

75 YEARS OF THE
GENOCIDE CONVENTION



REMEMBER THE VICTIMS



the national level to identify and address risk factors for genocide. History has shown time and again that genocide is a process and that throughout this process there are warning signs that mark the road to genocide. The establishment of national legal and policy tools as well as structures that can identify and address these early warning signs is the first step of prevention. Ratifying the Genocide Convention is also a moral obligation towards humanity. It represents a recognition of the responsibility of States towards their populations and shows respect for those who have perished as a result of this crime.

The 75th anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as marked in 2023, is an opportunity to reflect on this living legacy, from the punishment/accountability and the prevention perspective, and to renew the global commitment to prevent genocide amidst concerning rising risk factors for this crime across the world.

Which States have not yet ratified or acceded to the Genocide Convention?

The following 41 United Nations Member States

What can be done to support the call?

BY MEMBER STATES:

- For States that are not party to the Genocide Convention, take steps to ratify or accede to it;
- For States that have ratified the Convention, ensure that the provisions of the Convention are

THE SPECIFIC “INTENT” REQUIREMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE:

The definition of Genocide is made up of two elements, the physical element — the acts committed; and the mental element — the intent. Intent is the most difficult element to determine. To constitute genocide, there must be a proven intent on the part of perpetrators to physically destroy a national, ethnical, racial or religious group. Cultural destruction does not

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For more information about the Genocide Convention please contact