In order to give effect to the terms of the present Declaration of 30 October 1933 and the London Agreement of 2 August 1930, and the further proposals thereto and in order to establish a uniform legal basis to regulate the preservation of our records and other documents, the Government of the United Kingdom is hereby declared to be available for consultation on the above points.

Article 1 - The present Declaration of 30 October 1933 concerning the prevention of further limitation of the London Agreement of 2 August 1930 concerning the prevention and punishment of acts of violence and of persons, present or former, in the exercise of the powers contained in this Declaration, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the London Agreement by any of the United Nations, as provided for in Article 7 of that Agreement, shall in no event be held to prejudice or impede the exercise of the powers contained in the present Declaration, or to affect the rights of any nation under international law.

Article 2 - (1) Each of the following acts is consisted of a crime under this Declaration:
(a) Acts of violence committed against persons, or acts of violence committed by persons, present or former, in the exercise of the powers contained in this Declaration, or to affect the rights of any nation under international law.

(2) The present Declaration shall be in accordance with the provisions of the London Agreement of 2 August 1930 concerning the prevention and punishment of acts of violence and of persons, present or former, in the exercise of the powers contained in this Declaration, or to affect the rights of any nation under international law.
(c) Criminal Conduct Liability: Whenever an offence, including but not limited to murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, sabotage, terrorism, espionage, or other similar acts committed against any civilian population, or individuals on political, social or religious grounds whether or not in violation of the domestic laws of the country where perpetrated, is foreseeable in the carrying of a restricted group or organization declared declared by the international military tribunal.

Any person without regard to nationality or the capacity in which he acts, is deemed to have committed a crime as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article, if he was (a) principal or (b) was an accessory to the commission of any such crime or was elected to elect the same or (c) took a commission part thereon or (d) was an agent of a principal or group acts with the complicity of any such crime or (e) with reference to paragraph 1, if he held a diplomatic position, consular or military (including naval ships) position or one of the offices, including agents or persons vested in the financial, industrial or economic life of any such country.

Any person found guilty of any of the crimes above mentioned any person convicted as such shall be determined by the tribunal to be punished, such punishment may consist of one or more of the following:

(a) Death
(b) Imprisonment for life or for a term of years, with or without hard labor
(c) Fine, not exceeding with or without hard labor, to three thousand
(d) Forfeiture of property
(e) Restriction of property permanently acquired or
(f) Deprivation of any or all civil rights
Any person declared to be convicted or the restriction of which is ordered by the tribunal shall be referred to the central council for economy, which shall decide on its disposal.

4. (a) The official position of any person, whether as head of state or as a member of the diplomatic or consular services, does not free him from responsibility for a crime or entitle him to mitigation of punishment.
(b) No one that any person, not being a public employee at the time of the offense, may be included in the category.

3. In the trial or gathering for a crime here referred to the accused shall not be entitled to the benefits of any statute of limitation in respect of the period from 5 January 1901 to 1 January 1949, nor shall any immunity, right or security granted under such laws be available as a basis for trial or punishment.

Article 2. (1) Being a member of authority, within the scope of jurisdictional (2) shall have the right to issue or cause within each area of its control any regulations to the effect that every person employed by any of the United States, to be issued and shall be under control of the property and of persons, and all, or any of the said persons, having facilities to its permanent disposition.
(3) shall report to the legal authorities the names of all persons employed in the area.
(4) all the necessary measures to see that witnesses and victims will be available when required.
(4) shall have the right to cause all persons accused and charged, shall not be delivered to another authority as heretofore provided, or released, in cases where the request for trial is made by the appropriate tribunal. Such tribunal may, in cases of crimes committed by persons of foreign citizenship or nationality against other persons of foreign citizenship or nationality, or against persons, be a German Court, if authorized by the competent authorities.

(2) The tribunal by which persons accused of offenses khoản shall be tried and the rules and procedures thereof shall be determined or designated by each Zone Commander for his respective Zone. Parties hereto may be ordered by or with respect to, or hold the proceedings or upon appeal in any Zone by the Zone Commander thereof, or of the International Military Tribunal established by the present agreement of 8 August 1945.

(3) Parties voted for trial by an International Military Tribunal shall not be tried without the consent of the Council of Chief Prosecutors. Such Zone Commander will collate such persons who are within his Zone to that committee upon request and with such witnesses and evidence available to it.

(4) Persons known to be required for trial in another Zone or outside Germany will be tried by the request of the Committee of Chief Prosecutors. Such Zone Commander will be sent a list of persons who are within his Zone to that committee upon request and with such witnesses and evidence available to it.

(5) In execution of the sentence may be deferred by not to exceed one month (60) after the sentence and before final issue of the Zone Commander concern or his request to believe that the testimony of those witnesses, hears, and to the value of those witnesses, and shall be given to the Zone Commander concerned.

(6) Such Zone Commander shall make such effort to be given to the proceedings of persons of suspect jurisdiction, with respect to the property taken under his control pursuant hereto, as he may deem proper in the interest of justice.

Article III. (1) When any person in a Zone of the new is alleged to have committed a crime, as defined in Article II, in a country other than Germany or in another Zone, the Zone Commander thereof or the Commander of the Zone, as the case may be, shall request the Zone Commander of the Zone in which the crime was committed. Such request for delivery shall be granted by the Zone Commander thereof unless he believes such person is wanted for trial in his Zone by the Zone Commander or by an International Military Tribunal, or in Germany, or in a country other than the one making the request, or the Zone Commander is satisfied that delivery shall be made, as in any of which must be given by the Zone Commander of the Zone in which the crime was committed.

(2) Such procedure shall apply to witnesses, electrical equipment, and other types of evidence.

(3) The legal authorities shall receive all requests referred to it, and shall forward the same in accordance with the following principles:

- The investigation to be conducted to the Zone Commander.
A person sought for trial as a witness by an international Military Tribunal shall not be delivered for trial or required to give evidence outside Germany, or the case may be, except upon approval by the Commanding General of the Military Tribunal setting under the London Agreement.

A person sought for trial by several authorities (other than an international Military Tribunal) shall be disposed of in accordance with the following priorities:

1. If sought for trial in the Zone in which he is, he should not be delivered unless arrangements are made for his return after trial elsewhere.

2. If sought for trial in a Zone other than that in which he is, he should be delivered or that Zone, and arrangements are made for his return to that Zone after trial elsewhere.

3. If sought for trial outside Germany by two or more of the United Nations, of which he is a citizen, that one should have priority.

4. If sought for trial outside Germany by several countries, not all of which are United Nations, United Nations should have priority.

5. If sought for trial outside Germany by two or more of the United Nations, that subject to Articles IV 7 (A) (2) above, that which has the most serious interest at stake, which are moreover supported by evidence, should have priority.

Article XX - The delivery, under Article IV of this Law, of persons for trial shall be made on written order of the President of the Military Tribunal in such a manner that the delivery of evidence to the Military Tribunal will not become the means of obtaining on disadvantageously to the interests of justice in another place. If within six months the delivery person has not been sentenced by the Court of the Zone in which he has been delivered, then each person shall be returned upon demand of the Commander of the Zone from which the person was located prior to delivery.

Done at Berlin, 30 December 1945.

JULIUS K. BONNAR
Chief Judge

HERBERT J. LAMBERT
Chief Judge

LOUIS KROLL
Counsel to the President

LOUIS ROSEN
Counsel to the President

GEORGE SHOLLY
Hospital of the Soviet Union