

**No. 26119**

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**MULTILATERAL**

**Convention on the limitation period in the international sale  
of goods. Concluded at New York on 14 June 1974**

*Authentic texts: English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.*

*Registered ex officio on 1 August 1988.*

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**MULTILATÉRAL**

**Convention sur la prescription en matière de vente  
internationale de marchandises. Conclue à New York  
le 14 juin 1974**

*Textes authentiques : anglais, français, chinois, russe et espagnol.*

*Enregistrée d'office le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1988.*

# CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS

## PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that international trade is an important factor in the promotion of friendly relations amongst States,

Believing that the adoption of uniform rules governing the limitation period in the international sale of goods would facilitate the development of world trade,

Have agreed as follows:

## PART I. SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

### SPHERE OF APPLICATION

*Article 1.* 1. This Convention shall determine when claims of a buyer and a seller against each other arising from a contract of international sale of goods or relating to its breach, termination or invalidity can no longer be exercised by reason of the expiration of a period of time. Such period of time is hereinafter referred to as "the limitation period".

2. This Convention shall not affect a particular time-limit within which one party is required, as a condition for the acquisition or exercise of his claim, to give notice to the other party or perform any act other than the institution of legal proceedings.

3. In this Convention:

(a) "Buyer", "seller" and "party" mean persons who buy or sell, or agree to buy or sell, goods, and the successors to and assigns of their rights or obligations under the contract of sale;

(b) "Creditor" means a party who asserts a claim, whether or not such a claim is for a sum of money;

(c) "Debtor" means a party against whom a creditor asserts a claim;

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 August 1988, i.e., the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession concerning the Convention or of accession to the Protocol of 11 April 1980 amending the Convention,\* in accordance with article 44 (1) and with article XI of the Protocol.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a) concerning the Convention or of accession to the Protocol (P)</i>
Argentina .....	9 October 1981 <i>a</i>
Czechoslovakia .....	26 May 1977
Dominican Republic .....	23 December 1977 <i>a</i>
Egypt .....	6 December 1982 <i>P</i>
Ghana .....	7 October 1975
Hungary .....	16 June 1983
Mexico .....	21 January 1988 <i>a</i>
Norway .....	20 March 1980
Yugoslavia .....	27 November 1978 <i>a</i>
Zambia .....	6 June 1986 <i>P</i>

\* See p. 77 of this volume.

(d) "Breach of contract" means the failure of a party to perform the contract or any performance not in conformity with the contract;

(e) "Legal proceedings" includes judicial, arbitral and administrative proceedings;

(f) "Person" includes corporation, company, partnership, association or entity, whether private or public, which can sue or be sued;

(g) "Writing" includes telegram and telex;

(h) "Year" means a year according to the Gregorian calendar.

*Article 2.* For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) A contract of sale of goods shall be considered international if, at the time of the conclusion of the contract, the buyer and the seller have their places of business in different States;

(b) The fact that the parties have their places of business in different States shall be disregarded whenever this fact does not appear either from the contract or from any dealings between, or from information disclosed by, the parties at any time before or at the conclusion of the contract;

(c) Where a party to a contract of sale of goods has places of business in more than one State, the place of business shall be that which has the closest relationship to the contract and its performance, having regard to the circumstances known to or contemplated by the parties at the time of the conclusion of the contract;

(d) Where a party does not have a place of business, reference shall be made to his habitual residence;

(e) Neither the nationality of the parties nor the civil or commercial character of the parties or of the contract shall be taken into consideration.

*Article 3.* 1. This Convention shall apply only if, at the time of the conclusion of the contract, the places of business of the parties to a contract of international sale of goods are in Contracting States.

2. Unless this Convention provides otherwise, it shall apply irrespective of the law which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of the rules of private international law.

3. This Convention shall not apply when the parties have expressly excluded its application.

*Article 4.* This Convention shall not apply to sales:

(a) Of goods bought for personal, family or household use;

(b) By auction;

(c) On execution or otherwise by authority of law;

(d) Of stocks, shares, investment securities, negotiable instruments or money;

(e) Of ships, vessels or aircraft;

(f) Of electricity.

*Article 5.* This Convention shall not apply to claims based upon:

(a) Death of, or personal injury to, any person;

(b) Nuclear damage caused by the goods sold;

(c) A lien, mortgage or other security interest in property;

(d) A judgement or award made in legal proceedings;

(e) A document on which direct enforcement or execution can be obtained in accordance with the law of the place where such enforcement or execution is sought;

(f) A bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note.

*Article 6.* 1. This Convention shall not apply to contracts in which the preponderant part of the obligations of the seller consists in the supply of labour or other services.

2. Contracts for the supply of goods to be manufactured or produced shall be considered to be sales, unless the party who orders the goods undertakes to supply a substantial part of the materials necessary for such manufacture or production.

*Article 7.* In the interpretation and application of the provisions of this Convention, regard shall be had to its international character and to the need to promote uniformity.

#### THE DURATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF THE LIMITATION PERIOD

*Article 8.* The limitation period shall be four years.

*Article 9.* 1. Subject to the provisions of articles 10, 11 and 12 the limitation period shall commence on the date on which the claim accrues.

2. The commencement of the limitation period shall not be postponed by:

- (a) A requirement that the party be given a notice as described in paragraph 2 of article 1, or
- (b) A provision in an arbitration agreement that no right shall arise until an arbitration award has been made.

*Article 10.* 1. A claim arising from a breach of contract shall accrue on the date on which such breach occurs.

2. A claim arising from a defect or other lack of conformity shall accrue on the date on which the goods are actually handed over to, or their tender is refused by, the buyer.

3. A claim based on fraud committed before or at the time of the conclusion of the contract or during its performance shall accrue on the date on which the fraud was or reasonably could have been discovered.

*Article 11.* If the seller has given an express undertaking relating to the goods which is stated to have effect for a certain period of time, whether expressed in terms of a specific period of time or otherwise, the limitation period in respect of any claim arising from the undertaking shall commence on the date on which the buyer notifies the seller of the fact on which the claim is based, but not later than on the date of the expiration of the period of the undertaking.

*Article 12.* 1. If, in circumstances provided for by the law applicable to the contract, one party is entitled to declare the contract terminated before the time for performance is due, and exercises this right, the limitation period in respect of a claim based on any such circumstances shall commence on the date on which the declaration is made to the other party. If the contract is not declared to be terminated before performance becomes due, the limitation period shall commence on the date on which performance is due.

2. The limitation period in respect of a claim arising out of a breach by one party of a contract for the delivery of or payment for goods by instalments shall, in relation to each separate instalment, commence on the date on which the particular breach occurs. If, under the law applicable to the contract, one party is entitled to declare the contract terminated by reason of such breach, and exercises this right, the limitation period in respect of all relevant instalments shall commence on the date on which the declaration is made to the other party.

## CESSATION AND EXTENSION OF THE LIMITATION PERIOD

*Article 13.* The limitation period shall cease to run when the creditor performs any act which, under the law of the court where the proceedings are instituted, is recognized as commencing judicial proceedings against the debtor or as asserting his claim in such proceedings already instituted against the debtor, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or recognition of his claim.

*Article 14.* 1. Where the parties have agreed to submit to arbitration, the limitation period shall cease to run when either party commences arbitral proceedings in the manner provided for in the arbitration agreement or by the law applicable to such proceedings.

2. In the absence of any such provision, arbitral proceedings shall be deemed to commence on the date on which a request that the claim in dispute be referred to arbitration is delivered at the habitual residence or place of business of the other party or, if he has no such residence or place of business, then at his last known residence or place of business.

*Article 15.* In any legal proceedings other than those mentioned in articles 13 and 14, including legal proceedings commenced upon the occurrence of:

- (a) The death or incapacity of the debtor,
- (b) The bankruptcy or any state of insolvency affecting the whole of the property of the debtor, or
- (c) The dissolution or liquidation of a corporation, company, partnership, association or entity when it is the debtor,

the limitation period shall cease to run when the creditor asserts his claim in such proceedings for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction or recognition of the claim, subject to the law governing the proceedings.

*Article 16.* For the purposes of articles 13, 14 and 15, any act performed by way of counterclaim shall be deemed to have been performed on the same date as the act performed in relation to the claim against which the counterclaim is raised, provided that both the claim and the counterclaim relate to the same contract or to several contracts concluded in the course of the same transaction.

*Article 17.* 1. Where a claim has been asserted in legal proceedings within the limitation period in accordance with article 13, 14, 15 or 16, but such legal proceedings have ended without a decision binding on the merits of the claim, the limitation period shall be deemed to have continued to run.

2. If, at the time such legal proceedings ended, the limitation period has expired or has less than one year to run, the creditor shall be entitled to a period of one year from the date on which the legal proceedings ended.

*Article 18.* 1. Where legal proceedings have been commenced against one debtor, the limitation period prescribed in this Convention shall cease to run against any other party jointly and severally liable with the debtor, provided that the creditor informs such party in writing within that period that the proceedings have been commenced.

2. Where legal proceedings have been commenced by a subpurchaser against the buyer, the limitation period prescribed in this Convention shall cease to run in relation to the buyer's claim over against the seller, if the buyer informs the seller in writing within that period that the proceedings have been commenced.

3. Where the legal proceedings referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article have ended, the limitation period in respect of the claim of the creditor or the buyer against the party jointly and severally liable or against the seller shall be deemed not to have ceased running by virtue of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, but the creditor

or the buyer shall be entitled to an additional year from the date on which the legal proceedings ended, if at that time the limitation period had expired or had less than one year to run.

*Article 19.* Where the creditor performs, in the State in which the debtor has his place of business and before the expiration of the limitation period, any act, other than the acts described in articles 13, 14, 15 and 16, which under the law of that State has the effect of recommencing a limitation period, a new limitation period of four years shall commence on the date prescribed by that law.

*Article 20.* 1. Where the debtor, before the expiration of the limitation period, acknowledges in writing his obligation to the creditor, a new limitation period of four years shall commence to run from the date of such acknowledgement.

2. Payment of interest or partial performance of an obligation by the debtor shall have the same effect as an acknowledgement under paragraph (1) of this article if it can reasonably be inferred from such payment or performance that the debtor acknowledges that obligation.

*Article 21.* Where, as a result of a circumstance which is beyond the control of the creditor and which he could neither avoid nor overcome, the creditor has been prevented from causing the limitation period to cease to run, the limitation period shall be extended so as not to expire before the expiration of one year from the date on which the relevant circumstance ceased to exist.

#### MODIFICATION OF THE LIMITATION PERIOD BY THE PARTIES

*Article 22.* 1. The limitation period cannot be modified or affected by any declaration or agreement between the parties, except in the cases provided for in paragraph (2) of this article.

2. The debtor may at any time during the running of the limitation period extend the period by a declaration in writing to the creditor. This declaration may be renewed.

3. The provisions of this article shall not affect the validity of a clause in the contract of sale which stipulates that arbitral proceedings shall be commenced within a shorter period of limitation than that prescribed by this Convention, provided that such clause is valid under the law applicable to the contract of sale.

#### GENERAL LIMIT OF THE LIMITATION PERIOD

*Article 23.* Notwithstanding the provisions of this Convention, a limitation period shall in any event expire not later than ten years from the date on which it commenced to run under articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of this Convention.

#### CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXPIRATION OF THE LIMITATION PERIOD

*Article 24.* Expiration of the limitation period shall be taken into consideration in any legal proceedings only if invoked by a party to such proceedings.

*Article 25.* 1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this article and of article 24, no claim shall be recognized or enforced in any legal proceedings commenced after the expiration of the limitation period.

2. Notwithstanding the expiration of the limitation period, one party may rely on his claim as a defence or for the purpose of set-off against a claim asserted by the other party, provided that in the latter case this may only be done:

- (a) If both claims relate to the same contract or to several contracts concluded in the course of the same transaction; or
- (b) If the claims could have been set-off at any time before the expiration of the limitation period.

*Article 26.* Where the debtor performs his obligation after the expiration of the limitation period, he shall not on that ground be entitled in any way to claim restitution even if he did not know at the time when he performed his obligation that the limitation period had expired.

*Article 27.* The expiration of the limitation period with respect to a principal debt shall have the same effect with respect to an obligation to pay interest on that debt.

#### CALCULATION OF THE PERIOD

*Article 28.* 1. The limitation period shall be calculated in such a way that it shall expire at the end of the day which corresponds to the date on which the period commenced to run. If there is no such corresponding date, the period shall expire at the end of the last day of the last month of the limitation period.

2. The limitation period shall be calculated by reference to the date of the place where the legal proceedings are instituted.

*Article 29.* Where the last day of the limitation period falls on an official holiday or other *dies non juridicus* precluding the appropriate legal action in the jurisdiction where the creditor institutes legal proceedings or asserts a claim as envisaged in article 13, 14 or 15, the limitation period shall be extended so as not to expire until the end of the first day following that official holiday or *dies non juridicus* on which such proceedings could be instituted or on which such a claim could be asserted in that jurisdiction.

#### INTERNATIONAL EFFECT

*Article 30.* The acts and circumstances referred to in articles 13 through 19 which have taken place in one Contracting State shall have effect for the purposes of this Convention in another Contracting State, provided that the creditor has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the debtor is informed of the relevant act or circumstances as soon as possible.

#### PART II. IMPLEMENTATION

*Article 31.* 1. If a Contracting State has two or more territorial units in which, according to its constitution, different systems of law are applicable in relation to the matters dealt with in this Convention, it may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them, and may amend its declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

2. These declarations shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention applies.

3. If a Contracting State described in paragraph (1) of this article makes no declaration at the time of signature, ratification or accession, the Convention shall have effect within all territorial units of that State.

*Article 32.* Where in this Convention reference is made to the law of a State in which different systems of law apply, such reference shall be construed to mean the law of the particular legal system concerned.

*Article 33.* Each Contracting State shall apply the provisions of this Convention to contracts concluded on or after the date of the entry into force of this Convention.

### PART III. DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

*Article 34.* Two or more Contracting States may at any time declare that contracts of sale between a seller having a place of business in one of these States and a buyer having a place of business in another of these States shall not be governed by this Convention, because they apply to the matters governed by this Convention the same or closely related legal rules.

*Article 35.* A Contracting State may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, that it will not apply the provisions of this Convention to actions for annulment of the contract.

*Article 36.* Any State may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, that it shall not be compelled to apply the provisions of article 24 of this Convention.

*Article 37.* This Convention shall not prevail over conventions already entered into or which may be entered into, and which contain provisions concerning the matters covered by this Convention, provided that the seller and buyer have their places of business in States parties to such a convention.

*Article 38.* 1. A Contracting State which is a party to an existing convention relating to the international sale of goods may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession, that it will apply this Convention exclusively to contracts of international sale of goods as defined in such existing convention.

2. Such declaration shall cease to be effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after a new convention on the international sale of goods, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, shall have entered into force.

*Article 39.* No reservation other than those made in accordance with articles 34, 35, 36 and 38 shall be permitted.

*Article 40.* 1. Declarations made under this Convention shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and shall take effect simultaneously with the entry of this Convention into force in respect of the State concerned, except declarations made thereafter. The latter declarations shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Any State which has made a declaration under this Convention may withdraw it at any time by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such withdrawal shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In the case of a declaration made under article 34 of this Convention, such withdrawal shall also render inoperative, as from the date on which the withdrawal takes effect, any reciprocal declaration made by another State under that article.

### PART IV. FINAL CLAUSES

*Article 41.* This Convention shall be open until 31 December 1975 for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the United Nations.



*Article 42.* This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 43.* This Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 44.* 1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of six months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

*Article 45.* 1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations to that effect.

2. The denunciation shall take effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 46.* The original of this Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*[For the signature pages, see p. 50 of this volume.]*

For the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam:  
Pour la République démocratique du Viet-Nam :

越南民主共和国:

За Демократическую Республику Вьетнам:  
Por la República Democrática de Viet-Nam:

For Democratic Yemen:  
Pour le Yémen démocratique :

民主也门:

За Демократический Йемен:  
Por el Yemen Democrático:

For Dahomey:  
Pour le Dahomey :

达荷美:

За Дагомею:  
Por el Dahomey:

For Denmark:  
Pour le Danemark :

丹麦:

За Данию:  
Por Dinamarca:

For the Dominican Republic:  
Pour la République Dominicaine :

多米尼加共和国:

За Доминиканскую Республику:  
Por la República Dominicana:

For Ecuador:  
Pour l'Équateur :

厄瓜多尔:

За Эквадор:  
Por el Ecuador:

For Egypt:  
Pour l'Égypte :

埃及:

За Египет:  
Por Egipto:

For El Salvador:  
Pour El Salvador :

萨尔瓦多:

За Сальвадор:  
Por El Salvador:

For Equatorial Guinea:  
Pour la Guinée équatoriale :

赤道几内亚:

За Экваториальную Гвинею:  
Por Guinea Ecuatorial:

For Ethiopia:  
Pour l'Éthiopie :

埃塞俄比亚:

За Эфиопию:  
Por Etiópia:

For Fiji:  
Pour Fidji :

斐济:

За Фиджи:  
Por Fiji:

For Finland:  
Pour la Finlande :

芬兰:

За Финляндию:  
Por Finlandia:

For France:  
Pour la France :

法国:

За Францию:  
Por Francia:

For Gabon:  
Pour le Gabon :

加蓬:

За Габон:  
Por el Gabón:

For Gambia:  
Pour la Gambie :

冈比亚:

За Гамбию:  
Por Gambia:

For Greece:  
Pour la Grèce :

希腊:

За Грецию:  
Por Grecia:

For Guatemala:  
Pour le Guatemala :

危地马拉:

За Гватемалу:  
Por Guatemala:

For Guinea:  
Pour la Guinée :

几内亚:

За Гвинею:  
Por Guinea:

For the German Democratic Republic:

Pour la République démocratique allemande :

德意志民主共和国:

За Германскую Демократическую Республику:

Por la República Democrática Alemana:

[Illegible — Illisible]

For Germany, Federal Republic of:

Pour l'Allemagne, République fédérale d' :

德意志联邦共和国:

За Федеративную Республику Германии:

Por Alemania, República Federal de:

For Ghana:

Pour le Ghana :

加纳:

За Гану:

Por Ghana:

F. E. BOATEN

5 December 1974<sup>1</sup>

For Guinea-Bissau:

Pour la Guinée-Bissau :

几内亚 - 比绍:

За Гвинею-Бисау:

Por Guinea-Bissau:

For Guyana:

Pour la Guyane :

圭亚那:

За Гвиану:

Por Guyana:

<sup>1</sup> 5 décembre 1974.

For Haiti:  
Pour Haïti :

海地 :

За Гаити:  
Por Haití:

For the Holy See:  
Pour le Saint-Siège :

教廷 :

За Святейший престол:  
Por la Santa Sede:

For Honduras:  
Pour le Honduras :

洪都拉斯 :

За Гондурас:  
Por Honduras:

For Hungary:  
Pour la Hongrie :

匈牙利 :

За Венгрию:  
Por Hungría:

GYÖRGY KAMPIS

For Iceland:  
Pour l'Islande :

冰島 :

За Исландию:  
Por Islandia:

For India:  
Pour l'Inde :

印度 :

За Индию:  
Por la India:

For Indonesia:  
Pour l'Indonésie :

印度尼西亚 :

За Индонезию:  
Por Indonesia:

For Iran:  
Pour l'Iran :

伊朗 :

За Иран:  
Por el Irán:

For Iraq:  
Pour l'Irak :

伊拉克 :

За Ирак:  
Por el Irak:

For Ireland:  
Pour l'Irlande :

爱尔兰 :

За Ирландию:  
Por Irlanda:

For Israel:  
Pour Israël :

以色列 :

За Израиль:  
Por Israel:

For Italy:  
Pour l'Italie :  
意大利:  
За Италию:  
Por Italia:

For the Ivory Coast:  
Pour la Côte d'Ivoire :  
象牙海岸:  
За Берег Слоновой Кости:  
Por la Costa de Marfil:

For Jamaica:  
Pour la Jamaïque :  
牙买加:  
За Ямайку:  
Por Jamaica:

For Japan:  
Pour le Japon :  
日本:  
За Японию:  
Por el Japón:

For Jordan:  
Pour la Jordanie :  
约旦:  
За Иорданию:  
Por Jordania:

For Kenya:  
Pour le Kenya :  
肯尼亚:  
За Кению:  
Por Kenia:



For the Khmer Republic:  
Pour la République khmère :

高棉共和国:

За Кхмерскую Республику:  
Por la República Khmer:

For Kuwait:  
Pour le Koweït :

科威特:

За Кувейт:  
Por Kuwait:

For Laos:  
Pour le Laos :

老挝:

За Лаос:  
Por Laos:

For Lebanon:  
Pour le Liban :

黎巴嫩:

За Ливан:  
Por el Líbano:

For Lesotho:  
Pour le Lesotho :

莱索托:

За Лесото:  
Por Lesotho:

For Liberia:  
Pour le Libéria :

利比里亚:

За Либерию:  
Por Liberia:

For the Libyan Arab Republic:  
Pour la République arabe libyenne :  
阿拉伯利比亚共和国:  
За Ливийскую Арабскую Республику:  
Por la República Árabe Libia:

For Liechtenstein:  
Pour le Liechtenstein :  
列支敦士登:  
За Лихтенштейн:  
Por Liechtenstein:

For Luxembourg:  
Pour le Luxembourg :  
卢森堡:  
За Люксембург:  
Por Luxemburgo:

For Madagascar:  
Pour Madagascar :  
马达加斯加:  
За Мадагаскар:  
Por Madagascar:

For Malawi:  
Pour le Malawi :  
马拉维:  
За Малави:  
Por Malawi:

For Malaysia:  
Pour la Malaisie :  
马来西亚:  
За Малайскую Федерацию:  
Por Malasia:

For the Maldives:  
Pour les Maldives :

马尔代夫:

За Мальдивы:  
Por las Maldivas:

For Mali:  
Pour le Mali :

马里:

За Мали:  
Por Malí:

For Malta:  
Pour Malte :

马耳他:

За Мальту:  
Por Malta:

For Mauritania:  
Pour la Mauritanie :

毛里塔尼亚:

За Мавританию:  
Por Mauritania:

For Mauritius:  
Pour Maurice :

毛里求斯:

За Маврикий:  
Por Mauricio:

For Mexico:  
Pour le Mexique :

墨西哥:

За Мексику:  
Por México:

For Monaco:  
Pour Monaco :

摩纳哥 :

За Монако:  
Por Mónaco:

For Mongolia:  
Pour la Mongolie :

蒙古 :

За Монголию:  
Por Mongolia:

*[Illegible — Illisible]*

For Morocco:  
Pour le Maroc :

摩洛哥 :

За Марокко:  
Por Marruecos:

For Nauru:  
Pour Nauru :

瑙鲁 :

За Науру:  
Por Nauru:

For Nepal:  
Pour le Népal :

尼泊尔 :

За Непал:  
Por Nepal:

For the Netherlands:

Pour les Pays-Bas :

荷兰:

За Нидерланды:

Por los Países Bajos:

For New Zealand:

Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande :

新西兰:

За Новую Зеландию:

Por Nueva Zelandia:

For Nicaragua:

Pour le Nicaragua :

尼加拉瓜:

За Никарагуа:

Por Nicaragua:

GUILLERMO LANG

May 13, 1975

For the Niger:

Pour le Niger :

尼日尔:

За Нигер:

Por el Níger:

For Nigeria:

Pour la Nigéria :

尼日利亚:

За Нигерию:

Por Nigeria:

For Norway:  
Pour la Norvège :

挪威:

За Норвегию:  
Por Noruega:

OLE ALGARD  
11/12.1975<sup>1</sup>

For Oman:  
Pour l'Oman :

阿曼:

За Оман:  
Por Omán:

For Pakistan:  
Pour le Pakistan :

巴基斯坦:

За Пакистан:  
Por Pakistán:

For Panama:  
Pour le Panama :

巴拿马:

За Панаму:  
Por Panamá:

For Paraguay:  
Pour le Paraguay :

巴拉圭:

За Парагвай:  
Por el Paraguay:

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<sup>1</sup> 11 December 1975 — 11 décembre 1975.

For Peru:  
Pour le Pérou :  
秘 鲁 :  
За Перу:  
Por el Perú:

For the Philippines:  
Pour les Philippines :  
菲 律 宾 :  
За Филиппины:  
Por Filipinas:

For Poland:  
Pour la Pologne :  
波 兰 :  
За Польшу:  
Por Polonia:

*[Illegible — Illisible]*

For Portugal:  
Pour le Portugal :  
葡 萄 牙 :  
За Португалию:  
Por Portugal:

For Qatar:  
Pour le Qatar :  
卡 塔 尔 :  
За Катар:  
Por Qatar:

For the Republic of Korea:  
Pour la République de Corée :

大韩民国:

За Корейскую Республику:  
Por la República de Corea:

For the Republic of Viet-Nam:  
Pour la République du Viet-Nam :

越南共和国:

За Республику Вьетнам:  
Por la República de Viet-Nam:

For Romania:  
Pour la Roumanie :

罗马尼亚:

За Румынию:  
Por Rumania:

For Rwanda:  
Pour le Rwanda :

卢旺达:

За Руанду:  
Por Rwanda:

For San Marino:  
Pour Saint-Marin :

圣马力诺:

За Сан-Марино:  
Por San Marino:

For Saudi Arabia:  
Pour l'Arabie Saoudite :

沙特阿拉伯:

За Саудовскую Аравию:  
Por Arabia Saudita:



For Senegal:  
Pour le Sénégal :  
塞内加尔 :

За Сенегал:  
Por el Senegal:

For Sierra Leone:  
Pour la Sierra Leone :  
塞拉勒窝内:

За Сьерра-Леоне:  
Por Sierra Leona:

For Singapore:  
Pour Singapour :  
新加坡 :

За Сингапур:  
Por Singapur:

For Somalia:  
Pour la Somalie :  
索马里 :

За Сомали:  
Por Somalia:

For South Africa:  
Pour l'Afrique du Sud :  
南非 :

За Южную Африку:  
Por Sudáfrica:

For Spain:  
Pour l'Espagne :  
西班牙 :

За Испанию:  
Por España:

For Sri Lanka:  
Pour Sri Lanka :  
斯里兰卡:  
За Шри Ланка:  
Por Sri Lanka:

For the Sudan:  
Pour le Soudan :  
苏丹:  
За Судан:  
Por el Sudán:

For Swaziland:  
Pour le Swaziland :  
斯威士兰:  
За Свазиленд:  
Por Swazilandia:

For Sweden:  
Pour la Suède :  
瑞典:  
За Швецию:  
Por Suecia:

For Switzerland:  
Pour la Suisse :  
瑞士:  
За Швейцарию:  
Por Suiza:

For the Syrian Arab Republic:  
Pour la République arabe syrienne :  
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国:  
За Сирийскую Арабскую Республику:  
Por la República Árabe Siria:

For Thailand:  
Pour la Thaïlande :

泰国:

За Таиланд:  
Por Tailandia:

For Togo:  
Pour le Togo :

多哥:

За Того:  
Por el Togo:

For Tonga:  
Pour les Tonga :

汤加:

За Тонга:  
Por Tonga:

For Trinidad and Tobago:  
Pour la Trinité-et-Tobago :

特立尼达和多巴哥:

За Тринидад и Тобаго:  
Por Trinidad y Tabago:

For Tunisia:  
Pour la Tunisie :

突尼斯:

За Тунис:  
Por Túnez:

For Turkey:  
Pour la Turquie :

土耳其:

За Турцию:  
Por Turquía:

For Uganda:  
Pour l'Ouganda :

乌干达:

За Уганду:  
Por Uganda:

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:  
Pour la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine :

乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国:

За Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:  
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania:

[Illegible — Illisible]

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:  
Pour l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :

苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟:

За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик:  
Por la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

[Illegible — Illisible]

For the United Arab Emirates:  
Pour les Emirats arabes unis :

阿拉伯联合酋长国:

За Объединенные Арабские Эмираты:  
Por los Emiratos Arabes Unidos:

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:  
Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :

大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国:

За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:  
Por el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte:

For the United Republic of Tanzania:

Pour la République-Unie de Tanzanie :

坦桑尼亚联合共和国:

За Объединенную Республику Танзания:

Por la República Unida de Tanzania:

For the United States of America:

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

美利坚合众国:

За Соединенные Штаты Америки:

Por los Estados Unidos de América:

For the Upper Volta:

Pour la Haute-Volta :

上沃尔特:

За Верхнюю Вольту:

Por el Alto Volta:

For Uruguay:

Pour l'Uruguay :

乌拉圭:

За Уругвай:

Por el Uruguay:

For Venezuela:

Pour le Venezuela :

委内瑞拉:

За Венесуэлу:

Por Venezuela:

For Western Samoa:

Pour le Samoa-Occidental :

西萨摩亚:

За Западное Самоа:

Por Samoa Occidental:

For Yemen:  
Pour le Yémen :

也门:

За Йемен:  
Por el Yemen:

For Yugoslavia:  
Pour la Yougoslavie :

南斯拉夫:

За Югославию:  
Por Yugoslavia:

For Zaire:  
Pour le Zaïre :

扎伊尔:

За Заир:  
Por el Zaire:

For Zambia:  
Pour la Zambie :

赞比亚:

За Замбию:  
Por Zambia:

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