

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1972 Nr. 38

A. TITEL

*Internationaal Verdrag inzake de uitbanning van alle vormen
van rassendiscriminatie;
New York, 7 maart 1966*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1966, 237 ¹⁾. Zie voor de ondertekeningen ook *Trb.* 1967, 48.

In overeenstemming met artikel 17, eerste lid, is het Verdrag voorts nog ondertekend voor:

Venezuela	21 april 1967
Trinidad en Tobago	9 juni 1967
Argentinië	13 juli 1967
België	17 augustus 1967
Guatemala	8 september 1967
Marokko ²⁾	18 september 1967
Luxemburg	12 december 1967
Madagascar ³⁾	18 december 1967
Italië ⁴⁾	13 maart 1968
Ierland	21 maart 1968
Senegal	22 juli 1968
Malta ⁵⁾	5 september 1968
Zambia	11 oktober 1968
Guyana	11 december 1968
Irak ⁶⁾	18 februari 1969
Oostenrijk	22 juli 1969

¹⁾ Bij de ondertekening heeft de Mongoolse Volksrepubliek voorts de volgende verklaring afgelegd:

“The Mongolian People’s Republic 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.” (V.N.-vertaling)

Een soortgelijke verklaring is bij de ondertekening afgelegd door de Oekraïne, de Sowjet-Unie en Witrusland.

Roemenië heeft bij de toetreding tot het Verdrag op 15 september 1970 (zie rubriek F van dit *Tractatenblad*) bezwaar gemaakt tegen de ondertekening voor de Republiek China.

Bij de ondertekening heeft de Verenigde Arabische Republiek voorts nog de volgende verklaring afgelegd:

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

De Regering van Israël heeft naar aanleiding van deze verklaring op 29 december 1966 het volgende aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties medegedeeld:

“... that it has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic on signing the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

2) De ondertekening voor Marokko geschiedde onder het volgende voorbehoud:

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

3) De ondertekening voor Madagascar geschiedde onder het volgende voorbehoud:

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

4) De ondertekening voor Italië geschiedde onder de volgende verklaringen:

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

(b) Effective remedies against acts of racial discrimination which violate his individual rights and fundamental freedoms will be assured to everyone, in conformity with article 6 of the Convention, by the ordinary courts within the framework of their respective jurisdiction. Claims for reparation for any damage suffered as a result of acts of racial discrimination must be brought against the persons responsible for the malicious or criminal acts which caused such damage.”. (*V.N.-vertaling*)

5) De ondertekening voor Malta geschiedde onder de volgende verklaringen:

“The Government of Malta wishes to state its understanding of certain articles in the Convention.

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

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

6) De ondertekening voor Irak geschiedde onder de volgende verklaring:

“The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq hereby declares that signature for and on behalf of the Republic of Iraq of the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 December 1965, as well as approval by the Arab States of the said Convention and entry into it by their respective governments, shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or lead to entry by the Arab States into such dealings with Israel as may be regulated by the said Convention."

en het volgende voorbehoud:

"Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Iraq does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article twenty-two of the Convention aforementioned and affirms its reservation that it does not accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice provided for in the said article."

De Regering van Israël heeft naar aanleiding van deze verklaring op 10 juli 1969 het volgende aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties medegedeeld:

"... that it has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Iraq on signing the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity. Moreover, it is the view of the Government of Israel that no legal relevance can be attached to those Iraqi statements which purport to represent the views of the other States."

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1967, 48.

D. GOEDKEURING

Artikel 1 van de Rijkswet van 11 februari 1971 (*Stb.* 81; *Gouv.bl.* 74; *Publ.bl.* 78) luidt als volgt: „Het vanwege Ons op 24 oktober 1966 te New York ondertekende Internationaal Verdrag inzake de uitbanning van elke vorm van rassendiscriminatie, waarvan de Franse en de Engelse tekst zijn geplaatst in *Tractatenblad* 1966, 237, en de Nederlandse vertaling in *Tractatenblad* 1967, 48, wordt voor het gehele Koninkrijk goedgekeurd."

Deze Rijkswet is gecontrasigneerd door de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken J. LUNS, de Minister van Justitie C. H. F. POLAK en de Minister van Binnenlandse Zaken H. K. J. BEERNINK.

Zie voor de behandeling in de Staten-Generaal: Bijl. *Hand.* II 1967/68, 1968/69 en 1969/70 – 9723 (R 663); *Hand.* II 1969/70, blz. 4333–4350; Bijl. *Hand.* I 1970/71, nrs. 22 en 22a; *Hand.* I 1970/71, blz. 550–559.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1966, 237 en *Trb.* 1967, 48.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde hebben nog de volgende Staten in overeenstemming met artikel 17, tweede lid, van het Verdrag een akte van bekrachtiging bij de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties nedergelegd:

Cyprus	21 april 1967
Niger	27 april 1967
de Verenigde Arabische Republiek ¹⁾ ..	1 mei 1967
Hongarije ²⁾	4 mei 1967
Sierra Leone	2 augustus 1967
Panama	16 augustus 1967
de Filippijnen	15 september 1967
Zuidslavië	2 oktober 1967
Venezuela	10 oktober 1967
Brazilië	27 maart 1968
Iran	29 augustus 1968
Uruguay	30 augustus 1968
Argentinië	2 oktober 1968
India ³⁾	3 december 1968
Polen ⁴⁾	5 december 1968
de Sowjet-Unie ⁵⁾	4 februari 1969
Madagascar ⁶⁾	7 februari 1969
de Oekraïne ⁷⁾	7 maart 1969
het Verenigd Koninkrijk van Groot- Britannië en Noord-Ierland ⁸⁾	7 maart 1969
Witrusland ⁹⁾	8 april 1969
de Staat Vaticaanstad	1 mei 1969
de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland (mede voor het „Land“ Berlijn) ¹⁰⁾ ..	16 mei 1969
de Mongoolse Volksrepubliek ¹¹⁾	6 augustus 1969
Irak ¹²⁾	14 januari 1970
Griekenland	18 juni 1970
Finland	14 juli 1970
Noorwegen	6 augustus 1970
Bolivia	22 september 1970
Canada	14 oktober 1970
Marokko ¹³⁾	18 december 1970
de Centraalafrikaanse Republiek	16 maart 1971
Malta ¹⁴⁾	27 mei 1971
Jamaica ¹⁵⁾	4 juni 1971
Kameroen	24 juni 1971
Perú	29 september 1971
Chili	20 oktober 1971
Zweden ¹⁶⁾	6 december 1971

Denemarken¹⁷⁾ 9 december 1971
 het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden
 (voor het gehele Koninkrijk)¹⁸⁾ 10 december 1971

¹⁾ Onder handhaving van het bij de ondertekening op 28 september 1966 gemaakte voorbehoud (zie *Trb.* 1966, 237, blz. 43).

²⁾ Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

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

en de volgende verklaring:

“The Hungarian People’s Republic considers that the provisions of article 17, paragraph 1, and of article 18, paragraph 1, of the Convention, barring accession to the Convention by all States, are of a discriminating nature and contrary to international law. The Hungarian People’s Republic maintains its general position that multilateral treaties of a universal character should, in conformity with the principles of sovereign equality of States, be open for accession by all States without any discrimination whatever.”

³⁾ Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

“The Government of India declare that for reference of any dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision in terms of Article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the consent of all parties to the dispute is necessary in each individual case.”

De Regering van Pakistan heeft de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties op 24 februari 1969 medegedeeld, dat zij tegen het door India gemaakte voorbehoud bezwaar maakt.

⁴⁾ Onder het voorbehoud dat de Poolse Volksrepubliek zich niet gebonden acht aan de bepalingen van artikel 22 van het Verdrag.

en de volgende verklaring:

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

The Polish People’s Republic considers that, in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States, the said Convention should be open for participation by all States without any discriminations or restrictions whatsoever.” (*V.N.-vertaling*)

5) Onder handhaving van het bij de ondertekening gemaakte voorbehoud (zie *Trb.* 1966, 237, blz. 41) en de daarbij afgelegde verklaring (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 2).

6) Onder hetzelfde voorbehoud als gemaakt bij de ondertekening op 18 december 1967 (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 2).

7) Onder handhaving van het bij de ondertekening gemaakte voorbehoud (zie *Trb.* 1966, 237, blz. 41) en de daarbij afgelegde verklaring (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 2).

8) Onder de volgende verklaringen:

"First, the reservation and interpretative statements made by the United Kingdom at the time of signature of the Convention are maintained.

Secondly, the United Kingdom does not regard the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, 1962 and 1968, or their application, as involving any racial discrimination within the meaning of paragraph 1 of article 1, or any other provision of the Convention, and fully reserves its right to continue to apply those Acts.

Lastly, to the extent, if any, that any law relating to elections in Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (c), that any law relating to land in Fiji which prohibits or restricts the alienation of land by the indigenous inhabitants may not fulfil the obligations referred to in article 5 (d) (v), or that the school system of Fiji may not fulfil the obligations referred to in articles 2, 3 or 5 (e) (v), the United Kingdom reserves the right not to apply the Convention to Fiji."

9) Onder handhaving van het bij de ondertekening gemaakte voorbehoud (zie *Trb.* 1966, 237, blz. 30 en 31) en de daarbij afgelegde verklaring (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 2).

10) Tegen de toepasselijkverklaring door de Bondsrepubliek Duitsland op het „Land" Berlijn is bezwaar gemaakt door Bulgarije, de Mongoolse Volksrepubliek, de Oekraïne, Polen, de Sowjet-Unie en Tsjecho-Slowakije.

11) Onder handhaving van het bij de ondertekening gemaakte voorbehoud (zie *Trb.* 1966, 237, blz. 37) en de daarbij afgelegde verklaring (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 1 en 2).

12) Onder de volgende voorbehouden:

"1. The acceptance and ratification of the Convention by Iraq shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry by Iraq into such dealings with Israel as are regulated by the Convention;

2. Iraq does not accept the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. The Republic of Iraq does not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention and deems it necessary that in all cases the approval of all parties to the dispute be secured before the case is referred to the International Court of Justice." (*V.N.-vertaling*)

De Regering van Israël heeft naar aanleiding van deze voorbehouden op 21 april 1970 het volgende aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties medegedeeld;

“With regard to the political declaration in the guise of a reservation made on the occasion of the ratification of the above treaty, the Government of Israel wishes to refer to its objection circulated by the Secretary-General in his letter C.N.133.1969.TREATIES-14 (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 4).

13) Onder hetzelfde voorbehoud als gemaakt bij de ondertekening op 18 september 1967 (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 2).

14) Onder dezelfde verklaring als afgelegd bij de ondertekening op 5 september 1968 (zie rubriek B hierboven, blz. 3).

15) Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

“The Constitution of Jamaica entrenches and guarantees to every person in Jamaica the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual irrespective of his race or place of origin. The Constitution prescribes judicial processes to be observed in the event of the violation of any of these rights whether by the State or by a private individual. Ratification of the Convention by Jamaica does not imply the acceptance of obligations going beyond the constitutional limits nor the acceptance of any obligation to introduce judicial processes beyond those prescribed under the Constitution.”.

16) Onder de volgende verklaring:

“... I have the honour to declare on behalf of Sweden, pursuant to Article 14 of this Convention, that Sweden recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within the jurisdiction of Sweden claiming to be victims of a violation by Sweden of any of the rights set forth in the Convention, with the reservation that the Committee shall not consider any communication from an individual or a group of individuals unless the Committee has ascertained that the same matter is not being examined or has not been examined under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.”.

17) Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

“...that the Home Government of the Faroe Island has yet to approve the legislation enacted to implement the Convention in the other parts of Denmark.”.

18) Onder de volgende verklaring:

„... déclare que, conformément à l'article 14, paragraphe 1er, de la Convention internationale sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale conclue à New York le 7 mars 1966, le Royaume des Pays-Bas reconnaît, pour le Royaume en Europe, le Surinam et les Antilles Néerlandaises, la compétence du Comité pour l'élimination de la discrimination raciale de recevoir et d'examiner des communications émanant de personnes ou de groupes de personnes relevant de sa juridiction qui se plaignent d'être victimes d'une violation, par le Royaume des Pays-Bas, de l'un quelconque des droits énoncés dans la Convention susmentionnée.”.

F. TOETREDING

In overeenstemming met artikel 18, tweede lid, hebben de volgende Staten een akte van toetreding bij de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties nedergelegd:

Ecuador	22 september 1966
Nigeria	16 oktober 1967
Libië ¹⁾	3 juli 1968
Spanje ²⁾	13 september 1968
Koeweit ³⁾	15 oktober 1968
Swaziland	7 april 1969
Syrië ⁴⁾	21 april 1969
Roemenië ⁵⁾	15 september 1970
Nepal ⁶⁾	30 januari 1971
Frankrijk ⁷⁾	28 juli 1971
Lesotho	4 november 1971
Libanon ⁸⁾	12 november 1971

1) Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

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

en onder de volgende verklaring:

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

Naar aanleiding van deze verklaring heeft de Regering van Israël op 16 augustus 1968 het volgende aan de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties medegedeeld:

“The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the declaration made by the Government of Libya on acceding to the above Convention. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Libya an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

2) Onder een voorbehoud met betrekking tot artikel 22 (jurisdictie van het Internationaal Gerechtshof).

3) Onder de volgende verklaring:

“In acceding to the said Convention, the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession does not in any way imply

recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country.”

en het volgende voorbehoud:

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

Naar aanleiding van deze verklaring heeft de Regering van Israël op 12 december 1968 tot de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties een soortgelijke mededeling gericht als vermeld onder noot 1 hierboven.

4) Onder de volgende verklaring:

“The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the said Convention.”

en onder het volgende voorbehoud:

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

Naar aanleiding van deze verklaring heeft de Regering van Israël op 9 juli 1969 tot de Secretaris-Generaal van de Verenigde Naties een soortgelijke mededeling gericht als vermeld onder noot 1 hierboven.

5) Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

“The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, whereby any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in the Convention shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.”

en onder de volgende verklaring:

“The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination are not in accordance with the principle that multilateral treaties, the aims and

objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.”. (*V.N.-vertaling*)

6) Onder de volgende verklaringen:

“The Constitution of Nepal contains provisions for the protection of individual rights, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form unions and associations not motivated by party politics and the right to freedom of professing his/her own religion; and nothing in the Convention shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by Nepal incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution of Nepal.

His Majesty’s Government interprets article 4 of the said Convention as requiring a Party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of that article only insofar as His Majesty’s Government may consider, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that some legislative addition to, or variation of, existing law and practice in those fields is necessary for the attainment of the end specified in the earlier part of article 4. His Majesty’s Government interprets the requirement in article 6 concerning ‘reparation or satisfaction’ as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available; and further interprets ‘satisfaction’ as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end.”

en onder het volgende voorbehoud:

“His Majesty’s Government does not consider itself bound by the provision 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.”.

7) Onder de volgende verklaringen:

“With regard to article 4, France wishes to make it clear that it interprets the reference made therein to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the rights set forth in article 5 of the Convention as releasing the States Parties from the obligation to enact anti-discrimination legislation which is incompatible with the freedoms of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly and association guaranteed by those texts.

With regard to article 6, France declares that the question of remedy through tribunals is, as far as France is concerned, governed by the rules of ordinary law.

With regard to article 15, France’s accession to the Convention may not be interpreted as implying any change in its position regarding the resolution mentioned in that provision.”. (*V.N.-vertaling*)

8) Onder het volgende voorbehoud:

“The Republic of Lebanon does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 22 of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention is, at the request of any party to the dispute, to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, and it

states that, in each individual case, the consent of all States Parties to such a dispute is necessary for referring the dispute to the International Court of Justice." (*V.N.-vertaling*)

G. INWERKINGTREDING

De bepalingen van het Verdrag zijn ingevolge artikel 19, eerste lid, in werking getreden op 4 januari 1969 voor de Staten die het Verdrag op 5 december 1968 hadden bekrachtigd of ertoe waren toegetreden. Voor de Staten, die het Verdrag na 5 december 1968 hebben bekrachtigd of ertoe zijn toegetreden, zijn zij op de dertigste dag na de datum van nederlegging van de desbetreffende akte van bekrachtiging of van toetreding in werking getreden.

Wat het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden betreft, zijn zij voor het gehele Koninkrijk op 9 januari 1972 in werking getreden.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1966, 237 en *Trb.* 1967, 48.

In overeenstemming met artikel 102 van het Handvest der Verenigde Naties is het onderhavige Verdrag op 12 maart 1969 geregistreerd bij het Secretariaat van de Verenigde Naties onder nr. 9464. De tekst van het Verdrag is afgedrukt in „Recueil des Traités” van de Verenigde Naties, deel 660, blz. 195 e.v.

Voor het op 26 juni 1945 te San Francisco tot stand gekomen Handvest der Verenigde Naties zie ook, laatstelijk, *Trb.* 1969, 104.

Voor het op 26 juni 1945 te San Francisco tot stand gekomen Statuut van het Internationale Gerechtshof zie ook *Trb.* 1971, 55.

Voor het op 15 december 1960 te Parijs tot stand gekomen Verdrag nopens de bestrijding van discriminatie in het onderwijs zie ook *Trb.* 1968, 146.

In *Stb.* 96 is geplaatst de Wet van 18 februari 1971, houdende uitvoering van het onderhavige Verdrag.

Bij Landsverordening van 8 september 1971 (*Gouv. bl.* 154) is het Surinaams Wetboek van Strafrecht gewijzigd. Deze Landsverordening is op 9 september 1971 in werking getreden.

Uitgegeven de twintigste maart 1972.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,
W. K. N. SCHMELZER.