



**DECLARATION OF INTERVENTION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

INTERVENTION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 63 OF THE
STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

IN THE CASE CONCERNING

ALLEGATIONS OF GENOCIDE UNDER THE CONVENTION
ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME
OF GENOCIDE (UKRAINE V. RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

11 November 2022

I. LETTER FROM THE AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA TO THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Excellency,


I have the honour to attach a Declaration of the Republic of Bulgaria of its intervention pursuant to Article 63, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice in the case concerning Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation).

I also attach an instrument signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs appointing the Agent and Co-Agent of the Republic of Bulgaria for the purposes of these proceedings. I certify that the signature on the Declaration is that of the appointed Agent, Dr. Dimana Dramova.

Please be informed that the Republic of Bulgaria is prepared to take a common approach with other intervening States, which have deposited similar statement of intervention, for the next phases of the proceedings should the Court deem such common approach useful for the good and expedient administration of justice.

Finally, I have the further honour to advise that the address for service to which all communications concerning these proceedings should be sent is that of this Embassy.

Yours sincerely,



Konstantin Dimitrov
Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria to the Kingdom of The Netherlands

II. APPOINTMENT OF AGENT AND CO-AGENT

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OF

THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

For the purposes of intervention pursuant to Article 63 of the Statute of the Court in the present case before the International Court of Justice, Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation), I hereby appoint **Dr. Dimana Dramova**, Head of International Law Department, International Law and Law of the EU Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as Agent for the Republic of Bulgaria and **His Excellency Konstantin Dimitrov**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bulgaria to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as Co-Agent for the Republic of Bulgaria.

Sofia, 10 November 2022



Nikolay Milkov
Minister of Foreign Affairs

III. DECLARATION OF INTERVENTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

To the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, the undersigned being duly authorized by the Republic of Bulgaria:

1. On behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria, I have the honour to submit to the Court a Declaration of Intervention pursuant to Article 63, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (“Statute”), in the case concerning *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*.
2. Article 82, paragraph 2 of the Rules of the International Court of Justice (“the Court”) provides that a declaration of a State’s desire to avail itself of the right of intervention conferred upon it by Article 63 of the Statute
“shall specify the case and the convention to which it relates and shall contain:
 - (a) particulars of the basis on which the declarant State considers itself a party to the convention;
 - (b) identification of the particular provisions of the convention the construction of which it considers to be in question;
 - (c) a statement of the construction of those provisions for which it contends;
 - (d) a list of documents in support, which documents shall be attached”.
3. All those requirements are addressed in sequence below, following some preliminary observations.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

4. On 26 February 2022, Ukraine instituted proceedings against the Russian Federation in the case concerning Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the “Genocide Convention” or “Convention”).
5. In the Application instituting proceedings, Ukraine claims that

“... the Russian Federation’s declaration and implementation of measures in or against Ukraine in the form of a “special military operation” declared on 24 February 2022 on the basis of alleged genocide, as well as the recognition that preceded the military operation, is incompatible with the Convention and violates Ukraine’s right to be free from unlawful actions, including military attack, based on a claim of preventing and punishing genocide that is wholly unsubstantiated” (para. 26 of the Application).

and that there is a dispute

“between Ukraine and the Russian Federation within the meaning of Article IX relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Genocide Convention”.
6. On 7 March 2022, the Russian Federation did not participate in the oral hearing, however, communicated a document to the Court on the same date, contending that the Court lacks jurisdiction in this case.
7. Following a request for provisional measures from Ukraine, on 16 March 2022, the Court ordered that:
 - (1) the Russian Federation shall immediately suspend the military operation that it commenced on 24 February 2022 in the territory of Ukraine;
 - (2) The Russian Federation shall ensure that any military or irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it, as well as any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control or direction, take no steps in furtherance of the military operations referred to in points (1) above; and
 - (3) Both Parties shall refrain from any action which might aggravate or extend the dispute before the Court or make it more difficult to resolve.
8. As of the date of this Declaration, Russia has failed to comply with that Order, has intensified and expanded its military operations on the territory of Ukraine and has thus aggravated the dispute pending before the Court.
9. On 30 March 2022, as provided for in Article 63, paragraph 1 of the Statute of the Court, the Registrar duly notified the Republic of Bulgaria as a party to the Genocide Convention that by Ukraine’s application the Genocide Convention “is invoked both as

a basis for the Court's jurisdiction and the substantive basis of [Ukraine's] claims on the merits". The Registrar further specified that:

"[Ukraine] seeks to found the Court's jurisdiction on the compromissory clause contained in Article IX of the Genocide Convention, asks the Court to declare that it has not committed a genocide as defined in Articles II and III of the Convention, and raises questions concerning the scope of the duty to prevent and punish genocide under Article I of the Convention. It therefore appears that the construction of [the Genocide Convention] will be in question in this case"¹.

10. By this present Declaration, the Republic of Bulgaria, as a Party to the Genocide Convention, avails itself of the right to intervene conferred upon it by Article 63, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court. In accordance with Article 82, para. 2 of the Rules of the Court the Republic of Bulgaria exercises this right² by filling this Declaration "as soon as possible and well in advance of the oral proceeding".
11. This case raises important issues concerning the Genocide Convention. The prohibition of genocide is a peremptory norm of general international law (*jus cogens* norm)³. The Court has recognized a norm as *jus cogens* norm the obligations protecting "essential humanitarian values"⁴. Further, the Republic of Bulgaria recalls that the Court has recognised 'the rights and obligations enshrined by the Convention (as) rights and obligations erga omnes.'⁵ Given the essential function of the prohibition of genocide in ensuring the interests of humanity and the *erga omnes* nature of the rights and obligations of States under the Convention, as a Contracting Party the Republic of Bulgaria has a direct interest in the construction that might be placed by the Court on the relevant provisions of the Convention and wishes to observe the consistent interpretation, application and fulfilment of the Convention among all Contracting Parties. Accordingly, the Republic of Bulgaria has decided to avail itself of the right conferred upon it by Article 63, paragraph 2 of the Statute to intervene in the present proceedings.
12. In line with Article 63 of the Statute and the Court's case law on the matter⁶ Bulgaria does not seek to become a party to the Proceedings. Bulgaria hereby confirms that, by

¹ Letter from the Registrar of the Court No 156413 to the State Parties to the Genocide Convention of 30 March 2022 – see Annex A.

² *Haya de la Torre (Colombia v. Peru)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1951, p. 76; *Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)*, Application for Permission to Intervene, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1981, p. 13, para. 21.

³ *Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2007, p. 43, at p. 111, paras. 161-162.

⁴ *Application of the Convention on the prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2007, p. 147.

⁵ *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1996 (II), para. 31.

⁶ *Whaling in the Arctic*, Declaration of Intervention by New Zealand, ICJ Reports 2013, pp 3, 5, para. 7.

availing itself of its right to intervene under Article 63, it accepts that the construction to be given by the Court's judgment in the case will be equally binding upon it.

13. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 63 of the Statute of the Court the Republic of Bulgaria limits its intervention to matters of construction of the Genocide Convention in the context of the present case.⁷
14. The Republic of Bulgaria also wishes to assure the Court that the intervention was filed "as soon as possible and no later than the date fixed for the opening of the oral proceedings" as stipulated in Article 82 of the Rules of the Court. On 31 October 2022, the Registrar of the Court informed the States Parties that, taking into account the number of declarations pursuant to Article 63 of the Statute of the Court that have been filed in the case, the Court considers that the interest of the sound administration of justice and procedural efficiency would be advanced if any State that intends to avail itself of the right of intervention conferred on it by Article 63 would file its declaration not later than the 15 December 2022 (No 157450). This Declaration has been filed at the earliest opportunity reasonably open to the Republic of Bulgaria.
15. The Republic of Bulgaria further informs the Court that it is willing to assist the Court in grouping its intervention together with similar interventions from other states at future stages of the proceedings, should the Court consider it constructive for the sound and expeditious administration of justice.
16. The Republic of Bulgaria reserves the right to submit further arguments as to the scope *ratione materiae* of the Genocide Convention and the Court's ensuring jurisdiction under Article IX as part of written observations, following the decision of the Court on the admissibility of this Declaration of Intervention. The Republic of Bulgaria requests to be furnished with copies of the Parties' pleadings and documents enclosed in line with Article 85, paragraph 1 of the Rules of the Court.
17. The Republic of Bulgaria will limit this intervention to jurisdictional issues, i.e. to the construction of the compromissory clause in Article IX of the Genocide Convention in line with the rule of interpretation envisaged in Article 26 and Article 31 of the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties as a reflection of the rules of customary international law.

⁷ *Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan), Declaration of Intervention of New Zealand*, Order of 6 February 2013, ICJ Reports 2013, p. 3, at p. 9, para. 18.

**BASIS ON WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS PARTY TO THE
CONVENTION**

18. The Republic of Bulgaria acceded to the Convention and deposited its instrument of accession in accordance with Article XI, paragraph 4 of the Convention on 21 July 1950.⁸ In accordance with Article XIII, the Convention entered into force for the Republic of Bulgaria on 12 January 1951. Upon accession, the Republic of Bulgaria made two reservations, respectively regarding article IX and regarding article XII. The reservation regarding article IX was withdrawn on 24 June 1992.

⁸ See Annex B.

PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION IN QUESTION IN THE CASE

19. Article IX of the Genocide Convention reads as follows:

“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.”

20. The meaning of the term “dispute” is long established in the case law of the Court and previously of the Permanent Court of International Justice (“PCIJ”). The dispute as “a disagreement on a point of law or fact, a conflict of legal views or of interests” between the parties is essential for the interpretation of the construction of Article IX.⁹ In order for a dispute to exist, “[i]t must be shown that the claim of one party is positively opposed by the other”.¹⁰ The parties must “hold clearly opposite views concerning the question of the performance or non-performance of certain international obligations”.¹¹ Moreover, “in case the respondent has failed to reply to the applicant’s claims, it may be inferred from this silence, in certain circumstances, that it rejects those claims and that, therefore, a dispute exists”¹². The Court has established that the dispute must in principle exist on the date on which the application was submitted.¹³ With regard to the present application those requirements are clearly met.

21. The Republic of Bulgaria hence is focusing on the proper construction of the other parts of Article IX, namely that the scope of such disputes must relate to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention”. It contends that Article IX is a broad jurisdictional clause, allowing the Court to adjudicate upon disputes concerning the alleged “fulfilment” by a Contracting Party of its obligations under the Convention. In the present case the subject-matter of the application concerns the question whether certain acts, such as allegations of genocide and military operations undertaken within

⁹ *Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions (Greece v. United Kingdom)*, Judgment No. 2, 1924, PCIJ, Series A, p. 11.

¹⁰ *South West Africa (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment, ICJ Reports 1962, p. 328.

¹¹ *Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Qatar v. United Arab Emirates)*, Provisional Measures, Order of 23 July 2018, ICJ Reports 2018, p. 414, para. 18; *Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Colombia)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2016, p. 3, at p. 26, para. 50, citing *Interpretation of Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania*, First Phase, Advisory Opinion, ICJ Reports 1950, p. 74.

¹² *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 22 July 2022, p. 27, para. 71.

¹³ *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v United Kingdom)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2006, p. 833, at p. 851. Para. 42-43.

the stated purpose of preventing and punishing genocide, are in conformity with the Genocide Convention. This dispute falls within the scope of Article IX of the Convention.

22. The ordinary meaning of Article IX establishes the jurisdiction of the Court to answer the question whether genocidal acts have been or are being committed or not.¹⁴ Hence, it also has jurisdiction *ratione materiae* to declare the absence of genocide. There can be a dispute about the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention when one State alleges that another State has committed genocide¹⁵.
23. The second element of the Court's assessment of the interpretation, application and fulfilment of the Convention is whether declarations and acts on the basis of false allegations of genocide are in conformity with the Convention with regard to the principle of interpretation and application of the obligations in good faith. In particular, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to disputes concerning the unilateral use of military force for the stated purpose of preventing and punishing alleged genocide.¹⁶ In this aspect by the teleological approach of interpretation further in details discussed "an international instrument has to be interpreted and applied within the framework of the entire legal system".¹⁷
24. The reading of the Genocide Convention's compromissory clause is further supported by its context. In particular, the use of the word "including" in the intermediate sentence indicates a broader scope of Article IX of the Convention¹⁸. Disputes relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in Article III are therefore only one type of dispute covered by Article IX, which are "included" in the wider phrase of disputes "relating to the interpretation, application and fulfilment" of the Convention.¹⁹ Hence, the context of the phrase ("relating to") in Article IX confirms that the Court's jurisdiction goes beyond disputes between States about the responsibility for alleged genocidal acts, but also covers disputes between States about the absence of genocide and the violation of a good faith performance of the Convention, resulting in an abuse of the law.
25. Moreover, Article IX expressly provides for ICJ jurisdiction "at the request of *any of the parties* to the dispute" (emphasis added). This language suggests that a State accused of

¹⁴ *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*, Order of 16 March 2022, p. 10, para. 43; *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)*, Order of 23 January 2020, ICJ Reports 2020, p. 14, para. 30.

¹⁵ *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2007, p. 43, at p. 75, para. 169.

¹⁶ *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*, Order of 16 March 2022, p. 11, para. 45.

¹⁷ *Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia*, Advisory opinion, ICJ, 21 June 1971, p. 53

¹⁸ *Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, ICJ Reports 2007, p. 43, at p. 75, para. 169.

¹⁹ See also the Written Observations of The Gambia on the Preliminary Objections raised by Myanmar, 20 April, pp. 28-29, para 3.

committing genocide has the same right to submit the dispute to the Court as the State making the accusation. In particular, such a State may seek a “negative” declaration from the Court that the allegations from another State that it was responsible for genocide are without legal and factual foundation.

26. The object and purpose interpretation instrument gives further support to the wide understanding of Article IX. The Court noted that “[a]ll the States parties to the Genocide Convention [thus] have a common interest to ensure the prevention, suppression and punishment of genocide, by committing themselves to fulfilling the obligations contained in the Convention”²⁰. The Court held that²¹:

“The objects of such a convention must also be considered. The Convention was manifestly adopted for a purely humanitarian and civilizing purpose. It is indeed difficult to imagine a convention that might have this dual character to a greater degree, since its object on the one hand is to safeguard the very existence of certain human groups and on the other to confirm and endorse the most elementary principles of morality. In such a convention the contracting States do not have any interests of their own; they merely have, one and all, a common interest, namely, the accomplishment of those high purposes which are the *raison d’être* of the convention. Consequently, in a convention of this type one cannot speak of individual advantages or disadvantages to States, or of the maintenance of a perfect contractual balance between rights and duties. The high ideals which inspired the Convention provide, by virtue of the common will of the parties, the foundation and measure of all its provisions.”

27. The Convention’s object to protect the most elementary principles of morality also prohibits any possibility of a State Party to abuse its provisions for other means. It would undermine the Convention’s credibility as universal instrument to outlaw the most abhorrent crime of genocide if its authority could be abused by any State Party without a possibility of the victim of an abuse to turn to the Court. The purpose of the Convention hence speaks loudly in favour of a reading of Article IX, according to which disputes relating to the interpretation, application and fulfilment include disputes about the abuse of the Convention’s authority to justify a State’s action vis-à-vis another State party to the Convention.
28. In conclusion, the ordinary meaning of Article IX of the Convention, its context and the object and purpose of the entire Convention demonstrate that a dispute regarding acts carried out by one State against another State based on false allegations of genocide falls under the notion of “dispute between Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation,

²⁰ *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)*, Judgment of 22 July 2022, p. 36, para. 107.

²¹ *Reservations to the Genocide Convention*, Advisory Opinion of 28 May 1951, ICJ Reports 1951, p. 23.

application or fulfilment of the present Convention". Accordingly, the Court has jurisdiction to declare the absence of genocide and the violation of a good faith performance of the Convention, resulting in an abuse of the law. In particular, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to disputes concerning the unilateral use of military force for the stated purpose of preventing and punishing alleged genocide.

DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE DECLARATION

29. The following is a list of the documents in support of this Declaration, which documents are attached hereto:
- (a) Letter from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice sent pursuant to Article 63, paragraph 1 of the Statute;
 - (b) Copy of the Instrument of accession by the Republic of Bulgaria to the Genocide Convention and copy of the Communication of the withdrawal of the reservation under Article IX.

CONCLUSION

30. On the basis of the information set out above, the Republic of Bulgaria avails itself on the right conferred upon it by Article 63, paragraph 2 of the Statute to intervene as a non-party in the proceedings brought by Ukraine against the Russian Federation in this case.
31. The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has appointed the undersigned as Agent for the purposes of this Declaration. The Registrar of the Court may channel all communication at the following address:

Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria in The Netherlands
The Hague, Duinroosweg 9, 2597 KJ, Den Haag

Respectfully submitted,



Dr. Dimana Dramova

Agent of the Republic of Bulgaria



156413

30 March 2022

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to my letter (No. 156253) dated 2 March 2022 informing your Government that, on 26 February 2022, Ukraine filed in the Registry of the Court an Application instituting proceedings against the Republic of the Russian Federation in the case concerning Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation). A copy of the Application was appended to that letter. The text of the Application is also available on the website of the Court (www.icj-cij.org).

Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court provides that:

[w]henever the construction of a convention to which States other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question, the Registrar shall notify all such States forthwith”.

Further, under Article 43, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court:

“Whenever the construction of a convention to which States other than those concerned in the case are parties may be in question within the meaning of Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the Court shall consider what directions shall be given to the Registrar in the matter.”

On the instructions of the Court, given in accordance with the said provision of the Rules of Court, I have the honour to notify your Government of the following.

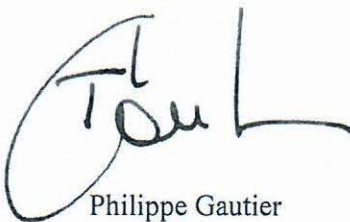
In the above-mentioned Application, the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (hereinafter the “Genocide Convention”) is invoked both as a basis of the Court’s jurisdiction and as a substantive basis of the Applicant’s claims on the merits. In particular, the Applicant seeks to found the Court’s jurisdiction on the compromissory clause contained in Article IX of the Genocide Convention, asks the Court to declare that it has not committed a genocide as defined in Articles II and III of the Convention, and raises questions concerning the scope of the duty to prevent and punish genocide under Article I of the Convention. It therefore appears that the construction of this instrument will be in question in the case.

./.

[Letter to the States parties to the Genocide Convention
(except Ukraine and the Russian Federation)]

Your country is included in the list of parties to the Genocide Convention. The present letter should accordingly be regarded as the notification contemplated by Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Statute. I would add that this notification in no way prejudices any question of the possible application of Article 63, paragraph 2, of the Statute, which the Court may later be called upon to determine in this case.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Philippe Gautier', with a large, stylized initial 'P' and 'G'.

Philippe Gautier
Registrar



MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Sofia, le 14 juillet 1950

No 31127-20-VII.

JUL 21 1950

Référence : C.N.158.1949.TREATIES.

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Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

En me référant à votre lettre du 6 décembre 1949 et conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XI de la Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de Génocide, ouverte à la signature à Paris le 9 décembre 1948, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir par la présente l'instrument d'adhésion de la République Populaire de Bulgarie, avec les réserves expressément y mentionnées, à ladite Convention.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, les assurances de ma haute considération.

G. Givkov
Ministre Adjoint des Affaires Etrangères



Son Excellence
Monsieur Trygve Lie,
Secrétaire général de l'Organisation
des Nations Unies,
Lake Success, New-York,
U.S.A.

LE PRESIDIU
de
L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE
de la
REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE BULGARIE

AYANT VU ET EXAMINE la Convention du 9 décembre
1948 pour la prévention et la répression du crime de
Génocide,

CONFIRME son adhésion à cette Convention avec les
réserves suivantes :

1. En ce qui concerne l'Article IX : La République Populaire de Bulgarie ne s'estime pas tenue par les dispositions de l'Article IX qui stipule que les différends entre les Parties contractantes relatifs à l'interprétation, l'application ou l'exécution de la Convention seront soumis à l'examen de la Cour internationale de Justice à la requête d'une partie au différend, et déclare qu'en ce qui concerne la compétence de la Cour en matière de différends relatifs à l'interprétation, l'application et l'exécution de la Convention, la République Populaire de Bulgarie continuera à soutenir, comme elle l'a fait jusqu'à ce jour, que, dans chaque cas particulier, l'accord de toutes les parties au différend est nécessaire pour que la Cour internationale de Justice puisse être saisie de ce différend aux fins de décision.

2. En ce qui concerne l'Article XII : La République Populaire de Bulgarie déclare qu'elle n'accepte pas

les termes de l'Article XII de la Convention
et estime que toutes les clauses de ladite
Convention devraient s'appliquer aux territoires
non autonomes, y compris les territoires sous
tutelle.

ET DECLARE en assurer l'application.

EN FOI DE QUOI, a signé les présentes et y a
fait apposer le sceau de l'Etat.

DONNE à Sofia, le 12 juillet de l'an mil neuf
cent cinquante.

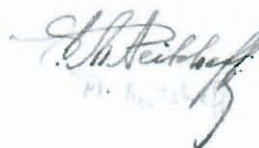
LE PRESIDENT :



LE SECRETAIRE :



LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES :





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REGISTRAR
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 THE HAGUE
 MR. EDUARDO VALENCIA-OSPINA
 ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL

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HEREWITH YOU WILL FIND COPY OF A COMMUNICATION ON THE
 WITHDRAWAL OF THE RESPECTIVE RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE
 COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE MADE
 BY BULGARIA UPON RATIFICATION OF, OR ACCESSION TO, THE NINE UNITED
 NATIONS CONVENTIONS INDICATED ON THE SAID COMMUNICATION.

BEST REGARDS.

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Julio A. Baez Legal Officer	 SIGNATURE Maria-Louise Quéré-Messing Chief, Treaty Section, OLA	

NAME AND TITLE PLEASE TYPE / NOM ET QUALITE À DACTYLOGRAPHIER

LA 41 TR/221/1 (3-2), (3-11),
(4-1), (4-2),
(4-8), (4-9),
(7-11a), (16-1),
(18-5)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the Permanent Representative's note No. 332 of 23 June 1992, constituting the notification of withdrawal of the reservations by the Government of Bulgaria to the provisions relating to the International Court of Justice, as contained in the following treaties:

- (i) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947 (Sections 24 and 32);
- (ii) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (Article 13, paragraph 1);
- (iii) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1948 (Article IX);
- (iv) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966 (Article 22);

- (v) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979 (Article 29, paragraph 1);
- (vi) Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1984 (Article 30, paragraph 1);
- (vii) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March 1950 (Article 22);
- (viii) Convention on the Political Rights of Women, opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953 (Article IX); and
- (ix) International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (Article 16, paragraph 1).

The International Court of Justice was immediately advised. All States concerned are being informed accordingly.

22 September 1992

24-6-1992

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
11 EAST 84TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028
(212) 737-4790

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f full text
f fax to UN
f CN
- no translations required: see I/F
L330

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to communicate that the Republic of Bulgaria has decided to withdraw, pursuant to a Law enacted by the National Assembly on May 5, 1992, its reservations concerning the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, made upon the ratification of, or accession by the Republic of Bulgaria to the following international treaties:

IV-1 X
VII-11(6)
XVI-1
IV-2
IV-8
IV-9

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December, 1948 (Article 9); ✓
2. Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 21 March, 1950 (Article 22); ✓
3. Convention on the Political Rights of Women, opened for signature at New York on 31 March, 1953 (Article 9); ✓
4. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, opened for signature at New York on 7 March, 1966 (Article 22); ✓
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December, 1979 (Article 29, para 1); ✓
6. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December, 1984 (Article 30); ✓

H.E. Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

M. Saiz
24 June 92

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7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December, 1973 (Article 13, paral);

8. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December, 1979 (Article 16, para 1);

9. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November, 1947 (Sections 24 and 32).

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration. *C.B.*

New York City
June 23, 1992

