



International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Distr.: General
16 June 2021

Original: English

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Inter-State communication submitted by the State of Palestine against Israel: decision on jurisdiction** , *** , ****

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Applicant State:</i> | State of Palestine |
| <i>Respondent State:</i> | Israel |
| <i>Date of communication:</i> | 23 April 2018 (initial submission) |
| <i>Date of adoption of decision:</i> | 12 December 2019 |
| <i>Subject matter:</i> | Question of treaty relations between the parties; <i>erga omnes</i> obligations; non-synallagmatic obligations of collective guarantee; unique nature of the Convention and of the inter-State mechanism established therein |
| <i>Procedural issue:</i> | Jurisdiction of the Committee |
| <i>Substantive issue:</i> | Discrimination on the ground of national or ethnic origin |
| <i>Article of the Convention:</i> | 11 (2) (5) |

1. The present document has been prepared pursuant to article 11 of the Convention.
2. The present decision should be read in conjunction with CERD/C/100/3 and CERD/C/100/4.

I. Background

3. During its ninety-eighth session, the Committee asked the Secretariat to request on its behalf advice from the Office of Legal Affairs on the legal issue of the Committee's jurisdiction regarding the inter-State communication submitted by the State of Palestine against Israel, in light of the submissions made by the two States concerned.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 15 July 2021.

** Adopted by the Committee at its 100th session (25 November–13 December 2019).

*** The present decision has been adopted by vote in compliance with the Committee's rules of procedure, with the participation of the following members: Noureddine Amir, Marc Bossuyt, Chinsung Chung, Fatimata-Binta Victoire Dah, Bakari Sidiki Diaby, Rita Izák-Ndiaye, Ko Keiko, Gun Kut, Li Yanduan, Gay McDougall, Yemhelhe Mint Mohamed Taleb, Pastor Elías Murillo Martínez, Verene Albertha Shepherd, María Teresa Verdugo Moreno and Yeung Kam John Yeung Sik Yuen. The result of the vote was as follows: 10 votes in favour, 3 votes against and 2 abstentions. Committee member Alexei S. Avtonomov was absent during the decision-making.

**** A joint opinion by Committee members Marc Bossuyt, Rita Izák-Ndiaye, Ko Keiko, Li Yanduan and María Teresa Verdugo Moreno (dissenting) is annexed to the present decision.



4. The Committee takes note of the reply of the Office of Legal Affairs, provided in the form of an inter-office memorandum, dated 23 July 2019.
5. The Committee takes note of the conclusions made by the Office of Legal Affairs, according to which:
 - (a) Both the applicant and the respondent are parties to the Convention;
 - (b) A State party to the Convention is able, through a unilateral statement, to prevent the creation of obligations and rights under the Convention between itself and another specific State party, and the statement made by Israel on 16 May 2014 is framed in such manner as to have that effect between itself and the State of Palestine;
 - (c) There is nothing in the juridical nature of the legal relationships established between States parties under the Convention, or in articles 11 to 13 of the Convention, that would bar one State party from issuing a unilateral statement suitably framed, the effect of which would be that a right does not vest in another specific State party to submit a valid and effective communication under article 11 (1), and so trigger the procedures set in those articles. The statement has that effect vis-à-vis the State of Palestine. Therefore, the statement made by Israel precludes the Committee from examining the inter-State communication submitted by the State of Palestine.
6. During its ninety-ninth session, the Committee learned that the respondent had knowledge of the Office of Legal Affairs memorandum. This was brought to its attention through a note verbale from the respondent dated 20 August 2019, at a time the Committee had not decided which follow-up action it would give to the memorandum, either substantially or procedurally.
7. The Committee analysed the note verbale, which conveyed the message that the Committee would be bound by the opinion of the Office of Legal Affairs. On 22 August 2019, the Committee informed the respondent that it considered the statements contained in the note verbale unacceptable and amounting to undue pressure on the independence of its members. It also decided that, in order to guarantee the fairness of the proceedings, the memorandum would be transmitted to the applicant, which was done on 23 August 2019. The Committee also indicated that those events would possibly delay the proceedings. On 26 August 2019, the Committee decided to postpone its decision regarding its jurisdiction with respect to the inter-State communication at hand to its 100th session.
8. On 28 August 2019, the applicant provided observations on the memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs. The applicant considered that taking into account the fact that the respondent had had access to the memorandum in unascertained circumstances, and in violation of the respondent's procedural good faith obligations arising under the Convention, the respondent must be estopped from relying on the position taken by the Office of Legal Affairs.
9. However, the Committee does not consider that the principle of estoppel should be applied with such severity, and will consider the observations made by the Office of Legal Affairs on their own merit, as was its intention when the Committee requested its advice, with the aim of taking a thorough and independent decision.
10. The applicant alleged that the memorandum lacked balance, as its submissions supporting its view that the Committee has jurisdiction had not been given due weight. The applicant also submitted that in the memorandum, the Office of Legal Affairs referred selectively to the practice of a small number of States – France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America – that had challenged the position set out by the Human Rights Committee in its general comment No. 24 (1994) on issues relating to reservations made upon ratification or accession to the Covenant or the Optional Protocols thereto, or in relation to declarations under article 41 of the Covenant. It further indicated that in the memorandum, the Office acknowledged that general comment No. 24 was based on the fact that under treaties such as the Covenant or the Convention, one State party could not take action the effect of which would be that another State party could not trigger in respect of it any enforcement machinery that the treaty created. In addition, the applicant indicated that in the memorandum, the Office also acknowledged that a reservation purporting to inhibit the mechanism established in articles 11 to 13 of the Convention was

impermissible.¹ According to the applicant, the above demonstrated that the memorandum was supportive of the position adopted by the Human Rights Committee in its general comment No. 24.

11. The applicant also made observations regarding the practice of the International Law Commission with regard to reservations, the relevance of the *erga omnes* character of the obligations under the Convention, the lack of the necessity of a bilateral treaty relation to trigger the proceedings established in articles 11 to 13 of the Convention, and the proper interpretation of the Committee's decision issued while reviewing the sixth periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic.²

12. On 6 September 2019, the respondent informed the Committee that its note verbale dated 20 August 2019 was in no way intended to exert undue pressure on the Committee.

13. On 11 October 2019, the applicant stated that it required assurances that no advantage whatsoever might result for the respondent from the fact that it had had access to the memorandum in unascertained circumstances. The applicant also noted that the respondent had changed its position towards the Office of Legal Affairs, from denying any role to the Office to considering it an alleged legal authority, taking into account that the memorandum was favourable to its demands. The applicant affirmed that, based on the principle of *compétence de la compétence*, only the Committee could decide on its jurisdiction and competence.

14. On 13 November 2019, the respondent highlighted that, in the memorandum, the Office of Legal Affairs had concluded that the respondent had validly excluded treaty relations with the applicant, which precluded the Committee from examining the inter-State communication at hand.

15. The respondent also indicated that the applicant's attempt to distinguish the decision issued by the Committee regarding the periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic was incorrect, as, among other reasons, the legal validity of a statement excluding treaty relations with a non-recognized entity did not depend in any matter on the position of other States parties, even less on that of a non-recognized entity. Furthermore, the respondent considered that the reference to general comment No. 24 of the Human Rights Committee was irrelevant, as it conflated the concepts of reservation and statement of non-recognition. In addition, in that general comment, the Human Rights Committee referred to the interaction between the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and not to the relation between the States parties to the Convention. Regarding the applicant's allegation that in its memorandum the Office of Legal Affairs referred to the practice of a small number of States parties to the Covenant, the respondent indicated that in the memorandum the Office also examined extensively the practice of States parties to the Convention.

16. On 25 November 2019, the applicant indicated that it agreed with the respondent that the invocation of *erga omnes* obligations could not create the basis for jurisdiction. However, the Committee had before it a different question, namely whether treaty relations are required when *erga omnes* obligations are at stake. Regarding the respondent's observations on general comment No. 24 of the Human Rights Committee, the applicant indicated that it was obvious that it did not refer to the Convention; however, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention shared exactly the same type of obligations with an *erga omnes* character, the only difference being that the inter-State mechanism under the Convention was mandatory, while the mechanism under the Covenant was optional. That, in the view of the applicant, made its argument even stronger.

17. Regarding the respondent's argument that the inter-State mechanism was not intended to apply to the case at hand, the applicant indicated that article 11 of the Convention simply indicated that the inter-State mechanism could be triggered whenever a State party considered that another State party was not giving effect to the provisions of the Convention. Taking into account that both the applicant and the respondent were parties to the Convention, along with the fact that the Convention contained *erga omnes* obligations, article 11 could be

¹ Memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs dated 23 July, para. 60.

² A/36/18, paras. 169–173.

applied, as it only required that one State party consider that another State party was violating its obligations under the Convention. The applicant added that the respondent should not be allowed to escape its obligations because of its refusal to respect such obligations as an occupying Power and that such condition should not be used as an excuse to perpetuate the systematic discrimination and racism as demonstrated in the inter-State communication. The applicant also briefly referred to the issue of local remedies.

II. Consideration of jurisdiction

18. Before considering the appointment of an ad hoc Conciliation Commission pursuant to article 12 (1) of the Convention, the Committee must be satisfied that it has jurisdiction to deal with the inter-State communication submitted by the State of Palestine against Israel and must decide whether the inter-State communication is admissible.

19. On 2 May 2019, during its ninety-eighth session, the Committee, pursuant to its decision dated 14 December 2018, conducted hearings on the issue of jurisdiction, with the participation of the representative of the State of Palestine, in accordance with article 11 (4) and (5) of the Convention and the rules of procedure specific to the hearings held pursuant to article 11 of the Convention, adopted by the Committee on 29 April 2019, also at its ninety-eighth session. Israel declined to take part in the hearings, indicating that the format proposed – the presence of both States parties concerned – was incompatible with its fundamental position as to the lack of treaty relations with the “Palestinian entity”.

20. On 12 December 2019, at the Committee’s 100th session, in accordance with article 11 (5) of the Convention, both the applicant and the respondent delivered oral statements to the Committee outlining their views regarding the Committee’s jurisdiction. The respondent indicated that its participation in the meeting was without prejudice to its principled position that it did not recognize the “Palestinian entity” as a State party to the Convention and that Israel was not in treaty relations with that entity.

21. The Committee notes that the applicant and the respondent have submitted arguments on both jurisdiction and admissibility.³ The Committee, however, considers that it must first establish whether it has jurisdiction regarding the inter-State communication at hand. Therefore, submissions made on the issue of admissibility will not be considered at this stage.

22. The Committee takes note that the respondent has raised the issue of lack of jurisdiction. The Committee, being the principal guardian of the Convention, considers that it has full powers and the duty to interpret the Convention with complete independence. This includes the issue as to whether, given the circumstances of this particular case, it has competence to consider the present inter-State communication on the preliminary issue of jurisdiction.

23. The Committee considers that there are some elements that should be taken into account in relation to the Committee’s jurisdiction:

- (a) The possibility of excluding treaty relations in the context of a multilateral treaty under general international law;
- (b) The possibility of excluding treaty relations in the context of human rights treaties;
- (c) The unique nature of the mechanism established under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention, and treaties containing the collective obligations of States parties;
- (d) The Committee’s decision in relation to the sixth periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic.

³ See CERD/C/100/3 and CERD/C/100/4.

A. Possibility of excluding treaty relations in the context of a multilateral treaty under general international law

24. The Committee notes that the respondent is party to the Convention, as it deposited its instrument of ratification on 3 January 1979, and that the Convention entered into force for it on 2 February 1979, in accordance with article 19 (2) of the Convention. It further notes the respondent's argument that there are no bilateral treaty relations under the Convention between the respondent and the applicant, and that the respondent does not owe any obligation under the Convention to the applicant,⁴ as it has validly excluded any treaty relations with the applicant by its official communication submitted to the Secretary-General, depositary of the Convention, on 16 May 2014.⁵

25. The Committee observes that the respondent's official communication dated 16 May 2014 raises two issues: the validity of the applicant's accession to the Convention, and the legal effects of the respondent's statement regarding such accession.

26. With respect to the first point, the Committee notes that by resolution 67/19, the General Assembly decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations. The Committee further notes that given that the applicant has been a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since 2011, it complies with the conditions established in articles 17 and 18 of the Convention. In addition, the Committee notes that following the receipt, on 21 March 2018, of the initial and second periodic reports submitted by the State of Palestine under article 9 of the Convention,⁶ the Committee adopted the concluding observations on those reports during its ninety-ninth session.⁷ Therefore, the Committee considers that the applicant is a State party to the Convention.

27. With respect to the second point, the Committee notes the respondent's affirmation that it is well-established in treaty law and State practice that treaty relations do not need to exist among all the parties to a multilateral treaty, as it is recognized that treaty relations may be excluded in cases in which a State party expresses an objection to entering into treaty relations with an entity which it does not recognize. The respondent indicates that this is supported, among others, by the extensive use of such objections in State practice. In this regard, the Committee takes note of the non-exhaustive list of objections made by several States with the aim of excluding treaty relations between them and a non-recognized entity, provided by the respondent.⁸ The Committee further notes the respondent's argument that consent is the basis of treaty obligations, so each party is bound only to the extent to which it has agreed to be bound.

28. The Committee also notes the applicant's affirmation that the respondent's argument that States may exclude treaty relations in a multilateral treaty through a declaration is not supported by State practice and *opinio juris*.

29. The Committee observes that statements of the kind made by the respondent are quite common in the practice of States with respect to multilateral treaties that are deposited with the Secretary-General.⁹ The Committee also observes that, according to a well-established practice, a State's participation in a treaty to which an entity that it does not recognize as a

⁴ In its memorandum (para. 33), the Office of Legal Affairs further indicates that the applicant is not vested by the Convention with any correlative rights to require the respondent to fulfil the obligations that the Convention imposes on it (and vice versa).

⁵ Upon accession by the State of Palestine to the Convention, Israel submitted to the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary, notification No. 293 (2014), dated 16 May 2014, Depositary notifications are available at https://treaties.un.org/Pages/CNs.aspx?cnTab=tab2&clang=_en.

⁶ CERD/C/PSE/1-2.

⁷ CERD/C/PSE/CO/1-2.

⁸ Submission of Israel to the Committee dated 3 August 2018, annex III. See also CERD/C/100/3, para. 34.

⁹ Office of Legal Affairs, memorandum, para. 22.

State is a party does not amount to recognition.¹⁰ In addition, the Committee acknowledges that in general international law, treaty relations are based on consent, the principle of free consent being universally recognized.¹¹

30. The Committee acknowledges that under general international treaty law, a State party to a multilateral treaty may exclude treaty relations with an entity it does not recognize, through a unilateral statement. The Committee considers, however, as will be developed further below, that certain treaty regimes, due to their particular character, may depart from those general principles.

31. Furthermore, the Committee takes note of the respondent's argument that the study on the law and practice relating to reservations undertaken by the International Law Commission gives legal effect to State practice that treaty relations can be excluded by virtue of a State's statement.¹²

32. The Committee notes that, according to the International Law Commission, a unilateral statement by which a State indicates that its participation in a treaty does not imply recognition of an entity which it does not recognize is outside the scope of the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties even if it purports to exclude the application of the treaty between the declaring State and the non-recognized entity.¹³

33. The Committee also notes that in its accompanying commentary, the International Law Commission differentiated between two types of statements: one by which a party indicates that its participation in a treaty does not imply recognition of a non-recognized entity, and another by which a party further indicates that its statement excludes the application of the treaty between itself and the non-recognized entity. The Commission considers that the first type of statement does not have any legal effects, as the participation in a multilateral treaty does not imply recognition of every party to the treaty. The Commission also considers that the second kind of statement clearly purports to have (and does have) a legal effect on the application of the treaty, which is entirely excluded, but only in the relations between the declaring State and the non-recognized entity.¹⁴

34. The Committee notes the respondent's argument that the statement made on 16 May 2014 falls under the second category of statement, and that therefore, it has the effect of excluding any treaty relations between it and the applicant.¹⁵

35. The Committee agrees with the respondent that its statement falls under the second category. The Committee, however, notes that the International Law Commission, after having adopted the text indicating that such a unilateral statement is outside the scope of the Guide to Practice even if it purports to exclude the application of the treaty between the declaring State and the non-recognized entity, had recourse to an accompanying commentary. Such a commentary, which confirms that the second type of statement "clearly purports to have (and does have) a legal effect", appears to have the effect of a non sequitur, considering that such a confirmation would lead to the undoing of the approved formal stand of the Commission, according to which the questioned unilateral declaration is outside the scope of the Guide to Practice.

36. The Committee therefore considers that an undue weight has been placed on the scope of the Guide to Practice of the International Law Commission, as purportedly amended by the accompanying commentary, in relation to the present unilateral declaration of the respondent.

¹⁰ Commentary to guideline 1.5.1 of the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties, para. 2. (*Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 2011*, vol. II, Part Three (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.V.3), p. 69.).

¹¹ Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, preamble.

¹² CERD/C/100/3, para. 74.

¹³ Guideline 1.5.1 of the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties (*Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 2011*, vol. II, Part Three).

¹⁴ Commentary to guideline 1.5.1 of the Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties, para. 5. (*Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 2011*, vol. II, Part Three, p. 69.).

¹⁵ CERD/100/C/3, para. 74. See also the memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs, paras. 29–31.

B. Possibility of excluding treaty relations in the context of human rights treaties

37. The Committee notes the applicant's argument that the character of the Convention, as a human rights treaty, has a *jus cogens* and *erga omnes* character, and excludes the possibility of a State party unilaterally excluding bilateral treaty relations vis-à-vis another State party. The applicant adds that given that the obligations contained in the Convention are *erga omnes*, they are owed towards all other contracting parties, including itself.

38. The Committee further notes the respondent's argument that even if the obligations under the Convention are considered to be *erga omnes*, this does not mean that the inter-State mechanism is available to address compliance issues in the absence of treaty relations, as such a mechanism is regulated by treaty law. The respondent further indicates that the applicant conflates the substantive legal obligations of the contracting State parties under the Convention with a procedural provision, namely the inter-State mechanism. In this regard, the Committee notes the applicant's argument that the respondent's obligations under the Convention include the mechanism or means to enforce these obligations; otherwise, the mechanism would be rendered obsolete.

39. The Committee notes that the concept of *erga omnes* obligations refers to specifically determined obligations that States owe to the international community as a whole, as stated by the International Court of Justice.¹⁶ The Committee also notes that the Court has indicated that at least four norms that prohibit aggression, torture, genocide and racial discrimination have an *erga omnes* character. Obligations are invariably applicable *erga omnes* whenever the obligations relate to peremptory norms of international law or *jus cogens*.

40. The Committee notes that States and several international bodies have recognized the essential character of the principle of the prohibition of racial discrimination for the international community as a whole. Just after the Second World War, the General Assembly indicated that it was in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and called on Governments to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end.¹⁷ In an advisory opinion, the International Court of Justice indicated that to enforce distinctions, exclusions, restrictions and limitations exclusively based on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin constituted a denial of fundamental human rights and was a flagrant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.¹⁸ The Committee emphasizes that the International Law Commission has stated that the peremptory norms (*jus cogens*) that are clearly accepted and recognized include the prohibitions of aggression, genocide, slavery, racial discrimination, crimes against humanity and torture, and the right to self-determination.¹⁹ The Committee further notes that in the case of *Al-Dulimi and Montana Management Inc. v. Switzerland*, the European Court of Human Rights noted the affirmation made by the International Law Commission.²⁰

41. The Committee takes note that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights has gone further, as it has considered that the principle of equality before the law, equal protection

¹⁶ *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1970*, p. 3, paras. 33–34.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 103 (I).

¹⁸ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971*, p. 16, para. 131.

¹⁹ Commentaries to the articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts. *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 2001*, vol. II, Part Two (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.V.17 (Part 2)), p. 85.

²⁰ Application No. 5809/08, Judgment, 21 June 2016, para. 57.

before the law and non-discrimination belongs to *jus cogens*.²¹ The Court has reiterated this affirmation in several judgements.²²

42. The Committee is of the view that the Convention, in light of its object and purpose oriented towards the promotion and protection of rights relating to the prohibition of all forms of racial discrimination, and which contains core obligations applicable *erga omnes*, belongs to a category of international treaties, along with a number of regional instruments, that have a similar object and purpose. The objective of such category of treaties is the common good, in contrast with other treaties the object and purpose of which are restricted to the interest of individual States parties.

43. The Committee notes that regional human rights bodies have confirmed this assertion.²³ Indeed, the European Commission of Human Rights in the case *Austria v. Italy*, based on article 24 of the European Convention on Human Rights,²⁴ held that such a Convention was essentially of an objective character, designed to protect the fundamental rights of the individual human beings from infringement by any of the high contracting parties rather than to create subjective and reciprocal rights for the high contracting parties themselves.²⁵ Similarly, the European Court of Human Rights, in the case *Ireland v. United Kingdom*, held that the European Convention on Human Rights, “unlike international treaties of the classic kind, ... comprises more than mere reciprocal engagements between contracting States. It creates, over and above a network of mutual, bilateral undertakings, objective obligations which, in the words of the Preamble, benefit from a ‘collective enforcement’”.²⁶

44. In line with this principle, the European Commission affirmed, in *Cyprus v. Turkey*, that “to accept that a Government may void ‘collective enforcement’ of the Convention under Article 24, by asserting that they do not recognize the Government of the applicant, would defeat the purpose of the Convention”.²⁷ Further, the Commission held that the fact that Turkey did not recognize the applicant as the Government of Cyprus and did not consider it capable of lodging an application in its name did not prevent the Commission from considering the complaint that Cyprus had made, nor did it absolve Turkey of its obligation to cooperate with the Commission in the proceedings. Strong pronouncements on the collective enforcement of the European Convention on Human Rights can also be found in *Loizidou v. Turkey*²⁸ and in *Soering v. United Kingdom*.²⁹

45. The Committee also takes note of the stand of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in its advisory opinion No. OC-2/82 of 24 September 1982 on the effect of reservations on the entry into force of the American Convention on Human Rights. The Court held, in paragraph 29 of the opinion, that:

Modern human rights treaties in general, and the American Convention in particular, are not multilateral treaties of the traditional type concluded to accomplish the reciprocal exchange of rights for the mutual benefit of contracting States. ... In concluding these human rights treaties, the States can be deemed to submit themselves

²¹ *Juridical Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants*, Advisory Opinion OC-18/03, 17 September 2003, para. 101.

²² See for example, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, *Espinoza González v. Peru*, Judgment (Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs), 20 November 2014, para. 216; *Atala Riffo and daughters v. Chile*, Judgment (Merits, Reparations and Costs), 24 February 2012, para. 79; *Flor Freire v. Ecuador*, Judgment (Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs), 31 August 2016, para. 109.

²³ Memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs, paras. 48–60.

²⁴ Article 24 of the Convention (text as at the date of the *Austria v. Italy* decision) stated that “any High Contracting Party may refer to the Commission ... any alleged breach of the provisions of the Convention by another High Contracting Party”. This provision is akin to the provisions of article 11 (1) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

²⁵ Application No. 788/60, Decision on Admissibility, 11 January 1961, p. 19.

²⁶ Application No. 5310/71, Judgment, 18 January 1978, para. 239.

²⁷ Application No. 8007/77, report adopted on 4 October 1983, para. 48, quoting para. 43 of the “Interim report of the Commission on the present state of the proceedings” of 12 July 1980.

²⁸ Application No. 15318/89, Judgment (Preliminary Objections), 23 March 1995.

²⁹ Application No. 14038/88, Judgment, 7 July 1989.

to a legal order within which they, for the common good, assume various obligations, not in relation to other States, but towards all individuals within their jurisdiction.

46. The Committee further notes that, in the case *Ivcher-Bronstein v. Peru*, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights reaffirmed that “the American Convention and the other human rights treaties are inspired by a set of higher common values (centred around the protection of the human person), are endowed with specific supervisory mechanisms, are applied as a collective guarantee, embody essentially objective obligations, and have a special character that sets them apart from other treaties” which instead “govern mutual interests between and among the States parties”.³⁰

47. The Committee notes that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights also indicated, referring to the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in *Soering v. United Kingdom*, that regard must be had to the special character of the European Convention on Human Rights as a treaty for the collective enforcement of human rights and that its provisions must be interpreted so as to make its safeguards practical and effective.³¹ According to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, no analogy could therefore be made between declarations that States may make under Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and those that States may make under the American Convention on Human Rights recognizing the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. While States may be able to withdraw the former, States parties to the American Convention on Human Rights cannot withdraw the latter.

48. On 4 November 1994, the Human Rights Committee adopted its general comment No. 24. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination notes that the Human Rights Committee indicated, in paragraph 17 of that general comment, that that human rights treaties were not a web of inter-State exchanges of mutual obligations and that the principle of inter-State reciprocity had no place in respect of them. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination agrees with the affirmation made by the Office of Legal Affairs, in paragraph 59 of its memorandum, that the Human Rights Committee has come close to adopting, if it has not actually adopted, the analysis of the nature of the substantive obligations created by human rights treaties that has been espoused in the jurisprudence under the European and American conventions, which goes against the notion that one State party can prevent another State party from invoking its failure to comply with its obligations under the respective treaty and requiring it to conform its conduct with those obligations.

49. In this regard, the Committee notes that in the joint separate opinion to the decision of the International Court of Justice issued in the case of *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo*, the judges issuing the separate opinion considered that:

the Human Rights Committee, in general comment No. 24 (52), has sought to provide some answers to contemporary problems in the context of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with its analysis being very close to that of the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court. The practice of such bodies is not to be viewed as “making an exception” to the law as determined in 1951 by the International Court; we take the view that it is rather a development to cover what the Court was never asked at that time, and to address new issues that have arisen subsequently.³²

50. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination notes that the jurisprudence of the European and Inter-American systems of protection of human rights and general comment No. 24 of the Human Rights Committee show that the objective or non-synallagmatic nature of the substantive obligations contained in the European and American Convention of Human Rights has as a result that any State party may trigger the collective

³⁰ Judgment of 24 September 1999, para. 42.

³¹ *Ibid.*, para. 45.

³² *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (New Application: 2002) (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Rwanda)*, *Jurisdiction and Admissibility, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2006*, p. 6, Joint Separate Opinion of Judges Higgins, Kooijmans, Elaraby, Owada and Simma, para. 16.

enforcement machinery created by the respective treaty, independently from the existence of correlative obligations between the concerned parties.³³

51. The Committee notes that while under general international law treaties the obligations of States are interpreted in a restrictive way, in the field of international human rights treaties, an emphasis has been made on the element of the object and purpose of the treaty, so as to ensure an effective protection of the rights contained therein, as demonstrated by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The Committee observes that human rights treaties, due to the non-synallagmatic character of their obligations, which are implemented collectively, and to the fact that they establish mechanisms of supervision of their own, constitute a special category of treaties, to which certain rules of treaty law are not applicable. The Committee further notes that the special nature of human rights treaties is also determined by the fact that they are inspired in superior common values shared by the international community as a whole.

52. The Committee notes that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is a human rights treaty that establishes a body responsible for supervising the implementation by the States parties of the obligations contained therein. It also notes that the Convention is based on superior common values, such as the protection of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, as well as the prohibition of racial discrimination, which, as established in the preamble of the Convention, contributes to the achievement of peace and security. The Committee further notes that, as stated in the preamble of the Convention, all States Members of the United Nations have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations, namely, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

53. The Committee further notes the particular character of the Convention within the category of human rights treaties. Bearing in mind its broadly recognized insidious and pervasive character, racial discrimination was the first violation of human rights to be addressed by the international community, just after the international crime of genocide. The Convention was the first of a series of treaties codifying and expanding the scope of human rights law. The Committee notes that in more recent times, racial discrimination has been universally recognized as a scourge which must be combated by all available and appropriate means and as a matter of the highest priority for the international community.³⁴ Thus, the Committee considers that it is indisputable that all States parties to the Convention have the obligation to act together against racial discrimination. In this regard, the Committee notes that the claims brought forward in the inter-State communication at hand pertain to the interests of all the States parties to the Convention.

54. The Committee therefore considers, as will be further developed, that given the nature of racial discrimination and, consequently, of the obligations contained in the Convention that are subject to a collective guarantee and enforcement, a State party cannot bar another State party, through a unilateral action, from triggering an enforcement mechanism created by the Convention, to the extent that such mechanism is essential to guarantee the equal enjoyment of the rights of individuals or groups set forth in the Convention.

C. Unique nature of the mechanism established under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention and treaties containing the collective obligations of States parties

55. The Committee notes that while other human rights instruments, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the American Convention on Human Rights, provide for an optional complaint mechanism that is open for States to

³³ Memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs, para. 52.

³⁴ Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, preamble. See also General Assembly resolution 68/151, preamble.

adopt or not, article 11 (1) of the Convention provides for an automatic inter-State complaint mechanism. This should indicate, if anything, a stronger desire of the drafters of the Convention to set up protective measures to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are adequately observed and complied with by all States parties.

56. Indeed, the Committee notes that under the procedure under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention, States parties do not need to give their prior agreement or consent to the Committee for the latter to be seized with an inter-State communication. The action is prompted by a State party that considers that another State party is not giving effect to the Convention's provisions. It is an automatic mechanism. In addition, the Committee notes that no reservation to articles 11 to 13 of the Convention has been made by any State party.

57. The Committee takes note of article 11 (1) of the Convention, which indicates that if a State party considers that another State party is not giving effect to the provisions of the Convention, it may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. Taking into account that there is no doubt that both the applicant and the respondent are States parties to the Convention,³⁵ and bearing in mind the specific character of the obligations contained in the Convention, the Committee is not persuaded that general international law rules should be interpreted so as to add conditions that are not present in the Convention.

58. The Committee also notes that the inter-State mechanism under the Convention provides a unique instrument to settle inter-State disputes, set up for the common good of all States parties. The Committee observes the mechanism's special nature, which is conciliatory, as opposed to adversarial. The Committee considers that given that the inter-State mechanism has been designed to be a conciliatory procedure, it should be practical, constructive and effective. Therefore, it considers that a formalistic approach cannot be adopted in this regard. Hence, even if the Committee is aware that in the end, the effectiveness of the mechanism established in articles 11 to 13 of the Convention would depend on the will of the States parties involved, it considers that it is not its role to stop them from trying to find an understanding. This conclusion becomes even more evident when taking into account the specific character of the obligations contained in the Convention.

59. Furthermore, the Committee emphasizes that this mechanism is aimed at ensuring the collective good of all States parties. One of the obligations for all States parties is the prohibition of all forms of racial discrimination, which, according to the International Court of Justice, is an *erga omnes* obligation.³⁶

60. The Committee further notes that the inter-State mechanism under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention complements another mechanism established by the Convention in its article 9, the reporting procedure. The Committee notes that both the applicant and the respondent have been requested by the Committee to comply with their reporting obligations in accordance with article 9, which they have done. The Committee notes that in that situation the respondent saw no need to plead that its objection to treaty relations between itself and the applicant nullified its obligation to comply with the procedural duty under article 9 of the Convention. It is the relationship that each State party has under the Convention, as supervised by the Committee, that is determinative, rather than the relationship that may exist on a bilateral level between any two States parties. The obligations that States owe under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention on the one hand and article 9 on the other are of the same family, with the common purpose of ensuring the effective prohibition of racial discrimination, an *erga omnes* norm, for the common good of the whole international community, which cannot be derogated from by the unilateral action of one State party, and which has no relevance to the question of the existence of any prior bilateral relationship between States.

61. In light of the aforementioned, and bearing in mind that given the particular nature of racial discrimination, responses to combat it require a non-formalistic approach, the Committee considers that it has jurisdiction to examine the inter-State communication at hand

³⁵ See paras. 27 and 29 above.

³⁶ *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1970*, p. 3, paras. 33–34.

without prejudice to the existence or not of treaty relations between the applicant and the respondent.

D. Committee's decision in relation to the sixth periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic

62. The Committee takes note of the respondent's argument that the Committee has itself already recognized that the article 11 mechanism cannot be resorted to in the absence of treaty relations, as confirmed by the decision made during the presentation of the sixth periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic.³⁷ The Committee also notes the argument that such a decision would indicate that it has no jurisdiction under article 11 of the Convention regarding the inter-State communication submitted by the applicant. The Committee does not agree with such an argument.

63. The most important facts and circumstances of the case of the Syrian Arab Republic are as follows:

(a) During the examination of its sixth periodic report, the Syrian Arab Republic claimed that the rights under the Convention were being breached by Israel in the Golan Heights occupied by Israel. Allegations were made against activities carried out there by Israel;

(b) A member of the Committee raised a point of order to the effect that the stand taken by the Syrian Arab Republic amounted to an inter-State communication under article 11 (1) of the Convention, which required the observance of a specific procedure;

(c) The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic recalled that, on acceding to the Convention, the Syrian Arab Republic had made a reservation that it was not thereby entering into a relationship with Israel pursuant to the Convention. The Syrian Arab Republic stated further that it was not invoking article 11 of the Convention;

(d) The Chair ruled that the relevant section of the periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic did not constitute a communication under article 11 (1) of the Convention;

(e) In explaining his decision, the Chair also stated that States parties to the Convention had not raised any objection to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its accession, yet article 11 (2) clearly implied that a relationship under the Convention must exist between the two States parties concerned;³⁸

(f) The Chair's decision was upheld on appeal to the Committee by 11 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

64. The Committee considers it appropriate to place the above-mentioned decision, which was taken some 38 years ago, in its proper context. The Chair's decision that article 11 (1) of the Convention was not applicable was taken in relation to allegations made by the Syrian Arab Republic against Israel during the presentation of one of its periodic reports. This is a matter that is completely unrelated to an inter-State communication made pursuant to article 11 (1). The Syrian Arab Republic did not initiate an inter-State communication pursuant to such a provision to denounce human rights violations committed by Israel under the Convention. The issue was raised by a member of the Committee on a point of order as to whether the complaint made against Israel would fall under an inter-State communication procedure pursuant to article 11 (1), even though the Syrian Arab Republic had itself stated that it was not invoking that article. Therefore, article 11 (1) could hardly have been applicable, for lack of a willing complainant State to initiate that procedure.

65. The inter-State communication at hand is markedly different in that the statement made by the respondent was not accepted by the applicant. Furthermore, in light of what has been observed above regarding the issue of *erga omnes* provisions contained in the Convention and the existence of a collective guarantee with respect to such provisions for which all the States parties are responsible, the question is left open as to whether the matter

³⁷ CERD/C/100/4, para. 41.

³⁸ A/36/18, para. 173.

would not be decided differently today if an inter-State communication pursuant to article 11 (1) were to be presented.

66. Based on the above, the Committee finds that the decision of the Committee in the case of the Syrian Arab Republic in 1981 is clearly distinguishable from the case at hand and that it does not apply to a unilateral declaration made by the respondent.

III. Decision on jurisdiction

67. Consequently, the Committee finds that it has jurisdiction to hear the inter-State communication lodged by the applicant against the respondent for the following reasons:

(a) Some provisions of general international law do not apply to human rights treaties due to the non-synallagmatic character of their obligations, which are implemented collectively;

(b) The core provisions of the Convention have an *erga omnes* nature;

(c) The jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which brings a breath of fresh air to the laissez-faire attitude of certain States parties, as well as the position taken by the Human Rights Committee in its general comment No. 24, confirm that any State party to a human rights treaty may trigger the collective enforcement machinery created by it, independently from the existence of correlative obligations between the concerned parties;

(d) The Convention is a human rights treaty that contains non-synallagmatic obligations of collective guarantee, and is based on superior common values;

(e) Within the category of human rights treaties, the Convention is of a particular character, taking into account that racial discrimination has been universally recognized as a scourge that must be combated by all available and pragmatic means, and as a matter of the highest priority for the international community as a whole, without consideration to bilateral issues between States parties;

(f) The unique conciliatory nature of the automatic mechanism under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention signals that it should be implemented in a manner that is practical, constructive and effective.

Annex

Joint opinion by Committee members Marc Bossuyt, Rita Izák-Ndiaye, Ko Keiko, Li Yanduan and María Teresa Verdugo Moreno (dissenting)

1. The members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination signatories to the present minority opinion regret to be unable to join the majority of the Committee in finding jurisdiction in respect of the inter-State communication submitted on 23 April 2018 by the State of Palestine (applicant) against Israel (respondent), because the latter State did not consent to enter into treaty relations with the former. A body set up by a treaty to monitor the treaty obligations of States should itself respect the rules of treaty law. The decision of the majority overlooks in particular the fundamental differences between an objection against the establishment of mutual treaty relations and a reservation to a treaty provision and between the substantive and the monitoring provisions of the Convention. The signatories therefore feel it necessary to attach the following minority opinion to the decision.

2. The respondent questions the jurisdiction of the Committee in respect of the inter-State communication submitted on 23 April 2018 by the applicant, which the respondent does not recognize as a State. The applicant argues that, by transmitting the inter-State communication to the State party concerned, the Committee has implicitly decided that it has jurisdiction to deal with that communication. The Committee states that, by doing so, it has merely fulfilled a technical and procedural function as prescribed by article 11 (1) of the Convention without having examined any issues of jurisdiction of the Committee or admissibility of the inter-State communication.³⁹

3. The Committee is aware that, while many States Members of the United Nations have recognized the State of Palestine as a State, others have not. Whether a State party is recognized by other States parties affects the relations between those States but not the relation between that State and the Committee. As far as the Committee is concerned, the State of Palestine is a State party to the Convention.⁴⁰

4. Israel also is a State party to the Convention and is bound to respect the obligations imposed by the Convention with respect to any person and territory over which it exercises jurisdiction. This obligation applies equally to its own territory and that which it occupies, regardless of whether it considers the State of Palestine to be a State party to the Convention.

5. Being parties to the same multilateral convention does not imply mutual recognition. States can explicitly recognize another State by making a declaration to that effect. States can also implicitly recognize each other by establishing mutual diplomatic relations or by concluding bilateral treaties between them. By becoming a party to a multilateral treaty, a State does not necessarily recognize all other States that are parties to that treaty.⁴¹ Even less is a State that has already ratified or acceded to a multilateral treaty under the obligation to recognize a State, such as the State of Palestine, which later becomes a party to that treaty, or to enter into a treaty relation with that State. The jurisdiction of international supervisory bodies is based on the consent of States to enter into treaty relations with other States. Without said consent, the Committee does not have jurisdiction to hear inter-State communications.

6. Soon after the accession, on 2 April 2014, of the State of Palestine to the Convention, Israel formally objected in a timely manner (on 16 May 2014) to entering into treaty relations

³⁹ See also the memorandum, dated 23 July 2019, sent by the Office of Legal Affairs in reply to the memorandum sent on 23 May 2019 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the request of the Committee, paras. 10, 11 and 13.

⁴⁰ See the memorandum from the Office of Legal Affairs, paragraph 19.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, para. 28: "Participation in a multilateral treaty does not in itself imply recognition of every one of the parties to it." (*Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, 2011, vol. II, Part Three (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.V.3), p. 69, para. 4).

with the State of Palestine.⁴² The intended effect of that objection and similar ones made by other States is to prevent any treaty relations between the State of Palestine and the objecting States. As stated by the International Law Commission, such a statement “clearly purports to have (and does have) a legal effect on the application of the treaty, which is entirely excluded, but only in relations between the declaring State and the non-recognized entity”.⁴³

7. As set out by a Special Rapporteur of the International Law Commission, “a unilateral statement by which a State indicates that its participation in a treaty does not imply recognition of an entity which it does not recognize as a State does not constitute either a reservation or an interpretative declaration”.⁴⁴ It was pointed out during the consideration by the Commission of the draft guideline on reservations relating to non-recognition that the legal regime of reservations under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties could not apply to such statements (such as the one made by Israel), and that, “unlike reservations, these statements are made by States at any time, not only when signing or establishing their consent to be bound by a treaty; that they are made even with respect to treaties that contain provisions excluding, or permitting only specific types of, reservations; and that they do not concern the legal effect of the treaty itself or its provisions, but rather the capacity of the non-recognized entity to be bound by the treaty”.⁴⁵

8. The position of a State objecting to entering into treaty relations with another State is fundamentally different from that of a State making a reservation to a provision of a treaty. The reserving State wishes to become a party to the treaty, while the objecting State precisely does not agree to become a party in respect of the State that is the object of such an objection. Such an objection is also totally different from an objection made by a State against a reservation made by another State. Pursuant to article 20 (4) (b) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, an objection by another contracting State to a reservation does not preclude the entry into force of the treaty as between the objecting and the reserving States unless a contrary intention is definitely expressed by the objecting State. Unless such a contrary intention is expressed, both States enter into a treaty relation. An objection to entering into treaty relations, on the contrary, prevents the establishment of a treaty relation, regardless of whether another State protests against that objection. The Office of Legal Affairs also recognized in its memorandum that “Israel’s present statement is to be regarded as having the effect of preventing the establishment of treaty relations under the Convention between it and the State of Palestine”.⁴⁶

9. Given that the binding nature of any treaty is based on the consent of the States parties to be bound by its obligations, international treaty law does not provide any means to overcome or to disregard an objection to entering into treaty relations. Treaty provisions are only binding upon States to the extent that they have consented to be bound by them. Supervisory bodies, such as the Committee, have jurisdiction only with respect to disputes between States parties that have entered into a treaty relation under the Convention. In accordance with article 2 (1) (a) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a treaty is “an international agreement concluded between States”, not between States and supervisory bodies. It is that agreement among the States concerned that is the source of the binding nature of the Convention, as well as of the jurisdiction of the Committee, which is the product of that agreement.

10. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties applies to human rights treaties equally as to any other treaty. No provision of that Convention allows for any exception in the case of human rights treaties. The above mentioned memorandum refers to contrary views adopted by the European and the American Courts of Human Rights and by the Human

⁴² Immediately before, the United States of America (on 13 May 2014) and Canada (on 14 May 2014) had made a similar objection.

⁴³ Guide to Practice on Reservations to Treaties, commentary on guideline 1.5.1, para. 5, cited in the memorandum, para. 29.

⁴⁴ Memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs, para. 25, citing *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1999* vol. II, Part One (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.V.10 (Part 1)), p. 137, para. 53.

⁴⁵ Memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs, para. 24.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 31.

Rights Committee.⁴⁷ However, those views relate to issues of reservations or non-recognition of States parties and not to the issue of an objection made by a State party to the accession of a new State party immediately after that accession. Fully aware of those views, the Office of Legal Affairs, referring to constant State practice in respect of such objections, concluded nevertheless that such practice did not provide a legal basis for jurisdiction in respect of the communication of the State of Palestine against Israel. The objection of Israel to the accession of the State of Palestine to the Convention deprives the Committee of any legal basis to exercise jurisdiction in an inter-State dispute. This is not a formalistic approach but respect for the very essence of treaty law.

11. The applicant invokes the *jus cogens* or *erga omnes* character of the Convention to establish the jurisdiction of the Committee. The *jus cogens* character prevents any State from concluding with any other State a treaty that would allow derogation from their obligations under the Convention. Such a treaty would be void, pursuant to article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.⁴⁸ The *erga omnes* character means that any State party is bound to respect its obligations under the Convention, regardless of whether other States are parties to that Convention or whether other States parties abide by their obligations. However, this characterization concerns the substantive provisions of the Convention, not its procedural provisions. In no case does either the *jus cogens* or the *erga omnes* character result in the establishment of treaty relations between States if one of them has never accepted to enter into such a relationship and, a fortiori, if it has objected to it.

12. This has also been emphasized by the International Court of Justice, which pointed out that “the *erga omnes* character of a norm and the rule of consent to jurisdiction are two different things.”⁴⁹ It also stated:

The mere fact that rights and obligations *erga omnes* may be at issue in a dispute would not give the Court jurisdiction to entertain that dispute.

The same applies to the relationship between peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*) and the establishment of the Court’s jurisdiction: the fact that a dispute relates to compliance with a norm having such a character, which is assuredly the case with regard to the prohibition of genocide, cannot of itself provide a basis for the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain that dispute. Under the Court’s Statute that jurisdiction is always based on the consent of the parties.⁵⁰

13. Consequently, even if the substantive provisions of the Convention prohibiting racial discrimination are considered to have a *jus cogens* or an *erga omnes* character, that character does not confer upon the Committee a jurisdiction for the procedure under articles 11 to 13 with respect to a State that has not accepted the jurisdiction of the Committee in relation to another State. This is even more obvious with respect to a State that has explicitly objected to it. Moreover, other provisions of the Convention, and in particular the provisions establishing a reporting procedure (art. 9), an inter-State communications procedure (arts. 11 to 13) and an individual communication procedure (art. 14), do not have that character.

14. The obligation to respect fundamental human rights and to prohibit torture contained in other core United Nations human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, may also be considered to have a *jus cogens* or an *erga omnes* character. Nevertheless, the inter-State communications procedures in those Conventions (article 41 of the Covenant and article 21 of the Convention against Torture) are optional and not mandatory. In no way can those provisions be considered to be peremptory norms of general international law having a *jus cogens* or an *erga omnes* character. In any case, that character cannot give jurisdiction to the Human Rights Committee or the Committee against Torture to deal with inter-State communications between two States parties that have not both accepted it. Moreover, in inter-State communications, the

⁴⁷ Ibid., paras. 48 ff.

⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 43.

⁴⁹ *East Timor (Portugal v. Australia)*, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1995, p. 90, para. 29.

⁵⁰ *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (New Application: 2002) (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Rwanda)*, Jurisdiction and Admissibility, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 2006, p. 6, para. 64.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination does not function only to monitor the implementation of the treaty obligations: in compliance with article 12 (1), the Committee is required to appoint an ad hoc Conciliation Commission with the aim of settling disputes. Under international law, conciliation is only available when based on the consent of the parties.

15. As recalled in paragraph 68 of the above-mentioned memorandum, “there is also nothing in the practice of the States parties to the Convention that would suggest that they consider that a State party cannot take action that would result in articles 11 to 13 of the Convention not applying as between that State and other States parties”. As a result, articles 11 to 13 of the Convention are not applicable to a State party that has objected to the establishment of a treaty relation with another State party that it does not recognize. That other State party may not avail itself of inter-State procedures against the objecting State party.

16. The Committee has already arrived at such a conclusion, when examining whether the allegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, contained in a periodic report, that Israel was not giving effect to the provisions of the Convention was governed by article 11 of the Convention.⁵¹ Since the Syrian Arab Republic declared that its ratification of Convention did not signify any relationship with Israel, the Committee decided that the allegation did not constitute a communication under article 11 of the Convention on the grounds, inter alia, that article 11 (2) clearly implied a relationship between two States parties.⁵² This can only be interpreted as the Committee considering that there was, without treaty relations between the two States parties concerned, no basis to exercise jurisdiction in an inter-State procedure between those States.

17. In the present case, the Office of Legal Affairs arrived at the same conclusion when it stated in its memorandum that the absence of treaty relations under the Convention between Israel and the State of Palestine had the consequence that it was not possible for the State of Palestine to trigger the procedures that were set out in article 11 of the Convention,⁵³ and that the communication of Israel dated 16 May 2014 therefore, of itself, precluded the Committee from examining a communication filed by the State of Palestine against it under articles 11 to 13 of the Convention (and vice versa).⁵⁴

18. The conclusion is that Israel and the State of Palestine are both States parties to the Convention and are bound to fully respect the obligations imposed by the Convention. However, since Israel has objected – soon after the accession of the State of Palestine to the Convention – to entering into treaty relations with that State, which it does not recognize, the Committee lacks jurisdiction to deal with the inter-State communication submitted by the State of Palestine against Israel.

⁵¹ A/36/18, paras. 169–173.

⁵² Memorandum of the Office of Legal Affairs, paras. 64–68.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 46.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 69 (5).