



Twenty-first session

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION*

Note by the Secretary-General

On 21 December 1965, at its 1406th meeting, the General Assembly by resolution 2106 A (XX) adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, annexed to the resolution, and invited States referred to in its article 17 to sign and ratify the Convention without any delay. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at future sessions.

In this connexion the Assembly may wish to note that in resolution 1101 (XL) of 2 March 1966 the Economic and Social Council invited all eligible States which had not done so to become parties to existing conventions in the field of human rights, and that in resolution 1146 (XLI) of 2 August 1966 the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution in which the Assembly would, inter alia, call upon all eligible States to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination without delay.

The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966. As of 1 September 1966, the Convention had obtained twenty-five signatures, one of which has been followed by ratification. The list of States which have signed or ratified the Convention, as well as the text of declarations and reservations made by some of those States, will be found in the annex.

* Item 58 (b) of the provisional agenda.

ANNEX

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Bolivia	7 June 1966	
Bulgaria ^{a/}	1 June 1966	8 August 1966
Brazil	7 March 1966	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic ^{a/}	7 March 1966	
Cambodia	12 April 1966	
Canada	24 August 1966	
Central African Republic	7 March 1966	
China	31 March 1966	
Costa Rica	14 March 1966	
Cuba ^{a/}	7 June 1966	
Denmark	21 July 1966	
Greece	7 March 1966	
Guinea	24 March 1966	
Israel	7 March 1966	
Jamaica	14 August 1966	
Mongolia ^{a/}	3 May 1966	
Niger	14 March 1966	
Peru	22 July 1966	
Philippines	7 March 1966	
Poland	7 March 1966	
Sweden	5 May 1966	
Tunisia	12 April 1966	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ^{a/}	7 March 1966	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ^{a/}	7 March 1966	
Yugoslavia	15 April 1966	

^{a/} For the declarations and reservations made by these States, see the following pages.

Declarations and reservations

BULGARIA

[Original: French]

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

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of disputes with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains its position that no dispute between two or more States can be referred to the International Court of Justice without the consent in each particular case of all the States parties to the dispute.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

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

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between

two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for referral of the dispute to the International Court.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

The Government of the Republic of Cuba will make such reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when the Convention is ratified.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

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

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

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

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

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

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

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

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