



ICRC

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

**Advisory Service
on international humanitarian law**

**PARTICIPATION IN RELEVANT TREATIES OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL) AND IMPLEMENTATION THEREOF
AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

**Developments registered and activities conducted
in countries and organizations of America
in 2001**

Document prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
for the information of member States of the Organization of American States

March 2002



The ICRC's mission:

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 Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavors to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The ICRC is mentioned several times in the instruments of international humanitarian law. Its work is therefore defined by texts to which States have subscribed. There are two types of legal basis:

Treaties

During international armed conflicts the ICRC founds its action on the 1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Protocol I additional thereto, which recognize its right to conduct certain activities such as:

- bringing relief to wounded, sick or shipwrecked military personnel;
- visiting prisoners of war;
- taking action in behalf of the civilian population; and
- ensuring that protected persons are treated according to the law.

During internal armed conflicts, the ICRC bases its action on Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions and on Protocol II. These recognize its right to make proposals by offering, for example, its services to parties to conflict with a view to:

- undertaking relief operations;
- visiting persons detained in connection with the armed conflict.

Statutes

In the other violent situations less intense than armed conflicts - internal disturbances for instance - the ICRC bases its action on the Statutes of the Movement, which grant it a right of initiative in humanitarian matters. It may in fact offer its services in any situation which requires the presence of a specifically neutral and independent intermediary.

Taken together, all these rights constitute the permanent mandate assigned to the ICRC by the international community. They endorse the initiatives it has taken throughout its history to bring aid to the victims of war and disturbances, and confirm the acceptance of such initiatives by the international community.

The ICRC also works as "guardian" of international humanitarian law, the law applicable in situations of armed conflict.

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A. Introduction

Respect for international humanitarian law (IHL), also known as international law of armed conflict (ILOAC), calls for State action at both international and national levels.

The first step in ensuring effective respect for rights of victims of armed conflict, is an international commitment to comply with IHL treaties, i.e. ratification or accession.

This formal undertaking must go hand in hand with a series of legislative, regulatory and practical measures as well as steps to ensure that its provisions are made known. Each State must do this at domestic level to give effect to the commitment it has made.

The need to give greater legal force to the principles of IHL (through universal acceptance of its instruments, their enforcement at domestic level and the widest possible promotion of the rules they contain) has been stressed repeatedly since 1994 in resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), last in Resolution AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O/01) *"Promotion of and Respect for International Humanitarian Law"* adopted in San José, Costa Rica on 5 June 2001.

The need to strengthen the rules protecting the life and dignity of the individual in all circumstances, through worldwide acceptance of international humanitarian law, the broadest possible promotion of its rules and national implementation was emphasized through the

organization of the *"Governmental experts' meeting on the national implementation of international humanitarian law and related inter-American conventions"* organized for OAS Member States in March 2001, in San José, Costa Rica.

In compliance with its mandate under the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols and as promoter and guardian of IHL, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) works for universal acceptance of the IHL treaties; spreading knowledge of the rules they contain; the adoption of laws and regulations necessary to give effect to those rules at national level and the setting up of committees or other specific inter-ministerial or inter-institutional bodies to promote their enforcement within the domestic legal order.

Five years after it was set up, the *Advisory Service on international humanitarian law* continues to provide technical assistance to the governmental authorities whenever needed, to bring national legislation and regulations into line with international obligations and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted. The service works both out of ICRC headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and the organization's delegations in each continent, with the help of its qualified staff and national experts.

It continues supporting the activities of national committees or similar bodies for IHL, encouraging the

exchange of information and cooperation among them.

Progress is mainly due to the ongoing joint efforts of the States, in compliance with their obligations under the IHL, the National Red Cross Societies, and various regional organizations and academic institutions. The ICRC supports and promotes all such efforts.

In the Americas, such developments mean better compliance with IHL by the States which: adapt national criminal legislation to bring it into line with treaty obligations and allow for the prevention and punishment of violations; adopt laws to protect the red cross and the red crescent emblems; take administrative measures for the enforcement of the

undersigned treaties; incorporate IHL as a compulsory subject both in the training of the armed, security and police forces and at university level. The same can be observed in the gradual development of IHL apparent in the different organizations and organs of the Inter-American system, as well as from other regional bodies.

The present document is an overview of the developments and advances in countries of the Americas in 2001. It is divided into four sections: participation in IHL treaties, the developments in the field of national implementation, activities on the part of academic institutions and regional organizations, and activities carried out by the ICRC's Advisory Service. There are also annexes in the form of graphs.

The information contained in this document is not exhaustive. It is based on data communicated to the ICRC as of 31 December 2001.

Additional information may be requested at the *Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law*, International Committee of the Red Cross, 19 Ave. de la Paix, CH-1202 Geneva - advisoryservice.gva@icrc.org, from its Unit for Latin America based at the ICRC Regional Delegation, México D.F. - cicr@intranet.com.mx or from the other ICRC offices in the Americas.

B. General overview

I. Participation in international humanitarian law treaties and other relevant instruments.

Universal adherence to IHL treaties is the first, vital step in ensuring greater respect for the rights of people affected by armed conflict.

As of 31 December 2001, participation of American States in the relevant instruments stood as follows:

Protecting the victims of armed conflict¹

- **1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of the victims of war**
35 States Parties (189) (*)
- **1977 Additional Protocol I (international armed conflict).**
34 States Parties (159)
- **1977 Additional Protocol II (non-international armed conflict)**
32 States Parties (152)
- **International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC) (Article 90, Additional Protocol I).**
11 States have accepted its competence (60)
- **2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflicts**
2 States Parties (17)

(*) Total Number of States Parties

These international instruments form the cornerstone of contemporary IHL, i.e. the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and their two Additional Protocols. Almost all the 35 countries of the region considered in this document are bound by them.

In *Trinidad and Tobago*, an *ad hoc* committee set up in 2000 to study adherence to various IHL instruments issued a favourable recommendation that resulted in the ratification of the Additional Protocols I and II in July 2001.

¹ The titles under which the instruments are placed are of indicative nature and do not reflect the ICRC's official position.

The following States party to Additional Protocol I declared to accept the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission: *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay* and *Uruguay*.

Trinidad and Tobago accepted the competence in July 2001.

The same acceptance was under study in *El Salvador, Guatemala* and *Peru*.

Many victims of armed conflicts are children. The 1949 Geneva Conventions and its two 1977 Additional Protocols provide for general and special protection of children in such situations. These and other provisions contained in the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 38), the 1999 Convention N° 182 of the International Labour Organisation on the worst forms of child labour and its immediate elimination, and other

instruments, provide legal protection for children in the event of armed conflict.

The Optional Protocol (to the Convention on the rights of the child and adopted on 25 May 2000) on participation of children in armed conflict, has helped strengthen this legal framework, establishing limits to the participation of children in armed hostilities and to their recruitment.

Canada ratified the Protocol in July 2000 and *Panama* in August 2001.

By the end of 2001, the following American States had signed this new treaty: *Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, the United States of America, Uruguay* and *Venezuela*.

The ratification process was under way in *Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico* and *Peru*.

Protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict

- **1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**
15 States Parties (101)
- **Protocol I of 1954 to the Convention**
11 States Parties (83)
- **Protocol II of 1999 to the Convention of 1954**
3 States Parties (10)

Panama ratified the Protocols I (1954) and II (1999) in March, 2001. *El Salvador* ratified the Convention in August 2001. *Nicaragua* acceded to Protocol II in June 2001.

In *Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Honduras*, the process for the ratification of the 1954 Convention and its Protocols, was under way.

In *Argentina*² and *Guatemala*, which have ratified the 1954 Convention but are not yet party to one or both Protocols, the possibility of adhering to these instruments was being studied by the authorities.

Protecting the environment

- **1976 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Hostile Use of Environmental Modification**
13 States Parties (66)

Weapons

- **1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction**
31 State Parties (145)
- **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 (CCW) and Annexed Protocols I (non-detectable fragments), II (mines), III (incendiary weapons)**
CCW 16 States Parties (88) / PI 16 (88), PII 14 (80), PIII 15 (85)
- **1995 Protocol IV (blinding laser weapons).**
12 State Parties (61)
- **1996 Amended Protocol II (mines)**
14 States Parties (63)

Bolivia adhered to the 1980 Convention and to Protocols I, II (1996 amended version), III and IV in September 2001, *Guatemala* acceded to Protocol II (1996 amended version) in October of the same year.

An internal process for the ratification of the 1980 Convention and its four Protocols (including amended Protocol II) was under way in *Chile, Honduras and Paraguay*, and ratification of Protocol IV (blinding laser weapons) was making progress in *Guatemala*.

² Argentina deposited the instruments of ratification with the UNESCO on 7 January 2002

- **1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.**
24 States Parties (145)

Dominica joined the 23 States Parties of the region by ratifying the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention on 12 February 2001. In *Guatemala* the process of ratification was under way.

- **1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Convention)**
30 States Parties (122)

In 2001 *Uruguay* (June), *St. Vincent and Grenadines* (August) and *Chile* (September) ratified the Ottawa Convention.

International criminal law

- **1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court**
11 States Parties (52)

Trinidad and Tobago was the first American State to ratify the 1998 Rome Statute. In 2000, it was followed by *Belize* (April), *Venezuela* (June) and *Canada* (July). In the course of 2001, *Argentina* (February), *Dominica* (February), *Paraguay* (May), *Costa Rica* (June), *Antigua and Barbuda* (June), *Peru* (November) and *Ecuador* (December) became party to the Statute.

The following American States have signed the 1998 Rome Statute: *Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Saint Lucia, United States of America and Uruguay*. The process of ratifying the Statute was under way in *Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay*.

A list is enclosed indicating the level of acceptance of States of America in the relevant IHL treaties (ANNEX II)

II. National implementation of international humanitarian law treaties

a. Legislation

Protecting the emblems

The States must prevent and repress (punish) misuse or imitation of the red cross and red crescent emblems, the civil defence symbol and the electronic signals mentioned in IHL instruments. Their internal measures must also provide for the definition and identification of recognized and protected emblems and the appointment of a national authority to supervise related matters such as who is entitled to use them and for what purposes.

As of 31 December 2001:

A large number of American States had legislation to regulate use of the emblems protected under IHL. However, this legislation is not in all cases consistent with obligations under IHL. The existing laws are nevertheless an important step, and IHL-implementing measures may be amended if needed to conform with IHL. The following new or amended legislation on the subject was adopted in 2001:

Panama

Law No. 33 of 4 July 2001 *"Ley que dicta disposiciones para la protección y el uso del emblema de la Cruz Roja y*

de la Media Luna Roja", published on the Official Gazette on 6 July 2001, No. 24,339.

Draft legislation, to regulate the use of protected emblems, or amendments to already existing laws had been submitted for adoption or were in the process of being prepared in *Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay.*

Repressing breaches of IHL

National courts

In addition to setting out detailed rules aimed at protecting the victims of armed conflict and restricting the means and methods of warfare, IHL also establishes mechanisms to ensure that these rules are respected. In particular, IHL holds individuals responsible for violations of its rules which they commit or order others to commit. It requires that those responsible for serious violations be prosecuted and punished as criminals. Serious violations of the law are regarded as war crimes. IHL requires States to search for and punish all those who commit grave breaches, regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator or the place where the crime was committed. This principle, called universal jurisdiction, is a key factor in ensuring the effective repression of war crimes.

States must thus ensure that their criminal law provides for punishment of:

- *grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I*
- *violations of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property and of its 1999 Protocol II*
- *willful killing of or serious injury to civilians resulting from violations of 1996 amended Protocol II (mines) of the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention*
- *crimes that come within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court*

The momentum generated in the international community by questions related to international criminal law, particularly over the last decade, has resulted in two important developments for IHL.

First, in States that had established sanctions for grave breaches of IHL in their ordinary and/or military criminal legislation, but where such legislation did not sufficiently comply with obligations under IHL treaties or did not adjust to the present

requirements of criminal proceedings, a process of criminal reforms has been started and, in many cases, satisfactorily concluded. Second, the growing interest in the topic has encouraged States that have not yet done so to accede to the relevant treaties and initiate a legislative process to bring national criminal laws in line with them. At the request of the States, the ICRC's Advisory Service on IHL cooperated as technical expert with the drafting of sanctions for IHL violations.

As of 31 December 2001:

In *Colombia* a revised Penal Code which includes a comprehensive section for the punishment of crimes committed against persons and objects protected by IHL, was adopted by *law No. 599* of July 2000 and came into force on July 2001.

In the following States, draft revisions of the ordinary criminal codes were under consideration by the legislative

assemblies or were being actively prepared: *Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama* and *Trinidad and Tobago*.

Reforms of the military criminal justice were being studied in *Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru* and *Uruguay*.

International courts:

In order to become party to the 1998 Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC), many States will have to amend their national legislation and, in some cases, their national constitution. The effectiveness of the International Criminal Court will further depend on the extent to which States Party to the Statute adopt adequate implementing measures. More specifically States must amend their national laws and adapt their internal procedures to enable them to cooperate with the ICC (e.g. arrest and surrender, collecting and preserving evidence, enforcing fines, and forfeitures and penalties).

They must, in addition, amend their national legislation to grant privileges and immunities to the Court and its officers and to extend to offenses against the ICC national provisions relating to offenses against the administration of justice.

In addition to these obligations, States Parties that wish to take advantage of the principle of complementarity will wish to review their national criminal legislation to ensure that proceedings can be instituted in national courts for the crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC – genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes – as defined in the Statute.

As of 31 December 2001:

Many States of America have begun analyzing their constitutions and legislation, and comparing it with the ICC Statute in order to identify which

amendments must be made to comply with the Statute.

Some States have set up inter-ministerial working groups for this task.

Canada gave effect to its obligation under the 1998 Rome Statute by adopting, on 29 June 2000, an "Act respecting genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes" and announced its intention "to implement the Rome Statute of the ICC and to make consequential amendments to other Acts".

Trinidad & Tobago had drafted an "Act to provide for the prevention and punishment of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, to give effect to the Rome Statute of the ICC done at Rome on 17 July 1998; and for purposes connected therewith or incidental thereto". It was suggested that once it is approved, this act

could be used as model legislation for other Caribbean States.

In Argentina, an inter-ministerial commission mandated with the study of the ICC Rome Statute had prepared a draft implementing law for the Statute that was submitted to the National Congress for its approval in December 2001.

Technical studies with a view to preparing implementing legislation and/or drafts for such implementing legislation were also under way in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and some of the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

Prohibiting anti-personnel mines (1997 Ottawa Convention)

States party to the Ottawa Convention – which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and provides for their destruction – must enact legislation to prevent and punish violations.

As of 31 December 2001:

Canada, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua had implementing legislation for the Ottawa Convention. Honduras adopted the Law Decree on this subject in September 2000.

Brazil adopted Law N° 10.300 of 31 October 2001, which "proíbe o emprego, o desenvolvimento, a fabricação, a comercialização, a importação, a exportação, a aquisição, a estocagem, a retenção ou a transferência, direta ou indiretamente, de minas terrestres antipessoal".

Laws to prohibit the use of anti-personnel mines, to implement the

Ottawa Convention and/or amendments to existing legislation on weapons or to criminal legislation, had been drafted to this end or its preparation been considered in Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

In Peru a Foreign Affairs/Defence Working Group on anti-personnel mines was set up through Supreme Resolution N° 335-2000-RE of July 2000 which calls for preparation of a national plan of action against anti-personnel mines.

On 8 October 2001, Colombia created, through Presidential Decree N° 2113, the *National Inter-institutional Commission on action*

against anti-personnel mines. This body is in charge of promoting and coordinating implementation of the Ottawa Convention.

b. Other implementation measures

States party to IHL treaties are also required to undertake a variety of regulatory and practical measures. These measures include:

- *where necessary, translation of the treaties into national languages*
- *the appointment and training of personnel qualified in IHL among civilian authorities and appointment of legal advisers to assist military commanders in implementing the law*
- *identification of cultural property, civil defence works and installations containing dangerous forces by the special signs provided for under IHL; issuing of identification cards to protect medical and religious personnel, journalists and staff assigned to specific tasks*
- *the checking of newly acquired weapons on their compatibility with IHL; military planning to avoid military objectives from being located within or near densely populated areas; incorporating principles of IHL into military manuals and regulations*
- *the establishment of structures mentioned in IHL instruments, such as a National Bureau of Information, civil defence organizations and National Red Cross Societies.*

As of 31 December 2001:

Protecting cultural property in the event of armed conflict

In *Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama* the protection of cultural property was either on the agenda of the national IHL bodies or steps with a view to protect the cultural property in the event of armed conflict had been taken.

The Inter-institutional Committee for

IHL of *El Salvador* published a simplified version of the 1954 Cultural Property Convention with a view to raising awareness among the civilian population and government authorities on the need to protect the country's cultural property and the importance of respecting the principles contained in the Convention and its Protocols.

A register of cultural property was established and the symbol for enforced protection was placed in the course of a official ceremony (July 2001) at "Joyas del Serén", declared by UNESCO as a "World Cultural Heritage" site.

In *Panama*, the Institute for National Culture in 2001 identified and registered cultural property that qualifies for the protection under the international instruments and submitted a comprehensive list to the National IHL Committee.

Studies on national law from the standpoint of IHL

Supported by national legal experts and/or universities, studies of national laws and regulations from the viewpoint of international obligations under IHL were

conducted in *Brazil* and *Peru* and were being prepared in *Ecuador*, *El Salvador*, *Honduras*, *Mexico* and *Panama*.

Incorporating IHL in manuals of military instruction

In several countries, the armed forces were preparing or considering preparing revisions of their military

regulations and manuals to incorporate the principles and rules of IHL/law of armed conflict.

c. National IHL committees and similar bodies

The enforcement of IHL at national level requires a long-term effort, for which someone has to be responsible. Many States, including in the Americas, have successfully set up national bodies to this end. Such specific committees, which comprise representatives of various ministries and other governmental entities, usually coordinate the adoption of IHL-implementing measures and act as advisory bodies for the government authorities with respect to the implementation, dissemination and development of IHL.

As of 31 December 2001:

The following American countries had set up a national IHL Committee or appointed a similar body: *Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago.*

In *Guatemala*, in December 2001, a new chairman was named for the Guatemalan Committee for the implementation of IHL (COGUADIH), enabling this organ to resume its work after a break of several months. The Commission had been established by Governmental Agreement No. 948-99 of 28 December 1999.

In *Peru*, the National Committee for the study and implementation of international humanitarian law (CONADIH) was created by Supreme Resolution No. 234-2001 JUS of the Executive of 1 June 2001, published in the Official Gazette on 2 June 2001. Its mandate is to propose IHL-implementing legislation. During its preparatory stage, the Committee prepared and adopted its internal regulations and a working plan.

In *Paraguay*, the constitutive decree of 1995 for the Inter-ministerial Committee for the implementation of IHL was amended by Presidential Decree N° 15 926 of 28 December 2001 for the purpose of modifying and extending its composition and mandate.

The National Committees of several American States have proved an adequate mechanism for helping to meet the international obligations

resulting from IHL instruments. They have done important work throughout 2001, advising authorities on the ratification of relevant IHL treaties and other related matters, organizing research relating to punishment of IHL violations, preparing draft legislation for the enforcement of IHL, informing legislators on IHL issues to facilitate adoption of national implementing laws, and supporting promotion of IHL throughout the different levels of society. Most committees have established sub-committees to facilitate their work or to study specific subjects.

The National IHL Committees of *El Salvador* and *Panama* prepared annual reports on their activities to the attention of their governments and the ICRC. The IHL Committees of *Argentina*, *Bolivia*, *Chile*, *Dominican Republic*, *Peru* and *Uruguay* also submitted similar reports to the ICRC in 2001.

III. Disseminating international humanitarian law and incorporating it in training and education (armed forces, police and universities)

If IHL is to be complied with, it must become familiar to all concerned. Combatants must receive instruction in IHL so that they can incorporate its rules into their behaviour. At the operational level, the emphasis is on the automatic incorporation of the principles of IHL into decision-making, planning, command and control processes. Civil servants, government officials, medical personnel and members of the media, in particular, should be aware of their rights and obligations in case of armed conflict. Students and teachers should learn its principles. The Geneva Conventions and Protocols therefore require the States Parties to spread knowledge of the rules and principles they contain as widely as possible and incorporate the subject into the training programmes, of the armed forces, police and in universities.

As of 31 December 2001:

In many American States IHL is increasingly taught as a compulsory subject at different levels. The ICRC has in several cases directly supported efforts in this field.

Armed Forces

The Ministries of Defence and chiefs of staff of the Public Forces of *Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay* and *Venezuela* had issued executive orders or directives making instruction in IHL or the law of armed conflicts mandatory in the training of the armed and police forces and, in some cases, providing for the establishment of units and/or offices for human rights and international humanitarian law within the public forces.

Military IHL instructors had been trained and national courses conducted autonomously or near-autonomously by the armed forces of *Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua* and *Uruguay*.

Supported by ICRC delegates or the organization's pool of military instructors, training had started to be integrated in armed forces programmes or given periodically to military instructors in the following countries: *Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America* and *Venezuela*. Peace-keepers were included in these programmes.

In *Honduras* 40 senior army staff officers and Ministry of Defence officials had attended lecture on the punishment of war crimes and the International Criminal Court.

In late 1997 a cooperation agreement was signed between the School of the Americas at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the ICRC with a view to incorporating instruction of IHL into the School's programmes. Since then the ICRC has been asked to give regular lectures at the School.

The *United States* armed forces have asked for an ICRC contribution and invited it to take part in field exercises in Norfolk, Virginia and a human rights seminar organized by SOUTHCOM in Florida.

Police Forces

The project to spread knowledge of IHL and human rights principles to the *Brazilian Military Police*, started by the ICRC in 1998 in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, was completed at the end of 2000.

It has involved more than a thousand military police officers throughout the country regarding human rights rules relating to the powers of law-enforcement agencies, with particular emphasis on the use of force and fire arms, detention and arrest.

To consolidate project's results and ensure long-term impact and

autonomy, it was decided to extend it for another period of one/two years.

Since 2000, a group of Brazilian military police instructors trained under the project helped the ICRC in similar courses in other States. The aim is to incorporate the subject into the training programmes of the police academies.

Training officers from *Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico* and *Peru* took part in such courses. Police officers from *Argentina, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname* and *Venezuela* attended similar courses.

In addition to training for armed and police forces conducted at national level, the following regional courses were organized during 2001, with support from the ICRC:

Costa Rica, June 2001

Third International Course on IHL and Human Rights for Instructors at Police and Security Forces Academies in Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Police officers from *Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua* took part.

Guatemala, July 2001

First International IHL Course for Naval Instructors from Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Officers from *Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama* and *the United States* participated.

Jamaica, July 2001

Second International Course on IHL/LpAC for Armed Forces instructors from the Caribbean. Officers from *Antigua y Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname* and *Trinidad and Tobago* took part.

Jamaica, August 2001

Third International Course on IHL and Human Rights for Police Academy and Security Forces Instructors from the Caribbean. The following countries sent participants to the course: *Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Granada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.*

Honduras, September 2001

Annual Meeting (organized since 1995) of officers in charge of integrating IHL into training for the Armed and Security Forces in Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Officers from *Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico* and *Nicaragua* participated.

Canada, October 2001.

Representatives of the armed forces of *Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay* and *Venezuela* participated with officers at the *Canadian Forces Staff College* and ICRC delegates in a week-long programme during which they exchanged experiences and heard presentations of the most relevant aspects of IHL.

Ecuador, October 2001

Representatives of training departments of the armed forces of *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela* and the security forces of *Costa Rica* and *Panama* met at Otavalo, Ecuador from 2 to 4 October 2001 during the *Second Pan-American Seminar on Instruction and Integration of International Law of Armed Conflicts*. *Costa Rica* and *Panama* participated to the extent to which their security forces apply IHL.

The participants reviewed present instruction of IHL and shared information on training programmes in this body of law. Based on the national experiences described during the seminar and the results of the discussions, the participants adopted a series of recommendations to facilitate the incorporation of IHL at all levels of military instruction.

Uruguay, October 2001

A first Seminar on Human Rights held in the Dominican Republic in March 2001. A second was conducted from 22 to 25 October 2001 at the initiative of the US Southern Command. The ICRC contributed to the second with presentations on similarities and differences between international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Both civilians and armed forces personnel from the following States took part: *Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States* and *Uruguay*. Some 15 academic and human rights organizations also attended.

Support for international exercises

ICRC support to international command – post exercises and field – training exercises is an important and growing activity. Most are based on a peace-support scenario and ICRC participation includes giving presentations on IHL and on the Red Cross Movement, its component organizations and their respective roles and activities. In addition, the ICRC delegates engage in role-playing to act out certain incidents developed within the scenario.

An example of such exercises is that of the series of exercises organized by the US Armed Forces Southern Command, originally called "Exercise United Forces" and now entitled "Peacekeeping South" (in South America) and "Peacekeeping North" (in Central America and the Caribbean). This exercise is now in its sixth year.

In September 2001, the ICRC participated in the third edition of the peace-keeping exercise entitled "Exercisio Cabañas", held in Salta, *Argentina* with the participation of 1,200 officers and men from *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, United States* and *Uruguay*.

The ICRC participated in September 2001 in Buenos Aires in a seminar organized by Argentina's Navy School of Naval Warfare. Based on a simulation of war as a means of studying the application of IHL in the planning of military operations, the seminar was attended by 60 officers

from Argentina and other countries of the region.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay alternate in hosting the annual "Exercisio Cruz del Sur", a similar exercise in Tri-national peace-keeping. ICRC delegates once again made a contribution. It is noteworthy that ICRC delegates likewise participated in the exercise conducted at the US Joint Readiness Training Center in Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Universities

There is a growing interest in academic circles in IHL and related issues. Attended by future potential members of the authorities, courses also serve to train and update teachers, allow for analysis and debate at all levels and provide a learning environment conducive to propagating, strengthening and developing this body of law.

Most of the countries in Latin America include IHL in their university curricula, e.g. in courses on public international law, human rights, or international relations and political science. In 2001, IHL was more specifically taught as a compulsory course at the law faculties of universities and other academies in the following countries: *Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico* (partly), *Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America* and *Uruguay*. In Peru, the University of Lima offered an optional course on IHL.

Some universities offered specific courses on IHL at Master level. This was particularly the case of *Argentina* (Master's Degree in International Foreign Relations at the University of Buenos Aires, a 40-hour course per class); *Chile*; *Colombia* (Universidad Externado de Colombia, specialization on IHL with 360 hours/class that started in November 2001); *Costa Rica* (at Heredia National University/ Peace-keeping University and at the Instituto de Servicio Exterior together with the

University of Costa Rica for students of diplomatic studies); *El Salvador* (Universidad de El Salvador, course of 30 hours/class); *Mexico* (Universidad Iberoamericana); and *Guatemala* (Universidad Rafael Landívar 30-hour course/class).

With a view to including IHL in the curricular planning of universities, specific training courses in IHL for public international law and human rights law professors were organized in 2001 with the ICRC's support in *Brazil* and *Mexico*. A regional course was also held in Havana, Cuba, in September 2001 for university teaching staff from several *Central American countries: Mexico, Cuba, Haiti* and *Venezuela*. As part of a programme to systematically upgrade knowledge of IHL, material was sent to 200 academic staff in Latin American countries, including *Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay* and *Uruguay*, on three occasions in 2001.

At the request of the academic institutions and universities and with the support and/or involvement of the governmental authorities and ICRC experts and legal staff, various academic events on IHL or related topics were organized in 2001 in the following countries of the Americas: *Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru* and *Uruguay*.

The topics discussed included war crimes and the International Criminal Court, humanitarian agreements, and protection for refugees and internally displaced persons.

C. Activities of regional organizations and academic institutions to promote respect for IHL and national implementation thereof

The ICRC notes with satisfaction that regional organizations and academic institutions in the Americas are showing increased interest in international humanitarian law, seeking to ensure respect for it and

including questions related to this body of law on their agenda. Some of the efforts undertaken by regional organizations and academic institutions in 2001 to promote respect for IHL are outlined below.

I. Organization of American States (OAS)

Since 1994 the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) has pledged, in a number of resolutions, to urge member States to promote respect for IHL. The necessity and importance of strengthening the principles of IHL through universal acceptance of the relevant instruments, their enforcement at national level and the widest possible dissemination of the rules they contain, has been underscored once again in Resolution AG/RES. 1771 (XXXI-O-01) *"Promotion of and respect for international humanitarian law"* adopted by the 31st General Assembly in San Jose, Costa Rica, in June 2001.

In this resolution the organization's member States are invited to adhere to the relevant instruments of IHL to which they are not yet party, and to disseminate its content; to adopt national enforcement measures, in particular to prevent serious violations thereof and punish them when they occur; to regulate the use of the protected emblems; and to give effect to their commitment to examine the legality of new weapons to be developed or acquired. They are

also invited to consider the establishment of specific national advisory structures to facilitate and coordinate these tasks.

Furthermore, the OAS General Secretariat was requested to pursue its legal cooperation in these fields and the Secretary General was asked to present a report to the Permanent Council on the follow-up given to the said resolution before the 32nd regular session of the General Assembly. The XXXIth General Assembly also adopted other resolutions on topics that are of direct interest to IHL. Among others, the following should be mentioned:

"Protection of refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons in the Americas" (AG/RES 1832 (XXXI-O/01); *"Promotion of the International Criminal Court"* (AG/RES 1770 XXXI-O/01); *"Support for the programme of integral action against anti-personnel mines in Central America"* (AG/RES 1793 XXXI-O/01); *"The western hemisphere as an anti-personnel-landmine-free zone"* (AG/RES 1794 XXXI-O/01) and various resolutions related to weapons.

To strengthen support for IHL and join efforts to achieve this common goal, the President of the ICRC and the Secretary General of the OAS signed an agreement in May 1996 whereby the two institutions pledged to cooperate in areas of common interest, in particular to promote adherence to IHL treaties, their implementation at domestic level and their dissemination.

The Permanent Council's Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs, meeting in special review session, on 29 January 2001 hailed the progress registered with regard to the participation of member States in the relevant IHL instruments and their enforcement at domestic level.

A report was furthermore presented to the General Assembly on activities conducted in accomplishment of Resolution AG/RES. 1706 (XXX-O/00) "*Promotion and respect for international humanitarian law*" adopted by the General Assembly in 2000 in Windsor, Canada. This report (CP/ACTA-127/01), based on information provided by States and the ICRC, took note of the level of participation in IHL treaties and national application thereof in member States.

In 2001 working relations between the OAS Secretariat's Department of Legal Cooperation and Information and the ICRC Advisory Service on IHL were intensified with a view to jointly organizing a conference of experts specifically for OAS member States. The conference was held from 6 to 8 March 2001 in San Jose, Costa Rica, as part of the mandate assigned by the said resolution. It was convened by the OAS Secretary General in

response to a regional initiative sponsored by the OAS General Secretariat, the government of Canada, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture of Costa Rica, the National Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice of Costa Rica and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Its main objective was to promote the implementation of IHL treaties and related Inter-American conventions, particularly those concerning the protection and security of the individual.

The conference was intended to be technical and informal in nature. It was attended by over a hundred participants from the various countries of the Americas, most of them experts from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, the Interior and Defence, as well as representatives of regional academic institutions and regional and international intergovernmental organizations. An executive summary report of the conference proceedings was published on the OAS and ICRC websites. A full report on the conference is currently being prepared for publication.

The ICRC was again invited in June 2001 to lecture on IHL at the "Course on International Public Law" organized jointly by the University of Panama and the OAS.

It also took part in the annual OAS "Jornadas sobre Derecho Internacional Público", which were held in 2001 in Mexico in December together with the Institute for Juridical Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

II. Inter-American Juridical Committee

As in previous years, the ICRC was invited by the Inter-American Juridical Committee to participate in August 2001 in the *Course on International Law* organized on an annual basis by the Committee with

the support of the OAS General Secretariat. The ICRC gave a class on IHL and its national implementation and on the mandate and activities of the ICRC.

III. Inter-American Court of Human Rights

An "*Agreement of Cooperation and for the Exchange of Public Information*" was signed between the ICRC and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on 18 August 2000, establishing a framework for the exchange of scientific and public information on human rights and international humanitarian law. The agreement aims at intensifying promotion of IHL and human rights law and thereby improving the protection of the human being in all circumstances.

To give effect to the said agreement a first one-day IHL workshop for the

judges and staff of the Court was held at its headquarters in San José, Costa Rica, on 5 December 2001. The meeting gave the judges and ICRC lawyers an opportunity to exchange information and discuss topical IHL issues in which the judges expressed interest, such as international regulations on the use of certain weapons in situations of armed conflict, the definition of war crimes, the study on customary international humanitarian law conducted under the coordination and supervision of the ICRC, and IHL in the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

IV. Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IAIHR)

The ICRC has maintained relations with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights since it was founded on the basis of a cooperation agreement signed in San José, Costa Rica, in 1985 and a Protocol annexed to the original agreement in 1991. This cooperation agreement was reconfirmed and amended in 1998.

Under these agreements the parties undertook to cooperate with each

other in their respective areas of activity, on joint projects and in the organization of events to promote IHL, international human rights law and international refugee law and the implementation and enforcement of these bodies of law at the national level.

The ICRC was invited in 2001 to participate in the 19th the *Interdisciplinary Course on Human*

Rights organized by the Institute. To mark the endowment of the Jean Pictet professorship for international humanitarian law, ICRC delegates spoke on the subject "*Civil and political participation with regard to IHL*".

The conference was accompanied by a workshop on lobbying for

ratification of IHL instruments, with a specific focus on the ICC Rome Statute, the Optional Protocol against the participation of children in armed conflict and treaties for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. The ICRC was also again given the possibility to set up an information stand and distribute documentation.

V. United Nations bodies

Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)

Contacts for the exchange of information on their respective programmes and related activities, as well as cooperation in various fields of mutual interest, were further developed between the ICRC and the ILANUD in 2001. Through its international criminal justice programmes ILANUD sought, in concerted efforts with the ICRC, to promote ratification of the 1998 ICC Rome Statute and offered technical assistance to States in spreading

knowledge of the provisions it contains and in its implementation. In particular, ILANUD helped to organize a regional seminar on the International Criminal Court in May 2001 for countries of the Caribbean and published a training manual on international criminal justice, including IHL, for magistrates and other members of the legal corps. The manual was used as a reference document for the training of judges in several Central American countries.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Exchanges between the ICRC Advisory Service on IHL and regional offices for Latin America of UNICEF and UNHCR were intensified in 2001 with a view to coordinating their respective activities to promote

international treaties on the protection of children in armed conflicts and refugee protection and to provide technical assistance to national authorities.

VI. Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO)

In 2001, the ICRC kept in touch with the PARLATINO's Human Rights

Commission to encourage ratification by its members of the 1998 ICC

Rome Statute, and more generally the IHL treaties, and national implementation thereof. The ICRC was invited to attend a special session in October 2001 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on promotion of the ICC organized by the said

PARLATINO Commission in cooperation with the American Inter-Parliamentary Commission of Human Rights. Contacts were also maintained with the PARLATINO Secretariat in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

VII. Non-governmental Organizations

Besides the contacts maintained by ICRC delegations with national non-governmental organizations, there were frequent exchanges in 2001 between the ICRC – particularly the decentralized unit for Latin America of the ICRC Advisory Service on IHL – and international, non-governmental organizations such as the International Coalition for the International Criminal Court to

coordinate their respective efforts to promote ratification of the 1998

Rome Statute and help State authorities in studying the Statute and drafting implementing legislation. Cooperation was particularly close in organizing the many seminars and workshops held on the subject throughout the continent at regional or national level.

D. Assistance offered and advisory activities conducted by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

I. Dialogue with the relevant authorities and technical advice

In 2001 the ICRC delegations in the Americas, assisted by legal staff from the Advisory Service on IHL and national legal experts, continued to build up a dialogue with government

authorities of States in the Americas with a view to creating the conditions needed to ensure respect for IHL in all circumstances.

a. Promotion of adherence to IHL treaties

ICRC delegations continued in particular to approach States that are not yet party to 1977 Additional Protocol I and/or II to encourage adherence to these treaties, at the same time urging those which have not yet done so to accept the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC). To that effect the Advisory Service on IHL and the ICRC Regional Delegation for Venezuela, Ecuador and the English-speaking Caribbean, based in Caracas, assisted the President and a member of the IHFFC in organizing and conducting a second promotional visit by the Commission to Ecuador and Venezuela in June 2001.

The ICRC has also continued to promote adherence to the 1954 *Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property* and its Second Protocol adopted in March 1999, and to the 1980 *United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* together with its annexed Protocols, particularly *amended Protocol II (on landmines)* and *Protocol IV (on blinding laser weapons)*, as well as ratification of the 1997 *Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction*. Ratification of the 1998 *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* was also encouraged.

b. Technical advice on the adoption of legislative and regulatory measures

Closely following up the process of legislative reform in a number of States in the Americas, particularly in criminal law, the ICRC has continued to urge the adoption or amendment of domestic laws and regulations so that States acquire a set of judicial and regulatory instruments

consistent with the requirements of IHL. Particular attention was given in 2001 to informing members of national congresses about IHL so as to facilitate the ratification of IHL treaties and the enactment of implementing legislation.

Contacts with the judiciary were also intensified to spread knowledge of IHL among those responsible for the administration of justice, with emphasis on aspects related to the punishment of war crimes and other serious violations of IHL.

ICRC legal advisors continued to offer legal advice and technical assistance for the drafting of ordinary and military criminal legislation enabling war crimes to be prosecuted and laws regulating and protecting the red cross and red crescent emblems and other signs protected under IHL instruments to be drafted or amended. Similar support was given in drafting legislation to implement the Ottawa Convention on Anti-personnel Mines.

New developments in the field of IHL were discussed with the relevant

authorities, who were also supplied with specific information. In addition to the assistance provided by ICRC legal advisors based in the Americas, an ICRC technical expert on regulations governing the use of weapons carried out missions in August 2001 to provide expert advice to the authorities concerned in *Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay*. During his visits the expert held working meetings with representatives from the Ministries of Defence, the Interior, Justice and Foreign Affairs and discussed issues related to the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention Review Conference.

The inclusion of IHL as a mandatory subject in the official training programmes of armed and security forces and university curricula was also encouraged and supported.

c. Support to national IHL committees

A close working relationship was maintained during the year 2001 with the existing National IHL Committees or similar bodies and, at the request of national authorities, the establishment of new committees was supported, such as that in Peru.

The latter were encouraged and assisted in their activities and their members were given training on IHL-related issues, as well as specific technical documentation and advice to facilitate their work.

The ICRC legal advisors regularly participated in the existing

Committees' working meetings and advised their members on drawing up and implementing their yearly plans of action. Contacts and exchanges between IHL Committees of various countries were facilitated.

Their members were for instance invited to take part in international or regional events on IHL-related issues or on the International Criminal Court, and in the Experts' Meeting on Implementation of IHL and of Related Inter-American Conventions held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in March 2001.

d. Collection and exchange of information on laws to implement IHL

As part of its activities the Advisory Service continued in 2001 to collect information on IHL implementing legislation adopted or being prepared and to facilitate exchanges of such information between States of the Americas.

Information on IHL implementing legislation, court decisions on enforcement of IHL norms and other measures related to this body of law continued to be incorporated in public documents and a databank that can be consulted through Internet at the following website:

<http://www.icrc.org>

So far this databank contains information on legislation adopted by the following States: *Argentina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.*

The said website also contains relevant up-to-date information on questions related to IHL

II. National workshops, training seminars and information sessions

Besides maintaining regular contacts, participating in regular working sessions and meetings of National IHL Committees and making the relevant documentation available, the ICRC delegations in the Americas, assisted by legal staff, held several national workshops on measures to implement IHL, training seminars on IHL and information and promotional sessions to spread knowledge of this body of law.

These activities were organized in close cooperation with the authorities concerned and, where they exist, the National IHL Committees. They were generally aimed at raising awareness of IHL-related issues or discussing specific aspects of this body of law and its enforcement and facilitating the exchange of information, and were attended by civil servants, academics, legislators and members of the judiciary.

In addition to those already mentioned in other sections of the present report, the following events were organized in 2001:

Argentina

On 16 August 2001 the ICRC, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Relations, International Trade and Culture of the Argentine Republic, held a seminar entitled "*Towards the strengthening of IHL*" in which 140 persons took part. Various aspects of IHL enforcement at national level were discussed.

Brazil

The ICRC helped with the organization of a seminar convened by the President of the Human Rights Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and the Director of a local NGO in Brasilia in September 2001. The seminar had a dual purpose: to prepare for ratification of the 1998 Rome Statute by Brazil and to draw attention to the need for substantial amendment of the national civil and military penal legislation in order to bring them into line with international obligations. It was decided to ask a group of experts on criminal matters to prepare a draft amendment of the said legislation.

Colombia

At the request of the government, the ICRC organized a two-day training and updating workshop in March 2001 in Bogota on IHL-related issues for staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other interested ministries with responsibilities in the field of IHL.

Costa Rica

In the first term of 2001 the ICRC organized two events to promote the incorporation of sanctions for serious violations of IHL into national penal legislation.

The first meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture and the Ministry of Justice and by the President and members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Legislative Assembly. The second workshop was organized for members of the Legislative Assembly's Juridical Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees.

At the request of Costa Rica's National Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice (CONAMAJ), the ICRC held a first special IHL working session on 4 December 2001 to inform the Commission members about various subjects on which draft implementing legislation is being prepared, such as punishment of war crimes and the enforcement of the Ottawa Convention.

Cuba

The ICRC helped with the organization by the Cuban National Union of Jurists and the Cuban Red Cross Society of the "Second International Workshop on IHL", which was held in Havana, Cuba, in September 2001. University teaching staff from Central American countries – Mexico, Haiti, Venezuela – and Spain took part in the event.

The topics discussed during the workshop included the International Criminal Court, international regulations on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict and the treaties on the use of weapons, as well as other current issues related to IHL.

Guatemala

In June 2001 an academic seminar on *the "1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict"* was held in Guatemala City by the ICRC in cooperation with the Institute for Juridical Research and the Architecture and Law Faculties of Rafael Landivar University (URL). It was attended by members of Guatemala's legal corps and representatives of the diplomatic corps and government entities with responsibilities for cultural property, as well as students of law and architecture.

In October 2001, the ICRC organized a training event for judges of the Supreme Court of Justice and other members of the judiciary, as well as representatives of MINUGUA and diverse civil organizations, to discuss the topic: *"Obligations of States regarding the punishment of IHL violations, the legislators' role in this field and the experience of other countries"*.

In November 2001, the ICRC again cooperated with the URL's Institute for Juridical Research in organizing a second academic seminar on *"Women and armed conflicts"*. The audience included teachers, students, lawyers, members of the diplomatic corps, public servants and representatives of national NGOs.

Honduras

In May 2001 the ICRC joined with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court in organizing an academic seminar on *"The International Criminal Court"*, which was attended by university professors and other interested persons.

Mexico

In July 2002, the ICRC helped to organize the *"International Law Seminar on the International Criminal Court"* convened by the Human Rights Programme of the "Universidad Iberoamericana", the Senate's Human Rights Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the Legal Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The seminar was intended for legislators and members of the executive and the judiciary, as well as other interested persons. A presentation of the provisions of the ICC Statute enabled the international legal principles reflected therein to be clarified, and solutions given by other countries in the Americas and in Europe to constitutional questions related with the Statute were discussed.

Nicaragua

An academic seminar on *"International Criminal Law"* was organized by the ICRC in Managua in October 2001 together with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. It was attended by *university professors, lawyers and members of civil society*.

In June the National IHL Committee, with the ICRC's support, held a workshop on IHL for representatives of the Ministry of Justice and members of the judiciary and the legislature. Over 30 persons took part in the workshop, during which they discussed IHL-related issues for which implementing legislation is currently being prepared.

Panama

An IHL information and training workshop was held in June 2001 by the Panamanian National IHL Committee, with the support of the ICRC, for representatives of the Ministry of Justice and members of the judiciary and legislature. The seminar focused on legislation currently being drafted to give effect to the IHL instruments ratified by Panama.

Peru

In May 2001, the ICRC organized a conference on *"The Procedure for the Implementation of IHL in Latin America"* draw the attention of public officials and members of the armed and police forces and academic circles to the need to enforce IHL within the internal legal order. A further objective was to enlist support the establishment of a National IHL Committee.

In August 2001, the ICRC held a conference on *"Scope and Implementation of the 1980 United Nations Convention on Conventional weapons"*. It was attended by about 50 persons, including representatives of the Armed Forces of Peru, the National Police, members of the Foreign Affairs/Defence Working Group on Anti-personnel Mines, members of armed and security forces and civil servants.

In November 2001, the ICRC and UN-LIREC co-organized a conference on *"The United Nations Convention of 1980 on Certain Conventional Weapons"* to inform members of the diplomatic corps in the region's various countries and representatives of the national authorities about the forthcoming Review Conference for the Convention in December 2001.

Trinidad and Tobago

A *"CARICOM Regional Follow-up Seminar on International Humanitarian Law"* was organized by the ICRC in Port of Spain in February 2001 to review action taken since the regional workshop held the year before. It focused on participation in IHL treaties and their implementation within the domestic legal order of CARICOM member countries and was attended by public officials with responsibilities concerning international law from twelve of the region's countries. The CARICOM Secretariat and the "University of the West Indies" were also invited to contribute to the work of the seminar.

III. Meetings of experts

To advise the relevant authorities more effectively about specific national measures for the implementation of IHL and to exchange ideas on matters of interest related thereto, the ICRC Advisory Service on IHL has since 1996 organized the following experts' meetings which were attended by experts from OAS member States:

- *Meeting of experts on committees or other bodies for the national implementation of IHL* (October 1996);
- *Meeting of experts on the national repression of violations of IHL* (September 1997);
- *Meeting of experts on the enforcement of IHL through criminal legislation for common law experts* (November 1998);
- *Experts' meeting on the adaptation of domestic legislation to incorporate punishment for breaches of IHL*, specifically designed for legal experts from Ibero-American countries (March 1999), a report on this meeting was published in early January 2001);
- *Experts' meeting on implementation of regulations to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict* (October 2000, a report on this meeting was published in early 2002 and includes practical advice on the issue for the authorities concerned).

Copies of these reports are available on request from the ICRC Advisory Service on IHL.

In March 2001 the ICRC, in close cooperation with the Organization of American States and the governments of Costa Rica and Canada, held the "Governmental Experts' Conference on the National Implementation of International Humanitarian Law and Related Inter-American Conventions" in San José, Costa Rica. Experts from 29 OAS member States took part in the conference.

Besides allowing for an exchange of information and experience with regard to participation by States of the Americas in IHL instruments and Inter-American conventions on the protection of persons, as well as

their implementation at national level, it served as an opportunity to discuss the following specific issues: national mechanisms for the implementation of IHL and the Inter-American Conventions; functions and role of National IHL Committees; protection of children in armed conflicts; the proliferation of weapons, particularly small arms and light weapons, and its consequences for the security of the human person and civilian population; and the International Criminal Court.

IV. Participation by ICRC legal advisers in conferences, courses and other events of interest for IHL

In 2001, ICRC legal advisers and other representatives were invited to participate in and speak at several regional and national conferences, seminars and other meetings of interest for IHL that were held in the Americas by other organizations. They contributed *inter alia* to the work of the following regional events:

- **"Caribbean Workshop for the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute" Kingston, Jamaica, May 2001**

Organized by the "Rights & Democracy International Centre for Human Rights and Development", the "International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice" and the "Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society" together with ILANUD, the workshop was intended for governmental experts, members of the civilian population and media professionals from the English-speaking Caribbean. Its objective was to promote ratification and implementation of the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The ICRC participated in the conference by giving two presentations on its role and contribution to the process of establishing the Court and on the assistance offered to national authorities for ratification and implementation of the Statute.

- **Regional Seminar on the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 2001**

The seminar, convened by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Argentina with the support of Human Rights Watch and the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, brought together government experts and members of civil society from all over Latin America and the Caribbean. The ICRC took part in the event with a presentation on the Rome Statute and the definition of war crimes. It also made specific documentation on the subject available to participants.

- **The Andean Countries and the International Criminal Court, Lima, Peru, October 2001**

The Andean Commission of Jurists organized this seminar in cooperation with the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. It brought together experts from countries of the region who were invited to discuss issues related to the process of ratification of the Statute and to its implementation. The ICRC participated in the seminar with a presentation on the obligations of States Parties.

- **Special Session on the International Criminal Court, Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 2001**

The Human Rights Commission of the PARLATINO, in cooperation with the Latin American Inter-Parliamentary Human Rights Commission, organized this special session on the International Criminal Court with a view to informing the member countries' legislators about ratification of the 1998 Rome Statute. The ICRC was invited to participate in the

meeting and share documentation on specific aspects related to the International Criminal Court.

- **8th Congress of Law Students on Universal Jurisdiction, San Salvador, El Salvador, October 2001**

This congress, to which students from several of the Central American countries were invited, was organized by the law students of the Public University of El Salvador to discuss various aspects of universal jurisdiction and the International Criminal Court. The ICRC contributed to this event with two presentations on IHL and the repression of war crimes.

- **International Seminar on the International Criminal Court, Caracas, Venezuela, November 2001**

This meeting, planned to include the participation of experts from various Latin American countries and Spain, was convened by the Public Prosecutor of Venezuela to present the provisions of the 1998 Rome Statute and discuss technical aspects of its implementation.

- **"Jornadas de Derecho Internacional Público", Mexico, D.F., December 2001**

In 2001, this annual OAS event was held in Mexico and coordinated by the Institute of Juridical Investigations of the Autonomous National University of Mexico. Government and academics experts on international law from various countries of the Americas took part. The ICRC was invited to present a paper on "Protection of Women in War".

- **"Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Central America: Dimensions of the control and regulation of the traffic of weapons in implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action", San José, Costa Rica, December 2001**

This conference of a regional nature was held by the Arias Foundation for Peace and Development of Human Progress, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica and the governments of Canada and Finland, from 3-5 December 2001. Its objective was to prepare a Regional Plan of Action against the traffic in small arms and light weapons. During the conference topics such as the illegal weapons trade and the great availability of weapons resulting from it, the establishment or functioning of regional mechanisms for cooperation in curbing it and related issues were discussed. The ICRC contributed to the work of the conference and made documentation available to the participants. Government experts, particularly on defence and security, from most *Central American Countries, Colombia, Canada, United States* and *Europe* participated in the event. It was also attended by representatives of regional organizations and the OAS.

ANNEXES

ANNEXE I

NATIONAL IHL COMMITTEES AND SIMILAR BODIES IN AMERICA

COMISIONES NACIONALES DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL HUMANITARIO EN AMÉRICA / NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW IN AMERICA

Argentina:

Comisión de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CADIH)

Presidencia rotativa, Secretaria permanente: Dr. María Cecilia Alonso, Ministerio de la Defensa

Bolivia:

Comisión Nacional Permanente para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CNPADIH)

Presidenta: Dra Bárbara Canedo Patiño, Ministro Consejero, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto. Secretaria Permanente: Consejero María Alicia Terrazas Ontiveros.

Canada:

Canadian National Committee for Humanitarian Law

President: Legal Advisor, Department of Foreign Relations and International Trade

Chile:

Comisión de Nacional de Derecho Humanitario (CNDH)

Presidente: Dr. Claudio Troncoso Repeto, Dirección Jurídica, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Colombia:

Comisión Intersectorial Permanente para los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Presidente: Dr. Gustavo Bell, Vice-presidente de la República

El Salvador:

Comité Interinstitucional de Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CIDIH-ES)

Presidenta: Licda. María Eugenia Brizela, Ministra de Relaciones Exteriores;
Secretarías Permanentes: Dra. Elizabeth Cubias, Directora de la Unidad Social y de Cultura, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Licda. Claudia Herrera, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Guatemala:

Comisión Guatemalteca para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (COGUADIH)

Presidente: Embajador José Luis Domínguez, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Secretaria: Licda. Myrian Pinto Mazariegos, Embajadora, Asesora de Cancillería

Nicaragua:

Comisión Nacional para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Presidenta: Licda. Bertha Arguello, Vice-ministra de Relaciones Exteriores.

Panamá:

Comisión Nacional Permanente para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Presidenta: Licda. Angela Healy, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Paraguay:

Comisión Interministerial de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Presidente: Cnel. JM (R) Abog. Andrés H. Zaracho, Ministerio de Defensa

Perú:

Comisión Nacional de Estudio y Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Presidenta: Dra. Marcela Teresa Arriola Espino, Consejera Jurídica, Ministerio de Justicia

Uruguay:

Comisión Nacional de Derecho Humanitario (CNDH – Ur)

Presidenta: Dra. Silvia Izquierdo, Departamento de Derechos Humanos y DIH, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

República Dominicana:

Comisión Nacional Permanente para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario

Presidente: Embajador Jorge Santiago Pérez, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

Trinidad Tobago:

Inter – Ministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law

Coordinador: Dr. Eden Charles, Ministry of Enterprise Development and Foreign Affairs (MEDFA)

ANNEXE II

LIST INDICATING THE LEVEL OF ACCEPTANCE OF STATES OF AMERICA IN THE RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW TREATIES

Protection of victims of armed conflicts

Four 1949 Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 (**GC I – IV**)

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed conflicts, 8 June 1977. (**AP I**)

Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed conflicts, 8 June 1977. (**AP II**)

International Humanitarian Fact Finding Commission (Article 90, Additional Protocol I) (**IHFFC**)

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on involvement of children in armed conflicts. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 May 2000 (**OP CAC**)

Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 14 May 1954, (**HCCP**)

Protocol I of 1954 to the Convention, (**HACCP P.I**)

Protocol II of 1999 to the Convention of 1954, (**HCCP P. II**)

Environment

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1976 (**ENMOD**)

Arms

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. (**BWC**)

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 (**and Protocols**). Concluded at Geneva on 10 October 1980 (**CCW**)

Additional Protocol 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. Adopted at the 8th Plenary meeting of the States Parties on 13 October 1995 (laser weapons) (P-IV) (**CCW P. IV**).

Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996) annexed 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. Adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention at Geneva on 3 May 1996 (**PIIa (1980)**).

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Opened for signature at Paris on 13 January 1993. (**CWC**)

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Oslo, 18 September 1997 (**Ottawa**).

International Criminal Law

Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 26 November 1968 (**CSL WC & CAH**)

International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 4 December 1989 (**Mercenaries**)

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Adopted on 17 July 1998 by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. (**ICC**).

Level of acceptance of States of America in the relevant IHL treaties (as at 31 May, 2002)																																					
Country		Protection of victims of armed conflicts										Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of armed conflict						Environment																			
		GC I – IV 1949		API 1977	AP I - CIHE (ART.90)		AP II 1977	OP CAC 2000		HCCP 1954	HCCP PI 1954		HCCP PII 1999		ENMOD 1976																						
1.	Antigua & Barbuda	06.10.1986.		06.10.1986.				06.10.1986.								25.10.1988																					
2.	Argentina	18.09.1956.		26.11.1986.		11.10.1996.		26.11.1986.		22.03.1989				07.01.2002		20.03.1987																					
3.	Bahamas	11.07.1975.		10.04.1980.				10.04.1980.																													
4.	Barbados	10.09.1968.		19.02.1990.				19.02.1990.																													
5.	Belize	29.06.1984.		29.06.1984.				29.06.1984.																													
6.	Bolivia	10.12.1976.		08.12.1983.		10.08.1992.		08.12.1983.																													
7.	Brazil	29.06.1957.		05.05.1992.		23.11.1993.		05.05.1992.		12.09.1958		12.09.1958				12.10.1984																					
8.	Canada	14.05.1965.		20.11.1990.		20.11.1990.		20.11.1990.		07.07.2000		11.12.1998				11.06.1981																					
9.	Chile	12.10.1950.		24.04.1991.		24.04.1991.		24.04.1991.								26.04.1994																					
10.	Colombia	08.11.1961.		01.09.1993.		17.04.1996.		14.08.1995.		18.06.1998		18.06.1998																									
11.	Costa Rica	15.10.1969.		15.12.1983.		02.12.1999		15.12.1983.		03.06.1998		03.06.1998				07.02.1996																					
12.	Cuba	15.04.1954.		25.11.1982.				23.06.1999.		26.11.1957		26.11.1957				10.04.1978																					
13.	Dominica	28.09.1981.		25.04.1996.				25.04.1996.								09.11.1992																					
14.	Dominican Republic	22.01.1958.		26.05.1994.				26.05.1994.		05.01.1960																											
15.	Ecuador	11.08.1954.		10.04.1979.				10.04.1979.		02.10.1956		08.02.1961																									
16.	El Salvador	17.06.1953.		23.11.1978.				23.11.1978.		18.04.2002		19.07.2001		27.03.2002																							
17.	Grenada	13.04.1981.		23.09.1998				23.09.1998																													
18.	Guatemala	14.05.1952.		19.10.1987.				19.10.1987.		09.05.2002		02.10.1985		19.05.1994		21.03.1988																					
19.	Guyana	22.07.1968.		18.01.1988.				18.01.1988.																													
20.	Haiti	11.04.1957.																																			
21.	Honduras	31.12.1965.		16.02.1995.				16.02.1995.																													
22.	Jamaica	20.07.1964.		29.07.1986.				29.07.1986.		09.05.2002																											
23.	Mexico	29.10.1952.		10.03.1983.						15.03.2002		07.05.1956		07.05.1956																							
24.	Nicaragua	17.12.1953.		19.07.1999				19.07.1999				25.11.1959		25.11.1959		01.06.2001																					
25.	Panama	10.02.1956.		18.09.1995.		26.10.1999		18.09.1995.		08.08.2001		17.07.1962		08.03.2001		08.03.2001																					
26.	Paraguay	23.10.1961.		30.11.1990.		30.01.1998		30.11.1990.																													
27.	Peru	15.02.1956.		14.07.1989.				14.07.1989.		08.05.2002		21.07.1989		21.07.1989																							
28.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	14.02.1986.		14.02.1986.				14.02.1986.																													
29.	Saint Vicent and Grenadines	01.04.1981.		08.04.1983.				08.04.1983.								27.04.1999																					
30.	Saint Lucia	18.09.1981.		07.10.1982.				07.10.1982.								27.05.1993																					
31.	Suriname	13.10.1976.		16.12.1985.				16.12.1985.																													
32.	Trinidad and Tobago	24.09.1963.		20. 07.2001		20.07.2001		20.07.2001																													
33.	United States o f America	02.08.1955.														17.01.1980																					
34.	Uruguay	05.03.1969.		13.12.1985.		17.07.1990.		13.12.1985.				24.09.1999		24.09.1999		16.09.1993																					
35.	Venezuela	13.02.1956.		23.07.1998				23.07.1998																													
States Party		190		35		160		34		60		11		153		32		33		7		102		15		83		12		12		4		68		13	
Total		America																																			

Level of acceptance of States of America in the relevant IHL treaties (as at 31 May, 2002)

Country		Arms														Internationa criminal law						
		BWC 1972	CCW 1980				PIIa (1980) 1996	CCW PIV 1995	CWC 1993	Ottawa 1997	CSL WC & CAH 1968	Mercenaries 1989	ICC 1998									
			CCW 1980	PI	PII	PIII																
1)	Antigua & Barbuda									03.05.1999			18.06.2001									
2)	Argentina	05.12.1979	02.10.1995	x	x	x	21.10.1998	21.10.1998	02.10.1995	14.09.1999			08.02.2001									
3)	Bahamas	28.11.1986								31.07.1998			29.12.00 (f)									
4)	Barbados	16.02.0973								26.01.1999		10.07.1992	08.09.00 (f)									
5)	Belize	20.10.1986								23.04.1998			05.04.2000									
6)	Bolivia	30.10.1975	21.09.2001	x	x	x	21.09.2001	21.09.2001	14.08.1998	09.06.1998	06.10.1983		17.07.98 (f)									
7)	Brazil	27.02.1973	03.10.1995	x	x	x	04.10.1999	04.10.1999	13.03.1996	30.04.1999			07.02.00 (f)									
8)	Canada	18.09.1972	24.06.1994	x	x	x	05.01.1998	05.01.1998	26.09.1995	03.12.1997			07.07.2000									
9)	Chile	22.04.1980							12.07.1996	10.09.2001			11.09.98 (f)									
10)	Colombia	19.12.1983	06.03.2000	x	x	x	06.03.2000	06.03.2000	05.04.2000	06.09.2000			10.12.98 (f)									
11)	Costa Rica	17.12.1973	17.12.1998	x	x	x	17.12.1998	17.12.1998	31.05.1996	17.03.1999		20.09.2001	07.06.2001									
12)	Cuba	21.04.1976	02.03.1987	x	x	x			29.04.1997		13.09.1972											
13)	Dominica	08.11.1978							12.02.2001	26.03.1999			12.02.2001									
14)	Dominican Republic	23.02.1973								30.06.2000			08.09.00 (f)									
15)	Ecuador	12.03.1975	04.05.1982	x	x	x	14.08.2000		06.09.1995	26.04.1999			05.02.2002									
16)	El Salvador	31.12.1991	26.01.2000	x	x	x	26.01.2000	26.01.2000	30.10.1995	27.01.1999												
17)	Grenada	22.10.1986								19.08.1998												
18)	Guatemala	19.09.1973	21.07.1983	x	x	x	29.10.2001			26.03.1999												
19)	Guyana								12.09.1997				28.12.00 (f)									
20)	Haiti												26.02.99 (f)									
21)	Honduras	14.03.1979								24.09.1998			07.10.98 (f)									
22)	Jamaica	13.08.1975							08.09.2000	17.07.1998			08.09.00 (f)									
23)	Mexico	08.04.1974	11.02.1982	x	x	x		10.03.1998	29.08.1994	09.06.1998	15.03.2002		07.09.00 (f)									
24)	Nicaragua	07.08.1975	05.12.2000	x		x	05.12.2000	05.12.2000	05.11.1999	30.11.1998	03.09.1986											
25)	Panama	20.03.1974	26.03.1997	x	x	x	03.10.1999	26.03.1997	07.10.1998	07.10.1998			21.03.2002									
26)	Paraguay	09.06.1976							01.12.1994	13.11.1998			14.05.2001									
27)	Peru	05.06.1985	03.07.1997	x		x	03.07.1997	03.07.1997	20.07.1995	17.06.1998			10.11.2001									
28)	Saint Kitts and Nevis	02.04.1991								02.12.1998												
29)	Saint Vicent Grenadines	13.05.1999								01.08.2001	09.11.1981											
30)	Saint Lucia	26.11.1986							07.04.1997	13.04.1999			27.08.99 (f)									
31)	Suriname	06.01.1993							28.04.1997													
32)	Trinidad and Tobago								24.06.1997	27.04.1998			06.04.1999									
33)	United States of America	26.03.1975	24.03.1995	x	x		24.05.1999		25.04.1997				31.12.00 (f)									
34)	Uruguay	06.04.1981	06.10.1994	x	x	x	18.08.1998	18.09.1998	06.10.1994	07.06.2001	21.09.2001	14.07.1999	19.12.00 (f)									
35)	Venezuela	18.10.1978							03.12.1997	14.04.1999			07.06.2000									
States Party						88	80	85														
Total (189 NU)	America	145	31	88	16	16	14	15	65	14	63	12	145	24	124	30	46	6	23	3	67	12

