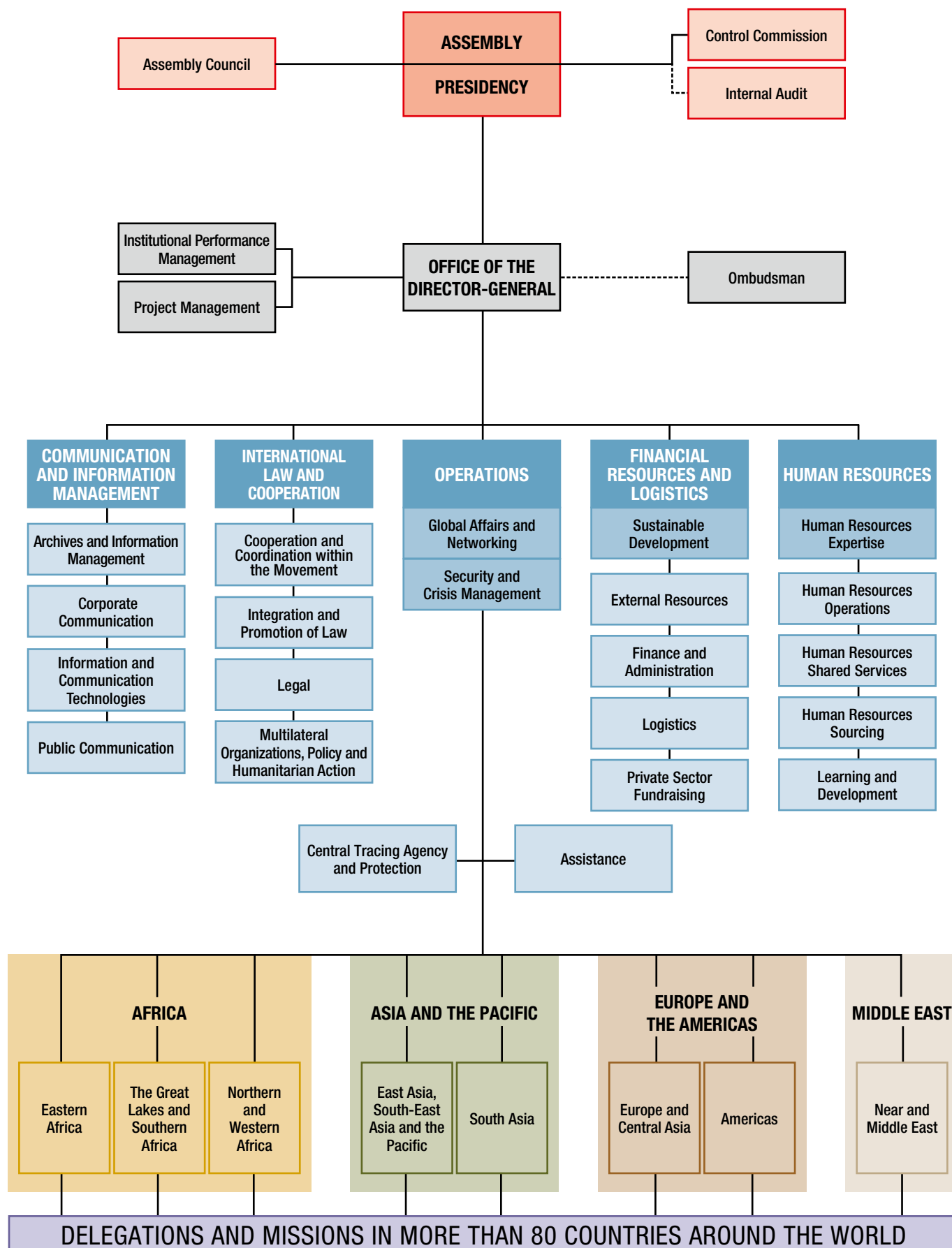


# ANNEXES

## ICRC ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# ICRC DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURES<sup>1</sup>

## ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the ICRC and oversees all its activities. It formulates policy, defines general objectives and institutional strategy, approves the budget and accounts, and appoints the directors and the head of Internal Audit. Composed of between 15 and 25 co-opted Committee members of Swiss nationality, the Assembly is collegial in character. The Recruitment Commission, which is composed of members of the Assembly, handles matters relating to the Committee's composition and submits proposals to the Assembly for the co-optation of new members. The Assembly's president and two vice-presidents are the president and vice-presidents of the ICRC. The Assembly convenes four to six times a year for ordinary sessions and can decide to hold an extraordinary session at any time.

**Mr Peter Maurer, president**, PhD in contemporary history from the University of Bern, former ambassador and permanent representative of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York (United States of America), former secretary of State for foreign affairs in Bern (Switzerland), ICRC president since 1 July 2012

**Ms Christine Beerli, permanent vice-president**, lawyer, former director of the School of Engineering and Information Technology at Bern University of Applied Sciences, former member of the Swiss parliament, chairwoman of Swissmedic Agency Council

**Mr Olivier Vodoz, vice-president**, lawyer, former member of the cantonal Parliament and State Council of Geneva (Switzerland), member of the board of directors of the Union Bancaire Privée, senior member of the foundation for the theology faculty of the University of Geneva

**Mr Mauro Arrigoni**, PhD in mathematics from the University of Zurich, author of numerous scientific papers on mathematical models in biology, founder of the scientific journal *Il Volteriano*, dean of a high school in Mendrisio (Switzerland)

**Ms Christiane Augsburger**, nurse, graduate of the French Red Cross nursing school, former director of La Source nursing school, former member of the Swiss National Advisory Commission on Biomedical Ethics

**Mr Hugo Bänziger**, PhD in banking history from the University of Bern, former chief risk officer of Deutsche Bank, member of the European Union's High-level Expert Group on structural reforms in the banking sector, chairman of the Eurex Group, lecturer on finance at the Universities of Chicago and London

**Mr Paolo Bernasconi**, lawyer, former public prosecutor, professor at the Universities of Bocconi, Insubria, Lugano, St. Gallen and Zurich, expert consultant on the fight against money laundering and corruption

**Mr François Bugnion**, PhD in political science, independent consultant in the fields of IHL and humanitarian action, author of numerous books and articles, former ICRC delegate and director

**Mr Jacques Chapuis**, psychiatric nurse, anesthesia and resuscitation specialist, vice-president of the international secretariat of nurses in the French-speaking world (SIDIIEF), director of La Source Institute and Faculty of Applied Health Sciences, former ICRC delegate

**Mr Bernard G.R. Daniel**, degree in law from the University of Geneva, former secretary-general and secretary to the board of directors of the Nestlé Group, member of the International Corporate Governance Network, former ICRC delegate

**Mr Melchior de Muralt**, PhD in political science from the University of Lausanne, partner in the Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie asset management firm, president of Cadmos Fund Management and Guilé Engagement Funds, chairman of Blue Orchard Finance and the World Microfinance Forum Geneva

**Ms Paola Ghillani**, pharmacist and businesswoman, former chief executive officer of the Max Havelaar Foundation, founder of Paola Ghillani & Friends Ltd, a company that promotes and implements sustainable development and ethics in business

**Mr Alexis Keller**, professor, PhD in political science from the University of Geneva, former fellow of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard University, former Swiss special representative for the Middle East peace process, professor at the Universities of Geneva and Paris (Sciences Po)

**Mr Jürg Kesselring**, doctor, head of the Department of Neurorehabilitation at the Valens Rehabilitation Centre, professor of clinical neurology and neurorehabilitation at the Universities of Bern and Zurich, chairman of the Swiss Multiple Sclerosis Society and of the Swiss Brain Council, former ICRC delegate

**Ms Claude Le Coultre**, doctor, honorary professor at the University of Geneva, former head of the Paediatric Surgery Department at the Children's Hospital in Geneva, chairwoman of the ICRC Special Fund for the Disabled

**Mr Thierry Lombard**, private banker, managing partner at Lombard Odier & Cie, involved in developing thematic investment strategy and new skills and products, chairman of the board of the Family Business Network International

**Mr Yves Sandoz**, lecturer, PhD in law from the University of Neuchâtel, former lecturer at the Universities of Fribourg and Geneva, member of a number of international law institutes and associations, former ICRC delegate and director

**Ms Doris Schopper**, professor, PhD in public health from Harvard University, former president of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Switzerland and of the MSF International Council, professor at the University of Geneva and director of the Centre for Education and Research in Humanitarian Action, chair of MSF's ethics review board

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1. As at 31 December 2013

**Mr Rolf Soiron**, PhD from Harvard Business School, chairman of the boards of Holcim, Lonza, and Nobel Biocare, former member of the Riehen Communal Council and of the State Council of the Canton of Basel-City, former chairman of the Council of Basel University

**Mr Bruno Staffelbach**, professor, PhD in business administration from the University of Zurich, professor at the Universities of Fribourg, Lucerne and Zurich, former Swiss army brigadier-general, former chairman of the Council of the University of Lucerne

**Ms Heidi Tagliavini**, PhD in philology from the Universities of Geneva and Moscow, former Swiss ambassador having served mainly in conflict settlement (Georgia, 2008), peacekeeping (Georgia, 2002–06) and electoral observation missions (Ukraine, 2009, Russian Federation, 2011 and Armenia, 2013)

**Mr Daniel Thürer**, professor, PhD in law from the University of Zurich, member of the International Court of Arbitration and of the Court of Arbitration of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, professor emeritus of international, comparative constitutional and European law at the University of Zurich

**Mr André von Moos**, industrialist, PhD in law from the University of Zurich, former general manager and chief executive officer of a family-owned steel business, served on the boards of a number of companies, member of the Stiftungsrat FER, the ruling body for Swiss accounting standards

**Honorary members:** Mr Jean Abt, Mr Peter Arbenz, Mr Jean-Philippe Assal, Mr Jean-François Aubert, Mr Ernst Brugger, Ms Suzy Bruschweiler, Mr Jean de Courten, Mr Georges-André Cuendet, Mr Max Daetwyler, Mr Josef Feldmann, Mr Jacques Forster, Mr Athos Gallino, Ms Renée Guisan, Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Mr Pierre Keller, Ms Liselotte Kraus-Gurny, Mr Pierre Languetin, Mr Jacques Moreillon, Ms Gabrielle Nanchen, Mr Jakob Nüesch, Ms Anne Petitpierre, Ms Francesca Pometta, Mr Eric Roethlisberger, Mr Dietrich Schindler, Mr Cornelio Sommaruga, Mr Jenö Staehelin, Mr Jakob Kellenberger

## ASSEMBLY COUNCIL

The Assembly Council is a subsidiary body of the Assembly and comprises the president, the permanent vice-president and three members elected by the Assembly. The Assembly Council prepares the Assembly's programme of activities and takes decisions on matters within its competence, particularly budget extensions during the year and major changes to operational objectives. It serves as a link between the Directorate and the Assembly, to which it reports regularly.

- ▶ **Mr Peter Maurer**, president
- ▶ **Ms Christine Beerli**, permanent vice-president
- ▶ **Ms Claude Le Coultre**, member of the Committee
- ▶ **Mr Rolf Soiron**, member of the Committee
- ▶ **Mr Bruno Staffelbach**, member of the Committee

## PRESIDENCY

The Presidency is composed of the president, one permanent vice-president and one non-permanent vice-president. The president of the ICRC has primary responsibility for the organization's external relations. As president of the Assembly and of the Assembly Council, he ensures that the spheres of competence of these two bodies are safeguarded and leads their work. The president engages in ongoing dialogue with the Directorate on all activities conducted by the ICRC and can take appropriate measures in cases of extreme urgency.

## OVERSIGHT MECHANISMS

### Control Commission

The Control Commission is composed of five members of the Assembly who are not members of the Assembly Council. It helps the Assembly oversee the work of the organization. It controls the implementation of Assembly decisions and ensures that ICRC activities are conducted efficiently. The commission reviews the reports of the external and internal auditors, and monitors implementation of audit recommendations. It meets six to eight times a year.

### Internal Audit

Internal Audit helps the ICRC to accomplish its objectives by using a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. It reports its findings directly to the president and the Control Commission, and issues recommendations to management. The head of Internal Audit is appointed by the Assembly.

### External Audit

The Assembly appoints the external auditors for the ICRC's financial statements. The external auditors report their audit opinion to the Assembly and prepare a management letter addressed to the Directorate. Since 2007, the external audit has been carried out by Ernst & Young.

## DIRECTORATE

The Directorate is the executive body of the ICRC, responsible for applying and ensuring implementation of the general objectives and institutional strategy defined by the Assembly or the Assembly Council. The Directorate is also responsible for the smooth running of the ICRC and for the efficiency of its staff as a whole.

The director-general sets the administration's general priorities, directs the decision-making process and supervises implementation of the decisions taken. The director-general is accountable to the Presidency and the Assembly as regards the Directorate's objectives and activities and the results achieved.

- ▶ **Mr Yves Daccord**, director-general
- ▶ **Ms Helen Alderson**, director of financial resources and logistics
- ▶ **Mr Pierre Krähenbühl**, director of operations
- ▶ **Ms Charlotte Lindsey-Curtet**, director of communication and information management
- ▶ **Mr Philip Spoerri**, director of international law and cooperation
- ▶ **Ms Caroline Welch-Ballentine**, director of human resources

# ICRC STRATEGY 2011–2014

## INTRODUCTION

The 2011–2014 institutional strategy will guide the work of the ICRC over the coming four years. It builds upon the orientations presented in the previous institutional strategy, related to responding to humanitarian needs in the entire scope of its mandate, enhancing its expertise in certain fields to better meet the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence, ensuring complementarity and coordination with other humanitarian actors, and investing in operational partnerships with National Societies<sup>1</sup>.

The strategy will be put into practice by ICRC staff members around the world, in accordance with clearly defined management priorities that build upon the organization's key success factors<sup>2</sup>. Indicators will be developed to monitor results, and progress reports will be made.

## MISSION

The ICRC is a neutral, impartial and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance.

The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

## VISION

In fulfilling its mission, the ICRC puts people's needs at the centre of its work and builds on their resilience. It is able to make a significant difference for people affected by ongoing and emerging humanitarian crises, working in close proximity to them and providing high-quality services, together with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other partners. It shapes the debate on legal and policy issues related to its mission; it uses its humanitarian diplomacy as a strong lever to influence governments and other stakeholders in order to strengthen respect for the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.

In line with its mission, the ICRC has identified four broad strategic orientations for the 2011–2014 period:

1. **Reinforce the ICRC's scope of action** – The ICRC will increase the relevance and effectiveness of the support it provides to people suffering because of armed conflict (including in the early recovery phase) and other situations of violence.

2. **Strengthen the ICRC's contextualized, multidisciplinary response** – The ICRC will develop contextualized, multidisciplinary responses that address the vulnerabilities and build on the resilience of people in need.
3. **Shape the debate on legal and policy issues related to the ICRC's mission** – The ICRC will remain the reference organization for developing and clarifying IHL and will influence the policy agenda related to the human costs of armed conflict and other situations of violence, the future of humanitarian action, and other emerging issues.
4. **Optimize the ICRC's performance** – The ICRC will strike an appropriate balance between achieving consistency throughout the organization and maintaining operational flexibility in managing its performance.

## A CHANGING WORLD

Today's armed conflicts and other situations of violence present a host of complex challenges. Most conflicts where the ICRC is active tend to be long and drawn out, rarely coming to a clear-cut end. They often revolve around competition for access to critical resources (such as energy, land and water) and have ethnic or religious dimensions. The plight of many people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence is gravely exacerbated by the combined effect of phenomena or "mega-trends" such as climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, migration, pandemics, and rampant urbanization. Moreover, IHL is repeatedly flouted in armed conflict, due, in large measure, to a lack of political will on the part of both State authorities and armed groups.

The global environment in which the ICRC operates will continue to evolve significantly in the coming years. Ongoing transformations in the international political, economic, social, and environmental landscapes will likely have a significant impact on people's lives. The humanitarian sector may be altered as a result of the growing interest and involvement of States, local and regional organizations, and the private sector. At the same time, beneficiaries will play an increasingly active role in formulating their own requests and assessments, as easy-to-use technologies become more readily available. In addition, new actors of influence will emerge, prompting the ICRC to diversify its networks and more firmly anchor its presence regionally and locally to preserve and strengthen its access to the people it seeks to help. As the international community struggles to address the consequences of the aforementioned "mega-trends", attention may be deflected from the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. These trends will lead to more and new manifestations of organized armed violence, many of which will lie below the threshold at which IHL begins to apply.

## BUILDING ON THE ICRC'S STRENGTHS TO RESPOND TO THESE CHANGES

A strong capacity to adapt to new challenges has been a hallmark of the ICRC in the past. The organization has evolved significantly in the last 10 years as a result of strategic choices made. It has gradually broadened its scope of action to meet the needs of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. Accordingly, it has widened its access to people in need and striven to ensure that it is accepted on the ground as a neutral,

1. ICRC strategy 2007–2010: *Committed to meeting new challenges through action*.

2. ICRC management has defined six key success factors that describe the areas that are crucial for the ICRC's success and provide a common reading grid for all of the organization's activities: (1) relevance; (2) access; (3) reputation/acceptance; (4) organization and processes; (5) human resources capacity and mobility; and (6) positioning.



impartial and independent humanitarian actor. It has reviewed its organizational structure and processes and reinforced its capacity to evaluate the results of its activities.

Going forward, the ICRC must be prepared for further adaptation. The character, pace, and unpredictable nature of changes in its environment will make it necessary to ensure that ICRC managers are both guided by more clearly defined strategic frameworks and entrusted with strong decision-making authority and responsibility. While the organization's broad ambitions are clear, the precise path to their fulfilment cannot be predetermined. The ICRC must increasingly work on the basis of scenarios, building upon its rapid response capacity, capitalizing upon the mobility of its staff, and preserving its flexibility. It must integrate "lessons learnt" by more systematically taking stock of new experiences and sharing good practices throughout the organization. In addition, the ICRC needs to identify and work well with strong National Society partners and others to ensure that responses are relevant and effective.

## 2011–2014 STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

### 1. Reinforce the ICRC's scope of action

The ICRC aims to increase its relevance and effectiveness in all situations where it is active.

- ▶ Ensuring respect for IHL in situations of **armed conflict** will remain at the heart of the ICRC's mission. In such situations, it will strive to improve its access to vulnerable populations and respond more comprehensively to their needs. During the **early recovery** phase, the ICRC will be more assertive and structured in initiating programmes in certain areas – medical, economic security, and water and habitat. It will prepare to withdraw once the entry strategies of development organizations have been clearly set out and are followed by concrete actions. The collaborative dimension will be crucial here, with the ICRC developing both operational and thematic partnerships with National Societies and others.
- ▶ The ICRC will also more systematically and effectively bring the humanitarian consequences of **other situations of violence** within its scope of action. It will focus primarily on situations of organized armed violence in urban settings, State repression or intercommunity violence. The organization will engage in each new context in light of its potential added value. This will require it to adapt its knowledge of various bodies of law, such as human rights law, to the expected operational needs in certain specific domains (e.g. arrest, detention, and use of force). Once again, partnerships will play an important role in such situations.
- ▶ The ICRC will deepen its understanding of the impact of **phenomena such as climate change, natural disasters, environmental degradation, migration, pandemics, and rampant urbanization** on populations affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. This will permit the organization to ensure that its response takes into account their cumulative impact.
- ▶ In all situations where it is active, the ICRC will play a **pivotal role in certain domains** (e.g. emergency response supported by a strong rapid deployment capacity, health services, water and sanitation in urban settings, treatment and conditions of people deprived of their freedom, and restoring family links).
- ▶ To achieve related objectives, it will consolidate its access to people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence by developing relationships with **traditional and emerging actors of influence**. In line with its **security strategy**, the ICRC will continuously adapt its modus operandi as needed, to ensure the safety of its staff.

### 2. Strengthen the ICRC's contextualized, multidisciplinary response

The ICRC aims to improve and systematize its ability to place the needs of affected populations at the centre of its humanitarian response. At the same time, it aims to more firmly anchor its presence and enhance its response through local resources and skills.

- ▶ The ICRC will strengthen its ability to **address the vulnerabilities and build on the resilience of populations in need** and will ensure greater **involvement of beneficiaries** in identifying their own needs and formulating adequate responses.
- ▶ It will confirm its **multidisciplinary approach** – encompassing protection, assistance, prevention, and cooperation with National Societies – and undertake **integrated planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation**.
- ▶ This orientation has an important **human resources dimension**; the ICRC will place a premium on attracting, retaining, and developing staff – both internationally and locally hired – with the skills needed to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of its response to changes in its operating environment.
- ▶ It will also further develop **partnerships** both within the Movement and beyond, in order to obtain the best possible understanding of local situations and communities and to respond more effectively to identified needs. This will entail further strengthening cooperation with National Societies and their International Federation.

### 3. Shape the debate on legal and policy issues related to the ICRC's mission

The ICRC aims to bring its expertise to bear and make its voice heard in a timely and effective manner in fora both traditional and new, constantly expanding its network of contacts. This will help enhance respect for the lives and dignity of people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence and for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action.

- ▶ The ICRC will remain the **reference organization for the development and clarification of IHL**, undertaking a broad range of related initiatives.
- ▶ At the same time, it will endeavour to increasingly **influence the debate on the human costs of organized armed violence more generally, the future of humanitarian action and principles, as well as other emerging issues**.

### 4. Optimize the ICRC's performance

The ICRC aims to meet its objectives and fulfil expectations, safeguarding consistency across the organization while maintaining operational flexibility.

- ▶ The ICRC's **13,000 staff members** are its strongest asset; their individual contributions are crucial to the organization's overall performance. The ICRC will **adapt its approach to developing and managing its human resources** so as to enable it to make the most of the skills and experience of its staff – be they internationally or locally hired – and to define and implement human resources strategies in support of its operational objectives.
- ▶ Staff members will incorporate into their work **best practices for managing people**. They will focus in particular on increasing self-awareness, fostering an environment conducive to open communication, making clear and transparent decisions, and providing relevant and timely feedback.
- ▶ The ICRC will ensure that **decision-making is aligned** with the organization's strategy and **measure its overall performance** on the basis of its key success factors.

- 
- ▶ It will further strengthen its internal culture of critical self-appraisal by enhancing its **result-based management practice**. It will also complement its own assessment with independent, external perspectives on its results. Activities will be geared towards making a significant difference for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence.
  - ▶ The ICRC will continue to ensure that its processes and procedures reinforce **accountability**, both within the organization and vis-à-vis external stakeholders, by permitting efficient management of activities and strengthening coherence across the organization.
  - ▶ In addition, the organization will further develop its **information-management capacity**, channelling, synthesizing, and sharing information so as to facilitate decision-making and to guide the process of adapting its humanitarian response to constantly changing situations. It will also better incorporate the use of **new technologies** in its work.
  - ▶ The ICRC will strive to ensure that it always has **adequate, quality funding** to implement its activities.

# THE ICRC AND ITS WORK WITH OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the Movement) is made up of the National Societies, their International Federation and the ICRC. Although each of the Movement's components engages in different activities, they are all united by the same mission: to alleviate human suffering, protect life and health, and uphold human dignity, especially during armed conflicts and other emergencies. Moreover, they share the same Fundamental Principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.

As the founding institution of the Movement, the ICRC has certain statutory responsibilities towards the other components. In particular, it is responsible under the Statutes of the Movement for ensuring respect for and promoting knowledge of the Fundamental Principles, recognizing new National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies that meet the conditions for recognition, and discharging the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC is actively involved in the organization of the Council of Delegates and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

National Societies in their respective countries and the ICRC both have the mandate to assist those affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. National Societies are the primary operational partners of the ICRC, particularly in the fields of medical and relief assistance and restoring family links. Strengthening cooperation and partnerships between National Societies and the ICRC is an opportunity to contribute to a more effective Movement and a means to optimize the fulfilment of their common mission.

Complementing the efforts of the International Federation in the area of organizational development, the ICRC contributes to the development of National Societies in the following fields:

- ▶ disseminating knowledge of IHL and promotion of the Fundamental Principles
- ▶ taking measures to help ensure the implementation of IHL
- ▶ preparing for activities in the event of armed conflict and other situations of violence, in particular in fields such as the evacuation of the wounded, pre-hospital care and relief assistance
- ▶ restoring family links
- ▶ mine action, including risk reduction and victim assistance

In addition, the ICRC helps National Societies build a strong legal basis for independent action, including by:

- ▶ providing technical and legal assistance for the establishment and the recognition of National Societies within the Movement
- ▶ together with the International Federation, revising and strengthening National Society statutory and legal base instruments
- ▶ together with the International Federation, supporting National Societies in their efforts to apply and adhere at all times to the Fundamental Principles and to the Movement's regulatory framework

Finally, the ICRC may act as the lead agency, or support the National Society of the affected country in its responsibility as the lead agency, in coordinating the international relief operations conducted by the Movement in response to the direct consequences of international and non-international armed conflict and other situations of violence, as well as in situations of armed conflict concomitant with natural or technological disasters. The ICRC also coordinates activities to restore family links in all situations that require an international response.



The work of the ICRC is based on the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, their two Additional Protocols of 1977 and Additional Protocol III of 2005, the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC's mission is to provide the victims of armed conflict with protection and assistance. To that end, the ICRC takes direct and immediate action in response to emergency situations, while at the same time promoting preventive measures, such as the dissemination and national implementation of IHL.

It was on the ICRC's initiative that States adopted the original Geneva Convention of 1864. Since then, the ICRC, with the support of the entire Movement, has put constant pressure on governments to adapt IHL to changing circumstances, in particular to modern developments in the means and methods of warfare, so as to provide more effective protection and assistance for conflict victims.

Today, all States are bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which, in times of armed conflict, protect wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces, prisoners of war and civilians.

Over three-quarters of all States are currently party to the 1977 Additional Protocols. Protocol I protects the victims of international armed conflicts, while Protocol II protects the victims of non-international armed conflicts. These instruments have in particular codified the rules protecting the civilian population against the effects of hostilities.

The legal bases of any action undertaken by the ICRC may be summed up as follows:

- ▶ the four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I confer on the ICRC a specific mandate to act in the event of international armed conflict. In particular, the ICRC has the right to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees. The Conventions also give the ICRC a broad right of initiative
- ▶ in situations of armed conflict that are not international in character, the ICRC enjoys a right of humanitarian initiative recognized by the international community and enshrined in Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions
- ▶ in the event of internal disturbances and tensions, and in any other situation that warrants humanitarian action, the ICRC also enjoys a right of initiative, which is affirmed and recognized in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Thus, wherever IHL does not apply, the ICRC may offer its services to governments without that offer constituting interference in the internal affairs of the State concerned

## UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

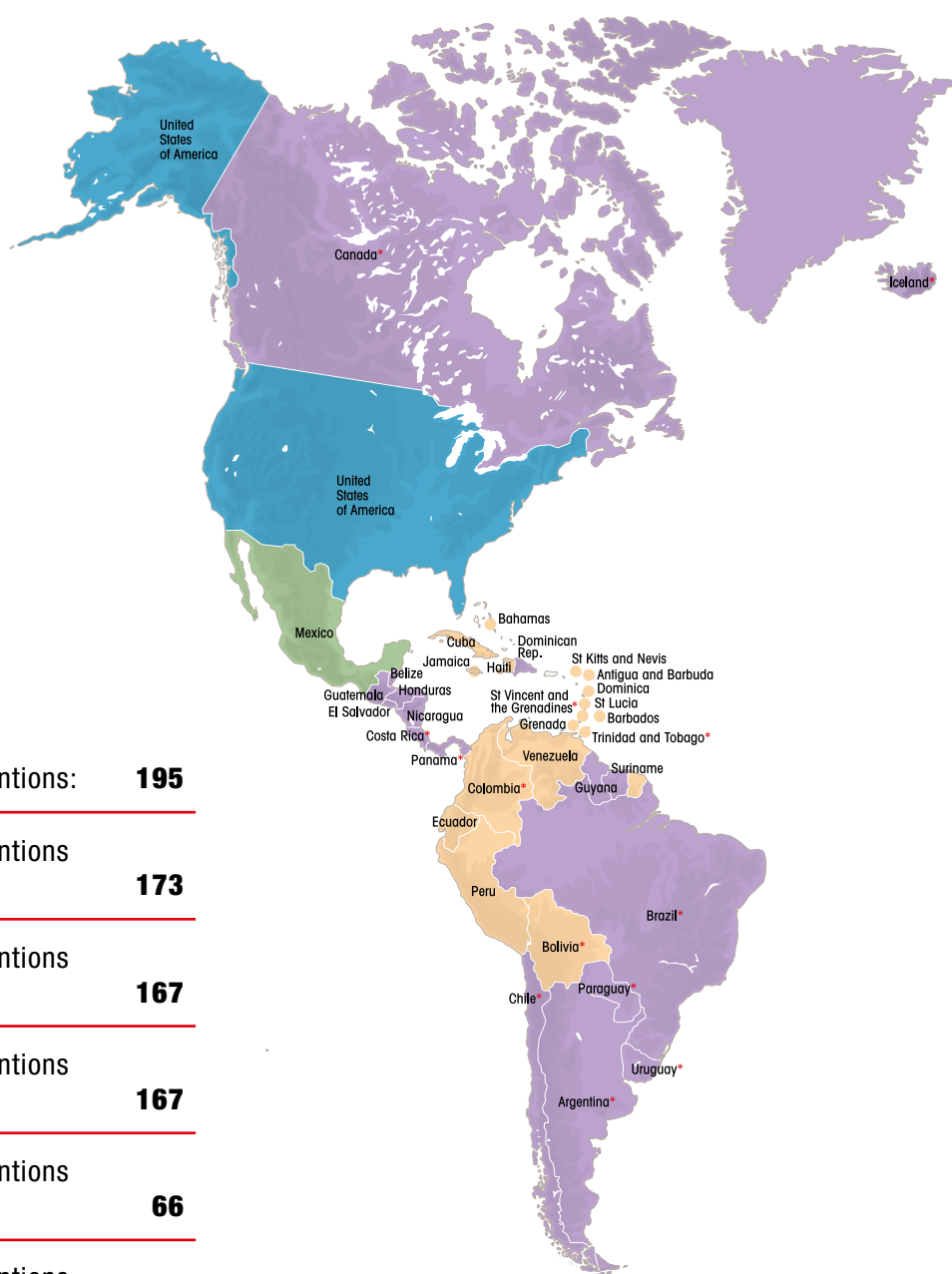
In 2013, South Sudan acceded to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, their two Additional Protocols of 1977 and Additional Protocol III of 2005. In addition, Kenya, New Zealand and Suriname became party to Additional Protocol III. 195 States are now party to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions. The number of States party to Additional Protocols I, II and III is brought to 173, 167 and 66 respectively.

By 2013, 74 States have made declarations under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I, which provides for the establishment of an International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations of serious violations of humanitarian law.

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

This map shows which States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to their Additional Protocols, as at 31 December 2013. It also indicates which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.

*N.B. The names of the countries given on this map may differ from their official names*



States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions: **195**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol I: **173**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol II: **167**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to both 1977 Additional Protocols: **167**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 2005 Additional Protocol III: **66**

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, to both 1977 Additional Protocols and to 2005 Additional Protocol III: **62**

States having made the declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I: **74**

# AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

States party to the  
1949 Geneva Conventions only

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to 1977 Additional Protocol I and II



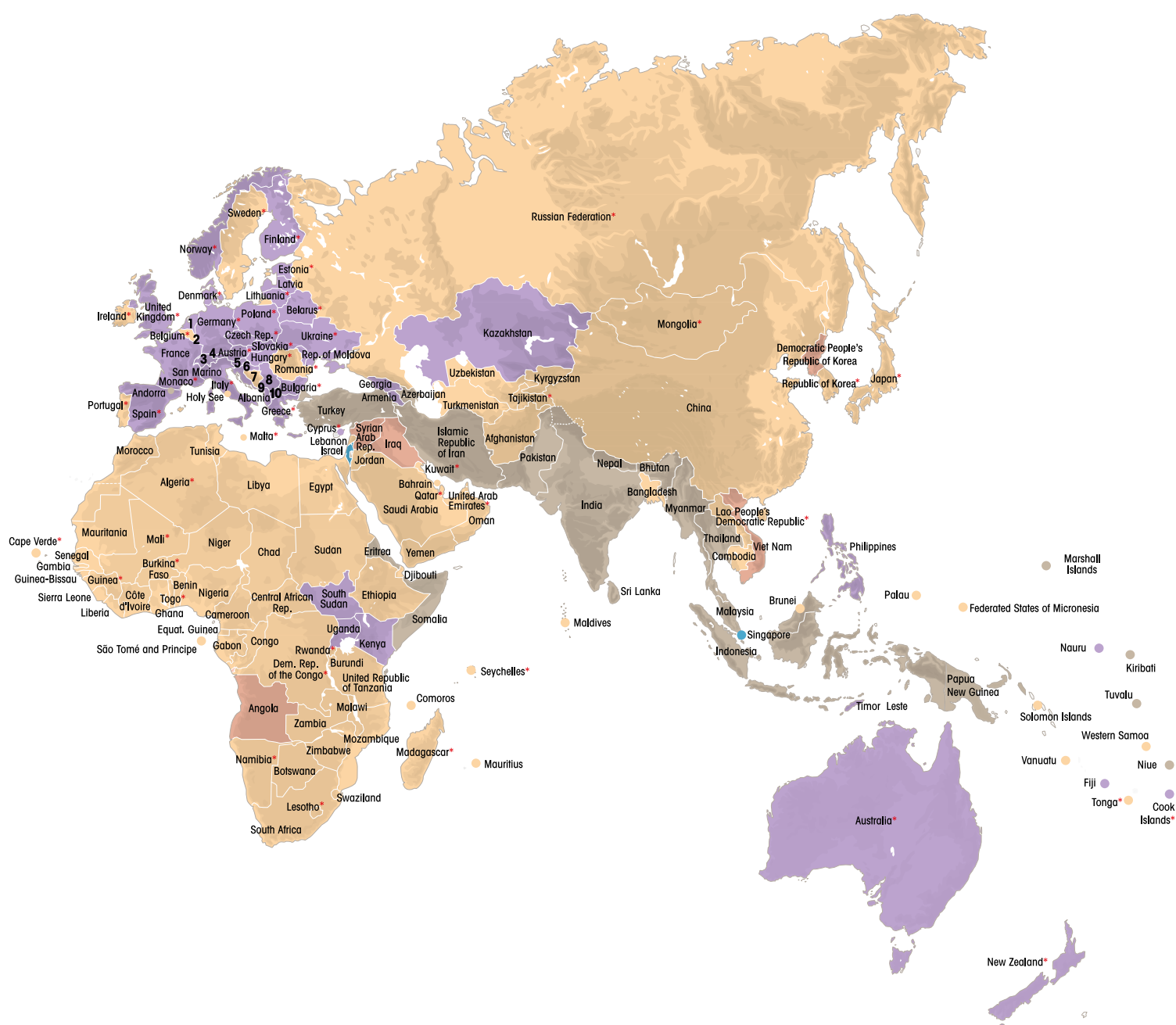
States having made the declaration  
under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to 1977 Additional Protocol I only

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions,  
to both 1977 Additional Protocols and to  
2005 Additional Protocol III

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions  
and to 2005 Additional Protocol III only

States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions,  
1977 Additional Protocol I and  
2005 Additional Protocol III



1 Netherlands\*  
2 Luxembourg\*

3 Switzerland\*  
4 Liechtenstein\*

5 Slovenia\*  
6 Croatia\*

7 Bosnia and Herzegovina\*  
8 Serbia\*

9 Montenegro\*  
10 FYR Macedonia\*

## ABBREVIATIONS

R/A/S

**Ratification:** a treaty is generally open for signature for a certain time following the conference that has adopted it. However, a signature is not binding on a State unless it has been endorsed by ratification. The time limits having elapsed, the Conventions and the Protocols are no longer open for signature. The States that have not signed them may at any time accede or, in the appropriate circumstances, succeed to them.

**Accession:** instead of signing and then ratifying a treaty, a State may become party to it by the single act called accession.

**Succession** (declaration of): a newly independent State may declare that it will abide by a treaty which was applicable to it prior to its independence. A State may also declare that it will provisionally abide by such treaties during the time it deems necessary to examine their texts carefully and to decide on accession or succession to some or all of the said treaties (declaration of provisional application of the treaties). At present no State is bound by such a declaration.

R/D

**Reservation/Declaration:** unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when ratifying, acceding or succeeding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State (provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty).

D90

**Declaration** provided for under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I (prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission).

## DATES

The dates indicated are those on which the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received the official instrument from the State that was ratifying, acceding to or succeeding to the Conventions or Protocols or accepting the competence of the Commission provided for under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I. They thus represent neither the date on which ratification, accession, succession or acceptance of the Commission was decided upon by the State concerned nor that on which the corresponding instrument was sent.

N.B. The dates given for succession to the Geneva Conventions by **Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Sierra Leone** used to be those on which the corresponding instruments had been officially adopted. They have now been replaced by the dates on which the depositary received those instruments.

## ENTRY INTO FORCE

Except as mentioned in footnotes at the end of the tables, for all States the entry into force of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and of the Additional Protocols occurs six months after the date given in the present document; for States which have made a declaration of succession, entry into force takes place retroactively, on the day of their accession to independence. The 1949 Geneva Conventions entered into force on 21 October 1950. The 1977 Additional Protocols entered into force on 7 December 1978. The 2005 Additional Protocol III entered into force on 14 January 2007.

## NAMES OF COUNTRIES

The names of countries given in the list on page 613 may differ from the official names of States.

## UPDATE SINCE 31.12.2012

195 States are party to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol I: 1

► South Sudan 25.01.2013

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol II: 1

► South Sudan 25.01.2013

Ratifications, accessions or successions to Additional Protocol III: 4

► Kenya 28.10.2013

► New Zealand 23.10.2013

► South Sudan 25.01.2013

► Suriname 25.06.2013

## TOTALS

Number of States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949: 195

Number of States parties to Additional Protocol I: 173

Number of States having made the declaration under Article 90: 74

Number of States parties to Additional Protocol II: 167

Number of States parties to Additional Protocol III: 66

Number of States Members of the United Nations: 193

States parties to the Geneva Conventions but not members of the United Nations: **Cook Islands** and **Holy See**.

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

|                                   | GENEVA CONVENTIONS |   |     | PROTOCOL I |   |     | PROTOCOL II |            |   | PROTOCOL III |            |   |     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----|------------|---|-----|-------------|------------|---|--------------|------------|---|-----|
| Country                           | R/A/S              |   | R/D | R/A/S      |   | R/D | D90         | R/A/S      |   | R/D          | R/A/S      |   | R/D |
| Afghanistan                       | 26.09.1956         | R |     | 10.11.2009 | A |     |             | 10.11.2009 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Albania                           | 27.05.1957         | R | X   | 16.07.1993 | A |     |             | 16.07.1993 | A |              | 06.02.2008 | A |     |
| Algeria                           | 20.06.1960         | A |     | 16.08.1989 | A | X   | 16.08.1989  | 16.08.1989 | A |              |            |   |     |
|                                   | 03.07.1962         | A |     | 16.08.1989 | A | X   | 16.08.1989  | 16.08.1989 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Andorra                           | 17.09.1993         | A |     |            |   |     |             |            |   |              |            |   |     |
| Angola                            | 20.09.1984         | A | X   | 20.09.1984 | A | X   |             |            |   |              |            |   |     |
| Antigua and Barbuda               | 06.10.1986         | S |     | 06.10.1986 | A |     |             | 06.10.1986 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Argentina                         | 18.09.1956         | R |     | 26.11.1986 | A | X   | 11.10.1996  | 26.11.1986 | A | X            | 16.03.2011 | R | X   |
| Armenia                           | 07.06.1993         | A |     | 07.06.1993 | A |     |             | 07.06.1993 | A |              | 12.08.2011 | A |     |
| Australia                         | 14.10.1958         | R | X   | 21.06.1991 | R | X   | 23.09.1992  | 21.06.1991 | R |              | 15.07.2009 | R |     |
| Austria                           | 27.08.1953         | R |     | 13.08.1982 | R | X   | 13.08.1982  | 13.08.1982 | R | X            | 03.06.2009 | R |     |
| Azerbaijan                        | 01.06.1993         | A |     |            |   |     |             |            |   |              |            |   |     |
| Bahamas                           | 11.07.1975         | S |     | 10.04.1980 | A |     |             | 10.04.1980 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Bahrain                           | 30.11.1971         | A |     | 30.10.1986 | A |     |             | 30.10.1986 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Bangladesh                        | 04.04.1972         | S | X   | 08.09.1980 | A |     |             | 08.09.1980 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Barbados                          | 10.09.1968         | S | X   | 19.02.1990 | A |     |             | 19.02.1990 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Belarus                           | 03.08.1954         | R |     | 23.10.1989 | R |     | 23.10.1989  | 23.10.1989 | R |              | 31.03.2011 | A |     |
| Belgium                           | 03.09.1952         | R |     | 20.05.1986 | R | X   | 27.03.1987  | 20.05.1986 | R |              |            |   |     |
| Belize                            | 29.06.1984         | A |     | 29.06.1984 | A |     |             | 29.06.1984 | A |              | 03.04.2007 | A |     |
| Benin                             | 14.12.1961         | S |     | 28.05.1986 | A |     |             | 28.05.1986 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Bhutan                            | 10.01.1991         | A |     |            |   |     |             |            |   |              |            |   |     |
| Bolivia, Plurinational State of   | 10.12.1976         | R |     | 08.12.1983 | A |     | 10.08.1992  | 08.12.1983 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina            | 31.12.1992         | S |     | 31.12.1992 | S |     | 31.12.1992  | 31.12.1992 | S |              |            |   |     |
| Botswana                          | 29.03.1968         | A |     | 23.05.1979 | A |     |             | 23.05.1979 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Brazil                            | 29.06.1957         | R |     | 05.05.1992 | A |     | 23.11.1993  | 05.05.1992 | A |              | 28.08.2009 | R |     |
| Brunei Darussalam                 | 14.10.1991         | A |     | 14.10.1991 | A |     |             | 14.10.1991 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Bulgaria                          | 22.07.1954         | R |     | 26.09.1989 | R |     | 09.05.1994  | 26.09.1989 | R |              | 13.09.2006 | R |     |
| Burkina Faso                      | 07.11.1961         | S |     | 20.10.1987 | R |     | 24.05.2004  | 20.10.1987 | R |              |            |   |     |
| Burundi                           | 27.12.1971         | S |     | 10.06.1993 | A |     |             | 10.06.1993 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Cabo Verde                        | 11.05.1984         | A |     | 16.03.1995 | A |     | 16.03.1995  | 16.03.1995 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Cambodia                          | 08.12.1958         | A |     | 14.01.1998 | A |     |             | 14.01.1998 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Cameroon                          | 16.09.1963         | S |     | 16.03.1984 | A |     |             | 16.03.1984 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Canada                            | 14.05.1965         | R |     | 20.11.1990 | R | X   | 20.11.1990  | 20.11.1990 | R | X            | 26.11.2007 | R | X   |
| Central African Republic          | 01.08.1966         | S |     | 17.07.1984 | A |     |             | 17.07.1984 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Chad                              | 05.08.1970         | A |     | 17.01.1997 | A |     |             | 17.01.1997 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Chile                             | 12.10.1950         | R |     | 24.04.1991 | R |     | 24.04.1991  | 24.04.1991 | R |              | 06.07.2009 | R |     |
| China                             | 28.12.1956         | R | X   | 14.09.1983 | A | X   |             | 14.09.1983 | A | X            |            |   |     |
| Colombia                          | 08.11.1961         | R |     | 01.09.1993 | A |     | 17.04.1996  | 14.08.1995 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Comoros                           | 21.11.1985         | A |     | 21.11.1985 | A |     |             | 21.11.1985 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Congo                             | 04.02.1967         | S |     | 10.11.1983 | A |     |             | 10.11.1983 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 24.02.1961         | S |     | 03.06.1982 | A |     | 12.12.2002  | 12.12.2002 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Cook Islands                      | 07.05.2002         | S |     | 07.05.2002 | A |     | 07.05.2002  | 07.05.2002 | A |              | 07.09.2011 | A |     |
| Costa Rica                        | 15.10.1969         | A |     | 15.12.1983 | A |     | 09.12.1999  | 15.12.1983 | A |              | 30.06.2008 | R |     |
| Côte d'Ivoire                     | 28.12.1961         | S |     | 20.09.1989 | R |     |             | 20.09.1989 | R |              |            |   |     |
| Croatia                           | 11.05.1992         | S |     | 11.05.1992 | S |     | 11.05.1992  | 11.05.1992 | S |              | 13.06.2007 | R |     |
| Cuba                              | 15.04.1954         | R |     | 25.11.1982 | A |     |             | 23.06.1999 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Cyprus                            | 23.05.1962         | A |     | 01.06.1979 | R |     | 14.10.2002  | 18.03.1996 | A |              | 27.11.2007 | R |     |
| Czech Republic                    | 05.02.1993         | S |     | 05.02.1993 | S |     | 02.05.1995  | 05.02.1993 | S |              | 23.05.2007 | R |     |
| Denmark                           | 27.06.1951         | R |     | 17.06.1982 | R | X   | 17.06.1982  | 17.06.1982 | R |              | 25.05.2007 | R |     |
| Djibouti                          | 06.03.1978         | S |     | 08.04.1991 | A |     |             | 08.04.1991 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Dominica                          | 28.09.1981         | S |     | 25.04.1996 | A |     |             | 25.04.1996 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Dominican Republic                | 22.01.1958         | A |     | 26.05.1994 | A |     |             | 26.05.1994 | A |              | 01.04.2009 | R |     |
| Ecuador                           | 11.08.1954         | R |     | 10.04.1979 | R |     |             | 10.04.1979 | R |              |            |   |     |
| Egypt                             | 10.11.1952         | R |     | 09.10.1992 | R | X   |             | 09.10.1992 | R | X            |            |   |     |
| El Salvador                       | 17.06.1953         | R |     | 23.11.1978 | R |     |             | 23.11.1978 | R |              | 12.09.2007 | R |     |
| Equatorial Guinea                 | 24.07.1986         | A |     | 24.07.1986 | A |     |             | 24.07.1986 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Eritrea                           | 14.08.2000         | A |     |            |   |     |             |            |   |              |            |   |     |
| Estonia                           | 18.01.1993         | A |     | 18.01.1993 | A |     | 20.02.2009  | 18.01.1993 | A |              | 28.02.2008 | R |     |
| Ethiopia                          | 02.10.1969         | R |     | 08.04.1994 | A |     |             | 08.04.1994 | A |              |            |   |     |
| Fiji                              | 09.08.1971         | S |     | 30.07.2008 | A |     |             | 30.07.2008 | A |              | 30.07.2008 | A |     |

# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS (cont.)

| Country                                    | GENEVA CONVENTIONS |     |   | PROTOCOL I |     |     | PROTOCOL II |            |   | PROTOCOL III |            |
|--|--------------------|-----|---|------------|-----|-----|-------------|------------|---|--------------|------------|
|  | R/A/S              | R/D |   | R/A/S      | R/D | D90 | R/A/S       | R/D        |   | R/A/S        | R/D        |
| Finland                                    | 22.02.1955         | R   |   | 07.08.1980 | R   | X   | 07.08.1980  | 07.08.1980 | R |              |            |
| France                                     | 28.06.1951         | R   |   | 11.04.2001 | A   | X   |             | 24.02.1984 | A | X            | 17.07.2009 |
| Gabon                                      | 26.02.1965         | S   |   | 08.04.1980 | A   |     |             | 08.04.1980 | A |              |            |
| Gambia                                     | 20.10.1966         | S   |   | 12.01.1989 | A   |     |             | 12.01.1989 | A |              |            |
| Georgia                                    | 14.09.1993         | A   |   | 14.09.1993 | A   |     |             | 14.09.1993 | A |              | 19.03.2007 |
| Germany                                    | 03.09.1954         | A   | X | 14.02.1991 | R   | X   | 14.02.1991  | 14.02.1991 | R | X            | 17.06.2009 |
| Ghana                                      | 02.08.1958         | A   |   | 28.02.1978 | R   |     |             | 28.02.1978 | R |              |            |
| Greece                                     | 05.06.1956         | R   |   | 31.03.1989 | R   | X   | 04.02.1998  | 15.02.1993 | A |              | 26.10.2009 |
| Grenada                                    | 13.04.1981         | S   |   | 23.09.1998 | A   |     |             | 23.09.1998 | A |              |            |
| Guatemala                                  | 14.05.1952         | R   |   | 19.10.1987 | R   |     |             | 19.10.1987 | R |              | 14.03.2008 |
| Guinea                                     | 11.07.1984         | A   |   | 11.07.1984 | A   |     | 20.12.1993  | 11.07.1984 | A |              |            |
| Guinea-Bissau                              | 21.02.1974         | A   | X | 21.10.1986 | A   |     |             | 21.10.1986 | A |              |            |
| Guyana                                     | 22.07.1968         | S   |   | 18.01.1988 | A   |     |             | 18.01.1988 | A |              | 21.09.2009 |
| Haiti                                      | 11.04.1957         | A   |   | 20.12.2006 | A   |     |             | 20.12.2006 | A |              |            |
| Holy See                                   | 22.02.1951         | R   |   | 21.11.1985 | R   | X   |             | 21.11.1985 | R | X            |            |
| Honduras                                   | 31.12.1965         | A   |   | 16.02.1995 | R   |     |             | 16.02.1995 | R |              | 08.12.2006 |
| Hungary                                    | 03.08.1954         | R   |   | 12.04.1989 | R   |     | 23.09.1991  | 12.04.1989 | R |              | 15.11.2006 |
| Iceland                                    | 10.08.1965         | A   |   | 10.04.1987 | R   | X   | 10.04.1987  | 10.04.1987 | R |              | 04.08.2006 |
| India                                      | 09.11.1950         | R   |   |            |     |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Indonesia                                  | 30.09.1958         | A   |   |            |     |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)                 | 20.02.1957         | R   | X |            |     |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Iraq                                       | 14.02.1956         | A   |   | 01.04.2010 | A   |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Ireland                                    | 27.09.1962         | R   |   | 19.05.1999 | R   | X   | 19.05.1999  | 19.05.1999 | R | X            |            |
| Israel                                     | 06.07.1951         | R   | X |            |     |     |             |            |   |              | 22.11.2007 |
| Italy                                      | 17.12.1951         | R   |   | 27.02.1986 | R   | X   | 27.02.1986  | 27.02.1986 | R |              | 29.01.2009 |
| Jamaica                                    | 20.07.1964         | S   |   | 29.07.1986 | A   |     |             | 29.07.1986 | A |              |            |
| Japan                                      | 21.04.1953         | A   |   | 31.08.2004 | A   | X   | 31.08.2004  | 31.08.2004 | A |              |            |
| Jordan                                     | 29.05.1951         | A   |   | 01.05.1979 | R   |     |             | 01.05.1979 | R |              |            |
| Kazakhstan                                 | 05.05.1992         | S   |   | 05.05.1992 | S   |     |             | 05.05.1992 | S |              | 24.06.2009 |
| Kenya                                      | 20.09.1966         | A   |   | 23.02.1999 | A   |     |             | 23.02.1999 | A |              | 28.10.2013 |
| Kiribati                                   | 05.01.1989         | S   |   |            |     |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Korea, Democratic People's Republic of     | 27.08.1957         | A   | X | 09.03.1988 | A   |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Korea, Republic of                         | 16.08.1966         | A   | X | 15.01.1982 | R   | X   | 16.04.2004  | 15.01.1982 | R |              |            |
| Kuwait                                     | 02.09.1967         | A   | X | 17.01.1985 | A   |     | 21.06.2013  | 17.01.1985 | A |              |            |
| Kyrgyzstan                                 | 18.09.1992         | S   |   | 18.09.1992 | S   |     |             | 18.09.1992 | S |              |            |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic           | 29.10.1956         | A   |   | 18.11.1980 | R   |     | 30.01.1998  | 18.11.1980 | R |              |            |
| Latvia                                     | 24.12.1991         | A   |   | 24.12.1991 | A   |     |             | 24.12.1991 | A |              | 02.04.2007 |
| Lebanon                                    | 10.04.1951         | R   |   | 23.07.1997 | A   |     |             | 23.07.1997 | A |              |            |
| Lesotho                                    | 20.05.1968         | S   |   | 20.05.1994 | A   |     | 13.08.2010  | 20.05.1994 | A |              |            |
| Liberia                                    | 29.03.1954         | A   |   | 30.06.1988 | A   |     |             | 30.06.1988 | A |              |            |
| Libya                                      | 22.05.1956         | A   |   | 07.06.1978 | A   |     |             | 07.06.1978 | A |              |            |
| Liechtenstein                              | 21.09.1950         | R   |   | 10.08.1989 | R   | X   | 10.08.1989  | 10.08.1989 | R | X            | 24.08.2006 |
| Lithuania                                  | 03.10.1996         | A   |   | 13.07.2000 | A   |     | 13.07.2000  | 13.07.2000 | A |              | 28.11.2007 |
| Luxembourg                                 | 01.07.1953         | R   |   | 29.08.1989 | R   |     | 12.05.1993  | 29.08.1989 | R |              |            |
| Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of | 01.09.1993         | S   | X | 01.09.1993 | S   | X   | 01.09.1993  | 01.09.1993 | S |              | 14.10.2008 |
| Madagascar                                 | 18.07.1963         | S   |   | 08.05.1992 | R   |     | 27.07.1993  | 08.05.1992 | R |              |            |
| Malawi                                     | 05.01.1968         | A   |   | 07.10.1991 | A   |     |             | 07.10.1991 | A |              |            |
| Malaysia                                   | 24.08.1962         | A   |   |            |     |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Maldives                                   | 18.06.1991         | A   |   | 03.09.1991 | A   |     |             | 03.09.1991 | A |              |            |
| Mali                                       | 24.05.1965         | A   |   | 08.02.1989 | A   |     | 09.05.2003  | 08.02.1989 | A |              |            |
| Malta                                      | 22.08.1968         | S   |   | 17.04.1989 | A   | X   | 17.04.1989  | 17.04.1989 | A | X            |            |
| Marshall Islands                           | 01.06.2004         | A   |   |            |     |     |             |            |   |              |            |
| Mauritania                                 | 30.10.1962         | S   |   | 14.03.1980 | A   |     |             | 14.03.1980 | A |              |            |
| Mauritius                                  | 18.08.1970         | S   |   | 22.03.1982 | A   | X   |             | 22.03.1982 | A | X            |            |
| Mexico                                     | 29.10.1952         | R   |   | 10.03.1983 | A   |     |             |            |   |              | 07.07.2008 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of)           | 19.09.1995         | A   |   | 19.09.1995 | A   |     |             | 19.09.1995 | A |              |            |
| Moldova, Republic of                       | 24.05.1993         | A   |   | 24.05.1993 | A   |     |             | 24.05.1993 | A |              | 19.08.2008 |
| Monaco                                     | 05.07.1950         | R   |   | 07.01.2000 | A   |     | 26.10.2007  | 07.01.2000 | A |              | 12.03.2007 |
| Mongolia                                   | 20.12.1958         | A   |   | 06.12.1995 | R   | X   | 06.12.1995  | 06.12.1995 | R |              |            |
| Montenegro                                 | 02.08.2006         | A   |   | 02.08.2006 | A   |     | 02.08.2006  | 02.08.2006 | A |              |            |



# STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS (cont.)

|                                  | GENEVA CONVENTIONS |     |            | PROTOCOL I |     |            | PROTOCOL II |            |     | PROTOCOL III |            |   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|------------|------------|-----|------------|-------------|------------|-----|--------------|------------|---|
| Country                          | R/A/S              | R/D | R/A/S      | R/D        | D90 | R/A/S      | R/D         | R/A/S      | R/D |              |            |   |
| Morocco                          | 26.07.1956         | A   | 03.06.2011 | R          |     | 03.06.2011 | R           |            |     |              |            |   |
| Mozambique                       | 14.03.1983         | A   | 14.03.1983 | A          |     | 12.11.2002 | A           |            |     |              |            |   |
| Myanmar                          | 25.08.1992         | A   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Namibia                          | 22.08.1991         | S   | 17.06.1994 | A          | X   | 21.07.1994 | 17.06.1994  | A          | X   |              |            |   |
| Nauru                            | 27.06.2006         | A   | 27.06.2006 | A          |     |            | 27.06.2006  | A          |     | 04.12.2012   |            |   |
| Nepal                            | 07.02.1964         | A   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Netherlands                      | 03.08.1954         | R   | 26.06.1987 | R          | X   | 26.06.1987 | 26.06.1987  | R          | X   | 13.12.2006   | R          | X |
| New Zealand                      | 02.05.1959         | R   | 08.02.1988 | R          | X   | 08.02.1988 | 08.02.1988  | R          | X   | 23.10.2013   | R          |   |
| Nicaragua                        | 17.12.1953         | R   | 19.07.1999 | R          |     |            | 19.07.1999  | R          |     | 02.04.2009   | R          |   |
| Niger                            | 21.04.1964         | S   | 08.06.1979 | R          |     |            | 08.06.1979  | R          |     |              |            |   |
| Nigeria                          | 20.06.1961         | S   | 10.10.1988 | A          |     |            | 10.10.1988  | A          |     |              |            |   |
| Norway                           | 03.08.1951         | R   | 14.12.1981 | R          |     | 14.12.1981 | 14.12.1981  | R          |     | 13.06.2006   | R          |   |
| Oman                             | 31.01.1974         | A   | 29.03.1984 | A          | X   |            | 29.03.1984  | A          | X   |              |            |   |
| Pakistan                         | 12.06.1951         | R   | X          |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Palau                            | 25.06.1996         | A   | 25.06.1996 | A          |     |            | 25.06.1996  | A          |     |              |            |   |
| Panama                           | 10.02.1956         | A   | 18.09.1995 | R          |     | 26.10.1999 | 18.09.1995  | R          |     | 30.04.2012   |            |   |
| Papua New Guinea                 | 26.05.1976         | S   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Paraguay                         | 23.10.1961         | R   | 30.11.1990 | A          |     | 30.01.1998 | 30.11.1990  | A          |     | 13.10.2008   | R          |   |
| Peru                             | 15.02.1956         | R   | 14.07.1989 | R          |     |            | 14.07.1989  | R          |     |              |            |   |
| Philippines                      | 06.10.1952         | R   | 30.03.2012 | R          | X   |            | 11.12.1986  | A          |     | 22.08.2006   | R          |   |
| Poland                           | 26.11.1954         | R   | 23.10.1991 | R          |     | 02.10.1992 | 23.10.1991  | R          |     | 26.10.2009   | R          |   |
| Portugal                         | 14.03.1961         | R   | X          | 27.05.1992 | R   | X          | 01.07.1994  | 27.05.1992 | R   | X            |            |   |
| Qatar                            | 15.10.1975         | A   |            | 05.04.1988 | A   | X          | 24.09.1991  | 05.01.2005 | A   |              |            |   |
| Romania                          | 01.06.1954         | R   |            | 21.06.1990 | R   |            | 31.05.1995  | 21.06.1990 | R   |              |            |   |
| Russian Federation               | 10.05.1954         | R   | X          | 29.09.1989 | R   | X          | 29.09.1989  | 29.09.1989 | R   | X            |            |   |
| Rwanda                           | 05.05.1964         | S   |            | 19.11.1984 | A   |            | 08.07.1993  | 19.11.1984 | A   |              |            |   |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis            | 14.02.1986         | S   |            | 14.02.1986 | A   |            |             | 14.02.1986 | A   |              |            |   |
| Saint Lucia                      | 18.09.1981         | S   |            | 07.10.1982 | A   |            |             | 07.10.1982 | A   |              |            |   |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 01.04.1981         | A   |            | 08.04.1983 | A   |            | 04.11.2013  | 08.04.1983 | A   |              |            |   |
| Samoa                            | 23.08.1984         | S   |            | 23.08.1984 | A   |            |             | 23.08.1984 | A   |              |            |   |
| San Marino                       | 29.08.1953         | A   |            | 05.04.1994 | R   |            |             | 05.04.1994 | R   |              | 22.06.2007 | R |
| Sao Tome and Principe            | 21.05.1976         | A   |            | 05.07.1996 | A   |            |             | 05.07.1996 | A   |              |            |   |
| Saudi Arabia                     | 18.05.1963         | A   |            | 21.08.1987 | A   | X          |             | 28.11.2001 | A   |              |            |   |
| Senegal                          | 18.05.1963         | S   |            | 07.05.1985 | R   |            |             | 07.05.1985 | R   |              |            |   |
| Serbia                           | 16.10.2001         | S   |            | 16.10.2001 | S   |            | 16.10.2001  | 16.10.2001 | S   |              | 18.08.2010 | R |
| Seychelles                       | 08.11.1984         | A   |            | 08.11.1984 | A   |            | 22.05.1992  | 08.11.1984 | A   |              |            |   |
| Sierra Leone                     | 10.06.1965         | S   |            | 21.10.1986 | A   |            |             | 21.10.1986 | A   |              |            |   |
| Singapore                        | 27.04.1973         | A   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              | 07.07.2008 | R |
| Slovakia                         | 02.04.1993         | S   |            | 02.04.1993 | S   |            | 13.03.1995  | 02.04.1993 | S   |              | 30.05.2007 | R |
| Slovenia                         | 26.03.1992         | S   |            | 26.03.1992 | S   |            | 26.03.1992  | 26.03.1992 | S   |              | 10.03.2008 | R |
| Solomon Islands                  | 06.07.1981         | S   |            | 19.09.1988 | A   |            |             | 19.09.1988 | A   |              |            |   |
| Somalia                          | 12.07.1962         | A   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| South Africa                     | 31.03.1952         | A   |            | 21.11.1995 | A   |            |             | 21.11.1995 | A   |              |            |   |
| South Sudan                      | 25.01.2013         | A   |            | 25.01.2013 | A   |            |             | 25.01.2013 | A   |              | 25.01.2013 | A |
| Spain                            | 04.08.1952         | R   |            | 21.04.1989 | R   | X          | 21.04.1989  | 21.04.1989 | R   |              | 10.12.2010 | R |
| Sri Lanka                        | 28.02.1959         | R   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Sudan                            | 23.09.1957         | A   |            | 07.03.2006 | A   |            |             | 13.07.2006 | A   |              |            |   |
| Suriname                         | 13.10.1976         | S   | X          | 16.12.1985 | A   |            |             | 16.12.1985 | A   |              | 25.06.2013 | A |
| Swaziland                        | 28.06.1973         | A   |            | 02.11.1995 | A   |            |             | 02.11.1995 | A   |              |            |   |
| Sweden                           | 28.12.1953         | R   |            | 31.08.1979 | R   | X          | 31.08.1979  | 31.08.1979 | R   |              |            |   |
| Switzerland                      | 31.03.1950         | R   |            | 17.02.1982 | R   |            | 17.02.1982  | 17.02.1982 | R   |              | 14.07.2006 | R |
| Syrian Arab Republic             | 02.11.1953         | R   |            | 14.11.1983 | A   | X          |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Tajikistan                       | 13.01.1993         | S   |            | 13.01.1993 | S   |            | 10.09.1997  | 13.01.1993 | S   |              |            |   |
| Tanzania, United Republic of     | 12.12.1962         | S   |            | 15.02.1983 | A   |            |             | 15.02.1983 | A   |              |            |   |
| Thailand                         | 29.12.1954         | A   |            |            |     |            |             |            |     |              |            |   |
| Timor-Leste                      | 08.05.2003         | A   |            | 12.04.2005 | A   |            |             | 12.04.2005 | A   |              | 29.07.2011 | R |
| Togo                             | 06.01.1962         | S   |            | 21.06.1984 | R   |            | 21.11.1991  | 21.06.1984 | R   |              |            |   |
| Tonga                            | 13.04.1978         | S   |            | 20.01.2003 | A   |            | 20.01.2003  | 20.01.2003 | A   |              |            |   |
| Trinidad and Tobago              | 24.09.1963         | A   |            | 20.07.2001 | A   |            | 20.07.2001  | 20.07.2001 | A   |              |            |   |
| Tunisia                          | 04.05.1957         | A   |            | 09.08.1979 | R   |            |             | 09.08.1979 | R   |              |            |   |

## STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS (cont.)

| Country  | GENEVA CONVENTIONS |     |   | PROTOCOL I |     |            | PROTOCOL II |            | PROTOCOL III |     |
|--|--------------------|-----|---|------------|-----|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----|
|  | R/A/S              | R/D |   | R/A/S      | R/D | D90        | R/A/S       | R/D        | R/A/S        | R/D |
| Turkey   | 10.02.1954         | R   |   |            |     |            |             |            |              | X   |
| Turkmenistan   | 10.04.1992         | S   |   | 10.04.1992 | S   |            | 10.04.1992  | S          |              |     |
| Tuvalu   | 19.02.1981         | S   |   |            |     |            |             |            |              |     |
| Uganda   | 18.05.1964         | A   |   | 13.03.1991 | A   |            | 13.03.1991  | A          | 21.05.2008   | A   |
| Ukraine  | 03.08.1954         | R   |   | 25.01.1990 | R   | 25.01.1990 | 25.01.1990  | R          | 19.01.2010   | R   |
| United Arab Emirates                                 | 10.05.1972         | A   |   | 09.03.1983 | A   | X          | 06.03.1992  | 09.03.1983 | A            | X   |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 23.09.1957         | R   | X | 28.01.1998 | R   | X          | 17.05.1999  | 28.01.1998 | R            | X   |
| United States of America                             | 02.08.1955         | R   | X |            |     |            |             |            | 08.03.2007   | R   |
| Uruguay  | 05.03.1969         | R   | X | 13.12.1985 | A   | 17.07.1990 | 13.12.1985  | A          | 19.10.2012   |     |
| Uzbekistan   | 08.10.1993         | A   |   | 08.10.1993 | A   |            | 08.10.1993  | A          |              |     |
| Vanuatu  | 27.10.1982         | A   |   | 28.02.1985 | A   |            | 28.02.1985  | A          |              |     |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of                    | 13.02.1956         | R   |   | 23.07.1998 | A   |            | 23.07.1998  | A          |              |     |
| Viet Nam   | 28.06.1957         | A   | X | 19.10.1981 | R   |            |             |            |              |     |
| Yemen  | 16.07.1970         | A   | X | 17.04.1990 | R   |            | 17.04.1990  | R          |              |     |
| Zambia   | 19.10.1966         | A   |   | 04.05.1995 | A   |            | 04.05.1995  | A          |              |     |
| Zimbabwe   | 07.03.1983         | A   |   | 19.10.1992 | A   |            | 19.10.1992  | A          |              |     |

### NOTES

#### Djibouti

Djibouti's declaration of succession in respect of the First Geneva Convention was dated 26.01.1978.

#### France

On accession to Additional Protocol II, France made a communication concerning Additional Protocol I.

#### Ghana

Entry into force of Additional Protocols I and II on 07.12.1978.

#### Namibia

An instrument of accession to the Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols was deposited by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 18.10.1983. In an instrument deposited on 22.08.1991, Namibia declared its succession to the Geneva Conventions, which were previously applicable pursuant to South Africa's accession on 31.03.1952.

#### Niue

Pursuant to New Zealand law at the time of accession, and consistent with customary international law, the Geneva Conventions apply to Niue by virtue of New Zealand's accession, on 02.05.1959, to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions.

#### Palestine

On 21.06.1989, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received a letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office at Geneva informing the Swiss Federal Council "that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, entrusted with the functions of the Government of the State of Palestine by decision of the Palestine National Council, decided, on 04.05.1989, to adhere to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols additional thereto".

On 13.09.1989, the Swiss Federal Council informed the States that it was not in a position to decide whether the letter constituted an instrument of accession, "due to the uncertainty within the international community as to the existence or non-existence of a State of Palestine".

#### Philippines

The First Geneva Convention was ratified on 07.03.1951.

#### Republic of Korea

The Geneva Conventions entered into force on 23.09.1966, the Republic of Korea having invoked Art.62/61/141/157 common respectively to the First, Second, Third and Fourth Conventions (immediate effect).

#### Sri Lanka

Accession to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 23.02.1959 (Ceylon had signed only the First, Second, and Third Geneva Conventions).

#### Switzerland

Entry into force of the Geneva Conventions on 21.10.1950.

#### Trinidad and Tobago

Accession to the First Geneva Convention on 17.03.1963.