

reflect general principles of law and the obligations undertaken as part of a treaty may obtain broader acceptance so as to become a part of customary law.

Second, this paper will focus on UNGA resolutions some of which may reflect existing customary law or at least be indicative of the directions in which that law is evolving.

Comments by legal analysts have been included in the text where deemed appropriate.

## II International Agreements

Any consideration of international treaty law should be undertaken on the basis of the principles enumerated in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.<sup>2</sup>

Article 31 of this Convention provides the following general rule of interpretation:

1. A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose.
2. The context for the purpose of the interpretation of a treaty shall comprise, in addition to the text, including its preamble and annexes:
  - (a) any agreement relating to the treaty which was made between all the parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty;
  - (b) any instrument which was made by one or more parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty and accepted by the other parties as an instrument related to the treaty.
3. There shall be taken into account, together with the contexts:
  - (a) any subsequent agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the application of its provisions;
  - (b) any subsequent practice in the application of the treaty which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its