

## 78th Session of the General Assembly

item 79: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventythird and seventyfourth session

Cluster II - Chps VII (Subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international law) and IX (Succession of States in respect of State responsibility)

Statement byMr. Maximilian Gorke Legal Adiser

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31 October 2023

## Chairperson,

With regard to the topic Subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international law Austriacongratulates \$5.32 841.9iational law

tribunals" achieves this goal in a satisfactory manner. In our view, a decisive criterion should be whether any thirparty dispute settlement institution is empowered to decide dispute, interpret the law authoritatively or render advisory opinion. However, even other bodies not qualifying as cosure tribunals might be empowered to do so, and should thus be included which could be sieva achieved by referring to "jurisprudence of courts and tribunals and other bodies".

In this context we should conside the reference inparagraph 6 of the comment to draft conclusion 2 to the views of the UN Human Rights Committees is generally known, the UN Human Rights Committees not a court or tribunal empowered to decide case but can only issue gallynon-binding views.

Austriaagrees in substance with paragraph df4the comment draft conclusion 2, i.e. that the representativeness of teachings an important aspect. We wonder though why paragraph 14 refers draft conclusion 5. It seems that the questi of representativeness is addressed much more prominently in the current draft conclusion 3.

Let meturn to the suggested raft conclusion 3on general criteria for the assessment of subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international law ontaining a list of criteria relevant for the assessment of the value of subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international law. While Austrigenerally agrees with the criteria mentioned therein

Allow me to turn now to the topic of Succession of States in respect of State responsibility. Before addressing the substance of this topic, Austria wishes to express its appreciation to the former Special Rapporteur, Professor Pavel Šturma, for his dedication and hard work on this topic, which was clearly one where it was very difficult to reach consensus.

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