

- 1 A signature does not usually bind a State at international law because it is usually subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- 2 Through ratification, accession, acceptance, approval or definitive signature, a State becomes bound to a treaty subject to reservations it has made.
- 3 An optional declaration under Article 41 of the Covenant was made by Canada on October 29, 1979. This declaration recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee created under the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant.
- 4 Upon ratification, Canada made the following statement (declaration):

"The Government of Canada states that the competent legislative authorities within Canada have addressed the concept of equal pay referred to in article 11(1)(d) by legislation which requires the establishment of rates of remuneration without discrimination on the basis of sex. The competent legislative authorities within Canada will continue to implement the object and purpose of article 11(1)(d) and to that end have developed, and where appropriate will continue to develop, additional legislative and other measures."
- 5 Reservations to articles 23 and 24:

"Canada interprets the phrase 'lawfully staying' as referring only to refugees admitted for permanent residence; refugees admitted for temporary residence will be accorded the same treatment with respect to the matters dealt with in articles 23 and 24 as is accorded visitors generally."
- 6 Reservation:

"Inasmuch as under the Canadian constitutional system legislative jurisdiction in respect of political rights is divided between the provinces and the Federal Government, the Government of Canada is obliged, in acceding to this Convention, to make a reservation in respect of rights within the legislative jurisdiction of the provinces."