4. Genfarsamningur um vernd hins almenna borgara á stríðstímum.

Samningarnir ganga í gildi hinn 10. febrúar 1966 eða 6 mánuðum eftir að aðildar- og fullgildingarskjal Íslands var afhent svissneska utanríkisráðuneytinu.

Þetta er hér með gert almenningi kunnugt.

Utanríkisráðuneytið, Reykjavík, 26. nóvember 1965.

Emil Jónsson.

Agnar Kl. Jónsson.

Nr. 17. 29. nóvember 1965.

AUGLÝSING

um aðild Íslands að samningi um afnám þrælahalds og þrælasölu.

Hinn 17. nóvember 1965 var aðildar- og fullgildingarskjal Íslands að samningi Sameinuðu þjóðanna frá 7. september 1956, um afnám þrælahalds, þrælasölu, stofnanir og framkvæmdir, er líkjast þrælahaldi, afhent skrifstofu Sameinuðu þjóðanna.

Samningurinn tók gildi 17. nóvember 1965 að því er Ísland varðar.

Samningurinn er birtur sem fylgiskjal með auglýsingu þessari.

Þetta er hér með gert almenningi kunnugt.

Utanríkisráðuneytið, Reykjavík, 29. nóvember 1965.

Emil Jónsson.

Agnar Kl. Jónsson.

Fylgiskjal.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention

Considering that freedom is the birthright of every human being;

Mindful that the peoples of the United Nations reaffirmed in the Charter their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person;

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude and that slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms;

Recognizing that, since the conclusion of the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926, which was designed to secure the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade, further progress has been made towards this end;

Having regard to the Forced Labour Convention of 1930 and to subsequent action by the International Labour Organisation in regard to forced or compulsory labour;

Being aware, however, that slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery have not yet been eliminated in all parts of the world;

Having decided, therefore, that the Convention of 1926, which remains operative, should now be augmented by the conclusion of a suplementary convention designed to intensify national as well as international efforts towards the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery;

Have agreed as follows:

SECTION I

Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

Article 1

Each of the States Parties to this Convention shall take all practicable and necessary legislative and other measures to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition or abandonment of the following institutions and practices, where they still exist and whether or not they are covered by the definition of slavery contained in article 1 of the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva, on 25 September 1926:

(a) Debt bondage, that is to say, the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonable assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined;

(b) Serfdom, that is to say, the condition or status of a tenant who is by law, custom or agreement bound to live and labour on land belonging to another person and to render some determinate service to such other person, whether for reward or not, and is not free to change his status;

(c) Any institution or practice whereby:

(i) A woman, without the right to refuse, is promised or given marriage on payment of a consideration in money or in kind to her parents, guardian, family or any other person or group; or

(ii) The husband of a woman, his family, or his clan, has the right to transfer her to another person for value received or otherwise; or

(iii) A woman on the death of her husband is liable to be inherited by another person;

(d) Any institution or practice whereby a child or young preson under the age of 18 years is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour.

Article 2

With a view to bringing to an end the institutions and practices mentioned in article 1 *(c)* of this Convention, the States Parties undertake to prescribe, where appropriate, suitable minimum ages of marriage, to encourage the use of facilities whereby the consent of both parties to a marriage my be freely expressed in the presence of a competent civil or religious authority, and to encourage the registration of marriages.

SECTION II
The Slave Trade.

Article 3

1. The act of conveying or attempting to convey slaves from one contry to another by whatever means of transport, or of being accessory thereto, shall be a criminal offence under the laws of the States Parties to this Convention and persons convicted thereof shall be liable to very severe penaltis.

2. *(a)* The States Parties shall take all effective measures to prevent ships and aircraft authorized to fly their flags from conveying slaves and to punish persons guilty of such acts or of using national flags for that purpose.

(b) The States Parties shall take effectice measures to ensure that their ports, airfields and coasts are not used for the conveyance of slaves.

3. The States Parties to this Convention shall exchange information in order to ensure the practical co-ordination of the measures taken by them combating the slave trade and shall inform each other of every case of the slave trade, and of every attempt to commit this criminal offence, which comes to their notice.

Article 4

Any slave who takes refuge on board any vessel of a State Party to this Convention shall *ipso facto* be free.

SECTION III
Slavery and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

Article 5

In a country where the abolition or abandonment of slavery, or of the institutions or practices mentioned in article 1 of this Convention, is not yet complete, the act of mutilating, branding or otherwise marking a slave or a person of servile status in order to indicate his status, or as a punishment, or for any other reason, or of being accessory thereto, shall be a criminal offence under the laws of the States Parties to this Convention and persons convicted thereof shall be liable to punishment.

Article 6

1. The act of enslaving another person or of inducing another person to give himself or a person dependent upon him into slavery, or of attempting these acts, or being accessory thereto, or being a party to a conspiracy to accomplish any such acts, shall be a criminal offence under the laws of the States Parties to this Convention and persons convicted thereof shall be liable to punishment.

2. Subject to the provisions of the introductory paragraph of article 1 of this Convention, the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present article shall also apply to the act of inducing another person to place himself or a person dependent upon him into the servile status resulting from any of the institutions or practices mentioned in article 1, to any attempt to perform such acts, to bring accessory thereto, and to being a party to a conspiracy to accomplish any such acts.

SECTION IV
Definitions.

Article 7

For the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) "Slavery" means, as defined in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised, and "slave" means a person in such condition or status;

(b) "A person of servile status" means a person in the condition or status resulting from any of the institutions or practices mentioned in article 1 of this Convention;

(c) "Slave trade" means and includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a wiew to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a person acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged; and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves by whatever means of conveyance.

SECTION V

Co-operation Between States Parties and Communication of Information.

Article 8

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to co-operaten with each other and with the United Nations to give effect to the foregoing provisions.

2. The Parties undertake to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations copies of any laws, regulations and adminstrative measures enacted or put into effect to implement the porvisions of this Convention.

3. The Secretary-General shall communicate the information received under paragraph 2 of this article to the other Parties and to the Economic and Social Council as part of the documentation for any discussion which the Council might undertake with a view to making further recommendations for the abolition of slavery, the slave trade or the institutions and practices which are the subject of this Convention.

SECTION VI

Final Clauses.

Article 9

No reservations may be made to this Convention.

Article 10

Any dispute between States Parties to this Convention relating to its interpretation or application, which is not settled by negotiation, shall be referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

Article 11

1. This Convention shall be open until 1 July 1957 for signature by any State Member of the United Nations of a specialized agency. It shall be subject to radification by the signatory States, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform each signatory and acceding State.

2. After 1 July 1957 this Convention be open for accession by any State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency, of by any other State to which an invitation to accede has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform each signatory and acceding State.

Article 12

1. The Convention shall apply to all nonself-governing, trust, colonial and other nonmetropolitan territories for the international relations of which any State Party is responsible; the Party concerned shall, subjest to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, at the time of signature, ratification or accession declare of the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession.

2. In any case in which the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the constitutional laws or practices of the Party or of the non-metropolitan territory, the Party concerned shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the period of twelve months from the date of signature of the Convention by the metropolitan State, and when such consent has been obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. This Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

3. After the expiry of the twelve month period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the States Parties concerned shall inform the Secretary-General of the results of the consultations with those non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations they are responsible and whose consent to the application of this Convention may have been withheld.

Article 13

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the date on which two States have become Parties thereto.

2. It shall thereafter enter into force with respect to each State and territory on the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession of that State or notification of application to that territory.

Article 14

1. The application of this Convention shall be divided into successive periods of three years of which the first shall begin on the date of entry into force of the Convention in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 13.

2. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by a notice addressed by that State to the Secretary-General not less than six months before the expiration of the current three-year period. The Secretary-General shall notify all other Parties of each such notice and the date of the receipt thereof.

3. Denunciations shall take effect at the expiration of the current three-year period.

4. In cases where, in accordance with the provisions of article 12, this Convention has become applicable to a non-metropolitan territory of a Party, that Party may at any time thereafter, with the consent of the territory concerned, give notice to the Secretary-General of the United Nations denouncing this Convention separately in respect of that territory. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of the receipt of such notice by the Secretary-General, who shall notify all other Parties of such notice and the date of the receipt thereof.

Article 15

This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall prepare a certified copy thereof for

communication to States Parties to this Convention, as well as to all other States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention on the date appearing opposite their respective signatures.

Done at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva, this seventh day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty six.

22. desember 1965. Nr. 18.

AUGLÝSING

um loftferðasamning milli Íslands og Spánar.

Hinn 1. desember 1965 var undirritaður í Madrid loftferðasamningur milli Íslands og Spánar.

Samningurinn, sem þegar hefur öðlazt gildi, er birtur sem fylgiskjal með auglýsingu þessari.

Þetta er hér með gert almenningi kunnugt.

Utanríkisráðuneytið, Reykjavík, 22. desember 1965.

Emil Jónsson.

Agnar Kl. Jónsson.

Fylgiskjal.

AGREEMENT

relating to air transport between the Governments of Iceland and Spain.

The Government of Iceland and the Government of Spain, hereinafter described as Contracting Parties,

Being signatories of the Convention on International Civil Aviation and of the Convention relating to the International Air Services, both signed at Chicago on the seventh of December of 1944,

With the purpose of promoting the air communications,

Have agreed to the following:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Agreement:

a) The term „Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation open for signature at Chicago on the 7th of December of 1944 and includes any Annex adopted under Article 90 of that Convention, and any amendement of the Annexes or the Convention under Articles 90 and 94 thereof;

b) The term „Aeronautical Authoreties" means in the case of the Government of Spain „the Secretaria General y Técnica de Aviación Civil, Ministerio del Aire" and in the case of the Government of Iceland „the General Direction of Civil Aviation", or in both cases any person or Body authorized to perform the functions presently exercised by the above mentioned Authorities;