

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49

Heshiiska Caalamiga ah ee Xuquuqda Madaniga iyo Siyaasadda

Waxaa lagu ansixiyay Heshiiskan QaraarkaTirsigiisu yahay 2200 (XXI), loona gudbiyay in la saxiixo, lana ansaxiyo kadibna lagu soo biiro ee 16-kii December 1966, oo dhaqan galay 23 March 1976-kii, si waafaqsan qodobka 49

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Covenant,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

Gogoldhig

Dowladaha qeybta ka ah Heshiiskan,

Iyada oo la eegayo, sida waafaqsan mabaadii'da ku xusan xeerka Qaramada Midoobay, karaamada soo jireenka ah ee sinnaanta & xuquuqda aan lagu tagrifali karin ee ay leeyihiin dhammaan bini'aadamku ayna asaaska u tahay xorriyadda, cadaaladda iyo nabadda caalamka,

Iyada oo la aqoonsanayo Xuquuqdaas ka dhalatay karaamada facaweyn ee uu leeyahay qofka Aadamaha ah,

Iyada oo la aqoonsanayo in si waafaqsan baaqa caalamiga ah ee xuquuqda Aadanaha, fikaradda in la helo aadane madaxbanaan oo haysta xornimo xagga madaniga, siyaasada iyo inuu xor ka yahay baqdin iyo baahi, taas oo ah midda kaliya oo lagu guulaysan karo, hadii la abuurto xaalado keenaya in qofku uu helo xuquuqdiisa madani, siyaasadeed iyo sidoo kale xuquuqdiisa dhaqaale, bulsho iyo dhaqan,

Iyada oo la tixgalinayo, waajibka ka saaran dowladaha marka la eego xeerka Qaramada Midoobay oo ah in ay sare u qaadaan xushmaynta guud, ilaalinta xuquuqda iyo xorriyadda aadamaha,

Iyada oo la garwaaqsanayo, in qof kasta uu waajib ka saaran yahay dadka kale iyo bulshada uu la nool yahay loogana baahan yahay inuu fuliyo waajibka ka saaran dhawrista iyo adkaynta xuquudan lagu aqoonsaday heshiiskan caalamiga ah,

Dowladuhu waxa ay ku heshiiyeen qodobadan soo socda:

<p>PART I</p> <p>Article 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. 2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination, and shall respect that right, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. 	<p>QEYBTA KOOWAAD</p> <p><i>Qodobka 1^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dhammaan dadyowga duniddu waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay si madaxbannaan aayahooda uga tashadaan, iyadoo la tixgelinayo arrintaas waxay xaq u leeyihiin in ay si madaxbanaani ah u maamulaan arrimahooda siyaasadda, horumarkooda dhaqaale, bulsho iyo dhaqan. 2. Dhammaan dadyowga dunidu, si ay u gaaraan ujeedooyinkooda gaarka ah, waxay ay xaq u leeyihiin inay si madaxbanaan u maamushaan hantidooda iyo khayraadkooda dabiiciga ah iyaga oon waxna u dhimayn waajibaadka ka dhasha iskaashiga dhaqaalaha adduunka ee ku dhisan mabda'a is dhaafsigu iyo wax wadaqabsiga adduunka iyo sidoo kale aan wax loo dhimin xeerka caalamiga ah. Marnaba mabannaano in cid laga hor istaago hab noleleedka u gaarka ah. 3. Waxaa laga rabaa dowladaha saxiixay heshiiskan oo ay ku jiraan dowladaha gacanta ku haya maamulka goballo kale oon haysanin madaxbannaani buuxda, iyo kuwa ku jira wisaayada in ay ka shaqeeyaan xaqiijinta xaquuqda aaya-katalinta iyo dhawrista xaqaaq si waafaqsan qodobada heshiiska Qaramada Midoobay.
<p>PART II</p> <p>Article 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. 	<p>QEYBTA LABAAD</p> <p><i>Qodobka 2^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dowlad kasta oo saxiixday heshiiskan waxay ballan qaadaysaa in ay xushmaynayso, kuna dadaali doonto in ay xuquuqaha heshiiskan u saamaxdo dhammaan dadka ku nool dalkeeda una dabaqdo si aan kala sooc lahayn oo aan loo fiirinayn isir, midab, lab ama dhadig, diin, aragti siyaasadeed ama mid kale, qowmiyad ama bulsho, hanti ama abtirsiimo IWM. 2. Dowlad walba oo heshiiskan dhinac ka ah haddii aysan horay u lahayn qaab sharciyeed ama hab kale

<p>2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, to adopt such laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.</p> <p>3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:</p> <p>(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;</p> <p>(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;</p> <p>(c) To ensure that the competent authorities shall enforce such remedies when granted.</p>	<p>oo lagu ilaalinayo dhaqangelinta xuquuqdaan, waxay ballanqaadaysaa in ay qaadayso tallaabooyin lagu hirgelinayo qodobada heshiiskan ku qoran si waafaqsan dastuurkeeda iyo qodobada heshiiskan ku qoran, ha-noqdaan tallaabooyinkaasi kuwa wata qaab sharci ama qaabkale.</p> <p>3. Dowlad kasta oo heshiiskan dhinac ka ah waxay ballan qaadaysaa:</p> <p>(i) In ay diyaariso hab-raac wax tar leh oo loogu garnaqo cid kasta oo lagu xadgudbo xaquuqdiisa ama madaxbanaanidiisa lagu aqoonsaday heshiiskan xataa haddii xadgudubkaas ka soo fulo cid rasmi ahaan wadata magac dowladeed;</p> <p>(ii) Waana in ay dowladdu u heshaa cid kasta oo dulmi ka cabanaysa hay'ad garsoor, mid maamul, sharci u gaar ah ama hay'ad kale oo sharciga waddankaasi awood siinayo, iyada oo mar walba la raadinayo suuragelidda garnaqa garsoorka;</p> <p>(iii) Sidoo kale waa in la hubiyo in hay'adaha ku shaqada leh ay fulinayaan xukunnada soo baxa markii uu sharcigu ballanqaado.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 3</p> <p>The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 3^{aad}</p> <p>Dowladaha saxiixay heshiiskan waxa ay ballan qaadayaan in ay dhawrayaan sinnaanshaha raga iyo dumarka ee dhammaan wixii xuquuqa oo ay leeyihiin kuna cad heshiiskan ha ahaato mid madani ah ama mid siyaasadeed.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 4</p> <p>1. In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 4^{aad}</p> <p>1. Haddii ay jiraan xaalado degdeg ah oo khatar gelinaya nolosha umadda iyo jiritaankeeda, si rasmi ahna loogu dhawaaqo, sharcigu waxa uu u fasaxayaa dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan in talaabooyin</p>

from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin.

2. No derogation from articles 6, 7, 8 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 11, 15, 16 and 18 may be made under this provision.
3. Any State Party to the present Covenant availing itself of the right of derogation shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the present Covenant, through the intermediary of the Secretary General of the United Nations, of the provisions from which it has derogated and of the reasons by which it was actuated. A further communication shall be made, through the same intermediary, on the date on which it terminates such derogation.

kooban oo ay ku moodayaan, kuna laalaayaan waajibaadka ku cad heshiiskan, waxaase la rabaa in aan tallaabooyinkaasi ka hor imaanaynin xeerka caalamiga ah, waana in aysan ka imaanin halkaas kala faquuqid ku salaysan dadka isirkooda, midabkooda, nooca lab ama dhadig, luqadahooda, diintooda, iyo bulsha ahaantooda meesha ay ka soo jeedaan.

2. Qodobkan marnaba ma ogolaanayo in la laalo ama abiyo qodobada 6, 7, 8, (faqrada 12) 11, 15, 16, iyo 18.
3. Waxaa looga baahanyahay dowlad kasta oo dhinac ka ah heshiiskan kana faa'iidayatay qodobka xaqa ka-moodida ama laalida, in ay si degdeg ah u ogaysiiso dowladaha kale ee kula jiro heshiiskan qodobada ay ka baxday iyo sababaha ay uga baxday iyada oo arrintaas u maraysa Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay. Sidoo kale waa in ay lasocodsiiiso marka xaaladaas dhammaato, waana in ay u marto isla wadadii hore.

PART III
Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.
2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.
3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.
5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.
6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

QAYBATA SADEXAAD
Qodobka 6^{aad}

1. Xaqa noloshu waa mid qof kastaba uu leeyahay, qaanuunkuna waa in uu ilaaliyaa xaqaas. Mana banaana in qofna lagu xadgudbo nolosha uu xaqa u leeyahay si cadaalad darro ah.
2. Dowladaha aan wali laga joojin ciqaabta toogashada waa in aysan xukumin ciqaab dil ah haddii aysan jirin fal danbiyeed aad u adag oo khatar ah kuna cad sharciga kadhaqan gashan waddanka waqtiga fal danbiyeedku dhacayo, waana in uusan ka hor imaanayn qodobada heshiiskan iyo heshiisyada xaraantinimaynayo danbiyada xasuuq-wadareedka ah ee ciqaabta adagi ka taallo, mana la ogolo fulinta ciqaabtan hadii aan la helin xukun kama danbays ah oo ka soo baxay maxkamaddii iska lahayd.
3. Mar haddii uu yahay dilku fal danbiyeed xasuuq wadareed ah, waxaa si cad loo garan karaa in aan qodobkan laga fahmaynin wax tusinaya in loo ogol yahay dowlad saxiixday heshiiskan in ay iska fogayso wax ka mid ah waajibaadka ka saaran dhawrista qodobada heshiisku xarrimayo fal danbiyeedka iyo ciqaabta xasuuq wadareedka ah.
4. Qof kasta oo lagu xukumay dil toogasho ah waxa uu xaq u leeyahay in uu dalbado cafis gaar ah ama in loo badalo ciqaabta, mar walbana waxaa bannaan in la bixiyo cafis guud, cafis gaar ah, ama in loo badalo ciqaabtaas.
5. Sharcigu ma ogolaanayo in lagu xukumo ciqaab dil ah faldanbiyeed uu galay qof ka yar siddeed iyo toban sano, sidoo kale ciqaabtan laguma fuliyo haweenka uurka leh.
6. Qodobkan lagama fahmayo wax cadaynaya ama u banaynaya dowladaha saxiixay heshiiskan in dib loo dhigo ama la joojiyo baabi' inta ciqaabta dilka ah.

Article 7

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

Qodobka 7^{aad}

Ma banaano in qofna la marsiiyo jirdil, hab dhaqan xun, ciqaab adag oo ka baxsan bani'aadaninimada, ama wax u dhimayo karaamada, waxaana si gaar ah loo mamnuucay in lagu sameeyo wax tijaabo caafimaad ah ama in lagu fuliyo qalliin qof aan laga haynin raali ahaasho buuxda.

Article 8

1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.
2. No one shall be held in servitude.
3.
 - (a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour;
 - (b) Paragraph 3 (a) shall not be held to preclude, in countries where imprisonment with hard labour may be imposed as a punishment for a crime, the performance of hard labour in pursuance of a sentence to such punishment by a competent court;
 - (c) For the purpose of this paragraph the term "forced or compulsory labour" shall not include:
 - (i) Any work or service, not referred to in subparagraph (b), normally required of a person who is under detention in consequence of a lawful order of a court, or of a person during conditional release from such detention;
 - (ii) Any service of a military character and, in countries where conscientious objection is recognized, any national service required by law of conscientious objectors;
 - (iii) Any service exacted in cases of emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;
 - (iv) Any work or service which forms part of normal civil obligations.

Qodobka 8^{aad}

1. Ma banaano in qof si addoonsi ah loola dhaqmo, waana sharci darro addoonsigu iyo kaganacsiga addoonsiga si walbo oo ay noqoto arrintaas.
2. Sidoo kale waa sharci darro in qof lagu qasbo addoonsi.
3.
 - i. Waa sharci darro in qof lagu qasbo in uu aqbalo wax laga yaqyaqsoodo, ama shaqo lagu qasbo;
 - ii. Looma qaadan karo faqrada 3 (a) in ay diidayso in la fuliyo ciqaabta shaqa culus oo ay xukuntay maxkamadda iska leh sida ka jirta waddamo badan oo leh xeer ciqabeed noocaa ah;
 - iii. Micnaha faqradan lagama qaadan karo oraahda (shaqo qasab ah) in ay ku jiraan:
 - (i) Shaqada iyo adeegga aan loola jeedin faqrad-hoosaadka waxyaabaha lagu soo rogo sida caadiga ah qofka lagu soo xiro go'aan maxkamadeed, mid sharciyeed, ama qofka laga soo saaray go'aan, laakiin kadib lagu sii daayay shuruudo;
 - (ii) Adeeg kasta oo leh muqaal dhaqan milateri ama shaqa qaran oo sharcigu kusoo rogo dadka kacarara shaqada gurmada milatari sida waddamada qaarkood ka jirta;
 - (iii) Adeeg kasta oo xaalad degdeg ah ka dhashay, ama shidda ku habsatay umad nolosheed, iyo barwaaqadeed;

	(iv) Shaqa kasto oo leh qaab ah waajibaadka madaniga ah.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 9</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law. 2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him. 3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement. 4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful. 5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 9^{aad}</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qof kasta waxa uu xaq u leeyahay in uu helo xornimo, qof ahaan tiisuna u nabadgasho, qofna lama joojin karo, lamana xiri karo si caddaalad darro ah, qofna lagama xayuubin karo xorriyadiisa haddii aysan jirin sabab sharci ah, oo waafaqsan hab-raaceeda. 2. Waxaa waajib ah in qaf kasto oo loo soo qabto sabab sharci ah in markiiba laga wargeliyo sababta loo soo qabtay, waana in si degdeg ah loo ogeysiiyaa eedda loo haysto. 3. Qofka la soo qabtay ama la soo xiray waa in si degdeg ah loo horgeeyaa garsoore ama ciddii sharcigu siiyo qabashada howlaha garsoorka, wuxuuna xaq u leeyahay in waqti macquul ah uu helo xukun ama la siidaayo, mabda ahaan qasab ma ahan xiritaanka qofka maxkamad sugaha ah, ee waxaa la ogol yahay in lagu siidaayo damaanad, si loo hubiyo in la horkeeno maxkamada mar kale inta dacwaddu socoto, ama in lagu fuliyo haddii loo baahdo xukun. 4. Qof kasta oo looga qaado xornimadiisa qabasho, ama soo xirid waxa uu xaq u leeyahay in kayska loo gudbiyo maxkamada si loo hubiyo sharcinimada xiritaankiisa, waana in horay laga sii daayo haddii xiritaanku yahay sharci darro. 5. Qof kasta oo la kulma xiritaan ama qabasho sharci darro ah waxa uu xaq u leeyahay in uu helo magdhaw.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 10^{aad}</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person. 2. <p>(a) Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons;</p> <p>(b) Accused juvenile persons shall be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation. Juvenile offenders shall be segregated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qof kasta oo laga xayubiyay xorriyaddiisa waa in loola dhaqmaa si bini'aadanimo leh, waana in la dhawro karaamada qofka uu asalka u leeyahay: 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Waxaa habboon in la kala saaro eedaysanaha iyo qofka xukun ku dhacay haddii aysan jirin duruuf arrinkaas keentay, cid kastana waxaa lagula dhaqmaa wixii ku habboon xaaladdiisa, iyaga oo loola dhaqmayo in ay yihiin dad aan wali la xukumin; (ii) Waa in la kala saaro eedaysanayaasha da'yarta ah iyo kuwa qaan gaarka ah, waana in sida ugu suuratagalnimo badan loogu wareejiyaa garsoor kala saara gartooda. 3. Nidaamka xabsiyadu waa in uu kula dhaqmaa qofka xabisan dhaqan looga dan leeyahay hagaajintooda iyo dhaqan celintooda, waana in lakala saaro da'yarta iyo dadka kale waana in loola dhaqmaa sida ku habboon da'dooda iyo xaaladooda sharcinimo.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 11</p> <p>No one shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 11^{aad}</i></p> <p>Qofna looma xiri karo kaliya in uu awood u yeelan waayay in uu ka soo baxo mas'uuliyadheshiis madani ah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence. 2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own. 3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 12^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qof kasta si sharci ah gudaha dalka wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu u kala goosho gudihisa, wuxuuna xor u yahay in uu doorto meesha uu dagayo. 2. Qof kasta waxa uu xor u yahay in uu isaga baxo waddan kasta xataa haddii uu yahay kiisa. 3. Xuquuqda aan soo sheegnay kuma xirno wax shuruud ah oo aan ka ahayn tan sharcigu caddeeyay oo ah midda aan looga maarmin ilaalinta nidaamka qaranka, midka guud, faya dhowrka, asluubta guud iyo xorriyadda iyo madaxbannaanida dadka kale ahna mid la jaanqaadaysa xuquuqda kale ee lagu aqoonsaday heshiiskan.

<p>4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.</p>	<p>4. Qofna lama duudsin karo xaqa uu u leeyahay in uu galo waddankiisa.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 13</p> <p>An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 13^{aad}</p> <p>Waa sharci darro in qof ajnabi ah laga saaro waddan ka mid ah saxiixayaasha heshiiskan haddi uu si sharci ah ku joogo, haddaysan ku imaan fulinta go'aan sharciyadeed. Waana in qofka lala socodsiiyaa sababaha keeni kara masaafurinta, sidoo kale waa in kiiskiisa la horgeeyo maxkamada leh ama cid ay u magacawdo arrintaas haddii aysan jirin khatar ammaanka qaranka ku imaan karta, waana in loo ogolaado in uu wakiisho cid u matasho maxkamada horteeda.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 14</p> <p>1. All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice; but any judgement rendered in a criminal case or in a suit at law shall be made public except where the interest of juvenile persons otherwise requires or the proceedings concern matrimonial disputes or the guardianship of children.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 14^{aad}</p> <p>1. Dhammaan dadku waa u siman yihiin garsoorka hortiisa qof kasta marka la dhagaysanayo eedda loo soo jeediyay ama marka dacwad madani ah kataalo waajibaadkiisa iyo xuquuqdiisa wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in kiiskaas u noqdo mid hela caddaalad u furan dhegaysiga Dadwaynaha laguna qaado maxkamada leh kiiska oo leh madax bannaani, dhexdhexaadnimo laguna dhisay hab sharci ah. Waxaase la ogol yahay in loo diido dadwaynaha in ay ka soo qayb galaan maxkamadda intay socoto ama qaar ka mid ah sababo dhanka anshaxa ah, nidaamka guud ama nabad galyada qaranka ku saabsan waddamada ah dimoqaraadiga, ama arrimo la xiriira xushmada u gaarka ah dhinacyada dacwaddu ka dhaxayso. Sidoo kale waxyaabaha si gaar ah maxkamadu u aragto in ay wax u dhimayaan hab socodka caddaalada haddii maxkamaddu noqoto mid furan mar walbana waa in lagu soo saaro xukunka dacwad ciqaabeedka iyo ka madaniga ahba meel muuqata, haddii arrinta xukunkaasi aysan ku lug laheyn wax muuqaalka dhibayo ama dacwaddu aysan ku saabsanayn khilaaf u dhaxeeya laba lammaane ama aysan ku saabsanayn dardaaran caruur.</p>

<p>2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.</p> <p>3. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:</p> <p>(a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;</p> <p>(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;</p> <p>(c) To be tried without undue delay;</p> <p>(d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it;</p> <p>(e) To examine, or have examined, the witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;</p> <p>(f) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court;</p> <p>(g) Not to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.</p> <p>4. In the case of juvenile persons, the procedure shall be such as will take account of their age and the desirability of promoting their rehabilitation.</p>	<p>2. Eedaysane kasta oo loo haysto in uu galay dambi waa in loo arkaa danbi laawe inta danbigiisa looga caddaynayo si sharci ah.</p> <p>3. Qof kasta oo loo haysto danbi marka dacwadiisa la dhegaysanayo waxa uu xaq u leeyahay si sinaansho buuxda leh damaanadqaadyadan ugu yar oo ah:</p> <p>(i) In si degdeg ah oo faahfaahsan iyo luqad la fahmi karo loogu ogeysiyo waxa ay tahay eedda loo haysto iyo sababaheeda;</p> <p>(ii) In la siiyo waqti iyo howl fududayn ugu filan in uu diyaarsado is difaaciddiisa iyo in uu la xiriiro qareenkiisa;</p> <p>(iii) In la maxkamadeeyo iyada oo aan marna dib loo dhigayn sabab la'aan;</p> <p>(iv) In si fool ka fool ah loo xukumdo in uu iskii isu difaaco ama qareenkiisa difaaco, waxaa kale oo uu xaq u leeyahay in lala socodsiiyo in uu heli karo qof difaaca hadduusan haysan cid difaacda, waana in maxkamaddu soo saarto xukun in uu helo qareen haddii cadaaladu ku jirto sidaas. Iyada oo aan la saarin wax qarashaad ah haddii uusan laheyn awood uu ku bixiyo lacagta qareenka;</p> <p>(v) In loo ogolaado in uu isagu nafsad ahaantiisa su'aalo waydiin karo markhaatiga ama cid kale u waydiiso. Iyada oo loo fasaxayo in uu keensado markhaati lid ku ah waxa loo haysto oo la mid ah markhaatiga ay soo gudbiyeen dacwad oogayaashu;</p> <p>(vi) In loo helo turjumaan hadii uusan fahmi karin ama uusan ku hadli karin luqadda loo adeegsanayo maxkamadda;</p> <p>(vii) In aan lagu qasbin in uu ku markhaati furo ama uu isku qiro dambi.</p> <p>4. Haddii arrinta taalla ay ku saabsan tahay da'yar waxaa waajib ah in habka maxkamadda la waafajiyo dhallintooda lagana dhigo mid sahlaya dhaqancelintooda.</p>
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<p>5. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law.</p> <p>6. When a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offence and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him.</p> <p>7. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country.</p>	<p>5. Qof kasta oo lagu soo eedeeyay in uu gaystay fal dambiyeed waxa uu xaq u leeyahay in uu u dacwodo maxkamadda sare si dib u eegis loogu sameeyo go'aanka eedeyntiisa iyo ciqaabta lagu xakumay.</p> <p>6. Haddii xukun eedayn ah oo kama dambays ah soo baxo, kadibna la buriyo xukunkaas, ama uu soo baxo cafis u gaar ah oo ku dhisan dhacda cusub, ama dhacda la helay mar dambe oo wadata caddeyn hubaal ka dhigaysa in uu dhacay xukun qalad ah waxaa waajib ah in qofkaas la siiyo magdhaw waafaqsan xeerka haddii aysan caddaan in uu leeyahay mas'uuliyadda qarinta dhacdadaas waqtigii ku habbonaa si buuxda ama qayb ka mid ah mas'uuliyaddaas.</p> <p>7. Waa sharci darro in qof la maxkamadeeyo mar kale ama loo ciqaabo fal dambiyeed horay loogu soo eedeeyay ama xukun kama dambays ah oo waafaqsan xeerka iyo habraaca waddan kasta leeyahay looga beri yeelay.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 15</p> <p>1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of the lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.</p> <p>2. Nothing in this article shall prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 15^{aad}</i></p> <p>1. Qofna laguma soo eedayn karo fal ama diidmo fal sababtiis, haddii waqtiga la galay falkaas uusan aheyn danbi ku cad shuruucda waddanka ama kuwa adduunyada, sidoo kale laguma xukumi karo ciqaab ka culus tan shaqeynaysay markii faldanbiyeedka la galayay, haddiise la soo saaro kadib markii fal dambiyeedka la galay xeer caddeynaya ciqaab ka fudud tii hore, waxaa waajib ah in eedaysanuhu ka faa'iido fudaydkaas.</p> <p>2. Qodobkan kamid ma'aha wax dhibaata ku ah in qof loo ciqaabo fal ama diidmo fal oo ahaa markii la galayay dambi si waafaqsan mabaadii'da xeerarka guud ee ummaduhu wadaaqoonsan yihiin.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 16</p> <p>Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 16^{aad}</i></p> <p>Qof kasta meel walba ha joogee wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in loo aqoonsado qofnimadiisa qaanuunka hortiisa.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 17</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 17^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ma bannaana in qof si sharci daro ah loogu xad gudub ah ama la farageliyo arrimihiisa gaarka ah sida arrimaha qoyskiisa, gurigiisa iyo fariimihiisa, mana lagu qaadi karo olole sharci darra ah oo taabanaya sharaftiisa iyo sumcadiisa. 2. Qof kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in sharcigu ka ilaaliyo faragelintaa iyo weerarkaas oo kale.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 18</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching. 2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice. 3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 18^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qof kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay inuu u ahaado xor fikirkiisa, damiirkiisa iyo diintiisa sida in uu xor u yahay in uu diin yeesho, inuu xor u yahay in uu galo diinta ama caqiidada uu doonayo, in uu xor u yahay in uu diintiisa ku muujiyo cibaado iyo muujinta calaamadaheeda. Dabaqitaankeeda iyo baaritaankeeda isaga oo kaligii ah ama isaga oo la jooga dadyaw kale iyo in uu ku cibaadaysto dad hortii ama isaga oo kaligii ah. 2. Qofna laguma sameyn karo caga jogleyn iyo qasab wax u dhimaya diintiisa in uu ilaashado ama uu qaato diinta ama caqiidada uu rabo. 3. Lama xadidi karo xorriyadda qof uu u leeyahay in uu muujiyo diintiisa ama caqiidadiisa si ka baxsan sida sharcigu waajib ka dhigay ama danta ilaalinta nabadgelyada qaranka, nidaamka iyo kala dambeynta guud, caafimadka guud, anshaxa guud, ama xuquuqda iyo madax bannaanida lagama maarmaanka ah.

<p>4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.</p>	<p>4. Dowladaha sixiixay heshiiskan waxay ku ballanqaadaayaan inay dhawrayaan xorriyadda waalidka ama kuwa haya masuuliyada waalidnimo u leeyihiin barbaarinta caruurtooda sida ay iyagu u rabaan xag diin iyo xag dhaqanba</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 19</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. 2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice. 3. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 19^{aad}</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qof kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu qaato aragti iyadoon la caburin. 2. Qof kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu sheego waxa uu rabo, waxana uu xor u yahay in uu raadsado cilmi kala duwan oo uu ku qaato fikirro kala duwan iyo in uu ugu gudbiyo si aan soohdin laheyn dadyow kale isaga oo adeegsanaya qaab qoraaleed, qaab madbacadeysan, qaab tiknika ah ama qaab kale oo uu jecel yahay. 3. Xuquuqda lagu soo caddeeyay faqrada 2-aad ee qodobkan waxay wadataa waajibaad iyo mas'uuliyad u gaar ah, sidaas darteed waxaa la ogol yahay in lagu xiro shuruud gaar ah oo ku astaysan sharciga ahna mid lagama marmaan u ah: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dhawrista xuquuqda iyo sumcadda dadka kale; (ii) Dhawrista nabadgelyada qaranka, kala danbaynta guud, fayo-dhawrka guud iyo asluubta wanaagsan.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 20</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law. 2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 20^{aad}</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wax kasta oo ah borobagaando ama xayaysiin dagaal ah sharciga wuu ku reebanyahay. 2. Wacyi gelin kasta oo ku saabsan nacayb kuna salaysan qowmiyad, midab kala sooc, arrima diimeed oo keenayo dhiirrigelin midab kala sooc, cadaawad, iyo gacan ka hadal sharciga wuu ku reebanyahay.

Article 21

The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Qodobka 21^{aad}

Xaqa kulamada leh qaab nabadeed waa mid la aqoonsan yahay, mana banaana in lagu sameeyo wax xanibaad ah oo aan sharciga waafaqsanayn, isla markaana aanay xanibaadu lamahuraan u aheyn bulshada dimuqraadiga ah iyo sugida nabadgelyada qaranka, amaanka guud, faaya dhowrka guud, anshaxa iyo asluubta wanaagsan, ilaalinta xuquuqda iyo madaxbannaanida dadyowga kale.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those which are prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on members of the armed forces and of the police in their exercise of this right.
3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1948 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or to apply the law in such a manner as to prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

Qodobka 22^{aad}

1. Qof kastaa wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu la samaysto dad kale ururo, sidoo kale wuxuu xaq u leeyahay dhisidda iskaashatooyin iyo in lagu biiro karo si uu u ilaashado danahiisa.
2. Ma bannaana in wax xanibaad ah la saaro ku dhaqanka xaqaan haddii aan xeerku caddeyn xannibaadaas, isla markaana aanay xanibaadu lagama maarmaan u ahayn bulshada dimuquraadig ah si ay u ilaashadaan nabadgelyada qaranimo, badbaada guud, kala dambaynta guud, ilaalinta faaya dhowrka, anshaxa wanaagsan, ilaalinta xuquuqda iyo madaxbannaanida dadka kale. Qodobkaan ma diidayo in la saaro xannibaada sharciyada ciidamada militariga iyo kuwa booliiska ee ku aadan xoriyaddan.
3. Qodobkaan kuma jiro wax tusinaya in loo ogol yahay “dowladaha ku jira heshiiska Ururka Shaqaalaha Adduunka ee 1948 ee ku saabsanaa madaxbannaanida iskaashatooyinka iyo ilaalinta xaqa aasaasida iskaashatooyin” in la qaadan karo tallaabooyin xaga sharciga ah ama dhaqangelin sharci ah, taasoo wax u dhimaysa damaanadqaadka lagu caddeeyay heshiiskaas.

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 23</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State. 2. The right of men and women of marriageable age to marry and to found a family shall be recognized. 3. No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 23^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qoysku waa midaynta iyo aruurinta dabiiciga ah ama saldhigga u ah bulshada, qoyskuna wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu helo ilaalinta bulshada iyo dowladaba. 2. Ragga iyo dumarku waxay xaq lawada aqoonsan yahay u leeyihiin, laga billaabo marka ay gaaraan sanadka guurka in ay aroosaan oo ay dhistaan qoys. 3. Heshiiska guurka/meharku sharci ma aha haddii aan la helin ogolaansho buuxa oo aan leheyn jujuub kana yimaada labada dhinac oo guurku ka dhaxeeyo. 4. Dowladaha heshiiskan dhinaca ka ah waa in ay qaadaan tallaabada ku habboon si loo hubiyo sinnaanshaha labada lammaane xagga xuquuqda iyo waajibaadkaba marka guurku dhacayo, marka ay is qabaan iyo marka ay kala tagayaan. Haddii ay kala tagaanna waxaa waajib ah in la qaado tallaabooyin lagu xaqiijinayo ilaalinta ay u baahan yihiin carruurta joogta.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 24</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State. 2. Every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name. 3. Every child has the right to acquire a nationality. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 24^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dhallaan kastaa wuxuu xaq ugu leeyahay qooskiisa, bulshadiisa iyo dowladda in ay qaadaan tallaabooyinka lagama marmaanka u ah ilaalinta qofkaas iyo ilmaha, iyada oo aan lagu sameyn kala faquuqid xagga isirka ah, midabka, lab, dhadig, afka, diin, qowmiyada uu ka dhashay, bulshada, dhaqaalaha iyo abtirsiinyada. 2. Waxaa waajib ah in la diiwangeliyo dhallaan kasta isla marka uu dhasho, waana in loo bixiyaa magac lagu yaqaanno 3. Dhallaan kastaa wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in uu helo shahaado dhalasho.

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 25</p> <p>1. Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:</p> <p>(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;</p> <p>(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;</p> <p>(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 25^{aad}</p> <p>1. Qof kasta oo muwaadin ah iyada oo aan lagu sameyn kala faquuqidda lagu caddeeyay qodobka 2-aad, wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in la siiyo fursad uu ku helo xuquuqda soo socota iyada oo aan lagu xirin wax aan caqli gal aheyn:</p> <p>(i) In uu ka qayb qaato maamulka arrimaha qaranka si toos ah ama si dadban oo ku timid wakiil lagu soo doortay si xornima ah;</p> <p>(ii) In uu wax doorto ama la doorto, doorasho u dhacayso si sharaf leh oo dadku u siman yihiin lana qabto xilli joogto ah iyada oo la dhiibanayo cod qarsoodi ah oo lagu muujinayo rabitaanka cod bixiyayaasha;</p> <p>(iii) In loo sahlo loona bixiyo si loo wada siman yahay fursadaha shaqo qorista ee waddankiisa.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 26</p> <p>All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 26^{aad}</p> <p>Dadku dhammaan waa u siman yihiin xeerka hortiisa iyo in sharcigu ilaaliyo. Sidaa awgeed waxaa waajib ah in xeerku mamnuuco kala faquuqid kasta iyo in xeerku damaanad qaado dadka dhamaantood si siman oo wax tar leh in looga ilaaliyo kala faquuqida si walba oo ay ku timaado, isir, midab, lab/dhedig, luqad, diin, aragti ah mid siyaasadeed ama midkale, qowmiyad, bulsho, dhaqaale, abtirsiimo iyo qaab walbo oo la mid ah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 27</p> <p>In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 27^{aad}</p> <p>Dowladaha ay ku nool yihiin dadyowga looga tirada badan yahay xaga asalka, diinta, ama afka, dadkaas lagama hor istaagi karo inay samaystaan dhaqanka u gaarka ah, inay muujiyaan ama ay ku dhaqmaan diintooda iyo inay adeegsadaan afkooda.</p>

PART IV
Article 28

1. There shall be established a Human Rights Committee (hereafter referred to in the present Covenant as the Committee). It shall consist of eighteen members and shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.
2. The Committee shall be composed of nationals of the States Parties to the present Covenant who shall be persons of high moral character and recognized competence in the field of human rights, consideration being given to the usefulness of the participation of some persons having legal experience.
3. The members of the Committee shall be elected and shall serve in their personal capacity.

QEYBTA AFRAAD
Qodobka 28^{aad}

1. Waxaa la abuurayaa guddiga lagu magacaabo guddiga u dooda xuquuqda banii'aadamka (waxana lagu magacaabay sida ku cad heshiiskan (Guddi) wuxuuna ka kooban yahay guddigaan sideed iyo toban xubnood oo qabanaya hawlaha soo socota:
2. Guddigaan wuxuu ka kooban yahay muwaadiniinta wadamada heshiiskan qaybta ka ah oo sharaf weyn ku leh bulshada dhexdeeda laguna yaqaan inay ku takhasuseen arrimaha xuquuqda bani'aadamka, waxana wanaagsan in laga qaybgeliyo dad leh aqoon iyo khibrad sharci.
3. Xubnaha guddigaan waxaa lagu soo xulayaa doorasho waxayna ku shaqaynayaan magacooda gaarka ah.

Article 29

1. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in article 28 and nominated for the purpose by the States Parties to the present Covenant.
2. Each State Party to the present Covenant may nominate not more than two persons. These persons shall be nationals of the nominating State.
3. A person shall be eligible for renomination.

Qodobka 29^{aad}

1. Waxaa lagu dooranaa xubnaha guddiga cod qarsoodi ah oo laga soo xulayo liiska dadka buuxiyay shuruuda lagu caddeeyay qodobka 28^{aad} oo ay u soo sharaxeen kamid noqoshada guddigaan dowladaha xubnaha ka ah heshiiskan.
2. Waxaa loo ogol yahay dowlad kasta oo heshiiskan qayb ka ah in ay ka soo sharaxdo dadkeeda wax aan ka badnayn laba qofood.
3. Waxaa bannaan in hal qof lasoo sharaxo wax ka badan hal mar.

Article 30

Qodobka 30^{aad}

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The initial election shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Covenant. 2. At least four months before the date of each election to the Committee, other than an election to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 34, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a written invitation to the States Parties to the present Covenant to submit their nominations for membership of the Committee within three months. 3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all the persons thus nominated, with an indication of the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant no later than one month before the date of each election. 4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of the States Parties to the present Covenant convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the Headquarters of the United Nations. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties to the present Covenant shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doorashada koobaad waxaa laqabanaa mudda aan ka badnayn lix bilood marka dhaqangelinta heshiiskani billaabanto. 2. Ugu yaraan afar bilood kahor intaan doorashada xubinta kursigeedu bannaanaaday bilaaban sida ku cad qodobka 34^{aad}, wuxuu gudbinaa xoghayaha Qaramada Midoobay warqad uu uga codsanayo dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiisnaan inay soo gudbiyaan saddex bilood gudahood magacyada cida uga qayb gelayso gudigaan. 3. Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu soo bandhigaa liiska murashaxiinta oo u habaysan sidaan, tartiibta magacyadooda si alfabeeta ahaan ah, in la sheego dowladi soo sharaxday, kadibna waxaa liisnaan loo gudbihaa ugu yaraan bil ka hor waqtiga doorashada dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiisnaan. 4. Waxaa lagu dooranaa xubnaha guddigaan isku imaad uu isugu yeerayo Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay oo ay qabsadaan dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiisnaan. Isku imaadkasi kooramkiisu waa soo xaadirida sedax duleel laba meelood wakiilada dowladaha heshiisnaan qaybta ka ah, waxaana guusha xubinnimada helaya cidii ku guulaysato codadka ugu badan ama haldheeri codadka ay dhiibteen wakiilada dowladaha heshiiskan qaybta ka ah oo jooga goobta codbixinta isla markaana codkooda dhiibtay.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 31</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Committee may not include more than one national of the same State. 2. In the election of the Committee, consideration shall be given to equitable geographical distribution of membership and to the representation of the different forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 31^{aad}</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ma bannaana in dowladu guddiga ku darsato waxkabadan hal qof. 2. Marka xubnaha gudiga ladooranaayo waxaa la ilaalinayaa habka cadaalada wax ku wadaagidda jogqoraafiyada aduunka iyo in ay kawada muuqdaan dhammaan umudaha leh ilbaxnimada facawayn iyo nidaamyada sharciga ah ee ugu waawayn aduunyada.

<p style="text-align: center;">Article 32</p> <p>1. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting referred to in article 30, paragraph 4. 2. Elections at the expiry of office shall be held in accordance with the preceding articles of this part of the present Covenant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 32^{aad}</i></p> <p>1. Mudada xubnaha gudiga ladoortay shaqaynayaan waa afar sano, waxaase banaan in lasooceliyo doorashadooda hadii mar kale lasoo rashaxo laakiin madaxtinimada sagaal ka mid ah Gudiga lagu doortay doorashada koobaad waxay dhamaanaysaa labo sano kadib, waxaana lagu sheegayaa sagaalkaas isla markay dhacdo doorashada koobaad waana in gudoomiyaha fadhiga sida ku cad faqrada 4. 2. ee qodobka 30^{aad} uu ku sooxulo qoritur magacyadooda. Haddii mudadu dhamaato loona baahdo doorasho kale, waxay kusoconeysaa si waafaqsan qodobada aan soo dhaafnay ee ku jiray qaybtan ee heshiiskan.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 33</p> <p>1. If, in the unanimous opinion of the other members, a member of the Committee has ceased to carry out his functions for any cause other than absence of a temporary character, the Chairman of the Committee shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then declare the seat of that member to be vacant.</p> <p>2. In the event of the death or the resignation of a member of the Committee, the Chairman shall immediately notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall declare the seat vacant from the date of death or the date on which the resignation takes effect.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 33^{aad}</i></p> <p>1. Haddii xubin katirsan guddiga uu qabsan waayo shaqadiisa sabab aan aheyn maqnaasho kooban, isla markaana ay xubnaha guddiguna ay isku aragti ka yihiin, guddoomiyaha Guddiga wuxuu si deg deg ah u gaarsiinayaa Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay. Xoghayaha Guud ayaa isla markaasi ku dhawaaqaya in uu bannaan yahay kursigaas.</p> <p>2. Haddii xubin ka mid ah guddiga ay ku timaado dhimasho ama uu sameeyo shaqa kategis, waa in gudoomiyaha gudigu si deg deg ah ula socod siiyaa arinkaas Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay isla markaasna Xoghayaha Guud wuxuu ku dhawaaqayaa inuu banaanyahay kursigaas laga billaabo taariikhda geerida xubintaas ama taariikhda shaqa kategista ay bilaabanto.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 34</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 34^{aad}</i></p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a vacancy is declared in accordance with article 33 and if the term of office of the member to be replaced does not expire within six months of the declaration of the vacancy, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify each of the States Parties to the present Covenant, which may within two months submit nominations in accordance with article 29 for the purpose of filling the vacancy. 2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of the persons thus nominated and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Covenant. The election to fill the vacancy shall then take place in accordance with the relevant provisions of this part of the present Covenant. 3. A member of the Committee elected to fill a vacancy declared in accordance with article 33 shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the member who vacated the seat on the Committee under the provisions of that article. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haddii lagu dhawaaqo in kursi bannaanaaday sida ku qayaxan qodobka 33^{aad}, oo xubinka in labedela la rabana waqtigeedu uusan dhamaaneyn mudo lex bilooda laga bilaabo ku dhawaaqista banaanaashada kursiga, Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramda Midoobay wuxuu gaarsiinayaa dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan, si ay mudo laba bilood gudohooda u soo gudbiyaan laba musharax si waafaqsan qodobka 29^{aad} si loo buuxiyo kursiga banaanaaday. 2. Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu soo bandhigaa liiska murashaxiinta, oo u habaysan sidaan, tartiibta magacyadooda si alfabeeto ahaan ah, in la sheego dowladii soo sharaxday, kadibna waxaa liisnaan loo gudbinayaa uguyaraan bil kahor waqtiga doorashada dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan, kadibna waxaa la qabanaa doorasho si loo buuxiyo kursiga bannaan iyadoo ladhaqan gelinayo waxyaabaha gaarka ah ee kucad qaybtaan ka midka ah heshiiskan. 3. Qofka loo doortay gudiga si uu u-buuxiyo kursi bannaanaaday si waafaqsan qodobka 33aad, wuxuuna qabanaa howlaha xubinimada inta ay ka dhamaanayso muddada xubinnimada Guddiga ee uu buuxiyay sida ku cad qodobkaas.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 35</p> <p>The members of the Committee shall, with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide, having regard to the importance of the Committee's responsibilities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 35^{aad}</i></p> <p>Xubnaha gudigu waxay qaadanaayaan kadib markay isku waafaqaan Golaha Guud ee Jimciyadda Quruumada ka dhexaysa gunno laga bixinayo qasnada Qaramada Midoobay iyadoo la ilaalinayo shuruuda ay ka dhigeen Golaha Guud, lana siinayo fiiro gaar ah mas'uuliyaadka saaran gudigaas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 36</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 36^{aad}</i></p>

<p>The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Covenant.</p>	<p>Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu diyaarinayaa shaqaale iyo waxkasta oo fududaynaya hawlaha gudiga si uu uqabsado howlaha loo idmaday sida ku cad heshiiskan.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 37</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene the initial meeting of the Committee at the Headquarters of the United Nations. 2. After its initial meeting, the Committee shall meet at such times as shall be provided in its rules of procedure. 3. The Committee shall normally meet at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 37^{aad}</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waa in Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay ugu yeeraa gudiga inay kalfadhigooda koobaad ku qabsadaan xarunta Qaramada Midoobay. 2. Kal-fadhiga koowaad kadib guddigu waxay isku imaanaayaan waqtiyaasha ku cad xeer hoosaadkooda. 3. Fadhiyada caadiga ah ee guddigaan waxaa lagu qabtaa xarunta Qaramada Midoobay ama xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ee Jeneva.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 38</p> <p>Every member of the Committee shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open committee that he will perform his functions impartially and conscientiously.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 38^{aad}</p> <p>Mid kastoo ka mid ah xubnaha guddiga inta uusan qaban xilka waa in uu ku ballanqaadaa meel fagaare ah in uu ku gudanayo shaqadiisa si sharaf iyo eex la'aan ah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 39</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. They may be re-elected. 2. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, but these rules shall provide, inter alia, that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Twelve members shall constitute a quorum; (b) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority vote of the members present. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 39^{aad}</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guddigu waxay u dooranayaan maamulka xafiisyada mudda laba sano ah, waxaana bannaan in mar kale la soo doorto. 2. Guddigu waxay iskood u dhiganayaan xeer hoosaadkooda, laakiin waa in ay ku darsadaan labadan xeer-hoosaad ee hoose: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Kooramku wuxa uu ku buuxsamaayaa inay isku yimaadaan laba iyo toban xubnood; (ii) Go'aanada gudiga waxaa lagu qaataa codka inta xubin ee isku timid dhinaca uu u bato/ cod-dheeri.

Article 40

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to submit reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made in the enjoyment of those rights:
 - (a) Within one year of the entry into force of the present Covenant for the States Parties concerned;
 - (b) Thereafter whenever the Committee so requests.
2. All reports shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to the Committee for consideration. Reports shall indicate the factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the implementation of the present Covenant.
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations may, after consultation with the Committee, transmit to the specialized agencies concerned copies of such parts of the reports as may fall within their field of competence.
4. The Committee shall study the reports submitted by the States Parties to the present Covenant. It shall transmit its reports, and such general comments as it may consider appropriate, to the States Parties. The Committee may also transmit to the Economic and Social Council these comments along with the copies of the reports it has received from States Parties to the present Covenant.
5. The States Parties to the present Covenant may submit to the Committee observations on any comments that may be made in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

Article 41

Qodobka 40^{aad}

1. Dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan waa inay ku ballanqaadaan inay soo gudbinayaan warbixinno ka hadlaya tallaabooyinka ay qaadeen si loo dhaqangeliyo xuquuqdan la aqoonsanyahay, iyo horumarka laga sameeyay helitaanka xuquuqdan:
 - (i) Hal sano gudihis laga bilaabo marka dowladuhu dhaqangeliyaan heshiiskan;
 - (ii) Iyo markastoo guddigu ka codsado arinkaas.
2. Dhammaan warbixinada waxaa loo gudbinayaa Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay, isaguna wuxuu u gudbinayaa guddiga si uu u eego, waana in lagu sheego warbixinta wax kasta oo imaan kara oo dhibaatooyin ah oo saamayna ku leh fulitaanka go'aanada heshiiskan.
3. Kadib marka uu latashado gudiga Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu leeyahay inuu siiyo wakaaladaha kale ee arintan ay khusayso min hal nuqul mid kasta oo ka mid ah warbixinadaas.
4. Gudigu wuxuu ku samaynayaa aqrin warbixinada laga soo gudbiyay dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan, sidoo kale waa in guddigu siiyaa dowladahan warbixinada ay diyaariyeen, iyo aragtida guud ee ay qabaan. Sidoo kale Gudigu wuxuu u gudbinayaa Golaha Dhaqaalaha iyo Bulshada (Economic and Social Council) aragtiyada oo ay la socdaan nuqulo ka mid ah warbixinada ay ka heshay dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan.
5. Waxa ay xaq u leeyihiin dowladaha qeybta ka ah heshiiskan inay gudiga u gudbiyaan wixii faallo ah ee ku saabsan aragtidooda si waafaqsan faqrada 4aad ee qodobkan.

Qodobka 41^{aad}

1. A State Party to the present Covenant may at any time declare under this article that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the present Covenant. Communications under this article may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing in regard to itself the competence of the Committee. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration. Communications received under this article shall be dealt with in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) If a State Party to the present Covenant considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of the present Covenant, it may, by written communication, bring the matter to the attention of that State Party. Within three months after the receipt of the communication the receiving State shall afford the State which sent the communication an explanation, or any other statement in writing clarifying the matter which should include, to the extent possible and pertinent, reference to domestic procedures and remedies taken, pending, or available in the matter;

(b) If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both States Parties concerned within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, by notice given to the Committee and to the other State;

(c) The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it only after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the matter, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the

1. Dowlad kasta oo qayb ka ah heshiiskan waxay leedahay awood ah inay ku baaqdo waqti kasta si waafaqsan qodobkan in ay aqoonsan tahay in gudigan sharci u lee yahay inuu qabto oo baaris ku sameeyo cabashooyin sheegaya in dowlad qaybka ah heshiiskan ay kacabanayso in dowlad kale oo heshiiskan qayb ka ah aysan ka soo bixin waajibaadka kasaaran heshiiskan manabannaana in la qabto ama baaritaan lagu sameeyo warbixinada kuyimaada si waafaqsan qodobkan hadii aan laga soo gudbin dowlad qaybka ah heshiiskan, taasoo bixisay baaq ay ku aqoonsanayso dhigaalkeeda howlaha gudigan, manabannaana in gudigu qabto warbixin kusaabsan dowlad qaybka ah heshiiskan oo aan bixin baaqa la soo sheegay. warbixinnada lagu aruuriyo si waafaqsan qodobkan waxaa loola dhaqmaa habkasoosocda:

i. Hadii dowlad qayb ka ah heshiiskan u aragto in dowlad kale ka cagajiidayso dhaqangelinta heshiiskan waxay ku soo jeedin kartaa indhaha dowladaha qaybta ka ah cagajiidkaas si qoraal ah waana in dowlada heshay warbixintaas ku dhaqaaqdo saddex bilood gudohood laga billaabo marka ay dowladu heshay warbixibta in ay u gudbiso dowladaas soo dirtay cabashadaas qoraal caddaynaya ama fasiraya arrintaas, waana in uu wataa xeerka iyo qaabka loo adeegsado ama loo adeegsan jiray isku garnaqa oo wali lagu dhaqmo;

ii. Haddaan arrintaas xal labada dowladood ku wada raali yihiin aan laga gaarin mudo lix bilood ah, laga billaabo taariikhda dowladdu ay heshay warbixinta 1-aad, waxay ay Dawlad kastaa xaq u leedahay in ay arrintaas ku wareejiso guddiga iyada oo la ogeysiinayo dowladda kale;

iii. Mana bannaana in gudigu eegaan arrinta lagu soo wareejiyay ilaa laga hubiyo in dhammaan wadiiqadaha garnaqidda ee la heli karo in la qabtay si waafaqsan mabaadii'da xeerka caalamiga ah ee lawada aqoonsan yahay. Qodobkan laguma dhaqo xaaladaha ay waqti

<p>application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged;</p> <p>(d) The Committee shall hold closed meetings when examining communications under this article;</p> <p>(e) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (c), the Committee shall make available its good offices to the States Parties concerned with a view to a friendly solution of the matter on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the present Covenant;</p> <p>(f) In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), to supply any relevant information;</p> <p>(g) The States Parties concerned, referred to in subparagraph (b), shall have the right to be represented when the matter is being considered in the Committee and to make submissions orally and/or in writing;</p> <p>(h) The Committee shall, within twelve months after the date of receipt of notice under subparagraph (b), submit a report:</p> <p>i. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;</p> <p>ii. If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (e) is not reached, the Committee shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts; the written submissions and record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned shall be attached to the report. In</p>	<p>badan oo xad dhaaf ah ay qaadan karto habka garnaqidda;</p> <p>iv. Guddigu wuxuu qabsadaa fadhiyo qarsoodi ah marka uu baarayo warqadaha la xiriira qodobkan;</p> <p>v. Waxaa laga rabaa gudiga iyada oo la ilaalinayo waxyaabaha ku qoran faqrada hoosaadka (J) in uu u bandhigto dadaalkiisa uu ku ammaan yahay labada dowladood ee qaybta ka ah arintuna khusayso, si looga gaaro xal nabadgelyo arrintaas iyada oo asaas looga dhigayo dhowrista xuquuqda aadanaha iyo madaxbannaanida asaasiga ah ee lagu aqoonsaday heshiiskan;</p> <p>vi. Arrin kasta oo loo soo gudbiyo gudiga waa in uu ugu yeeraa labada dowladood oo arrintani khusayso, laguna tilmaamay faqrada (i) si loo siiyo warbixinada khuseeya;</p> <p>vii. Labada dowladood ee arrintan ay khusayso ee qaybna ka ah heshiiskan laguna tilmaamay faqrada (ii) waxa ay xaq u leeyihiin in ay soo dirsadaan cid u matasha marka la eegayo arrintan iyo in ay soo gudbistaan aragtidda af ama qoraal ahaan.</p> <p>viii. Guddigu waa in uu soo gudbiyaa warbixin muddo laba iyo toban bilood gudohood ah laga billaabo taariikhda uu helay ogeysiiska sida ku cad faqrada hoosaadka (ii):</p> <p>(i) Haddii uu gaaro xal si waafaqsan shuruuda faqrada (v) guddigu wuxuu warbixintiisa ku soo koobayaa soo bandhigid dhacdooyinka oo gaaban iyo xalkii laga gaaray;</p> <p>(iii) Haddii aan la gaarin xal si waafaqsan shuruuda faqrada (KH) guddigu wuxuu warbixintiisa ku soo koobayaa soo bandhigid gaaban oo ah sida wax u dheecen, waxayna ku lifaaqayaan warbixintaas qoraal gacmeedyada, cadaymaha afahaanta ah ee oobiga la geliyay kana soo baxay labada dowladood ee qaybta ka ah heshiiskan</p>
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every matter, the report shall be communicated to the States Parties concerned.

2. The provisions of this article shall come into force when ten States Parties to the present Covenant have made declarations under paragraph I of this article. Such declarations shall be deposited by the States Parties with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General. Such a withdrawal shall not prejudice the consideration of any matter which is the subject of a communication already transmitted under this article; no further communication by any State Party shall be received after the notification of withdrawal of the declaration has been received by the Secretary-General, unless the State Party concerned has made a new declaration.

arrintuna khusayso. Dhacda kastana waxaa la rabaa in warbixinta la gaarsiiyo labada dhinac ee ay khusayso.

2. Qodobada ku qoran maadadaan waxay dhaqan galeyaan haddii toban dowladood oo qayb ka ah heshiiskan ay soo saaraan ogeysiis si waafaqsan faqrada (ii) ee qodobkaan, dowladaha qeybta ka ah heshiiskan waxay samaynayaan inay dhigaan ogaysiiskooda xafiiska Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay, isaga oo u diraaya nuqullo ka mid ah dowladaha kale ee qaybta ka ah. Dowlada qaybta ka ah waxaa u bannaan in ay qaadato ogeysiiskeeda waqti kasta iyadoo wargelinayso Xoghayaha Guud. Qaadashadaas waxba u dhimimayso eegista arin horay loo soo gudbiyay si waafaqsan qodobkan mana la ogala in laga qabto cabasho cusub dowlad kastoo qayb ka ah heshiiskan kadib marka Xoghayaha Guud helo wargelin in lala noqday ogeysiiskii, haddii aan dowlada qaybta ka ah ee arrintuna khusayso aysan soo saarin ogeysiis cusub.

Article 42

1.
 - (a) If a matter referred to the Committee in accordance with article 41 is not resolved to the satisfaction of the States Parties concerned, the Committee may, with the prior consent of the States Parties concerned, appoint an ad hoc Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission). The good offices of the Commission shall be made available to the States Parties concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for the present Covenant;
 - (b) The Commission shall consist of five persons acceptable to the States Parties concerned. If the States Parties concerned fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission concerning whom no agreement has been reached shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its members.
2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States Parties concerned, or of a State not Party to the present Covenant, or of a State Party which has not made a declaration under article 41.
3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.
4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at the Headquarters

Qodobka 42^{aad}

1.

(i) Haddii guddigu ay ka gaari waayaan xal ay ku wada raalli yihiin dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiskan arrinta loo soogud biyay sida ku cad qodobka 41-aad, waxaa u bannaan guddiga markay helaan ogolaashaha labada dowladood in uu magacaabo guddi dhexdhexaadin oo gaar ah, kaas oo lagu tilmaami doono (Guddi) iyadaoo uu dadaal kiisa wanaagsan ku bixinayo sida labada dowladood uga gaari lahaayeen arrintooda xal saaxiibtinimo oo kudhisin dhowrista waxyaabaha heshiiskan ku qoran

(ii). Guddigan dhexdhexaadinta wuxuu ka koobnaanayaa shanqo oo ay ogolaadaan habada dowladood ee arintani khusayso. haddii dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan kuguuldareystaan isku-waafaqida xubnaha gudida mudo saddex bilood ah ama qayb ka mid ah xubnaha guddiga, xubnaha guddiga ee wali aan heshiiska laga gaarin waa in lagu doortaa cod qarsoodi ah aqlabiyad saddex meelood laba ah xubnaha kale ee guddiga.

2. Xubnaha guddigan waxay ku shaqaynayaan magacooda gaarka ah. Ma noqon karaan muwaadiniinta labada dowladood ee arrintaan khusayso ama dadka dowladaan qayb ka ahayn heshiiskan, ama qaybka ah heshiiska laakiin aan soosaarin ogeysiiska ku cad qodobka 41^{aad}.

3. Guddigan wuxuu dooranayaa guddoomiye hooda, waxayn adegsanayaan xeer hoosaad kooda u gaarka ah.

<p>of the United Nations or at the United Nations Office at Geneva. However, they may be held at such other convenient places as the Commission may determine in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the States Parties concerned.</p> <p>5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 36 shall also service the commissions appointed under this article.</p> <p>6. The information received and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission and the Commission may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.</p> <p>7. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, but in any event not later than twelve months after having been seized of the matter, it shall submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report for communication to the States Parties concerned:</p> <p>(a) If the Commission is unable to complete its consideration of the matter within twelve months, it shall confine its report to a brief statement of the status of its consideration of the matter;</p> <p>(b) If an amicable solution to the matter on tie basis of respect for human rights as recognized in the present Covenant is reached, the Commission shall confine its report to a brief statement of the facts and of the solution reached;</p>	<p>4. Kal-fadhiyada guddigan waxay si caadi ah uga dhacayaan xarunta Qaramada Midoobay, ama xafiiska Qaramada Midoobay ku leedahay Jineefa. Waxaase la ogol yahay in lagu qabto meel kale oo ku habboon oo guddigu magacaabo iyada oo la tashanaya Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay iyo labada dowladood ee arrintani khusayso.</p> <p>5. Xoghaynta lagu soo caddeeyay qodobka 36-aad waa inay u qabataa wixii adeeg ah oo ay u baahdaan gudiyada si waafaqsan qodobkan.</p> <p>6. Wixii warbixinno ah oo guddigu helo ama uruuriyo waa in uu gacanta ka saaraa Komishanka, sidoo kale Komishanku waxay xaq u leedahay in ay ka dalbato labada dowladood ee arrintani khusayso in ay siiyaan wixii xog kale ah kuna saabsan arrintaas oo ay hayaan.</p> <p>7. Marka Komishanku dhamaysto aragtida dhinac walba ee xaaladda taagan, ama si kastoo xaalku yahay muddo aan ka badnayn laba iyo toban bilood laga bilaabo markii loo soo gudbiyo arrintas, waa inay u gudbisaa warbixin guddoomiyaha guddiga si isaguna uu ugu gudbiyo labada dowladood oo arintani khusayo:</p> <p>(b) Haddii aynan u suuragelin hay'adda inay wax ka qabato arrintaas, muddo laba iyo toban bilood gudohooda ah, waxay warbixinteeda ku soo uruurineysaa war kooban oo ku saabsan waxa ay ka gaartay arintan;</p> <p>(t) Haddii loo helo xal saaxiibtinimo arrintaas kuna dhisan dhowrista xuquuqul insaanka lagu aqoonsan tahay heshiiskan, Komishanku waxuu kusoo koobayaa warbixintiisa in uu si kooban u soo bandhigo waxyaabaha dhacay iyo xalka laga gaaray arrintaas;</p>
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<p>(c) If a solution within the terms of subparagraph (b) is not reached, the Commission's report shall embody its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issues between the States Parties concerned, and its views on the possibilities of an amicable solution of the matter. This report shall also contain the written submissions and a record of the oral submissions made by the States Parties concerned;</p> <p>(d) If the Commission's report is submitted under subparagraph (c), the States Parties concerned shall, within three months of the receipt of the report, notify the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the contents of the report of the Commission.</p> <p>8. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Committee under article 41.</p> <p>9. The States Parties concerned shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <p>10. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States Parties concerned, in accordance with paragraph 9 of this article.</p>	<p>(j) Haddiise aan la helin xal leh shuruudaha faqrad hoosaadka (T), Komishanku waxay ku soo darayaan warbixintooda, waxyaabihi dhacay oo dhan kuna saabsan arrintan ay isku haystaan labada dowladood oo qaybta ka ah heshiiskan, arrintaanina khusayso, waxa kale oo lagu soo daraayaa aragtida ay ka qabaan suuragalnimada in xal saaxiibtinima ah la gaaro, sidoo kale waxaa la soo gudbinayaa qoraalada gacanta ah, oobiga lagu qoray, warbixinada afka ah ee labada dowladood ay soo gudbiyaan;</p> <p>(x) Haddii Komishanku soo gudbiyo waxbixintiisa si waafaqsan faqrad hoosaadka (J) waa in labada dowladood ee qaybta ka ah heshiiskan saddex bilood gudahood laga billaabo markii ay helaan warbixintaan ay gaarsiiyaan guddoomiyaha guddiga haddii ay aqabalayaan ama aysan aqbaleyn waxyaabaha ku jira warbixinta Komishanka.</p> <p>8. Xukunnada qodobkan waxba uma dhimayaan masuuliyadaha saaran guddiga sida ku cad qodobka 41^{aad}</p> <p>9. Dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan waxay si isku mid ah u qaybsanayaan bixinta dhamaan qarashaadka ku baxay xubnaha guddiga iyada oo aasaas looga dhigayo qoondaynta Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay.</p> <p>10. Haddii loo baahdo wuxuu leeyahay Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay awood uu ku dhiibi karo qarashaadka xubnaha guddigu ay u baahan yihiin ka hor inta aysan bixin dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan oo arintani khusayso si waafaqsan faqrada 9^{aad} ee qodobkan.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Article 43</p> <p>The members of the Committee, and of the ad hoc conciliation commissions which may be appointed under article 42, shall be entitled to the facilities, privileges and immunities of experts on mission for the United Nations as laid down in the relevant sections of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 43^{aad}</i></p> <p>Xubnaha guddiga iyo xubnaha kale ee ku-meelgaarka ah ee komishanka loo soo magacaabo sida waafaqsan qodobka 42^{aad}, waxa ay xaq u leeyihiin in ay helaan sahalada iyo xasaanadka uu leeyahay qofka aqoonyahanka ah ee loo xil saaro in uu ka qabto shaqo Qaramada Midoobay, kuna cad faqrad hoosaadyada heshiiska xasaanada Qaramada Midoobay oo arrintaas ka hadlaya.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 44</p> <p>The provisions for the implementation of the present Covenant shall apply without prejudice to the procedures prescribed in the field of human rights by or under the constituent instruments and the conventions of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and shall not prevent the States Parties to the present Covenant from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 44^{aad}</i></p> <p>Xukunnada la xiriira fulinta heshiiskan waxaa loogu dhaqmaa sida waafaqsan qoraalada Aasaasidda iyo heshiisyada gaarka ah ee Qaramada Midoobay iyo wakaaladaha gaarka ah ee Raacsan iyada oo aan wax loo dhimayn habraaca ku qeexan maadada xuquuqda aadamiga, mana Laga horistaagi karo dowladaha qaybtaka ah heshiiskan in ay helaan wadiiqada kale oo ay Ku xalistaan muranadooda si waafaqsan heshiisyada caalamiga ah iyo kuwa gaarka ah ee ka Dhaqan galay dhexdooda.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 45</p> <p>The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 45^{aad}</i></p> <p>Guddigu wuxuu u gudbinayaa Golaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay warbixin sanadle ah oo ka hadlayso shaqadiisa isaga oo soo marsiinayo Golaha Dhaqaalaha iyo Arimaha Bulshada (Economic and Social Council).</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">PART V Article 46</p> <p>Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the constitutions of the specialized agencies which define the respective responsibilities of the various organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Covenant.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">QEYBTA SHANAAD <i>Qodobka 46^{aad}</i></p> <p>Xukunnada heshiiskan kuma jiraan wax bannaynayo in loo fasiro qaab wax u dhimayo waxyaabaha ku qoran Heshiiska Qaramada Midoobay iyo wakaaladaha gaarka ah ee la xiriira arrimaha heshiiskan.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 47</p> <p>Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilize fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 47^{aad}</i></p> <p>Mid ka mid ah xukunnada heshiiskan kuma jiraan wax bannaynayo in loo fasiro qaab wax u dhimayo xuquuqda facaweyn ee ay u leeyihiin dadyowga aduunku inay si xoriyad buuxda leh ugu raaxaystaan uguna manaafacaad sadaan maalkooda iyo khayraad kooda dabiiciga ah.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PART VI Article 48</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The present Covenant is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the present Covenant. 2. The present Covenant is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification 	<p style="text-align: center;">QEYBTA LIXAAD <i>Qodobka 48^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heshiiskan waa uu u furanyahay sixiixa dowlad kasta oo xubin ka ah Qaramada Midoobay, wakaaladaha gaarka ah, dowladaha qaybta ka ah sharciga lagu dhisay maxkamadda adduunka, ama dowlad kasta oo Qaramada Midoobay ugu yeertay inay qayb ka noqoto heshiiskaa. 2. Waxaana loo baahan yahay in la ansaxsho heshiiskan lana dhigo warqadaha heshiiskan

<p>shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The present Covenant shall be open to accession by any State referred to in paragraph 1 of this article. 4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the SecretaryGeneral of the United Nations. 5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Covenant or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession. 	<p>Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay agtiisa.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Waa in loo fududeeyaa dowlad kasta oo lagu tilmaamay faqrada (1) ee qodobkaan inay ku soo biirto heshiiskan. 4. Ku soo biiriddu waxay ku imaan kartaa in la dhigo warqadaha ku soo biirista Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay agtiisa. 5. Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu ku wargelinayaa dhammaan dowladaha sixiixay ama ku soo biiray in ay dhigaan warqad kasta oo ka mid ah warqadaha ansixinta iyo ku soo biiridda.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 49</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession. 2. For each State ratifying the present Covenant or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Covenant shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 49^{aad}</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fulinta heshiiskani wuxuu bilaabmayaa saddex bilood kadib taariikhda la dhigo warqadaha ku soo biirida iyo kuwa ansixinta ee shan iyo sodonaad Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay agtiisa. 2. Dowlad kasta oo ansixisa heshiiskan ama ku soo biiridda kadib markii uu dhamaaday keenista warqadaha ansixinta iyo kuwa ku soo biirista Shan iyo sodonaad, dhaqangelinta heshiiskaani wuxuu u billaabmaa dowladahaas laga bilaabo taariikhda dhigista warqadaha ansixinta iyo warqadaha ku soo biirista.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 50</p> <p>The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 50^{aad}</i></p> <p>Xukunnada heshiiskan waxaa laga hirgalinayaa dhamaan qaybaha dowladaha federaalka ah iyadoon</p>

	lagu sameyn kala soocid ama aan lagu xirin wax shardi ah.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 51</p> <p>1. Any State Party to the present Covenant may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Covenant with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.</p> <p>2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Covenant in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.</p> <p>3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Covenant and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Qodobka 51^{aad}</i></p> <p>1. Dowlad kasta oo qayb ka ah heshiiskan waxay xaq u leedahay in ay mooshin keento iyadoo codsanayso in wax laga badeho heshiiska, waxaana la dhigaa faylkaas Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay agtiisa. Intaas kadibna waxaa Xoghayaha Guud sameynayaa inuu gaarsiyo dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan mooshinada la soo gudbiyay isaga oo ka codsanayo inuu ogeysiyo hadii ay jecelyihiin in loo qabto shir dowladaha qaybta ka ah, si loo fiiriyo mooshinadaas iyo in loo codeeyo. Haddii qabashada shirkaas ay soo dhaweeyaan ugu yaraan saddex meelood meel ka mid ah dowladaha qaybta ka ah, wuxa uu Xoghayaha Guud qaban doonaa shir ay soo qabanqaabisay Qaramada Midoobay, wax kasta oo waxkabel ah oo ay ogolaadaan dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan ee jooga shirka, codkana ka dhiibta shirka intooda badan, waxaa loo bandhigi doonaa Golaha Guud ee Jimciyadda Quruumaha ka dhexayso si loo ansaxiyo.</p> <p>2. Wax ka badehdu waxay dhaqan galaysaa marka Jimciyada Quruumaha ka dhaxaysaa ay ogolaato, ayna aqbalaan dowladaha qaybta ka ah heshiiskan oo dhan saddex meelood laba, si waafaqsan habraaca dastuurka dowlad walba ay leedahay.</p> <p>3. Haddii uu billaabmo dhaqangelinta waxyaabaha la-bedelay waxay noqonaysaa mid waajib ku ah in ay qaatan dowladaha qaybta ka ah ee aqbalay, dhinaca kale dowladaha kale ee qaybta ka ah heshiiskan waxay ku qasbanyihiin xukunada</p>

	heshiiskan iyo wax ka badelid kastoo horay loo aqbalay.
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 52</p> <p>1. Irrespective of the notifications made under article 48, paragraph 5, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph I of the same article of the following particulars:</p> <p>(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 48;</p> <p>(b) The date of the entry into force of the present Covenant under article 49 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 51.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 52^{aad}</p> <p>1. Iyada oo aan la eegeyn wixii wargelin ah ee ku saabsan faqrada 5^{aad} ee qodobka 48^{aad}, Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay wuxuu ogeysiinayaa dowladaha lagu soo sheegay faqrada 1^{aad} ee isla qodobkasi, sidan soo socota:</p> <p>b. Sixiixa, ansixinta iyo kusoo biirista loo keenay sida waafaqsan qodobka 48^{aad};</p> <p>t. Taariikhda ay bilaabantay dhaqangelinta heshiiskan si waafaqsan qodobka 49^{aad} iyo taariikhda ay bilaabantay wax ka -badelid kasta oo ku timaada si waafaqsan qodobka 51^{aad}</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Article 53</p> <p>1. The present Covenant, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.</p> <p>2. The Secretary -General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 48.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Qodobka 53^{aad}</p> <p>1. Heshiiskan oo soo xigashadiisu isku mid yihiin luqadaha Carabiga, Shiinaha, Ingiriiska, Faransiiska, Ruushka iyo Isbaanishka, waxaa la dhigayaa diiwaanka kaydka ee Qaramada Midoobay.</p> <p>2. Xoghayaha Guud ee Qaramada Midoobay waxa uu u dirayaa nuqullo la ansixiyay oo ka mid ah heshiiskan dhammaan dowladaha lagu soo sheegay qodobka 48^{aad}</p>

Translated by Mohamed Fure Aden Turjumadii Mohamed Fure Aden
Eidted by Arif Mohamed Tafatirkii Caarif Muxamed