INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
NEW YORK, 16 DECEMBER 1966

ECUADOR: NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 4 (3)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

The above notification was originally received on 20 August 2015. Subsequently, on 1 June 2017, Ecuador provided the Secretary-General with further required information.

(Translation) (Original: Spanish)

No. 4-3-137/2015

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat and informs it that, owing to the recent eruption of Mount Cotopaxi, the Government of the Republic of Ecuador has declared a state of emergency throughout the national territory by Executive Decree No. [755], attached hereto, in order to protect the population from any natural hazard and ensure its safety.

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, respectfully requests the Secretariat to inform all States parties to the Covenant of this measure.

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations Secretariat the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 19 August 2015
Decree No. 755

- Dates of the state of emergency: 15 August 2015, in effect “for as long as necessary to respond to the eruption of Mount Cotopaxi, but not longer than sixty days”, from 15 August 2015 to 14 October 2015

- Precise reference of the domestic decree or legislation that effects the derogation: Articles 164, 165 and 396 of the Constitution; Articles 29 and 36 of the Public and State Security Act

- Specific articles of the Covenant that were subject to derogation: Article 12.- “1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence” (freedom of movement). Article 17.- “1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.” (inviolability of the home). Article 21.- “The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others” (freedom of assembly). Article 22.- “1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests” (freedom of assembly).

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15 June 2017

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