

of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands Antilles the national application of the principle is guaranteed but there is some limitation to its international application. The Kingdom of the Netherlands states that it does not wish the application of the *ne bis in idem* principle to extend any further than under article 68 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands and article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Netherlands Antilles as they now apply.

"Article 19, paragraph 2. Article 10, paragraph 1 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms states expressly that it (the article) shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises. A provision of this kind is lacking in article 19 of the Covenant, and there may therefore be doubt concerning whether this Article permits such a licensing system. A reservation has therefore been entered to exclude uncertainty on this point.

"Article 20, paragraph 1. It is extremely difficult to formulate a statutory prohibition of propaganda for war in such a way that excessive infringements of the freedom of expression are avoided. A criminal provision would have to be worded so that it related only to the use of armed violence in conflict with international law. The question is then what sort of violence as such is meant, and this question does not appear to lend itself to adjudication by domestic courts. Moreover, trials on this matter would soon take on a political nature, which should be avoided in general. These considerations and the reservation apply only to the Netherlands.

"Article 25 (c). Article 5, paragraph 3 (e), article 6, paragraphs 3 and 4 and articles 95 and 96 of the Antillean Public Servants' Substantive Law National Regulation contain rules concerning appointment and termination of employment that are less favourable to women than to men. Since these provisions cannot be dispensed with for the time being on economic and social grounds, a reservation has been entered on the matter in the case of the Netherlands Antilles."

NEW ZEALAND

Upon ratification:

Reservations

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 10 (2) (b) or article 10 (3) in circumstances where the shortage of suitable facilities makes the mixing of juveniles and adults unavoidable; and further reserves the right not to apply article 10 (3) 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.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 14 (6) to the extent that it is not satisfied by the existing system for *ex gratia* payments to persons who suffer as a result of a miscarriage of justice.

"The Government of New Zealand having legislated in the areas of the advocacy of national and racial hatred and the exciting of hostility or illwill against any group of persons, and having regard to the right of freedom of speech, reserves the right not to introduce further legislation with regard to article 20.

"The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply article 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."

NORWAY

Subject to reservations to article 6, paragraph 4, article 10, paragraph 2 (b) and paragraph 3 "with regard to the obligation to keep accused juvenile persons and juvenile offenders segregated from adults" and to article 14, paragraphs 5 and 7 and to article 20, paragraph 1.