

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA  
DELEGATE OF MALAYSIA

ON AGENDA ITEM 7.9:

(Chairman)

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you very much for your kind introduction.

Mr. Chairman,

I am pleased to have the opportunity to address the members of the University of Malaya.

My name is Mr. [Name], and I am a member of the [Organization]. I am honored to be here today and to share my thoughts with you.

As a member of the [Organization], I have seen the progress and achievements of our organization over the years.

It is a privilege to be able to contribute to the development and growth of our organization.

I believe that our organization has a bright future ahead of us, and I am confident that we will continue to achieve great things.

Thank you very much for your attention, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Respectfully,  
[Name]

[Address]

[Phone Number]

[Email Address]

[Website]

3. Malaysia also expresses its gratitude to the Secretariat for the preparation of a memorandum which provides information on treaties that is relevant to the future work of the Commission on this topic (A/CN.4/730).

**Mr. Chairman,**

4. Malaysia supports the general view expressed by the Commission

**Mr. Chairman,**

8. Malaysia observes that draft article 13(1) stipulates that the successor State may request for reparation from the responsible State when two or more States merged as one successor State. Article 13(2) further provides that draft article 13(1) is applicable unless the State concerned otherwise agree. In this regard, Malaysia supports the

**Mr. Chairman,**

12. In general, Malaysia notes that the term "may request reparation" has been used in draft articles 12(1) and (2), article 13(1) and article 14(1) in cases of succession of States when the predecessor State continues to exist, or ceases to exist respectively. This term only denotes the discretion of the particular State to request for reparation from the responsible State, and not the

**Mr. Chairman,**

15. Malaysia notes that there are some significant challenges to the work of the Commission on this topic, such as the complexity of the subject of succession of States under international law, rare occasion of cases of State succession as well as diverse, context-specific and politically sensitive State practice in this area. In light of this, Malaysia wishes to

have more proactive consultations with the States on this topic and take into consideration more geographically diverse sources of State

practice not only from the European sources, but from Asian and African regions for the purposes of codification and progressive development of international law relating to succession of States

19. From the language used and the travaux préparatoires of Article 29

Malaysia observes that the primary intention of the drafters was to refer

to principles of national legal systems which could be used to fill gaps or to meet deficiencies in international law, with a view to meet the possibility of a non-liquet – the possibility that a case could not be decided because of a gap in the law