State or a third organization as a customary rule of international law, recognized as such.

PART IV

AMENDMENT AND MODIFICATION OF TREATIES

Article 39

General rule regarding the amendment of treaties

1. A treaty may be amended by agreement between the parties. The rules laid down in Part II apply to such an agreement except in so far as the treaty may otherwise provide.
2. The consent of an international organization to an agreement provided for in paragraph 1 shall be governed by the rules of that organization.

Article 40

Amendment of multilateral treaties

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides, the amendment of multilateral treaties shall be governed by the following paragraphs.
2. Any proposal to amend a multilateral treaty as between all the parties must be notified to all the contracting States and all the contracting organizations, each one of which shall have the right to take part in:
 - (a) the decision as to the action to be taken in regard to such proposal;
 - (b) the negotiation and conclusion of any agreement for the amendment of the treaty.
3. Every State or international organization entitled to become a party to the treaty shall also be entitled to become a party to the treaty as amended.
4. The amending agreement does not bind any State or international organization already a party to the treaty which does not become a party to the amending agreement; article 30, paragraph 4(b), applies in relation to such State or organization.
5. Any State or international organization which becomes a party to the treaty after the entry into force of the amending agreement shall, failing an expression of a different intention by that State or that organization:
 - (a) be considered as a party to the treaty as amended; and
 - (b) be considered as a party to the unamended treaty in relation to any party to the treaty not bound by the amending agreement.

Article 41

*Agreements to modify multilateral treaties
between certain of the parties only*

1. Two or more of the parties to a multilateral treaty may conclude an agreement to modify the treaty as between themselves alone if:
 - (a) the possibility of such a modification is provided for by the treaty; or
 - (b) the modification in question is not prohibited by the treaty and:
 - (i) does not affect the enjoyment by the other parties of their rights under the treaty or the performance of their obligations;
 - (ii) does not relate to a provision, derogation from which is incompatible with the effective execution of the object and purpose of the treaty as a whole.

2. Unless in a case falling under paragraph 1(a) the treaty otherwise provides, the parties in question shall notify the other parties of their intention to conclude the agreement and of the modification to the treaty for which it provides.

PART V

INVALIDITY, TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION
OF THE OPERATION OF TREATIES

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 42

Validity and continuance in force of treaties

1. The validity of a treaty or of the consent of a State or an international organization to be bound by a treaty may be impeached only through the application of the present Convention.
2. The termination of a treaty, its denunciation or the withdrawal of a party, may take place only as a result of the application of the provisions of the treaty or of the present Convention. The same rule applies to suspension of the operation of a treaty.

Article 43

Obligations imposed by international law independently of a treaty

The invalidity, termination or denunciation of a treaty, the withdrawal of a party from it, or the suspension of its operation, as a result of the application of the present Convention or of the provisions of the treaty, shall not in any way impair the duty of any State or of any international organization to fulfil any obligation embodied in the treaty to which that State or that organization would be subject under international law independently of the treaty.

Article 44

Separability of treaty provisions

1. A right of a party, provided for in a treaty or arising under article 56, to denounce, withdraw from or suspend the operation of the treaty may be exercised only with respect to the whole treaty unless the treaty otherwise provides or the parties otherwise agree.
2. A ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty recognized in the present Convention may be invoked only with respect to the whole treaty except as provided in the following paragraphs or in article 60.
3. If the ground relates solely to particular clauses, it may be invoked only with respect to those clauses where:
 - (a) the said clauses are separable from the remainder of the treaty with regard to their application;
 - (b) it appears from the treaty or is otherwise established that acceptance of those clauses was not an essential basis of the consent of the other party or parties to be bound by the treaty as a whole; and
 - (c) continued performance of the remainder of the treaty would not be unjust.
4. In cases falling under articles 49 and 50, the State or international organization entitled to invoke the fraud or corruption may do so with respect either to the whole treaty or, subject to paragraph 3, to the particular clauses alone.
5. In cases falling under articles 51, 52 and 53, no separation of the provisions of the treaty is permitted.

Article 45

*Loss of a right to invoke a ground for invalidating,
terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty*

1. A State may no longer invoke a ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty under articles 46 to 50 or articles 60 and 62 if, after becoming aware of the facts:
 - (a) it shall have expressly agreed that the treaty is valid or remains in force or continues in operation, as the case may be; or
 - (b) it must by reason of its conduct be considered as having acquiesced in the validity of the treaty or in its maintenance in force or in operation, as the case may be.
2. An international organization may no longer invoke a ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty under articles 46 to 50 or articles 60 and 62 if, after becoming aware of the facts:
 - (a) it shall have expressly agreed that the treaty is valid or remains in force or continues in operation, as the case may be; or
 - (b) it must by reason of the conduct of the competent organ be considered as having renounced the right to invoke that ground.

SECTION 2. INVALIDITY OF TREATIES

Article 46

*Provisions of internal law of a State and rules of an international
organization regarding competence to conclude treaties*

1. A State may not invoke the fact that its consent to be bound by a treaty has been expressed in violation of a provision of its internal law regarding competence to conclude treaties as invalidating its consent unless that violation was manifest and concerned a rule of its internal law of fundamental importance.
2. An international organization may not invoke the fact that its consent to be bound by a treaty has been expressed in violation of the rules of the organization regarding competence to conclude treaties as invalidating its consent unless that violation was manifest and concerned a rule of fundamental importance.
3. A violation is manifest if it would be objectively evident to any State or any international organization conducting itself in the matter in accordance with the normal practice of States and, where appropriate, of international organizations and in good faith.

Article 47

*Specific restrictions on authority to express the consent
of a State or an international organization*

If the authority of a representative to express the consent of a State or of an international organization to be bound by a particular treaty has been made subject to a specific restriction, his omission to observe that restriction may not be invoked as invalidating the consent expressed by him unless the restriction was notified to the negotiating States and negotiating organizations prior to his expressing such consent.

Article 48

Error

1. A State or an international organization may invoke an error in a treaty as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty if the error relates to a fact or situation which was assumed by that State or that organization

to exist at the time when the treaty was concluded and formed an essential basis of the consent of that State or that organization to be bound by the treaty.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply if the State or international organization in question contributed by its own conduct to the error or if the circumstances were such as to put that State or that organization on notice of a possible error.

3. An error relating only to the wording of the text of a treaty does not affect its validity; article 80 then applies.

Article 49

Fraud

A State or an international organization induced to conclude a treaty by the fraudulent conduct of a negotiating State or a negotiating organization may invoke the fraud as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty.

Article 50

*Corruption of a representative of a State
or of an international organization*

A State or an international organization the expression of whose consent to be bound by a treaty has been procured through the corruption of its representative directly or indirectly by a negotiating State or a negotiating organization may invoke such corruption as invalidating its consent to be bound by the treaty.

Article 51

*Coercion of a representative of a State
or of an international organization*

The expression by a State or an international organization of consent to be bound by a treaty which has been procured by the coercion of the representative of that State or that organization through acts or threats directed against him shall be without any legal effect.

Article 52

*Coercion of a State or of an international organization
by the threat or use of force*

A treaty is void if its conclusion has been procured by the threat or use of force in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 53

*Treaties conflicting with a peremptory norm
of general international law (jus cogens)*

A treaty is void if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. For the purposes of the present Convention, a peremptory norm of general international law is a norm accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same character.

SECTION 3. TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION OF
THE OPERATION OF TREATIES

Article 54

*Termination of or withdrawal from a treaty under
its provisions or by consent of the parties*

The termination of a treaty or the withdrawal of a party may take place:

- (a) in conformity with the provisions of the treaty; or
- (b) at any time by consent of all the parties after consultation with the contracting States and contracting organizations.

Article 55

*Reduction of the parties to a multilateral treaty
below the number necessary for its entry into force*

Unless the treaty otherwise provides, a multilateral treaty does not terminate by reason only of the fact that the number of the parties falls below the number necessary for its entry into force.

Article 56

*Denunciation of or withdrawal from a treaty containing no provision
regarding termination, denunciation or withdrawal*

1. A treaty which contains no provision regarding its termination and which does not provide for denunciation or withdrawal is not subject to denunciation or withdrawal unless:
 - (a) it is established that the parties intended to admit the possibility of denunciation or withdrawal; or
 - (b) a right of denunciation or withdrawal may be implied by the nature of the treaty.
2. A party shall give not less than twelve months' notice of its intention to denounce or withdraw from a treaty under paragraph 1.

Article 57

*Suspension of the operation of a treaty
under its provisions or by consent of the parties*

The operation of a treaty in regard to all the parties or to a particular party may be suspended:

- (a) in conformity with the provisions of the treaty; or
- (b) at any time by consent of all the parties after consultation with the contracting States and contracting organizations.

Article 58

*Suspension of the operation of a multilateral treaty by
agreement between certain of the parties only*

1. Two or more parties to a multilateral treaty may conclude an agreement to suspend the operation of provisions of the treaty, temporarily and as between themselves alone, if:
 - (a) the possibility of such a suspension is provided for by the treaty; or

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- (b) the suspension in question is not prohibited by the treaty and:
- (i) does not affect the enjoyment by the other parties of their rights under the treaty or the performance of their obligations;
 - (ii) is not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.
2. Unless in a case falling under paragraph 1(a) the treaty otherwise provides, the parties in question shall notify the other parties of their intention to conclude the agreement and of those provisions of the treaty the operation of which they intend to suspend.

Article 59

*Termination or suspension of the operation
of a treaty implied by conclusion of a later treaty*

1. A treaty shall be considered as terminated if all the parties to it conclude a later treaty relating to the same subject-matter and:
- (a) it appears from the later treaty or is otherwise established that the parties intended that the matter should be governed by that treaty; or
 - (b) the provisions of the later treaty are so far incompatible with those of the earlier one that the two treaties are not capable of being applied at the same time.
2. The earlier treaty shall be considered as only suspended in operation if it appears from the later treaty or is otherwise established that such was the intention of the parties.

Article 60

*Termination or suspension of the operation of a treaty
as a consequence of its breach*

1. 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.
2. A material breach of a multilateral treaty by one of the parties entitles:
- (a) the other parties by unanimous agreement to suspend the operation of the treaty in whole or in part or to terminate it either:
 - (i) in the relations between themselves and the defaulting State or international organization, or
 - (ii) as between all the parties;
 - (b) a party specially affected by the breach to invoke it as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty in whole or in part in the relations between itself and the defaulting State or international organization;
 - (c) any party other than the defaulting State or international organization to invoke the breach as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty in whole or in part with respect to itself if the treaty is of such a character that a material breach of its provisions by one party radically changes the position of every party with respect to the further performance of its obligations under the treaty.
3. A material breach of a treaty, for the purposes of this article, consists in:
- (a) a repudiation of the treaty not sanctioned by the present Convention; or
 - (b) the violation of a provision essential to the accomplishment of the object or purpose of the treaty.

4. The foregoing paragraphs are without prejudice to any provision in the treaty applicable in the event of a breach.

5. Paragraphs 1 to 3 do not apply to provisions relating to the protection of the human person contained in treaties of a humanitarian character, in particular to provisions prohibiting any form of reprisals against persons protected by such treaties.

Article 61

Supervening impossibility of performance

1. A party may invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for the execution of the treaty. If the impossibility is temporary, it may be invoked only as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty.

2. Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

Article 62

Fundamental change of circumstances

1. A fundamental change of circumstances which has occurred with regard to those existing at the time of the conclusion of a treaty, and which was not foreseen by the parties, may not be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from the treaty unless:

- (a) the existence of those circumstances constituted an essential basis of the consent of the parties to be bound by the treaty; and
- (b) the effect of the change is radically to transform the extent of obligations still to be performed under the treaty.

2. A fundamental change of circumstances may not be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty between two or more States and one or more international organizations if the treaty establishes a boundary.

3. A fundamental change of circumstances may not be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty if the fundamental change is the result of a breach by the party invoking it either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

4. If, under the foregoing paragraphs, a party may invoke a fundamental change of circumstances as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty it may also invoke the change as a ground for suspending the operation of the treaty.

Article 63

Severance of diplomatic or consular relations

The severance of diplomatic or consular relations between States parties to a treaty between two or more States and one or more international organizations does not affect the legal relations established between those States by the treaty except in so far as the existence of diplomatic or consular relations is indispensable for the application of the treaty.

Article 64

*Emergence of a new peremptory norm of
general international law (jus cogens)*

If a new peremptory norm of general international law emerges, any existing treaty which is in conflict with that norm becomes void and terminates.

SECTION 4. PROCEDURE

Article 65

*Procedure to be followed with respect to invalidity, termination,
withdrawal from or suspension of the operation of a treaty*

1. A party which, under the provisions of the present Convention, invokes either a defect in its consent to be bound by a treaty or a ground for impeaching the validity of a treaty, terminating it, withdrawing from it or suspending its operation, must notify the other parties of its claim. The notification shall indicate the measure proposed to be taken with respect to the treaty and the reasons therefor.
2. If, after the expiry of a period which, except in cases of special urgency, shall not be less than three months after the receipt of the notification, no party has raised any objection, the party making the notification may carry out in the manner provided in article 67 the measure which it has proposed.
3. If, however, objection has been raised by any other party, the parties shall seek a solution through the means indicated in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.
4. The notification or objection made by an international organization shall be governed by the rules of that organization.
5. Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall affect the rights or obligations of the parties under any provisions in force binding the parties with regard to the settlement of disputes.
6. Without prejudice to article 45, the fact that a State or an international organization has not previously made the notification prescribed in paragraph 1 shall not prevent it from making such notification in answer to another party claiming performance of the treaty or alleging its violation.

Article 66

Procedures for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation

1. If, under paragraph 3 of article 65, no solution has been reached within a period of twelve months following the date on which the objection was raised, the procedures specified in the following paragraphs shall be followed.
2. With respect to a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of article 53 or 64:
 - (a) if a State is a party to the dispute with one or more States, it may, by a written application, submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice for a decision;
 - (b) if a State is a party to the dispute to which one or more international organizations are parties, the State may, through a Member State of the United Nations if necessary, request the General Assembly or the Security Council or, where appropriate, the competent organ of an international organization which is a party to the dispute and is authorized in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in accordance with article 65 of the Statute of the Court;

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- (c) if the United Nations or an international organization that is authorized in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations is a party to the dispute, it may request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in accordance with article 65 of the Statute of the Court;
 - (d) if an international organization other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (c) is a party to the dispute, it may, through a Member State of the United Nations, follow the procedure specified in sub-paragraph (b);
 - (e) the advisory opinion given pursuant to sub-paragraph (b), (c) or (d) shall be accepted as decisive by all the parties to the dispute concerned;
 - (f) if the request under sub-paragraph (b), (c) or (d) for an advisory opinion of the Court is not granted, any one of the parties to the dispute may, by written notification to the other party or parties, submit it to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Annex to the present Convention.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 apply unless all the parties to a dispute referred to in that paragraph by common consent agree to submit the dispute to an arbitration procedure, including the one specified in the Annex to the present Convention.

4. With respect to a dispute concerning the application or the interpretation of any of the articles in Part V, other than articles 53 and 64, of the present Convention, any one of the parties to the dispute may set in motion the conciliation procedure specified in the Annex to the Convention by submitting a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 67

Instruments for declaring invalid, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty

1. The notification provided for under article 65, paragraph 1 must be made in writing.
2. Any act declaring invalid, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty pursuant to the provisions of the treaty or of paragraphs 2 or 3 of article 65 shall be carried out through an instrument communicated to the other parties. If the instrument emanating from a State 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. If the instrument emanates from an international organization, the representative of the organization communicating it may be called upon to produce full powers.

Article 68

Revocation of notifications and instruments provided for in articles 65 and 67

A notification or instrument provided for in articles 65 or 67 may be revoked at any time before it takes effect.

SECTION 5. CONSEQUENCES OF THE INVALIDITY, TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF THE OPERATION OF A TREATY

Article 69

Consequences of the invalidity of a treaty

1. A treaty the invalidity of which is established under the present Convention is void. The provisions of a void treaty have no legal force.
2. If acts have nevertheless been performed in reliance on such a treaty:

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- (a) each party may require any other party to establish as far as possible in their mutual relations the position that would have existed if the acts had not been performed;
 - (b) acts performed in good faith before the invalidity was invoked are not rendered unlawful by reason only of the invalidity of the treaty.
3. In cases falling under articles 49, 50, 51 or 52, paragraph 2 does not apply with respect to the party to which the fraud, the act of corruption or the coercion is imputable.
 4. In the case of the invalidity of the consent of a particular State or a particular international organization to be bound by a multilateral treaty, the foregoing rules apply in the relations between that State or that organization and the parties to the treaty.

Article 70

Consequences of the termination of a treaty

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or the parties otherwise agree, the termination of a treaty under its provisions or in accordance with the present Convention:
 - (a) releases the parties from any obligation further to perform the treaty;
 - (b) does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the parties created through the execution of the treaty prior to its termination.
2. If a State or an international organization denounces or withdraws from a multilateral treaty, paragraph 1 applies in the relations between that State or that organization and each of the other parties to the treaty from the date when such denunciation or withdrawal takes effect.

Article 71

Consequences of the invalidity of a treaty which conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law

1. In the case of a treaty which is void under article 53 the parties shall:
 - (a) eliminate as far as possible the consequences of any act performed in reliance on any provision which conflicts with the peremptory norm of general international law; and
 - (b) bring their mutual relations into conformity with the peremptory norm of general international law.
2. In the case of a treaty which becomes void and terminates under article 64, the termination of the treaty:
 - (a) releases the parties from any obligation further to perform the treaty;
 - (b) does not affect any right, obligation or legal situation of the parties created through the execution of the treaty prior to its termination; provided that those rights, obligations or situations may thereafter be maintained only to the extent that their maintenance is not in itself in conflict with the new peremptory norm of general international law.

Article 72

Consequences of the suspension of the operation of a treaty

1. Unless the treaty otherwise provides or the parties otherwise agree, the suspension of the operation of a treaty under its provisions or in accordance with the present Convention:
 - (a) releases the parties between which the operation of the treaty is suspended from the obligation to perform the treaty in their mutual relations during the period of the suspension;

(b) does not otherwise affect the legal relations between the parties established by the treaty.

2. During the period of the suspension the parties shall refrain from acts tending to obstruct the resumption of the operation of the treaty.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 73

Relationship to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

As between States parties to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, the relations of those States under a treaty between two or more States and one or more international organizations shall be governed by that Convention.

Article 74

Questions not prejudged by the present Convention

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not prejudice any question that may arise in regard to a treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations from a succession of States or from the international responsibility of a State or from the outbreak of hostilities between States.
2. The provisions of the present Convention shall not prejudice any question that may arise in regard to a treaty from the international responsibility of an international organization, from the termination of the existence of the organization or from the termination of participation by a State in the membership of the organization.
3. The provisions of the present Convention shall not prejudice any question that may arise in regard to the establishment of obligations and rights for States members of an international organization under a treaty to which that organization is a party.

Article 75

Diplomatic and consular relations and the conclusion of treaties

The severance or absence of diplomatic or consular relations between two or more States does not prevent the conclusion of treaties between two or more of those States and one or more international organizations. The conclusion of such a treaty does not in itself affect the situation in regard to diplomatic or consular relations.

Article 76

Case of an aggressor State

The provisions of the present Convention are without prejudice to any obligation in relation to a treaty between one or more States and one or more international organizations which may arise for an aggressor State in consequence of measures taken in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations with reference to that State's aggression.

PART VII
DEPOSITARIES, NOTIFICATIONS, CORRECTIONS
AND REGISTRATION

Article 77

Depositaries of treaties

1. The designation of the depositary of a treaty may be made by the negotiating States and negotiating organizations or, as the case may be, the negotiating organizations, either in the treaty itself or in some other manner. The depositary may be one or more States, an international organization or the chief administrative officer of the organization.

2. The functions of the depositary of a treaty are international in character and the depositary is under an obligation to act impartially in their performance. In particular, the fact that a treaty has not entered into force between certain of the parties or that a difference has appeared between a State or an international organization and a depositary with regard to the performance of the latter's functions shall not affect that obligation.

Article 78

Functions of depositaries

1. The functions of a depositary, unless otherwise provided in the treaty or agreed by the contracting States and contracting organizations or, as the case may be, by the contracting organizations, comprise in particular:

- (a) keeping custody of the original text of the treaty and of any full powers delivered to the depositary;
- (b) preparing certified copies of the original text and preparing any further text of the treaty in such additional languages as may be required by the treaty and transmitting them to the parties and to the States and international organizations entitled to become parties to the treaty;
- (c) receiving any signatures to the treaty and receiving and keeping custody of any instruments, notifications and communications relating to it;
- (d) examining whether the signature or any instrument, notification or communication relating to the treaty is in due and proper form and, if need be, bringing the matter to the attention of the State or international organization in question;
- (e) informing the parties and the States and international organizations entitled to become parties to the treaty of acts, notifications and communications relating to the treaty;
- (f) informing the States and international organizations entitled to become parties to the treaty when the number of signatures or of instruments of ratification, instruments relating to an act of formal confirmation, or of instruments of acceptance, approval or accession required for the entry into force of the treaty has been received or deposited;
- (g) registering the treaty with the Secretariat of the United Nations;
- (h) performing the functions specified in other provisions of the present Convention.

2. In the event of any difference appearing between a State or an international organization and the depositary as to the performance of the latter's functions, the depositary shall bring the question to the attention of:

- (a) the signatory States and organizations and the contracting States and contracting organizations; or
- (b) where appropriate, the competent organ of the international organization concerned.

Article 79

Notifications and communications

Except as the treaty or the present Convention otherwise provide, any notification or communication to be made by any State or any international organization under the present Convention shall:

- (a) if there is no depositary, be transmitted direct to the States and organizations for which it is intended, or if there is a depositary, to the latter;
- (b) be considered as having been made by the State or organization in question only upon its receipt by the State or organization to which it was transmitted or, as the case may be, upon its receipt by the depositary;
- (c) if transmitted to a depositary, be considered as received by the State or organization for which it was intended only when the latter State or organization has been informed by the depositary in accordance with article 78, paragraph 1(e).

Article 80

Correction of errors in texts or in certified copies of treaties

1. Where, after the authentication of the text of a treaty, the signatory States and international organizations and the contracting States and contracting organizations are agreed that it contains an error, the error shall, unless those States and organizations decide upon some other means of correction, be corrected:

- (a) by having the appropriate correction made in the text and causing the correction to be initialled by duly authorized representatives;
- (b) by executing or exchanging an instrument or instruments setting out the correction which it has been agreed to make; or
- (c) by executing a corrected text of the whole treaty by the same procedure as in the case of the original text.

2. Where the treaty is one for which there is a depositary, the latter shall notify the signatory States and international organizations and the contracting States and contracting organizations of the error and of the proposal to correct it and shall specify an appropriate time-limit within which objection to the proposed correction may be raised. If, on the expiry of the time-limit:

- (a) no objection has been raised, the depositary shall make and initial the correction in the text and shall execute a *procès-verbal* of the rectification of the text and communicate a copy of it to the parties and to the States and organizations entitled to become parties to the treaty;
- (b) an objection has been raised, the depositary shall communicate the objection to the signatory States and organizations and to the contracting States and contracting organizations.

3. The rules in paragraphs 1 and 2 apply also where the text has been authenticated in two or more languages and it appears that there is a lack of concordance which the signatory States and international organizations and the contracting States and contracting organizations agree should be corrected.

4. The corrected text replaces the defective text *ab initio*, unless the signatory States and international organizations and the contracting States and contracting organizations otherwise decide.

5. The correction of the text of a treaty that has been registered shall be notified to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

6. Where an error is discovered in a certified copy of a treaty, the depositary shall execute a *procès-verbal* specifying the rectification and communicate a copy of it to the signatory States and international organizations and to the contracting States and contracting organizations.

Article 81

Registration and publication of treaties

1. Treaties shall, after their entry into force, be transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration or filing and recording, as the case may be, and for publication.
2. The designation of a depositary shall constitute authorization for it to perform the acts specified in the preceding paragraph.

PART VIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 82

Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature until 31 December 1986 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, and subsequently, until 30 June 1987, at United Nations Headquarters, New York by:

- (a) all States;
- (b) Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (c) international organizations invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations.

Article 83

Ratification or act of formal confirmation

The present Convention is subject to ratification by States and by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to acts of formal confirmation by international organizations. The instruments of ratification and those relating to acts of formal confirmation shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 84

Accession

1. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State, by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and by any international organization which has the capacity to conclude treaties.
2. An instrument of accession of an international organization shall contain a declaration that it has the capacity to conclude treaties.
3. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 85

Entry into force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession by States or by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.
2. For each State or for Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the condition specified in paragraph 1 has been fulfilled, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State or by Namibia of its instrument of ratification or accession.
3. For each international organization depositing an instrument relating to an act of formal confirmation or an instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after such deposit, or at the date the Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1, whichever is later.

Article 86

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 by their respective Governments, and duly authorized representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and of international organizations have signed the present Convention.

DONE AT VIENNA this twenty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six.

ANNEX

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION PROCEDURES
ESTABLISHED IN APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 66

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL
OR CONCILIATION COMMISSION

1. A list consisting of qualified jurists, from which the parties to a dispute may choose the persons who are to constitute an arbitral tribunal or, as the case may be, a conciliation commission, 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 and every party to the present Convention shall be invited to nominate two persons, and the names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the President of the International Court of Justice. The term of office of a person on the list, including that of any person nominated to fill a casual vacancy, shall be five years and may be renewed. A person whose term expires shall continue to fulfil any function for which he shall have been chosen under the following paragraphs.

2. When notification has been made under article 66, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (f), or agreement on the procedure in the present Annex has been reached under paragraph 3, the dispute shall be brought before an arbitral tribunal. When a request has been made to the Secretary-General under article 66, paragraph 4, the Secretary-General shall bring the dispute before a conciliation commission. Both the arbitral tribunal and the conciliation commission shall be constituted as follows:

The States, international organizations or, as the case may be, the States and organizations which constitute one of the parties to the dispute shall appoint by common consent:

- (a) one arbitrator or, as the case may be, one conciliator, who may or may not be chosen from the list referred to in paragraph 1; and
- (b) one arbitrator or, as the case may be, one conciliator, who shall be chosen from among those included in the list and shall not be of the nationality of any of the States or nominated by any of the organizations which constitute that party to the dispute, provided that a dispute between two international organizations is not considered by nationals of one and the same State.

The States, international organizations or, as the case may be, the States and organizations which constitute the other party to the dispute shall appoint two arbitrators or, as the case may be, two conciliators, in the same way. The four persons chosen by the parties shall be appointed within sixty days following the date on which the other party to the dispute receives notification under article 66, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (f), or on which the agreement on the procedure in the present Annex under paragraph 3 is reached, or on which the Secretary-General receives the request for conciliation.

The four persons so chosen shall, within sixty days following the date of the last of their own appointments, appoint from the list a fifth arbitrator or, as the case may be, conciliator, who shall be chairman.

If the appointment of the chairman, or any of the arbitrators or, as the case may be, conciliators, has not been made within the period prescribed above for such appointment, it shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations 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. If the United Nations is a party or is included in one of the parties to the dispute, the Secretary-General shall transmit the above-mentioned request to the President of the International Court of Justice, who shall perform the functions conferred upon the Secretary-General under this sub-paragraph.

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

The appointment of arbitrators or conciliators by an international organization provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the rules of that organization.

II. FUNCTIONING OF THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL

3. Unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree, the Arbitral Tribunal shall decide its own procedure, assuring to each party to the dispute a full opportunity to be heard and to present its case.
4. The Arbitral Tribunal, with the consent of the parties to the dispute, may invite any interested State or international organization to submit to it its views orally or in writing.
5. Decisions of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members. In the event of an equality of votes, the vote of the Chairman shall be decisive.
6. When one of the parties to the dispute does not appear before the Tribunal or fails to defend its case, the other party may request the Tribunal to continue the proceedings and to make its award. Before making its award, the Tribunal must satisfy itself not only that it has jurisdiction over the dispute but also that the claim is well founded in fact and law.
7. The award of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be confined to the subject-matter of the dispute and state the reasons on which it is based. Any member of the Tribunal may attach a separate or dissenting opinion to the award.
8. The award shall be final and without appeal. It shall be complied with by all parties to the dispute.
9. The Secretary-General shall provide the Tribunal with such assistance and facilities as it may require. The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the United Nations.

III. FUNCTIONING OF THE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

10. 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 treaty 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.
11. The Commission may draw the attention of the parties to the dispute to any measures which might facilitate an amicable settlement.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.

Appendix III

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations concluded at Vienna on 21 March 1986

*List of signatories and parties as at 7 February 2000*¹

State or organization	Date of signature	Date of ratification, accession, succession, or formal confirmation
Argentina	30 January 1987	17 August 1990
Australia		16 June 1993
Austria	21 March 1986	26 August 1987
Belarus		30 December 1999
Belgium	9 June 1987	1 September 1992
Benin	24 June 1987	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 January 1994 (succession)	
Brazil	21 March 1986	
Bulgaria		10 March 1988
Burkina Faso	21 March 1986	
Côte d'Ivoire	21 March 1986	
Council of Europe	11 May 1987	
Croatia		11 April 1994
Cyprus	29 June 1987	5 November 1991
Czech Republic		22 February 1993
Democratic Republic of the Congo	21 March 1986	
Denmark	8 June 1987	26 July 1994
Egypt	21 March 1986	
Estonia		21 October 1991
FAO	29 June 1987	
Germany	27 April 1987	20 June 1991
Greece	15 July 1986	28 January 1992
Hungary		17 August 1988
ICAO	29 June 1987	
ILO	31 March 1987	
IMO	30 June 1987	
ITU	29 June 1987	
Italy	17 December 1986	20 June 1991

¹ Source: Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, at <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

State or organization	Date of signature	Date of ratification, accession, succession, or formal confirmation
Japan	24 April 1987	
Republic of Korea	29 June 1987	
Liechtenstein		8 February 1990
Malawi	30 June 1987	
Mexico	21 March 1986	10 March 1988
Republic of Moldova		26 January 1993
Morocco	21 March 1986	
Netherlands	12 June 1987	18 September 1997
Senegal	9 July 1986	6 August 1987
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Spain		24 July 1990
Sudan	21 March 1986	
Sweden	18 June 1987	
Switzerland		10 February 1988
United Kingdom	24 February 1987	7 May 1990
United Nations	12 February 1987	20 June 1991
UNESCO	23 June 1987	21 December 1998
United States	26 June 1987	
Uruguay		10 March 1999
WHO	30 April 1987	
WMO	30 June 1987	
Yugoslavia	21 March 1986	
Zambia	21 March 1986	

Note:

The second column of this table indicates which of the States or organizations listed in the first column have signed the Convention.

The third column indicates the States and organizations which will be parties to the Convention when it enters into force, either because their signature was followed by ratification or formal confirmation or because they have acceded or succeeded to the Convention without signing it.