

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

The International Conference on the Protection of Persons and Property was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 26 September to 1 October 1948.

The Conference was convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in pursuance of its resolution of 21 December 1947. It was the first of a series of international conferences on human rights organized by the Council.

The Conference adopted the Declaration of the Principles of International Law concerning Human Rights, which was proclaimed on 29 December 1948. This Declaration is the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948.

The Conference also adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Persons, which entered into force on 8 December 1948. This Convention is the first international treaty to deal with crimes against persons. It defines such crimes as genocide, slavery, and apartheid, and provides for their prevention and punishment. The Convention is a landmark document in the history of international law, as it is the first to define and prohibit crimes against persons on a global scale.

The Conference also adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Property, which entered into force on 8 December 1948. This Convention is the first international treaty to deal with crimes against property. It defines such crimes as theft, fraud, and embezzlement, and provides for their prevention and punishment. The Convention is a landmark document in the history of international law, as it is the first to define and prohibit crimes against property on a global scale.

The Conference also adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against the Environment, which entered into force on 8 December 1948. This Convention is the first international treaty to deal with crimes against the environment. It defines such crimes as pollution, deforestation, and the depletion of natural resources, and provides for their prevention and punishment. The Convention is a landmark document in the history of international law, as it is the first to define and prohibit crimes against the environment on a global scale.



















