The Detaining Power and the Power on which the said prisoners of war depend may agree, if necessary, that compatriots of these prisoners of war be permitted to participate in the visits.

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross shall enjoy the same prerogatives. The appointment of such delegates shall be submitted to the approval of the Power detaining the prisoners of war to be visited.

**ARTICLE 127**

The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of war, to disseminate the text of the present Convention as widely as possible in their respective countries, and, in particular, to include the study thereof in their programmes of military and, if possible, civil instruction, so that the principles thereof may become known to all their armed forces and to the entire population.

Any military or other authorities, who in time of war assume responsibilities in respect of prisoners of war, must possess the text of the Convention and be specially instructed as to its provisions.

**ARTICLE 128**

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council and, during hostilities, through the Protecting Powers, the official translations of the present Convention, as well as the laws and regulations which they may adopt to ensure the application thereof.

**ARTICLE 129**

The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article.

Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a *prima facie* case.

Each High Contracting Party shall take measures necessary for the suppression of all acts contrary to the provisions of the present Convention other than the grave breaches defined in the following Article.

In all circumstances, the accused persons shall benefit by safeguards of proper trial and defence, which shall not be less favourable than those provided by Article 105 and those following of the present Convention.
ARTICLE 130

Grave breaches to which the preceding Article relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the Convention: wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, compelling a prisoner of war to serve in the forces of the hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a prisoner of war of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in this Convention.

ARTICLE 131

No High Contracting Party shall be allowed to absolve itself or any other High Contracting Party of any liability incurred by itself or by another High Contracting Party in respect of breaches referred to in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 132

At the request of a Party to the conflict, an enquiry shall be instituted, in a manner to be decided between the interested Parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention.

If agreement has not been reached concerning the procedure for the enquiry, the Parties should agree on the choice of an umpire who will decide upon the procedure to be followed.

Once the violation has been established, the Parties to the conflict shall put an end to it and shall repress it with the least possible delay.

SECTION II

FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 133

The present Convention is established in English and in French. Both texts are equally authentic.

The Swiss Federal Council shall arrange for official translations of the Convention to be made in the Russian and Spanish languages.

ARTICLE 134

The present Convention replaces the Convention of July 27, 1929, in relations between the High Contracting Parties.
ARTICLE 135

In the relations between the Powers which are bound by the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, whether that of July 29, 1899, or that of October 18, 1907, and which are parties to the present Convention, this last Convention shall be complementary to Chapter II of the Regulations annexed to the above-mentioned Conventions of the Hague.

ARTICLE 136

The present Convention, which bears the date of this day, is open to signature until February 12, 1950, in the name of the Powers represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva on April 21, 1949; furthermore, by Powers not represented at that Conference, but which are parties to the Convention of July 27, 1929.

ARTICLE 137

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

A record shall be drawn up of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and certified copies of this record shall be transmitted by the Swiss Federal Council to all the Powers in whose name the Convention has been signed, or whose accession has been notified.

ARTICLE 138

The present Convention shall come into force six months after not less than two instruments of ratification have been deposited.

Thereafter, it shall come into force for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of the instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 139

From the date of its coming into force, it shall be open to any Power in whose name the present Convention has not been signed, to accede to this Convention.

ARTICLE 140

Accessions shall be notified in writing to the Swiss Federal Council, and shall take effect six months after the date on which they are received.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate the accessions to all the Powers in whose name the Convention has been signed, or whose accession has been notified.
ARTICLE 141

The situations provided for in Articles 2 and 3 shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and accessions notified by the Parties to the conflict before or after the beginning of hostilities or occupation. The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate by the quickest method any ratifications or accessions received from Parties to the conflict.

ARTICLE 142

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to denounce the present Convention.

The denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Swiss Federal Council, which shall transmit it to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the notification thereof has been made to the Swiss Federal Council. However, a denunciation of which notification has been made at a time when the denouncing Power is involved in a conflict shall not take effect until peace has been concluded, and until after operations connected with release and repatriation of the persons protected by the present Convention have been terminated.

The denunciation shall have effect only in respect of the denouncing Power. It shall in no way impair the obligations which the Parties to the conflict shall remain bound to fulfil by virtue of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience.

ARTICLE 143

The Swiss Federal Council shall register the present Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Swiss Federal Council shall also inform the Secretariat of the United Nations of all ratifications, accessions and denunciations received by it with respect to the present Convention.

In witness whereof the undersigned, having deposited their respective full powers, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva this twelfth day of August 1949, in the English and French languages. The original shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Federal Council shall transmit certified copies thereof to each of the signatory and acceding States.
For AFGHANISTAN

M. Osman AMIRI

For the PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE D'ALBANIE

Avec les réserves aux articles 10, 12 et 85 ci-jointes ¹

J. MALO

For ARGENTINA

Pour l'ARGENTINE

Avec la réserve ci-jointe ²

Guillermo A. SPERONI

For AUSTRALIA

Pour l'AUTRALIE

Norman R. MIGHELL

Subject to Ratification ³

For AUSTRIA

Pour l'AUTRICHE

Dr. Rud. BLUEHORN

For BELGIUM

Pour la BELGIQUE

Maurice BOURQUIN

For the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE

С оговорках по ст. ст. 10, 12, 85.⁴

Текст оговорок прилагается

Глава делегации БССР

И. КУЦЕЙНИКОВ

For BOLIVIA

Pour la BOLIVIE

G. Medeiros

For BRAZIL

Pour le BRESIL

João PINTO DA SILVA

General Floriano DE LIMA BRAYNER

¹ Voir le texte des réserves à la page 233.
² Voir le texte de la réserve à la page 234.
³ When signing, the Australian Plenipotentiary declared that his Government retained the right to enter reservations at the time of ratification.
⁴ Voir le texte des réserves à la page 234.
For the BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Avec les réserves ci-jointes ¹

K. B. Svetlov

For CANADA

Max. H. Wershof

Pour le CANADA

For CEYLON

V. Coomaraswamy

Pour CEYLAN

For CHILE

F. Cisternas Ortiz

Pour le CHILI

For CHINA

Wu Nan-Ju

Pour la CHINE

For COLOMBIA

Rafael Rocha Schloss

Pour la COLOMBIE

For CUBA

J. de la Luz León

Pour CUBA

For DENMARK

Georg Cohn, Paul Ipren, Bagge

Pour le DANEMARK

For EGYPT

A. K. Safwat

Pour l'ÉGYPTE

For ECUADOR

Alex. Gastelú

Pour l'ÉQUATEUR

For SPAIN

Avec les réserves ci-jointes ²

Luis Calderón

¹ Voir le texte des réserves à la page 236.
² Voir le texte des réserves à la page 239.
For the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Leland Harrison, Raymund T. Yingling

For ETHIOPIA
Gachou Zelleke

For FINLAND
Reinhold Svento

For FRANCE
G. Cahen-Salvador Jacquinot

For GREECE
M. Pesmazoglou

For GUATEMALA
A. Dupont-Willemin

For the HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE HONGROISE
Avec les réserves ci-jointes
Anna Kara

For INDIA
D. B. Desai

For IRAN
A. H. Meykadeh

For the REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE D'IRLANDE
Sean MacBride

For ISRAEL
M. Karany

1 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 339.
For ITALY
Giacinto Auriti  Ettore Baisrocchi
Avec la réserve ci-jointe

For the LEBANON
Mikagui

For LIECHTENSTEIN
Comte F. Wilczek

For LUXEMBURG
J. Sturm
Avec la réserve ci-annexée

For MEXICO
Pedro de Alba  W. R. Castro

For the PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
M. Lozé

For NICARAGUA
Ad referendum
Lipschitz

For NORWAY
Rolf Andersen

For NEW ZEALAND
G. R. Laking

For PAKISTAN
S. M. A. Faruki, M. G.  A. H. Shaikh

For PARAGUAY
Conrad Fehr

For the NETHERLANDS
J. Bosch de Rosenthal

1 Voir le texte de la réserve à la page 242.
2 Voir le texte de la réserve à la page 243.
For PERU

Gonzalo PIZZARO

Pour le PÉROU

For the REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

P. SEBASTIAN

Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE DES PHILIPPINES

For POLAND

Avec les réserves ci-jointes

Julian PRZYBOS

Pour la POLOGNE

For PORTUGAL

Avec les réserves ci-jointes

G. CALDEIRA COELHO

Pour le PORTUGAL

For the RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Avec les réserves ci-jointes

I. DRAGOMIR

Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE

For the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Robert CRAIGIR

H. A. STRUTT

W. H. GARDNER

Pour le ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD

For the HOLY SEE

Philippe BERNARDINI

Pour le SAINT-SIÈGE

For EL SALVADOR

R. A. BUSTAMANTE

Pour EL SALVADOR

For SWEDEN

Sons réserves de ratification par S. M. le Roi de Suède avec l'approbation du Riksdag

Staffan SÖDERBLOM

Pour la SUÈDE

For SWITZERLAND

Max PETITPIERRE

Pliano BOLLA

Colonel div. DU PASQUIER

Ph. ZUTTER

H. MEULI

Pour la SUISSE

1 "This signature is subject to ratification by the Philippines Senate in accordance with the provisions of their Constitution."

2 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 244.

3 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 246.

4 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 247.
60

For SYRIA
  Omar El Djabri  A. Gennaoui

Pour la SYRIE

Pour CZECHOSLOVAKIA
  A. Genzáoui

Avec les réserves ci-jointes 1
  Tauerb

Pour la TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Pour TURKEY
  Rana Tarhan

Pour la TURQUIE

For the UKRAINIAN SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
  V. Tauber

Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE
SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAINE

C оговорками по статьям 10, 12, 85. 2
Текст оговорок прилагается
По уполномочию правительства УССР
ПРОФЕССОР О. БОГОМОЛЕЦ

Pour l'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES
SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES

C оговорками по статьям 10, 12, 85. 2
Текст оговорок прилагается
ГЛАВА ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ СССР
Н. СЛАВИН

Pour URUGUAY
  Hector J. Blanco

Pour l'URUGUAY

Pour VENEZUELA
  A. Posse de Rivas

Pour le VENEZUELA

Pour the FEDERAL PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
  Milan Ristić

Pour la RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRATIVE
POPULAIRE DE YOUGOSLAVIE

Avec les réserves ci-jointes 4

1 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 249.
2 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 250.
3 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 252.
4 Voir le texte des réserves à la page 253.
ANNEX I

MODEL AGREEMENT CONCERNING DIRECT REPATRIATION
AND ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES OF WOUNDED
AND SICK PRISONERS OF WAR

(see Article 110)

I. — PRINCIPLES FOR DIRECT REPATRIATION
AND ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

A. Direct Repatriation

The following shall be repatriated direct:

(1) All prisoners of war suffering from the following disabilities as the result of trauma: loss of a limb, paralysis, articular or other disabilities, when this disability is at least the loss of a hand or a foot, or the equivalent of the loss of a hand or a foot.

Without prejudice to a more generous interpretation, the following shall be considered as equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot:

(a) Loss of a hand or of all the fingers, or of the thumb and forefinger of one hand; loss of a foot, or of all the toes and metatarsals of one foot.

(b) Ankylosis, loss of osseous tissue, cicatricial contracture preventing the functioning of one of the large articulations or of all the digital joints of one hand.

(c) Pseudarthrosis of the long bones.

(d) Deformities due to fracture or other injury which seriously interfere with function and weight-bearing power.

(2) All wounded prisoners of war whose condition has become chronic, to the extent that prognosis appears to exclude recovery—in spite of treatment—within one year from the date of the injury, as, for example, in case of:

(a) Projectile in the heart, even if the Mixed Medical Commission should fail, at the time of their examination, to detect any serious disorders.

(b) Metallic splinter in the brain or the lungs, even if the Mixed Medical Commission cannot, at the time of examination, detect any local or general reaction.

(c) Osteomyelitis, when recovery cannot be foreseen in the course of the year following the injury, and which seems likely to result in ankylosis of a joint, or other impairments equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot.

(d) Perforating and suppurating injury to the large joints.

(e) Injury to the skull, with loss or shifting of bony tissue.

(f) Injury or burning of the face with loss of tissue and functional lesions.
(g) Injury to the spinal cord.

(h) Lesion of the peripheral nerves, the sequelae of which are equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, and the cure of which requires more than a year from the date of injury, for example: injury to the brachial or lumbosacral plexus median or sciatic nerves, likewise combined injury to the radial and cubital nerves or to the lateral popliteal nerve (N. peroneous communis) and medial popliteal nerve (N. tibialis); etc. The separate injury of the radial (musculo-spiral), cubital, lateral or medial popliteal nerves shall not, however, warrant repatriation except in case of contractures or of serious neurotrophic disturbance.

(i) Injury to the urinary system, with incapacitating results.

(3) All sick prisoners of war whose condition has become chronic to the extent that prognosis seems to exclude recovery—in spite of treatment—within one year from the inception of the disease, as, for example, in case of:

(a) Progressive tuberculosis of any organ which, according to medical prognosis, cannot be cured or at least considerably improved by treatment in a neutral country.

(b) Exudate pleurisy.

(c) Serious diseases of the respiratory organs of non-tubercular etiology, presumed incurable, for example: serious pulmonary emphysema, with or without bronchitis; chronic asthma *; chronic bronchitis* lasting more than one year in captivity; bronchiectasis *; etc.

(d) Serious chronic affections of the circulatory system, for example: valvular lesions and myocarditis *, which have shown signs of circulatory failure during captivity, even though the Mixed Medical Commission cannot detect any such signs at the time of examination; affections of the pericardium and the vessels (Buerger's disease, aneurisms of the large vessels); etc.

(e) Serious chronic affections of the digestive organs, for example: gastric or duodenal ulcer; sequelae of gastric operations performed in captivity; chronic gastritis, enteritis or colitis, having lasted more than one year and seriously affecting the general condition; cirrhosis of the liver; chronic cholecystopathy *; etc.

(f) Serious chronic affections of the genito-urinary organs, for example: chronic diseases of the kidney with consequent disorders; nephrectomy because of a tubercular kidney; chronic pyelitis or chronic cystitis; hydronephrosis or pyonephrosis; chronic grave gynaecological conditions; normal pregnancy and obstetrical disorder, where it is impossible to accommodate in a neutral country; etc.

* The decision of the Mixed Medical Commission shall be based to a great extent on the records kept by camp physicians and surgeons of the same nationality as the prisoners of war, or on an examination by medical specialists of the Detaining Power.
(g) Serious chronic diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system, for example: all obvious psychoses and psychoneuroses, such as serious hysteria, serious captivity psychoneurosis, etc.; any epilepsy duly verified by the camp physician; cerebral arteriosclerosis; chronic neuritis lasting more than one year; etc.

(h) Serious chronic diseases of the nervous system, with considerable diminution of mental or physical fitness, noticeable loss of weight and general asthenia.

(i) Blindness of both eyes, or of one eye when the vision of the other is less than \( \frac{1}{5} \) in spite of the use of corrective glasses; diminution of visual acuity in cases where it is impossible to restore it by correction to an acuity of \( \frac{1}{2} \) in at least one eye; other grave ocular affections, for example: glaucoma, iritis, choroiditis; trachoma; etc.

(k) Auditive disorders, such as total unilateral deafness, if the other ear does not discern the ordinary spoken word at a distance of one metre; etc.

(l) Serious affections of metabolism, for example: diabetes mellitus requiring insulin treatment; etc.

(m) Serious disorders of the endocrine glands, for example: thyrotoxicosis; hypothyrosis; Addison's disease; Simmonds' cachexia; tetany; etc.

(n) Grave and chronic disorders of the blood-forming organs.

(o) Serious cases of chronic intoxication, for example: lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, morphinism, cocainism, alcoholism; gas or radiation poisoning; etc.

(p) Chronic affections of locomotion, with obvious functional disorders, for example: arthritis deformans; primary and secondary progressive chronic polyarthritis; rheumatism with serious clinical symptoms; etc.

(q) Serious chronic skin diseases, not amenable to treatment.

(r) Any malignant growth.

(s) Serious chronic infectious diseases, persisting for one year after their inception, for example: malaria with decided organic impairment, amebic or bacillary dysentery with grave disorders; tertiary visceral syphilis resistant to treatment; leprosy; etc.

(t) Serious avitaminosis or serious inanition.

B. ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

The following shall be eligible for accommodation in a neutral country:

(1) All wounded prisoners of war who are not likely to recover in captivity, but who might be cured or whose condition might be considerably improved by accommodation in a neutral country.

* The decision of the Mixed Medical Commission shall be based to a great extent on the records kept by camp physicians and surgeons of the same nationality as the prisoners of war, or on an examination by medical specialists of the Detaining Power.
(2) Prisoners of war suffering from any form of tuberculosis, of whatever organ, and whose treatment in a neutral country would be likely to lead to recovery or at least to considerable improvement, with the exception of primary tuberculosis cured before captivity.

(3) Prisoners of war suffering from affections requiring treatment of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, nervous, sensory, genito-urinary, cutaneous, locomotive organs, etc., if such treatment would clearly have better results in a neutral country than in captivity.

(4) Prisoners of war who have undergone a nephrectomy in captivity for a non-tubercular renal affection; cases of osteomyelitis, on the way to recovery or latent; diabetes mellitus not requiring insulin treatment; etc.

(5) Prisoners of war suffering from war or captivity neuroses.

Cases of captivity neurosis which are not cured after three months of accommodation in a neutral country, or which after that length of time are not clearly on the way to complete cure, shall be repatriated.

(6) All prisoners of war suffering from chronic intoxication (gases, metals, alkaloids, etc.), for whom the prospects of cure in a neutral country are especially favourable.

(7) All women prisoners of war who are pregnant or mothers with infants and small children.

The following cases shall not be eligible for accommodation in a neutral country:

(1) All duly verified chronic psychoses.

(2) All organic or functional nervous affections considered to be incurable.

(3) All contagious diseases during the period in which they are transmissible, with the exception of tuberculosis.

II. — GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

(2) The conditions given shall, in a general way, be interpreted and applied in as broad a spirit as possible.

Neuropathic and psychopathic conditions caused by war or captivity, as well as cases of tuberculosis in all stages, shall above all benefit by such liberal interpretation. Prisoners of war who have sustained several wounds, none of which, considered by itself, justifies repatriation, shall be examined in the same spirit, with due regard for the psychic traumatism due to the number of their wounds.

(2) All unquestionable cases giving the right to direct repatriation (amputation, total blindness or deafness, open pulmonary tuberculosis, mental disorder, malignant growth, etc.) shall be examined and repatriated as soon as possible by the camp physicians or by military medical commissions appointed by the Detaining Power.
(3) Injuries and diseases which existed before the war and which have not become worse, as well as war injuries which have not prevented subsequent military service, shall not entitle to direct repatriation.

(4) The provisions of this Annex shall be interpreted and applied in a similar manner in all countries party to the conflict. The Powers and authorities concerned shall grant to Mixed Medical Commissions all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of their task.

(5) The examples quoted under (1) above represent only typical cases. Cases which do not correspond exactly to these provisions shall be judged in the spirit of the provisions of Article 110 of the present Convention, and of the principles embodied in the present Agreement.
ANNEX II

REGULATIONS CONCERNING
MIXED MEDICAL COMMISSIONS
(see Article 112)

ARTICLE I

The Mixed Medical Commissions provided for in Article 112 of the Convention shall be composed of three members, two of whom shall belong to a neutral country, the third being appointed by the Detaining Power. One of the neutral members shall take the chair.

ARTICLE 2

The two neutral members shall be appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, acting in agreement with the Protecting Power, at the request of the Detaining Power. They may be domiciled either in their country of origin, in any other neutral country, or in the territory of the Detaining Power.

ARTICLE 3

The neutral members shall be approved by the Parties to the conflict concerned, who shall notify their approval to the International Committee of the Red Cross and to the Protecting Power. Upon such notification, the neutral members shall be considered as effectively appointed.

ARTICLE 4

Deputy members shall also be appointed in sufficient number to replace the regular members in case of need. They shall be appointed at the same time as the regular members or, at least, as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 5

If for any reason the International Committee of the Red Cross cannot arrange for the appointment of the neutral members, this shall be done by the Power protecting the interests of the prisoners of war to be examined.

ARTICLE 6

So far as possible, one of the two neutral members shall be a surgeon and the other a physician.
ARTICLE 7

The neutral members shall be entirely independent of the Parties to the conflict, which shall grant them all facilities in the accomplishment of their duties.

ARTICLE 8

By agreement with the Detaining Power, the International Committee of the Red Cross, when making the appointments provided for in Articles 2 and 4 of the present Regulations, shall settle the terms of service of the nominees.

ARTICLE 9

The Mixed Medical Commissions shall begin their work as soon as possible after the neutral members have been approved, and in any case within a period of three months from the date of such approval.

ARTICLE 10

The Mixed Medical Commissions shall examine all the prisoners designated in Article 113 of the Convention. They shall propose repatriation, rejection, or reference to a later examination. Their decisions shall be made by a majority vote.

ARTICLE 11

The decisions made by the Mixed Medical Commissions in each specific case shall be communicated, during the month following their visit, to the Detaining Power, the Protecting Power and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Mixed Medical Commissions shall also inform each prisoner of war examined of the decision made, and shall issue to those whose repatriation has been proposed, certificates similar to the model appended to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 12

The Detaining Power shall be required to carry out the decisions of the Mixed Medical Commissions within three months of the time when it receives due notification of such decisions.

ARTICLE 13

If there is no neutral physician in a country where the services of a Mixed Medical Commission seem to be required, and if it is for any reason impossible to appoint
neutral doctors who are resident in another country, the Detaining Power, acting in agreement with the Protecting Power, shall set up a Medical Commission which shall undertake the same duties as a Mixed Medical Commission, subject to the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the present Regulations.

ARTICLE 14

Mixed Medical Commissions shall function permanently and shall visit each camp at intervals of not more than six months.
ANNEX III

REGULATIONS CONCERNING COLLECTIVE RELIEF

(see Article 73)

ARTICLE 1

Prisoners' representatives shall be allowed to distribute collective relief shipments for which they are responsible, to all prisoners of war administered by their camp, including those who are in hospitals, or in prisons or other penal establishments.

ARTICLE 2

The distribution of collective relief shipments shall be effected in accordance with the instructions of the donors and with a plan drawn up by the prisoners' representatives. The issue of medical stores shall, however, be made for preference in agreement with the senior medical officers, and the latter may, in hospitals and infirmaries, waive the said instructions, if the needs of their patients so demand. Within the limits thus defined, the distribution shall always be carried out equitably.

ARTICLE 3

The said prisoners' representatives or their assistants shall be allowed to go to the points of arrival of relief supplies near their camps, so as to enable the prisoners' representatives or their assistants to verify the quality as well as the quantity of the goods received, and to make out detailed reports thereon for the donors.

ARTICLE 4

Prisoners' representatives shall be given the facilities necessary for verifying whether the distribution of collective relief in all subdivisions and annexes of their camps has been carried out in accordance with their instructions.

ARTICLE 5

Prisoners' representatives shall be allowed to fill up, and cause to be filled up by the prisoners' representatives of labour detachments or by the senior medical officers of infirmaries and hospitals, forms or questionnaires intended for the donors, relating to collective relief supplies (distribution, requirements, quantities, etc.). Such forms and questionnaires, duly completed, shall be forwarded to the donors without delay.

(69)
ARTICLE 6

In order to secure the regular issue of collective relief to the prisoners of war in their camp, and to meet any needs that may arise from the arrival of new contingents of prisoners, prisoners' representatives shall be allowed to build up and maintain adequate reserve stocks of collective relief. For this purpose, they shall have suitable warehouses at their disposal; each warehouse shall be provided with two locks, the prisoners' representative holding the keys of one lock and the camp commander the keys of the other.

ARTICLE 7

When collective consignments of clothing are available, each prisoner of war shall retain in his possession at least one complete set of clothes. If a prisoner has more than one set of clothes, the prisoners' representative shall be permitted to withdraw excess clothing from those with the largest number of sets, or particular articles in excess of one, if this is necessary in order to supply prisoners who are less well provided. He shall not, however, withdraw second sets of underclothing, socks or footwear, unless this is the only means of providing for prisoners of war with none.

ARTICLE 8

The High Contracting Parties, and the Detaining Powers in particular, shall authorize, as far as possible and subject to the regulations governing the supply of the population, all purchases of goods made in their territories for the distribution of collective relief to prisoners of war. They shall similarly facilitate the transfer of funds and other financial measures of a technical or administrative nature taken for the purpose of making such purchases.

ARTICLE 9

The foregoing provisions shall not constitute an obstacle to the right of prisoners of war to receive collective relief before their arrival in a camp or in the course of transfer, nor to the possibility of representatives of the Protecting Power, the International Committee of the Red Cross, or any other body giving assistance to prisoners which may be responsible for the forwarding of such supplies, ensuring the distribution thereof to the addressees by any other means that they may deem useful.
ANNEX IV

A. IDENTITY CARD

(see Article 4)

IDENTITY CARD

FOR A PERSON WHO ACCOMPANIES THE ARMED FORCES

Name .................................................................
First names ......................................................
Date and place of birth ........................................
Accompanies the Armed Forces as ...........................

Date of issue ....................................................
Signature of bearer ..............................................

Remarks. — This card should be made out for preference in two or three languages, one of which is in international use. Actual size of the card: 13 by 10 centimetres. It should be folded along the dotted line.
**ANNEX IV**

**B. CAPTURE CARD.**

*(see Article 70)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRISONER OF WAR MAIL</th>
<th>Postage free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### CAPTURE CARD FOR PRISONER OF WAR

**IMPORTANT**

This card must be completed by each prisoner immediately after being taken prisoner and each time his address is changed (by reason of transfer to a hospital or to another camp). This card is distinct from the special card which each prisoner is allowed to send to his relatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTRAL PRISONERS</th>
<th>OF WAR AGENCY</th>
<th>INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE</th>
<th>OF THE RED CROSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GENEVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write legibly and in block letters

1. Power on which the prisoner depends

2. Name

3. First names (in full)

4. First name of father

5. Date of birth

6. Place of birth

7. Rank

8. Service number

9. Address of next of kin

10. Taken prisoner on: (or)

   Coming from (Camp No., hospital, etc.)

11. (a) Good health—(b) Not wounded—(c) Recovered—(d) Convalescent—

    (e) Sick—(f) Slightly wounded—(g) Seriously wounded.

12. My present address is: Prisoner No.

   Name of camp

13. Date

14. Signature

*Strike out what is not applicable—Do not add any remarks—See explanations overleaf.

Remarks.—This form should be made out in two or three languages, particularly in the prisoner's own language and in that of the Detaining Power. Actual size: 15 by 10.5 centimetres.
### I. Front

#### PRISONER OF WAR MAIL

**POST CARD**  
To

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sender:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and first names</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and date of birth</td>
<td>Place of Destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner of War No.</td>
<td>Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of camp</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country where posted</td>
<td>Province or Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Reverse side

#### NAME OF CAMP  
Date

Write on the dotted lines only and as legibly as possible.

**Remarks.—** This form should be made out in two or three languages, particularly in the prisoner's own language and in that of the Detaining Power. Actual size of form: 15 by 10 centimetres.
### C. Correspondence Card and Letter

#### Annex IV

**2. Letter**

(see Article 72)

**Remark:** This form should be made out in two or three languages, particularly in the prisoner's own language and in that of the detaining Power. It should be folded along the dotted line, the tab being inserted in the slit (marked by a line of dotted dots) as shown in the diagram above. The space on the left contains about 250 words which the prisoner is free to write.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and first names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner of War No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country where posted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department or Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To

[Signature]

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL
ANNEX IV

D. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH

(see Article 120)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTIFICATION OF DEATH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power on which the prisoner depended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Title of responsible authority)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and first names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First name of father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and date of birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and date of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank and service number (as given on identity disc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address of next of kin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where and when taken prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause and circumstances of death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the grave marked and can it be found later by the relatives?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the personal effects of the deceased in the keeping of the Detaining Power or are they being forwarded together with this notification?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If forwarded, through what agency?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can the person who cared for the deceased during sickness or during his last moments (doctor, nurse, minister of religion, fellow prisoner) give here or on an attached sheet a short account of the circumstances of the death and burial?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Date, seal and signature of responsible authority.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signature and address of two witnesses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks.—This form should be made out in two or three languages, particularly in the prisoner's own language and in that of the Detaining Power. Actual size of the form: 21 by 30 centimetres.
ANNEX IV

E. REPATRIATION CERTIFICATE
(see Annex II, Article II)

REPATRIATION CERTIFICATE

Date:
Camp:
Hospital:
Surname:
First names:
Date of birth:
Rank:
Army Number:
P. W. Number:
Injury Disease:
Decision of the Commission:

Chairman of the
Mixed Medical Commission

A = direct repatriation
B = accommodation in a neutral country
NC = re-examination by next Commission

(76)
ANNEX V

MODEL REGULATIONS CONCERNING PAYMENTS SENT BY PRISONERS TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY

(see Article 63)

(1) The notification referred to in the third paragraph of Article 63 will show:

(a) number as specified in Article 17, rank, surname and first names of the prisoner of war who is the payer;

(b) the name and address of the payee in the country of origin;

(c) the amount to be so paid in the currency of the country in which he is detained.

(2) The notification will be signed by the prisoner of war, or his witnessed mark made upon it if he cannot write, and shall be countersigned by the prisoners' representative.

(3) The camp commander will add to this notification a certificate that the prisoner of war concerned has a credit balance of not less than the amount registered as payable.

(4) The notification may be made up in lists, each sheet of such lists being witnessed by the prisoners' representative and certified by the camp commander.

(77)
RESERVATIONS, IF ANY, MADE TO THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR BY GOVERNMENTS PARTICIPATING IN HOSTILITIES IN VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS

AUSTRALIA
No reservation.

CAMBODIA
No reservation.

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

"Regarding Article 10 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949, the People's Republic of China will not recognize as valid a request by the Detaining Power of prisoners of war to a neutral State or to a humanitarian organization, to undertake the functions which should be performed by a Protecting Power, unless the consent has been obtained of the government of the State of which the prisoners of war are nationals. Regarding Article 12, the People's Republic of China holds that the original Detaining Power which has transferred prisoners of war to another Contracting Power, is not for that reason freed from its responsibility for the application of the Convention while such prisoners of war are in the custody of the Power accepting them. Regarding Article 85, the People's Republic of China is not bound by Article 85 in respect of the treatment of prisoners of war convicted under the laws of the Detaining Power in accordance with the principles laid down in the trials of war crimes or crimes against humanity by the Nuremberg and the Tokyo International Military Tribunals."

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Now, Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Korea do hereby accede to the same and undertake faithfully to perform and carry out all the stipulations therein contained, subject to the following reservations:

ad article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War:

"The Republic of Korea interprets the provisions of Article 118, paragraph 1, as not binding upon a Power detaining prisoners of war to forcibly repatriate its prisoners against their openly and freely expressed will."

And, Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of Korea do hereby declare that it is the only lawful Government in Korea, as set forth in General Assembly Resolution No. 195(III) of 12 December 1948, and its accession to the present Convention shall
not be construed as recognizing any Contracting Party thereto which the Republic of Korea has not hitherto recognized.

LAOS
No reservation.

NEW ZEALAND
No reservation.

THE PHILIPPINES
No reservation.

THAILAND
No reservation.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

"On signing the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics makes the following reservations:

Article 10: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not recognize the validity of requests by the Detaining Powers to a neutral State or to a humanitarian organization, to undertake the functions performed by a Protecting Power, unless the consent of the Government of the country of which the prisoners of war are nationals has been obtained."

Article 12: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider as valid the freeing of a Detaining Power, which has transferred prisoners of war to another Power, from responsibility for the application of the Convention to such prisoners of war while the latter are in the custody of the Power accepting them."

Article 85: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the obligation, which follows from Article 85, to extend the application of the Convention to prisoners of war who have been convicted under the law of the Detaining Power, in accordance with the principles of the Nuremberg trial, for war crimes and crimes against humanity, it being understood that persons convicted of such crimes must be subject to the conditions obtaining in the country in question for those who undergo their punishment."

Reservations made at time of signature confirmed with ratification.

UNITED STATES

No reservation, but with the following statement: "Rejecting the reservations which States have made with respect to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, the United States accepts treaty relations with all parties to that Convention, except as to the changes proposed by such reservations."

VIETNAM, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)
No reservation.

VIETNAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (NORTH)

With respect to the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war dated August 12, 1949:

In Article 10: The request of the Detaining Power, either to a neutral State or to an organization which offers all guarantees of
impartiality and efficacy, to assume the duties incumbent on the Protecting Powers by virtue of the Convention shall be recognized as legal by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam only in the event that the State on which the prisoners of war depend has approved such request.

In Article 12: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam declares that the transfer of prisoners of war by the Detaining Power to a Power which is a party to the Convention does not free the Detaining Power from its responsibility for the application of the Convention to prisoners.

In Article 85: The Democratic Republic of Vietnam declares that prisoners of war prosecuted and convicted for war crimes or for crimes against humanity, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Nuremberg Court of Justice shall not benefit from the present Convention, as specified in Article 85.