

This publication super-  
sedes Miscellaneous  
No. 2 (1966),  
Cmnd. 2904

GENOCIDE



Treaty Series No. 58 (1970)

Convention  
on the  
Prevention and Punishment of the Crime  
of Genocide

Paris, 9 December 1948

[The United Kingdom instrument of accession was deposited on 30 January 1970  
and the Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom on 30 April 1970]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
September 1970*

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

3s. 0d. [15p] net

Cmnd. 4421

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**CONVENTION  
ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME  
OF GENOCIDE**

**THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,**

**HAVING CONSIDERED** the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96 (I) dated 11 December 1946 that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world;

**RECOGNIZING** that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity; and

**BEING CONVINCED** that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required,

**HEREBY AGREE AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED:**

**ARTICLE I**

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

**ARTICLE II**

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

**ARTICLE III**

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide.

**ARTICLE IV**

Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

## ARTICLE V

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or of any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

## ARTICLE VI

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

## ARTICLE VII

Genocide and the other acts enumerated in article III shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.

## ARTICLE VIII

Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations<sup>(1)</sup> as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

## ARTICLE IX

Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.

## ARTICLE X

The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of 9 December 1948.

## ARTICLE XI

The present Convention shall be open until 31 December 1949 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State to which an invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Treaty Series No. 67 (1946), Cmd. 7015.

After 1 January 1950 the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid.

Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### ARTICLE XII

Any Contracting Party may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, extend the application of the present Convention to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that Contracting Party is responsible.

#### ARTICLE XIII

On the day when the first twenty instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited, the Secretary-General shall draw up a *procès-verbal* and transmit a copy thereof to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in article XI.

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.<sup>(2)</sup>

Any ratification or accession effected subsequent to the latter date shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession.<sup>(3)</sup>

#### ARTICLE XIV

The present Convention shall remain in effect for a period of ten years as from the date of its coming into force.

It shall thereafter remain in force for successive periods of five years for such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### ARTICLE XV

If, as a result of denunciations, the number of Parties to the present Convention should become less than sixteen, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of these denunciations shall become effective.

#### ARTICLE XVI

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

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<sup>(2)</sup> The Convention entered into force on 12 January, 1951.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom on 30 April, 1970.

#### ARTICLE XVII

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in article XI of the following:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with article XI;
- (b) Notifications received in accordance with article XII;
- (c) The date upon which the present Convention comes into force in accordance with article XIII;
- (d) Denunciations received in accordance with article XIV;
- (e) The abrogation of the Convention in accordance with article XV;
- (f) Notifications received in accordance with article XVI.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

A certified copy of the Convention shall be transmitted to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in article XI.

#### ARTICLE XIX

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

# CONVENTION POUR LA PREVENTION ET LA REPRESSION DU CRIME DE GENOCIDE

LES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES,

CONSIDÉRANT que l'Assemblée générale de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, par sa résolution 96 (I) en date du 11 décembre 1946, a déclaré que le génocide est un crime du droit des gens, en contradiction avec l'esprit et les fins des Nations Unies et que le monde civilisé condamne;

RECONNAISSANT qu'à toutes les périodes de l'histoire le génocide a infligé de grandes pertes à l'humanité;

CONVAINCUES que, pour libérer l'humanité d'un fléau aussi odieux, la coopération internationale est nécessaire;

CONVIENNENT DE CE QUI SUIT :

## ARTICLE PREMIER

Les Parties contractantes confirment que le génocide, qu'il soit commis en temps de paix ou en temps de guerre, est un crime du droit des gens, qu'elles s'engagent à prévenir et à punir.

## ARTICLE II

Dans la présente Convention, le génocide s'entend de l'un quelconque des actes ci-après, commis dans l'intention de détruire, en tout ou en partie, un groupe national, ethnique, racial ou religieux, comme tel :

- a) Meurtre de membres du groupe;
- b) Atteinte grave à l'intégrité physique ou mentale de membres du groupe;
- c) Soumission intentionnelle du groupe à des conditions d'existence devant entraîner sa destruction physique totale ou partielle;
- d) Mesures visant à entraver les naissances au sein du groupe;
- e) Transfert forcé d'enfants du groupe à un autre groupe.

## ARTICLE III

Seront punis les actes suivants :

- a) Le génocide;
- b) L'entente en vue de commettre le génocide;
- c) L'incitation directe et publique à commettre le génocide;
- d) La tentative de génocide;
- e) La complicité dans le génocide.

## ARTICLE IV

Les personnes ayant commis le génocide ou l'un quelconque des autres actes énumérés à l'article III seront punies, qu'elles soient des gouvernants, des fonctionnaires ou des particuliers.

#### ARTICLE V

Les Parties contractantes s'engagent à prendre, conformément à leurs constitutions respectives, les mesures législatives nécessaires pour assurer l'application des dispositions de la présente Convention, et notamment à prévoir des sanctions pénales efficaces frappant les personnes coupables de génocide ou de l'un quelconque des autres actes énumérés à l'article III.

#### ARTICLE VI

Les personnes accusées de génocide ou de l'un quelconque des autres actes énumérés à l'article III seront traduites devant les tribunaux compétents de l'Etat sur le territoire duquel l'acte a été commis, ou devant la Cour criminelle internationale qui sera compétente à l'égard de celles des Parties contractantes qui en auront reconnu la juridiction.

#### ARTICLE VII

Le génocide et les autres actes énumérés à l'article III ne seront pas considérés comme des crimes politiques pour ce qui est de l'extradition.

Les Parties contractantes s'engagent en pareil cas à accorder l'extradition conformément à leur législation et aux traités en vigueur.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Toute Partie contractante peut saisir les organes compétents des Nations Unies afin que ceux-ci prennent, conformément à la Charte des Nations Unies, les mesures qu'ils jugent appropriées pour la prévention et la répression des actes de génocide ou de l'un quelconque des autres actes énumérés à l'article III.

#### ARTICLE IX

Les différends entre les Parties contractantes relatifs à l'interprétation, l'application ou l'exécution de la présente Convention, y compris ceux relatifs à la responsabilité d'un Etat en matière de génocide ou de l'un quelconque des autres actes énumérés à l'article III, seront soumis à la Cour internationale de Justice, à la requête d'une Partie au différend.

#### ARTICLE X

La présente Convention dont les textes anglais, chinois, espagnol, français et russe feront également foi, portera la date du 9 décembre 1948.

#### ARTICLE XI

La présente Convention sera ouverte jusqu'au 31 décembre 1949 à la signature au nom de tout Membre des Nations Unies et de tout Etat non membre à qui l'Assemblée générale aura adressé une invitation à cet effet.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les instruments de ratification seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.



A partir du 1er janvier 1950, il pourra être adhéré à la présente Convention au nom de tout Membre des Nations Unies et de tout Etat non membre qui aura reçu l'invitation susmentionnée.

Les instruments d'adhésion seront déposés auprès du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.

#### ARTICLE XII

Toute Partie contractante pourra, à tout moment, par notification adressée au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, étendre l'application de la présente Convention à tous les territoires ou à l'un quelconque des territoires dont elle dirige les relations extérieures.

#### ARTICLE XIII

Dès le jour où les vingt premiers instruments de ratification ou d'adhésion auront été déposés, le Secrétaire général en dressera procès-verbal. Il transmettra copie de ce procès-verbal à tous les Etats Membres des Nations Unies et aux non-membres visés par l'article XI.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le quatre-vingt-dixième jour qui suivra la date du dépôt du vingtième instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion.

Toute ratification ou adhésion effectuée ultérieurement à la dernière date prendra effet le quatre-vingt-dixième jour qui suivra le dépôt de l'instrument de ratification ou d'adhésion.

#### ARTICLE XIV

La présente Convention aura une durée de dix ans à partir de la date de son entrée en vigueur.

Elle restera par la suite en vigueur pour une période de cinq ans et ainsi de suite, vis-à-vis des Parties contractantes qui ne l'auront pas dénoncée six mois au moins avant l'expiration du terme.

La dénonciation se fera par notification écrite adressée au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.

#### ARTICLE XV

Si, par suite de dénonciations, le nombre des Parties à la présente Convention se trouve ramené à moins de seize, la Convention cessera d'être en vigueur à partir de la date à laquelle la dernière de ces dénonciations prendra effet.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Une demande de revision de la présente Convention pourra être formulée en tout temps par toute Partie contractante, par voie de notification écrite adressée au Secrétaire général.

L'Assemblée générale statuera sur les mesures à prendre, s'il y a lieu, au sujet de cette demande.

## ARTICLE XVII

Le Secrétaire générale des Nations Unies notifiera à tous les Etats Membres des Nations Unies et aux Etats non membres visés par l'article XI:

- a) Les signatures, ratifications et adhésions reçues en application de l'article XI;
- b) Les notifications reçues en application de l'article XII;
- c) La date à laquelle la présente Convention entrera en vigueur, en application de l'article XIII;
- d) Les dénonciations reçues en application de l'article XIV;
- e) L'abrogation de la Convention, en application de l'article XV;
- f) Les notifications reçues en application de l'article XVI.

## ARTICLE XVIII

L'original de la présente Convention sera déposé aux archives de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Une copie certifiée conforme sera adressée à tous les Etats Membres des Nations Unies et aux Etats non membres visés par l'article XI.

## ARTICLE XIX

La présente Convention sera enregistrée par le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies à la date de son entrée en vigueur.

# 防止及懲治 危害種族罪公約

各締約國，

鑒於聯合國大會在一九四六年十二月十一日決議案九十六(一)內曾聲明危害種族係屬國際法下之一種罪行，有悖聯合國之精神與宗旨，且為文明世界所不容；

確知有史以來危害種族罪行曾使人類文化遭受重大損失；並

深信欲免人類再遭浩劫，國際合作實所必需；

茲謹議定條款如下：

## 第一條

各締約國確認危害種族之行爲，不論出於平時或戰時，均屬國際法下之一種罪行，自當設法防止並懲治之。

## 第二條

本公約內，稱危害種族者，謂意圖全部或局部消滅某一國族、人種、種族或宗教團體之下列行爲：

- (甲) 殺害團體之份子；
- (乙) 致使團體內份子在生理上或精神上遭受嚴重傷害；
- (丙) 故意將某一團體陷於某種生活情況下以使其遭受全部或局部之生理毀滅；
- (丁) 強制施行防止團體內生育之辦法；
- (戊) 勒令某一團體之兒童轉至另一團體。

## 第三條

下列行爲均在懲治之例：

- (甲) 危害種族；
- (乙) 危害種族之陰謀；
- (丙) 直接公然煽動危害種族之行爲；
- (丁) 危害種族之意圖；
- (戊) 危害種族罪之共犯。

## 第四條

犯危害種族罪或第三條所列舉之任何其他行爲者，無論其為統治者、公務人員或私人，一體罰之。

## 第五條

各締約國承諾各依據其本國憲法制定必需之法律以實施本公約各項規定，並特別着重對於犯危害種族罪或第三條所列舉之任何其他行爲者規定有效之懲罰辦法。

## 第六條

受控犯危害種族罪或第三條所列舉之任何其他行爲者應交由行爲發生之領土內國家管轄法院或國際刑事法庭審判之；國際刑事法庭對於承諾其管轄之締約國有管轄權。

## 第七條

在適用引渡辦法時，危害種族罪及第

三條所列舉之其他行爲不得視爲政治性之犯罪。

各締約國承諾遇有此種案件時，其引渡之給予，各依其本國法律及當時有效之條約辦理。

## 第八條

任何締約國爲防止及懲治危害種族之行爲或第三條所列舉之任何其他行爲起見，得提請聯合國之主管機關遵照聯合國憲章採取其所認爲適當之行動。

## 第九條

各締約國間關於本公約之解釋、援用或實施問題之爭端，包括關於某一國家對危害種族罪或第三條所列舉之任何其他行爲之責任問題之爭端在經爭端當事國請求後應提交國際法院。

## 第十條

本公約應載有下列日期：一九四八年十二月九日；其中、英、法、俄及西文各本同一作準。

## 第十一條

本公約在一九四九年十二月三十一日前得由聯合國任何會員國及大會邀請簽訂之任何非會員國簽字。

本公約應經過批准，且批准書應交由聯合國秘書長收存。

一九五〇年一月一日之後，本公約得由聯合國任何會員國及接獲前述邀請之任何非會員國政府參加簽訂。

參加簽訂書應交由聯合國秘書長收存。

## 第十二條

任何締約國得隨時照會聯合國秘書長將本公約之適用範圍延及該締約國代負外交關係責任之所有或任何領土。

## 第十三條

秘書長應於收存最初之二十份批准書或參加簽訂書之日擬具備忘錄，分別送達聯合國各會員國及第十一條所指之各非會員國。

本公約自存入第二十份批准書或參加簽訂書之日起九十日後發生效力。

公約生效後所作之任何批准書或參加簽訂書應於各該批准書或參加簽訂書存入後之第九十日發生效力。

## 第十四條

本公約自發生效力之日起十年內保持有效。

其後對於未曾聲明解約之各締約國仍繼續有效，以五年爲一期；其解約聲明至少須在公約失效前六個月爲之。

公約之解除應以書面通知聯合國秘書長。

## 第十五條

倘因解約關係，致本公約之締約國數目不足十六國時，本公約應於最後一項解約通知生效之日起失效。

## 第十六條

任何締約國得隨時以書面通知秘書長請求修改本公約。

對於是項請求應作何種措施，由大會決定之。

## 第十七條

聯合國秘書長應將下列事項通知聯合國所有會員國及第十一條所指之非會員國：

- (甲) 依據第十一條收到之簽署，批准及參加簽訂；
- (乙) 依據第十二條收到之通知；
- (丙) 本公約依據第十三條開始生效之日期；

(丁) 依據第十四條收到之解約通知；

(戊) 公約依據第十五條之廢棄；

(己) 依據第十六條收到之通知。

## 第十八條

本公約之正本應留存聯合國檔庫。

本公約之正式副本應分別送達聯合國所有會員國及第十一條所指之非會員國。

## 第十九條

本公約應由聯合國秘書長於公約生效之日予以登記。

## КОНВЕНЦИЯ О ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИИ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ ГЕНОЦИДА И НАКАЗАНИИ ЗА НЕГО

### ДОГОВАРИВАЮЩИЕСЯ СТОРОНЫ,

ПРИНИМАЯ ВО ВНИМАНИЕ, что Генеральная Ассамблея Организации Объединенных Наций в своей резолюции 96 (I) от 11 декабря 1948 г. объявила, что геноцид является преступлением, нарушающим нормы международного права и противоречащим духу и целям Организации Объединенных Наций, и что цивилизованный мир осуждает его;

ПРИЗНАВАЯ, что на протяжении всей истории геноцид приносил большие потери человечеству; и

БУДУЧИ УБЕЖДЕННЫМИ, что для избавления человечества от этого отвратительного бедствия необходимо международное сотрудничество;

СОГЛАШАЮТСЯ, КАК ЭТО ПРЕДУСМОТРЕНО НИЖЕ:

### СТАТЬЯ I

Договаривающиеся стороны подтверждают, что геноцид независимо от того, совершается ли он в мирное или военное время, является преступлением, которое нарушает нормы международного права и против которого они обязуются принимать меры предупреждения и карать за его совершение.

### СТАТЬЯ II

В настоящей Конвенции под геноцидом понимаются следующие действия, совершаемые с намерением уничтожить, полностью или частично, какую-либо национальную, этническую, расовую или религиозную группу, как таковую:

- а) убийство членов такой группы;
- б) причинение серьезных телесных повреждений или умственного расстройства членам такой группы;
- в) предумышленное создание для какой-либо группы таких жизненных условий, которые рассчитаны на полное или частичное физическое уничтожение ее;
- д) меры, рассчитанные на предотвращение деторождения в среде такой группы;

е) насильственная передача детей из одной человеческой группы в другую.

### СТАТЬЯ III

Наказуемы следующие деяния:

- а) геноцид;
- б) заговор с целью совершения геноцида;
- в) прямое и публичное подстрекательство к совершению геноцида;
- д) покушение на совершение геноцида;
- е) соучастие в геноциде.

### СТАТЬЯ IV

Лица, совершающие геноцид или какие-либо другие из перечисленных в статье III деяний, подлежат наказанию, независимо от того, являются ли они ответственными по конституции правительствами, должностными или частными лицами.

### СТАТЬЯ V

Для введения в силу положений настоящей Конвенции, Договаривающиеся стороны обязуются провести необходимое законодательство, каждая в соответствии со своей конституционной процедурой, и, в частности, предусмотреть эффективные меры наказания лиц, виновных в совершении геноцида или других упомянутых в статье III преступлений.

### СТАТЬЯ VI

Лица, обвиняемые в совершении геноцида или других перечисленных в статье III деяний, должны быть судимы компетентным судом того государства, на территории которого было совершено это деяние, или таким международным уголовным судом, который может иметь юрисдикцию в отношении сторон настоящей Конвенции, признавших юрисдикцию такого суда.

### СТАТЬЯ VII

В отношении выдачи виновных, геноцид и другие перечисленные в статье III деяния не рассматриваются как политические преступления.

В таких случаях Договаривающиеся стороны обязуются осуществлять выдачу в соответствии со своим законодательством и действующими договорами.

#### СТАТЬЯ VIII

Каждый участник настоящей Конвенции может обратиться к соответствующему органу Объединенных Наций с требованием принять, в соответствии с положениями Устава Организации Объединенных Наций, все необходимые по его мнению меры, в целях предупреждения и пресечения актов геноцида или одного из других перечисленных в статье III деяний.

#### СТАТЬЯ IX

Споры между Договаривающимися сторонами по вопросам толкования, применения или выполнения настоящей Конвенции, включая споры относительно ответственности того или другого государства за совершение геноцида или одного из других перечисленных в статье III деяний, передаются на рассмотрение Международного Суда по требованию любой из сторон в споре.

#### СТАТЬЯ X

Настоящая Конвенция, английский, китайский, испанский, французский и русский тексты которой являются равно аутентичными, датируется 9 декабря 1948 года.

#### СТАТЬЯ XI

Настоящая Конвенция будет открыта для подписания ее до 31 декабря 1949 года от имени любого члена Организации Объединенных Наций и любого не состоящего члена Организации государства, получившего приглашение Генеральной Ассамблеи подписать Конвенцию.

Настоящая Конвенция подлежит ратификации и акты о ратификации депонируются у Генерального Секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций.

Начиная с 1 января 1950 г. к настоящей Конвенции могут присоединиться любой член Организации Объединенных Наций и любое не состоящее членом этой Организации государство, получившее вышеозначенное приглашение.

Акты о присоединении депонируются у Генерального Секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций.

#### СТАТЬЯ XII

Любая из Договаривающихся сторон может в любое время путем извещения на имя Генерального Секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций распространить применение настоящей Конвенции на все или некоторые территории, за ведение внешних отношений которых она ответственна.

#### СТАТЬЯ XIII

В день, когда у Генерального Секретаря будут депонированы первые двадцать актов о ратификации или присоединении, Генеральный Секретарь заготавливает Протокол, который в копиях препровождается всем государствам-членам Организации Объединенных Наций и всем не состоящим членам Организации государствам, предусмотренным в статье XI.

Настоящая Конвенция вступает в силу на девятый день, считая со дня депонирования двадцатого акта о ратификации или присоединении.

Акты о ратификации и присоединении, полученные после вступления в силу настоящей Конвенции, вступают в действие на девятый день, считая со дня их депонирования у Генерального Секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций.

#### СТАТЬЯ XIV

Настоящая Конвенция действительна в течение десяти лет, начиная со дня вступления ее в силу.

Она остается в силе на последующие пятилетия в отношении тех Договаривающихся сторон, которые не денонсируют ее по меньшей мере за шесть месяцев до истечения соответствующего срока ее действия.

Денонсация производится путем письменного уведомления на имя Генерального Секретаря Организации Объединенных Наций.

#### СТАТЬЯ XV

Если в результате денонсации число участников настоящей Конвенции станет менее шестнадцати, Конвенция прекращает свое дей-

ствие в день вступления в силу последней депонсации.

#### СТАТЬЯ XVI

Требование о пересмотре настоящей Конвенции может быть представлено в любое время любой из Договаривающихся сторон путем письменного сообщения на имя Генерального Секретаря.

Генеральная Ассамблея решает о том, какие меры необходимо принять в отношении такого требования, если она признает необходимым принятие каких-либо мер.

#### СТАТЬЯ XVII

Генеральный Секретарь Организации Объединенных Наций извещает всех членов Организации Объединенных Наций и не состоящие членами Организации государства, предусмотренные в статье XI:

а) о всех актах о подписании, ратификации и присоединении, полученных в соответствии со статьей XI;

б) о всех заявлениях, полученных в соответствии со статьей XII;

с) о дне вступления в силу настоящей Конвенции в соответствии со статьей XIII;

д) о депонсациях, полученных в соответствии со статьей XIV;

е) об отмене Конвенции в соответствии со статьей XV;

ф) о заявлениях, полученных в соответствии со статьей XVI.

#### СТАТЬЯ XVIII

Подлинник настоящей Конвенции депонируется в архив Организации Объединенных Наций.

Заверенные копии Конвенции рассылаются всем членам Организации Объединенных Наций и не состоящим членами Организации государствам, предусмотренным в статье XI.

#### СТАТЬЯ XIX

Настоящая Конвенция регистрируется Генеральным Секретарем Организации Объединенных Наций в день вступления ее в силу.



## **CONVENCION PARA LA PREVENCION Y LA SANCION DEL DE GENOCIDIO**

LAS PARTES CONTRATANTES,

CONSIDERANDO que la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, por su Resolución 96 (I) del 11 de diciembre de 1946, ha declarado que el genocidio es un delito de derecho internacional contrario al espíritu y a los fines de las Naciones Unidas y que el mundo civilizado condena;

RECONOCIENDO que en todos los períodos de la historia el genocidio ha infligido grandes pérdidas a la humanidad;

CONVENCIDAS de que para liberar a la humanidad de un flagelo tan odioso se necesita la cooperación internacional;

CONVIENEN EN LO SIGUIENTE:

### **ARTÍCULO I**

Las Partes contratantes confirman que el genocidio, ya sea cometido en tiempo de paz o en tiempo de guerra, es un delito de derecho internacional que ellas se comprometen a prevenir y a sancionar.

### **ARTÍCULO II**

En la presente Convención, se entiende por genocidio cualquiera de los actos mencionados a continuación, perpetrados con la intención de destruir, total o parcialmente, a un grupo nacional, étnico, racial, o religioso, como tal:

- a) Matanza de miembros del grupo;
- b) Lesión grave a la integridad física o mental de los miembros del grupo;
- c) Sometimiento intencional del grupo a condiciones de existencia que hayan de acarrear su destrucción física, total o parcial;
- d) Medidas destinadas a impedir los nacimientos en el seno del grupo;
- e) Traslado por fuerza de niños del grupo a otro grupo.

### **ARTÍCULO III**

Serán castigados los actos siguientes:

- a) El genocidio;
- b) La asociación para cometer genocidio;
- c) La instigación directa y pública a cometer genocidio;
- d) La tentativa de genocidio;
- e) La complicidad en el genocidio.

### **ARTÍCULO IV**

Las personas que hayan cometido genocidio o cualquiera de los otros actos enumerados en el artículo III, serán castigadas, ya se trate de gobernantes, funcionarios o particulares.

## ARTÍCULO V

Las Partes contratantes se comprometen a adoptar, con arreglo a sus Constituciones respectivas, las medidas legislativas necesarias para asegurar la aplicación de las disposiciones de la presente Convención, y especialmente a establecer sanciones penales eficaces para castigar a las personas culpables de genocidio o de cualquier otro de los actos enumerados en el artículo III.

## ARTÍCULO VI

Las personas acusadas de genocidio o de uno cualquiera de los actos enumerados en el artículo III, serán juzgadas por un tribunal competente del Estado en cuyo territorio el acto fué cometido, o ante la corte penal internacional que sea competente respecto a aquellas de las Partes contratantes que hayan reconocido su jurisdicción.

## ARTÍCULO VII

A los efectos de extradición, el genocidio y los otros actos enumerados en el artículo III no serán considerados como delitos políticos.

Las Partes contratantes se comprometen, en tal caso, a conceder la extradición conforme a su legislación y a los tratados vigentes.

## ARTÍCULO VIII

Toda Parte contratante puede recurrir a los órganos competentes de las Naciones Unidas a fin de que éstos tomen, conforme a la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, las medidas que juzguen apropiadas para la prevención y la represión de actos de genocidio o de cualquiera de los otros actos enumerados en el artículo III.

## ARTÍCULO IX

Las controversias entre las Partes contratantes, relativas a la interpretación, aplicación o ejecución de la presente Convención, incluso las relativas a la responsabilidad de un Estado en materia de genocidio o en materia de cualquiera de los otros actos enumerados en el artículo III, serán sometidas a la Corte Internacional de Justicia a petición de una de las Partes en la controversia.

## ARTÍCULO X

La presente Convención, cuyos textos inglés, chino, español, francés y ruso serán igualmente auténticos, llevará la fecha de 9 de diciembre de 1948.

## ARTÍCULO XI

La presente Convención estará abierta hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1949 a la firma de todos los Miembros de las Naciones Unidas y de todos los Estados no miembros a quienes la Asamblea General haya dirigido una invitación a este efecto.

La presente Convención será ratificada y los instrumentos de ratificación serán depositados en la Secretaría General de las Naciones Unidas.

A partir del 1º de enero de 1950, será posible adherir a la presente Convención en nombre de todo Miembro de las Naciones Unidas y de todo Estado no miembro que haya recibido la invitación arriba mencionada.

Los instrumentos de adhesión serán depositados en la Secretaría General de las Naciones Unidas.

#### ARTÍCULO XII

Toda Parte contratante podrá, en todo momento, por notificación dirigida al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas, extender la aplicación de la presente Convención a todos los territorios o a uno cualquiera de los territorios de cuyas relaciones exteriores sea responsable.

#### ARTÍCULO XIII

En la fecha en que hayan sido depositados los veinte primeros instrumentos de ratificación o de adhesión, el Secretario General levantará un acta y transmitirá copia de dicha acta a todos los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas y a los Estados no miembros a que se hace referencia en el artículo XI.

La presente Convención entrará en vigor el nonagésimo día después de la fecha en que se haga el depósito del vigésimo instrumento de ratificación o de adhesión.

Toda ratificación o adhesión efectuada posteriormente a la última fecha tendrá efecto el nonagésimo día después de la fecha en que se haga el depósito del instrumento de ratificación o de adhesión.

#### ARTÍCULO XIV

La presente Convención tendrá una duración de diez años a partir de su entrada en vigor.

Permanecerá después en vigor por un período de cinco años; y así sucesivamente, respecto de las Partes contratantes que no la hayan denunciado por lo menos seis meses antes de la expiración del plazo.

La denuncia se hará por notificación escrita dirigida al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas.

#### ARTÍCULO XV

Si, como resultado de denuncias, el número de las Partes en la presente Convención se reduce a menos de dieciséis, la Convención cesará de estar en vigor a partir de la fecha en que la última de esas denuncias tenga efecto.

#### ARTÍCULO XVI

Una demanda de revisión de la presente Convención podrá ser formulada en cualquier tiempo por cualquiera de las Partes contratantes, por medio de notificación escrita dirigida al Secretario General.

La Asamblea General decidirá respecto a las medidas que deban tomarse, si hubiere lugar, respecto a tal demanda.

## ARTÍCULO XVII

El Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas notificará a todos los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas y a los Estados no miembros a que se hace referencia en el artículo XI:

- a) Las firmas, ratificaciones y adhesiones recibidas en aplicación del artículo XI;
- b) Las notificaciones recibidas en aplicación del artículo XII;
- c) La fecha en que la presente Convención entrará en vigor en aplicación del artículo XIII;
- d) Las denuncias recibidas en aplicación del artículo XIV;
- e) La abrogación de la Convención, en aplicación del artículo XV;
- f) Las notificaciones recibidas en aplicación del artículo XVI.

## ARTÍCULO XVIII

El original de la presente Convención será depositado en los archivos de las Naciones Unidas.

Una copia certificada será dirigida a todos los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas y a los Estados no miembros a que se hace referencia en el artículo XI.


## ARTÍCULO XIX

La presente Convención será registrada por el Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas en la fecha de su entrada en vigor.

## SIGNATURES

Australia	HERBERT VERE EVATT	11 December, 1948
Belgium	F. VAN LANGENHOVE	12 December, 1949
Bolivia	A. COSTA DU R.	11 December, 1948
Brazil	JOÃO CARLOS MUNIZ	11 December, 1948
Burma	U SO NYUN	30 December, 1949
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	K. KISELEV (with reservation) <sup>(6)</sup>	16 December, 1949
Canada	LESTER B. PEARSON	28 November, 1949
Chile	H. ARANCIBIA LASO (Subject to the reservation that it also requires the approval of the Congress of my country)	9 December, 1948
China	TINGFU F. TSIANG	20 July, 1949
Colombia	EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL	12 August, 1949
Cuba	CARLOS BLANCO	28 December, 1949
Czechoslovakia	V. OUSRATA (with reservation) <sup>(7)</sup>	28 December, 1949
Denmark	WILLIAM BORBERG	28 September, 1949
Dominican Republic	JOAQUÍN BALAGUER	11 December, 1948

Ecuador	HOMERO VITERI LAFRONTE	11 December, 1948
Egypt	AHMED MOH. KACHABA	12 December, 1948
El Salvador	M. RAFAEL URQUIA	27 April, 1949
Ethiopia	AKLILOU	11 December, 1948
France	ROBERT SCHUMAN	11 December, 1948
Greece	ALEXIS KYROU	29 December, 1949
Guatemala	CARLOS GARCÍA BAUER	22 June, 1949
Haiti	DEMESMIN, AV.	11 December, 1948
Honduras	TIBURCIO CARIAS JR.	22 April, 1949
Iceland	THOR THORS	14 May, 1949
India	B. N. RAU	29 November, 1949
Iran	NASROLLAH ENTEZAM	8 December, 1949
Israel	AUBREY S. EBAN	17 August, 1949
Lebanon	CHARLES MALIK	30 December, 1949
Liberia	HENRY COOPER	11 December, 1948
Mexico	L. PADILLA NERVO	14 December, 1948

New Zealand	C. BERENDSEN	25 November, 1949
Norway	FINN MOE	11 December, 1948
Pakistan	ZAFRULLA KHAN	11 December, 1948
Panama	R. J. ALFARO	11 December, 1948
Paraguay		11 December, 1948
Peru	F. BERCKEMEYER	11 December, 1948
Philippines	CARLOS RÓMULO	11 December, 1948
Sweden	SVEN GRAFSTRÖM	30 December, 1949
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	A. VOINA (with reservations) <sup>(18)</sup>	16 December, 1949
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	A. PANYUSHKIN (with reservations) <sup>(19)</sup>	16 December, 1949
United States of America	ERNEST A. GROSS	11 December, 1948
Uruguay	ENRIQUE C. ARMAND UGON	11 December, 1948
Yugoslavia	ALEX BEBLER	11 December, 1948

## RATIFICATIONS

	<i>Date of deposit</i>
Australia (for territorial application see page 31) ...	8 July, 1949
Belgium (for territorial application see page 31) ...	5 September, 1951
Brazil ... ..	15 April, 1952
Burma (with reservations) <sup>(5)</sup> ... ..	14 March, 1956
Byelorussia (with reservations) <sup>(6)</sup> ... ..	11 August, 1954
Canada ... ..	3 September, 1952
Chile ... ..	3 June, 1953
China (Nationalist authorities) ... ..	19 July, 1951
Colombia ... ..	27 October, 1959
Cuba ... ..	4 March, 1953
Czechoslovakia (with reservations) <sup>(7)</sup> ... ..	21 December, 1950
Denmark ... ..	15 June, 1951
Ecuador ... ..	21 December, 1949
El Salvador ... ..	28 September, 1950
Ethiopia ... ..	1 July, 1949
France ... ..	14 October, 1950
Greece ... ..	8 December, 1954
Guatemala ... ..	13 January, 1950
Haiti ... ..	14 October, 1950
Honduras ... ..	5 March, 1952
Iceland ... ..	29 August, 1949
India (with declaration) <sup>(10)</sup> ... ..	27 August, 1959
Iran ... ..	14 August, 1956
Israel ... ..	9 March, 1950
Lebanon ... ..	17 December, 1953
Liberia ... ..	9 June, 1950
Mexico ... ..	22 July, 1952
Norway ... ..	22 July, 1949
Pakistan ... ..	12 October, 1957
Panama ... ..	11 January, 1950
Peru ... ..	24 February, 1960
Philippine Republic (with declarations) <sup>(13)</sup> ... ..	7 July, 1950
Sweden ... ..	27 May, 1952
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics (with reservations) <sup>(17)</sup> ... ..	15 November, 1954
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (with reservations) <sup>(18)</sup> ... ..	3 May, 1954
United Arab Republic ... ..	8 February, 1952
Uruguay ... ..	11 July, 1967
Yugoslavia ... ..	29 August, 1950



## ACCESSIONS

	<i>Date of deposit</i>
Afghanistan ... ..	22 March, 1956
Albania (with reservation and declaration) <sup>(1)</sup> ...	12 May, 1955
Algeria (with reservations and declaration) <sup>(2)</sup> ...	31 October, 1963
Argentine Republic (with reservation) <sup>(3)</sup> ... ..	5 June, 1956
Austria ... ..	19 March, 1958
Bulgaria (with reservation and declaration) <sup>(4)</sup> ...	21 July, 1950
Cambodia ... ..	14 October, 1950
Ceylon ... ..	12 October, 1950
Costa Rica ... ..	14 October, 1950
Finland (with declaration) <sup>(8)</sup> ... ..	18 December, 1959
Federal Republic of Germany (including Land Berlin) ... ..	24 November, 1954
Ghana ... ..	24 December, 1958
Hungary (with reservation) <sup>(9)</sup> ... ..	7 January, 1952
Iraq ... ..	20 January, 1959
Italy ... ..	4 June, 1952
Jamaica ... ..	23 September, 1968
Jordan ... ..	3 April, 1950
Korea ... ..	14 October, 1950
Laos ... ..	8 December, 1950
Monaco ... ..	30 March, 1950
Mongolia (with reservations) <sup>(11)</sup> ... ..	5 January, 1967
Morocco (with declaration) <sup>(12)</sup> ... ..	24 January, 1958
Nepal ... ..	17 January, 1969
Netherlands ... ..	20 June, 1966
Nicaragua ... ..	29 January, 1952
Poland (with reservations) <sup>(14)</sup> ... ..	14 November, 1950
Rumania (with reservation and declaration) <sup>(15)</sup> ...	2 November, 1950
Saudi Arabia ... ..	13 July, 1950
Spain (with reservation) <sup>(16)</sup> ... ..	13 September, 1968
Syria ... ..	25 June, 1955
Tunisia ... ..	29 November, 1956
Turkey ... ..	31 July, 1950
United Kingdom (with declaration) <sup>(19)</sup> (for territorial application see page 31) ... ..	30 January, 1970
Upper Volta ... ..	14 September, 1965
Venezuela (with reservation and declaration) <sup>(20)</sup> ...	12 July, 1960
Viet-Nam ... ..	11 August, 1950

## DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS\*

### ALBANIA

(1) *As regards Article IX*: The People's Republic of Albania does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute. The People's Republic of Albania declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Albania will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

*As regards Article XII*: The People's Republic of Albania declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

### ALGERIA

(2) The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by Article IX of the Convention, which confers on the International Court of Justice jurisdiction in all disputes relating to the said Convention.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that no provision of Article VI of the said Convention shall be interpreted as depriving its tribunals of jurisdiction in cases of genocide or other acts enumerated in Article III which have been committed in its territory or as conferring such jurisdiction on foreign tribunals.

International tribunals may, as an exceptional measure, be recognised as having jurisdiction, in cases in which the Algerian Government has given its express approval.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that it does not accept the terms of Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the said Convention should apply to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(3) *Ad Article IX*: The Argentine Government reserves the right not to submit to the procedure laid down in this Article any dispute relating directly or indirectly to the territories referred to in its reservation to Article XII.

*Ad Article XII*: If any other Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories under the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, this extension shall in no way affect the right of the Republic.

### BULGARIA

(4) *As regards Article IX*: The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

*As regards Article XII*: The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

### BURMA

(5) "(1) With reference to article VI, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that nothing contained in the said Article shall be construed as depriving the Courts and tribunals of the Union of jurisdiction or as giving foreign Courts and tribunals jurisdiction over any cases of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III committed within the Union territory.

(2) With reference to Article VIII, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that the said Article shall not apply to the Union."

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\* Translations, where necessary, made by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

## BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(6) Reservations made on signature and ratification.

*As regards Article IX:* The Byelorussian S.S.R. does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Byelorussian S.S.R. will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

*As regards Article XII:* The Byelorussian S.S.R. declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories."

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(7) Reservations made on signature and on ratification.

*As regards Article IX:* Czechoslovakia does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, Czechoslovakia will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

*As regards Article XII:* Czechoslovakia declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories."

## FINLAND

(8) "... subject to the provisions of Article 47, paragraph 2, of the Constitution Act, 1919, concerning the impeachment of the President of the Republic of Finland."

## HUNGARY

(9) The Hungarian People's Republic reserves its rights with regard to the provisions of Article IX of the Convention which grant wide jurisdiction to the International Court at The Hague, and with regard to the provisions of Article XII which do not define the obligations of countries having colonies with regard to questions of colonial exploitation and to acts which might be described as genocide.

## INDIA

(10) "With reference to article IX of the Convention, the Government of India declare that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this Article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

## MONGOLIA

(11) The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article IX which stipulates that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or implementation of the present Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute and declares that the Mongolian People's Republic will maintain the position that in each particular case the consent of all contending parties is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares that it is not in a position to agree with article XII of the Convention and considers that the provisions of the said article should be extended to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article XI of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention and declares that the Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and it should, therefore, be open for accession by all States.

#### MOROCCO

(12) With reference to article VI, the Government of His Majesty the King considers that Moroccan courts and tribunals alone have jurisdiction with respect to acts of genocide committed within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The competence of international courts may be admitted exceptionally in cases with respect to which the Moroccan Government has given its specific agreement.

With reference to Article IX, the Moroccan Government states that no dispute relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention can be brought before the International Court of Justice, without the prior agreement of the parties to the dispute.

#### PHILIPPINES

(13) "1. With reference to article IV of the Convention, the Philippine Government cannot sanction any situation which would subject its Head of State, who is not a ruler, to conditions less favourable than those accorded other Heads of State, whether constitutionally responsible rulers or not. The Philippine Government does not consider said Article, therefore, as overriding the existing immunities from judicial processes guaranteed certain public officials by the Constitution of the Philippines.

2. With reference to Article VII of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not undertake to give effect to said Article until the Congress of the Philippines has enacted the necessary legislation defining and punishing the crime of genocide, which legislation, under the Constitution of the Philippines, cannot have any retroactive effect.

3. With reference to Articles VI and IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government takes the position that nothing contained in said Articles shall be construed as depriving Philippine courts of jurisdiction over all cases of genocide committed within Philippine territory save only in those cases where the Philippine Government consents to have the decision of the Philippine courts reviewed by either of the international tribunals referred to in said Articles. With further reference to Article IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not consider said Article to extend the concept of State responsibility beyond that recognised by the generally accepted principles of international law."

#### POLAND

(14) *As regards article IX*: Poland does not regard itself as bound by the provisions of this Article since the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is a necessary condition in each specific case for submission to the International Court of Justice.

*As regards Article XII*: Poland does not accept the provisions of this Article; considering that the Convention should apply to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

#### RUMANIA

(15) *As regards article IX*: The People's Republic of Rumania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article IX, which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, and declares that as regards the jurisdiction of the Court in disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention, the People's Republic of Rumania will adhere to the view which it has held up to the present, that in each particular case the agreement of all the parties to a dispute is required before it can be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement.

*As regards Article XII*: The People's Republic of Rumania declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention, and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should apply to the non-self-governing territories, including the trust territories.

## SPAIN

(16) With a reservation in respect of the whole of article IX (jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice).

## UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(17) Reservations made on signature and on ratification.

*As regards Article IX*: The Ukrainian S.S.R. does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Ukrainian S.S.R. will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

*As regards Article XII*: The Ukrainian S.S.R. declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories."

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(18) Reservations made on signature and on ratification.

*As regards Article IX*: The Soviet Union does not consider as binding upon itself the provisions of Article IX which provides that disputes between the Contracting Parties with regard to the interpretation, application and implementation of the present Convention shall be referred for examination to the International Court at the request of any party to the dispute, and declares that, as regards the International Court's jurisdiction in respect of disputes concerning the interpretation, application and implementation of the Convention, the Soviet Union will, as hitherto, maintain the position that in each particular case the agreement of all parties to the dispute is essential for the submission of any particular dispute to the International Court for decision.

*As regards Article XII*: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories."

## UNITED KINGDOM

(19) The Government of the United Kingdom do not accept the reservations to articles IV, VII, VIII, IX or XII of the Convention made by Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Morocco, the Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Spain, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics or Venezuela.

## VENEZUELA

(20) With reference to article VI, notice is given that any proceedings to which Venezuela may be a party before an international penal tribunal would be invalid without Venezuela's prior express acceptance of the jurisdiction of such international tribunal.

With reference to Article VII, notice is given that the laws in force in Venezuela do not permit the extradition of Venezuelan nationals.

With reference to Article IX, the reservation is made that the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice shall be regarded as valid only when it takes place with Venezuela's approval, signified by the express conclusion of a prior agreement in each case.

## TERRITORIAL EXTENSIONS

Australia	... ..	8 July, 1949	All Territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible
Belgium	... ..	13 March, 1952	Belgian Congo* and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi
United Kingdom	... ..	30 January, 1970	Channel Islands Isle of Man  Dominica Grenada St. Lucia St. Vincent  Bahamas Bermuda British Virgin Islands Falkland Islands and <span style="padding-left: 100px;">Dependencies</span>  Fiji Gibraltar Hong Kong Pitcairn St. Helena and Dependencies Seychelles Turks and Caicos Islands
	... ..	2 June, 1970	Kingdom of Tonga

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\* On 31 May, 1962, the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) declared that they consider themselves bound by the terms of the Convention, application of which had been extended to them before the attainment of independence.

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