

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

DECLARATION OF INTERVENTION
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 63 OF THE STATUTE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1 December 2022

in the case of

ALLEGATIONS OF GENOCIDE UNDER THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION
AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

(UKRAINE V. RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

To the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, the undersigned being duly authorised by the Slovak Republic (“**Slovakia**”):

1. On behalf of Slovakia, I have the honour to submit to the Court a Declaration of Intervention (“**Declaration**”) pursuant to Article 63, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court (“**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 Procedure of the Court (“**Rules**”) 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 state the name of an agent and 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 the documents in support, which documents shall be attached.
3. Those matters are addressed in sequence below, following some preliminary observations.

I. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

4. On 26 February 2022, Ukraine instituted proceedings against the Russian Federation in a dispute relating to the interpretation, application and fulfilment of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide” (the “**Genocide Convention**”) in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 1, and Article 40 of the Statute.¹ The Application instituting proceedings (“**Application**”) was accompanied by Ukraine’s Request for the indication of provisional measures in accordance with Article 41 of the Statute (“**Request**”).²

¹ *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*, Application instituting proceedings, 26 February 2022 (the “**Application**”).

² *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*, Request for the indication of provisional measures, 26 February 2022 (the “**Request**”).

5. In its Application, Ukraine seeks to found the Court’s jurisdiction on Article 36, paragraph 1, of the Statute and on Article IX of the Genocide Convention, to which both Ukraine and the Russian Federation are Parties.³

6. In the Application, Ukraine contends that:

the Russian Federation has falsely claimed that acts of genocide have occurred in the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts of Ukraine, and on that basis recognized the so-called “Donetsk People’s Republic” and “Luhansk People’s Republic,” and then declared and implemented a “special military operation” against Ukraine with the express purpose of preventing and punishing purported acts of genocide that have no basis in fact.⁴

7. Ukraine asserts that, accordingly:

[t]here 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.⁵

8. A hearing on provisional measures was held on 7 March 2022. The Russian Federation did not participate in the oral proceedings. However, in a document communicated to the Court on 7 March 2022 (“**Document of the Russian Federation**”), the Russian Federation contended that both the Application and the Request manifestly fall beyond the scope of the Genocide Convention and that, accordingly, the Court lacked jurisdiction to entertain the case.⁶ The Russian Federation further “request[ed] the Court to refrain from indicating provisional measures and to remove the case from its list”.⁷

9. The Court issued its Order on provisional measures on 16 March 2022 (“**Order on Provisional Measures**”), indicating that:

(1) ... The Russian Federation shall immediately suspend the military operations 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 point (1) above;

³ See Application, paragraphs 4-12.

⁴ Application, paragraph 2.

⁵ Application, paragraph 7.

⁶ See Document (with annexes) from the Russian Federation setting out its position regarding the alleged “lack of jurisdiction of the Court in the case”, 7 March 2022 (“**Document of the Russian Federation**”), paragraph 23.

⁷ Document of the Russian Federation, paragraph 24.

...
(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

10. As of the date of submission of this Declaration, the Russian Federation has failed to comply with the Order on Provisional Measures, which as the Court reaffirmed has binding effect under Article 41 of the Statute, has intensified and expanded its military operations on the territory of Ukraine and has thus aggravated the dispute pending before the Court.
11. On 23 March 2022, the Court issued an order that fixed the time limits for the filing of Ukraine's Memorial as 23 September 2022 and the Russian Federation's Counter-Memorial as 23 March 2023.
12. On 30 March 2022, pursuant to Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the Registrar duly notified the States Parties to the Genocide Convention that in this case:

[the Genocide Convention] is invoked both as a basis of the Court's jurisdiction and as a substantive basis of [Ukraine's] claims on the merits. In particular, [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 the case.⁹

13. By submitting this Declaration, Slovakia avails itself of the right to intervene conferred upon it under Article 63, paragraph 2, of the Statute. As this Court has recognized, once the requirements of Article 63 are fulfilled, it confers a "right" of intervention.¹⁰ Slovakia's right to intervene stems from its status as a State Party to the Genocide Convention. In accordance with Article 63 of the Statute,¹¹ Slovakia limits its

⁸ *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*, Request for the Indication of Provisional Measures, Order of the Court of 16 March 2022 ("**Order on Provisional Measures**"), paragraph 86.

⁹ Letter from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice to the States Parties to the Genocide Convention, No. 156413, 30 March 2022, **Annex A**.

¹⁰ *See, e.g., Territorial and Maritime Dispute (Nicaragua v. Colombia)*, Application by Honduras for Permission to Intervene, Judgment of 4 May 2011, I.C.J. Reports 2011 (II), p. 434, paragraph 36; *Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)*, Application for Permission to Intervene, Judgment of 14 April 1981, I.C.J. Reports 1981, p. 15, para. 26; *Haya de la Torre (Colombia v. Peru)*, Judgment of 13 June 1951, I.C.J. Reports 1951, pp. 76-77; *S.S. "Wimbledon"*, Question of Intervention by Poland, Judgment of 28 June 1923, P.C.I.J., Series A, No. 1, p. 12; *Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan)*, Declaration of Intervention of New Zealand, Order of 6 February 2013, I.C.J. Reports 2013, paragraphs 7-8.

¹¹ *See also Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan)*, Declaration of Intervention by New Zealand, Order of 6 February 2013, I.C.J. Reports 2013, p. 9, paragraph 18.

intervention to matters concerning the construction of the pertinent clause of the Genocide Convention (the jurisdiction clause contained in Article IX) in the context of the present case.

14. Furthermore, Article 82, paragraph 2, of the Rules provides that a declaration of a State desiring to avail itself of the right of intervention conferred upon it by Article 63 of the Statute shall be filed “as soon as possible and not later than the date fixed for the opening of the oral proceedings”. Slovakia wishes to inform the Court that the present Declaration has been filed at its earliest opportunity.
15. Slovakia considers that the Genocide Convention constitutes the international legal framework of utmost importance to prevent and punish genocide. Any acts committed with an intent to destroy, in whole or in part, national, ethnical, racial or religious group constitute a crime under international law. The prohibition of genocide is a peremptory norm in international law (*jus cogens*).¹²
16. As the Court has previously acknowledged, the rights and obligations enshrined in the Genocide Convention constitute rights and obligations *erga omnes partes* – they are owed to the international community as a whole. The Court has observed:

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 ...¹³

17. By intervening in this case, Slovakia wishes to reaffirm its commitment to upholding the rights and obligations contained in the Genocide Convention, including by supporting the crucial role of the Court and emphasizing that international cooperation is required to prevent, adjudicate on and punish acts of genocide.¹⁴
18. In accordance with Article 63 of the Statute, Slovakia does not seek to become a party to the proceedings. Moreover, also in accordance with Article 63 of the Statute, Slovakia acknowledges that, by availing itself of its right to intervene under Article 63,

¹² See, e.g., *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment of 26 February 2007, I.C.J. Reports 2007, p. 110, paragraphs 161-162.

¹³ *Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*, Advisory Opinion of 28 May 1951, I.C.J. Reports 1951, p. 23.

¹⁴ See Genocide Convention, Preamble: „Being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required“.

it accepts that the construction to be given by the Court's judgment in the case will be equally binding upon it.

19. Slovakia further informs the Court that it is willing to assist the Court in grouping its intervention together with similar interventions from other States Parties, for future stages of the proceedings, if the Court deems such move to be useful in the interest of an expedient administration of justice.

II. THE CASE AND CONVENTION TO WHICH THE DECLARATION RELATES

20. Slovakia is filing this Declaration to intervene in the case concerning *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*. Proceedings were instituted by Ukraine against the Russian Federation on 26 February 2022. As confirmed by the Court in its Order on Provisional Measures, the present case raises questions concerning the construction of the Genocide Convention.¹⁵

III. PARTICULARS OF THE BASIS ON WHICH SLOVAKIA IS A PARTY TO THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

21. Czechoslovakia, as the predecessor State of Slovakia, signed and ratified the Genocide Convention on 28 December 1949 and 21 December 1950, respectively, with a reservation to Articles IX and XII (as contained in the *procès-verbal* of signature and confirmed upon ratification).¹⁶ It deposited its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 21 December 1950.¹⁷
22. By a notification deposited on 26 April 1991, Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to Article IX made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification.¹⁸
23. Upon the dissolution of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia deposited its notification of general succession to all UN multilateral treaties entered into by Czechoslovakia, including the

¹⁵ See Letter from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice to the States Parties to the Genocide Convention, No. 156413, 30 March 2022, **Annex A**.

¹⁶ *Procès-verbal* of signature of the Genocide Convention by Czechoslovakia, 28 December 1949, **Annex B**.

¹⁷ Notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the ratification and deposition of the Genocide Convention by Czechoslovakia, 12 January 1951, **Annex C**.

¹⁸ Notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification by Czechoslovakia of its decision to withdraw its reservation to Article IX, 8 July 1991, **Annex D**.

Genocide Convention, with the Secretary-General on 28 May 1993, with entry into force on 1 January 1993.¹⁹

IV. PROVISIONS OF THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH SLOVAKIA CONSIDERS TO BE IN QUESTION

24. According to the letter of the Registrar of 30 March 2022, Articles I, II, III and IX of the Genocide Convention are in question in the present proceedings.²⁰ Although these provisions relate both to the Court's jurisdiction and the merits of the case, at present, Slovakia will limit its intervention to jurisdictional issues, i.e. to matters concerning the construction of the jurisdiction clause contained in Article IX of the Genocide Convention.

25. In its Application, Ukraine seeks to found the jurisdiction of the Court on Article 36, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court and on Article IX of the Genocide Convention.²¹ Article IX of the Genocide Convention provides:

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.

26. In its "Document" of 7 March 2022, the Russian Federation alleges that Article IX of the Genocide Convention does not establish the Court's jurisdiction in the present case.²² Therefore, the key legal issue for the Court is whether it has jurisdiction on the basis of Article IX of the Genocide Convention to hear Ukraine's case. In order to make this determination, the Court must ascertain whether the acts complained of by Ukraine are capable of falling within the provisions of that instrument and whether, in turn, the Court has jurisdiction *ratione materiae* to entertain the dispute.

27. It is, therefore, the proper construction of Article IX as the compromissory clause of the Genocide Convention that is in question in this case. The construction of Article IX and, therefore, the issue of the jurisdiction of the Court, is directly relevant to the resolution of the present dispute.

28. Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Statute provides, in general and without qualification, that a notified State is entitled to intervene "[w]henever the construction of a convention to which states other than those concerned in the case are parties is in question"

¹⁹ Notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification by Slovakia of its general succession to multilateral treaties entered into by Czechoslovakia, 1 November 1993, **Annex E**.

²⁰ Letter from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice to the States Parties to the Genocide Convention, No. 156413, 30 March 2022, **Annex A**.

²¹ See Application, paragraphs 4-12.

²² See Document of the Russian Federation, paragraph 24.

(emphasis added). Article 63 differentiates neither between various types of treaty provisions, nor between types of treaties. Thus, under Article 63, States Parties to the relevant treaty have the right to intervene not only in respect of issues of interpretation of a treaty's substantive provisions but also on issues of interpretation of jurisdictional clauses of such a treaty.

29. Slovakia reserves the right to amend or supplement the present Declaration and any associated further observations to the extent that additional matters of either jurisdiction or merits arise at a later stage in the proceedings and Slovakia becomes aware of them.

V. STATEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROVISIONS OF THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION FOR WHICH SLOVAKIA CONTENDS

30. Slovakia contends that Article IX of the Genocide Convention is a broadly drafted compromissory clause that entrusts the Court with jurisdiction over a wide range of disputes, including non-violation complaints. Slovakia's observations as to the proper construction of Article IX of the Genocide Convention will address each of the key elements of Article IX in turn.
31. As a preliminary matter, the construction of Article IX of the Genocide Convention for which Slovakia contends is based on the customary international law of treaty interpretation, as reflected in provisions of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Article 31 of VCLT provides that:
 1. A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose.
 2. The context for the purpose of the interpretation of a treaty shall comprise, in addition to the text, including its preamble and annexes: (a) any agreement relating to the treaty which was made between all the parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty; (b) any instrument which was made by one or more parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty and accepted by the other parties as an instrument related to the treaty....
32. As a precondition to the Court having jurisdiction under Article IX, a "dispute" must exist between the Parties concerning the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Genocide Convention. The notion of "dispute" is already well-established in the case law of the Court. The Court has recognized that the meaning given to the word "dispute" is "a disagreement on a point of law or fact, a conflict of legal views or of

interests” between the parties.²³ In order for a dispute to exist, “[i]t must be shown that the claim of one party is positively opposed by the other”.²⁴ Thus, “a dispute between States exists where they hold clearly opposite views concerning the question of the performance or non-performance of certain international obligations”.²⁵ It is against this background that the existence of a dispute under Article IX of the Genocide Convention is to be determined.

33. Moreover, the existence of a dispute must be determined objectively. One party’s unilateral denial that a dispute has arisen is not determinative of whether or not a dispute exists for the purposes of Article IX of the Genocide Convention.²⁶ Furthermore, the failure of a respondent State to participate in the proceedings does not preclude the Court from exercising its jurisdiction,²⁷ including deciding whether there is a dispute between the parties for the purposes of its jurisdiction. As the Court has recognised, “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”.²⁸
34. Ukraine seeks to found the jurisdiction of the Court under the Genocide Convention on the basis of allegations of genocide made by the Russian Federation.²⁹ It has also

²³ *Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions (Greece v. United Kingdom)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 30 August 1924, P.C.I.J., Series A, No. 2, p. 11.

²⁴ *South West Africa (Ethiopia v. South Africa; Liberia v. South Africa)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 21 December 1962, I.C.J. Reports 1962, p. 328. See also *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 5 October 2016, I.C.J. Reports 2016, p. 850, paragraph 41.

²⁵ *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, I.C.J. Reports 2018, p. 406, at p. 414, para. 18. See also *Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Colombia)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 17 March 2016, I.C.J. Reports 2016, p. 26, paragraph 50 and *Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)*, Provisional Measures, Order of 19 April 2017, I.C.J. Reports 2017, p. 115, paragraph 22, both citing *Interpretation of Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, First Phase*, Advisory Opinion of 30 March 1950, I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 74.

²⁶ See, e.g., *Obligations concerning Negotiations relating to Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and to Nuclear Disarmament (Marshall Islands v. United Kingdom)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 5 October 2016, I.C.J. Reports 2016, pp. 849-851, paragraphs 39-43.

²⁷ See Statute, Article 53(1); *Arbitral Award of 3 October 1899 (Guyana v. Venezuela)*, Jurisdiction of the Court, Judgment of 18 December 2020, I.C.J. Reports 2020, p. 464, paragraph 26; *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)*, Merits, Judgment of 27 June 1986, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 23, paragraph 27.

²⁸ See *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, paragraph 71; *Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia v. Russian Federation)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 1 April 2011, I.C.J. Reports 2011 (I), p. 84, paragraph 30, citing *Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 11 June 1998, I.C.J. Reports 1998, p. 315, paragraph 89.

²⁹ See Application, paragraphs 2 and 7.

invoked the Genocide Convention as a substantive basis of its claims on the merits. The Russian Federation in its “Document” alleges that a reference to genocide is not equal to the invocation of the Genocide Convention or the existence of a dispute arising under it.³⁰

35. As the Court has affirmed in the past³¹ and reiterated recently in *The Gambia v. Myanmar*,³² a compromissory clause of a specific treaty can be invoked provided the dispute refers to the subject matter of the treaty with sufficient clarity. The Court has previously specifically recalled this principle in the present proceedings.³³ In its Order on Provisional Measures, the Court considered that:

in the present proceedings, the evidence in the case file demonstrates prima facie that statements made by the Parties referred to the subject-matter of the Genocide Convention in a sufficiently clear way to allow Ukraine to invoke the compromissory clause in this instrument as a basis for the Court’s jurisdiction.³⁴

36. Furthermore, assuming that a dispute between the States Parties exists, the dispute must, at the same time, “relat[e] to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention” in order for the Court to be able to exercise its jurisdiction under Article IX of the Genocide Convention.
37. The *ordinary meaning* of the phrase “relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention” may be divided into two sub-categories. The first part “relating to” establishes a link between the dispute and the Genocide Convention. The subject matter of the dispute thus must concern the Genocide Convention itself.
38. As for the second part “interpretation, application or fulfilment”, the wording is intentionally broad, “opening the seizing of the Court as largely as possible”.³⁵ In particular, the inclusion of the word “fulfilment” in addition to “interpretation and application” that traditionally appear in compromissory clauses, suggests that the Contracting Parties intended the scope of Article IX to be understood broadly and include situations where the Court is asked to declare the absence of genocide when genocide is being alleged to take place. Where one State Party to the Genocide

³⁰ See Document of the Russian Federation, paragraph 20.

³¹ See, e.g., *Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia v. Russian Federation)*, Preliminary Objections, Judgment of 1 April 2011, I.C.J. Reports 2011 (I), p. 85, paragraph 30.

³² See *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, paragraph 72.

³³ See Order on Provisional Measures, paragraph 44.

³⁴ Order on Provisional Measures, paragraph 44.

³⁵ R. Kolb, “The Compromissory Clause of the Convention”, in: Paola Gaeta (ed.), *The UN Genocide Convention: A Commentary* (OUP), p. 420.

Convention accuses another of committing genocidal acts, the “fulfilment” of the Genocide Convention is clearly at stake.

39. Accordingly, Article IX encompasses many different scenarios. There can be a dispute about the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Genocide Convention when one State alleges that another State has committed genocide.³⁶ While this scenario of (alleged) responsibility for acts of genocide constitutes an important type of dispute on the “interpretation, application or fulfilment” of the Genocide Convention, it is not the only one.
40. For example, in *The Gambia v. Myanmar* (pending), the applicant claimed that the defendant was not only responsible for prohibited acts under Article III, but that it was also violating its obligations under the Genocide Convention by failing to prevent genocide in violation of Article I; and failing to punish genocide in violation of Articles I, IV and V.³⁷ In that example, one State alleges that another State is not honouring its commitment to “prevent” and “punish” genocide, because it grants impunity to acts of genocide committed on its territory. Therefore, there can also be disputes about “non-action” as a violation of the substantive obligations under the Genocide Convention.
41. The *ordinary meaning* of Article IX thus makes it clear that there is no need to establish genocidal acts as a basis to affirm the Court’s jurisdiction.³⁸ Rather, the Court has jurisdiction over the question *whether* genocidal acts have been or are being committed or not.³⁹ Hence, it also has jurisdiction *ratione materiae* to declare the absence of genocide and the violation of a good faith performance of the Genocide Convention, resulting in an abuse of the law.
42. The *context* of the phrase “relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention” further confirms this reading. In particular, the unusual feature of the word “including” in the intermediate sentence of Article IX indicates an all-encompassing nature of Article IX. The provision expressly indicates that disputes “relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III” are “included” in the wider phrase of disputes “relating to the interpretation, application and fulfilment” of the Genocide Convention and they may thus be referred to the Court. This confirms that such disputes “are comprised within a broader group of

³⁶ See *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment of 27 February 2007, p. 114, paragraph 169.

³⁷ See *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. 12, paragraph 24, Points (1) (c), (d) and (e).

³⁸ See *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar)*, Order of 23 January 2020, I.C.J. Reports 2020, p. 14, paragraph 30.

³⁹ See Order on Provisional Measures, paragraph 43.

disputes relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention”.⁴⁰ There is nothing in this text which limits the Court’s jurisdiction to the determination of the responsibility of a respondent State, as opposed to the responsibility of an applicant State.

43. That interpretation is confirmed by the fact that the wording of Article IX expressly provides that the Court has jurisdiction “at the request of *any of the parties* to the dispute” (emphasis added). This language suggests that a State accused of committing genocide has the same rights to submit the dispute to the Court as the State making the accusation, and the Court will be in a position to exercise its jurisdiction. Indeed, there is no reason why a State facing what it considers to be an unfounded allegation of breach of the Genocide Convention cannot, on its own accord, bring the matter before the Court. Such a State may thus choose bring a “non-violation” complaint and seek a “negative” declaration from the Court that the allegations from another State that it was responsible for genocide are without legal or factual grounds.
44. Otherwise a State Party could freely invent violations of the Genocide Convention by another State Party without the latter being able to have recourse to the Court. Such interpretation could lead to serious abuses of the Genocide Convention.
45. Hence, the *context* of the phrase “relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the Convention” in Article IX confirms that the Court’s jurisdiction goes beyond disputes between States about the responsibility for alleged genocidal acts. It also covers disputes between States about the occurrence of genocide or the absence thereof. In particular, Article IX thus also covers disputes that relate to situations in which one State Party of the Genocide Convention alleges that another State Party is committing or has committed acts of genocide in its territory and where, relying on such accusations, the former State Party then uses military force against the latter.
46. A broad understanding of the Genocide Convention’s compromissory clause is further confirmed by the fact that it does not require, unlike many other compromissory clauses, any additional procedural requirements such as prior negotiations or attempts to settle the dispute by other means, e.g. arbitration.
47. Finally, also the *object and purpose* of the Genocide Convention must give support to the wide interpretation of Article IX. The Court has emphasized in its 1951 Advisory Opinion that:

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

⁴⁰ *Application of the Convention of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment of 26 February 2007, I.C.J. Reports 2007, p. 114, paragraph 169.

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.⁴¹

48. The Genocide 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 Genocide Convention's credibility as a 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 such abuse to turn to the Court. The purpose of the Genocide 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 Genocide Convention's authority to justify a State's action vis-à-vis another State Party to the Genocide Convention.
49. In conclusion, the ordinary meaning of Article IX of the Genocide Convention, its context and the object and purpose of the entire Genocide Convention show 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, 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 Genocide 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.

VI. DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT

50. 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 to the Ambassador of Slovakia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 30 March 2022,⁴²

⁴¹ *Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*, Advisory Opinion of 28 May 1951, I.C.J. Reports 1951, page 23.

⁴² Letter from the Registrar of the International Court of Justice to the States Parties to the Genocide Convention, No. 156413, 30 March 2022, **Annex A**.

(b) Instruments of signature and ratification by Czechoslovakia of the Genocide Convention;⁴³

(c) Instrument of withdrawal by Czechoslovakia of the reservation to Article IX of the Genocide Convention;⁴⁴ and

(d) Instrument of succession by Slovakia to multilateral treaty obligations of Czechoslovakia, including under the Genocide Convention.⁴⁵

VII. CONCLUSION

51. On the basis of the information set out above, Slovakia avails itself of 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.
52. Slovakia has appointed the undersigned as Agent for the purposes of this Declaration. It has also appointed Mr. Peter Klanduch, Director of the International Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, as Co-Agent. The Registrar of the Court may channel all communication at the following address:
- Embassy of the Slovak Republic in The Hague
Parkweg 1
2585 JG Den Haag
53. Slovakia reserves the right to supplement or amend this Declaration and any associated further observations as may be necessary.

Respectfully,



Metod Špaček
Agent of the Slovak Republic

⁴³ *Procès-verbal* of signature of the Genocide Convention by Czechoslovakia, 28 December 1949, **Annex B**; Notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the ratification and deposition of the Genocide Convention by Czechoslovakia, 12 January 1951, **Annex C**.

⁴⁴ Notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification by Czechoslovakia of its decision to withdraw its reservation to Article IX, 8 July 1991, **Annex D**.

⁴⁵ Notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the notification by Slovakia of its succession to multilateral treaties entered into by Czechoslovakia, 1 November 1993, **Annex E**.



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.

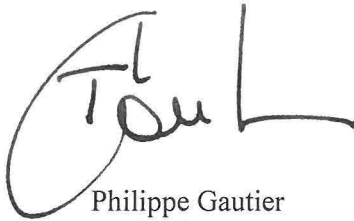
In the above-mentioned Application, the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (hereinafter the “Genocide Convention”) is invoked both as a basis of the Court’s jurisdiction and as a substantive basis of the Applicant’s claims on the merits. In particular, the Applicant 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', written in a cursive style.

Philippe Gautier
Registrar

PROCES-VERBAL OF SIGNATURE

His Excellency Mr. Vladimir Outrata, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the United States of America, prior to signing the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in the office of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Legal Department, at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations, on Wednesday, 28 December 1949, made the following statement :

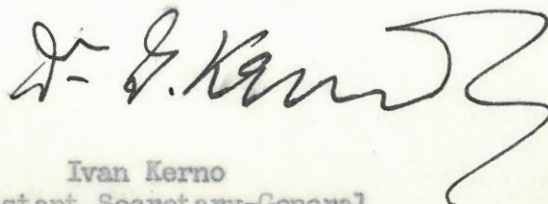
"At the time of signing the present Convention the delegation of Czechoslovakia deems it essential to state the following :

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.

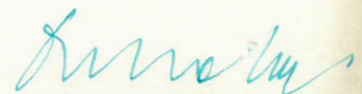
As regards Article XII : Czechoslovakia declares that it is not in agreement with Article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories".

In witness whereof the present proces-verbal was drawn up.

Done at Lake Success, New York, this 28th day of December 1949.



Ivan Kerno
Assistant Secretary-General
in charge of the Legal Department



Vladimir Outrata
Ambassador of Czechoslovakia
to the United States of America



NEW YORK

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FILE NO.:

C.N.204.1950.TREATIES

12 January 1951

CONVENTION OF 9 DECEMBER 1948 ON THE PREVENTION
AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDERATIFICATION BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary-General to inform you that the instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide by Czechoslovakia was received on 21 December 1950. This instrument of ratification maintains the reservations relating to articles IX and XII made at the time of signature by the representative of Czechoslovakia and announced in letter C.N.180.1949.Treaties of 30 December 1949.

Replies from the Governments of Guatemala (C.N.113.1950 and C.N.131.1950), Ecuador (LEG 318/2/03 of 5 May 1950), Australia (C.N.170.1950 and C.N.197.1950), El Salvador (C.N.188.1950) and Viet Nam (C.N.195.1950), however, expressed disagreement with, or objection to, the aforementioned reservations.



Accordingly, pursuant to paragraph three of the Resolution on Reservations to Multilateral Conventions, adopted by the General Assembly at its 305th plenary meeting on 16 November 1950, notification is hereby made of the receipt of the above-mentioned instrument, without prejudice to its legal effect, pending the decision, contemplated by that Resolution, of the General Assembly at its sixth session.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'G. G. G.', written over the typed name 'G. G. G.'.

Assistant Secretary-General
Legal Department

COPY

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REFERENCE: C.N.98.1991.TREATIES-1 (Depositary Notification)

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT
OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ON 9 DECEMBER 1948

WITHDRAWAL OF A RESERVATION MADE BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ACCESSION BY ZIMBABWE

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

I

On 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the following reservation to article IX of the Convention, made upon signature and confirmed at the time of ratification, as circulated by depositary notification C.N.180.1949.TREATIES of 30 December 1949:

(Translation) (Original: Czech)

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.

Attention: Treaty Services of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of international organizations concerned



II

On 13 May 1991, the instrument of accession by the Government of Zimbabwe to the above-mentioned Convention was deposited with the Secretary-General.

In accordance with article XIII, the Convention will enter into force for Zimbabwe on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the instrument, i.e. on 11 August 1991.

8 July 1991

HP.

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120 MEMBER STATES plus 6 NON-MEMBERS

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AUSTRALIA	GREECE	NEW ZEALAND	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
AUSTRIA	GRENADA	NICARAGUA	TURKEY
BAHAMAS	GUATEMALA	NIGERIA	UGANDA
BAHRAIN	GUYANA	NORWAY	UKRAINIAN SSR
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BARBADOS	HUNGARY	PAKISTAN	SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA	LIECHTENSTEIN	SIERRA LEONE	
DENMARK	MALAWI	SINGAPORE	
DOMINICA	MALAYSIA	SOLOMON ISLANDS	<u>NON-MEMBER STATES</u>
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MALDIVES	SOMALIA	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S
ECUADOR	MALTA	SOUTH AFRICA	REPUBLIC OF KOREA
EGYPT	MAURITIUS	SPAIN	KIRIBATI
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ETHIOPIA	MONGOLIA	SUDAN	REPUBLIC OF KOREA
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- Monsieur le Directeur de la Division des droits de l'homme et de la paix, Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO), 7, place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris, France
- The Director, Human Rights, International Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX, United Kingdom
- International Committee on the Red Cross (ICRC), 780 Third Avenue, 28th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017
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- The Regional Representative, UNHCR, Room C-301-A
- The Chief, Documentation and Publication Unit, Room 535, Centre for Human Rights, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
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REFERENCE: C.N.184.1993.TREATIES (Depositary Notification)

MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

SUCCESSION BY SLOVAKIA

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary and with reference to Depositary Letter LA 41 TR/222 SLOVAKIA dated 16 July 1993, communicates the following:

On 28 May 1993, the Government of Slovakia notified the Secretary-General that it considered itself bound, by virtue of succession to the Czech and Slovak Republic, by treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, as listed below, as at 1 January 1993, the date on which Slovakia assumed responsibility for its international relations. The succession includes "reservations and declarations made earlier by Czechoslovakia, as well as objections by Czechoslovakia to reservations formulated by other treaty-parties", the text of which can be found in the relevant chapter of the publication Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General¹:

- III.1 CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 13 FEBRUARY 1946
- III.2 CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 21 NOVEMBER 1947
- In respect of FAO, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU,
UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO
- III.3 VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
DONE AT VIENNA ON 18 APRIL 1961
- III.6 VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS
DONE AT VIENNA ON 24 APRIL 1963
- III.9 CONVENTION ON SPECIAL MISSIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 8 DECEMBER 1969
- III.11 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
- III.12 VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE REPRESENTATION OF STATES IN THEIR
RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF A UNIVERSAL CHARACTER
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 14 MARCH 1975
(Convention not yet in force)

¹ The treaty reference numbers (combinations of Roman and Arabic numerals) indicated with respect to each treaty as listed refer to the relevant chapter of the publication Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (ST/LEG/SER.E/11) and to the individual treaties within that chapter.



- IV.1 CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 9 DECEMBER 1948
- IV.2 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION, OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT NEW YORK ON 7 MARCH 1966
- IV.3 INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 16 DECEMBER 1966
- IV.4 INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 16 DECEMBER 1966
- IV.5 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL
TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 16 DECEMBER 1966
- IV.6 CONVENTION ON THE NON-APPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY LIMITATIONS
TO WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 26 NOVEMBER 1968
- IV.7 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE
SUPPRESSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 30 NOVEMBER 1973
- IV.8 CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS
OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 18 DECEMBER 1979
- IV.9 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
- IV.11 CONVENTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 20 NOVEMBER 1989
- VI.1 PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOLS
ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, CONCLUDED AT THE HAGUE ON 23 JANUARY 1912,
AT GENEVA ON 11 FEBRUARY 1925 AND 19 FEBRUARY 1925 AND 13 JULY 1931,
AT BANGKOK ON 27 NOVEMBER 1931 AND AT GENEVA ON 26 JUNE 1936
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 11 DECEMBER 1946
- VI.2 INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, THE HAGUE, JANUARY 23RD, 1912
- VI.5 INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION,
SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 19 FEBRUARY 1925 AND AMENDED
BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 11 DECEMBER 1946
- VI.6 (a) (b) INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION, GENEVA, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925
AND PROTOCOL, GENEVA, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1925
- VI.7 CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 13 JULY 1931
AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS,
NEW YORK, ON 11 DECEMBER 1946
- VI.8 (a) (b) CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING
THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, GENEVA, JULY 13TH 1931
AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE, GENEVA, JULY 13TH, 1931
- VI.13 PROTOCOL BRINGING UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL DRUGS
OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931
FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS,
NEW YORK, ON 11 DECEMBER 1946
SIGNED AT PARIS ON 19 NOVEMBER 1948



- VI.15 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961
DONE AT NEW YORK ON 30 MARCH 1961
- VI.16 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 21 FEBRUARY 1971
- VI.17 PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 25 MARCH 1972
- VI.18 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 25 MARCH 1972
AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961
DONE AT NEW YORK ON 8 AUGUST 1975
- VI.19 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC
IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 20 DECEMBER 1988
- VII.1 PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA
ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1921, AND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947
- VII.2 CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1921 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947
- VII.3 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC
IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1921
- VII.4 CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC
IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 11 OCTOBER 1933 AND AMENDED BY
THE PROTOCOL SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947
- VII.5 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE, GENEVA, OCTOBER 11TH, 1933
- VII.6 PROTOCOL AMENDING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904, AND THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC,
SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949
- VII.7 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC,
SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949
- VII.8 INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
"WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC"
SIGNED AT PARIS ON 18 MAY 1904
- VII.9 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE
SLAVE TRAFFIC, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910 AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949
- VII.10 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910



- VII.11(a) 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
- (b) FINAL PROTOCOL TO THE 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
- VIII.1 PROTOCOL TO AMEND THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN, OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS,
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947
- VIII.2 CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF, AND TRAFFIC IN
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 12 SEPTEMBER 1923
AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 12 NOVEMBER 1947
- (VIII.3 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF
AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1923
- VIII.4 PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
CIRCULATION OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949
- VIII.5 AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF
OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910
AND AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL
SIGNED AT LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, ON 4 MAY 1949
- VIII.6 AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION
OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS
SIGNED AT PARIS ON 4 MAY 1910
- X.3 CONVENTION ON TRANSIT TRADE OF LAND-LOCKED STATES
DONE AT NEW YORK ON 8 JULY 1965
- X.7 CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS
CONCLUDED AT NEW YORK ON 14 JUNE 1974
- (a) PROTOCOL AMENDING THE CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN THE
INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 11 APRIL 1980
- (b) CONVENTION ON THE LIMITATION PERIOD IN
THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS,
CONCLUDED AT NEW YORK ON 14 JUNE 1974,
AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 APRIL 1980
- X.10 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 11 APRIL 1980
- XI.A.5 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO FACILITATE THE IMPORTATION
OF COMMERCIAL SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING MATERIAL
DONE AT GENEVA ON 7 NOVEMBER 1952
- XI.A.7 ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION CONCERNING CUSTOMS FACILITIES
FOR TOURING, RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF
TOURIST PUBLICITY DOCUMENTS AND MATERIAL
DONE AT NEW YORK ON 4 JUNE 1954
- XI.A.9 CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS
DONE AT GENEVA ON 18 MAY 1956



- XI.A.13 CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS
UNDER COVER OF TIR CARNETS (TIR CONVENTION)
DONE AT GENEVA ON 15 JANUARY 1959
- XI.A.14 EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF PALLETS USED
IN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
DONE AT GENEVA ON 9 DECEMBER 1960
- XI.A.15 CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON CONTAINERS, 1972
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 2 DECEMBER 1972
- XI.A.16 CUSTOMS CONVENTION ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF GOODS
UNDER COVER OF TIR CARNETS (TIR CONVENTION)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 14 NOVEMBER 1975
- XI.A.17 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE HARMONIZATION OF
FRONTIER CONTROL OF GOODS
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 21 OCTOBER 1982
- XI.B.3 PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS
SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1949
- XI.B.7 DECLARATION ON THE CONSTRUCTION
OF MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES
SIGNED AT GENEVA ON 16 SEPTEMBER 1950
- XI.B.10 CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES FOR PRIVATE USE
IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE, DONE AT GENEVA ON 18 MAY 1956
- XI.B.11 CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE
OF GOODS BY ROAD (CMR) AND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE
DONE AT GENEVA ON 19 MAY 1956
- XI.B.12 CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES ENGAGED IN
INTERNATIONAL GOODS TRANSPORT
DONE AT GENEVA ON 14 DECEMBER 1956
- XI.B.13 CONVENTION ON THE TAXATION OF ROAD VEHICLES ENGAGED IN
INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRANSPORT
DONE AT GENEVA ON 14 DECEMBER 1956
- XI.B.14 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE
OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (ADR)
DONE AT GENEVA ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1957
- XI.B.15 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON ROAD MARKINGS
DONE AT GENEVA ON 13 DECEMBER 1957
- XI.B.16 AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM CONDITIONS
OF APPROVAL AND RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF APPROVAL
FOR MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT AND PARTS
DONE AT GENEVA ON 20 MARCH 1958
- With the application of the following regulations:
- Nos. 1 to 14, 16 to 21, 23 to 26, 28, 30, 32 to 64, 67, 71,
73 to 75, 78, 79, 81, 83 to 86 and 91.
- XI.B.20 CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968
- XI.B.21 1970 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS
OF VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 JULY 1970



- XI.B.22 AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS AND ON THE SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR SUCH CARRIAGE (ATP)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1970
- XI.B.23 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC
OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 MAY 1971
- XI.B.24 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION
ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS
OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 MAY 1971
- XI.B.25 PROTOCOL ON ROAD MARKINGS, ADDITIONAL TO THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT
SUPPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS
OPENED FOR SIGNATURE AT VIENNA ON 8 NOVEMBER 1968
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 MARCH 1973
- XI.B.26 CONVENTION ON THE CONTRACT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE
OF PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BY ROAD (CVR)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 MARCH 1973
(Convention not yet in force)
- XI.B.28 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARTERIES (AGR)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 15 NOVEMBER 1975
- XI.C.3 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON MAIN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY LINES (AGC)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 31 MAY 1985
- XI.D.3 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA, 1978
CONCLUDED AT HAMBURG ON 31 MARCH 1978

(Convention only signed by Czechoslovakia)
- XI.E.2 EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL COMBINED
TRANSPORT LINES AND RELATED INSTALLATIONS (AGTC)
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 1 FEBRUARY 1991

(Convention only signed by Czechoslovakia)
- XII.5 CONVENTION ON THE MEASUREMENT OF INLAND NAVIGATION VESSELS
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 15 FEBRUARY 1966
- XII.6 CONVENTION ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR LINER CONFERENCES
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 6 APRIL 1974
- XII.7 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF SHIPS
CONCLUDED AT GENEVA ON 7 FEBRUARY 1986

(Convention only signed by Czechoslovakia)
- XIV.3 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERFORMERS,
PRODUCERS OF PHONOGRAMS AND BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS
DONE AT ROME ON 26 OCTOBER 1961
- XVI.1 CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN
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- XVI.2 CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN
DONE AT NEW YORK ON 20 FEBRUARY 1957



- XVI.3 CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRIAGE, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE
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- XVIII.3 SLAVERY CONVENTION, GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1926
- XVIII.4 SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY,
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DONE AT THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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- XX.1 CONVENTION ON THE RECOVERY ABROAD OF MAINTENANCE
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- XXI.1 CONVENTION ON THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE
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- XXI.6 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA
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- XXII.2 EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION
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- XXIII.1 VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES
CONCLUDED AT VIENNA ON 23 MAY 1969
- XXIII.2 VIENNA CONVENTION ON SUCCESSION OF STATES
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(Convention only signed by Czechoslovakia and not yet in force)
- XXIII.3 VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES BETWEEN STATES
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- (b) PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY
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- (c) PROTOCOL TO THE 1979 CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY
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- XXVII.4 CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A
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(Convention only signed by Czechoslovakia and not yet in force)
- XXVIII.1(a) MULTILATERAL CONVENTION FOR THE AVOIDANCE
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- II.6 PROTOCOL ON ARBITRATION CLAUSES, GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1923
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- II.14(a) (b) INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
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- II.15 OPTIONAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE SUPPRESSION OF
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- II.16 CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON FREEDOM OF TRANSIT
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- II.17 CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE REGIME OF NAVIGABLE
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- II.20 CONVENTION AND STATUTE ON THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME OF MARITIME PORTS
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-

1 November 1993

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