

## **CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES (INTER-AMERICAN) DECEMBER 26, 1933**

*Convention signed at Montevideo December 26, 1933; Senate advice and consent to ratification, with a reservation, June 15, 1934; Ratified by the President of the United States, with a reservation, June 29, 1934; Ratification of the United States deposited with the Pan American Union July 13, 1934; Entered into force December 26, 1934; Proclaimed by the President of the United States January 18, 1935; Article 8 reaffirmed by protocol of December 23, 1936.*

**49 Stat. 3097;  
Treaty Series 881**

### **CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES**

The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States:

Wishing to conclude a Convention on Rights and Duties of States, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

Honduras:

MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA  
AUGUSTO C. COELLO  
LUIS BOGRAN

Venezuela:

CESAR ZUMETA  
LUIS CHURTON  
JOSE RAFAEL MONTTLA

United States of America:

CORDELL HULL  
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL  
J. REUBEN CLARK  
J. BUTLER WRIGHT  
SPRUILLE BRADEN  
Miss SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE

Uruguay:

ALBERTO MANE  
JUAN JOSE AMEZAGA  
JOSE G. ANTUNA  
JUAN CARLOS BLANCO  
Senora SOFIA A. V. DE DEMICHELI  
MARTIN R. ECHEGOYEN  
LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA  
PEDRO MANINI RIOS  
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO  
RODOLFO MEZZERA  
OCTAVIO MORAT6  
LUIS MORQUIO  
TEOFILO PINEYRO CHAIN  
DARDO REGULES  
JOSE SERRATO  
JOSE PEDRO VARELA

El Salvador:

HECTOR DAVID CASTRO  
ARTURO RAMON AVILA  
J. CIPRIANO CASTRO

Paraguay:

JUSTO PASTOR BENITEZ  
GERONIMO RIART  
HORACIO A. FERNANDEZ  
Senorita MARIA F. GONZALEZ

Dominican Republic:

TULIO M. CESTERO

Haiti:

JUSTIN BARAU  
FRANCIS SALGADO  
ANTOINE PIERRE-PAUL  
EDMOND MANGONES

Argentina:

CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS  
JUAN F. CAFFERATA  
RAMON S. CASTILLO  
CARLOS BREBBIA  
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO  
LUIS A. PODESTA COSTA  
RAUL PREBISCH  
DANIEL ANTKOLETZ

Mexico:

JOSE MANUEL PUIG CASAURANC  
ALFONSO REYES  
BASILIO VADILLO  
GENARO V. VASQUEZ  
ROMEO ORTEGA  
MANUEL J. SIERRA  
EDUARDO SUAREZ

Panama:  
J. D. AROSEMENA  
EDUARDO E. HOLGUIN  
OSCAR R. MULLER  
MAGIN PONS

Bolivia:  
CASTO ROJAS  
DAVID ALVESTEGUI  
ARTURO PINTO ESCALIER

Guatemala:  
ALFREDO SKINNER KLEE  
JOSE GONZALEZ CAMPO  
CARLOS SALAZAR  
MANUEL ARROYO

Brazil:  
AFRANIO DE MELLO FRANCO  
LUCILLO A DA CUNHA BUENO  
FRANCISCO LUIS DA SILVA CAMPOS  
GILBERTO AMADO  
CARLOS CHAGAS  
SAMUEL RIBEIRO

Ecuador:  
AUGUSTO AGUIRRE APARICIO  
HUMBERTO ALBORNOZ  
ANTONIO PARRA  
CARLOS PUIG VILASSAR  
ARTURO SCARONE

Nicaragua:  
LEONARDO ARGUELLO  
MANUEL CORDERO REYES  
CARLOS CUADRA PASOS

Colombia:  
ALFONSO LOPEZ  
RAIMUNDO RIVAS  
JOSE CAMACEO CARRENO

Chile:  
MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TOCORNAL  
OCTAVIO SENORET SILVA  
GUSTAVO RIVERA  
JOSE RAMON GUTIERREZ  
FELIX NIETO DEL RIO  
FRANCISCO FIGUEROA SANCHEZ  
BENJAMIN COHEN

Peru:  
ALFREDO SOLE Y MURO  
FELIPE BARREDA LAOS  
LUIS FERNAN CISNEROS

Cuba:  
ANGEL ALBERTO GIRAUDY  
HERMINIO PORTELL VILA  
ALFREDO NOGUEIRA

Who, after having exhibited their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and due order, have agreed upon the following:

**ARTICLE 1**

The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: a ) a permanent population; b ) a defined territory; c ) government; and d) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

**ARTICLE 2**

The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law.

**ARTICLE 3**

The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts.

The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other states according to international law.

#### **ARTICLE 4**

States are juridically equal, enjoy the same rights, and have equal capacity in their exercise. The rights of each one do not depend upon the power which it possesses to assure its exercise, but upon the simple fact of its existence as a person under international law.

#### **ARTICLE 5**

The fundamental rights of states are not susceptible of being affected in any manner whatsoever.

#### **ARTICLE 6**

The recognition of a state merely signifies that the state which recognizes it accepts the personality of the other with all the rights and duties determined by international law. Recognition is unconditional and irrevocable.

#### **ARTICLE 7**

The recognition of a state may be express or tacit. The latter results from any act which implies the intention of recognizing the new state.

#### **ARTICLE 8**

No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

#### **ARTICLE 9**

The jurisdiction of states within the limits of national territory applies to all the inhabitants.

Nationals and foreigners are under the same protection of the law and the national authorities and the foreigners may not claim rights other or more extensive than those of the nationals.

#### **ARTICLE 10**

The primary interest of states is the conservation of peace. Differences of any nature which arise between them should be settled by recognized pacific methods.

#### **ARTICLE 11**

The contracting states definitely establish as the rule of their conduct the precise obligation not to recognize territorial acquisitions or special advantages which have been obtained by force whether this consists in the employment of arms, in threatening diplomatic representations, or in any other effective coercive measure. The territory of a state is inviolable and may not be the object of military occupation nor of other measures of force imposed by another state directly or indirectly or for any motive whatever even temporarily.

#### **ARTICLE 12**

The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

#### **ARTICLE 13**

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uruguay shall transmit authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

#### **ARTICLE 14**

The present Convention will enter into force between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

#### **ARTICLE 15**

The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

## **ARTICLE 16**

The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of the States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the following Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, this 26th day of December, 1933.

## **RESERVATIONS**

The Delegation of the United States of America, in signing the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, does so with the express reservation presented to the Plenary Session of the Conference on December 22, 1933, which reservation reads as follows:

The Delegation of the United States, in voting "yes" on the final vote on this committee recommendation and proposal, makes the same reservation to the eleven articles of the project or proposal that the United States Delegation made to the first ten articles during the final vote in the full Commission, which reservation is in words as follows:

"The policy and attitude of the United States Government toward every important phase of international relationships in this hemisphere could scarcely be made more clear and definite than they have been made by both word and action especially since March 4. I [Secretary of State Cordell Hull, chairman of U.S. delegation] have no disposition therefore to indulge in any repetition or rehearsal of these acts and utterances and shall not do so. Every observing person must by this time thoroughly understand that under the Roosevelt Administration the United States Government is as much opposed as any other government to interference with the freedom, the sovereignty, or other internal affairs or processes of the governments of other nations.

"In addition to numerous acts and utterances in connection with the carrying out of these doctrines and policies, President Roosevelt, during recent weeks, gave out a public statement expressing his disposition to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for the purpose of dealing with the treaty which has existed since 1903. I feel safe in undertaking to say that under our support of the general principle of non-intervention as has been suggested, no government need fear any intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt Administration. I think it unfortunate that during the brief period of this Conference there is apparently not time within which to prepare interpretations and definitions of these fundamental terms that are embraced in the report. Such definitions and interpretations would enable every government to proceed in a uniform way without any difference of opinion or of interpretations. I hope that at the earliest possible date such very important work will be done. In the meantime in case of differences of interpretations and also until they (the proposed doctrines and principles) can be worked out and codified for the common use of every government, I desire to say that the United States Government in all of its international associations and relationships and conduct will follow scrupulously the doctrines and policies which it has pursued since March 4 which are embodied in the different addresses of President Roosevelt since that time and in the recent peace address of myself on the 15th day of December before this Conference and in the law of nations as generally recognized and accepted".

The delegates of Brazil and Peru recorded the following private vote with regard to article 11: "That they accept the doctrine in principle but that they do not consider it codifiable because there are some countries which have not yet signed the Anti-War Pact of Rio de Janeiro 4 of which this doctrine is a part and therefore it does not yet constitute positive international law suitable for codification".

Honduras:

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AUGUSTO C. COELLO  
Luis BOGRXN

United States of America:

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J. BUTLER WRIGUT

El Salvador:

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RAIMUNDO RIVAS

Chile:

MIGUEL CRUCHAGA  
J. RAMON GUTIERREZ  
F. FIGUEROA  
F. NIETO DEL RIO  
B. COHEN

Peru:

(with the reservation set forth)  
ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

Cuba:

ALBERTO GIRAUDY  
HERMINIO PORTELL VILA  
ING. NOGUEIRA