

## Reservations and declarations<sup>1</sup> made by State parties of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)<sup>2</sup> (as of 31 March 2017)

Prepared by Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR)

### 1. Reservations / declarations made by State parties per ICCPR Article<sup>3</sup>

Articles	State parties having reservations / declarations	No. of State parties having reservation / declaration
Article 1	Algeria; India (declaration); Indonesia (declaration); Lao PDR (declaration); Thailand (declaration on para.1); UK	6
Article 2	Kuwait (declaration on para.1); Monaco (declaration on paras.1 and 2); USA (declaration)	3
Article 3	Bahrain; Kuwait (declaration); Liechtenstein (declaration); Monaco (declaration)	4
Article 4	France (para.1); Trinidad and Tobago (para.2)	2
Article 7	Botswana; USA	2
Article 8	Samoa (para.3)	1
Article 9	Austria; Bahrain (para.5); France; India (declaration); Mexico (declaration on para.5); USA (declaration on para.5)	6
Article 10	Australia; Austria (para.3); Bangladesh (declaration); Belgium (paras.2 a and 3); Denmark (para.3); Finland (paras.2b and 3); Iceland (paras.2 b and 3); Ireland (para.2); Luxembourg (para.3); Netherlands; New Zealand (paras.2 b and 3); Norway (paras.2 b and 3); Samoa (paras.2 and 3); Sweden (para.3); Trinidad and Tobago (paras.2 b and 3); UK (paras.2 a, 2 b and 3); USA (paras.2 a, 2 b and 3)	17
Article 11	Bangladesh (declaration); Congo	2
Article 12	Austria (para.4); Belize (para.2); Botswana (para.3); India; Netherlands (paras.1, 2 and 4); Switzerland (para.1); Trinidad and Tobago (para.2); UK (paras.1 and 4)	8
Article 13	France (declaration); India; Malta; Monaco (declaration); UK	5
Article 14	Australia; Austria; Bahamas (para.6); Bahrain (para.7); Bangladesh (para.3 d and declaration); Barbados (para.3 d); Belgium; Belize (paras.3 d and 6); Denmark (paras.1, 5 and 7); Finland (para.7); France; Gambia (para.3 d); Germany (paras.3 d and 5); Guyana (paras.3 d and 6); Iceland (para.7); Liechtenstein (para.1); Luxembourg (para.5); Malta (paras.2 and 6); Monaco (declaration on para.5); Netherlands (paras.3 d, 5 and 7); New Zealand (para.6); Norway (paras.5 and 7); Sweden (para.7); Trinidad and Tobago (paras.5 and 6); UK; USA (paras.3, 4 and 6); Venezuela (para.3 d)	28
Article 15	Argentina; Germany (para.1); Italy (para.1); Trinidad and Tobago (para.1); USA (para.1)	5
Article 17	Liechtenstein (para.1)	1
Article 18	Bahrain; Lao PDR (declaration); Maldives; Mauritania; Mexico (declaration)	5
Article 19	Austria; Belgium; France (declaration); Germany; India (para.3); Italy (para.3); Luxembourg (para.2); Malta; Monaco (declaration); Netherlands (para.2)	10
Article 20	Australia; Belgium (declaration on para.1); Denmark (para.1); Finland (para.1); France (declaration on para.1); Iceland (para.1); Ireland (para.1); Luxembourg (para.1); Malta; Netherlands (para.1); New Zealand; Norway; Sweden (para.1); Switzerland; Thailand (declaration on para.1); UK; USA	17
Article 21	Austria; Belgium; France (declaration); Germany; India; Monaco (declaration); Trinidad and Tobago	7
Article 22	Algeria; Austria; Belgium; France (declaration); Germany; India; Japan (declaration on	12

<sup>1</sup> Excluding the declarations recognising the competence of the Human Rights Committee under ICCPR article 41 on inter-State communications

<sup>2</sup> Based on the information provided in the Chapter IV.3 and IV.4 of the United Nations Treaty Collections: [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=_en)

<sup>3</sup> Excluding reservations and declarations made in general, without specifying any Articles

	para.2); <b>Lao PDR; Malta; Monaco</b> (declaration); <b>New Zealand; Republic of Korea</b> (declaration)	
<b>Article 23</b>	<b>Algeria</b> (para.4); <b>Bahrain; Belgium</b> (declaration on para.2); <b>Israel; Kuwait</b> (declaration); <b>Mauritania</b> (para.4); <b>UK</b> (paras.3 and 4)	7
<b>Article 24</b>	<b>UK</b> (para.3)	1
<b>Article 25</b>	<b>Kuwait</b> (sub-para.b); <b>Mexico</b> (sub-para.b); <b>Monaco</b> (declaration); <b>Monaco; Switzerland</b> (sub-para.b); <b>UK</b>	6
<b>Article 26</b>	<b>Austria; Liechtenstein; Monaco; Switzerland; Trinidad and Tobago; USA</b> (declaration on para.1)	6
<b>Article 27</b>	<b>France</b> (declaration); <b>Turkey</b>	2
<b>Article 48</b>	<b>Afghanistan</b> (paras.1 and 3); <b>Bulgaria</b> (paras.1 and 3); <b>Guinea</b> (para.1); <b>Hungary</b> (paras.1 and 3); <b>Mongolia</b> (para.1); <b>Romania</b> (para.1); <b>Russia</b> (para.1); <b>Syria</b> (para.1); <b>Ukraine</b> (para.1); <b>Viet Nam</b> (para.1)	10
<b>Total number of ICCPR Articles, on which reservations or declarations are made by State parties: 25</b>		

## 2. Reservations / declarations made on ICCPR per State parties

State parties	Articles concerned	Main subject of the reservation / declaration <sup>4</sup>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Art. 48 (1) and (3)	Should be left open for the purpose of the participation of all States
<b>Algeria</b>	Art. 1	Interprets as in no case impairing the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and to control over their natural wealth and resources
	Art. 22	Interprets as making the law the framework for action by the State with respect to the organization and exercise of the right to organize
	Art. 23 (4)	Interprets as in no way impairing the essential foundations of the Algerian legal system
<b>Argentina</b>	Art. 15	Application of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> part of Art.15 subject to the principle laid down in the Art.18 of the Argentine Constitution
<b>Australia</b>	Art. 10	Para.2 (a): principle of segregation accepted as an objective to be achieved; paras.2 (b) and 3 (2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence): obligation of segregation accepted to the extent to be considered by responsible authority to be beneficial to the juveniles or adults concerned
	Art. 14	Circumstances contemplated in para.6 may be by administrative procedure rather than pursuant to specific legal provision
	Art. 20	Non-introduction of further legislative provision on Art.20, by interpreting Arts.19, 21 and 22 in consistency with Art.20 and as having legislated the subject matter in the area of public order
	General (declaration)	Based on its federal constitutional system, implementation of the Treaty effected by relevant Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities
<b>Austria</b>	Art. 12 (4)	Applied to the extent not affecting relevant domestic legislation
	Arts. 9 and 14	Applied to the extent relevant domestic laws / legal regulations remain permissible within the framework of judicial review by the Federal Administrative and Constitutional Courts
	Art. 10 (3)	Applied to the extent legal regulations allowing for juvenile prisoners to be detained together with adults under 25 years of age who give no reason for concern as to their possible detrimental influence on the juvenile prisoner remain permissible
	Art. 14	Applied to the extent that relevant domestic legislation governing the publicity of trials is not prejudiced and Art.14 paras.3, 5 and 7 are not in conflict with legal regulations stipulating specific circumstances of the matter concerned
	Arts. 19, 21 and 22	Applied to the extent that they are not in conflict with legal restrictions as provided for in Art.16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
	Art. 26	Understood to mean that it does not exclude different treatment of Austrian nationals and aliens, as is also permissible under Art.1, para.2, of ICERD
<b>Bahamas</b>	Art. 14 (6)	The right not to apply the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment reserved
<b>Bahrain</b>	Arts. 3, 18 and 23	Interprets these Articles as not affecting the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah
	Art. 9 (5)	Interprets it as not detracting from its right to layout the basis and rules of obtaining the compensation mentioned in this para
	Art. 14 (7)	Interprets it as no obligation arise from it further than those set out in Article (10) of the Criminal Law of Bahrain
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Applied with existing domestic laws also providing for a trial to be held in his absence if he is a fugitive offender, or is a person, who being required to appear before a court, fails to present himself or to explain the reasons for non-appearance to the satisfaction of the court

<sup>4</sup> For exact content of the reservation / declaration concerned, please refer to the information provided in the Chapter IV.3 and IV.4 of the United Nations Treaty Collections: [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=_en)

	Art. 10 (Declaration)	First part of para.3 of Art.10: Bangladesh does not have any facility to this effect on account of financial constraints and for lack of proper logistics support.
	Art. 11 (Declaration)	Applied in accordance with its existing municipal law
	Art. 14 (Declaration)	Art.14, para.3(d): a person charged with criminal offences is statutorily entitled to legal assistance if he does not have the means to procure such assistance; Art.14, para.6: not in a position to guarantee a comprehensive implementation of this provision for the time being, but intends to ensure full implementation of this provision in the near future
<b>Barbados</b>	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Reserves the right not to apply it in full
<b>Belgium</b>	Art. 10 (2) (a)	To be interpreted in conformity with the principle, already embodied in the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, and, if they so request, accused persons may be allowed to take part with convicted persons in certain communal activities
	Art. 10 (3)	Reserves the option to adopt measures that may be more flexible and be designed precisely in the interest of the persons concerned
	Art. 14	Considers that the last part of Art.14, para.1 appears to give States the option of providing or not providing for certain derogations from the principle that judgements shall be made public; Art.14, para.5 shall not apply to persons who, under Belgian law, are convicted and sentenced at second instance following an appeal against their acquittal of first instance or who, under Belgian law, are brought directly before a higher tribunal such as the Court of Cassation, the Appeals Court or the Assize Court
	Arts. 19, 21 and 22	Shall be applied in the context of the provisions and restrictions set forth or authorized in Arts. 10 and 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950
	Art. 20 (1) (Declaration)	Declares that it does not consider itself obligated to enact legislation in the field covered by Art.20, para.1, and that Art. 20 as a whole shall be applied together with Arts 18, 19 and 20 of the UDHR and reaffirmed in Arts. 18, 19, 21 and 22 of the ICCPR
	Art. 23 (2) (Declaration)	Declares that it interprets Art.23, para.2 as meaning that national law shall prescribe the marriageable age and also regulate the exercise of that right
<b>Belize</b>	Art. 12 (2)	Reserves the right not to apply Art.12, para.2 in view of the statutory provisions requiring persons intending to travel abroad to furnish tax clearance certificates
	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Reserves the right not to apply in full the guarantee of free legal assistance
	Art. 14 (6)	Reserves the right not to apply the principle of compensation for wrongful imprisonment
<b>Botswana</b>	Art. 7	Applied to the extent that "torture inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment" prohibited by Section 7 of the Constitution
	Art. 12 (3)	Applied to the extent that the provisions are compatible with Section 14 of the Constitution
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Art. 48 (1) and (3)	Should be open for accession by all States
<b>Congo</b>	Art. 11	Declares that it does not consider itself bound by Art.11
<b>Denmark</b>	Art. 14 (5)	Applied in a manner that an unlimited right to appeal, right to further appeal and right to appeal do not have to be instituted in certain specific cases
	Art. 14 (7)	Applied in such a manner that criminal proceedings which led to a final conviction or acquittal may be reopened in certain circumstances to be laid down by law
	Art. 10 (3)	Efforts are made to ensure appropriate age distribution of convicts serving sentences of imprisonment, but it is considered valuable to maintain possibilities of flexible arrangements
	Art. 14 (1)	Shall not be binding on Denmark in respect of public hearings
	Art. 20 (1)	Against the prohibition, in accordance with the vote cast by Denmark in the XVI General Assembly of the United Nations in 1961
<b>Egypt</b>	General (Declaration)	Accept, support and ratify taking into account provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the fact that they do not conflict with the text annexed to the instrument
<b>Finland</b>	Art. 10 (2) (b) and (3)	Although juvenile offenders are, as a rule, segregated from adults, it does not deem appropriate to adopt an absolute prohibition not allowing for more flexible arrangements
	Art. 14 (7)	It is going to pursue its present practice, according to which a sentence can be changed to the detriment of the convicted person, if it is established that a member or an official of the court, the prosecutor or the legal counsel have through criminal or fraudulent activities obtained the acquittal of the defendant or a substantially more lenient penalty, or if false evidence has been presented with the same effect, and according to which an aggravated criminal case may be taken up for reconsideration if within a year until then unknown evidence is presented, which would have led to conviction or a substantially more severe penalty
	Art. 20 (1)	Not apply the provisions of this para., in accordance with its vote at the 16th United Nations General Assembly against the prohibition of propaganda for war, on the grounds that this might endanger the freedom of expression referred in article 19 of the Covenant
<b>France</b>	General (Declaration)	In case of conflict between its obligations under the Covenant and its obligations under the UN Charter (especially Articles 1 and 2 thereof), its obligations under the Charter will prevail
	Art. 4 (1)	As existing domestic legislation including the Constitution already meet the purpose of the Article and terms "to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation" cannot limit the power of the President of the Republic to take "the measures required by circumstances" in accordance with the Constitution
	Arts. 9 and 14	To the effect that these articles cannot impede enforcement of the rules pertaining to the

		disciplinary régime in the armies
	Art. 13 (Declaration)	13 cannot derogate from chapter IV of Order No. 45-2658 of 2 November 1945 concerning the entry into, and sojourn in, France of aliens, nor from the other instruments concerning the expulsion of aliens in force in those parts of the territory of the Republic in which the Order of 2 November 1945 does not apply
	Art. 14 (5) (Declaration)	Interprets as stating a general principle to which the law may make limited exceptions
	Arts. 19, 21 and 22 (Declaration)	Implemented in accordance with articles 10, 11 and 16 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950
	Art. 20 (1) (Declaration)	Declares that the term "war" is to be understood to mean war in contravention of international law and considers that French legislation in this matter is adequate
	Art. 27 (Declaration)	Not applicable, in accordance with the Art.2 of French Constitution
<b>Gambia</b>	Art. 14 (3) (d)	For financial reasons free legal assistance for accused persons is limited in the Constitution to persons charged with capital offences only
<b>Germany</b>	Arts. 19, 21 and 22	Applied within the scope of Article 16 of the Convention of 4 November 1950 for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Shall be applied in such manner that it is for the court to decide whether an accused person held in custody has to appear in person at the hearing before the court of review
	Art. 14 (5)	Applied in such manner that: (a) A further appeal does not have to be instituted in all cases solely on the grounds the accused person having been acquitted by the lower court--was convicted for the first time in the proceedings concerned by the appellate court; (b) In the case of criminal offences of minor gravity the re- view by a higher tribunal of a decision not imposing imprisonment does not have to be admitted in all cases
	Art. 15 (1)	Applied in such manner that when provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty the hitherto applicable law may for certain exceptional categories of cases remain applicable to criminal offences committed before the law was amended
<b>Guinea</b>	Art. 48 (1)	Considers the provisions are contrary to the principle of the universality of international treaties and the democratization of international relations
<b>Guyana</b>	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Applied in certain defined cases, but full application cannot be guaranteed at present
	Art. 14 (6)	Presently not possible to implement
<b>Hungary</b>	Art. 48 (1) and (3)	Should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or limitation
<b>Iceland</b>	Art. 10 (2) (b) and (3)	Already incorporated in the domestic law, but not accept the absolute form called for by the provisions
	Art. 14 (7)	Already existing domestic laws on the matter are not revised
	Art. 20 (1)	Based on the possible limit of freedom of expression, and in accordance with the position at the vote at UN GA 16 <sup>th</sup> session
<b>India</b>	Art. 1 (Declaration)	The words 'the right of self-determination' apply only to the peoples under foreign domination and that these words do not apply to sovereign independent States or to a section of a people or nation--which is the essence of national integrity
	Art. 9 (Declaration)	Provisions of the article shall be so applied as to be in consonance with the provisions of clauses (3) to (7) of article 22 of the Constitution of India
	Art. 13	Reserves its right to apply its law relating to foreigners
	Arts. 12, 19 (3), 21 and 22	Shall be so applied as to be in conformity with the provisions of article 19 of the Constitution of India
<b>Indonesia</b>	Art. 1 (Declaration)	Declares that the words "the right of self-determination" do not apply to a section of people within a sovereign independent state and can not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent states
<b>Iraq</b>	General	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 Covenant
<b>Ireland</b>	Art. 10 (2)	Implemented as far as practically possible, full implementation regarded as objectives to be achieved progressively
	Art. 20 (1)	Implemented as far as practicable, no additional legislation introduced until it deemed necessary
<b>Israel</b>	Art. 23	Domestic religious laws are applied on the matters of personal status to the extent it is inconsistent with obligations under the Covenant
<b>Italy</b>	Art. 15 (1)	Provision in the last sentence applied exclusively to cases in progress
	Art. 19 (3)	Interpreted as being compatible with the existing licensing system for national radio and television and with the restrictions laid down by law for local radio and television companies and for stations relaying foreign programmes
<b>Japan</b>	Art. 22 (2) (Declaration)	'members of the police' referred to in the be interpreted to include fire service personnel of Japan
<b>Kuwait</b>	Art. 2 (1) and 3 (Declaration)	Exercised within the limits set by Kuwaiti law
	Art. 23 (Declaration)	Declares that the matters addressed by article 23 are governed by personal-status law, which is based on Islamic law, where the provisions of that article conflict with Kuwaiti law,

		Kuwait will apply its national law
	Art. 25 (b)	Declares that the provisions shall not apply to members of the armed forces or the police
Lao PDR	Art. 22	Interpreted in accordance with the right to self-determination in Art. 1, and applied in conformity with the Constitution and the relevant laws of Lao PDR
	Art. 1 (Declaration)	Interpreted as being compatible with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24th October 1970, and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25th June 1993
	Art. 18 (Declaration)	Shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any activities, including economic means, by anyone which directly or indirectly, coerce or compel an individual to believe or not to believe in a religion or to convert his or her religion or belief, considers all acts creating division and discrimination among ethnic groups and among religions are incompatible with this Art.
Libya	General	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
Liechtenstein	Art. 3 (Declaration)	Does not interpret the provisions of article 3 of the Covenant as constituting an impediment to the constitutional rules on the hereditary succession to the throne of the Reigning Prince
	Art. 14 (1)	Hearings must be held and judgments pronounced in public, only within the limits deriving from the principles at present embodied in the Liechtenstein legislation on legal proceedings
	Art. 17 (1)	Exercised, with regard to aliens, in accordance with the principles at present embodied in the legislation on aliens
	Art. 26	Equality of all persons before the law and their entitlement without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law only in connection with other rights in the Covenant
Luxembourg	Art. 10 (3)	Applied to the legal measures incorporated in the system for the protection of minors, retaining the option of adopting measures that might be more flexible and be designed to serve the interests of the persons concerned
	Art. 14 (5)	Following an acquittal or a conviction by a court of first instance, a higher tribunal may deliver a sentence, confirm the sentence passed or impose a harsher penalty for the same crime, but the tribunal's decision does not give the person declared guilty on appeal the right to appeal that conviction to a higher appellate jurisdiction; shall not apply to persons who are remanded directly to a higher court or brought before the Assize Court
	Art. 19 (2)	To the extent that it does not preclude it from requiring broadcasting, television and film companies to be licensed
	Art. 20 (1)	Declares that it does not consider itself obligated to adopt legislation under Art.20, para.1, and that Art. 20 as a whole is implemented taking into account the rights laid down in Arts 18, 19 and 20 of UDHR and reaffirmed in Arts. 18, 19, 21 and 22 of ICCPR
Maldives	Art. 18	Application of the principles of the Art.18 shall be without prejudice to the Constitution
Malta	Art. 13	In the present circumstances it cannot comply entirely with the provisions of this article
	Art. 14 (2)	Interprets it in the sense that it does not preclude any particular law from imposing upon any person charged under such law the burden of proving particular facts
	Art. 14 (6)	It is not possible at this time to implement
	Art. 19	Reserves the right not to apply it to the extent that this may be fully compatible with Act 1 of 1987, and in accordance with Art. 16 of the Convention of Rome (1950) for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms or with Section 41 (2) (a) (ii) of the Constitution
	Art. 20	Reserves the right not to introduce any legislation for the purposes of article 20
	Art. 22	Reserves the right not to apply article 22 to the extent that existing legislative measures may not be fully compatible with this article
Mauritania	Art. 18	Application shall be without prejudice to the Islamic Shariah
	Art. 23 (4)	Interprets it as not affecting in any way the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah
Mexico	Art. 9 (5) (Declaration)	If by reason of false accusation or complaint any individual suffers an infringement of this basic right, he has, <i>inter alia</i> , under the provisions of the appropriate laws, an enforceable right to just compensation
	Art. 18 (Declaration)	With the limitation, with regard to public religious acts, that they must be performed in places of worship and, with regard to education, that studies carried out in establishments designed for the professional education of ministers of religion are not officially recognized
	Art. 25 (b)	Ministers of religion shall have neither a passive vote nor the right to form associations for political purposes as provided in the Constitution
Monaco	Arts. 2 (1) and (2), 3 and 25 (Declaration)	Interpret these as constituting an impediment to the constitutional rules on the devolution of the Crown, according to which succession to the Throne shall take place within the direct legitimate line of the Reigning Prince, in order of birth, with priority being given to male descendants within the same degree of relationship, or of those concerning the exercise of the functions of the Regency
	Art. 13 (Declaration)	Implementation shall not affect the texts in force on the entry and stay of foreigners in the Principality or of those on the expulsion of foreigners from Monegasque territory
	Art. 14 (5)	Interpret as embodying a general principle to which the law can introduce limited exceptions

	(Declaration)	
	Art. 19 (Declaration)	Considers it to be compatible with the existing system of monopoly and authorization applicable to radio and television corporations
	Arts. 21 and 22 (Declaration)	Interpret them as not prohibiting the application of requirements, conditions, restrictions or penalties which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society to national security, territorial integrity or public safety, the defence of order and the prevention or crime, the protection of health or morals, and the protection of the reputation of others, or in order to prevent the disclosure of confidential information or to guarantee the authority and impartiality of the judiciary
	Art. 25	Shall not impede the application of article 25 of the Constitution and of Order No. 1730 of 7 May 1935 on public employment
	Art. 26	Interpreted as not excluding the distinction in treatment between Monegasque and foreign nationals permitted under Art.1 (2) of ICERD, taking into account the distinctions established in Arts. 25 and 32 of the Constitution
<b>Mongolia</b>	Art. 48 (1)	Should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation
<b>Netherlands</b>	Art. 10	Not to be bound by the obligations set out in paras.2 and 3 (second sentence)
	Art. 12 (1)	Regards the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles as separate territories of a State for the purpose of this provision
	Art. 12 (2) and (4)	Regards the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles as separate countries for the purpose of these provisions
	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Reserves the statutory option of removing a person charged with a criminal offence from the court room in the interests of the proper conduct of the proceedings
	Art. 14 (5)	Reserves the statutory power of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands to have sole jurisdiction to try certain categories of persons charged with serious offences committed in the discharge of a public office
	Art. 14 (7)	Only insofar as no obligations arise from it further to those set out in article 68 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands and article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands Antilles as they now apply
	Art. 19 (2)	With the proviso that it shall not prevent the Kingdom from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises
	Art. 20 (1)	Does not accept the obligation set out in this provision in the case of the Netherlands
	Art. 12 (Declaration)	Regards the European part of the Netherlands, the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten as separate territories for the purpose of Art.12, para.1, and as separate countries for the purpose of Art.12, paras.2 and 4
<b>New Zealand</b>	Art. 10 (2) (b) and (3)	Not applied in circumstances where the shortage of suitable facilities makes the mixing of juveniles and adults unavoidable; Art.10 (3) not applied where the interests of other juveniles in an establishment require the removal of a particular juvenile offender or where mixing is considered to be of benefit to the persons concerned
	Art. 14 (6)	Not applied to the extent that it is not satisfied by the existing system for <i>ex gratia</i> payments to persons who suffer as a result of a miscarriage of justice
	Art. 20	Reserves the right not to introduce further legislation with regard to Art.20
	Art. 22	Reserves the right not to apply Art.22 as it relates to trade unions to the extent that existing legislative measures, enacted to ensure effective trade union representation and encourage orderly industrial relations, may not be fully compatible with that article
<b>Norway</b>	Art. 10 (2) (b) and (3)	NA
	Art. 14 (5) and (7)	14(5) applied with limited exceptions
	Art. 20	NA
<b>Pakistan</b>	General	Reserves its right to attach appropriate reservations, make declarations and state its understanding in respect of various provisions of the Covenant at the time of ratification
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Art. 22 (Declaration)	Applied in conformity with the provisions of the local laws including the Constitution
<b>Romania</b>	Art. 48 (1)	Provisions are at variance with the principle that all States have the right to become parties to multilateral treaties governing matters of general interest
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Art. 48 (1)	Should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation
<b>Samoa</b>	Art. 8 (3) (Declaration)	The term "forced or compulsory labour" shall be interpreted as being compatible with that expressed in article 8 (2) (a) (b) (c) (d) of the Constitution
	Art. 10 (2) and (3) (Declaration)	Refers solely to the legal measures incorporated in the system for the protection of minors, which is addressed by the Young Offenders Act 2007
<b>Sweden</b>	Arts. 10 (3), 14 (7) and 20 (1)	NA
<b>Switzerland</b>	Art. 12 (1)	The right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose one's residence is applicable, subject to the federal laws on aliens, which provide that residence and establishment permits shall be valid only for the canton which issues them

	Art. 20	Reserves the right not to adopt further measures
	Art. 25 (b)	Applied without prejudice to the cantonal and communal laws, which provide for or permit elections within assemblies to be held by a means other than secret ballot
	Art. 26	Shall be guaranteed only in connection with other rights contained in the present Covenant
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	General	Accession of Syria to the Covenant shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into a relationship with it regarding any matter regulated by the Covenant
	Art. 48 (1)	Should allow all States, without distinction or discrimination, the opportunity to become parties
<b>Thailand</b>	Art. 1 (1) (Declaration)	The term "self-determination" shall be interpreted as being compatible with that expressed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993
	Art. 20 (1) (Declaration)	The term "war" appearing in paragraph 1 is understood by Thailand to mean war in contravention of international law
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Art. 4 (2)	Not applied in full since section 7 (3) of its Constitution enables Parliament to enact legislation even though it is inconsistent with sections (4) and (5) of the said Constitution
	Art. 10 (2) (b) and (3)	Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities, not applied so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults
	Art. 12 (2)	Reserves the right not to apply it in view of the statutory provisions requiring persons intending to travel abroad to furnish tax clearance certificates
	Art. 14 (5)	Reserves the right not to apply it in view of the fact that section 43 of its Supreme Court of Judicature Act No. 12 of 1962 does not confer on a person convicted on indictment an unqualified right of appeal and that in particular cases, appeal to the Court of Appeal can only be done with the leave of the Court of Appeal itself or of the Privy Council
	Art. 14 (6)	Not possible at this time to implement
	Art. 15 (1)	Regarding the last sentence of the Art.15(1), applied exclusively to cases in progress
	Art. 21	Reserves the right to impose lawful and or reasonable restrictions
	Art. 26	Reserves the right not to apply the provision in so far as it applies to the holding of property in Trinidad and Tobago
<b>Turkey</b>	General	Implement its obligations under the Covenant in accordance to the obligations under the Charter of the United Nations; only to the States with which it has diplomatic relations; ratified exclusively with regard to the national territory where the Constitution and the legal and administrative order of the Republic of Turkey are applied
	Art. 27	Interpreted and applied in accordance with the related provisions and rules of the Constitution of Turkey and the Treaty of Lausanne of 24 July 1923 and its Appendixes
<b>Ukraine</b>	Art. 48 (1)	Should be open for participation by all States concerned without any discrimination or limitation
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Art. 1	In the event of any conflict between the obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) obligations under the Charter shall prevail
	Art. 14	Reserve the right not to apply, or not to apply in full, the guarantee of free legal assistance contained in para.3 (d) in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners and other considerations render the application of this guarantee in British Honduras, Fiji and St. Helena impossible
	Art. 23 (4)	Reserves the right not apply the 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence in so far as it concerns any inequality which may arise from the operation of the law of domicile
	Art. 25	25 (b): not applied in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected legislature in Hong Kong and the introduction of equal suffrage, as between different electoral rolls, for elections in Fiji; 25 (c): not applied in so far as it applies to jury service in the Isle of Man and to the employment of married women in the Civil Service of Northern Ireland, Fiji, and Hong Kong
	General	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; acceptance of the provisions of the Covenant is subject to restrictions with regard to persons serving with the armed forces of the Crown and to persons lawfully detained in penal establishments, with purpose of necessary preservation of service and custodial discipline, from time to time be authorised by law
	Art. 10 (2) (a), (b) and (3)	Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities or where the mixing of adults and juveniles is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply Art.10 (2) (b) and 10 (3), so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults, and not to apply Art.10 (2) (a) in Gibraltar, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands in so far as it requires segregation of accused and convicted persons
	Art. 12 (1)	Interpret provisions as applying separately to each of the territories comprising the United Kingdom and its dependencies
	Art. 12 (4)	Subject to the provisions of immigration legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom, similarly with regard to each of its dependent territories

	Art. 13	Not applied in Hong Kong in so far as it confers a right of review of a decision to deport an alien and a right to be represented for this purpose before the competent authority
	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Not applied, or not fully applied in so far as the shortage of legal practitioners renders the application of this guarantee impossible in the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, the Gilbert Islands, the Pitcairn Islands Group, St. Helena and Dependencies and Tuvalu
	Art. 20	Not to introduce any further legislation, also with regard to each of its dependent territories
	Art. 23 (3)	Reserve the right to postpone the application in regard to a small number of customary marriages in the Solomon Islands
	Art. 24 (3)	Reserve the right to enact such nationality legislation as they may deem necessary from time to time to reserve the acquisition and possession of citizenship under such legislation to those having sufficient connection with the United Kingdom or any of its dependent territories and accordingly their acceptance of Art.24 (3) and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation
	Art. 25 (b)	Not applied in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected Executive or Legislative Council in Hong Kong
USA	Art. 20	Not authorize or require legislation or other action that would restrict the right of free speech and association protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States
	Capital punishment	Reserves the right, subject to its Constitutional constraints, to impose capital punishment on any person (other than a pregnant woman) duly convicted under existing or future laws permitting the imposition of capital punishment, including such punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age
	Art. 7	To the extent that 'cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment' means the cruel and unusual treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth, and/or Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States
	Art. 15 (1)	U.S. law generally applies to an offender the penalty in force at the time the offence was committed
	Arts. 10 (2) (b) and (3), and 14 (4)	Not applied In exceptional circumstances
	Arts. 2 (1) and 26 (Declaration)	Distinctions to be permitted when, at minimum, rationally related to a legitimate governmental objective
	Art.4 (1)	Understands the prohibition upon discrimination, in time of public emergency, based 'solely' on the status of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin, not to bar distinctions that may have a disproportionate effect upon persons of a particular status
	Arts. 9 (5) and 14 (6) (Declaration)	Entitlement to compensation may be subject to the reasonable requirements of domestic law
	Art. 10 (2) (a) and (3) (Declaration)	Understands the reference to 'exceptional circumstances' in Art.10 (2) to permit the imprisonment of an accused person with convicted persons where appropriate in light of an individual's overall dangerousness, and to permit accused persons to waive their right to segregation from convicted persons.; understands that Art.10 (3) does not diminish the goals of punishment, deterrence, and incapacitation as additional legitimate purposes for a penitentiary system
	Art. 14 (3) (b), (d) and (e), (7) (Declaration)	Art.14 (3) (b) and (d) do not require the provision of a criminal defendant's counsel of choice when the defendant is provided with court-appointed counsel on grounds of indigence, when the defendant is financially able to retain alternative counsel, or when imprisonment is not imposed; Art.14 (3) (e) does not prohibit a requirement that the defendant make a showing that any witness whose attendance he seeks to compel is necessary for his defense; Art.14 (7) applies only when the judgment of acquittal has been rendered by a court of the same governmental unit, whether the Federal Government or a constituent unit, as is seeking a new trial for the same cause
General	Provisions of Arts.1-27 of the Covenant are not self-executing; it continues to adhere to the requirements and constraints of its Constitution in respect to all restrictions and limitations related to freedom of expression; the right referred to in article 47 may be exercised only in accordance with international law	
Venezuela	Art. 14 (3) (d)	Persons accused of an offence against the <i>res publica</i> may be tried <i>in absentia</i> , with the guarantees and in the manner prescribed by law
Viet Nam	Art. 48 (1)	Should be open for participation by all States without any discrimination or limitation
Yemen	General	Accession of Yemen to the Covenant shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or serve as grounds for the establishment of relations of any sort with Israel

**Total number of State parties having reservations / declarations: 63**