



Ratifying Regulation

I, Mahat Cerasuolo, President of the Popolo della Madre Terra -PMT- declare that our Self-Government, having considered the following Convention, undertakes to faithfully execute the clauses contained therein;

The Convention ratified by this instrument is binding on all States as it does not add anything new to International Customary Law, however we have found it important to actively adhere to it in order to confirm our position at the international level, as advocates of the spirit of peace, cooperation and fraternity, the foundation of our national virtues and principles;

Convention on Rights and Duties of the States

Concluded in Montevideo on 26th December 1933 (AD);

It entered into force on 26th December 1934;

The treaty concerns the definition and rights of States;

Approved by the Ministry of the Interior on 28th October 2023 (AD);

Instrument of Accession deposited by the -PMT- on 6th March 2024 (AD);

Entry into force for the -PMT- on 30th March 2024 (AD);

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

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

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

Honduras:

MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA
AUGUSTO C. COELLO
LUIS BOGRAN
United States of America:
CORDELL HULL
ALEXANDER W.
WEDDELL

J. REUBEN CLARK
J. BUTLER WRIGHT
SPRUILLE BRADEN
Miss SOPHONISBA P.
BRECKINRIDGE
El Salvador:
HECTOR DAVID CASTRO
ARTURO RAMON AVILA
J. CIPRIANO
CASTRO
Dominican Republic:
TULIO M. CESTERO

Panama:

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

Brazil:

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

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 ANTOKOLETZ

Bolivia:

CASTO ROJAS
DAVID ALVESTEGUI
ARTURO PINTO
ESCALIER

Ecuador:

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

Chile:

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

Venezuela:

CESAR ZUMETA
LUIS CHURTON
JOSE RAFAEL
MONTLLA

Uruguay:

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

Nicaragua:

LEONARDO ARGUELLO
MANUEL CORDERO
REYES
CARLOS CUADRA PASOS

Peru:

ALFREDO SOLE Y
MURO
FELIPE BARREDA
LAOS
LUIS FERNAN
CISNEROS

Paraguay:

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

Mexico:

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

Guatemala:

ALFREDO SKINNER
KLEE
JOSE GONZALEZ
CAMPO
CARLOS SALAZAR
MANUEL ARROYO

Colombia:

ALFONSO LOPEZ
RAIMUNDO RIVAS
JOSE CAMACEO
CARRENO

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 permanent population;
- a defined territory;
- government;
- 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;

RESERVE

The Self-Government of the Popolo della Madre Terra -PMT- in accession to the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, does so with the express reservation, which reads as follows:

Considering the possibility of territories in a state of colony and the possibility of laws in the various jurisdictions that infringe upon fundamental rights and/or freedoms, or cause their loss in any form or degree, the provisions of Article 9 of this Treaty, insofar as it states that: "foreigners may not claim rights other or more extensive than those of the nationals" cannot be applied to members of the Popolo della Madre Terra, as we enjoy pre-juridical rights, and in accordance with the perpetual mission of peace in which we are engaged, we are entitled to total immunity on the territories that host us, respecting the customs and traditions of the countries we visit, our rights remain intact wherever we are;

The President
Mahat Cerasuolo