

Document:-  
**A/CN.4/L.513**

**State responsibility. Titles and texts of articles adopted by the Drafting Committee: part three  
and annex - reproduced in document A/CN.4/SR.2417, para.1**

Topic:  
**State responsibility**

Extract from the Yearbook of the International Law Commission:-  
**1995, vol. I**

*Downloaded from the web site of the International Law Commission  
(<http://www.un.org/law/ilc/index.htm>)*

during the debate, would be included in the Commission's report for consideration when the report was adopted. The composition of the Drafting Committee for each topic would be decided, as was the practice, at the beginning of the session.

*It was so decided.*

*The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.*

## 2417th MEETING

*Friday, 14 July 1995, at 10.15 a.m.*

*Chairman:* Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa RAO

*Present:* Mr. Arangio-Ruiz, Mr. Barboza, Mr. Benouna, Mr. Bowett, Mr. de Saram, Mr. Eiriksson, Mr. Fomba, Mr. Güney, Mr. He, Mr. Idris, Mr. Jacovides, Mr. Kabatsi, Mr. Kusuma-Atmadja, Mr. Lukashuk, Mr. Mahiou, Mr. Mikulka, Mr. Pambou-Tchivounda, Mr. Pellet, Mr. Razafindralambo, Mr. Rosenstock, Mr. Thiam, Mr. Tomuschat, Mr. Vargas Carreño, Mr. Villagrán Kramer, Mr. Yamada, Mr. Yankov.

State responsibility (*continued*)\* (A/CN.4/464/Add.2, sect. D, A/CN.4/469 and Add.1 and 2,<sup>1</sup> A/CN.4/L.512 and Add.1, A/CN.4/L.513, A/CN.4/L.520, A/CN.4/L.521 and Add.1)

[Agenda item 3]

### DRAFT ARTICLES PROPOSED BY THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Chairman of the Drafting Committee to introduce part three of the draft articles on State responsibility proposed by the Drafting Committee (A/CN.4/L.513), the titles and text of which read:

Part three

#### SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

##### *Article 1. Negotiation*

If a dispute regarding the interpretation or application of the present articles arises between two or more States Parties to the present articles, they shall, upon the request of any of them, seek to settle it amicably by negotiation.

\* Resumed from the 2406th meeting.

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced in *Yearbook* . . . 1995, vol. II (Part One).

##### *Article 2. Good offices and mediation*

Any other State Party to the present articles, not being a party to the dispute, may, upon its own initiative or at the request of any party to the dispute, tender its good offices or offer to mediate with a view to facilitating an amicable settlement of the dispute.

##### *Article 3. Conciliation*

If, three months after the first request for negotiations, the dispute has not been settled by agreement and no mode of binding third party settlement has been instituted, any party to the dispute may submit it to conciliation in conformity with the procedure set out in the Annex to the present articles.

##### *Article 4. Task of the Conciliation Commission*

1. The task of the Conciliation Commission shall be to elucidate the questions in dispute, to collect with that object all necessary information by means of inquiry or otherwise and to endeavour to bring the parties to the dispute to settlement.

2. To that end, the parties shall provide the Commission with a statement of their position regarding the dispute and of the facts upon which that position is based. In addition, they shall provide the Commission with any further information or evidence as the Commission may request and shall assist the Commission in any independent fact-finding it may wish to undertake, including fact-finding within the territory of any party to the dispute, except where exceptional reasons make this impractical. In that event, that party shall give the Commission an explanation of those exceptional reasons.

3. The Commission may, at its discretion, make preliminary proposals to any or all of the parties, without prejudice to its final recommendations.

4. The recommendations to the parties shall be embodied in a report to be presented not later than three months from the formal constitution of the Commission, and the Commission may specify the period within which the parties are to respond to those recommendations.

5. If the response by the parties to the Commission's recommendations does not lead to the settlement of the dispute, the Commission may submit to them a final report containing its own evaluation of the dispute and its recommendations for settlement.

##### *Article 5. Arbitration*

1. Failing the establishment of the Conciliation Commission provided for in article 3 or failing an agreed settlement within six months following the report of the Commission, the parties to the dispute may, by agreement, submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal to be constituted in conformity with the Annex to the present articles.

2. In cases, however, where the dispute arises between States Parties to the present articles, one of which has taken counter-measures against the other, the State against which they are taken is entitled at any time unilaterally to submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal to be constituted in conformity with the Annex to the present articles.

##### *Article 6. Terms of reference of the Arbitral Tribunal*

1. The Arbitral Tribunal, which shall decide with binding effect any issues of fact or law which may be in dispute between the parties and are relevant under any of the provisions of the present articles, shall operate under the rules laid down or referred to in the Annex to the present articles and shall submit its decision to the parties within six months from the date of completion of the parties' written and oral pleadings and submissions.

2. The Tribunal shall be entitled to resort to any fact-finding it deems necessary for the determination of the facts of the case.

*Article 7. Judicial settlement*

1. If the validity of an arbitral award is challenged by either party to the dispute, and if within three months of the date of the award the parties have not agreed on another tribunal, the International Court of Justice shall be competent, upon the timely request of any party, to confirm the validity of the award or declare its total or partial nullity.

2. The issues in dispute left unresolved by the nullification of the award may, at the request of any party, be submitted to a new arbitration in conformity with article 6.

## ANNEX

*Article 1. The Conciliation Commission*

1. A list of conciliators consisting of qualified jurists shall be drawn up and maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. To this end, every State which is a Member of the United Nations or a Party to the present articles shall be invited to nominate two conciliators, and the names of the persons so nominated shall constitute the list. The term of a conciliator, including that of any conciliator nominated to fill a casual vacancy, shall be five years and may be renewed. A conciliator whose term expires shall continue to fulfil any function for which he shall have been chosen under paragraph 2.

2. A party may submit a dispute to conciliation under article 3 of part three by a request to the Secretary-General who shall establish a Conciliation Commission to be constituted as follows:

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

- (i) One conciliator of the nationality of that State or of one of those States, who may or may not be chosen from the list referred to in paragraph 1; and
- (ii) One conciliator not of the nationality of that State or of any of those States, who shall be chosen from the list.

(b) The State or States constituting the other party to the dispute shall appoint two conciliators in the same way.

(c) The 4 conciliators appointed by the parties shall be appointed within 60 days following the date on which the Secretary-General receives the request.

(d) The 4 conciliators shall, within 60 days following the date of the last of their own appointments, appoint a fifth conciliator chosen from the list, who shall be chairman.

(e) If the appointment of the chairman or of any of the other conciliators has not been made within the period prescribed above for such appointment, it shall be made from the list by the Secretary-General within 60 days following the expiry of that period. Any of the periods within which appointments must be made may be extended by agreement between the parties.

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

3. The failure of a party or parties to participate in the conciliation procedure shall not constitute a bar to the proceedings.

4. A disagreement as to whether a Commission acting under this Annex has competence shall be decided by the Commission.

5. The Commission shall determine its own procedure. Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority vote of the five members.

6. In disputes involving more than two parties having separate interests, or where there is disagreement as to whether they are of the same interest, the parties shall apply paragraph 2 in so far as possible.

*Article 2. The Arbitral Tribunal*

1. The Arbitral Tribunal referred to in article 5 of part three shall consist of five members. The parties to the dispute shall each appoint one member, who may be chosen from among their respective nationals. The three other arbitrators including the Chairman shall be chosen by common agreement from among the nationals of third States.

2. If the appointment of the members of the Tribunal is not made within a period of three months from the date on which one of the parties requested the other party to constitute an arbitral tribunal, the necessary appointments shall be made by the President of the International Court of Justice. If the President is prevented from acting or is a national of one of the parties, the appointments shall be made by the Vice-President. If the Vice-President is prevented from acting or is a national of one of the parties, the appointments shall be made by the most senior member of the Court who is not a national of either party. The members so appointed shall be of different nationalities and, except in the case of appointments made because of failure by either party to appoint a member, may not be nationals of, in the service of or ordinarily resident in the territory of, a party.

3. Any vacancy which may occur as a result of death, resignation or any other cause shall be filled within the shortest possible time in the manner prescribed for the initial appointment.

4. Following the establishment of the Tribunal, the parties shall draw up an agreement specifying the subject-matter of the dispute, unless they have done so before.

5. Failing the conclusion of an agreement within a period of three months from the date on which the Tribunal was constituted, the subject-matter of the dispute shall be determined by the Tribunal on the basis of the application submitted to it.

6. The failure of a party or parties to participate in the arbitration procedure shall not constitute a bar to the proceedings.

7. Unless the parties otherwise agree, the Tribunal shall determine its own procedure. Decisions of the Tribunal shall be made by a majority vote of the five members.

2. Mr. YANKOV (Chairman of the Drafting Committee) said that, of the 35 meetings held by the Drafting Committee between 29 May and 10 July 1995, 13 had been devoted to the topic of State responsibility. He wished to express his appreciation to all the members of the Committee for their diligence and to the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Arangio-Ruiz, who had provided the Drafting Committee with valuable guidance. The assistance of the secretariat had also been highly valued.

3. The Drafting Committee had had before it articles 1 to 6 of part three (Settlement of Disputes) and the annex thereto proposed by the Special Rapporteur in his fifth report<sup>2</sup> and referred to the Drafting Committee by the Commission at its forty-fifth session, in 1993.<sup>3</sup> The Drafting Committee had also considered article 7 proposed by the Special Rapporteur in his seventh report (A/CN.4/469 and Add.1 and 2), which was included in document A/CN.4/L.513.

4. The dispute settlement system proposed by the Special Rapporteur in his fifth report had been very rigorous but of limited scope because it was concerned exclusively with disputes arising subsequent to the taking of countermeasures and did not deal with the settlement of disputes arising out of the interpretation and application of the future convention in general. The Special Rapporteur's system essentially aimed at correcting the negative

<sup>2</sup> See 2391st meeting, footnote 13.

<sup>3</sup> See *Yearbook... 1993*, vol. II (Part Two), p. 35, document A/48/10, para. 205.