



ICRC

**ASIAN – AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (AALCO)
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**INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
Developments, activities and achievements**

**Document prepared by the Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law of the
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the information of the Member
States of the ASIAN-AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (AALCO)**

Geneva, June 2004

The mission of the ICRC

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and coordinates the international relief activities conducted by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening international humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Movement.

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the mandate conferred on it by the international community, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) strives to promote compliance with this body of law and contribute to its development. Both at headquarters and in the field, the ICRC encourages States to ratify the various international humanitarian law (IHL) instruments in order to promote their universal acceptance, and to implement them. The ICRC's Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law provides States with technical advice to help them adopt the required national measures. In addition, when hostilities break out, the ICRC reminds the parties involved of their obligations under that body of law and makes confidential representations to them in cases where IHL is being violated.

Within its purpose to serve as an advisory body for its member governments in the field of international law and as a forum for Asian African co-operation in legal matters of common concern, the Asian African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) has committed itself to support the promotion of IHL and contribute to ensure respect thereof by its member States.

The signing of a cooperation agreement in July 2003 by the president of the ICRC, Mr. Jakob Kellenberger, and the secretary-general of the AALCO, Ambassador Wafik Zaher Kamil, represented a decisive landmark in the relations and exchanges that were developed over the years between the two organizations and welcome opportunity to work more closely on legal and other matters of mutual interest.

2003 has been a particularly fruitful year with regard to both organizations common endeavour towards a better knowledge of and respect for IHL. In addition to the signing of the mentioned agreement, the "one day special meeting" of the 42nd annual session of AALCO devoted to IHL not only offered its Member States the possibility to discuss topical issues related to this body of law. It also produced an important outcome through the adoption of Resolution RES/SEOUL/42/SP1 on the "Relevance of International Humanitarian Law in Today's Armed Conflicts" (hereafter referred to as "Seoul Resolution"), which will without doubt constitute a valuable guideline in the application, promotion and dissemination of IHL in the Asian African region. In the view of the ICRC, the Seoul Resolution represents an important step towards both sensitising AALCO member States to the relevance of the rules of this body of law, as well as motivating them to contribute to a better respect of IHL and a more effective protection of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence through concrete action.

The present document covers the period from 1 June 2003 until 1 June 2004. It provides updated information on the status of participation of States in treaties of IHL and other relevant instruments, as well as on developments registered and advice provided by the ICRC in relation to the implementation of IHL at national level. The document also contains information on recent developments in IHL and on activities conducted by the ICRC at international level and in the Asia Africa Region to strengthen compliance with this body of law.

The ICRC hopes that the information provided will prove useful for AALCO member governments and contribute to nurture the discussion and study of the current status of development and the degree of respect of IHL.

The information provided in this report is not exhaustive. It includes information supplied to the ICRC as of 1 June 2004. Further information may be requested from the Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law (ICRC), 19, Avenue de la Paix, CH-1202 Geneva or from any ICRC Delegation.

1. REACHING THE UNIVERSALITY OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

1.1. Participation in international humanitarian law treaties and other relevant instruments as of 1 June 2004

1949 *Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims*

The Geneva Conventions protect wounded, sick and shipwrecked combatants, the personnel attending to them, the buildings in which they are sheltered and the equipment used for their benefit. The Conventions also protect prisoners of war, through specific rules governing their treatment, and the civilian population, in particular in occupied territories

192 States Parties

1977 *Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions*

Protocol I broadens the protection extended to civilians and limits the methods and means of warfare.

161 States Parties

Declaration provided for under Article 90 of Protocol I – International Fact-Finding Commission

The Commission is a permanent body whose purpose is to investigate allegations of grave breaches and other serious violations of IHL and to facilitate, through its good offices, the restoration of an attitude of respect for the law

66 States Parties

1977 *Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions*

Protocol II contains fundamental guarantees for persons not taking part in hostilities during non-international armed conflicts and lays down rules relating to the protection of civilians, civilian objects and installations essential to the survival of the population

156 States Parties

1954 *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*

The Convention protects monuments of architecture, art or history and other cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

110 States Parties

Sri Lanka acceded to the Convention on 14 May 2004.

The **First Protocol (1954)** to the Convention provides that such property shall not be exported from occupied territories and that any property so exported shall be safeguarded and returned.

88 States Parties

The **Second Protocol (1999)** reinforces the repression of violations and also applies to internal armed conflicts.

22 States Parties

Gabon ratified the Protocol on 29 August 2003.

The number of ratifications (20) required for the entry into force of this Protocol was reached, and the treaty entered into force on 9 March 2004.

1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction

The Convention bans biological weapons.

151 States Parties

1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons

This Convention establishes the framework for the Protocols prohibiting the use of non-detectable fragments (Protocol I), prohibiting the use of mines, booby traps and other devices against the civilian population and restricting their use against military targets (Protocol II), and prohibiting the use of incendiary weapons against civilians and civilian objects and restricting their use against military targets (Protocol III).

94 States Parties

Protocol IV (1995), on blinding weapons, prohibits the use of laser weapons that are specifically designed to cause permanent blindness.

75 States Parties

Amended Protocol II (1996), on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices, broadens the prohibitions relating to these devices and extends the Protocol's scope of application to non-international armed conflicts.

77 States Parties

The **Amendment (2001) to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons** expands the scope of application of the Convention and its Protocols to non-international armed conflicts.

27 States Parties

Protocol V (2003), on explosive remnants of war, requires the parties to a conflict to take measures to reduce the dangers posed by explosive ordnance that has been used or fired but has failed to explode as intended (unexploded ordnance) and by stocks of explosive ordnance left behind on the battlefield (abandoned ordnance).

During the period under consideration *Cyprus* acceded to Protocol IV (1995) and Amended Protocol II (1996). The following AALCO member States became a party to the 2001 Amendment: *China* (11 August 2003), *Japan* (10 July 2003).

1993 *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction*

The Convention bans chemical weapons.

164 States Parties

Libya acceded to the Convention on 6 January 2004.

1997 *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*

The Convention bans anti-personnel landmines.

142 States Parties

Turkey acceded to the Convention on 25 September 2003 and *Sudan* on 13 October 2003

1998 *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*

The Statute establishes a permanent international criminal court with jurisdiction over the crime of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Court will also have jurisdiction over the crime of aggression, once defined

94 States Parties

2000 *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts*

The Protocol raises the age limit for participation in hostilities to 18 years old.

72 States Parties

The *Philippines* acceded to the Protocol on 26 August 2003, *Syria* on 17 October 2003 and *Senegal* on 3 March 2004

1.2. National measures for the implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL)

For IHL to be fully respected, it is of paramount importance that States adopt domestic legislation to implement its rules. The International Committee of the Red Cross, through its *Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law*, is committed to helping the national authorities adopt and implement the legislative, regulatory and administrative measures required to ensure respect for the law at the national level.

During the period considered in this report the *Advisory Service* continued to provide technical assistance to many States. Among others, it provided advice concerning ratification of the two Additional Protocols of 1977 and the drafting of implementing legislation for the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols. It gave assistance in amending or adopting new legislations on the repression of war crimes. It helped authorities in drafting laws implementing the Ottawa Convention banning antipersonnel landmines, laws relating to missing persons or laws on the protection of the red cross and red crescent emblems.

As far as the Asian African region is concerned, such assistance was provided to the *Chad, East Timor, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Nepal and Uzbekistan* in drafting legislation on the red cross and red crescent emblem. *Benin, The Central African Republic, The Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Niger, The Philippines* were given assistance in amending or adopting new legislation on the repression of war crimes; *Nepal, Brunei Darusalam, Ghana and Sri Lanka* in drafting Geneva Conventions Acts; *Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Guinea, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Togo*, in implementing the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel landmines. *Japan* received advice concerning ratification of the two Additional Protocols of 1977 and the drafting of implementing legislation for the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols.

The Advisory Service also held various national and regional technical workshops dealing with the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute, which established the International Criminal Court as a permanent institution with jurisdiction over the most serious crimes of international concern. These workshops involved among others, the governments of Niger and several countries of Western Africa. A workshop on the Rome Statute was also organized within the framework of the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. In 2003, the ICRC also published a study on the elements of war crimes under the Rome Statute, which aims to provide States, judges, prosecutors and international and national lawyers with the necessary background information to implement IHL in future cases dealing with war crimes.

Information on new national legislation and case law relating to IHL was collected and published twice-yearly (as of end of June and as of end of December) in the *International Review of the Red Cross*. During the considered period, as far as the Asian African region is concerned, the following information was recorded:

Namibia adopted a Geneva Conventions Act. *Mauritius* adopted a Geneva Conventions amendment Act, legislation to implement the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act. *Niger* passed laws linked to the repression of war crimes. Legislation protecting the emblem was adopted by *Burkina Faso* and *Uzbekistan*. Laws prohibiting anti-personnel mines were passed by *South Africa*, *Seychelles* and *Zambia*.

This information was also entered into the ICRC database on national implementation of IHL, which as of 1 June 2004 contained updated entries on domestic legislation and case law in over 100 States.

To encourage States in their efforts to adopt measures to implement IHL, the ICRC *Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law* supplemented and updated the technical documents produced so far, such as fact sheets on specific topics. It thus produced a new fact sheet on missing persons and their families, with recommendations for drafting national legislation, and one on the exchange of information about national measures for the implementation of IHL. An updated version of documents on specific questions related to the repression of war crimes was also published. These documents may be consulted on the ICRC WEB page (www.icrc.org).

1.3. National Committees on international humanitarian law

Many States have set up National Committees or similar bodies for the implementation of international humanitarian law. These bodies, which include representatives of the various ministries concerned, as well as national bodies and specialists appointed for that purpose, advise and assist governments in promoting and implementing IHL. They are an effective means of promoting respect for this law in the States where they have been set up. Their establishment has therefore always been encouraged by the Advisory Service, which also assists in their work and operation.

On 1 June 2004, there were a total of 68 such bodies throughout all regions of the world. In 2003/2004, new National Committees were hence created in several member States of the AALCO, namely *Morocco*, *Sudan* and *Syria*.

At present, the following AALCO member States and permanent observer countries have established such a specific body to facilitate the dissemination and the implementation of IHL: *Australia*, *Indonesia*, *Japan*, *Rep. of Korea*, *New Zealand*, *Philippines*, *Sri Lanka*, *Gambia*, *Kenya*, *Mauritius*, *Syria*, *Sudan*, *Egypt*, *Iran*, *Jordan*, *Morocco* and *Yemen*.

In order to assist the National Committees on international humanitarian law in their work, the ICRC *Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law* launched an electronic forum in 2003, aimed to allow for an interactive dialogue between committees and to provide access to relevant documentation.

The objectives of the Forum are to facilitate the exchange of information and experience between National Committees on IHL, to strengthen contacts between them and thereby to encourage States to adopt national measures of

implementation. To allow for maximum ease and spontaneity in the exchange of information, no specific format is required for questions and reactions, which should mainly originate from National Committees themselves. Documents are welcome and may be attached to illustrate any of the following aspects:

Documents and information that may be circulated through this Forum include:

- information on existing IHL National Committees: name, contact details, legal basis, membership and mandate, as well as ICRC guidelines and recommendations on their creation and operation;
- events and announcements: information on meetings, new Committees, etc.;
- interactive discussions: on substantive national IHL implementation issues and on the functioning of the Committees;
- information on existing and future legislation: information posted by the Committees on laws or regulations, or on the process of their adoption;
- documents from IHL National Committees: plans of action, annual reports, fact sheets, etc.;
- addresses and links: contact details, links to IHL National Committee websites and to other websites on national implementation of IHL.

The ICRC's role is limited to hosting the Forum, structuring discussions and giving input whenever necessary.

This electronic Forum is located on an ICRC Extranet (http://extranet.icrc.org/droit_international). A link to it is also available from the page on National Committees on IHL on the ICRC website (www.icrc.org). Access to the Forum is given by the ICRC to all members of National Committees on International Humanitarian Law and to ICRC legal advisers. The ICRC may also grant access to other relevant specialists and organizations.

1.4. Dissemination of international humanitarian law

In order to promote greater awareness of IHL, the ICRC promotes and supports extensive dissemination, teaching and training activities in the field of IHL with armed and security forces in many countries around the world. In order to reach audiences in civil society circles, the ICRC has also developed a wide range of dissemination activities, including with pupils and students in schools and universities, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, health-care workers, members of the mass media and the general public. Activities to promote awareness of IHL have significantly intensified and become diversified.

During the period considered, dissemination material suited to reach specific audiences was developed or up-dated, translated into numerous languages, promoted and distributed. These include teaching files for military instructors, a new interactive DVD for police and security forces, a didactic and teaching tool for school children ("Exploring international humanitarian law"), a case book for law students, etc. The ICRC continued to promote the integration of IHL in education or training curricula, in military manuals and procedures. It organized or actively participated throughout the last year in conferences, seminars, training courses, moot courts, etc.

2. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND IMPROVING COMPLIANCE THEREOF

2.1. Recent developments in international humanitarian law

Experts from the ICRC's Legal Division continued to attend numerous conferences and seminars while continuing to provide a range of international and national institutions and organizations with expertise on a variety of IHL topics. The primary aim of these activities was to promote IHL and stress the relevance of its provisions and the special role of the ICRC. In fact, whenever new legal instruments are drafted or negotiated which have an impact on the protection of victims of armed conflict, the ICRC strives to ensure that IHL is fully taken into account.

In 2003/2004, the ICRC took part for example in ongoing negotiations and discussions being held on the drafting of an instrument to protect all individuals from enforced disappearance and on the drawing up of basic principles governing reparations for victims of human rights and international humanitarian law violations.

As for developments in international humanitarian law during the considered period the following will be mentioned:

New rules aimed at reducing the civilian deaths, injury and suffering caused by explosive remnants of war

On 28 November 2003, three years after the ICRC first called on States party to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) to develop new rules aimed at reducing the civilian deaths, injury and suffering caused by explosive remnants of war, a protocol to this Convention was finally adopted. This agreement requires the parties to a conflict to take measures to reduce the dangers posed by explosive ordnance that has been used or fired but has failed to explode as intended (unexploded ordnance) and by stocks of explosive ordnance left behind on the battlefield (abandoned ordnance). This instrument, adopted by the 91 States party to the CCW, including all major military powers, is the fifth protocol additional to this treaty.

Amendment (2001) to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons

The 20th ratification of this Amendment that expands the scope of application of the Convention and its Protocols to non-international armed conflicts occurred in November 2003 and triggered its entry into force on 18 May 2004.

Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines

The Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction, was held in Bangkok on 15-19 September 2003. The fifth Assembly of States Parties had set out three main objectives: to assess progress achieved in the past year to meet the humanitarian aims of the Convention, in particular the destruction of stocks of anti-personnel mines, mine clearance, assistance to victims and universal acceptance of the Convention; to define future courses of action in order to meet the objectives of the Convention; and lastly to prepare for the first Review Conference scheduled to take place in Nairobi from 29 November to 3 December 2004. The ICRC tabled five proposals, including one specifically concerned with the obligations of States Parties to adopt national implementation measures under the Convention, in particular measures to prevent, suppress and punish violations.

Protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict

By the end of 2003 the number of ratifications (20 States Parties) required for the entry into force of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict was reached, and the treaty entered into force on 9 March 2004.

2004 is furthermore marked by the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in armed conflict. This event offers a welcome opportunity to encourage States that have not yet accepted the Convention and its Protocols to become a party to the latter and to intensify their efforts with a view to make the protection of cultural property in such event effective. To this end, UNESCO organized in Paris an international conference that was attended by many States party to the Convention and international experts. In addition the ICRC is holding a number of meetings during 2004 in conjunction with other organizations such as UNESCO.

The first of these meetings took place in *Cairo*, from 14 to 16 February. A national round-table on the protection of cultural property during armed conflict took place in *Baku*, Azerbaijan, on 6 May 2004. Further regional meetings will take place in *El Salvador* (June 2004), *Cambodia* (November 2004) and the *Russian Federation* (September/October 2004).

2.2. Measures at the international level to strengthen compliance with the existing body of law

28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

Of particular significance during the considered period was also the adoption by the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (*Geneva*, 2-6 December 2003) of two key documents. The first, a declaration entitled *Protecting Human Dignity*, clearly reaffirms the pertinence of IHL in today's armed conflicts and reiterates the obligation of all parties to fully comply with its rules. The second, entitled *Agenda for Humanitarian Action*, addresses, among other concerns, the

issue of persons missing in connection with an armed conflict and other situations of violence and the human costs of the availability, use and misuse of weapons. The ICRC also co-organized a workshop with the Swiss government on "IHL and the challenges of contemporary armed conflicts" during the Conference.

At this Conference, States parties to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and all components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as observers, had for the second time the opportunity to pledge to translate their good will into specific humanitarian commitments. An important number of the pledges presented by Governments relate to the ratification of treaties, the adoption of national implementation measures or the creation of a national committee on international humanitarian law. The ICRC is pleased to note that some of them have already been fulfilled and that others are under implementation. The text of the pledges received at the 28th International Conference, as well as information on the follow-up to those made at the previous International Conference in 1999, is available in two separate databases on the ICRC website (www.icrc.org).

Reaffirmation and development of IHL

Despite important advances by the international community in the fields of preventive action and repression of IHL violations, greater compliance with the law during armed conflicts remains an important challenge. States in particular need to meet their obligation to respect and ensure respect for IHL, as provided for under Article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions. To provide a framework for internal discussions and external consultation on current and emerging issues of IHL, including the applicability of IHL to the fight against terrorism, the ICRC launched in October 2002 a project "On the reaffirmation and development of IHL".

As part of this project the ICRC, in cooperation with other organizations, hosted in 2003 five regional seminars on "Improving compliance with IHL". The seminars, which were attended by government officials, National Society representatives, academics and NGOs, were held in Bruges, Cairo, Kuala Lumpur, Mexico City and Pretoria between April and September 2003.

In May 2004, the African Union and the ICRC jointly organized at the Conference Centre of the Commission of the AU in Addis Ababa, a Brainstorming Day on the theme: *"Strategies to Ensure Compliance with International Humanitarian Law by Actors in Internal Armed Conflicts"*. The main objectives of this event were to reflect jointly on what law is applicable in internal armed conflicts and to identify concrete measures that might be taken, both by parties to internal armed conflicts and by the African Union and its Member States, to improve compliance with the law in situations of internal armed conflicts. This consultation was attended by some 74 African diplomats accredited to the AU, representatives of the host country, as well as officials of the AU, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the ICRC.

The ICRC also set up a special page devoted to this topic on its website. An overview of work carried out under the project and a broad outline of activities envisaged in the years to come was included in an ICRC report on *IHL and the Challenges of Contemporary Armed Conflicts* that was distributed during the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 2003.

Direct participation in hostilities

In June 2003 the ICRC, together with the Hague-based TMC Asser Institute, organized an expert seminar aimed at exploring the notion of "direct participation in hostilities" in relation to IHL. The need to clearly define the status of and the treatment due to civilians who take a direct part in hostilities pertains to all types of armed conflicts and is central to the legal debates taking place on the fight against terrorism. The seminar participants – distinguished IHL experts from all over the world – agreed that an effort to clarify the notion of "direct participation" was necessary and encouraged the ICRC to continue the process by organizing a follow-up meeting in the course of 2004.

"Biotechnology, weapons and humanity"

In September 2002 the ICRC had launched a rare public appeal to governments, scientists and industry on "biotechnology, weapons and humanity" reflecting the organization's concern that while advances in the life sciences carry great potential benefit for humanity, they bring enormous risk if turned to hostile use. The appeal and the follow-up activities that are being conducted since 2003 were designed to promote awareness of the rules prohibiting poisoning and the deliberate spread of disease and at the same time to draw attention to the duty of all those involved in the life sciences to take practical steps to ensure that these rules are respected.

Such activities include the organisation of a series of round-tables on "Preventing the hostile use of the life sciences" for representatives of government agencies, industry, scientific and medical associations as well as academic researchers. The first of these consultations was held on 7 May 2004 in London. Another is due to be conducted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in the Autumn 2004.

Study on customary international humanitarian law

The ICRC continued working on its two-volume study on customary rules of IHL, which was mandated by the 26th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The first volume contains a list of rules found to have achieved customary status, with a short commentary on why they were so characterised and indications from practice, where available, as to the scope of application and interpretation of the rules in question. Where uncertainty still exists, trends in practice are outlined. The second volume contains a summary of practice in the area of IHL compiled over five years of research and is divided into six parts: principle of distinction; specific protection regimes; methods of warfare; weapons; treatment of civilians and combatants *hors de combat*; implementation and enforcement. The study is in its final stage and due to be published in early 2005.

Interplay between IHL and other legal regimes

"IHL and other legal regimes: Interplay in situations of violence" was the topic of the 27th Annual Roundtable on "Current Problems of International Humanitarian Law", organized by the ICRC and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy, in September 2003. The ICRC president, the UN high commissioner for refugees and the acting UN high commissioner for human rights all spoke at the Roundtable. The discussions, involving more than 200 participants from all over the world, confirmed that the comprehensive protection of individuals in armed conflict required the complementary application of IHL, human rights law and refugee law, as appropriate in each situation. Participants expressed a desire to continue with the discussions at a regional level.

Multinational peace operations and IHL

In December 2003 the ICRC organized a meeting of experts on multinational peace operations, in cooperation with the Geneva-based University Centre for International Humanitarian Law. A panel of 30 academic experts, military legal advisers, ICRC lawyers, and representatives of international organizations and governments discussed various aspects of the applicability of IHL and international human rights law to multinational forces. The discussions focused on the rules relevant to forces acting pursuant to a mandate of the Security Council, and thus whether they are under UN, national or regional command.

3. REGIONAL EVENTS AND COOPERATION OF THE ICRC WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

3.1. Regional events with participation of AALCO Member States

In order to generate momentum towards the ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, the ICRC continued, in 2003 and during the first terms of 2004, to organize or contribute in the organization of regional events. By attending such conferences or seminars, national authorities can become more familiar with specific IHL-related topics, exchange views and compare their respective approaches to national implementation. States are also encouraged and assisted in giving the best possible follow-up to the conclusions reached or recommendations made during these meetings. Some of the main regional events that took place during the considered period that were attended by AALCO member States are listed below:

The third ***Annual Seminar on Ratification and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law***, held in Pretoria, South Africa, on 2-6 June 2003, was organized in cooperation with the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was attended by government representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and/or Defence of thirteen of the fourteen Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) States, as well as Kenya and Madagascar, and by parliamentarians from Angola and South Africa. Besides global considerations, the seminar also focused on the ratification and implementation of international humanitarian law instruments within the region, in order to spur regional progress towards full implementation of these

treaties. It was an opportunity to develop closer links with and between government ministries and existing national bodies on IHL and to promote the creation of such bodies in other countries. It also enabled working methods and strategies for implementation in the SADC States to be discussed and exchanged. At the end of the seminar, the participants considered the main conclusions reached and adopted a strong set of recommendations, which included a call for the continuation of a political will to respect and ensure respect for IHL, the ratification of all outstanding IHL treaties, recognition of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission, the creation of IHL National Committees in countries which do not yet have them, and the adoption of all legislative, administrative and regulatory measures needed for full implementation of IHL. With regard to anti-personnel mines, the participants recommended that all measures be taken to fulfil the various States' obligations under the Ottawa Treaty and to fully prepare for the 2004 Review Conference, to be held in Nairobi, Kenya. It was also recommended that a copy of the recommendations be passed on to the SADC and African Union secretariats.

A Meeting of all the inter-ministerial National Committees on IHL in the Eastern and Southern African region, attended by the chairperson and one other member of the committees of Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia and by members from Malawi, Seychelles and Zimbabwe, was held in Nyeri, Kenya, on 10-11 June 2003. It was the first such event to be held in the region and gave members of the different committees an opportunity to meet and share their experience and to discuss issues relating to their activities, implementation, dissemination, interaction between committees and reporting. At the end of the meeting the participants adopted a set of recommendations which will help the committees to work more efficiently and increase their links with parliament and the executive authorities.

On 9 and 10 June 2003, a ***Regional Expert Meeting*** was held on means and mechanisms, at the international and national level, of ensuring respect for international humanitarian law. Attended by high-ranking officials and experts from 22 countries of the Asian and Pacific region, the meeting included detailed discussions on the obligations of States under international humanitarian law to adopt national measures of implementation and on the role and mandate of the National IHL Committees.

ICRC representatives attended the ***Pacific Islands Legal Officers Meeting (PILOM)***, which was held in Samoa in 2002 and was hosted in 2003 by the government of Nauru. It is a meeting of all Pacific Attorney-Generals and Solicitor Generals to discuss legal matters of regional relevance. At both events the ICRC was present as one of a limited number of observers and gave forty-minute briefings on the importance of ratifying IHL instruments and the need to create domestic implementing legislation. Over the three days of the meeting the Attorney-Generals had the opportunity to discuss specific IHL issues relevant to their country with the ICRC Legal Adviser in an informal environment.

The first ***Academic and Practical Workshop on Implementation and Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law in Central Asia*** took place in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, from 29 October to 2 November 2003. It was aimed at developing local capabilities for the dissemination and implementation of IHL in order to build up a "critical mass" of local IHL experts in each Central Asian country. It had

three objectives: to update interlocutors on topical IHL issues by underscoring the relevance of IHL in addressing new types of conflict; to promote adoption of implementation measures; and to develop IHL training capabilities. Over 70 participants, including representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice, parliamentarians, academics and journalists of the five Central Asian countries, took part in presentations, round tables and debates. The workshop's results and conclusions, as well as commitments made by all parties involved in the implementation and dissemination of IHL, were consolidated in an Appeal signed by each of the participants acting in their personal capacity, that encourages, *inter alia*, the competent legislative and executive authorities of the republics of Central Asia, with the support of the IHL National Committees, to implement IHL and to consider joining the humanitarian law treaties to which they are not yet party.

On 19-20 July 2003 the first ***Euro-Asian Meeting of National Committees on IHL Implementation***, organized by the Belarus IHL National Committee in cooperation with the ICRC, was held in Minsk, Belarus. Representatives of the National Committees of Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine, experts from the Slovenian, Belgian and Lithuanian National Committees and representatives from UNESCO took part. Representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and the Russian Federation were also invited to participate as observers. There were three main topics on the agenda: protection of cultural property, the Ottawa Convention, and repression of war crimes. The meeting also enabled the National Committees to discuss their respective roles and mandates, as well as ways and means of increasing their efficiency and strengthening their position vis-à-vis the national authorities. It was deemed a success by the participants and demonstrated the importance of fostering contacts between national committees on a regional and sub-regional level.

The first ***Regional Seminar for Legal Advisers of IHL National Committees of Arab States*** took place in Rabat, Morocco, on 13-17 October 2003. It was organized by the Ministry of Human Rights, the Arab League and the ICRC and was attended by representatives of the five regional IHL National Committees, as well as by representatives of seven other States interested in the creation of such bodies, namely Algeria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. The aim of the seminar was to promote the adoption of national measures for the implementation of IHL and the ratification of treaties to which States are not yet party.

From 14 to 16 February 2004 the ICRC, the Egyptian National Committee on international humanitarian law and UNESCO held in Cairo, Egypt, a ***Seminar to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*** to raise awareness among the authorities of the region regarding the continuing importance of protecting cultural property during such situations. The Egyptian Red Crescent Society and a number of other organizations also supported the event. At the meeting, ICRC Vice-President Jacques Forster emphasized the ICRC's efforts to promote the law on protecting cultural property, working alongside the national committees on international humanitarian law. Mr Forster also mentioned the commitment of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, reflected in the resolution on cultural

property that the Movement's Council of delegates had passed in 2001. He added that the 50th anniversary of the Convention was an ideal opportunity to strengthen the protection of cultural property, both for the components of the Movement and for other organizations and governments.

With the support of the Egyptian Ministry of Justice and the Council of Arab Ministries of Justice, which is a body of the Arab League, the ICRC organized the **Second Regional Seminar for Arab Judges**, a meeting especially for them on international humanitarian and human rights law. It took place in Cairo on 24 - 28 January 2004 and was attended by 28 judges from 11 Arab States. Topics discussed focused on legislative aspects of implementation of IHL at national level. Case studies were also conducted.

A. **Regional workshop on the implementation of the 1997 Ottawa Convention on anti-personal Landmines** was organised by the ICRC and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under the auspices of the CEDEAO on 27-29 January 2004 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. 60 persons from 15 CEDEAO member States participated in the workshop. The event was also attended by a civil servant from Chad and representatives from the CEDAO. It focused on preparation of the next coming Review Conference of the Convention and action that still needs to be undertaken by States to fulfill obligations resulting for them from the Convention.

The **Third Regional Meeting of Arab States' Experts on the National Implementation of IHL** took place on 17-19 February 2004 in Cairo. It was organized by the Egyptian Ministry of Justice, the League of Arab States and the ICRC and was attended by government experts from 15 Arab States: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. A Palestinian delegation was also present. The delegations were composed of high-level representatives, directors of departments at the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Defence. Items discussed during the meeting were introduced by experts from the participating countries and ICRC representatives and included questions related to the national implementation of IHL treaties, the work and functioning of IHL National Committees, legislative amendments, training in IHL and its integration within the armed forces and in civilian educational programs. A new Plan of Action was adopted for the year 2004.

The ICRC and the Governments of Kenya and Canada organized on 8 March 2004 **The East Africa Landmines Workshop** which was part of preparations for the Nairobi Summit for a Mine Free World to be held in Nairobi, in November 2004. The meeting, which gathered defence and foreign affairs official from 10 African countries in the region along with envoys from Thailand and Austria, concluded that significant progress had been made in ridding the region of anti-personnel land mines, but that efforts needed to be increased to fulfil the obligations of the Convention. .

3.2. Cooperation with other organizations

Depending on their respective scope of activity and mandate, the ICRC cooperates with other organizations in order to develop the best possible synergies, sensitize their member States to IHL issues and act in coordination to achieve shared goals of ratification and national implementation. As shown below, cooperation takes place with organizations of a diverse nature and scope all over the world. As the Asian African region is concerned the following may be mentioned:

Cooperation with the **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)** was increased in 2002-2003. The ICRC attended the 32nd, 33rd and 34th sessions of the Commission, held in 2002 and 2003 in Banjul (The Gambia) and Niamey (Niger), as an observer and delivered statements on the protection of refugees under international humanitarian law. Cooperation has also been stepped up in the form of a joint publication, *International Humanitarian Law*, written at the initiative of the ICRC Mission to the OAU and the ICRC Advisory Service. The ICRC also participated in the NGO Forum traditionally organized by the Banjul (Gambia)-based **African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies**, which precedes the ordinary sessions of the ACHPR. On these occasions, the ICRC chaired workshops on the implementation of international humanitarian law and on the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The relationship between the **African Parliamentary Union (APU)** and the ICRC had been deepened with the First African Parliamentary Conference on International Humanitarian Law for the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, held on 18-20 February 2002 in Niamey (Niger). Since then, relations with the APU were steadily maintained and further developed through bilateral contacts and the ICRC's attendance at the APU annual conferences, in particular with a view to establishing a Follow-up Committee to promote international humanitarian law and to see to the implementation of the Niamey Declaration. At the national level the ICRC urged national assemblies, notably in Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone, to implement the Declaration.

In addition to the cooperation-agreement signed between the AALCO and the ICRC, cooperation and dialogue between the ICRC and its Advisory Service and the **Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO)** was further developed during AALCO's annual conference in Seoul in June 2003 by holding a special full-day session devoted to international humanitarian law and various aspects of its enforcement and national implementation. The resolution adopted on that occasion on "Relevance of International Humanitarian Law in Today's Armed Conflicts", calls for enhanced compliance with IHL by member States and reaffirms in its operative paragraph 11 "*..the importance of continuing to discuss, study and disseminate the current status on the development of international humanitarian law through meetings and seminars, as appropriate and feasible*".

Under the cooperation agreement with the **League of Arab States**, several events were organized in 2003 and 2004 to sensitize authorities of Arab States to the need to ratify international humanitarian law treaties and to work towards their national implementation.

These include the ***First Regional Arabic Course on international humanitarian law*** that was conducted on 31 May – 11 June 2004. In October 2003 the Council of the Arabic Ministries of Justice had given the green light for the realization of this important event at the Center for Studies and Legal Investigations of the Arabic League based in Beyrouth. The course was attended by 54 participants - high ranking civil servants, members of the military institutions and representatives of Red Crescent Societies - from most of the Arabic countries. The course comprised not less than 18 workshops on IHL, International Human Rights Law, and International Criminal Law as well as a case study on the jurisdiction of International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Cooperation with the **Commonwealth Secretariat** was intensified. The Advisory Service helped to organize and took part in the Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on International Humanitarian Law jointly organized by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the British Red Cross, which took place in London in February 2003. The Conference, at which 48 Commonwealth countries were represented by their government and/or National Society, was the first of its kind. The main emphasis was placed on exchanging views and ideas on practical action in addressing common issues, including international humanitarian law implementation. A report "A Guide to Action" summarizing the Conference's main comments and recommendations was produced and widely distributed in the course of 2003.

In September 2003 the ICRC met with the regional delegations of the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** in India and Nepal to discuss mutual strategies for 2004 in that region to promote ratification of the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Discussions with UNESCO were also further developed at headquarters level so as to coordinate events to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Hague Convention.

In addition, regular contact was maintained and exchanges of views increased with several non-governmental organizations, such as the **International Coalition for the International Criminal Court**, in order to coordinate efforts to promote ratification of the Rome Statute.

Cooperation and dialogue was also further developed in 2003 and 2004 between the ICRC's Advisory Service and partner organizations of the Coalition for an International Criminal Court in the Southeast and East Asian region. ICRC representatives participated as speakers and facilitators in several regional workshops organized by the CICC and the Bangkok-based Forum Asia (Bangkok, December 2002; Kuala Lumpur, December 2003; Manila, February, 2004).

Closer direct contact was also developed with the **International Criminal Court** and ICC representatives were invited to speak as experts at conferences in various parts of the world on the repression of war crimes by national and international jurisdictions.

The Advisory Service furthermore encouraged government representatives to share their experience and know-how on the implementation of international humanitarian

law and the ICC Statute by inviting them to speak as experts at national or regional technical workshops in various parts of the world organized by the Advisory Service on the penal repression of war crimes.

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ANNEXE 1

**Table of States party to international humanitarian law and other
related treaties (as of 11.06.2004)**



States Party to the Following International Humanitarian Law and Other Related Treaties as of 11.06.2004

Protection of Victims of Armed Conflicts	
GC I-IV 1949	Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949. Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949. Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949. Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, Geneva, 12 August 1949.
AP I 1977	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts. Geneva, 8 June 1977.
AP I Declaration art. 90	Declaration provided for under article 90 AP I. Acceptance of the Competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission according to article 90 of AP I.
AP II 1977	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts. Geneva, 8 June 1977.
CRC 1989	Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 1989.
Opt Prot. CRC 2000	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, New York, 25 May 2000.
International Criminal Court	
ICC Statute 1998	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998.
Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
Hague Conv. 1954	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 14 May 1954.
Hague Prot. 1954	First Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 14 May 1954.
Hague Prot. 1999	Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 26 March 1999.
Environment	
ENMOD Conv. 1976	Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, New York, 10 December 1976.
Weapons	
Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and Warfare, Geneva, 17 June 1925.
BWC 1972	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. Opened for Signature at London, Moscow and Washington. 10 April 1972.
CCW 1980	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 10 October 1980.
CCW Prot. I 1980	Protocol on non-detectable fragments (I).
CCW Prot. II 1980	Protocol on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices (II).
CCW Prot. III 1980	Protocol on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of incendiary weapons (III).
CCW Prot. IV 1995	Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention), 13 October 1995.
CCW Prot. IIa 1996	Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II to the 1980 Convention).
CCW Amdt 2001	Amendment to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III), Geneva 21 December 2001.
CCW Prot. V 2003	Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III). Geneva, 28 November 2003.
CWC 1993	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Paris 13 January 1993.
Ottawa Treaty 1997	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, Oslo, 18 September 1997.

Country	Protection of victims of armed conflicts						International Criminal Court	Protection of Cultural Property			Environment
Country	GC I-IV 1949	AP I 1977	AP I Declaration art. 90	AP II 1977	CRC 1989	Opt Prot. CRC 2000	ICC Statute 1998	Hague Conv. 1954	Hague Prot. 1954	Hague Prot. 1999	ENMOD Conv. 1976
Afghanistan	26.09.1956				28.03.1994	24.09.2003	10.02.2003				22.10.1985
Albania	27.05.1957	16.07.1993		16.07.1993	27.02.1992		31.01.2003	20.12.1960	20.12.1960		
Algeria	20.06.1960	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	16.04.1993						19.12.1991
Andorra	17.09.1993				02.01.1996	30.04.2001	30.04.2001				
Angola	20.09.1984	20.09.1984			05.12.1990						
Antigua and Barbuda	06.10.1986	06.10.1986		06.10.1986	05.10.1993		18.06.2001				25.10.1988
Argentina	18.09.1956	26.11.1986	11.10.1996	26.11.1986	04.12.1990	10.09.2002	08.02.2001	22.03.1989		07.01.2002	20.03.1987
Armenia	07.06.1993	07.06.1993		07.06.1993	23.06.1993			05.09.1993	05.09.1993		15.05.2002
Australia	14.10.1958	21.06.1991	23.09.1992	21.06.1991	17.12.1990		01.07.2002	19.09.1984			07.09.1984
Austria	27.08.1953	13.08.1982	13.08.1982	13.08.1982	06.08.1992	01.02.2002	28.12.2000	25.03.1964	25.03.1964	01.03.2002	17.01.1990
Azerbaijan	01.06.1993				13.08.1992	03.07.2002		20.09.1993	20.09.1993	17.04.2001	
Bahamas	11.07.1975	10.04.1980		10.04.1980	20.02.1991						
Bahrain	30.11.1971	30.10.1986		30.10.1986	13.02.1992						
Bangladesh	04.04.1972	08.09.1980		08.09.1980	03.08.1990	06.09.2000					03.10.1979
Barbados	10.09.1968	19.02.1990		19.02.1990	09.10.1990		10.12.2002	09.04.2002			
Belarus	03.08.1954	23.10.1989	23.10.1989	23.10.1989	01.10.1990			07.05.1957	07.05.1957	13.12.2000	07.06.1988
Belgium	03.09.1952	20.05.1986	27.03.1987	20.05.1986	16.12.1991	06.05.2002	28.06.2000	16.09.1960	16.09.1960		12.07.1982
Belize	29.06.1984	29.06.1984		29.06.1984	02.05.1990	01.12.2003	05.04.2000				
Benin	14.12.1961	28.05.1986		28.05.1986	03.08.1990		22.01.2002				30.06.1986
Bhutan	10.01.1991				01.08.1990						
Bolivia	10.12.1976	08.12.1983	10.08.1992	08.12.1983	26.06.1990		27.06.2002				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	31.12.1992	31.12.1992	31.12.1992	31.12.1992	01.09.1993	10.10.2003	11.04.2002	12.07.1993	12.07.1993		
Botswana	29.03.1968	23.05.1979		23.05.1979	14.03.1995		08.09.2000	03.01.2002			
Brazil	29.06.1957	05.05.1992	23.11.1993	05.05.1992	24.09.1990	27.01.2004	20.06.2002	12.09.1958	12.09.1958		12.10.1984
Brunei Darussalam	14.10.1991	14.10.1991		14.10.1991	27.12.1995						
Bulgaria	22.07.1954	26.09.1989	09.05.1994	26.09.1989	03.06.1991	12.02.2002	11.04.2002	07.08.1956	09.10.1958	14.06.2000	31.05.1978
Burkina Faso	07.11.1961	20.10.1987		20.10.1987	31.08.1990		16.04.2004	18.12.1969	04.02.1987		
Burundi	27.12.1971	10.06.1993		10.06.1993	19.10.1990						
Cambodia	08.12.1958	14.01.1998		14.01.1998	15.10.1992		11.04.2002	04.04.1962	04.04.1962		
Cameroon	16.09.1963	16.03.1984		16.03.1984	11.01.1993			12.10.1961	12.10.1961		
Canada	14.05.1965	20.11.1990	20.11.1990	20.11.1990	13.12.1991	07.07.2000	07.07.2000	11.12.1998			11.06.1981
Cape Verde	11.05.1984	16.03.1995	16.03.1995	16.03.1995	04.06.1992	10.05.2002					03.10.1979
Central African Republic	01.08.1966	17.07.1984		17.07.1984	23.04.1992		04.10.2001				
Chad	05.08.1970	17.01.1997		17.01.1997	02.10.1990	28.08.2002					
Chile	12.10.1950	24.04.1991	24.04.1991	24.04.1991	13.08.1990	31.07.2003					26.04.1994
China	28.12.1956	14.09.1983		14.09.1983	02.03.1992			05.01.2000	05.01.2000		

Country	Protection of victims of armed conflicts						International Criminal Court	Protection of Cultural Property			Environment
Country	GC I-IV 1949	AP I 1977	AP I Declaration art. 90	AP II 1977	CRC 1989	Opt Prot. CRC 2000	ICC Statute 1998	Hague Conv. 1954	Hague Prot. 1954	Hague Prot. 1999	ENMOD Conv. 1976
Colombia	08.11.1961	01.09.1993	17.04.1996	14.08.1995	28.01.1991		05.08.2002	18.06.1998	18.06.1998		
Comoros	21.11.1985	21.11.1985		21.11.1985	22.06.1993						
Congo	04.02.1967	10.11.1983		10.11.1983	14.10.1993						
Congo (Dem Rep)	24.02.1961	03.06.1982	12.12.2002	12.12.2002	27.09.1990	11.11.2001	11.04.2002	18.04.1961	18.04.1961		
Cook Islands	11.06.2001	07.05.2002	07.05.2002	07.05.2002	06.06.1997						
Costa Rica	15.10.1969	15.12.1983	02.12.1999	15.12.1983	21.08.1990	24.01.2003	07.06.2001	03.06.1998	03.06.1998	09.12.2003	07.02.1996
Côte d'Ivoire	28.12.1961	20.09.1989		20.09.1989	04.02.1991			24.01.1980			
Croatia	11.05.1992	11.05.1992	11.05.1992	11.05.1992	12.10.1992	01.11.2002	21.05.2001	06.07.1992	06.07.1992		
Cuba	15.04.1954	25.11.1982		23.06.1999	21.08.1991			26.11.1957	26.11.1957		10.04.1978
Cyprus	23.05.1962	01.06.1979	14.10.2002	18.03.1996	07.02.1991		07.03.2002	09.09.1964	09.09.1964	16.05.2001	12.04.1978
Czech Republic	05.02.1993	05.02.1993	02.05.1995	05.02.1993	22.02.1993	30.11.2001		26.03.1993	26.03.1993		22.02.1993
Denmark	27.06.1951	17.06.1982	17.06.1982	17.06.1982	19.07.1991	27.08.2002	21.06.2001	26.03.2003	26.03.2003		19.04.1978
Djibouti	06.03.1978	08.04.1991		08.04.1991	06.12.1990		05.11.2002				
Dominica	28.09.1981	25.04.1996		25.04.1996	13.03.1991	20.09.2002	12.02.2001				09.11.1992
Dominican Republic	22.01.1958	26.05.1994		26.05.1994	11.06.1991			05.01.1960	21.03.2002		
Ecuador	11.08.1954	10.04.1979		10.04.1979	23.03.1990	07.06.2004	05.02.2002	02.10.1956	08.02.1961		
Egypt	10.11.1952	09.10.1992		09.10.1992	06.07.1990			17.08.1955	17.08.1955		01.04.1982
El Salvador	17.06.1953	23.11.1978		23.11.1978	10.07.1990	18.04.2002		19.07.2001	27.03.2002	27.03.2002	
Equatorial Guinea	24.07.1986	24.07.1986		24.07.1986	15.06.1992			19.11.2003		19.11.2003	
Eritrea	14.08.2000				03.08.1994						
Estonia	18.01.1993	18.01.1993		18.01.1993	21.10.1991		30.01.2002	04.04.1995			
Ethiopia	02.10.1969	08.04.1994		08.04.1994	14.05.1991						
Fiji	09.08.1971				13.08.1993		29.11.1999				
Finland	22.02.1955	07.08.1980	07.08.1980	07.08.1980	20.06.1991	10.04.2002	29.12.2000	16.09.1994	16.09.1994		12.05.1978
France	28.06.1951	11.04.2001		24.02.1984	07.08.1990	05.02.2003	09.06.2000	07.06.1957	07.06.1957		
Gabon	26.02.1965	08.04.1980		08.04.1980	09.02.1994		20.09.2000	04.12.1961	04.12.1961	29.08.2003	
Gambia	20.10.1966	12.01.1989		12.01.1989	08.08.1990		28.06.2002				
Georgia	14.09.1993	14.09.1993		14.09.1993	02.06.1994		05.09.2003	04.11.1992	04.11.1992		
Germany	03.09.1954	14.02.1991	14.02.1991	14.02.1991	06.03.1992		11.12.2000	11.08.1967	11.08.1967		24.05.1983
Ghana	02.08.1958	28.02.1978		28.02.1978	05.02.1990		20.12.1999	25.07.1960	25.07.1960		22.06.1978
Greece	05.06.1956	31.03.1989	04.02.1998	15.02.1993	11.05.1993	22.10.2003	15.05.2002	09.02.1981	09.02.1981		23.08.1983
Grenada	13.04.1981	23.09.1998		23.09.1998	05.11.1990						
Guatemala	14.05.1952	19.10.1987		19.10.1987	06.06.1990	09.05.2002		02.10.1985	19.05.1994		21.03.1988
Guinea	11.07.1984	11.07.1984	20.12.1993	11.07.1984	13.07.1990		14.07.2003	20.09.1960	11.12.1961		
Guinea-Bissau	21.02.1974	21.10.1986		21.10.1986	20.08.1990						
Guyana	22.07.1968	18.01.1988		18.01.1988	14.01.1991						

Country	Protection of victims of armed conflicts						International Criminal Court	Protection of Cultural Property			Environment
Country	GC I-IV 1949	AP I 1977	AP I Declaration art. 90	AP II 1977	CRC 1989	Opt Prot. CRC 2000	ICC Statute 1998	Hague Conv. 1954	Hague Prot. 1954	Hague Prot. 1999	ENMOD Conv. 1976
Haiti	11.04.1957				08.06.1995						
Holy See	22.02.1951	21.11.1985		21.11.1985	20.04.1990	24.10.2001		24.02.1958	24.02.1958		
Honduras	31.12.1965	16.02.1995		16.02.1995	10.08.1990	14.08.2002	01.07.2002	25.10.2002	25.10.2002	26.01.2003	
Hungary	03.08.1954	12.04.1989	23.09.1991	12.04.1989	07.10.1991		30.11.2001	17.05.1956	16.08.1956		19.04.1978
Iceland	10.08.1965	10.04.1987	10.04.1987	10.04.1987	28.10.1992	01.10.2001	25.05.2000				
India	09.11.1950				11.12.1992			16.06.1958	16.06.1958		15.12.1978
Indonesia	30.09.1958				05.09.1990			10.01.1967	26.07.1967		
Iran (Islamic Rep)	20.02.1957				13.07.1994			22.06.1959	22.06.1959		
Iraq	14.02.1956				15.06.1994			21.12.1967	21.12.1967		
Ireland	27.09.1962	19.05.1999	19.05.1999	19.05.1999	28.09.1992	18.11.2002	11.04.2002				16.12.1982
Israel	06.07.1951				03.10.1991			03.10.1957	01.04.1958		
Italy	17.12.1951	27.02.1986	27.02.1986	27.02.1986	05.09.1991	09.05.2002	26.07.1999	09.05.1958	09.05.1958		27.11.1981
Jamaica	20.07.1964	29.07.1986		29.07.1986	14.05.1991	09.05.2002					
Japan	21.04.1953				22.04.1994						09.06.1982
Jordan	29.05.1951	01.05.1979		01.05.1979	24.05.1991		11.04.2002	02.10.1957	02.10.1957		
Kazakhstan	05.05.1992	05.05.1992		05.05.1992	12.08.1994	10.04.2003		14.03.1997	14.03.1997		
Kenya	20.09.1966	23.02.1999		23.02.1999	30.07.1990	28.01.2002					
Kiribati	05.01.1989				11.12.1995						
Korea (Dem.People's Rep.)	27.08.1957	09.03.1988			21.09.1990						08.11.1984
Korea (Republic of)	16.08.1966	15.01.1982	16.04.2004	15.01.1982	20.11.1991		13.11.2002				02.12.1986
Kuwait	02.09.1967	17.01.1985		17.01.1985	21.10.1991			06.06.1969	11.02.1970		02.01.1980
Kyrgyzstan	18.09.1992	18.09.1992		18.09.1992	07.10.1994	13.08.2003		03.07.1995			
Lao (People's Dem.)	29.10.1956	18.11.1980	30.01.1998	18.11.1980	08.05.1991						05.10.1978
Latvia	24.12.1991	24.12.1991		24.12.1991	14.04.1992		28.06.2002	19.12.2003	19.12.2003		
Lebanon	10.04.1951	23.07.1997		23.07.1997	14.05.1991			01.06.1960	01.06.1960		
Lesotho	20.05.1968	20.05.1994		20.05.1994	10.03.1992	24.09.2003	06.09.2000				
Liberia	29.03.1954	30.06.1988		30.06.1988	04.06.1993						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.05.1956	07.06.1978		07.06.1978	15.04.1993			19.11.1957	19.11.1957	20.07.2001	
Liechtenstein	21.09.1950	10.08.1989	10.08.1989	10.08.1989	22.12.1995		02.10.2001	28.04.1960	28.04.1960		
Lithuania	03.10.1996	13.07.2000	13.07.2000	13.07.2000	31.01.1992	20.02.2003	12.05.2003	27.07.1998	27.07.1998	13.03.2002	16.04.2002
Luxembourg	01.07.1953	29.08.1989	12.05.1993	29.08.1989	07.03.1994		08.09.2000	29.09.1961	29.09.1961		
Macedonia	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	02.12.1993	12.01.2004	06.03.2002	30.04.1997	30.04.1997	19.04.2002	
Madagascar	18.07.1963	08.05.1992	27.07.1993	08.05.1992	19.03.1991			03.11.1961	03.11.1961		
Malawi	05.01.1968	07.10.1991		07.10.1991	02.01.1991		19.09.2002				05.10.1978
Malaysia	24.08.1962				17.02.1995			12.12.1960	12.12.1960		
Maldives	18.06.1991	03.09.1991		03.09.1991	11.02.1991						

Country	Protection of victims of armed conflicts						International Criminal Court	Protection of Cultural Property			Environment
Country	GC I-IV 1949	AP I 1977	AP I Declaration art. 90	AP II 1977	CRC 1989	Opt Prot. CRC 2000	ICC Statute 1998	Hague Conv. 1954	Hague Prot. 1954	Hague Prot. 1999	ENMOD Conv. 1976
Mali	24.05.1965	08.02.1989	09.05.2003	08.02.1989	20.09.1990	16.05.2002	16.08.2000	18.05.1961	18.05.1961		
Malta	22.08.1968	17.04.1989	17.04.1989	17.04.1989	30.09.1990	09.05.2002	29.11.2002				
Marshall	02.06.2004				04.10.1993		07.12.2000				
Mauritania	30.10.1962	14.03.1980		14.03.1980	16.05.1991						
Mauritius	18.08.1970	22.03.1982		22.03.1982	26.07.1990		05.03.2002				09.12.1992
Mexico	29.10.1952	10.03.1983			21.09.1990	15.03.2002		07.05.1956	07.05.1956	07.10.2003	
Micronesia	19.09.1995	19.09.1995		19.09.1995	05.05.1993						
Moldova (Republic of)	24.05.1993	24.05.1993		24.05.1993	26.01.1993	07.04.2004		09.12.1999	09.12.1999		
Monaco	05.07.1950	07.01.2000		07.01.2000	21.06.1993	13.11.2001		10.12.1957	10.12.1957		
Mongolia	20.12.1958	06.12.1995	06.12.1995	06.12.1995	05.07.1990		11.04.2002	04.11.1964			19.05.1978
Morocco	26.07.1956				21.06.1993	22.05.2002		30.08.1968	30.08.1968		
Mozambique	14.03.1983	14.03.1983		12.11.2002	26.04.1994						
Myanmar	25.08.1992				15.07.1991			10.02.1956	10.02.1956		
Namibia	22.08.1991	17.06.1994	21.07.1994	17.06.1994	30.09.1990	16.04.2002	26.06.2002				
Nauru					27.07.1994		12.11.2001				
Nepal	07.02.1964				14.09.1990						
Netherlands	03.08.1954	26.06.1987	26.06.1987	26.06.1987	06.02.1995		17.07.2001	14.10.1958	14.10.1958		15.04.1983
New Zealand	02.05.1959	08.02.1988	08.02.1988	08.02.1988	06.04.1993	12.11.2001	07.09.2000				07.09.1984
Nicaragua	17.12.1953	19.07.1999		19.07.1999	05.10.1990			25.11.1959	25.11.1959	01.06.2001	
Niger	21.04.1964	08.06.1979		08.06.1979	30.09.1990		11.04.2002	06.12.1976	06.12.1976		17.02.1993
Nigeria	20.06.1961	10.10.1988		10.10.1988	19.04.1991		27.09.2001	05.06.1961	05.06.1961		
Niue					20.12.1995						
Norway	03.08.1951	14.12.1981	14.12.1981	14.12.1981	08.01.1991	23.09.2003	16.02.2000	19.09.1961	19.09.1961		15.02.1979
Oman	31.01.1974	29.03.1984		29.03.1984	09.12.1996			26.10.1977			
Pakistan	12.06.1951				12.11.1990			27.03.1959	27.03.1959		27.02.1986
Palau	25.06.1996	25.06.1996		25.06.1996	04.08.1995						
Panama	10.02.1956	18.09.1995	26.10.1999	18.09.1995	12.12.1990	08.08.2001	21.03.2002	17.07.1962	08.03.2001	08.03.2001	13.05.2003
Papua New Guinea	26.05.1976				02.03.1993						28.10.1980
Paraguay	23.10.1961	30.11.1990	30.01.1998	30.11.1990	25.09.1990	27.09.2002	14.05.2001				
Peru	15.02.1956	14.07.1989		14.07.1989	04.09.1990	08.05.2002	10.11.2001	21.07.1989	21.07.1989		
Philippines	06.10.1952			11.12.1986	21.08.1990	26.08.2003					
Poland	26.11.1954	23.10.1991	02.10.1992	23.10.1991	07.06.1991		12.11.2001	06.08.1956	06.08.1956		08.06.1978
Portugal	14.03.1961	27.05.1992	01.07.1994	27.05.1992	21.09.1990	19.08.2003	05.02.2002	04.08.2000			
Qatar	15.10.1975	05.04.1988	24.09.1991		03.04.1995	25.07.2002		31.07.1973		04.09.2000	
Romania	01.06.1954	21.06.1990	31.05.1995	21.06.1990	28.09.1990	10.11.2001	11.04.2002	21.03.1958	21.03.1958		06.05.1983
Russian Federation	10.05.1954	29.09.1989	29.09.1989	29.09.1989	16.08.1990			04.01.1957	04.01.1957		30.05.1978

Country	Protection of victims of armed conflicts						International Criminal Court	Protection of Cultural Property			Environment
Country	GC I-IV 1949	AP I 1977	AP I Declaration art. 90	AP II 1977	CRC 1989	Opt Prot. CRC 2000	ICC Statute 1998	Hague Conv. 1954	Hague Prot. 1954	Hague Prot. 1999	ENMOD Conv. 1976
Rwanda	05.05.1964	19.11.1984	08.07.1993	19.11.1984	24.01.1991	23.04.2002		28.12.2000			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14.02.1986	14.02.1986		14.02.1986	24.07.1990						
Saint Lucia	18.09.1981	07.10.1982		07.10.1982	16.06.1993						27.05.1993
Saint Vincent & Grenadine	01.04.1981	08.04.1983		08.04.1983	26.10.1993		03.12.2002				27.04.1999
Samoa	23.08.1984	23.08.1984		23.08.1984	29.11.1994		16.09.2002				
San Marino	29.08.1953	05.04.1994		05.04.1994	25.11.1991		13.05.1999	09.02.1956	09.02.1956		
Sao Tome and Principe	21.05.1976	05.07.1996		05.07.1996	14.05.1991						05.10.1979
Saudi Arabia	18.05.1963	21.08.1987		28.11.2001	26.01.1996			20.01.1971			
Senegal	18.05.1963	07.05.1985		07.05.1985	31.07.1990	03.03.2004	02.02.1999	17.06.1987	17.06.1987		
Serbia and Montenegro	16.10.2001	16.10.2001	16.10.2001	16.10.2001	12.03.2001	31.01.2003	06.09.2001	11.09.2001	11.09.2001	02.09.2002	
Seychelles	08.11.1984	08.11.1984	22.05.1992	08.11.1984	07.09.1990			08.10.2003			
Sierra Leone	10.06.1965	21.10.1986		21.10.1986	18.06.1990	15.05.2002	15.09.2000				
Singapore	27.04.1973				05.10.1995						
Slovakia	02.04.1993	02.04.1993	13.03.1995	02.04.1993	28.05.1993		11.04.2002	31.03.1993	31.03.1993		28.05.1993
Slovenia	26.03.1992	26.03.1992	26.03.1992	26.03.1992	06.07.1992		31.12.2001	28.10.1992	05.11.1992	13.04.2004	
Solomon Islands	06.07.1981	19.09.1988		19.09.1988	10.04.1995						19.06.1981
Somalia	12.07.1962										
South Africa	31.03.1952	21.11.1995		21.11.1995	16.06.1995		27.11.2000	18.12.2003			
Spain	04.08.1952	21.04.1989	21.04.1989	21.04.1989	06.12.1990	08.03.2002	24.10.2000	07.07.1960	26.06.1992	06.07.2001	19.07.1978
Sri Lanka	28.02.1959				12.07.1991	08.09.2000		11.05.2004			25.04.1978
Sudan	23.09.1957				03.08.1990			23.07.1970			
Suriname	13.10.1976	16.12.1985		16.12.1985	01.03.1993						
Swaziland	28.06.1973	02.11.1995		02.11.1995	07.09.1995						
Sweden	28.12.1953	31.08.1979	31.08.1979	31.08.1979	29.06.1990	20.02.2003	28.06.2001	22.01.1985	22.01.1985		27.04.1984
Switzerland	31.03.1950	17.02.1982	17.02.1982	17.02.1982	24.02.1997	26.06.2002	12.10.2001	15.05.1962	15.05.1962		05.08.1988
Syrian Arab Republic	02.11.1953	14.11.1983			15.07.1993	17.10.2003		06.03.1958	06.03.1958		
Tajikistan	13.01.1993	13.01.1993	10.09.1997	13.01.1993	26.10.1993	05.08.2002	05.05.2000	28.08.1992	28.08.1992		12.10.1999
Tanzania (United Rep.of)	12.12.1962	15.02.1983		15.02.1983	10.06.1991		20.08.2002	23.09.1971			
Thailand	29.12.1954				27.03.1992			02.05.1958	02.05.1958		
Timor-Leste	08.05.2003				16.04.2003		06.09.2002				
Togo	06.01.1962	21.06.1984	21.11.1991	21.06.1984	01.08.1990						
Tonga	13.04.1978	20.01.2003	20.01.2003	20.01.2003	06.11.1995						
Trinidad and Tobago	24.09.1963	20.07.2001	20.07.2001	20.07.2001	05.12.1991		06.04.1999				
Tunisia	04.05.1957	09.08.1979		09.08.1979	30.01.1992	02.01.2003		28.01.1981	28.01.1981		11.05.1978
Turkey	10.02.1954				04.04.1995	04.05.2004		15.12.1965	15.12.1965		
Turkmenistan	10.04.1992	10.04.1992		10.04.1992	20.09.1993						

Country	Protection of victims of armed conflicts						International Criminal Court	Protection of Cultural Property			Environment
Country	GC I-IV 1949	AP I 1977	AP I Declaration art. 90	AP II 1977	CRC 1989	Opt Prot. CRC 2000	ICC Statute 1998	Hague Conv. 1954	Hague Prot. 1954	Hague Prot. 1999	ENMOD Conv. 1976
Tuvalu	19.02.1981				22.09.1995						
Uganda	18.05.1964	13.03.1991		13.03.1991	17.08.1990	06.05.2002	14.06.2002				
Ukraine	03.08.1954	25.01.1990	25.01.1990	25.01.1990	28.08.1991			06.02.1957	06.02.1957		13.06.1978
United Arab Emirates	10.05.1972	09.03.1983	06.03.1992	09.03.1983	03.01.1997						
United Kingdom	23.09.1957	28.01.1998	17.05.1999	28.01.1998	16.12.1991	24.06.2003	04.10.2001				16.05.1978
United States of America	02.08.1955					23.12.2002					17.01.1980
Uruguay	05.03.1969	13.12.1985	17.07.1990	13.12.1985	20.11.1990	09.09.2003	28.06.2002	24.09.1999	24.09.1999		16.09.1993
Uzbekistan	08.10.1993	08.10.1993		08.10.1993	29.06.1994			21.02.1996			26.05.1993
Vanuatu	27.10.1982	28.02.1985		28.02.1985	07.07.1993						
Venezuela	13.02.1956	23.07.1998		23.07.1998	13.09.1990	23.09.2003	07.06.2000				
Viet Nam	28.06.1957	19.10.1981			28.02.1990	20.12.2001					26.08.1980
Yemen	16.07.1970	17.04.1990		17.04.1990	01.05.1991			06.02.1970	06.02.1970		20.07.1977
Zambia	19.10.1966	04.05.1995		04.05.1995	06.12.1991		13.11.2002				
Zimbabwe	07.03.1983	19.10.1992		19.10.1992	11.09.1990			09.06.1998			
Total	192	161	66	156	192	73	93	110	88	21	69

Palestine. On 21 June 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 4 May 1989, to adhere to the Four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two Protocols additional thereto".

On 13 September 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".

Country	Weapons											
Country	Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	BWC 1972	CCW 1980	CCW Prot. I 1980	CCW Prot. II 1980	CCW Prot. III 1980	CCW Prot. IV 1995	CCW Prot. II a 1996	CCW Amdt 2001	CCW Prot. V 2003	CWC 1993	Ottawa Treaty 1997
Afghanistan	09.12.1986	26.03.1975									24.09.2003	11.09.2002
Albania	20.12.1989	11.08.1992	28.08.2002	28.08.2002	28.08.2002	28.08.2002	28.08.2002	28.08.2002			11.05.1994	29.02.2000
Algeria	27.01.1992	22.07.2001									14.08.1995	09.10.2001
Andorra											27.02.2003	29.06.1998
Angola	08.11.1990											05.07.2002
Antigua and Barbuda	27.04.1989	29.01.2003										03.05.1999
Argentina	12.05.1969	05.12.1979	02.10.1995	02.10.1995	29.09.1995	29.09.1995	21.10.1998	21.10.1998	25.02.2004		02.10.1995	14.09.1999
Armenia		07.06.1994									27.01.1995	
Australia	24.05.1930	05.10.1977	29.09.1983	29.09.1983	29.09.1983	29.09.1983	22.08.1997	22.08.1997	03.12.2002		06.05.1994	14.01.1999
Austria	09.05.1928	10.08.1973	14.03.1983	14.03.1983	14.03.1983	14.03.1983	27.07.1998	27.07.1998	25.09.2003		17.08.1995	29.06.1998
Azerbaijan											29.02.2000	
Bahamas		26.11.1986										31.07.1998
Bahrain	09.12.1988	28.10.1988									28.04.1997	
Bangladesh	20.05.1989	13.03.1985	06.09.2000	06.09.2000	06.09.2000	06.09.2000	06.09.2000	06.09.2000			25.04.1997	06.09.2000
Barbados	16.07.1976	16.02.1973										26.01.1999
Belarus		26.03.1975	23.06.1982	23.06.1982	23.06.1982	23.06.1982	13.09.2000	02.03.2004			11.07.1996	03.09.2003
Belgium	04.12.1928	15.03.1979	07.02.1995	07.02.1995	07.02.1995	07.02.1995	10.03.1999	10.03.1999	12.02.2004		27.01.1997	04.09.1998
Belize		20.10.1986									01.12.2003	23.04.1998
Benin	09.12.1986	25.04.1975	27.03.1989	27.03.1989		27.03.1989					14.05.1998	25.09.1998
Bhutan	19.02.1979	08.06.1978										
Bolivia	13.08.1985	30.10.1975	21.09.2001	21.09.2001	21.09.2001	21.09.2001	21.09.2001	21.09.2001			14.08.1998	09.06.1998
Bosnia-Herzegovina		15.08.1994	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	11.10.2001	07.09.2000			25.02.1997	08.09.1998
Botswana		05.02.1992									31.08.1998	01.03.2000
Brazil	28.08.1970	27.02.1973	03.10.1995	03.10.1995	03.10.1995	03.10.1995	04.10.1999	04.10.1999			13.03.1996	30.04.1999
Brunei Darussalam		31.01.1991									28.07.1997	
Bulgaria	07.03.1934	02.08.1972	15.10.1982	15.10.1982	15.10.1982	15.10.1982	03.12.1998	03.12.1998	28.02.2003		10.08.1994	04.09.1998
Burkina Faso	03.03.1971	17.04.1991	26.11.2003	26.11.2003	26.11.2003	26.11.2003	26.11.2003	26.11.2003	26.11.2003		08.07.1997	16.09.1998
Burundi											04.09.1998	22.10.2003
Cambodia	15.03.1983	09.03.1983	25.03.1997	25.03.1997	25.03.1997	25.03.1997	25.03.1997	25.03.1997				28.07.1999
Cameroon	20.07.1989										16.09.1996	19.09.2002
Canada	06.05.1930	18.09.1972	24.06.1994	24.06.1994	24.06.1994	24.06.1994	05.01.1998	05.01.1998	22.07.2002		26.09.1995	03.12.1997
Cape Verde	15.10.1991	20.10.1977	16.09.1997	16.09.1997	16.09.1997	16.09.1997	16.09.1997	16.09.1997			10.10.2003	14.05.2001
Central African Republic	31.07.1970											08.11.2002
Chad											13.02.2004	06.05.1999
Chile	02.07.1935	22.04.1980	15.10.2003	15.10.2003		15.10.2003	15.10.2003	15.10.2003			12.07.1996	10.09.2001
China	13.07.1952	15.11.1984	07.04.1982	07.04.1982	07.04.1982	07.04.1982	04.11.1998	04.11.1998	11.08.2003		25.04.1997	

Country	Weapons											
Country	Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	BWC 1972	CCW 1980	CCW Prot. I 1980	CCW Prot. II 1980	CCW Prot. III 1980	CCW Prot. IV 1995	CCW Prot. II a 1996	CCW Amdt 2001	CCW Prot. V 2003	CWC 1993	Ottawa Treaty 1997
Colombia		19.12.1983	06.03.2000	06.03.2000	06.03.2000	06.03.2000	06.03.2000	06.03.2000			05.04.2000	06.09.2000
Comoros												19.09.2002
Congo		23.10.1978										04.05.2001
Congo (Dem Rep)		16.09.1975										02.05.2002
Cook Islands											15.07.1994	
Costa Rica		17.12.1973	17.12.1998	17.12.1998	17.12.1998	17.12.1998	17.12.1998	17.12.1998			31.05.1996	17.03.1999
Côte d'Ivoire	27.07.1970										18.12.1995	30.06.2000
Croatia		08.10.1991	02.12.1993	02.12.1993	02.12.1993	02.12.1993	25.04.2002	25.04.2002	27.05.2003		23.05.1995	20.05.1998
Cuba	24.06.1966	21.04.1976	02.03.1987	02.03.1987	02.03.1987	02.03.1987					29.04.1997	
Cyprus	12.12.1966	06.11.1973	12.12.1988	12.12.1988	12.12.1988	12.12.1988	22.07.2003	22.07.2003			28.08.1998	17.01.2003
Czech Republic	16.08.1938	05.04.1993	22.02.1993	22.02.1993	22.02.1993	22.02.1993	10.08.1998	10.08.1998			06.03.1996	26.10.1999
Denmark	05.05.1930	01.03.1973	07.07.1982	07.07.1982	07.07.1982	07.07.1982	30.04.1997	30.04.1997			13.07.1995	08.06.1998
Djibouti			29.07.1996	29.07.1996	29.07.1996	29.07.1996						18.05.1998
Dominica		08.11.1978									12.02.2001	26.03.1999
Dominican Republic	08.12.1970	23.02.1973										30.06.2000
Ecuador	16.09.1970	12.03.1975	04.05.1982	04.05.1982	04.05.1982	04.05.1982	16.12.2003	14.08.2000			06.09.1995	29.04.1999
Egypt	06.12.1928											
El Salvador		31.12.1991	26.01.2000	26.01.2000	26.01.2000	26.01.2000	26.01.2000	26.01.2000			30.10.1995	27.01.1999
Equatorial Guinea	20.05.1989	16.01.1989									25.04.1997	16.09.1998
Eritrea											14.02.2000	27.08.2001
Estonia	28.08.1931	21.06.1993	20.04.2000	20.04.2000		20.04.2000	20.04.2000	20.04.2000	12.05.2003		26.05.1999	12.05.2004
Ethiopia	07.10.1935	26.05.1975									13.05.1996	
Fiji	21.03.1973	01.10.1973									20.01.1993	10.06.1998
Finland	26.06.1929	04.02.1974	08.05.1982	08.05.1982	08.05.1982	08.05.1982	11.01.1996	03.04.1998			07.02.1995	
France	10.05.1926	27.09.1984	04.03.1988	04.03.1988	04.03.1988	18.07.2002	30.06.1998	23.07.1998	10.12.2002		02.03.1995	23.07.1998
Gabon											08.09.2000	08.09.2000
Gambia	05.11.1966	21.11.1991									19.05.1998	23.09.2002
Georgia		22.05.1996	29.04.1996	29.04.1996	29.04.1996	29.04.1996					27.11.1995	
Germany	25.04.1929	07.04.1983	25.11.1992	25.11.1992	25.11.1992	25.11.1992	27.06.1997	02.05.1997			12.08.1994	23.07.1998
Ghana	03.05.1967	06.06.1975									09.07.1997	30.06.2000
Greece	30.05.1931	10.12.1975	28.01.1992	28.01.1992	28.01.1992	28.01.1992	05.08.1997	20.01.1999			22.12.1994	25.09.2003
Grenada	03.01.1989	22.10.1986										19.08.1998
Guatemala	03.05.1983	19.09.1973	21.07.1983	21.07.1983	21.07.1983	21.07.1983	30.08.2002	29.10.2001			12.02.2003	26.03.1999
Guinea											09.06.1997	08.10.1998
Guinea-Bissau	20.05.1989	20.08.1976										22.05.2001
Guyana											12.09.1997	05.08.2003

Country	Weapons											
Country	Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	BWC 1972	CCW 1980	CCW Prot. I 1980	CCW Prot. II 1980	CCW Prot. III 1980	CCW Prot. IV 1995	CCW Prot. II a 1996	CCW Amdt 2001	CCW Prot. V 2003	CWC 1993	Ottawa Treaty 1997
Haiti												
Holy See	18.10.1966	04.01.2002	22.07.1997	22.07.1997	22.07.1997	22.07.1997	22.07.1997	22.07.1997	09.12.2002		12.05.1999	17.02.1998
Honduras		14.03.1979	30.10.2003	30.10.2003	30.10.2003	30.10.2003	30.10.2003	30.10.2003				24.09.1998
Hungary	11.10.1952	27.12.1972	14.06.1982	14.06.1982	14.06.1982	14.06.1982	30.01.1998	30.01.1998	27.12.2002		31.10.1996	06.04.1998
Iceland	02.11.1967	15.02.1973									28.04.1997	05.05.1999
India	09.04.1930	15.07.1974	01.03.1984	01.03.1984	01.03.1984	01.03.1984	02.09.1999	02.09.1999			03.09.1996	
Indonesia	21.01.1971	19.02.1992									12.11.1998	
Iran (Islamic Rep)	05.11.1929	22.08.1973									03.11.1997	
Iraq	08.09.1931	19.06.1991										
Ireland	29.08.1930	27.10.1972	13.03.1995	13.03.1995	13.03.1995	13.03.1995	27.03.1997	27.03.1997			24.06.1996	03.12.1997
Israel	20.02.1969		22.03.1995	22.03.1995	22.03.1995		30.10.2000	30.10.2000				
Italy	03.04.1928	30.05.1975	20.01.1995	20.01.1995	20.01.1995	20.01.1995	13.01.1999	13.01.1999			08.12.1995	23.04.1999
Jamaica	28.07.1970	13.08.1975									08.09.2000	17.07.1998
Japan	21.05.1970	18.06.1982	09.06.1982	09.06.1982	09.06.1982	09.06.1982	10.06.1997	10.06.1997	10.07.2003		15.09.1995	30.09.1998
Jordan	20.01.1977	27.06.1975	19.10.1995	19.10.1995		19.10.1995		06.09.2000			29.10.1997	13.11.1998
Kazakhstan											23.03.2000	
Kenya	06.07.1970	07.01.1976									25.04.1997	23.01.2001
Kiribati											07.09.2000	07.09.2000
Korea (Dem.People's Rep.)	04.01.1989	13.03.1987										
Korea (Republic of)	04.01.1989	25.06.1987	09.05.2001	09.05.2001				09.05.2001	13.02.2003		28.04.1997	
Kuwait	15.12.1971	26.07.1972									28.05.1997	
Kyrgyzstan											29.09.2003	
Lao (People's Dem.)	20.05.1989	25.04.1973	03.01.1983	03.01.1983	03.01.1983	03.01.1983					25.02.1997	
Latvia	03.06.1931	06.02.1997	04.01.1993	04.01.1993	04.01.1993	04.01.1993	11.03.1998	22.08.2002	23.04.2003		23.07.1996	
Lebanon	17.04.1969	26.03.1975										
Lesotho	10.03.1972	06.09.1977	06.09.2000	06.09.2000	06.09.2000	06.09.2000					07.12.1994	02.12.1998
Liberia	17.06.1927											23.12.1999
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29.12.1971	19.01.1982									06.01.2004	
Liechtenstein	06.09.1991	06.06.1991	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	16.08.1989	19.11.1997	19.11.1997			24.11.1999	05.10.1999
Lithuania	15.06.1933	10.02.1998	03.06.1998	03.06.1998		03.06.1998	03.06.1998	03.06.1998	12.05.2003		15.04.1998	12.05.2003
Luxembourg	01.09.1936	23.03.1976	21.05.1996	21.05.1996	21.05.1996	21.05.1996	05.08.1999	05.08.1999			15.04.1997	14.06.1999
Macedonia		14.03.1997	30.12.1996	30.12.1996	30.12.1996	30.12.1996					20.06.1997	09.09.1998
Madagascar	02.08.1967											16.09.1999
Malawi	14.09.1970										11.06.1998	13.08.1998
Malaysia	10.12.1970	06.10.1991									20.04.2000	22.04.1999
Maldives	27.12.1966	02.08.1993	07.09.2000	07.09.2000		07.09.2000	07.09.2000	07.09.2000			31.05.1994	07.09.2000

Country	Weapons											
Country	Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	BWC 1972	CCW 1980	CCW Prot. I 1980	CCW Prot. II 1980	CCW Prot. III 1980	CCW Prot. IV 1995	CCW Prot. II a 1996	CCW Amdt 2001	CCW Prot. V 2003	CWC 1993	Ottawa Treaty 1997
Mali		25.11.2002	24.10.2001	24.10.2001	24.10.2001	24.10.2001	24.10.2001	24.10.2001			28.04.1997	02.06.1998
Malta	21.09.1964	07.04.1975	26.06.1995	26.06.1995	26.06.1995	26.06.1995					28.04.1997	07.05.2001
Marshall											19.05.2004	
Mauritania											09.02.1998	21.07.2000
Mauritius	12.03.1968	11.01.1973	06.05.1996	06.05.1996	06.05.1996	06.05.1996	24.12.2002				09.02.1993	03.12.1997
Mexico	28.05.1932	08.04.1974	11.02.1982	11.02.1982	11.02.1982	11.02.1982	10.03.1998		22.05.2003		29.08.1994	09.06.1998
Micronesia											21.06.1999	
Moldova (Republic of)			08.09.2000	08.09.2000	08.09.2000	08.09.2000	08.09.2000	16.07.2001			08.07.1996	08.09.2000
Monaco	06.01.1967	30.04.1999	12.08.1997	12.08.1997				04.05.1997			01.06.1995	17.11.1998
Mongolia	06.12.1968	14.09.1972	08.06.1982	08.06.1982	08.06.1982	08.06.1982	06.04.1999				17.01.1995	
Morocco	13.10.1970	21.03.2002	19.03.2002		19.03.2002		19.03.2002	19.03.2002			28.12.1995	
Mozambique											15.08.2000	25.08.1998
Myanmar												
Namibia											24.11.1995	21.09.1998
Nauru			12.11.2001	12.11.2001	12.11.2001	12.11.2001	12.11.2001	12.11.2001			12.11.2001	07.08.2000
Nepal	09.05.1969										18.11.1997	
Netherlands	31.10.1930	22.06.1981	18.06.1987	18.06.1987	18.06.1987	18.06.1987	25.03.1999	25.03.1999	19.05.2004		30.06.1995	12.04.1999
New Zealand	24.05.1930	18.12.1972	18.10.1993	18.10.1993	18.10.1993	18.10.1993	08.01.1998	08.01.1998			15.07.1996	27.01.1999
Nicaragua	05.10.1990	07.08.1975	05.12.2000	05.12.2000		05.12.2000	05.12.2000	05.12.2000			05.10.1999	30.11.1998
Niger	05.04.1967	23.06.1972	10.11.1992	10.11.1992	10.11.1992	10.11.1992					09.04.1997	23.03.1999
Nigeria	15.10.1968	09.07.1973									20.05.1999	27.09.2001
Niue												15.04.1998
Norway	27.07.1932	01.08.1973	07.06.1983	07.06.1983	07.06.1983	07.06.1983	20.04.1998	20.04.1998	18.11.2003		07.04.1994	09.07.1998
Oman		31.03.1992									08.02.1995	
Pakistan	15.04.1960	03.10.1974	01.04.1985	01.04.1985	01.04.1985	01.04.1985	05.12.2000	09.03.1999			28.10.1997	
Palau		03.02.2003									03.02.2003	
Panama	04.12.1970	20.03.1974	26.03.1997	26.03.1997	26.03.1997	26.03.1997	26.03.1997	03.10.1999			07.10.1998	07.10.1998
Papua New Guinea	02.09.1980	27.10.1980									17.04.1996	
Paraguay	22.10.1933	09.06.1976									01.12.1994	13.11.1998
Peru	13.08.1985	05.06.1985	03.07.1997	03.07.1997		03.07.1997	03.07.1997	03.07.1997			20.07.1995	17.06.1998
Philippines	08.06.1973	21.05.1973	15.07.1996	15.07.1996	15.07.1996	15.07.1996	12.06.1997	12.06.1997			11.12.1996	15.02.2000
Poland	04.02.1929	25.01.1973	02.06.1983	02.06.1983	02.06.1983	02.06.1983		14.10.2003			23.08.1995	
Portugal	01.07.1930	15.05.1975	04.04.1997	04.04.1997	04.04.1997	04.04.1997	12.11.2001	31.03.1999			10.09.1996	19.02.1999
Qatar	18.10.1976	17.04.1975									03.09.1997	13.10.1998
Romania	23.08.1929	26.07.1979	26.07.1995	26.07.1995	26.07.1995	26.07.1995	25.08.2003	25.08.2003	25.08.2003		15.02.1995	30.11.2000
Russian Federation	05.04.1928	26.03.1975	10.06.1982	10.06.1982	10.06.1982	10.06.1982	09.09.1999				05.11.1997	

Country		Weapons										
Country	Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	BWC 1972	CCW 1980	CCW Prot. I 1980	CCW Prot. II 1980	CCW Prot. III 1980	CCW Prot. IV 1995	CCW Prot. II a 1996	CCW Amdt 2001	CCW Prot. V 2003	CWC 1993	Ottawa Treaty 1997
Rwanda	11.05.1964	20.05.1975									31.03.2004	08.06.2000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	27.04.1989	02.04.1991									21.05.2004	02.12.1998
Saint Lucia	21.12.1988	26.11.1986									09.04.1997	13.04.1999
Saint Vincent & Grenadine	24.03.1999	13.05.1999									18.09.2002	01.08.2001
Samoa											27.09.2002	23.07.1998
San Marino		11.03.1975									10.12.1999	18.03.1998
Sao Tome and Principe		24.08.1979									09.09.2003	31.03.2003
Saudi Arabia	27.01.1971	24.05.1972									09.08.1996	
Senegal	15.06.1977	26.03.1975	29.11.1999			29.11.1999		29.11.1999			20.07.1998	24.09.1998
Serbia and Montenegro	12.04.1929	13.06.2001	12.03.2001	12.03.2001	12.03.2001	12.03.2001	12.08.2003		11.11.2003		20.04.2000	18.09.2003
Seychelles		11.10.1979	08.06.2000	08.06.2000	08.06.2000	08.06.2000	08.06.2000	08.06.2000			07.04.1993	02.06.2000
Sierra Leone	20.03.1967	29.06.1976										25.04.2001
Singapore		02.12.1975									21.05.1997	
Slovakia	16.08.1938	17.05.1993	28.05.1993	28.05.1993	28.05.1993	28.05.1993	30.11.1999	30.11.1999	11.02.2004		27.10.1995	25.02.1999
Slovenia		07.04.1992	06.07.1992	06.07.1992	06.07.1992	06.07.1992	03.12.2002	03.12.2002			11.06.1997	27.10.1998
Solomon Islands	01.06.1981	17.06.1981										26.01.1999
Somalia												
South Africa	24.05.1930	03.11.1975	13.09.1995	13.09.1995	13.09.1995	13.09.1995	26.06.1998	26.06.1998			13.09.1995	26.06.1998
Spain	22.08.1929	20.06.1979	29.12.1993	29.12.1993	29.12.1993	29.12.1993	19.01.1998	27.01.1998	09.02.2004		03.08.1994	19.01.1999
Sri Lanka	20.01.1954	18.11.1986									19.08.1994	
Sudan	17.12.1980	17.10.2003									24.05.1999	13.10.2003
Suriname		06.01.1993									28.04.1997	23.05.2002
Swaziland	23.07.1991	18.06.1991									20.09.1996	22.12.1998
Sweden	25.04.1930	05.02.1976	07.07.1982	07.07.1982	07.07.1982	07.07.1982	15.01.1997	16.07.1997	03.12.2002	02.06.2004	17.06.1993	30.11.1998
Switzerland	12.07.1932	04.05.1976	20.08.1982	20.08.1982	20.08.1982	20.08.1982	24.03.1998	24.03.1998	19.01.2004		10.03.1995	24.03.1998
Syrian Arab Republic	17.12.1968											
Tajikistan			12.10.1999	12.10.1999	12.10.1999	12.10.1999	12.10.1999	12.10.1999			11.01.1995	12.10.1999
Tanzania (United Rep.of)	22.04.1963										25.06.1998	13.11.2000
Thailand	06.06.1931	28.05.1975									10.12.2002	27.11.1998
Timor-Leste		07.05.2003									07.05.2003	07.05.2003
Togo	05.04.1971	10.11.1976	04.12.1995	04.12.1995	04.12.1995	04.12.1995					23.04.1997	09.03.2000
Tonga	19.07.1971	28.09.1976									29.05.2003	
Trinidad and Tobago	31.08.1962										24.06.1997	27.04.1998
Tunisia	12.07.1967	06.06.1973	15.05.1987	15.05.1987	15.05.1987	15.05.1987					15.04.1997	09.07.1999
Turkey	05.10.1929	04.11.1974									12.05.1997	25.09.2003
Turkmenistan		11.01.1996	19.03.2004	19.03.2004	19.03.2004			19.03.2004			29.09.1994	19.01.1998

Country	Weapons											
Country	Geneva Gas Prot. 1925	BWC 1972	CCW 1980	CCW Prot. I 1980	CCW Prot. II 1980	CCW Prot. III 1980	CCW Prot. IV 1995	CCW Prot. II a 1996	CCW Amdt 2001	CCW Prot. V 2003	CWC 1993	Ottawa Treaty 1997
Tuvalu											19.01.2004	
Uganda	24.05.1965	12.05.1992	14.11.1995	14.11.1995	14.11.1995	14.11.1995					30.11.2001	25.02.1999
Ukraine	07.08.2003	26.03.1975	23.06.1982	23.06.1982	23.06.1982	23.06.1982	28.05.2003	15.12.1999			16.10.1998	
United Arab Emirates											28.11.2000	
United Kingdom	09.04.1930	26.03.1975	13.02.1995	13.02.1995	13.02.1995	13.02.1995	11.02.1999	11.02.1999	25.07.2002		13.05.1996	31.07.1998
United States of America	10.04.1975	26.03.1975	24.03.1995	24.03.1995	24.03.1995			24.05.1999			25.04.1997	
Uruguay	12.04.1977	06.04.1981	06.10.1994	06.10.1994	06.10.1994	06.10.1994	18.08.1998	18.08.1998			06.10.1994	07.06.2001
Uzbekistan		11.01.1996	29.09.1997	29.09.1997	29.09.1997	29.09.1997	29.09.1997				23.07.1996	
Vanuatu		12.10.1990										
Venezuela	08.02.1928	18.10.1978									03.12.1997	14.04.1999
Viet Nam	15.12.1980	20.06.1980									30.09.1998	
Yemen	17.03.1971	01.06.1979									02.10.2000	01.09.1998
Zambia											09.02.2001	23.02.2001
Zimbabwe		05.11.1990									25.04.1997	18.06.1998
Total	133	151	94	92	83	88	75	76	27	1	164	142

ANNEXE 2

**List of existing National bodies on International Humanitarian Law
(total by continent)**

NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
as of 9 June 2004 (total by continent)

EUROPE	CENTRAL ASIA	ASIA & PACIFIC	THE AMERICAS	AFRICA	NEAR EAST
Austria	Kazakhstan	Australia	Argentina	Benin	Egypt
Belarus	Kyrgyzstan	Indonesia	Bolivia	Cape Verde	Iran
Belgium	Tajikistan	Japan	Brazil	Comoros	Jordan
Croatia		Korea (Rep. of)	Canada	Côte d'Ivoire	Morocco
Denmark		New Zealand	Chile	Gambia	Syria
Finland		Philippines	Colombia	Kenya	Yemen
France		Sri Lanka	Dominican Republic	Lesotho	
Georgia			El Salvador	Malawi	
Germany			Guatemala	Mali	
Greece			Nicaragua	Mauritius	
Hungary			Panama	Namibia	
Italy			Paraguay	Seychelles	
Lithuania			Peru	Sudan	
Moldova (Rep. of)			Trinidad & Tobago	Togo	
Norway			Uruguay	Zimbabwe	
Poland					
Serbia and Montenegro					
Slovakia					
Slovenia					
Sweden					
Ukraine					
United Kingdom					
TOTAL: 22	TOTAL: 3	TOTAL: 7	TOTAL: 15	TOTAL: 15	TOTAL: 6
TOTAL: 68					

ANNEXE 3

Fact sheet

"The International Committee of the Red Cross worldwide 2003"



ICRC

18 May 2004

THE ICRC WORLDWIDE

FACTS AND FIGURES

2003

1. Presence

The ICRC maintained a permanent presence in **79** countries throughout the world. Its delegations were distributed as follows:

Africa:	27
Americas:	7
Europe & Central Asia:	18
Asia:	16
Middle East/North Africa:	11

2. Personnel

The number of ICRC staff at the end of 2003 was as follows:

Headquarters:	823	
Field:	11,660	(1,058 expatriates, 34 local staff on temporary international mission, 233 National Society staff, 10,335 local staff)
TOTAL:	12,483	

3. Finance

ICRC expenditure in 2003 (unaudited figures)

Headquarters:	CHF	150.1 million	USD	111.2 million	EUR	99.1 million
Field:	CHF	738.2 million	USD	547.0 million	EUR	487.2 million

The sub-total comes to CHF 888.4 million, from which field overheads (CHF 43.6 million) must be deducted in order to reach the final total.

Final total: CHF 844.7 million USD 625.9 million EUR 557.5 million

10 largest operations in 2003 in terms of expenditure:

1 Iraq	CHF	88.8 million	USD	65.8 million	EUR	58.6 million
2 Israel, OT and Palestinian territories	CHF	69.9 million	USD	51.8 million	EUR	46.1 million
3 Afghanistan	CHF	59.4 million	USD	44.0 million	EUR	39.2 million
4 Ethiopia	CHF	54.6 million	USD	40.5 million	EUR	36.0 million
5 Sudan	CHF	39.4 million	USD	29.2 million	EUR	26.0 million
6 Democratic Republic of the Congo	CHF	37.3 million	USD	27.6 million	EUR	24.6 million
7 Moscow Regional Delegation	CHF	31.8 million	USD	23.6 million	EUR	21.0 million
8 Liberia	CHF	26.5 million	USD	19.6 million	EUR	17.5 million
9 Colombia	CHF	25.1 million	USD	18.6 million	EUR	16.6 million
10 Angola	CHF	23.5 million	USD	17.4 million	EUR	15.5 million

Exchange rates used

2003 expenditure: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.3496 and EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.5151

2004 budget: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.35 and EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.55

For 2004

The ICRC headquarters budget amounts to CHF 149.8 million / USD 110.9 million / EUR 96.6 million.

The field budget comes to CHF 754.7 million / USD 559.1 million / EUR 486.9 million.

The sub-total amounts to CHF 904.5, from which field overheads (CHF 43.8 million) must be deducted, in order to reach the final total budget.

The final budget for 2004 is CHF 860.7 million / USD 637.6 million / EUR 555.3 million.

4. Visits to detainees

ICRC delegates visited **469,648** detainees held in **1,923** places of detention in about **80** countries. Of this number, **34,418** detainees were registered and visited in 2003 for the first time. A total of **9,667** detention certificates were issued.

5. Restoring family links

The ICRC collected and distributed **1,286,326** Red Cross messages, thus enabling members of families separated as a result of conflict, disturbances or tension to exchange news.

It established the whereabouts of **4,142** people for whom tracing requests had been filed by their families.

The ICRC also helped **2,640** people to rejoin their families. It issued travel documents that enabled **9,667** people to return to their home countries or to settle in a host country.

6. Assistance

In 2003, **48** of the ICRC's **79** operational and regional delegations ran aid programmes. The bulk of the work was carried out in **Afghanistan, Israel, OT & Palestinian territories, Iraq, the Northern Caucasus, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan and Colombia.**

Economic security

During the year, ICRC activities to ensure economic security directly benefited some **1,281,000** people worldwide. Among them up to **210,000** internally displaced people, **104,000** persons deprived of their freedom (including some **86,000** Rwandans) and **930,000** residents received aid in the form of food, essential household and hygiene items as well as through sustainable food production programmes or micro-economic initiatives. These included diverse response mechanisms ranging from the rehabilitation of traditional irrigation systems in Afghanistan, urban voucher schemes in Israel, OT & Palestinian territories to small-scale community-based cash for work and livestock management / support projects. The remaining recipients were refugees.

Water and habitat

In 2003, the ICRC's water and habitat unit was involved in water, sanitation and construction work in **36** countries. These projects catered for the needs of some **19 million** people worldwide at a cost of about CHF **92** million / USD **68** million / EUR **61** million. They were implemented by a team of some **85** expatriate engineers and **370** local engineers and technicians.

Health care services

During the year, the ICRC regularly supported **67** hospitals and **305** other health-care facilities around the world and gave **556,211** outpatient consultations. Community programmes were implemented in **12** countries, in many cases with National Society participation.

No less than **15,918** war-wounded were admitted to ICRC-supported hospitals where **88,803** surgical interventions were performed. The organization regularly supported **15** first-aid posts situated near combat zones, which provided emergency treatment for **303** war-wounded.

Exchange rates used

2003 expenditure: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.3496 and EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.5151

2004 budget: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.35 and EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.55

Care for the disabled

The ICRC's physical rehabilitation unit provided support to **59** prosthetic and orthotic centres in **26** countries, enabling patients to be rehabilitated and fitted with **16,570** prostheses and **16,919** orthoses. In addition, **1,592** wheelchairs and **15,849** pairs of crutches were distributed, most of them locally manufactured. Training of local staff was a priority to improve sustainable services for patients.

7. ICRC cooperation with National Societies

An increasing number of ICRC activities for victims of conflict and internal strife are implemented jointly with National Societies.

In 2003, a total of **44** National Societies in countries affected by armed conflict or internal strife worked with the ICRC in programmes ranging from aid distribution and medical services to tracing and preventive action. Furthermore, **41** National Societies from third party countries capable of mobilizing support and taking a direct part in international relief activities were also involved in the implementation of ICRC objectives as part of specific projects carried out in **60** countries.

In 2003, the ICRC spent CHF **55** million / USD **41** million / EUR **36** million for its programme to strengthen National Society capacity (cooperation programmes), providing support for:

- **144** National Societies in their work to promote and spread knowledge of humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles;
- **103** National Societies in their work to restore family links;
- **93** National Societies in their preparedness for health and relief assistance during conflict;
- **20** National Societies in their community-based programmes aimed at raising awareness of mines and explosive remnants of war.

8. Communication

Communicating information in relation to major humanitarian crises, such as that in Iraq, was a main priority of the Communication Department in 2003. The communication activities were based on a multimedia approach which included the expansion of the existing ICRC website and the launching of the Arabic website in mid-year.

Numerous seminars on IHL were held throughout the year worldwide for armed and security forces, other weapons bearers and police forces. The ICRC participated in more than **10** military exercises in Europe and similar events elsewhere in the world. These activities were carried out by **21** specialized delegates supported by a multinational network of officer instructors.

The Media Relations Unit in Geneva issued **84** press releases, **165** news items, **29** information bulletins and **136** briefing and information notes, and organized **19** press conferences in 2003.

The teaching module, Exploring Humanitarian Law (EHL), launched in 2001, was trialed in some **30** countries during the year.

In 2003, the ICRC provided advice and supported programmes related to mines and unexploded ordnance in **35** countries.

The Library and Research Service responded to some **4,000** requests from National Societies, NGOs, academics, government departments and the media. **5,713** films were distributed worldwide and more than **370** million hits on ICRC's website were recorded. The Auditorium Service received nearly **11,000** visitors.

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Exchange rates used

2003 expenditure: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.3496 and EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.5151

2004 budget: USD 1.00 = CHF 1.35 and EUR 1.00 = CHF 1.55