No. 14531

MULTILATERAL


Authentic texts of the Covenant: English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.
Registered ex officio on 3 January 1976.

MULTILATÉRAL

Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels. Adopté par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies le 16 décembre 1966

INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

1 Came into force in respect of the following States on 3 January 1976, i.e., three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or accession, in accordance with article 27 (1):*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbados**</td>
<td>5 January 1973 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria**</td>
<td>21 September 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic**</td>
<td>12 November 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>10 February 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>29 October 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>29 November 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>2 April 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark**</td>
<td>6 January 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>6 March 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>19 August 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Democratic Republic**</td>
<td>8 November 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic of (With a declaration of application to Berlin (West).)***</td>
<td>17 December 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary**</td>
<td>17 January 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>24 June 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq**</td>
<td>25 January 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>3 October 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>28 May 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya**</td>
<td>1 May 1972 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>3 November 1972 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libyan Arab Republic**</td>
<td>15 May 1970 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar**</td>
<td>22 September 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>16 July 1974 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>12 December 1973 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia**</td>
<td>18 November 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway**</td>
<td>13 September 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>7 June 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania**</td>
<td>9 December 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda**</td>
<td>16 April 1975 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden**</td>
<td>6 December 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic**</td>
<td>21 April 1969 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>18 March 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic</td>
<td>12 November 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**</td>
<td>16 October 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1 April 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>2 June 1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subsequently, the Covenant came into force for the following States three months after the date of the deposit of their own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, in accordance with article 27 (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10 December 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(With effect from 10 March 1976.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia**</td>
<td>23 December 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(With effect from 23 March 1976.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Several of the 35 instruments deposited being accompanied by reservations, and the Covenant being silent about reservations, the Secretary-General pursuant to the instructions of the General Assembly (resolutions 598 (VI) and 1452B (XIV)) consulted the States concerned on whether they objected to the entry into force in accordance with article 27 (1). In the absence of objections within 90 days from the date of circulation (3 October 1975) of the depositary notification, the Secretary-General notified the States concerned that the Covenant had entered into force on 3 January 1976.


‡ Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4354), p. 56.

** See p. 84 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon ratification or accession.

*** See p. 98 of this volume for the text of the declarations relating to the declaration made upon ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning application to Berlin (West).
Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

**PART I**

**Article 1.** 1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

**PART II**

**Article 2.** 1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

3. Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present Covenant to non-nationals.

**Article 3.** The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.

**Article 4.** The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the present Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.
Article 5. 1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein, or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

PART III

Article 6. 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.

2. The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.

Article 7. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, which ensure, in particular:

(a) remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:
   (i) fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;
   (ii) a decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant;

(b) safe and healthy working conditions;

(c) equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;

(d) rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

Article 8. 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure:

(a) the right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(b) the right of trade unions to establish national federations or confederations and the right of the latter to form or join international trade-union organizations;

(c) the right of trade unions to function freely subject to no limitations other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;
(d) the right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country.

2. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces or of the police or of the administration of the State.

3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize¹ to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or apply the law in such a manner as would prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Article 9. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

Article 10. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that:

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.

3. Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

Article 11. 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:

(a) to improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;

(b) taking into account the problems of both food-importing and food-exporting countries, to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need.

Article 12. 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:

(a) the provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;

(b) the improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;

(c) the prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;

(d) the creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

Article 13. 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right:

(a) primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;

(b) secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;

(c) higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;

(d) fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;

(e) the development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to choose for their children schools, other than those established by the public authorities, which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

4. No part of this article shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of this article and to the requirement that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.
**Article 14.** Each State Party to the present Covenant which, at the time of becoming a Party, has not been able to secure in its metropolitan territory or other territories under its jurisdiction compulsory primary education, free of charge, undertakes, within two years, to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years, to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory education free of charge for all.

**Article 15.** 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:

(a) to take part in cultural life;

(b) to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

(c) to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and cooperation in the scientific and cultural fields.

**PART IV**

**Article 16.** 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit in conformity with this part of the Covenant reports on the measures which they have adopted and the progress made in achieving the observance of the rights recognized herein.

2. (a) All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies to the Economic and Social Council for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant.

(b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall also transmit to the specialized agencies copies of the reports, or any relevant parts therefrom, from States Parties to the present Covenant which are also members of these specialized agencies in so far as these reports, or parts therefrom, relate to any matters which fall within the responsibilities of the said agencies in accordance with their constitutional instruments.

**Article 17.** 1. The States Parties to the present Covenant shall furnish their reports in stages, in accordance with a programme to be established by the Economic and Social Council within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant after consultation with the States Parties and the specialized agencies concerned.

2. Reports may indicate factors and difficulties affecting the degree of fulfilment of obligations under the present Covenant.

3. Where relevant information has previously been furnished to the United Nations or to any specialized agency by any State Party to the present Covenant, it will not be necessary to reproduce that information, but a precise reference to the information so furnished will suffice.

**Article 18.** Pursuant to its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Economic and
Social Council may make arrangements with the specialized agencies in respect of their reporting to it on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the present Covenant falling within the scope of their activities. These reports may include particulars of decisions and recommendations on such implementation adopted by their competent organs.

**Article 19.** The Economic and Social Council may transmit to the Commission on Human Rights for study and general recommendation or as appropriate for information the reports concerning human rights submitted by States in accordance with articles 16 and 17, and those concerning human rights submitted by the specialized agencies in accordance with article 18.

**Article 20.** The States Parties to the present Covenant and the specialized agencies concerned may submit comments to the Economic and Social Council on any general recommendation under article 19 or reference to such general recommendation in any report of the Commission on Human Rights or any documentation referred to therein.

**Article 21.** The Economic and Social Council may submit from time to time to the General Assembly reports with recommendations of a general nature and a summary of the information received from the States Parties to the present Covenant and the specialized agencies on the measures taken and the progress made in achieving general observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant.

**Article 22.** The Economic and Social Council may bring to the attention of other organs of the United Nations, their subsidiary organs and specialized agencies concerned with furnishing technical assistance any matters arising out of the reports referred to in this part of the present Covenant which may assist such bodies in deciding, each within its field of competence, on the advisability of international measures likely to contribute to the effective progressive implementation of the present Covenant.

**Article 23.** The States Parties to the present Covenant agree that international action for the achievement of the rights recognized in the present Covenant includes such methods as the conclusion of conventions, the adoption of recommendations, the furnishing of technical assistance and the holding of regional meetings and technical meetings for the purpose of consultation and study organized in conjunction with the Governments concerned.

**Article 24.** Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.

**Article 25.** Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

**PART V**

**Article 26.** 1. The present Covenant 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 the present Covenant.

2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed the present Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 27. 1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 28. The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 29. 1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

Article 30. Irrespective of the notifications made under article 26, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph 1 of the same article of the following particulars:

(a) signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 26;

(b) the date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 27 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 29.

Article 31. 1. The present Covenant, 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 the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 26.

In faith whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Covenant, opened for signature at New York, on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six.
For Afghanistan:
Pour l'Afghanistan:
阿富汗:
За Афганистан:
Por el Afganistán:

For Albania:
Pour l'Albanie:
阿尔巴尼亚:
За Албанию:
Por Albania:

For Algeria:
Pour l'Algérie:
阿尔及利亚:
За Алжир:
Por Argelia:

TEWFIK BOUATTOURA
10 December 1968

For Argentina:
Pour l'Argentine:
阿根廷:
За Аргентину:
Por la Argentina:

RUDA
19 Febrero 1968¹

For Australia:
Pour l'Australie:
澳大利亚:
За Австралию:
Por Australia:

LAURENCE RUPERT McINTYRE
18 December 1972

¹ 19 February 1968 — 19 février 1968.
For Austria:
Pour l’Autriche:
奧地利:
За Австрию:
Por Austria:

PETER JANKOWITSCH
10 décembre 1973

For Barbados:
Pour la Barbade:
巴貝多:
За Барбадос:
Por Barbados:

For Belgium:
Pour la Belgique:
比利時:
За Бельгию:
Por Bélgica:

C. SHUURMANS
10 décembre 1968

For Bolivia:
Pour la Bolivie:
玻利維亞:
За Боливию:
Por Bolivia:

For Botswana:
Pour le Botswana:
博茨瓦那:
За Ботсвану:
Por Botswana:
For Brazil:
Pour le Brésil:
巴西：
За Бразилию:
Por el Brasil:

For Bulgaria:
Pour la Bulgarie:
保加利亞：
За Болгарию:
Por Bulgaria:

МИЛКО ТАРАБАНОВ¹
8 octobre 1968

For Burma:
Pour la Birmanie:
緬甸：
За Бирму:
Por Birmania:

For Burundi:
Pour le Burundi:
布隆提:
За Бурунди:
Por Burundi:

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:²
Pour la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie² :
白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共和國：
За Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia:

ГЕРАДОТ ГАВРИЛОВИЧ ЧАРНУШЧАНКО³
19 марта 1968⁴

¹ Milko Tarabanov.
² See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
³ Gerard Gavrilovich Chernushchenko — Geradote Gavrilovitch Tchernuchtchenko.
For Cambodia:
Pour le Cambodge:
柬埔寨:
За Камбоджу:
Por Camboya:

For Cameroon:
Pour le Cameroun:
喀麥隆:
За Камерун:
Por el Camerún:

For Canada:
Pour le Canada:
加拿大:
За Канаду:
Por el Canadá:

For the Central African Republic:
Pour la République centrafricaine:
中非共和國:
За Центральноафриканскую Республику:
Por la República Centroafricana:

For Ceylon:
Pour Ceylan:
錫蘭:
За Цейлон:
Por Ceilán:

For Chad:
Pouri le Tchad:
查德:
За Чад:
Por el Chad:
For Chile:
Pour le Chili:
智利:
За Чили:
Por Chile:

JOSÉ PIÑERA CARVALLO
Sept. 16, 1969

For China:
Pour la Chine:
中国:
За Китай:
Por China:

[Signed — Signé]¹

For Colombia:
Pour la Colombie:
哥伦比亚:
За Колумбию:
Por Colombia:

EVARISTO SOURDIS
Dic. 21 de 1966²

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):

Luis D. Tinoco

For Costa Rica:
Pour le Costa Rica:
哥斯大黎加:
 За Коста-Рику:
Por Costa Rica:

Zonon Rossides
9th January 1967

For Cuba:
Pour Cuba:
古巴:
За Кубу:
Por Cuba:

For Cyprus:
Pour Chypre:
塞普勒斯:
 За Кипр:
Por Chipre:

Václav Pleskot
7.10.1968

1 See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
2 7 October 1968 — 7 octobre 1968.
For Dahomey:
Pour le Dahomey:
Дагоме:
За Дагомею:
Por el Dahomey:

For Denmark:
Pour le Danemark:
Danmark:
За Дания:
Por Dinamarca:

[Illegible—Illisible]
Septiembre 29/1967

For the Dominican Republic:
Pour la République Dominicaine:
Доминика Республика:
За Доминиканскую Республику:
Por la República Dominicana:

For Ecuador:
Pour l'Equateur:
厄瓜多尔:
За Эквадор:
Por el Ecuador:

For El Salvador:
Pour El Salvador:
薩爾瓦多:
За Сальвадор:
Por El Salvador:

For Ethiopia:
Pour l’Ethiopie:
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
9/10.1968¹

For Finland:
Pour la Finlande:
芬蘭:
За Финляндию:
Por Finlandia:

AHTI KARJALAINEN
11/10.67²

For France:
Pour la France:
法蘭西:
За Францию:
Por Francia:

For Gabon:
Pour le Gabon:
加蓬:
За Габон:
Por el Gabón:

¹ 9 October 1968 – 9 octobre 1968.
For Gambia:
Pour la Gambie:
岡比亞:
За Гамбию:
Por Gambia:

For the German Democratic Republic:
Pour la République démocratique allemande:
德意志民主共和国
Германская Демократическая Республика:
Por la República Democrática Alemana:

HORST GRUNERT
27.3.73

For Ghana:
Pour le Ghana:
加納:
За Гану:
Por Ghana:

For Greece:
Pour la Grèce:
希臘:
За Грецию:
Por Grecia:

For Guatemala:
Pou le Guatemala:
瓜地馬拉:
За Гватемалу:
Por Guatemala:

Vol. 993, 1-14531
For Guinea:
Pour la Guinée :
幾內亞:
За Гвинею:
Por Guinea:

MAROF ACHKAR
Le 28 février 1967

For Guyana:
Pour la Guyane :
蓋亞那:
За Гвиану:
Por Guyana:

ANNE JARDIM
August 22, 1968

For Haiti:
Pour Haïti :
海地:
За Гаити:
Por Haití:

For the Holy See:
Pour le Saint-Siège :
教廷:
За Святейший престол:
Por la Santa Sede:

For Honduras:
Pour le Honduras :
宏都拉斯:
За Гондурас:
Por Honduras:

H. LÓPEZ VILLAMIL
For Hungary:
Pour la Hongrie:
匈牙利:
За Венгрию:
Por Hungría:

KÁROLY CSATORDAY
March 25, 1969

For Iceland:
Pour l'Islande:
冰岛:
За Исландию:
Por Islandia:

HANNES KJARTANSSON
30 Dec. 1968

For India:
Pour l'Inde:
印度:
За Индию:
Por la India:

For Indonesia:
Pour l'Indonésie:
印度尼西亚:
За Индонезию:
Por Indonesia:

For Iran:
Pour l'Iran:
伊朗:
За Иран:
Por el Irán:

Subject to ratification

MEHDI VAKIL
4 April 1968

1 See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature—Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
2 Sous réserve de ratification.
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:

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
18 January 1967

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

1 See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature—Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
For Jamaica:
Pour la Jamaïque:
牙買加:
За Ямайку:
Por Jamaica:

E. R. RICHARDSON

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

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

SHARIF ABDUL-HAMID SHARAF
June 30, 1972

For Kenya:
Pour le Kenya:
肯亞:
За Кению:
Por Kenia:

For Kuwait:
Pour le Koweït:
科威特:
За Кувейт:
Por Kuwait:
For Laos:
Pour le Laos:
寮國:
За Лаос:
Por Laos:

For Lebanon:
Pour le Liban:
黎巴嫩:
За Ливан:
Por el Libano:

For Lesotho:
Pour le Lesotho:
賴索托:
За Лесото:
Por Lesotho:

For Liberia:
Pour le Libéria:
賴比瑞亞:
За Либерию:
Por Liberia:

NATHAN BARNES
18th April 1967

For Libya:
Pour la Libye:
利比亞:
За Ливию:
Por Libia:
For Liechtenstein:
Pour le Liechtenstein:
列支敦士登:
За Лихтенштейн:
Por Liechtenstein:

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

JEAN RETTEL
Le 26 novembre 1974

For Madagascar:
Pour Madagascar:
馬達加斯加:
За Мадагаскар:
Por Madagascar:

BLAISE RABETAFIKA
Le 14 avril 1970

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

For Malaysia:
Pour la Malaisie:
馬來亞聯邦:
За Малайскую Федерацию:
Por Malasia:
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 Mali:

For Malta:
Pour Malte :
馬耳他 :
За Малъту :
Por Malta:

ARVID PARDO
22 October 1968

For Mauritania:
Pour la Mauritanie :
茅利塔尼亞 :
За Мавританию :
Por Mauritania:

For Mexico:
Pour le Mexique :
墨西哥 :
За Мексику :
Por México:

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1 See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature—Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
For Monaco:
Pour Monaco:
摩納哥:
За Монако:
Por Mónaco:

For Mongolia:
Pour la Mongolie:
蒙古:
За Монголию:
Por Mongolia:

JH. BANZAR
1968.VI.5

For Morocco:
Pour le Maroc:
摩洛哥:
За Марокко:
Por Marruecos:

For Nepal:
Pour le Népal:
尼泊爾:
За Непал:
Por Nepal:

For the Netherlands:
Pour les Pays-Bas:
荷蘭:
За Нидерланды:
Por los Países Bajos:

D. G. E. MIDDELBURG
25 June 1969

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1 See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.

For New Zealand:
Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:
紐西蘭:
За Новую Зеландию:
Por Nueva Zelandia:

FRANK HENRY CORNER
12 November 1968

For Nicaragua:
Pour le Nicaragua:
尼加拉瓜:
За Никарагуа:
Por Nicaragua:

For the Niger:
Pour le Niger:
奈及爾:
За Нигер:
Por el Niger:

For Nigeria:
Pour la Nigéria:
奈及利亞:
За Нигерию:
Por Nigeria:

For Norway:
Pour la Norvège:
挪威:
За Норвегию:
Por Noruega:

EDVARD HAMBRO
March 20, 1968

For Pakistan:
Pour le Pakistan:
巴基斯坦:
За Пакистан:
Por el Pakistán:
For Panama:
Pour le Panama:
巴拿馬:
За Панаму:
Por Panamá:

For Paraguay:
Pour le Paraguay:
巴拉圭:
За Парагвай:
Por el Paraguay:

For Peru:
Pour le Pérou:
秘魯:
За Перу:
Por el Perú:

For the Philippines:
Pour les Philippines:
菲律宾:
За Филиппины:
Por Filipinas:

SALVADOR P. LÓPEZ

For Poland:
Pour la Pologne:
波兰:
За Польшу:
Por Polonia:

B. TOMOROWICZ
2.III.1967\(^1\)

\(^1\) 2 March 1967 — 2 mars 1967.
For Portugal:
Pour le Portugal :
葡萄牙：
За Португалию:
Por Portugal:

For the Republic of Korea:
Pour la République de Corée :
大韓民國 :
За Корейскую Республику :
Por la República de Corea:

For the Republic of Viet-Nam:
Pour la République du Viet-Nam :
越南共和國 :
За Республику Вьетнам :
Por la República de Viet-Nam:

For Romania:¹
Pour la Roumanie' :
罗马尼亚 :
За Румынию :
Por Rumania:

GHEORGHE DIACONESCU
27 June 1968

For Rwanda:
Pour le Rwanda :
盧安達 :
За Руанду :
Por Rwanda:

¹ See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
For San Marino:
Pour Saint-Marin :
聖馬利諾:
За Сан-Марино:
Por San Marino:

For Saudi Arabia:
Pour l'Arabie Saoudite :
沙特阿拉伯:
За Саудовскую Аравию:
Por Arabia Saudita:

For Senegal:
Pour le Sénégal :
塞內加爾:
За Сенегал:
Por el Senegal:

Ibrahima Boye
Ambassadeur du Sénégal à l'ONU
New York, 16 juillet 1970

For Sierra Leone:
Pour le Sierra Leone :
獅子山 :
За Сьерра-Леоне:
Por Sierra Leona:

For Singapore:
Pour Singapour :
新加坡:
За Сингапур:
Por Singapur:
For Somalia:
Pour la Somalie:
索馬利亞:
За Сомали:
Por Somalia:

For South Africa:
Pour l'Afrique du Sud:
南非:
За Южную Африку:
Por Sudáfrica:

For Spain:
Pour l'Espagne:
西班牙:
За Испанию:
Por España:

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

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

TORSTEN NILSSON
29 September 1967

For Switzerland:
Pour la Suisse:
瑞士:
За Швейцарию:
Por Suiza:
For Syria:
Pour la Syrie :
叙利亞 :
За Сирію :
Por Siria:

For Thailand:
Pour la Thaïlande :
泰國 :
За Таїланд :
Por Tailandia:

For Togo:
Pouri e Togo :
多哥 :
За Торо :
Por el Togo:

For Trinidad and Tobago:
Pouri la Trinité et Tobago :
千里達及托貝哥 :
За Тринітад і Тобаго :
Por Trinidad y Tabago:

For Tunisia:
Pouri la Tunisie :
突尼西亞 :
За Тунис :
Por Tûnez:

MAHMOUD MESTIRI
Le 30 avril 1968

For Turkey:
Pouri la Turquie :
土耳其 :
За Турця :
Por Turquía:
For Uganda:
Pour l'Ouganda :
烏干達:
За Уганду:
Por Uganda:

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:
Pour la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine:
烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義共和國:
За Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:
Por la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania:

СЕРГИЙ ТИМОФИЙОВИЧ ШЕВЧЕНКО²
20.ІII.68³

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 Республики:
Por la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

ЯКОВ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ МАЛИК⁴
18.3.68⁵

For the United Arab Republic:
Pour la République arabe unie :
阿拉伯聯合共和國:
За Объединенную Арабскую Республику:
Por la República Arabe Unida:

[Illegible — Illisible]
4th August 1967

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¹ See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
² Sergei Timofeyevich Shevchenko — Serguei Timofeyevitch Chevtchenko.
⁴ Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik — Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik.
⁵ 18 March 1968 — 18 mars 1968.
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:

CAREDON
16th September 1968

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:
美利堅合眾國:
За Соединенные Штаты Америки:
Por los Estados Unidos de América:

For the Upper Volta:
Pour la Haute-Volta:
上伏塔：
За Верхнюю Волту:
Por el Alto Volta:

For Uruguay:
Pour l'Uruguay:
烏拉圭:
За Уругвай:
Por el Uruguay:

PEDRO P. BERRO
Febrero 21/1967

1 See p. 78 of this volume for the texts of the declarations and reservations made upon signature — Voir p. 78 du présent volume pour les textes des déclarations et réserves faites lors de la signature.
For Venezuela:
Pour le Venezuela:
委内瑞拉:
За Венесуэлу:
Por Venezuela:

GERMÁN NAVA CARRILLO
24 Junio 1969

For Western Samoa:
Pour le Samoa-Occidental:
西萨摩亚:
За Западное Самоа:
Por Samoa Occidental:

For Yemen:
Pour le Yémen:
也门:
За Иемен:
Por el Yemen:

For Yugoslavia:
Pour la Yougoslavie:
南斯拉夫:
За Югославию:
Por Yugoslavia:

ANTON VRATUSA
Aug. 8, 1967

For Zambia:
Pour la Zambie:
尚比亞:
За Замбию:
Por Zambia:

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON SIGNATURE

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

RÉCLARATIONS ET RÉSERVES FAITES LORS DE LA SIGNATURE

RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE

[BYELORUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE BIÉLORUSSE]

«Беларуская Савецкая Сацыялястычная Рэспубліка заявіла, што палагэнні пункта 1 артыкула 26 Пакта аб эканамічных, сацыяльных і культурных правах і пункта 1 артыкула 48 Пакта аб грамадзянскіх і палітычных правах, згодна з якімі рад дзяржаў не можа стаць удзельнікамі гэтых Пактаў, носяць дискрымінаўчыны характер, і лічаць, што Пакты ў алпаведнасці з прынцыпам сувереннай роўнасці дзяржаў павінны быць адкрыты для ўдзелу ўсіх зацікаўленых дзяржаў без якой-небудзь дискрымінаўчы і абмежавання».

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

«Белорусская Советская Социалистическая Республика заявляет, что положения пункта 1 статьи 26 Пакта об экономических, социальных и культурных правах и пункта 1 статьи 48 Пакта о гражданских и политических правах, согласно которым ряд государств не может стать участниками этих Пактов, носят дискриминационный характер, и считает, что Пакты в соответствии с принципом суверенного равенства государств должны быть открыты для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения».

[TRANSLATION]

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

[TRADUCTION]

La République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie déclare que les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et celles du paragraphe 1 de l'article 48 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, aux termes desquelles un certain nombre d'États ne peuvent pas devenir parties auxdits Pactes, ont un caractère discriminatoire et considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, les Pactes devraient être ouverts à la participation de tous les États intéressés sans aucune discrimination ou limitation.
The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

HUNGARY

“The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic declares that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights according to which certain States may not become signatories to the said Conventions are of [a] discriminatory nature and are contrary to the basic principle of international law that all States are entitled to become signatories to general multilateral treaties. These discriminatory provisions are incompatible with the objectives and purposes of the Covenants.”

1 Translation supplied by the Government of Czechoslovakia.
2 Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque.
**IRAQ**

[ARABIC TEXT — TEXTE ARABE]

Le fait que la République d'Irak devienne partie au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques ne signifie en rien qu'elle reconnaît Israël ni qu'elle assume des obligations à l'égard d'Israël en vertu desdits Pactes.

**MALTA**

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Le Gouvernement maltais accepte et appuie les principes énoncés au paragraphe 2 de l'article 10 du Pacte. Toutefois, en raison de la situation présente à Malte, il n'est pas nécessaire ni opportun que ces principes soient sanctionnés par la législation.

**MONGOLIA**

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La République populaire mongole déclare que les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et celles du paragraphe 1 de l'article 48 du Pacte interna-

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1 Translation supplied by the Government of Iraq.
2 Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement iraquien.
and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation."

ROMANIA

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of article 26, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

ROUMANIE

«Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste de Roumanie déclare que les dispositions de l'article 26, paragraphe 1, du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels ne sont pas en concordance avec le principe selon lequel tous les Etats ont le droit de devenir parties aux traités multilatéraux réglementant les questions d'intérêt général.»

RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAINE

[UKRAINIAN TEXT — TEXTE UKRAINIEN]

«Українська Радянська Соціалістична Республіка заявляє, що положення пункту 1 статті 26 Міжнародного пaktu про економічні, соціальні і культурні права та пункту 1 статті 48 Міжнародного пaktu про громадянські і політичні права, згідно з якими ряд держав не може стати учасниками цих пактів, мають дискримінаційний характер, і вважає, що пакти відповідно до принципу суверенної рівності держав повинні бути відкриті для участі всіх заінтересованих держав без будь-якої дискримінації та обмеження».

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

«Украинская Советская Социалистическая Республика заявляет, что положения пункта 1 статьи 26 Международного пакта об экономических, социальных и культурных правах и пункта 1 статьи 48 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах, в соответствии с которыми ряд государств не может стать участниками этих пактов, имеют дискриминационный характер, и считает, что пакты в соответствии с принципом суверенного равенства государств должны быть открыты для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения». 
The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

La République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine déclare que les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et celles du paragraphe 1 de l'article 48 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, aux termes desquelles un certain nombre d'Etats ne peuvent pas devenir parties auxdits Pactes, ont un caractère discriminatoire et considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des Etats, les Pactes devraient être ouverts à la participation de tous les Etats intéressés sans aucune discrimination ou limitation.

UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES

«Союз Советских Социалистических Республик заявляет, что положения пункта 1 статьи 26 Пакта об экономических, социальных и культурных правах и пункта 1 статьи 48 Пакта о гражданских и политических пактах, согласно которым ряд государств не может стать участниками этих Пактов, носят дискриминационный характер, и считает, что Пакты в соответствии с принципом суверенного равенства государств должны быть открыты для участия всех заинтересованных государств без какой-либо дискриминации и ограничения».

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 26 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and of paragraph 1 of article 48 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, under which a number of States cannot become parties to these Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that the Covenants, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation.

L'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques déclare que les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et celles du paragraphe 1 de l'article 48 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, aux termes desquelles un certain nombre d'Etats ne peuvent pas devenir parties auxdits Pactes, ont un caractère discriminatoire et considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des Etats, les Pactes devraient être ouverts à la participation de tous les Etats intéressés sans aucune discrimination ou limitation.

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

"First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

"Secondly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that they must reserve the right to postpone the application of sub-paragraph (a) (i) of article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work, since, while they fully accept this principle and are pledged to work towards its complete application at the earliest possible time, the problems of implementation are such that complete application cannot be guaranteed at present.

"Thirdly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that, in relation to article 8 of the Covenant, they must reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 in Hong Kong, in so far as it may involve the right of trade unions not engaged in the same trade or industry to establish federations or confederations.

"Lastly, the Government of the United Kingdom declare that the provisions of the Covenant shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until they inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Covenant in respect of that territory can be fully implemented."

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

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Premièrement, le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni déclare qu'il considère qu'en vertu de l'article 103 de la Charte des Nations Unies, en cas de conflit entre ses obligations aux termes de l'article premier du Pacte et ses obligations aux termes de la Charte (aux termes notamment de l'article premier et des Articles 2 et 73 de ladite Charte), ses obligations aux termes de la Charte prévaudront.

Deuxièmement, le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni déclare qu'il doit se réserver le droit de différer l'application de l'alinea i du paragraphe a de l'article 7 du Pacte, dans la mesure où cette disposition concerne le paiement aux femmes et aux hommes d'une rémunération égale pour un travail de valeur égale, car, si le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni accepte pleinement ce principe et s'est engagé à faire le nécessaire pour en assurer l'application intégrale à une date aussi rapprochée que possible, les difficultés de mise en œuvre sont telles que l'application intégrale dudit principe ne peut être garantie à l'heure actuelle.

Troisièmement, le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni déclare qu'en ce qui concerne l'article 8 du Pacte, il doit se réserver le droit de ne pas appliquer l'alinea b du paragraphe premier à Hongkong, dans la mesure où cet alinéa peut impliquer pour des syndicats n'appartenant pas à la même profession ou à la même industrie le droit de constituer des fédérations ou des confédérations.

Enfin, le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni déclare que les dispositions du Pacte ne s'appliqueront pas à la Rhodésie du Sud tant qu'il n'aura pas fait savoir au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies qu'il était à même de garantir que les obligations que lui imposait le Pacte quant à ce territoire pourraient être intégralement remplies.
DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION (a)

BARBADOS (a)

"The Government of Barbados states that it reserves the right to postpone:

"(a) the application of sub-paragraph (a)(1) of article 7 of the Covenant in so far as it concerns the provision of equal pay to men and women for equal work;

"(b) the application of article 10(2) in so far as it relates to the special protection to be accorded mothers during a reasonable period during and after childbirth; and

"(c) the application of article 13(2) (a) of the Covenant, in so far as it relates to primary education;

"since, while the Barbados Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the same articles and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety, the problems of implementation are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage."

BULGARIA

"Народна република България смята за необходимо да подчертаем, че член 48 точки 1 и 3 от Международния пакт за граждански и политически права и член 26 точки 1 и 3 от Международния пакт за икономически, социални и културни права, като изключват известен брой държави от възможността да участват в пактовете, имат дискриминационен характер. Тези разпоредби са несъвместими със самото естество на пактовете, които имат универсален характер и трябва да бъдат открити за присъединяване на всички държави. По силата на принципа на суверенното равенство някои държави няма право да възпрепятствуват други държави да участват в такива пактове."
The People's Republic of Bulgaria deems it necessary to underline that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, under which a number of States are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Covenants, are of a discriminatory nature. These provisions are inconsistent with the very nature of the Covenants, which are universal in character and should be open for accession by all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, no State has the right to bar other States from becoming parties to a covenant of this kind.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[TRANSLATION]

[Confirming the declaration made upon signature. For the text, see p. 78 of this volume.]

ČECHOSLOVAKIA

[CZECH TEXT — TEXTE TCHÈQUE]

"Přijímájící tento Pakt prohlašujeme, že ustanovení článku 26 odstavce 1 Paktu je v rozporu se zásadou, že všechny státy mají právo stát se stranou mnohostranných smluv upravujících záležitosti obecného zájmu."

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1 Translation supplied by the Government of Bulgaria.
2 Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement bulgare.
... The provision of article 26, paragraph 1, of the Covenant is in contradiction with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties regulating matters of general interest.

**DENMARK**

"The Government of Denmark cannot, for the time being, undertake to comply entirely with the provisions of article 7 (a) (i) on equal pay for equal work and article 7 (d) on remuneration for public holidays."

**FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

"... The said Covenant shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany except as far as Allied rights and responsibilities are affected."

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

"Die Deutsche Demokratische Republik ist der Auffassung, daß Artikel 26 Absatz 1 der Konvention im Widerspruch zu dem Prinzip steht, wonach alle Staaten, die sich in ihrer Politik von den Zielen und Grundsätzen der Charta der Vereinten Nationen leiten lassen, das Recht haben, Mitglied von Konventionen zu werden, die die Interessen aller Staaten berühren."

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1 Translation supplied by the Government of Czechoslovakia.

1 Traduction fournie par le Gouvernement tchécoslovaque.
The German Democratic Republic considers that article 26, paragraph 1, of the Covenant runs counter to the principle that all States which are guided in their policies by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter have the right to become parties to conventions which affect the interests of all States.

"The German Democratic Republic has ratified the two Covenants in accordance with the policy it has so far pursued with the view to safeguarding human rights. It is convinced that these Covenants promote the world-wide struggle for the enforcement of human rights, which is an integral part of the struggle for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights it thus contributes to the peaceful international cooperation of states, to the promotion of human rights and to the joint-struggle against their violation by aggressive policies, colonialism and apartheid, racism and other forms of assaults on the right of the peoples to self-determination.

"The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the political, economic, social and cultural rights to every citizen independent of race, sex and religion. Socialist democracy has created the conditions for every citizen not only to enjoy these rights but also take an active part in their implementation and enforcement.

La République démocratique allemande estime que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte est en contradiction avec le principe selon lequel tous les États dont la politique est guidée par les buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies ont le droit de devenir parties aux pactes qui touchent les intérêts de tous les États.

La République démocratique allemande a ratifié les deux Pactes conformément à la politique qu'elle a menée jusqu'ici en vue de sauvegarder les droits de l'homme. Elle est convaincue que ces Pactes favorisent la lutte menée à l'échelle mondiale pour assurer la réalisation des droits de l'homme, lutte qui s'inscrit elle-même dans le cadre de celle engagée en vue du maintien et du renforcement de la paix. A l'occasion du vingtième anniversaire de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, la République démocratique allemande participe ainsi à la coopération pacifique entre les États, à la promotion des droits de l'homme et à la lutte commune contre la violation de ces droits par des politiques agressives, le colonialisme et l'apartheid, le racisme et tous autres types d'atteintes au droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes.

La Constitution de la République démocratique allemande garantit les droits politiques, économiques, sociaux et culturels de tout citoyen sans distinction de race, de sexe et de religion. La démocratie socialiste a créé les conditions voulues pour que tout citoyen non seulement jouisse de ses droits mais s'attache activement à les exercer et à les faire respecter.
“Such fundamental human rights as the right to peace, the right to work and social security, the equality of women, and the right to education have been fully implemented in the German Democratic Republic. The Government of the German Democratic Republic has always paid great attention to the material prerequisites for guaranteeing above all the social and economic rights. The welfare of the working people and its continuous improvement are the leitmotif of the entire policy of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

“The Government of the German Democratic Republic holds that the signing and ratification of the two human rights Covenants by further Member States of the United Nations would be an important step to implement the aims for respecting and promoting the human rights, the aims proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.”

HUNGARY

“The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People’s Republic declares that the provisions of article 48, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and article 26, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are inconsistent with the universal character of the Covenants. It follows from the principle of sovereign equality of States that the Covenants should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or limitation.”

HONGRIE

Le Conseil présidentiel de la République populaire de Hongrie déclare que les dispositions des paragraphes 1 et 3 de l'article 48 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques et celles des paragraphes 1 et 3 de l'article 26 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels sont incompatibles avec le caractère universel des Pactes. Selon le principe d'égalité souveraine des États, les Pactes devraient être ouverts à la participation de tous les États sans aucune discrimination ni limitation.
IRAQ

[ARABIC TEXT — TEXTE ARABE]

إن التصديق على هذا العقد أو الدخول معه إلى اتفاقيات أو اتفاقيات أخرى مع أي جمهورية أخرى، لا يشكل معرفة لدى العراق أو التوجه نحو أي اتفاقيات مع إسرائيل.

[TRANSLATION]
Ratification by Iraq . . . shall in no way signify recognition of Israel nor shall it be conducive to entry with her into such dealings as are regulated by the said [Covenant].

KENYA (a)

"While the Kenya Government recognizes and endorses the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of article 10 of the Covenant, the present circumstances obtaining in Kenya do not render necessary or expedient the imposition of those principles by legislation."

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC (a)

"The acceptance and the accession to this Covenant by the Libyan Arab Republic shall in no way signify a recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by the Libyan Arab Republic into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Covenant."

[TRADUCTION]
La ratification pour l'Irak . . . ne signifie nullement que l'Irak reconnaît Israël ni qu'il établira avec Israël les relations [que régit ledit Pacte].

KENYA (a)

Le Gouvernement kényen reconnaît et approuve les principes énoncés au paragraphe 2 de l'article 10 du Pacte, mais, étant donné la situation actuelle au Kenya, il n'est pas nécessaire ou opportun d'en imposer l'application par une législation correspondante.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE LIBYENNE (a)

L'approbation et l'adhésion de la République arabe libyenne touchant le Pacte dont il s'agit ne signifient nullement que la République arabe libyenne reconnait Israël ni qu'elle établira avec Israël les relations que régissent lesdits Pactes.
MADAGASCAR

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

The Government of Madagascar states that it reserves the right to postpone the application of article 13, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, more particularly in so far as it relates to primary education, since, while the Malagasy Government fully accepts the principles embodied in the said paragraph and undertakes to take the necessary steps to apply them in their entirety at the earliest possible date, the problems of implementation, and particularly the financial implications, are such that full application of the principles in question cannot be guaranteed at this stage.

MONGOLIA

[MONGOLIAN TEXT — TEXTE MONGOL]

"Эдийн засаг, Нийэм, Соёлын эрхийн тухай олон улсын Пакт"—ын 26 дугаар зүйл(1) Иргэний ба Улс төрний эрхийн тухай олон улсын Пакт"—ын 48 дугаар зүйл(1) нь уг Пактуудад оролцовг хүлээнд хүрээг тодорхой заалтаар хязгаарлахнаар зарим улсыг ялагварлан гадуураж байна өг БНМАУ-ын Засгийн газар узэхийн хамт улс бүр тэгш эрхээй байхыг зарчмын үндсэн дээр сонирхож байгаа бух улс эдгээр Пактад ямар нэгэн ялагваргүй—гээр оролцох эрх эдлээ ёстой өг ялагваргүйн байна."

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

La République populaire mongole déclare que les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et celles du paragraphe 1 de l'article 48 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, aux termes desquelles un certain nombre d'États ne peuvent pas devenir parties auxdits Pactes, ont un caractère discriminatoire et considère que, conformément au principe de l'égalité souveraine des États, les Pactes devraient être ouverts à la participation de tous les États intéressés sans aucune discrimination ou limitation.
NORWAY

"Norway enters a reservation to article 8, paragraph 1 (d), to the effect that the current Norwegian practice of referring labour conflicts to the State Wages Board (a permanent tripartite arbitral commission in matters of wages) by Act of Parliament for the particular conflict shall not be considered incompatible with the right to strike, this right being fully recognised in Norway."

ROMANIA

(a) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 26 (1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are inconsistent with the principle that multilateral international treaties whose purposes concern the international community as a whole must be open to universal participation.

(b) The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance in a state of dependence of certain territories referred to in articles 1 (3) and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations and the instruments adopted by the Organization on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly.
in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970 which solemnly proclaims the duty of States to promote the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring a speedy end to colonialism.


RWANDA (a)

[Translation — Traduction]

The Rwandese Republic [is] bound, however, in respect of education, only by the provisions of its Constitution.

SWEDEN

[Swedish text — Texte suédois]

"Sverige gör förbehåll mot konventionens artikel 7 mom. d) såvitt avser rätten till lön på allmänna helgdagar."

[République arabe syrienne (a)]

[Arabic text — Texte arabe]

ان تقبل الجمهورية العربية السورية هذه المعاهدا وبإذن حكبتها لبا لا يحوى بأية حال معنى الاتفاق، ولا يؤدي إلى دخولها معا في معاهدات أنظمة حكمها. ان الجمهورية العربية السورية تعتبر الفترات الأولى من المادة ٤٢ للعديد الخاص بالحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية ، وكذلك الفترات الأولى من المادة ٤٨ للعديد الخاص بالحقوق المدنية والسياسية، لا تتفقان وأهداف المعاهدين، ولا تتيحان إمكان احتمام هاتين الفترتين لاتسمى جميع الدول ، بدون تغريدة أو تعديل من أن تصبح اطرافا فيها. "

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1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to these two Covenants shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said two Covenants.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic considers that paragraph 1 of article 26 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and paragraph 1 of article 48 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the said Covenants, inasmuch as they do not allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, the opportunity to become parties to the said Covenants.

[TRANSLATION]

1. Il est entendu que l'adhésion de la République arabe syrienne à ces deux Pactes ne signifie en aucune façon la reconnaissance d'Israël ou l'entrée avec lui en relation au sujet d'aucune matière que ces deux Pactes réglementent.

2. La République arabe syrienne considère que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 26 du Pacte relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels ainsi que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 48 du Pacte relatif aux droits civils et politiques ne sont pas conformes aux buts et objectifs des dits Pactes puisqu'ils ne permettent pas à tous les États, sans distinction et discrimination, la possibilité de devenir parties à ces Pactes.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Confirming the declaration made upon signature. For the text, see p. 81 of this volume.]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Confirming the declaration made upon signature. For the text, see p. 82 of this volume.]

RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAINE

[Avec confirmation de la déclaration faite lors de la signature. Pour le texte, voir p. 81 du présent volume.]

UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES

[Avec confirmation de la déclaration faite lors de la signature. Pour le texte, voir p. 82 du présent volume.]
DECLARATIONS RELATING TO THE SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BULGARIA

[Translation — Traduction]


BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Russian Text — Texte russe]

«... Правительство Белорусской ССР рассматривает неправомерным участие так называемого правительства Китая (Тайвань) в Международном пакте об экономических, социальных и культурных правах, Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах и факультативном протоколе и Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах, поскольку оно не представляет Китай и не имеет права представлять его. Только Правительство Китайской Народной Республики является единственным законным представителем Китая.»

[Translation]

... The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic regards as illegal the participation of the so-called

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Russian Text — Texte russe]

«... Правительство Белорусской ССР рассматривает неправомерным участие так называемого правительства Китая (Тайвань) в Международном пакте об экономических, социальных и культурных правах, Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах и факультативном протоколе и Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах, поскольку оно не представляет Китай и не имеет права представлять его. Только Правительство Китайской Народной Республики является единственным законным представителем Китая.»

[Translation]

... The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic regards as illegal the participation of the so-called

2 Ibid., vol. 999, no 1-14668.

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BULGARIE

[Traduction]


RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE

[Traduction]

... Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie considère que l'adhésion du prétendu
Government of China (Taiwan) in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, since it does not represent China and has no right to represent it. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the only lawful representative of China.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA


"The Czechoslovak Government states that only the Government of the People's Republic of China has the right to represent China in international organizations."

MONGOLIA

"The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers null and void the signature and ratification by the Chiang Kai-shek regime of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other instruments approved by the United Nations General Assembly, and [the] Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Gouvernement de la Chine (Taiwán) au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques et au Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques est illégal, puisque ce Gouvernement ne représente pas la Chine et n'a pas le droit de la représenter. Seul le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine est le représentant légal de la Chine.

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

[Traduction — Translation]

Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste tchécoslovaque considère comme nulle et non avenue la signature par les autorités de Taiwan du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, adoptés par l'Assemblée générale dans sa résolution 2200/XX du 16 décembre 1966.

Le Gouvernement de la République socialiste tchécoslovaque considère que seul le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine est habilité à représenter la Chine dans des organisations internationales.

MONGOLIE

[Traduction — Translation]

“As is well known the Chiang Kai-shek clique has no right whatsoever to speak on behalf of the Chinese people and that there is only one China—the People’s Republic of China.”

ROMANIA

“. . . The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania does not recognize to the Chiang Kai-shek’s representatives any right to represent China, as the only legal government entitled to represent it is the Government of the People’s Republic of China.”

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

« . . . Правительство Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики рассматривает участие так называемого «правительства Китая», о котором говорится в письме Секретариата ООН, в Международном пакте об экономических, социальных и культурных правах и Международном пакте о гражданских и политических правах, неправомерным, поскольку оно не представляет китайский народ и не имеет права выступать от имени Китая.

«Правительство Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики исходит из того, что в мире имеется только одно китайское государство—Китайская Народная Республика.»

[TRANSLATION]

... The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that the participation of the so-called “Government of China” in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is illegal, because that Government does not represent the Chinese people and has no right to speak for China.

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic takes the position that there is only one Chinese State in the world—the People’s Republic of China.

[TRADUCTION]

... Le Gouvernement de la République soviétique d’Ukraine considère comme irrégulière la participation au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques du prétendu «Gouvernement chinois» car celui-ci ne représente pas le peuple chinois et n’a pas le droit de parler au nom de la Chine.

Le Gouvernement de la République soviétique d’Ukraine considère qu’il n’existe qu’un seul État chinois, à savoir la République populaire de Chine.
UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

«Представительство СССР при ООН заявляет, что Советский Союз не признает имеющим законную силу подписание чанкайшистом Международного пакта об экономических, социальных и культурных правах, Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах и других актов, одобренных Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН и открытых для подписания в Нью-Йорке 19 декабря 1966 года.

«Хорошо известно, что чанкайшистская клика никого не представляет и не имеет права выступать от имени Китая, и что представляет Китай только Правительство Китайской Народной Республики.»

[TRANSLATION]

... The Soviet Union does not recognize the signature by the Chiang Kai-shek representative of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the other instruments approved by the United Nations General Assembly and opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966 as having legal force.

It is well known that the Chiang Kai-shek clique represents no one and has no right to speak on behalf of China, and that only the Government of the People's Republic of China represents China.

YUGOSLAVIA


YUGOSLAVIE

... Le Gouvernement de la République fédérale socialiste de Yougoslavie considère comme nulle et non avenue la signature par les autorités de Taïwan du Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, ouvertes à la signature, à New York, le 19 décembre 1966.
“The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that only the Government of the People's Republic of China is authorised to assume obligations on behalf of China and to represent her in international organisations.”

DECLARATIONS relating to the declaration made upon ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning application to Berlin (West)

Received on: 5 July 1974

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[Translation]

By reason of their material content, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 directly affect matters of security and status. With this in mind, the Soviet Union considers the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of these Covenants to Berlin (West) to be

[Traduction]

Le Gouvernement de la République fédérale socialiste de Yougoslavie considère que seul le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine est habilité à assumer des obligations au nom de la Chine et à la représenter dans des organisations internationales.

DÉCLARATIONS relatives à la déclaration formulée lors de la ratification par la République fédérale d'Allemagne concernant l'application à Berlin-Ouest

Reçue le : 5 juillet 1974

Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques

[Russian text — Texte russe]

«Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах и Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах от 19 декабря 1966 года по своему материальному содержанию непосредственно затрагивают вопросы безопасности и статуса. Учитывая это, Советская сторона рассматривает сделанное Федеративной Республикой Германии заявление о распространении действия этих пактов на Берлин (Западный) как неправомерное и не имеющее никакой юридической силы, поскольку в соответствии с Четырехсторонним соглашением от 3 сентября 1971 г. договорные обязательства ФРГ, затрагивающие вопросы безопасности и статуса, не могут распространяться на Западные секторы Берлина.»

[Translation]

By reason of their material content, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 directly affect matters of security and status. With this in mind, the Soviet Union considers the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the operation of these Covenants to Berlin (West) to be

[Traduction]

Le Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques et le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels de 19 décembre 1966 touchent directement, par leur contenu matériel, aux questions de sécurité et de statut. C'est pourquoi l'Union soviétique considère la déclaration de la République fédérale d'Allemagne étendant le champ d'application de ces Pactes à Berlin-Ouest comme illégale et dénuée de toute

1 See p. 86 of this volume.

1 Voir p. 86 du présent volume.
illegal and to have no force in law, since, under the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany afecting matters of security and status may not be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin.

12 August 1974

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

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force juridique puisque, conformément à l'Accord quadripartite du 3 septembre 1971, les obligations contractées par la République fédérale d'Allemagne en vertu de traités ne peuvent s'étendre en ce qui concerne les questions de sécurité et de statut aux secteurs occidentaux de Berlin.

12 août 1974

**RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE ALLEMANDE**

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*,„Hinsichtlich der Anwendung der Konventionen auf Berlin (West) stellt die Regierung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik in Übereinstimmung mit dem Vierseitigen Abkommen zwischen den Regierungen der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken, des Vereinigten Königreiches von Großbritannien und Nordirland, der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und der Französischen Republik vom 3. September 1971 fest, daß Berlin (West) kein Bestandteil der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist und nicht von ihr regiert werden darf. Die Erklärungen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, wonach diese Konventionen auch auf Berlin (West) ausgedehnt werden sollen, stehen im Widerspruch zum Vierseitigen Abkommen, in dem festgelegt ist, daß Verträge, die Angelegenheiten der Sicherheit und des Status von Berlin (West) betreffen, durch die Bundesrepublik Deutschland nicht auf Berlin (West) ausgedehnt werden dürfen. Demzufolge können die Erklärungen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland keine Rechtswirkungen zeitigen."

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«В отношении распространения конвенций на Берлин (Западный) правительство Германской Демократической Республики в соответствии с Четырехсторонним соглашением между правительствами Союза Советских Социалистических Республики, Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии, Соединенных Штатов Америки и Французской Республики от 3 сентября 1971 года констатирует, что Берлин (Западный) не является составной частью Федеративной Республики Германии и не может управляться ею. Заявления правительства Федеративной Республики Германии, согласно которым эти пакты должны распространяться также на Берлин (Западный), находятся в противоречии с Четырехсторонним соглашением, в котором закреплено, что соглашения, касающиеся вопросов безопасности и статуса Берлина (Западного) не могут быть распространены Федеративной Республикой Германии на Берлин (Западный). В соответствии с этим заявления правительства Федеративной Республики Германии не могут иметь правовых последствий.»
As regards the application of the Covenants to Berlin (West), the Government of the German Democratic Republic notes, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The declarations of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that these Covenants shall be extended also to Berlin (West) are in contradiction with the Quadripartite Agreement, which establishes that agreements affecting matters of security and status of Berlin (West) may not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany. Accordingly, the declarations of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany can have no legal effect.

16 August 1974

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

[TRANSLATION]

As regards the application of the Covenants to Berlin (West), the Government of the German Democratic Republic notes, in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic of 3 September 1971, that Berlin (West) continues not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it. The declarations of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that these Covenants shall be extended also to Berlin (West) are in contradiction with the Quadripartite Agreement, which establishes that agreements affecting matters of security and status of Berlin (West) may not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany. Accordingly, the declarations of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany can have no legal effect.

16 août 1974

République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine

[TRADUCTION]

En ce qui concerne l'application des Pactes à Berlin-Ouest, le Gouvernement de la République démocratique allemande note, conformément à l'Accord quadripartite conclu le 3 septembre 1971 entre les Gouvernements de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, des États-Unis d'Amérique et de la République française, que Berlin-Ouest ne fait pas partie de la République fédérale d'Allemagne et ne doit pas être gouvernée par elle. Les déclarations du Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne selon lesquelles ces pactes doivent également s'étendre à Berlin-Ouest sont en contradiction avec l'Accord quadripartite, selon lequel les accords concernant les questions afférentes à la sécurité et au statut de Berlin-Ouest ne peuvent pas être étendus à Berlin-Ouest par la République fédérale d'Allemagne. En conséquence, les déclarations du Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne sont sans effet en droit.

16 August 1974

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE Russe]

«Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах и Международный пакт об экономических, социальных и культурных правах от 19 декабря 1966 года по своему материальному содержанию непосредственно затрагивает вопросы безопасности и статуса. Учитывая это, Украинская ССР рассматривает сделанное Федеративной Республикой Германии заявление о распространении действия этих пактов на Берлин (Западный) как неправомерное и не имеющее никакой юридической силы, поскольку в соответствии с Четырехсторонним соглашением от 3 сентября 1971 года договорные обязательства ФРГ, затрагивающие вопросы безопасности и статуса, не могут распространяться на Западные сектора Берлина.»


The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966, by their material content, directly affect questions of security and status. In view of this, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic considers the statement by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the extension of the applicability of these Covenants to Berlin (West) to be illegal and to have no legal force, since in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 the treaty obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany affecting questions of security and status cannot be extended to the Western sector of Berlin.

DECLARATIONS relating to the declaration made by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 5 July 1974, concerning application to Berlin (West)

Received on:
5 November 1974

FRANCE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America wish to bring to the attention of the States Parties to the Covenants that the extension of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin received the prior authorization, under established procedures, of the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basis of their supreme authority in those Sectors.

1 See p. 98 of this volume.
“The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the primary purpose of both of which is the protection of the rights of the individual, are not treaties which ‘by reason of their material content, directly affect matters of security and status’.

“As for the references to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 which are contained in the communication made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to in the Legal Counsel’s Note, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to point out that, in a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (annex IV, A) of the Quadripartite Agreement, they reaffirmed that, provided that matters of security and status are not affected, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin. For its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which is similarly an integral part (annex IV, B) of the Quadripartite Agreement, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

“In authorizing the extension of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin, as mentioned above, the authorities of France, the United Kingdom and the United States took all necessary measures to ensure that the Covenants cannot be applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as to affect matters of security and


«Les Gouvernements de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis souhaitent faire remarquer que le Pacte international sur les droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et le Pacte international sur les droits civils et politiques, dont l’objet est, au premier chef, de protéger les droits de l’homme en tant qu’individu, ne sont pas des traités qui, «du fait de leur contenu matériel, affectent directement les questions de sécurité et de statut».

«En ce qui concerne les références faites à l’Accord quadripartite du 3 septembre 1971, dans la communication du Gouvernement de l’Union des Républiques socialisées soviétiques à laquelle il est fait référence dans la note du Conseiller juridique, les Gouvernements de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis souhaitent faire remarquer que, dans une communication au Gouvernement de l’Union soviétique, communication qui fait partie intégrante (annexe IV, A) de l’Accord quadripartite, ils ont à nouveau affirmé que, à condition que les questions de sécurité et de statut ne soient pas affectées, les accords et arrangements internationaux conclus par la République fédérale d’Allemagne pourraient être étendus aux secteurs occidentaux de Berlin. Le Gouvernement de l’Union soviétique, pour sa part, dans une communication aux Gouvernements de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis qui fait, de même, partie intégrante (annexe IV, B) de l’Accord quadripartite, a déclaré qu’il ne soulèverait pas d’objections à une telle extension.

«En autorisant, ainsi qu’il est indiqué ci-dessus, l’extension de ces Pactes aux secteurs occidentaux de Berlin, les autorités de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis ont pris toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour garantir que ces Pactes seraient appliqués dans les secteurs occidentaux de Berlin de telle manière qu’ils n’affecteront pas les ques-
status. Accordingly, the application of the Covenants to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.”

6 December 1974

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY


DECLARATION relating to the declarations made by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, on 5 November 1974,1 and by the Federal Republic of Germany, on 6 December 1974,2 concerning application to Berlin (West)

Received on:

13 February 1975

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]


DÉCLARATION relative aux déclarations formulées par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la France et le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, le 5 novembre 19741, et par la République fédérale d'Allemagne, le 6 décembre 19742, concernant l'application à Berlin-Ouest

Reçue le :

13 février 1975

UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES

[RUSSIAN TEXT — TEXTE RUSSE]

«Советская сторона считает необходимым подтвердить свою точку зрения о неправомерности распространения ФРГ действия Международного

1 See p. 101 of this volume.
2 See above.
The Soviet Union deems it essential to reassert its view that the extension by the Federal Republic of Germany of the operation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966 to Berlin (West) is illegal, as stated in the note dated 4 July 1974 addressed to the Secretary-General (C.N.145.1974.TREATIES-3) of 5 August 1974.¹

DECLARATIONS relating to the declarations made by the German Democratic Republic, on 12 August 1974,² and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on 16 August 1974,² concerning application to Berlin (West)

Received on:
8 July 1975

FRANCE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1 See p. 98 of this volume.
2 See pp. 99 and 100 of this volume.


DÉCLARATIONS relatives aux déclarations formulées par la République démocratique allemande, le 12 août 1974, et la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine, le 16 août 1974, concernant l'application à Berlin-Ouest

Reçue le :
8 juillet 1975

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
FRANCE
ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD

1 Voir p. 98 du présent volume.
2 Voir p. 99 et 100 du présent volume.
“The [above-mentioned declarations’] refer to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971. This Agreement was concluded in Berlin between the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Governments sending these communications are not parties to the Quadripartite Agreement and are therefore not competent to make authoritative comments on its provisions.

“The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States wish to bring the following to the attention of the States Parties to the instruments referred to in the above-mentioned communications. When authorising the extension of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the Three Powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, ensured in accordance with established procedures that those instruments are applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status.

“Accordingly, the application of these instruments to the Western Sectors of Berlin continues in full force and effect.

1 See “Declaration by the German Democratic Republic relating to the declaration made upon ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning application to Berlin (West)” on p. 99 of this volume; and “Declaration by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic relating to the declaration made upon ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning application to Berlin (West)” on p. 100 of this volume.

"The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States do not consider it necessary to respond to any further communications of a similar nature by States which are not signatories to the Quadripartite Agreement. This should not be taken to imply any change in the position of those Governments in this matter."

19 September 1975

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"By their Note of 8 July 1975, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States answered the assertions made in the communications referred to above. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the basis of the legal situation set out in the Note of the Three Powers, wishes to confirm that the application in Berlin (West) of the above-mentioned instruments extended by it under the established procedures continues in full force and effect.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to point out that the absence of a response to further communications of a similar nature should not be taken to imply any change of its position in this matter."

1 See p. 104 of this volume.