

No. 9464

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**MULTILATERAL**

**International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966**

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

*Registered ex officio on 12 March 1969.*

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**MULTILATÉRAL**

**Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale. Ouverte à la signature à New York le 7 mars 1966**

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

*Enregistré d'office le 12 mars 1969.*

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

### *The States Parties to this Convention,*

*Considering* that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Considering* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that

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<sup>1</sup> The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965. For the text of the resolution and of the Convention, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6014)*, p. 47.

Article 19 of the Convention provides that the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession. On 5 December 1968, the Government of Poland deposited the twenty-seventh instrument. However, among those instruments there were some which contained a reservation and therefore were subject to the provisions of article 20 of the Convention allowing States to notify objections within ninety days from the date of circulation by the Secretary-General of the reservations. In respect of two such instruments, namely those of Kuwait and Spain, the ninety-day period had not yet expired on the date of deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument. The reservation contained in one further instrument, that of India, had not yet been circulated on that date, and the twenty-seventh instrument itself, that of Poland, contained a reservation; in respect of these two instruments the ninety-day period would only begin to run on the date of the Secretary-General's notification of their deposit. Therefore, in that notification, which was dated 13 December 1968, the Secretary-General called the attention of the interested States to the situation and stated the following :

“ It appears from the provisions of article 20 of the Convention that it would not be possible to determine the legal effect of the four instruments in question pending the expiry of the respective periods of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

“ Having regard to the above-mentioned consideration, the Secretary-General is not at the present time in a position to ascertain the date of entry into force of the Convention. ”

Subsequently, in a notification dated 17 March 1969, the Secretary-General informed the interested States : (a) that within the period of ninety days from the date of his previous notification he had received an objection from one State to the reservation contained in the instrument of ratification by the Government of India; and (b) that the Convention, in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 19, had entered into force on 4 January 1969, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Government of Poland, which was the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession deposited with the Secretary-General.

For the list of States for which the Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969, see p. 306. The list is followed by reservations and/or declarations made by certain States on signature or on ratification or accession, with the exception of the reservations and declarations inscribed on the face of the Convention or annexed by reference to the signatures, the texts of which are reproduced on the signature pages of the Convention (pages 308 to 318 of this volume).

everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

*Considering* that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination,

*Considering* that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV))<sup>1</sup> has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

*Considering* that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII))<sup>2</sup> solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person,

*Convinced* that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

*Reaffirming* that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State,

*Convinced* that the existence of racial barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society,

*Alarmed* by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of *apartheid*, segregation or separation,

*Resolved* to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/4684), p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/5515), p. 35

*Bearing in mind* the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958,<sup>1</sup> and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,<sup>2</sup>

*Desiring* to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

*Have agreed* as follows :

#### PART I

##### *Article 1*

1. In this Convention, the term “ racial discrimination ” shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.
2. This Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State Party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens.
3. Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality.
4. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

##### *Article 2*

1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 362, p. 31

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 429, p. 93.

in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end :

(a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;

(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;

(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(d) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

(e) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multi-racial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

2. States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

### *Article 3*

States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and *apartheid* and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction.

### *Article 4*

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination

and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, *inter alia* :

- (a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;
- (b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;
- (c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

#### *Article 5*

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights :

- (a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;
- (b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution;
- (c) Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections — to vote and to stand for election — on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;
- (d) Other civil rights, in particular :
  - (i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;
  - (ii) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;
  - (iii) The right to nationality;
  - (iv) The right to marriage and choice of spouse;
  - (v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;

- (vi) The right to inherit;
  - (vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
  - (viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;
  - (ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;
- (e) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular :
- (i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration;
  - (ii) The right to form and join trade unions;
  - (iii) The right to housing;
  - (iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;
  - (v) The right to education and training;
  - (vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;
- (f) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and parks.

#### *Article 6*

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

#### *Article 7*

States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

## PART II

*Article 8*

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.
2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.
4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two-thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
5. (a) The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.  
(b) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.
6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

*Article 9*

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of this Convention : (a) within one year after the entry into



force of the Convention for the State concerned; and (b) thereafter every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The Committee may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Committee shall report annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

#### *Article 10*

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.
3. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
4. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.

#### *Article 11*

1. If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. The Committee shall then transmit the communication to the State Party concerned. Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.
2. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, either by bilateral negotiations or by any other procedure open to them, within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter again to the Committee by notifying the Committee and also the other State.
3. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the case, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.
4. In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.

5. When any matter arising out of this article is being considered by the Committee, the States Parties concerned shall be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Committee, without voting rights, while the matter is under consideration.

#### Article 12

1. (a) After the Committee has obtained and collated all the information it deems necessary, the Chairman shall appoint an *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) comprising five persons who may or may not be members of the Committee. The members of the Commission shall be appointed with the unanimous consent of the parties to the dispute, and its good offices shall be made available to the States concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for this Convention.

(b) If the States parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission not agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its own members.

2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States parties to the dispute or of a State not Party to this Convention.

3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Commission.

5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention shall also service the Commission whenever a dispute among States Parties brings the Commission into being.

6. The States parties to the dispute shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

7. The Secretary-General shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States parties to the dispute in accordance with paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The information obtained and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission, and the Commission may call upon the States concerned to supply any other relevant information.

*Article 13*

1. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, it shall prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper for the amicable solution of the dispute.
2. The Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission to each of the States parties to the dispute. These States shall, within three months, inform the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission.
3. After the period provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, the Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission and the declarations of the States Parties concerned to the other States Parties to this Convention.

*Article 14*

1. A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in this Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.
2. Any State Party which makes a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may establish or indicate a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in this Convention and who have exhausted other available local remedies.
3. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and the name of any body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be deposited by the State Party concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General, but such a withdrawal shall not affect communications pending before the Committee.
4. A register of petitions shall be kept by the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, and certified copies of the register shall be filed annually through appropriate channels with the Secretary-General on the understanding that the contents shall not be publicly disclosed.

5. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction from the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the petitioner shall have the right to communicate the matter to the Committee within six months.

6. (a) The Committee shall confidentially bring any communication referred to it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating any provision of this Convention, but the identity of the individual or groups of individuals concerned shall not be revealed without his or their express consent. The Committee shall not receive anonymous communications.

(b) Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

7. (a) The Committee shall consider communications in the light of all information made available to it by the State Party concerned and by the petitioner. The Committee shall not consider any communication from a petitioner unless it has ascertained that the petitioner has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(b) The Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

8. The Committee shall include in its annual report a summary of such communications and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States Parties concerned and of its own suggestions and recommendations.

9. The Committee shall be competent to exercise the functions provided for in this article only when at least ten States Parties to this Convention are bound by declarations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

#### *Article 15*

1. Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

2. (a) The Committee established under article 8, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall receive copies of the petitions from, and submit expressions of opinion and recommendations on these petitions to, the bodies of the United Nations which deal with matters directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention in their consideration of petitions from the inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories to which

General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, relating to matters covered by this Convention which are before these bodies.

(b) The Committee shall receive from the competent bodies of the United Nations copies of the reports concerning the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention applied by the administering Powers within the Territories mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, and shall express opinions and make recommendations to these bodies.

3. The Committee shall include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it has received from United Nations bodies, and the expressions of opinion and recommendations of the Committee relating to the said petitions and reports.

4. The Committee shall request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information relevant to the objectives of this Convention and available to him regarding the Territories mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of this article.

#### *Article 16*

The provisions of this Convention concerning the settlement of disputes or complaints shall be applied without prejudice to other procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field of discrimination laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

#### PART III

#### *Article 17*

1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 18*

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 19*

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.
2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

*Article 20*

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the reservation shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two-thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

*Article 21*

A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

*Article 22*

Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation

or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

*Article 23*

1. A request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

*Article 24*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of this Convention of the following particulars .

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 17 and 18;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 19;
- (c) Communications and declarations received under articles 14, 20 and 23;
- (d) Denunciations under article 21.

*Article 25*

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.
2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York, on the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.

**FOR AFGHANISTAN:**  
**POUR L'AFGHANISTAN:**  
**阿富汗:**  
**За Афганистан:**  
**FOR EL AFGANISTÁN:**

**FOR ALBANIA:**  
**POUR L'ALBANIE:**  
**阿爾巴尼亞:**  
**За Албанию:**  
**FOR ALBANIA:**

**FOR ALGERIA:**  
**POUR L'ALGÉRIE:**  
**阿爾及利亞:**  
**За Алжир:**  
**FOR ARGELIA:**

T. BOUATTOURA  
9 décembre 1966

**FOR ARGENTINA:**  
**POUR L'ARGENTINE:**  
**阿根廷:**  
**За Аргентину:**  
**FOR LA ARGENTINA:**

José Maria RUDA  
13 Julio 1967

*Note by the Secretariat :*

Unless otherwise indicated, the signatures were affixed on 7 March 1966, the date on which the Convention has been opened for signature.

*Note du Secrétariat :*

Sauf indication contraire, les signatures ont été apposées le 7 mars 1966, date à laquelle la Convention a été ouverte à la signature.



FOR AUSTRALIA:  
POUR L'AUSTRALIE:  
澳大利亞:  
За Австралию:  
FOR AUSTRALIA:

Paul HASLUCK  
October 13, 1966

FOR AUSTRIA:  
POUR L'AUTRICHE:  
奧地利:  
За Австрию:  
FOR AUSTRIA:

FOR BELGIUM:  
POUR LA BELGIQUE:  
比利時:  
За Бельгию:  
FOR BÉLGICA:

C. SCHUURMANS  
17 août 1967

FOR BOLIVIA:  
POUR LA BOLIVIE:  
玻利維亞:  
За Боливию:  
FOR BOLIVIA:

F. ORTIZ SANZ  
7th June, 1966

**FOR BRAZIL:**  
**POUR LE BRÉSIL:**  
巴西:  
**За Бразилию:**  
**FOR EL BRASIL:**

José SETTE CÂMARA

**FOR BULGARIA:**  
**POUR LA BULGARIE:**  
保加利亞:  
**За България:**  
**FOR BULGARIA:**

Sous la réserve suivante :

La République populaire de Bulgarie ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale prévoyant la juridiction obligatoire de la Cour internationale de Justice pour la solution des différends touchant l'interprétation et l'application de la Convention. La République populaire de Bulgarie maintient sa position, à savoir que, pour qu'un différend entre deux ou plusieurs États puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il est nécessaire d'avoir, dans chaque cas particulier, l'accord de tous les États parties au différend<sup>1</sup>.

M. TARABANOV

1<sup>er</sup> juin 1966

**FOR BURMA:**  
**POUR LA BIRMANIE:**  
緬甸:  
**За Бирму:**  
**FOR BIRMANIA:**

<sup>1</sup> [*Translation — Traduction*] Subject to the following reservation :

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of disputes with respect to the interpretation and application of the Convention. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position that, for a dispute between two or more States to be referred to the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the States parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case.

FOR BURUNDI:

POUR LE BURUNDI:

布隆提:

За Бурунди:

FOR BURUNDI:

Terence NSANZE

Février 1, 1967

FOR THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE:

白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共和國:

За Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:

FOR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA DE BIELORRUSIA:

С оговоркой следующего содержания:

« Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика не считает для себя обязательными положения статьи 22 Конвенции, согласно которой любой спор между двумя или несколькими государствами относительно толкования или применения Конвенции передается по требованию любой из сторон в этом споре на разрешение Международного Суда, и заявляет, что для передачи такого спора Международному Суду необходимо в каждом отдельном случае согласие всех сторон, участвующих в споре. »

Г. ЧЕРНУЩЕНКО<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] Subject to the following reservation:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

G. CHERNUSHCHENKO

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction] Sous la réserve suivante:

La République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention, selon lesquelles tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice, et déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il faut dans chaque cas particulier avoir l'accord de toutes les parties au différend.

G. TCHERNOUCHTCHENKO

FOR CAMBODIA:  
POUR LE CAMBODGE:  
柬埔寨:  
За Камбоджу:  
POR CAMBOYA:

H. SAMBATH  
12 avril 1966

FOR CAMEROON:  
POUR LE CAMEROUN:  
喀麥隆:  
За Камерун:  
POR EL CAMERÚN:

J. N. OWONO  
12 décembre 1966

FOR CANADA:  
POUR LE CANADA:  
加拿大:  
За Канаду:  
POR EL CANADÁ:

Subject to ratification.<sup>1</sup>  
George IGNATIEFF  
24th August 1966

FOR THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE:  
中非共和國:  
За Центральноафриканскую Республику:  
POR LA REPÚBLICA CENTROAFRICANA:

G. DOUATHE

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction — Translation] Sous réserve de ratification.

FOR CEYLON:

POUR CEYLAN:

錫蘭:

За Цейлон:

FOR CEILÁN:

FOR CHAD:

POUR LE TCHAD:

查德:

За Чад:

FOR EL CHAD:

FOR CHILE:

POUR LE CHILI:

智利:

За Чили:

FOR CHILE:

Gabriel VALDES

3 octobre de 1966

FOR CHINA:

POUR LA CHINE:

中國:

За Китай:

FOR LA CHINA:

Liu Chieh

31 March 1966

FOR COLOMBIA:  
POUR LA COLOMBIE:  
哥倫比亞:  
За Колумбию:  
POR COLOMBIA:

Julio Cesar TURBAY  
Marzo 23 - 1967

FOR THE CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE):  
POUR LE CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE):  
剛果 (布拉薩市):  
За Конго (Браззавиль):  
POR EL CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE):

FOR THE CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF):  
POUR LE CONGO (RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU):  
剛果 (民主共和國):  
За Демократическую Республику Конго:  
POR EL CONGO (REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE):

FOR COSTA RICA:  
POUR LE COSTA RICA:  
哥斯大黎加:  
За Коста-Рику:  
POR COSTA RICA:

J. L. REDONDO GÓMEZ  
March 14, 1966

FOR CUBA:  
POUR CUBA:  
古巴:  
За Кубу:  
FOR CUBA:

Con la declaración de que el Gobierno de la República de Cuba hará las reservas que estime conveniente al momento de ratificar esta Convención, en su caso.<sup>1</sup>

Juan JUARBE Y JUARBE  
7 de Junio de 1966

FOR CYPRUS:  
POUR CHYPRE:  
賽普勒斯:  
За Кипр:  
FOR CHIPRE:

Zenon ROSSIDES  
12th December 1966

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] With the declaration that the Government of the Republic of Cuba will make such reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when the Convention is ratified.

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction] Avec la déclaration que le Gouvernement de la République de Cuba formulera, le cas échéant, les réserves qu'il jugera appropriées au moment de la ratification de cette Convention.

FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:  
POUR LA TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE:  
捷克斯拉夫:  
За Чехословакию:  
POR CHECOSLOVAKIA:

With the following reservation :

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 22 and maintains that any dispute between two or more Parties over the interpretation or application of the Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention, can be referred to the International Court of Justice only at the request of all the parties to the dispute, if they did not agree to another means of settlement.

Dr. Milan KLUSAK

7 October 1966<sup>1</sup>

FOR DAHOMEY:  
POUR LE DAHOMEY:  
達荷美:  
За Дагомею:  
POR EL DAHOMEY:

Louis IGNACIO-PINTO

2 février 1967

<sup>1</sup> [*Traduction — Translation*] Avec la réserve suivante :

La République socialiste tchécoslovaque ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 et déclare que tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention, qui ne serait pas réglé par voie de négociation ou au moyen des procédures expressément prévues par la Convention, ne peut être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice qu'à la requête de toutes les parties au différend si celles-ci n'ont pu convenir d'un autre mode de règlement.



FOR DENMARK:  
POUR LE DANEMARK:  
丹麥:  
За ДАНИЮ:  
POR DINAMARCA:

H. TAVOR

New York, 21 June 1966

FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE:  
多明尼加共和國:  
За Доминиканскую Республику:  
POR LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA:

FOR ECUADOR:  
POUR L'ÉQUATEUR:  
厄瓜多:  
За Эквадор:  
POR EL ECUADOR:

FOR EL SALVADOR:  
POUR EL SALVADOR:  
薩爾瓦多:  
За Сальвадор:  
POR EL SALVADOR:

FOR ETHIOPIA:  
POUR L'ÉTHIOPIE:  
衣索比亞:  
За Эфиопию:  
POR ETIOPÍA:

FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE:  
德意志聯邦共和國:  
За Федеративную Республику Германии:  
POR LA REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DE ALEMANIA:

Willy BRANDT  
February 10, 1967

FOR FINLAND:  
POUR LA FINLANDE:  
芬蘭:  
За Финляндию:  
POR FINLANDIA:

Max JAKOBSON  
Oct. 6, 1966

FOR FRANCE:  
POUR LA FRANCE:  
法蘭西:  
За Францию:  
POR FRANCIA:

FOR GABON:  
POUR LE GABON:  
加彭:  
За Габон:  
POR EL GABÓN:

J. BIYOGHO  
20-9-66

FOR GAMBIA:  
POUR LA GAMBIE:  
岡比亞:  
За Гамбѳю:  
FOR GAMBIA:

FOR GHANA:  
POUR LE GHANA:  
迦納:  
За Ганы:  
FOR GHANA:

Frederick S. ARKHURST  
8 September 1966

FOR GREECE:  
POUR LA GRÈCE:  
希臘:  
За Греция:  
FOR GRECIA:

Alexis S. LIATIS

FOR GUATEMALA:  
POUR LE GUATEMALA:  
瓜地馬拉:  
За Гватемалу:  
FOR GUATEMALA:

R. CADENA HERNANDEZ  
8 September 1967

FOR GUINEA:  
POUR LA GUINÉE:  
幾內亞:  
За Гвинею:  
POR GUINEA:

Marof ACHKAR  
24 mars 1966

FOR HAÏTI:  
POUR HAÏTI:  
海地:  
За Гаити:  
POR HAÏTÍ:

FOR THE HOLY SEE:  
POUR LE SAINT-SIÈGE:  
教廷:  
За Святейший престол:  
POR LA SANTA SEDE:

Alberto GIOVANNETTI  
Nov. 21st, 1966

FOR HONDURAS:  
POUR LE HONDURAS:  
宏都拉斯:  
За Гондурас:  
POR HONDURAS:

FOR HUNGARY:  
POUR LA HONGRIE:  
匈牙利:  
За Венгрия:  
POR HUNGRIA:

Karoly CSATORDAY  
New York, 15 Sept. 1966

FOR ICELAND:  
POUR L'ISLANDE:  
冰島:  
За Исландию:  
POR ISLANDIA:

Hannes KJARTANSSON  
New York, Nov. 14th, 1966

FOR INDIA:  
POUR L'INDE:  
印度:  
За Индию:  
POR LA INDIA:

G. PARTHASARATHI  
2nd March, 1967

FOR INDONESIA:  
POUR L'INDONÉSIE:  
印度尼西亞:  
За Индонезию:  
POR INDONESIA:

FOR IRAN:  
POUR L'IRAN:  
伊朗:  
За Иран:  
POR EL IRÁN:

M. VAKIL  
8th March 1967

FOR IRAQ:  
POUR L'IRAK:  
伊拉克:  
За Ирак:  
POR EL IRAK:

Adnan PACHACHI  
Feb. 18, 1969

FOR IRELAND:  
POUR L'IRLANDE:  
愛爾蘭:  
За Ирландию:  
POR IRLANDA:

C. C. CREMIN  
21.III.1968

FOR ISRAEL:  
POUR ISRAËL:  
以色列:  
За Израиль:  
POR ISRAEL:

Michael COMAY

FOR ITALY:  
POUR L'ITALIE:  
義大利:  
За Италию:  
POR ITALIA:

Piero VINCI  
13th March 1968

FOR THE IVORY COAST:  
POUR LA CÔTE-D'IVOIRE:  
牙象海岸:  
За Берег Слоновой Кости:  
POR LA COSTA DE MARFIL:

FOR JAMAICA:  
POUR LA JAMAÏQUE:  
牙買加:  
За Ямайку:  
POR JAMAÏCA:

E. R. RICHARDSON  
14th August 1966

FOR JAPAN:  
POUR LE JAPON:  
日本:  
За Японию:  
POR EL JAPÓN:

FOR JORDAN:  
POUR LA JORDANIE:  
約旦:  
За Иорданию:  
FOR JORDANIA:

FOR KENYA:  
POUR LE KENYA:  
肯亞:  
За Кению:  
FOR KENIA:

FOR KUWAIT:  
POUR LE KOWEÏT:  
科威特:  
За Кувейт:  
FOR KUWAIT:

FOR LAOS:  
POUR LE LAOS:  
寮國:  
За Лаос:  
FOR LAOS:

FOR LEBANON:  
POUR LE LIBAN:  
黎巴嫩:  
За Ливан:  
FOR EL LÍBANO:



FOR LIBERIA:  
POUR LE LIBÉRIA:  
賴比瑞亞:  
За Либерню:  
FOR LIBERIA:

FOR LIBYA:  
POUR LA LIBYE:  
利比亞:  
За Ливню:  
FOR LIBIA:

FOR LIECHTENSTEIN:  
POUR LE LIECHTENSTEIN:  
列支敦斯登:  
За Лихтенштейн:  
FOR LIECHTENSTEIN:

FOR LUXEMBOURG:  
POUR LE LUXEMBOURG:  
盧森堡:  
За Люксембург:  
FOR LUXEMBURGO:

Pierre WURTH  
12 décembre 1967

FOR MADAGASCAR:  
POUR MADAGASCAR:  
馬達加斯加:  
За Мадагаскар:  
POR MADAGASCAR:

Avec la réserve suivante :

« La République Malgache ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention, selon lesquelles tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice, et déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale, il faut dans chaque cas particulier avoir l'accord de toutes les parties au différend<sup>1</sup>. »

Louis RAKOTOMALALA

18 Décembre 1967

FOR MALAWI:  
POUR LE MALAWI:  
馬拉威:  
За Малави:  
POR MALAWI:

FOR MALAYSIA:  
POUR LA MALAISIE:  
馬來亞聯邦:  
За Малайскую Федерацию:  
POR MALASIA:

<sup>1</sup> [Translation — Traduction] With the following reservation :

The Government of the Malagasy Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

FOR THE MALDIVE ISLANDS:  
 POUR LES ÎLES MALDIVES:  
 馬爾代夫羣島:  
 За Мальдивские острова:  
 POR LAS ISLAS MALDIVAS:

FOR MALI:  
 POUR LE MALI:  
 馬利:  
 За Мали:  
 POR MALÍ:

FOR MALTA:  
 POUR MALTE:  
 馬耳他:  
 За Мальту:  
 POR MALTA:

Arvid PARDO  
 with annexed declaration<sup>1</sup>  
 5 September 1968

<sup>1</sup> "The Government of Malta wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention.

"It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article should it consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention, that the need arises to enact 'ad hoc' legislation, in addition to or variation of existing law and practice to bring to an end any act of racial discrimination.

"Further, the Government of Malta interprets the requirements in article 6 concerning 'reparation or satisfaction' as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets 'satisfaction' as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end."

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction — Translation] Avec la déclaration ci-jointe :

Le Gouvernement maltais désire préciser la façon dont il interprète certains articles de la Convention.

Il interprète l'article 4 comme faisant obligation à un État partie à la Convention d'adopter de nouvelles dispositions dans les domaines visés par les alinéas a, b et c de cet article si ledit État considère, compte dûment tenu des principes formulés dans la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et des droits énoncés à l'article 5 de la Convention, qu'il est nécessaire d'ajouter ou de déroger, par la voie législative, au droit et à la pratique existants afin de mettre un terme à tout acte de discrimination raciale.

En outre, le Gouvernement maltais estime qu'il suffit pour que soient satisfaites les prescriptions de l'article 6 relatives à la « satisfaction ou réparation » que l'une ou l'autre de ces possibilités soient offertes et interprète le terme « satisfaction » comme s'appliquant à tout recours qui met effectivement un terme à l'acte incriminé.

FOR MAURITANIA:  
POUR LA MAURITANIE:  
茅利塔尼亞:  
За Мавританию:  
FOR MAURITANIA:

Abdallahi OULD DADDAH  
Le 21 décembre 1966

FOR MEXICO:  
POUR LE MEXIQUE:  
墨西哥:  
За Мексику:  
FOR MÉXICO:

Francisco CUEVAS CANCINO  
NY, 1-XI-66

FOR MONACO:  
POUR MONACO:  
摩納哥:  
За Монако:  
FOR MÓNACO:

FOR MONGOLIA:

POUR LA MONGOLIE:

蒙古:

За МОНГОЛИЮ:

FOR MONGOLIA:

С оговоркой следующего содержания:

« Монгольская Народная Республика не считает для себя обязательными положения статьи 22 Конвенции, согласно которой любой спор между двумя или несколькими государствами относительно толкования или применения Конвенции передается по требованию любой из сторон в этом споре на разрешение Международного Суда, и заявляет, что для передачи такого спора Международному Суду необходимо в каждом отдельном случае согласие всех сторон, участвующих в споре ».

Л. ТОИВ

3/V/66<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] Subject to the following reservation:

The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

L. TOIV  
3/V/66

[Traduction] Sous la réserve suivante:

La République populaire mongole ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention, selon lesquelles tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice, et déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale, il faut dans chaque cas particulier avoir l'accord de toutes les parties au différend.

L. TOIV  
3/V/66

FOR MOROCCO:  
POUR LE MAROC:  
摩洛哥:  
За Марокко:  
FOR MARRUECOS:

Avec la réserve suivante :

« Le Royaume du Maroc ne se considère pas comme lié par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention prévoyant que tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice pour qu'elle statue à ce sujet. Le Royaume du Maroc déclare que, pour qu'un différend entre deux ou plusieurs États puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il est nécessaire d'avoir, dans chaque cas particulier, l'accord de tous les États parties au différend. »<sup>1</sup>

Ahmed Taibi BENHIMA

18 septembre 1967

FOR NEPAL:  
POUR LE NÉPAL:  
尼泊爾:  
За Непал:  
FOR NEPAL:

<sup>1</sup> [Translation — Traduction] Subject to the following reservation :

The Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Kingdom of Morocco states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

FOR THE NETHERLANDS:

POUR LES PAYS-BAS:

荷蘭:

За Нидерланды:

FOR LOS PAISES BAJOS:

J. G. DE BEUS

24 October, 1966

FOR NEW ZEALAND:

POUR LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:

紐西蘭:

За Новую Зеландию:

FOR NUEVA ZELANDIA:

Frank CORNER

25 October 1966

FOR NICARAGUA:

POUR LE NICARAGUA:

尼加拉瓜:

За Никарагуа:

FOR NICARAGUA:

FOR THE NIGER:

POUR LE NIGER:

奈及爾:

За Нигер:

FOR EL NIGER:

I. S. DJERMAKOYE

le 14 mars 1966

**FOR NIGERIA:**  
**POUR LA NIGÉRIA:**  
**奈及利亞:**  
**За Нигерию:**  
**FOR NIGERIA:**

**FOR NORWAY:**  
**POUR LA NORVÈGE:**  
**挪威:**  
**За Норвегию:**  
**FOR NORUEGA:**

Edvard HAMBRO  
November 21st, 1966

**FOR PAKISTAN:**  
**POUR LE PAKISTAN:**  
**巴基斯坦:**  
**За Пакистан:**  
**FOR EL PAKISTÁN:**

S. Amjad ALI  
19 September 1966

**FOR PANAMA:**  
**POUR LE PANAMA:**  
**巴拿馬:**  
**За Панаму:**  
**FOR PANAMÁ:**

Aquilino BOYD  
8 Dic. 1966



FOR PARAGUAY:  
POUR LE PARAGUAY:  
巴拉圭:  
За Паргвай:  
POR EL PARAGUAY:

FOR PERU:  
POUR LE PÉROU:  
秘魯:  
За Перу:  
POR EL PERÚ:

Carlos MACKEHENIE

22nd July, 1966

FOR THE PHILIPPINES:  
POUR LES PHILIPPINES:  
菲律賓:  
За Филиппины:  
POR FILIPINAS:

Salvador P. LÓPEZ

FOR POLAND:  
POUR LA POLOGNE:  
波蘭:  
За Польшу:  
POR POLONIA:

B. LEWANDOWSKI

FOR PORTUGAL:  
POUR LE PORTUGAL:  
葡萄牙:  
За Португалию:  
FOR PORTUGAL:

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE:  
大韓民國:  
За Корейскую Республику:  
FOR LA REPÚBLICA DE COREA:

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM:  
越南共和國:  
За Республику Вьетнам:  
FOR LA REPÚBLICA DE VIET-NAM:

FOR ROMANIA:  
POUR LA ROUMANIE:  
羅馬尼亞:  
За Румынию:  
FOR RUMANIA:

FOR RWANDA:  
POUR LE RWANDA:  
盧安達:  
За Руанду:  
FOR RWANDA:

FOR SAN MARINO:  
POUR SAINT-MARIN:  
聖馬利諾:  
За Сан-Марино:  
FOR SAN MARINO:

FOR SAUDI ARABIA:  
POUR L'ARABIE SAOUDITE:  
沙烏地阿拉伯:  
За Саудовскую Аравию:  
FOR ARABIA SAUDITA:

FOR SENEGAL:  
POUR LE SÉNÉGAL:  
塞內加爾:  
За Сенегал:  
FOR EL SENEGAL:

Ibrahima BOYE  
22 juillet 1968

FOR SIERRA LEONE:  
POUR LE SIERRA LEONE:  
獅子山:  
За Сьерра-Леоне:  
FOR SIERRA LEONA:

Gershon B. O. COLLIER  
17th November, 1966

FOR SINGAPORE:  
POUR SINGAPOUR:  
新加坡:  
За Сингапур:  
POR SINGAPUR:

FOR SOMALIA:  
POUR LA SOMALIE:  
索馬利亞:  
За Сомали:  
POR SOMALIA:

Abdulrahim Abby FARAH  
26th January 1967

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 THE SUDAN:  
POUR LE SOUDAN:  
蘇丹:  
За Судан:  
POR EL SUDÁN:

FOR SWEDEN:  
POUR LA SUÈDE:  
瑞典:  
За Швецию:  
POR SUECIA:

Sverker C. ASTRÖM  
May 5, 1966

FOR SWITZERLAND:  
POUR LA SUISSE:  
瑞士:  
За Швейцарию:  
POR SUIZA:

FOR SYRIA:  
POUR LA SYRIE:  
叙利亞:  
За Сирию:  
POR SIRIA:

FOR THAILAND:  
POUR LA THAÏLANDE:  
泰國:  
За Таиланд:  
POR TAILANDIA:

FOR TOGO:  
POUR LE TOGO:  
多哥:  
За Того:  
POR EL TOGO:

FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:  
POUR LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO:  
千里達及托貝哥:  
За Тринидад и Тобаго:  
POR TRINIDAD Y TABAGO:

P. V. SOLOMON

9th June 1967

FOR TUNISIA:  
POUR LA TUNISIE:  
突尼西亞:  
За Тунис:  
POR TÚNEZ:

Taïeb SLIM

le 12 avril 1966

FOR TURKEY:  
POUR LA TURQUIE:  
土耳其:  
За Турцию:  
POR TURQUÍA:

FOR UGANDA:

POUR L'UGANDA:

烏干達:

За Уганду:

FOR UGANDA:

FOR THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAÏNE:

烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義共和國:

За Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:

FOR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA DE UCRANIA:

С оговоркой следующего содержания:

« Украинская Советская Социалистическая Республика не считает для себя обязательными положения статьи 22 Конвенции, согласно которой любой спор между двумя или несколькими государствами относительно толкования или применения Конвенции передается по требованию любой из сторон в этом споре на разрешение Международного Суда, и заявляет, что для передачи такого спора Международному Суду необходимо в каждом отдельном случае согласие всех сторон, участвующих в споре ».

С. ШЕВЧЕНКО<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[Translation] Subject to the following reservation:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

S. SHEVCHENKO

<sup>1</sup>[Traduction] Sous la réserve suivante:

La République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention, selon lesquelles tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice, et déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il faut dans chaque cas particulier avoir l'accord de toutes les parties au différend.

S. CHEVTCHEENKO

**FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:**  
**POUR L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES:**  
**蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦:**  
**За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик:**  
**POR LA UNIÓN DE REPÚBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIÉTICAS:**

С оговоркой следующего содержания:

« Союз Советских Социалистических Республик не считает для себя обязательными положения статьи 22 Конвенции, согласно которой любой спор между двумя или несколькими государствами относительно толкования или применения Конвенции передается по требованию любой из сторон в этом споре на разрешение Международного Суда, и заявляет, что для передачи такого спора Международному Суду необходимо в каждом отдельном случае согласие всех сторон, участвующих в споре ».

Н. ФЕДОРЕНКО<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] Subject to the following reservation:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

N. FEDORENKO

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction] Sous la réserve suivante :

L'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention, selon lesquelles tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice, et déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il faut dans chaque cas particulier avoir l'accord de toutes les parties au différend.

N. FEDORENKO



FOR THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:

POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE:

阿拉伯聯合共和國:

За Объединенную Арабскую Республику:

FOR LA REPÚBLICA ARABE UNIDA:

“ The United Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.”<sup>1</sup>

M. EL KONY

28 Sept. 1966

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction — Translation]

La République arabe unie ne se considère pas comme liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention prévoyant que tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice pour qu'elle statue à ce sujet. La République arabe unie déclare que pour qu'un différend entre deux ou plusieurs États puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il est nécessaire d'avoir, dans chaque cas particulier, l'accord de tous les États parties au différend.

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:

POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD:

大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國:

За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:

POR EL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE:

With reservation and interpretative statements the texts of which are attached <sup>1</sup>.

CARADON

11th October, 1966<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "First, in the present circumstances deriving from the usurpation of power in Rhodesia by the illegal régime, the United Kingdom must sign subject to a reservation of the right not to apply the Convention to Rhodesia unless and until the United Kingdom informs the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.

"Secondly, the United Kingdom wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention. It interprets article 4 as requiring a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only in so far as it may consider with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) that some legislative addition to or variation of existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. Further, the United Kingdom interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning "reparation or satisfaction" as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets "satisfaction" as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end. In addition it interprets article 20 and the other related provisions of Part III of the Convention as meaning that if a reservation is not accepted the State making the reservation does not become a Party to the Convention.

"Lastly, the United Kingdom maintains its position in regard to article 15. In its view this

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction — Translation] Compte tenu de la réserve et des déclarations d'interprétation ci-après :

En premier lieu, étant donné la situation actuelle en Rhodésie, où le pouvoir a été usurpé par un régime illégal, le Royaume-Uni est contraint de signer la Convention en se réservant le droit de ne pas l'appliquer à la Rhodésie tant qu'il n'aura pas informé le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies qu'il est en mesure d'assurer l'exécution complète des obligations découlant de la Convention en ce qui concerne ce territoire.

En second lieu, le Royaume-Uni désire préciser la façon dont il interprète certains articles de la Convention. Il interprète l'article 4 comme ne faisant obligation à un État partie à la Convention d'adopter de nouvelles dispositions législatives dans les domaines visés par les alinéas a, b et c de cet article, que dans la mesure où cet État considère, compte dûment tenu des principes formulés dans la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et des droits expressément énoncés à l'article 5 de la Convention (notamment le droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression et le droit à la liberté de réunion et d'association pacifiques) qu'il est nécessaire d'ajouter ou de déroger, par la voie législative, au droit et à la pratique existant dans ces domaines pour atteindre l'objectif défini dans l'alinéa liminaire de l'article 4. En outre, le Royaume-Uni estime qu'il suffit pour que soient satisfaites les prescriptions de l'article 6 relatives à la « satisfaction ou réparation » que l'une ou l'autre de ces possibilités soient offertes et interprète le terme « satisfaction » comme s'appliquant à tout recours qui met effectivement un terme à l'acte incriminé. D'autre part, le Royaume-Uni interprète l'article 20 et les dispositions connexes de la troisième partie de la Convention comme signifiant que si une réserve formulée par un État n'est pas acceptée, celui-ci ne devient pas partie à la Convention.

En dernier lieu, le Royaume-Uni maintient sa position à l'égard de l'article 15. Cet article

FOR THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DE TANZANIE:  
坦尚尼亞聯合共和國:  
За Объединенную Республику Танзания:  
POR LA REPÚBLICA UNIDA DE TANZANIA:

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:  
POUR LES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:  
美利堅合衆國:  
За Соединенные Штаты Америки:  
POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA:

Arthur J. GOLDBERG

28 Sept. 1966

FOR THE UPPER VOLTA:  
POUR LA HAUTE-VOLTA:  
上伏塔:  
За Верхнюю Вольту:  
POR EL ALTO VOLTA:

article is discriminatory in that it establishes a procedure for the receipt of petitions relating to dependent territories while making no comparable provision for States without such territories. Moreover, the article purports to establish a procedure applicable to the dependent territories of States whether or not those States have become parties to the Convention. Her Majesty's Government have decided that the United Kingdom should sign the Convention, these objections notwithstanding, because of the importance they attach to the Convention as a whole."

lui paraît discriminatoire en ce qu'il instaure une procédure de dépôt de pétitions concernant les territoires dépendants sans faire de même pour les États qui n'ont pas de tels territoires sous leur dépendance. De plus, cet article vise à instaurer une procédure applicable à tous les territoires dépendants, que les États dont dépendent ces territoires soient ou non parties à la Convention. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté a décidé que le Royaume-Uni signerait la Convention, malgré les objections ci-dessus, en raison de l'importance qu'il attache à la Convention dans son ensemble.

**FOR URUGUAY:**  
**POUR L'URUGUAY:**  
**烏拉圭:**  
**За Уругвай:**  
**POR EL URUGUAY:**

Pedro P. BERRO  
21 Febrero 1967

**FOR VENEZUELA:**  
**POUR LE VENEZUELA:**  
**委內瑞拉:**  
**За Венесуэлу:**  
**POR VENEZUELA:**

Pedro ZULOAGA  
21 de Abril de 1967

**FOR WESTERN SAMOA:**  
**POUR LE SAMOA-OCCIDENTAL:**  
**西薩摩亞:**  
**За Западное Самоа:**  
**POR SAMOA OCCIDENTAL:**

**FOR YEMEN:**  
**POUR LE YÉMEN:**  
**也門:**  
**За Йемен:**  
**POR EL YEMEN:**

FOR YUGOSLAVIA:  
POUR LA YOUGOSLAVIE:  
南斯拉夫:  
За Югославию:  
FOR YUGOSLAVIA:

Danilo LEKIĆ

15.IV.1966

FOR ZAMBIA:  
POUR LA ZAMBIE:  
尚比亞:  
За Замбию:  
FOR ZAMBIA:

V. J. MWAANGA

11th October, 1968

FOR GUYANA:  
POUR LA GUYANE:  
蓋亞那:  
За Гвиану:  
FOR GUYANA:

John CARTER

11th December 1968

LIST OF STATES FOR WHICH THE CONVENTION ENTERED INTO FORCE ON 4 JANUARY 1969, INDICATING THE RESPECTIVE DATES OF DEPOSIT WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit</i>	
ARGENTINA . . . . .	2 October	1968
BRAZIL . . . . .	27 March	1968
BULGARIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	8 August	1966
COSTA RICA . . . . .	16 January	1967
CYPRUS . . . . .	21 April	1967
CZECHOSLOVAKIA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	29 December	1966
ECUADOR . . . . .	22 September	1966a
GHANA . . . . .	8 September	1966
HUNGARY <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4 May	1967
ICELAND . . . . .	13 March	1967
INDIA <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	3 December	1968
IRAN . . . . .	29 August	1968
KUWAIT <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	15 October	1968a
LIBYA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	3 July	1968a
NIGER . . . . .	27 April	1967
NIGERIA . . . . .	16 October	1967a
PAKISTAN . . . . .	21 September	1966
PANAMA . . . . .	16 August	1967
PHILIPPINES . . . . .	15 September	1967
POLAND <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5 December	1968
SIERRA LEONE . . . . .	2 August	1967
SPAIN <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	13 September	1968a
TUNISIA . . . . .	13 January	1967
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1 May	1967
URUGUAY . . . . .	30 August	1968
VENEZUELA . . . . .	10 October	1967
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	2 October	1967

<sup>1</sup> Maintaining the reservation and declaration made on signature.

<sup>2</sup> With a reservation and declaration.

<sup>3</sup> With a reservation.

<sup>4</sup> Maintaining the reservation made on signature.

DECLARATIONS  
AND RESERVATIONS<sup>1</sup>*BULGARIA*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the effect of which is to prevent sovereign States from becoming Parties to the Convention, are of a discriminatory nature. The Convention, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, should be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatsoever.

*BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC*DÉCLARATIONS  
ET RÉSERVES<sup>2</sup>*BULGARIE*

« Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Bulgarie estime que les dispositions de l'article 17, paragraphe 1, et de l'article 18, paragraphe 1, de la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale qui tendent à empêcher des États souverains d'y participer ont un caractère discriminatoire. La Convention, en conformité avec le principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, doit être ouverte à l'adhésion de tous les États sans discrimination ou restrictions quelles qu'elles soient. »

*RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE  
SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE*

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

« Белорусская ССР заявляет, что положение п. 1 ст. 17 Конвенции о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации, согласно которому ряд государств лишается возможности стать участниками этой Конвенции, носит дискриминационный характер и считает, что Конвенция в соответствии с

<sup>1</sup> See also signature pages of the Convention (pages 268 to 305 of this volume) for the texts of reservations made on signature by the Governments of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Madagascar, Morocco, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and declarations made on signature by the Governments of Cuba and Malta, all of which were inscribed on the face of the Convention or were annexed by reference to the signatures.

<sup>2</sup> Voir aussi les pages de signatures de la Convention (pages 268 à 305 de ce volume) pour le texte des réserves faites lors de la signature par les Gouvernements de Bulgarie, de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie, de Tchecoslovaquie, de Madagascar, du Maroc, de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, de la République arabe unie et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord ainsi que les déclarations faites lors de la signature par les Gouvernements de Cuba et de Malte, ayant toutes été inscrites sur la Convention ou figurant en annexes sous références des signatures.

принципом суверенного равенства государств должна быть открыта для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения. »

## [TRANSLATION]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

## [TRADUCTION]

La République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie déclare que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 17 de la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, selon lequel un certain nombre d'États sont privés de la possibilité de devenir parties à ladite Convention, est de caractère discriminatoire; elle considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, la Convention doit être ouverte à l'adhésion de tous les gouvernements intéressés, sans aucune discrimination ou restriction.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

“ The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers that the provision of article 17, paragraph 1, is not in keeping with the aims and objectives of the Convention since it fails to ensure that all States without any distinction and discrimination be given opportunity to become Parties to the Convention. ”

## TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

## [TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La République socialiste tchécoslovaque considère que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 17 n'est pas conforme aux buts et objectifs de la Convention puisqu'il n'assure pas à tous les États, sans distinction et discrimination, la possibilité de devenir parties à la Convention.

## HUNGARY

“ The Hungarian People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and of article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, barring accession to the Convention by all

## HONGRIE

## [TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La République populaire hongroise estime que les dispositions contenues au paragraphe 1 de l'article 17 et au paragraphe 1 de l'article 18 de la Convention, selon lesquelles un certain



States, are of a discriminating nature and contrary to international law. The Hungarian People's Republic maintains its general position that multilateral treaties of a universal character should, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality of States, be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatever.

“ The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by article 22 of the Convention providing that any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. The Hungarian People's Republic takes the view that such disputes shall be referred to the International Court of Justice only by agreement of all parties concerned. ”

#### INDIA<sup>1</sup>

“ The Government of India declare that for reference of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision in terms of Article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimina-

<sup>1</sup> In a communication received on 24 February 1969, the Government of Pakistan notified the Secretary-General that it had decided not to accept the reservation made by the Government of India in its instrument of ratification.

nombre d'États sont privés de la possibilité de devenir parties à ladite Convention, sont de caractère discriminatoire et contraires au droit international. La République populaire hongroise, fidèle à sa position de principe, considère qu'un traité multilatéral de caractère universel doit, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, être ouvert à l'adhésion de tous les États sans aucune discrimination.

La République populaire hongroise ne se considère pas liée par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention selon lesquelles tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice pour qu'elle statue à son sujet. La République populaire hongroise déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il faut avoir l'accord de toutes les parties intéressées.

#### INDE<sup>1</sup>

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Le Gouvernement indien déclare que pour qu'un différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice afin que celle-ci statue conformément à l'article 22 de la Convention

<sup>1</sup> Dans une communication reçue le 24 février 1969, le Gouvernement pakistanais a notifié au Secrétaire général qu'il a décidé de ne pas accepter la réserve formulée par le Gouvernement indien dans son instrument de ratification.

tion of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case. ”

internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, il faut dans chaque cas particulier que toutes les parties au différend y consentent.

## ITALY

## ITALIE

[ITALIAN TEXT — TEXTE ITALIEN]

*a)* Le misure positive destinate ad eliminare ogni incitamento alla discriminazione razziale e ogni atto di discriminazione, previste dall'art.4 della Convenzione e particolarmente descritte nelle lettere *a* e *b* di tale articolo, dovranno interpretarsi, conformemente a quanto è stabilito nel medesimo art.4, “ tenendo conto dei principi formulati nella Dichiarazione Universale dei diritti dell'uomo e dei diritti espressamente enunciati nell'art.5 della Convenzione ”. Di conseguenza, gli obblighi che risultano dal citato art.4 non dovranno pregiudicare i diritti alla libertà di opinione, di espressione, di riunione e di associazione pacifica, sanciti negli articoli 19 e 20 della Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti dell'Uomo, ribaditi dalla Assemblea Generale delle Nazioni Unite con l'approvazione degli articoli 19 e 21 del Patto internazionale sui diritti civili e politici e richiamati dall'art.5 lettera *d*, n.VIII e IX della Convenzione. Invero il Governo italiano, sulla base degli obblighi risultanti dagli articoli 55 *c* e 56 dello Statuto delle Nazioni Unite, rimane fedele al principio sancito nell'art.29, n.2 della Dichiarazione Universale, secondo cui “ nell' esercizio dei suoi diritti e nel godimento delle sue libertà, ciascuno non è sottoposto che alle limitazioni stabilite dalla legge esclusivamente per assicurare il riconoscimento e il rispetto dei diritti e delle libertà altrui e per soddisfare alle giuste esigenze della morale, dell'ordine pubblico e del benessere generale in una società democratica.

*b)* L'esercizio dei mezzi di ricorso effettivi, contro gli atti di discriminazione razziale commessi in violazione dei diritti individuali e delle libertà fondamentali di ciascuno, sarà assicurato conformemente all'art.6 della Convenzione, innanzi agli organi di giurisdizione ordinaria, nel quadro delle loro rispettive competenze. Le eventuali richieste di riparazione di danni subiti per effetto di atti di discriminazione razziale dovranno essere avanzate nei confronti dei soggetti responsabili dei fatti dolosi o colposi che abbiano causato i danni medesimi.”

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

(*a*) The positive measures, provided for in article 4 of the Convention and specifically described in subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of that article, designed to

*a)* Les mesures positives prévues à l'article 4 de la Convention et précisées aux alinéas *a* et *b* de cet article, qui visent à éliminer toute incitation à

eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, discrimination, are to be interpreted, as that article provides, "with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5" of the Convention. Consequently, the obligations deriving from the aforementioned article 4 are not to jeopardize the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association which are laid down in articles 19 and 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were reaffirmed by the General Assembly of the United Nations when it adopted articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and are referred to in articles 5 (d) (viii) and (ix) of the Convention. In fact, the Italian Government, in conformity with the obligations resulting from Articles 55 (c) and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, remains faithful to the principle laid down in article 29 (2) of the Universal Declaration, which provides that "in the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society."

(b) Effective remedies against acts of racial discrimination which violate his individual rights and fundamental freedoms will be assured to everyone, in conformity with article 6 of the Convention, by the ordinary courts within

la discrimination ou tous actes de discrimination doivent être interprétées, comme le stipule cet article, en "tenant compte des principes formulés dans la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme et des droits expressément énoncés à l'article 5" de la Convention. En conséquence, les obligations découlant de l'article 4 susmentionné ne doivent pas porter atteinte au droit à la liberté d'opinion et d'expression ni au droit à la liberté de réunion et d'association pacifiques, qui sont énoncés aux articles 19 et 20 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, ont été réaffirmés par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies lorsqu'elle a adopté les articles 19 et 21 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques et sont mentionnés aux sous-alinéas viii et ix de l'alinéa d de l'article 5 de la Convention. En fait, le Gouvernement italien, conformément aux obligations découlant de l'alinéa c de l'article 55 et de l'Article 56 de la Charte des Nations Unies, demeure fidèle au principe énoncé au paragraphe 2 de l'article 29 de la Déclaration universelle, qui stipule que « dans l'exercice de ses droits et dans la jouissance de ses libertés, chacun n'est soumis qu'aux limitations établies par la loi exclusivement en vue d'assurer la reconnaissance et le respect des droits et libertés d'autrui et afin de satisfaire aux justes exigences de la morale, de l'ordre public et du bien-être général dans une société démocratique ».

b) Les tribunaux ordinaires assureront à toute personne, dans le cadre de leur juridiction respective, et conformément à l'article 6 de la Convention, des voies de recours effectives contre tous actes de discrimination raciale qui

the framework of their respective jurisdiction. Claims for reparation for any damage suffered as a result of acts of racial discrimination must be brought against the persons responsible for the malicious or criminal acts which caused such damage.

### KUWAIT<sup>1</sup>

“In acceding to the said Convention, the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession does not in any way imply recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.

“The Government of the State of Kuwait does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.”

<sup>1</sup>In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 December 1968, the Government of Israel declared that it “has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Kuwait on acceding to the above Convention. In view of the Government of Israel this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

violeraient les droits individuels et les libertés fondamentales. Les demandes de réparation pour tout dommage subi par suite d'actes de discrimination raciale devront être présentées contre les personnes responsables des actes malveillants ou délictueux qui ont causé le dommage.

### KOWEÏT<sup>1</sup>

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

En adhérant à ladite Convention, le Gouvernement de l'État du Koweït considère que son adhésion ne suppose en aucune façon qu'il reconnaisse Israël, pas plus qu'elle ne l'oblige à appliquer les dispositions de la Convention à l'égard de ce pays.

Le Gouvernement de l'État du Koweït ne se considère pas comme lié par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention prévoyant que tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice pour qu'elle statue à ce sujet et déclare que, pour qu'un tel différend puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice, il faut dans chaque cas particulier avoir l'accord de toutes les parties au différend.

<sup>1</sup>Le Gouvernement israélien, dans une communication que le Secrétaire général a reçue le 12 décembre 1968, a fait la déclaration ci-après : « Le Gouvernement israélien a relevé le caractère politique de la déclaration faite par le Gouvernement koweïtien lors de l'adhésion à la Convention susmentionnée. De l'avis du Gouvernement israélien, cette Convention ne constitue pas le cadre approprié pour des déclarations politiques de cette nature. En ce qui concerne le fond de la question, le Gouvernement israélien adoptera à l'égard du Gouvernement koweïtien une attitude d'entière réciprocité. »

LIBYA<sup>1</sup>

“(a) The Kingdom of Libya does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

“(b) It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the Kingdom of Libya. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the Kingdom of Libya and Israel.”

## MONGOLIA

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

« А также Постоянное Представительство заявляет от имени Правительства Монгольской Народной Республики, что положение пункта 1 статьи 17 Конвенции, согласно которому ряд государств лишается возможности стать участниками этой Конвенции, носит дискриминационный характер и считает,

<sup>1</sup> Identical communications, *mutatis mutandis*, were received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel as follows: on 29 December 1966 in respect of the declaration made on signature of the Convention by the Government of the United Arab Republic; and on 16 August 1968 in respect of the declaration made on accession by the Government of Libya.

LIBYE<sup>1</sup>

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

a) Le Royaume de Libye ne se considère pas comme lié par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention prévoyant que tout différend entre deux ou plusieurs États parties touchant l'interprétation ou l'application de la Convention sera porté, à la requête de toute partie au différend, devant la Cour internationale de Justice pour qu'elle statue à ce sujet. Le Royaume de Libye déclare que pour qu'un différend entre deux ou plusieurs États puisse être porté devant la Cour internationale de Justice il est nécessaire d'avoir, dans chaque cas particulier, l'accord de tous les États parties au différend.

b) Il est entendu que l'adhésion à la présente Convention ne signifie en aucune façon que le Gouvernement du Royaume de Libye reconnaisse Israël. En outre, aucune relation conventionnelle ne sera établie entre le Royaume de Libye et Israël.

## MONGOLIE

<sup>1</sup> Le Secrétaire général a reçu du Gouvernement israélien des communications identiques, *mutatis mutandis*: le 29 décembre 1966, en ce qui concerne la déclaration faite par le Gouvernement de la République arabe unie lors de la signature de la Convention; et le 16 août 1968, en ce qui concerne la déclaration faite par le Gouvernement libyen lors de son adhésion.

что Конвенция о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации в соответствии с принципом суверенного равенства государств должна быть открыта для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения. »

## [TRANSLATION]

Furthermore the Permanent Mission [of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations] , in the name of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, states that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and it holds that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

## [TRADUCTION]

En outre, la Mission permanente [de la République populaire mongole auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies] déclare, au nom du Gouvernement de la République populaire mongole que les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 17 de la Convention, selon lequel un certain nombre d'États sont privés de la possibilité de devenir parties à ladite Convention, sont de caractère discriminatoire; elle considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale doit être ouverte à l'adhésion de tous les États intéressés, sans aucune discrimination ou restriction.

## POLAND

## [TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and article 18, paragraph 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which make it impossible for many States to become parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and are incom-

## POLOGNE

« La République populaire de Pologne ne s'estime pas tenue par les dispositions de l'article 22 de la Convention.

« La République populaire de Pologne considère que les dispositions de l'article 17, paragraphe 1, et de l'article 18, paragraphe 1, de la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, lesquelles rendent impossible pour les nombreux États de devenir parties à ladite Convention, portent un

patible with the object and purpose of that Convention.

The Polish People's Republic considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the said Convention should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or restrictions whatsoever.

caractère discriminatoire et sont incompatibles avec l'objet et le but de cette Convention.

« La République populaire de Pologne considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, ladite Convention doit être ouverte à la participation de tous les États sans discriminations et restrictions quelles qu'elles soient. »

*SPAIN*

*ESPAGNE*

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« . . . Con una reservación a la totalidad del artículo XXII (jurisdicción del Tribunal Internacional de Justicia) . . . »

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

. . . With a reservation in respect of the whole of article 22 (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice) . . .

. . . Avec une réserve touchant la totalité de l'article 22 (compétence de la Cour internationale de Justice) . . .

*UKRAINIAN SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC*

*RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE  
SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAINE*

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

« Украинская Советская Социалистическая Республика заявляет, что положение п. 1 ст. 17 Конвенции о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации, согласно которому ряд государств лишается возможности стать участниками этой Конвенции, носит дискриминационный характер и считает, что Конвенция в соответствии с принципом суверенного равенства государств должна быть открыта для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения. »

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a

La République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine déclare que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 17 de la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, selon lequel un

number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

certain nombre d'États sont privés de la possibilité de devenir parties à ladite Convention, est de caractère discriminatoire; elle considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, la Convention doit être ouverte à l'adhésion de tous les gouvernements intéressés, sans aucune discrimination ou restriction.

*UNION OF SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS*

*UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES  
SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES*

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

« Союз ССР заявляет, что положение п. 1 ст. 17 Конвенции о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации, согласно которому ряд государств лишается возможности стать участниками этой Конвенции, носит дискриминационный характер и считает, что Конвенция в соответствии с принципом суверенного равенства государств должна быть открыта для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения. »

[TRANSLATION]

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provision in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination whereby a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become Parties to the Convention is of a discriminatory nature, and hold that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the Convention should be open to participation by all interested States without discrimination or restriction of any kind.

[TRADUCTION]

L'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques déclare que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 17 de la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale, selon lequel un certain nombre d'États sont privés de la possibilité de devenir parties à ladite Convention, est de caractère discriminatoire; elle considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, la Convention doit être ouverte à l'adhésion de tous les gouvernements intéressés, sans aucune discrimination ou restriction.



*UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC*<sup>1</sup>

“It is understood that the signing of this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel.”

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

“The Constitution of the United States contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, such as the right of free speech, and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by the United States of America incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America.”

*RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE*<sup>1</sup>

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Il est entendu que la signature de la présente Convention ne signifie en aucune façon que le Gouvernement de la République arabe unie reconnaisse Israël. En outre, aucune relation conventionnelle ne sera établie entre la République arabe unie et Israël.

*ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE*

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La Constitution des États-Unis contient des dispositions touchant la protection des droits individuels, tels que le droit à la liberté d'expression, et aucune des dispositions de la Convention ne sera considérée comme appelant ou justifiant l'adoption par les États-Unis d'Amérique d'un texte législatif ou de toute autre mesure incompatibles avec les termes de leur Constitution.

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, p. 314 of this volume.

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<sup>1</sup> Voir note 1, p. 314 de ce volume.