

PREVENTING AND REPRESSING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: TOWARDS AN “INTEGRATED” APPROACH BASED ON DOMESTIC PRACTICE

**REPORT OF THE THIRD UNIVERSAL MEETING
OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

Volume II: Annexes

ICRC Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law



ICRC



ICRC

International Committee of the Red Cross
19, avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva, Switzerland
T +41 22 734 60 01 F +41 22 733 20 57
E-mail: shop@icrc.org www.icrc.org
© ICRC, February 2014

PREVENTING AND REPRESSING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES: TOWARDS AN “INTEGRATED” APPROACH BASED ON DOMESTIC PRACTICE

**REPORT OF THE THIRD UNIVERSAL MEETING
OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**

Volume II: Annexes

**Prepared by:
Anne-Marie La Rosa**

This report is also available in Arabic, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. It comprises two volumes containing the text of the report itself and the annexes to which it refers, respectively.

The report comes with a DVD of other material useful for the national implementation of IHL.

All comments on the report and its annexes should be sent to the ICRC Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law at: gva_advisoryservice@icrc.org.

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	5
2. DETAILED PROGRAMME WITH LIST OF MODERATORS AND PANELISTS	23
3. BACKGROUND DOCUMENT	31
4. TABLE ON THE INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS ON CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IN IHL AND OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS	53
5. TABLE OF NATIONAL CASE LAW ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AND UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION	123
6. ELEMENTS WHICH DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SANCTIONS AND COMMENTS	133
7. LIST OF NATIONAL IHL COMMITTEES AND OTHER NATIONAL BODIES	143
8. LIST OF REGIONAL MEETINGS OF NATIONAL IHL COMMITTEES (COVERING THE ROME STATUTE)	217
9. PLEDGES MADE AT THE REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE ROME STATUTE AND THE 30TH AND 31ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT	227
10. CONCLUDING STATEMENT BY MR YVES SANDOZ, MEMBER OF THE ICRC AND FORMER ICRC DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRINCIPLES	331

1.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

* The list of participants is available in English only and is reproduced here as it was distributed at the meeting.

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Algeria	Mr BENACHENHOV Abdel El Ilah	Legal Adviser to the Red Crescent Society	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr NACEREDDINE Marouk	Adviser to the Minister of Justice	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Argentina	Ms LUTERSTEIN Natalia M.	Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights	Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Ms SIFON URRESTARAZU Marie Jose	Lawyer Adviser and Secretary to the CIHLI	Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation (CIHLI)
Armenia	Mr AVETISYAN Aleksandr	Deputy Head of Legal Provision and International Treaties Branch	
	Mr GHUKASYAN Davit	2nd Secretary, UN Desk Department of International Organizations	
Australia	Ms HORVATH Szabina	Counsel to the Directorate of Operations and International Law	Australian Red Cross NSW National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms McCOSKER Louise	Deputy IHL Manager	Australian Red Cross NSW National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Austria	Dr SCHNEIDER Bernhard	Head of Department for Legal Affairs and Migration	Interministerial Working Group on the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law
	Mr UNGER Thomas	Legal Officer to the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs	Interministerial Working Group on the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law
Azerbaijan	Mr HASANOV Ramin	Deputy Head of International Law and Treaties Department	
Belarus	Mr BUDNIK Yaroslav	Head of Division to the Ministry of Justice Secretary of the Committee on IHL Implementation	Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Mr GOLOVANOV Viktor	Minister of Justice Chairman of the National Committee on IHL Implementation	Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Belgium	Mr DIVE Gérard	Federal Coordinator - Cooperation with International Criminal Jurisdiction	Interministerial Committee of International Humanitarian Law
	Mr GOES Benjamin	Adviser to the chancellery of the Prime Minister	Interministerial Committee of International Humanitarian Law
	Mr GOLDMAN Alexis	Adviser to the SPF Foreign Affairs	Interministerial Committee of International Humanitarian Law
Benin	Mr SAIZONOU Eric Franck	Deputy Director for Legal Affairs	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Dr RODRIGUEZ CARVAJAL Adolfo	Delegate	Standing National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Dr VIDAL MURIEL Yolanda Zaida	Head of the Human Rights' Office - DGRM Secretary President of the National Committee on IHL	Standing National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Brazil	Mr DUARTE Carlos	Head of the Department of International Organizations	National Committee for Diffusion and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Brazil
	Mr MARTINS RIZZO Ricardo	Assistant Secretary of the UN Division Executive Secretary of the National Committee for Diffusion and Implementation of IHL in Brazil	National Committee for Diffusion and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Brazil
	Mr TRINDADE Otávio	Second Secretary	National Committee for Diffusion and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Brazil
Burkina Faso	Mr DEMBELE André	General Secretary at the Ministry of Human Rights' Promotion	Interministerial Committee on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
	Ms DERME TRAORE Maimouna	Permanent Technical Secretary	Interministerial Committee on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
Burundi	Mr GACUKO Leonard	Director of the National Legislative Service	
	Mr NIYUNGEKO Jean-Bosco	Auditor General	

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Canada	Mr DENIS André	Judge at the Superior Court of Quebec	
	Mr MAIOLO Ilario	Senior Legal Adviser	The Canadian National Committee for Humanitarian Law
	Ms NOLKE Sabine	Director, United Nations, Human Rights and Economic Law	The Canadian National Committee for Humanitarian Law
Central African Republic (CAR)	Mr BANGALE GBIAMA Jonas	President of the <i>Ad hoc</i> Commission for IHL Director of Legal Affairs and Litigations	<i>Ad hoc</i> Commission for International Humanitarian Law
	Mr DJOUBAYE ABAZENE Arnaud	First Deputy Public Prosecutor	<i>Ad hoc</i> Commission for International Humanitarian Law
Chad	Mr MOUSSA Couguere	Director of Legal Affairs, Archives and Data	
Chile	Mr BELLEI TAGLE Carlos	Head of the International Relations and Cooperation Unit	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ambassador SALINAS BURGOS Hernán	Legal Counsel President of the National Committee on IHL	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
China	Mr HE Liang	Attachee to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr REN Hao	Deputy Director of External Liaison Department	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms WANG Mei	Professor of Military Law, Legal Expert	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Colombia	Dr REY Gedeon Jaramillo	Minister	Intersectorial Permanent Commission for the Human Rights and the Humanitarian International Law
	Ambassador VARGAS Clara Ines	Ambassador	Intersectorial Permanent Commission for the Human Rights and the Humanitarian International Law
Comoros	Mr DJAZILA Saendou	Minister of Public Service and Human Rights President of the National Committee	Interministerial Commission and International Humanitarian Law
	Ms RAZAFIARISOA Justine Emma	Responsible for Children and Women's Rights Interim General Delegate for Human Rights and IHL	Interministerial Commission and International Humanitarian Law

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Cook Islands	Mr ELIKANA Tingika	Solicitor General	
	Ms PATAI Myra	Director, International Organizations and Treaties	
Costa Rica	Ms PORRAS PASTRÁN Paola Patricia	Diplomatic Officer Executive Secretary to the Committee on IHL	Costa Rica Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr SIBAJA ÁLVAREZ Manrique	Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Justice	Costa Rica Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr EZOUAN Timothée	Deputy Director of Humanitarian Affairs	Interministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Mr YAPI Kacou Michel	Magistrate Deputy Director of Studies and Legislation	Interministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Croatia	Ms DAMJANOVIC Katija	Head of Office of the Executive President	Croatian National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr JAGIC Nikola	Head of the International Department	Croatian National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Dr JAVORNIK Nenad	Executive President	Croatian National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Czech Republic	Ms OCHMANNOVA Petra	Legal Adviser, International Law Department	
Denmark	Mr HANSEN Preben Soegaard	Deputy Secretary General Head of Secretariat Member of Danish Government Committee on IHL	Danish Government Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms STEEN Lene	Head of Section to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Danish Government Committee on International Humanitarian Law

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Dominican Republic	Ambassador PICHARDO OLIVIER Miguel Anibal	President of the Standing National Committee on IHL Implementation	Standing National Commission on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Mr SUAREZ DIAZ Victor Valdemar	Second-in-charge at the National Congress	Standing National Commission on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Ecuador	Mr BELTRÁN BASTIDAS Diego	Vice-president of the National Commission on IHL Director of Human Rights and IHL at the Ministry of Defense	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law Application
	Dr CARRILLO MALES María Fernanda	President of the National Committee on IHL	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law Application
Egypt	Dr EL SHERIF Omar	Vice-minister of Justice in charge of Legislations	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	General HELAL Abdel Ghafar	Deputy Secretary General to the Egyptian Parliament	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Mr NOUR Ahmed Cherif	Judge to the Ministry of Justice	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
El Salvador	Mr CONTRERAS FUENTES Jesús Gonzalo	Legal Adviser Member of the CIDIH and of the Committee of Historical Memory	El Salvador Intersectorial National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms GANUZA DURÁN Celina	Technical Coordinator for Registration of Cultural Properties	El Salvador Intersectorial National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Finland	Mr PURSIAINEN Alekski	Senior Officer, Legal Affairs	The Finnish National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
France	Ms BIENVENU Noémie	Legal Adviser	Consultative National Commission on Human Rights
	Ms SANNIER Nazli	Deputy Head of the International Relations Department	Consultative National Commission on Human Rights
Georgia	Ms TOMASHVILI Tamar	Head of Public International Law Department	

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Germany	Professor BOTHE Michael	President of the German IHL Committee President of the IHFFC	Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Ghana	Ms ADDO-OKYIREH Emily	Principal State Attorney	
Greece	Professor KALLIOPI Koufa	Professor	Hellenic National Committee on the Implementation and Dissemination of IHL
Guatemala	Mr AVILA MARTINEZ Carlos Hugo	Executive Secretary of the Guatemalan Committee	Guatemalan Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Ms DE LEON TERRON Maria Cecilia	Legal Adviser	Guatemalan Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Honduras	Mr CÁLIX VALLECILLO Carlos	Supreme Court Magistrate	Honduran Intersectorial Commission on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms MAAS Consuelo Maria	Legal Adviser, General Direction of Special Affairs	Honduran Intersectorial Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Hungary	Ms JANTSITS Agnes	Secretary of the National Advisory Committee on IHL	The National Advisory Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr VARGA Attila	Deputy – Chairman at the National Advisory Committee on IHL	The National Advisory Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Indonesia	Ms CHAIRIJAH Chairijah	Director for International Law	The Interministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms FATHYA Vita Nurul	Adviser	The Interministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mr BAHADORI Vahid Reza	Liaison between Iranian Red Crescent Society and ICRC Del.	The Iranian National Committee on Humanitarian Law
	Mr ROSTAMY Zaher	Secretary General of the Iranian National Committee on IHL	The Iranian National Committee on Humanitarian Law

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Italy	Mr BOSCO Giorgio	Minister plenipotentiary Head of Unit of litigation and treaties	Committee of Study for the adjustment of the juridical arrangement to the agreements and the rules of international humanitarian law
	Mr MARTELLO Pietro	Deputy Head of Department to the Ministry of Justice	Committee of Study for the adjustment of the juridical arrangement to the agreements and the rules of international humanitarian law
	Ms FAVI Federica	First Counselor	Committee of Study for the adjustment of the juridical arrangement to the agreements and the rules of international humanitarian law
Japan	Mr HORI Otohiko	Deputy Director General of the International Department	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Jordan	Dr AL JAZY Ibrahim	Member of the Executive Committee	The National Committee on the International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Mr AL KHASAWNEH Mamoun	Chairman of the NCIHL	The National Committee on the International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Kazakhstan	Mr RYSKULOV Daulet	Senior Prosecutor of the International Cooperation Department	Interdepartmental Commission on International Law and Human Rights Treaties
Kenya	Ms WACHIRA Mwangi Njeri	Senior Deputy Chief State Counsel	The National Committee on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
Kuwait	Professor AL ANEZI Rashid Hamad	Professor Member of the NCIHL	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law (NCIHL)
	General AL ROWEHI Asaad Abdul Rahman	General Director of the Legal Department	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law (NCIHL)
	Dr BUZUBAR Mohamed Abdullah	Deputy Assistant Minister of Defence	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law (NCIHL)

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Kyrgyzstan	Ms ISABAEVA Nurila	Leading Specialist, Department of Normative Legal Acts	The Interdepartmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Ms UMETOVA Nazgul	Senior Officer of Department of Law and International Cooperation	The Interdepartmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Lebanon	General AL SAYAH Raouf	Head of IHL bureau in the Lebanese Army	The National Committee of Lebanon
Lesotho	Ms LEBESA Mahali	Principal Secretary Chairperson of the National Committee on IHL	The National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms SEOLI Moliehi	Legal Officer to the Ministry of Education and Training	The National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Liberia	Ms REEVES Therenna	Attorney of Law fellow	
Liechtenstein	Ms FROMMELT Isabel	First Secretary to the Foreign Affairs of Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	Ms BERNADISIUTE Agne	Secretary of the Commission on the Implementation of IHL	Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
Madagascar	Ms ARIVONY Eugénie Liliane	President of the National Commission on IHL, Magistrate, Head of the International Relations	Commission Nationale du Droit International Humanitaire (CONADIH)
	Ms RAHARISALAMA Olga	Magistrate	Commission Nationale du Droit International Humanitaire (CONADIH)
Malawi	General CHIMOWA Rodrick Rick	Chairman of the National Committee on IHL	The National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Malaysia	Ms ABDULLAH Sharrina	Undersecretary, Department of Research, Treaties and International Law	Malaysian National Committee on IHL (Jawatankuasa Undang-undang Kemanusiaan Antarabangsa Malaysia) JUKAM
	Ms HOH Michelle	Federal Counsellor, Attorney-General's Chambers of Malaysia	Malaysian National Committee on IHL (Jawatankuasa Undang-undang Kemanusiaan Antarabangsa Malaysia) JUKAM

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Mauritius	Ms FONG WENG-POORUN Kan Oye	Director of the Cabinet	Mauritian Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms GOORDYAL-CHITTOO Prameeta Devi Rasheela	Principal State Counsel	Mauritian Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Mexico	General Brigadier RODRÍGUEZ CORREA Rogelio	Subdirector of International Affairs of the Ministry of Defence	Intersecretarial Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms SALAZAR ALBORNOZ Mariana	Director of IHL Legal Adviser, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs	Intersecretarial Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Captain VAZQUEZ HERNANDEZ Alejandro	Head of the Legal Unit of the Secretariat of the Navy	Intersecretarial Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Moldova	Mr BOBEICA Corneliu	Head of the Legal Affairs Division, Department of International Law (MFA)	Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Ms FILATOVA Tatiana	Head of the Division on Preparation of Legislative acts Secretary of the National Committee on IHL Implementation	Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Mongolia	Mr CHIMEDDORJ Battumur	Director of the Law Department	Mongolian National Committee on IHL
	Mr ZAMBALGARAV Jadamba	Under Secretary General	Mongolian National Committee on IHL
Morocco	Mr CHOUKRI Graoui	Member of the National Commission on IHL	Moroccan National Commission for International Humanitarian Law
	Ms EL KHAMLICHY Farida	President of the National Commission on IHL	Moroccan National Commission for International Humanitarian Law
Namibia	Mr WALTERS John Robert	Ombudsman of Namibia	Interministerial Technical Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
Nepal	Mr GAUTAM Phanindra	Under Secretary of the National Committee on IHL	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr PAUDEL Kedar	Joint Secretary, Member – Secretary of the National Committee on IHL	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law

Country	Name	Title	Institution
New Zealand	Dr ALLEY Roderic	Convenor	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Ms KING Alice	Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Nigeria	Mr MOSES Reuel Kpana	Solicitor-General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary	
Pakistan	Mr KHAN Aamir Mohammad	First Secretary	
	Mr KHAN Shafqat Ali	Deputy Head of Mission	
Panama	Mr SOLIS GONZALEZ Elias	Member of the Central Committee of the Panama Red Cross Society	Standing National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Paraguay	Major DÁVALOS INSFRÁN Gustavo	Major of the Military Justice President of the Committee	Interinstitutional Commission on International Humanitarian Law Study and Implementation
	Ms TORALES GONZÁLEZ Claudia	Lawyer Executive Secretary of the Committee	Interinstitutional Commission on International Humanitarian Law Study and Implementation
Peru	Ms BUSTAMANTE TORRES Gloria Marcela	International Adviser	CONADIH Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Development Service (DED))
	Ms ESPINOZA CARRIÓN Katia	Third Secretary to the Diplomatic Service located at the General Direction for Human Rights	National Commission of Study and Application of the Humanitarian International Law
	Dr HAAS DEL CARPIO Stephen Yuri	Chairman of the CONADIH	National Commission of Study and Application of the Humanitarian International Law
Philippines	Ms ACOP Rapunzel	Acting Director, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs	
	Ms ANGELES Herminia	State Counsel IV	
	Mr BATINO Pio Lorenzo	Undersecretary to the Department of National Defence	

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Poland	Mr MISZTAL Andrzej	Deputy Director, Legal and Treaty Department	Interministerial Commission for International Humanitarian Law Affairs
	Mr ZYMAN Grzegorz	First Secretary of the Inter-ministerial Commission for IHL	Interministerial Commission for International Humanitarian Law Affairs
Portugal	Mr RODRIGUES Almiro	Magistrate	
Republic of Korea (South)	Mr TAE Jun Youl	Director of the Treaties Division	Korean National Committee for International Humanitarian Law
Republic of the Congo	Mr MVIBOUDLOU Simon William	Director of Cooperation and International Legal Affairs Division	
Romania	Ms GRAVILESCU Victoria	Director of International Law and Treaties	Romanian National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Samoa	Mr BEDNALL Peter	Principal State Solicitor	Samoa National IHL Committee
	Mr PAGAIALII Rapture	Foreign Service Officer	Samoa National IHL Committee
Saudi Arabia	Mr AL DHOYIAN Abdul Aziz Nasser	Secretary of the President	Saudi Red Crescent Authority, International Humanitarian Law Committee
	Mr AL-HARFI Faeq Ali	Adviser for International Affairs to the President	Saudi Red Crescent Authority, International Humanitarian Law Committee
	H.H. Prince AL-SAUD Abdullah Faisal	Acting Director of the International Affairs	Saudi Red Crescent Authority, International Humanitarian Law Committee
	Mr YOSEF Fayiz Ali	Acting Vice President	Saudi Red Crescent Authority, International Humanitarian Law Committee
Senegal	Mr GAYE Ndiame	Director of Cabinet	
Serbia	Mr COGURIC Milisav	Counsellor to the Ministry of Justice	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr OBRADOVIC Sasa	President of the National Committee Chief Legal Adviser	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Seychelles	Mr CLIFFORD André	Member of Seychelles Humanitarian Affairs Committee Member of the National Assembly	National Humanitarian Affairs Committee
	Mr MICHAUD Philippe	Technical Adviser Chairman of the Seychelles Humanitarian Affairs Committee	National Humanitarian Affairs Committee
Sierra Leone	Mr NYUMA Joe Faya	Director of International Legal Affairs and Research	
Slovenia	Dr JOGAN Savin	Honorary President of the NCIHL	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law (NCIHL)
	Ambassador MIKSA Franc	President of the National Commission on IHL	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law (NCIHL)
South Africa	Mr OOSTHUIZEN Andries	Acting Director Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Chairperson of the National IHL Committee	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr STEMMET Andre	Senior State Law Adviser Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (International Law)	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr SIVIWE Njikelá	Director Legal Advice to the Defence Department	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Spain	Mr URBIOLO LOPEZ DE MONTENEGRO Jorge	Deputy Head, Department of Consultancy on International Law	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr VAL GARIJO Fernando	Professor of Public International Law	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Sri Lanka	Ms DE SILVA Kamalini	Additional (Legal) Secretary to the Ministry of Justice	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms MAYADUNNE Nelum	Acting Legal Adviser to the Ministry of External Affairs	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Sweden	Mr ANDERSSON Mikael	Secretary of the Council Deputy Director	Swedish Total Defence Council for International Humanitarian Law
	Ms HEDEGARD Maria	Chairperson of the Council Director General for Legal Affairs	Swedish Total Defence Council for International Humanitarian Law
Switzerland	Mr SCHWENDIMANN Félix	Human Rights and IHL Section Directorate for International Law	Interdepartmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr VAVRICKA Viktor	Head of the Section of Human Rights and IHL Directorate for International Law	Interdepartmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Syria	Mr AKKAD Mohamed	Director of the Legal Department	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	General GHAZALI Ismaiel	Representative of the Ministry of Interior in National Committee on IHL	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Major General MALOULA Nicola	Representative of the Ministry of Defence in National Committee on IHL	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Dr AL-SHAAR Bashar	Minister of State for Arab Syrian Red Crescent Affairs and President of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Thailand	Ms NGAMWISEDCHAIKUL Sirawadee	Second Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Togo	Ms GAYIBOR Pierrette	Magistrate	Interministerial Commission on International Humanitarian Law
Turkey	Major CIDEM Oksan	Military Judge, Legal Adviser in Turkish General Staff, Turkish Army	
	Major YESILKAYA Olcay	Assistant Legal Adviser in Turkish General Staff, Turkish Army	
Uganda	Ms ODOI MUSOKE Rachel	Technical Adviser to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	National International Humanitarian Law Committee

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Ukraine	Ms ANDRIEVA Tamara	Department Director of the Ministry of Justice	Committee Intergovernmental on International Humanitarian Law
	Ms HERASYMCHUK Maryna	Leading Specialist to the Ministry of Justice	Committee Intergovernmental on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr USICHENKO Ivan	President of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society	Committee Intergovernmental on International Humanitarian Law
United Arab Emirates	Mr AL KOTBI Said Mouheir	Counselor Legal Affairs Department	National Commission on International Humanitarian Law (NCIHL)
United Kingdom	Mr MEYER Michael	Head of International Law, British Red Cross	Inter-departmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law
	Mr RYCROFT Theo	Assistant Legal Adviser at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office	Inter-departmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Uruguay	Ms GONZÁLEZ GARGANO Ana Gabriela	Head of Social Services	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law
Uzbekistan	Mr GAFFAROV Odiljon	Third Secretary of the Treaty and Law Department	
Yemen	Ambassador HUDNA Saleh	Head of Legal Affairs and Treaties Department	National Committee for International Humanitarian Law Affairs
	Dr ZABARAH Abbas	Rapporteur	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Affairs
Zambia	Colonel MAISON Maanga	Director of Legal Services	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
	Colonel PHIRI Moses	Director of Legal Services	National Committee on International Humanitarian Law Implementation
Zimbabwe	Lt Col. MUTUNGWAZI John Joseph	Chief Legal officer, Defence Forces	Interministerial Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
	Ms SIBIYA Precious	Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services	Interministerial Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

Name	Title	Institution
Mr KUNNUMPURATH SULAIMAN Mohammed Hussain	Senior Legal Officer	Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
Mr FRASER David	Senior Legal Officer	Caribbean Community Secretariat
Mr OLAYEMI Olatunde	Regional Adviser	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Ms VARDA Francesca	Americas Coordinator	Coalition for the ICC/CPI
Mr KHAN Akbar	Director of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division (LCAD)	Commonwealth Secretariat
Mr KING Tobias	General Director Relex, Administrator	European Union
Professor HERDOCIA SACASA Mauricio	Member and Rapporteur	Interamerican Juridical Committee of the OAS
Mr RASTAN Rod	Legal Adviser – Office of the Prosecutor	International Criminal Court (ICC)
Mr IVANISEVIC Bogdan	Consultant	International Center of Transitional Justice
Mr DIENG Adama	Registrar	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
Professor DJILALI Ghalib	Vice-President of the IHFFC	International Humanitarian Fact Finding Commission
Mr NEGRO Dante	Director of the Department of International Law	Organization of American States
Ms RISHMAWI Mona	Chief of the Rules of Law, Equality and Non-discrimination Branch	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Dr SOLERA Oscar	Human Rights Officer	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Mr DAWSON Grant	Deputy Chief of Cabinet	United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
Ms BIRLADIANU Nicoleta	Second Secretary	European Union Delegation in Geneva
Professor CAFLISCH Lucius	Professor	Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
Professor CRANE David M.	Professor of Practice	Syracuse University, US
Professor GUERRERO PERALTA Oscar Julián	Professor of Penal Law, Procedural Law and IHL	University Externado of Colombia
Professor PHILIPPE Xavier	Professor of Public Law, Research Director	University Paul Cézanne
Mr SANDOZ Yves	Member of the Assembly of the ICRC	ICRC

Name	Title	Institution
Mr SPOERRI Philip	Director for International Law and Cooperation	ICRC
Mr SENECHAUD François	Head of the Division for the Integration and Promotion of the Law	ICRC
Ms PELLANDINI Cristina	Head of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Ms LA ROSA Anne-Marie	Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr BLAZEBY Len	Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr BOUVIER Antoine	Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr CHAVEZ TAFUR Gabriel	Legal Researcher of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr ATLAM Cherif	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr BLACK Christopher	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr DESGAGNE Richard	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Ms DUTLI María Teresa	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Ms FONTAINE Fanny	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr HARLAND Christopher	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr KOLANOWSKI Stéphane	Legal Adviser	ICRC
Ms THYNNE Kelisiana	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Mr ZAHND Patrick	Regional Legal Adviser of the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Ms HASSANZADEH Arezou	Attachee to the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Ms ROBICHAUD Myriam	Attachee to the Advisory Service on IHL	ICRC
Ms DARDEAU Fanny	Assistant	ICRC
Ms OYONO Valérie	Assistant – coordinator	ICRC
Ms GARCIA Juliane	Attachee to the Relations with Civil Society	ICRC
Mr KERGUEN Nicolas	Attachee to the Relations with Arms Carriers	ICRC
Ms NISHAT Nishat	Attachee to the Legal Division	ICRC
Ms WEILER Caroline	Attachee to the Legal Division	ICRC

2.

DETAILED PROGRAMME WITH LIST OF MODERATORS AND PANELISTS

PROGRAMME

Inaugural session

Wednesday morning, 27 October 2010

Moderator: François Sénéchaud

*Head of the Division for Integration
and Promotion of Law, ICRC*

- 9.00–9.30: **Arrival and registration of
the participants, Centre International
de Conférences Genève (CICG)**
- 9.30–10.00: **Opening address**
*by Philip Spoerri, Director for International
Law and Cooperation, ICRC*
- 10.00–10.30: **Coffee break**
- 10.30–11.00: **Background, objectives
and methodology of the Meeting**
*by Cristina Pellandini, Head of
the Advisory Service on International
Humanitarian Law, ICRC*
- 11.00–11.45: **An “integrated” approach to
the domestic repression of
serious violations of international
humanitarian law**
*by Anne-Marie La Rosa, Legal Adviser,
Advisory Service on International
Humanitarian Law, ICRC*
- 11.45–12.30: **Discussions**

PROGRAMME

Working Group 1 – Methods of incorporation

Wednesday afternoon, 27 October 2010

Moderator: Gérard Dive (Belgium)

*Federal Coordinator - Cooperation with International
Criminal Jurisdictions
Representative of the Ministry of Justice on the Working
Group on Dissemination, Interministerial Commission
for International Humanitarian Law*

Rapporteur: Rogelio Rodríguez Correa (Mexico)

*Subdirector of International Affairs, Ministry of Defence
Comisión Intersecretarial de Derecho Internacional Humanitaria*

Panelists

Abdel Ghafar Helal, Secretary General, Egyptian
Parliament; Member of the National Committee
on International Humanitarian Law, Egypt

André Dembélé, President, Comité interministériel
des droits humains et du droit international humanitaire,
Burkina Faso

Szabina Horvath, Legal Counsel (International Law),
Directorate of Operations and International Law,
Department of Defence, Australia

Wang Mei, Associate Professor of Military Law at the PLA
National Defense University, China

PROGRAMME

Working Group 2 – Ways and solutions to address challenges to incorporation

Wednesday afternoon, 27 October 2010

Moderator: Chairijah Chairijah (Indonésie)

Director for International Law

*Permanent Committee of Implementation and Research
of International Humanitarian Law*

Rapporteur: Njeri Wachira Mwangi (Kenya)

Senior Deputy Chief State Counsel

*National Committee for the Implementation
of International Humanitarian Law*

Panelists

Andre Stemmet, Senior State Law Adviser, Department
of International Relations and Cooperation, South Africa

Mohamed Abdullah Buzubar, Deputy Assistant Minister,
Ministry of Defence, Kuwait

Tamar Tomashvili, Head of Public International Law
Department, Ministry of Justice, Georgia

PROGRAMME

Plenary session – Tools to assist in the incorporation of IHL crimes

Thursday morning, 28 October 2010

Moderator: Rod Rastan

Legal Adviser, Office of the Prosecutor, ICC

Panelists

Akbar Khan, Director of the Legal and Constitutional
Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat

Leonard Blazeby, Legal Adviser, Advisory Service
on International Humanitarian Law, ICRC

Dante Negro, Director of the Department
of International Law, OAS

Tobias King, Administrator, Human Rights Unit,
Directorate-General for External Relations, European Union

Participant

Francesca Varda, Americas Coordinator,
Coalition for the ICC/CPI

PROGRAMME

Working Group 3 – Jurisdictional perspective

Thursday afternoon, 28 October 2010

Moderator: Lucius Caflisch

Emeritus Professor

*Graduate Institute of International
and Development Studies, Geneva*

Rapporteur: Ibrahim Al Jazy (Jordanie)

Member of the Executive Committee

*National Committee for the Implementation
of International Humanitarian Law*

Panelists

André Denis, Judge, Superior Court of Quebec, Canada

Grant Dawson, Deputy Chef de Cabinet, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Oscar Julián Guerrero Peralta, Professor of Criminal Law, Criminal Law Procedure and International Humanitarian Law, Externado University of Colombia

Mauricio Herdocia Sacasa, Rapporteur for the OAS Inter-American Juridical Committee to the ICC

PROGRAMME

Working Group 4 – Preventive role of repression/sanction on individual behaviour

Thursday afternoon, 28 October 2010

Moderator: Xavier Philippe

*Professor of Public Law at Paul Cézanne University
Aix-Marseille III*

Rapporteur: Therenna Reeves (Libéria)

Attorney of Law fellow, Ministry of Justice

Panelists

Adama Dieng, Registrar, International Criminal Tribunal
for Rwanda

Almiro Rodrigues, Magistrate, Constitutional Court
of Kosovo

David Michael Crane, Professor, Syracuse University
College of Law, United States of America

Mona Rishmawi, Chief of the Rule of Law, Equality
and Non-discrimination Branch, Office of
the High Commissioner for Human Rights

PROGRAMME

Plenary session – Enhanced role of national IHL committees

Friday morning, 29 October 2010

Moderator: Patrick Zahnd

*Regional Legal Adviser for Latin America
and the Caribbean, ICRC*

Panelists

Viktor J. Vavricka, Head of Human Rights
and Humanitarian Law Section, Federal Department
of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

Jaroslav Budnik, Head of Division, Ministry of Justice;
Secretary of the National Committee for the Implementation
of International Humanitarian Law, Belarus

Ambassadeur Hernán Salinas Burgos, President,
Comisión Nacional de Derecho Humanitario, Chile

Mahali Lebesa, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Defence
and National Security; Chairperson, National Committee
for International Humanitarian Law, Lesotho

3.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

Table of contents

1. INTRODUCTION	33
2. MEETING OBJECTIVES	35
3. PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE	35
4. CONTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPANTS	36
5. METHODOLOGY	37
6. EXPECTED OUTCOMES	37
7. DETAILED PROGRAMME	38
Wednesday morning	38
Wednesday afternoon	38
<i>Working Group 1 (180 min) – Methods of incorporation</i>	38
<i>Working Group 2 (180 min) – Ways and solutions to address challenges to incorporation</i>	41
Thursday morning	43
<i>Plenary (120 min) – Tools to assist in the incorporation of IHL crimes</i>	43
Thursday afternoon	45
<i>Working Group 3 (180 min) – Jurisdictional perspective</i>	45
<i>Working Group 4 (180 min) – Preventive role of repression/sanction on individual behaviour</i>	48
Friday morning	50
<i>Plenary (120 min.) – Enhanced role of national IHL committees</i>	50

1. Introduction

Despite the valuable contribution of the *ad hoc* international tribunals, and most recently the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC or Court), the criminal repression of serious violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) remains primarily the responsibility of States. Based on grounds of efficiency (access to evidence, a judicial apparatus in place) and justice (proximity to the victims and increased dissuasive effect of holding a trial where the crime was committed), this responsibility derives most importantly from States' obligation to "investigate war crimes allegedly committed by their nationals or armed forces, or on their territory, and, if appropriate, prosecute the suspects".¹ The effective application of the ICC's complementarity principle, which gives precedence to national courts over the ICC in responding to crimes covered by the Rome Statute, also depends on States making sure that they have the necessary apparatus to prosecute and judge ICC crimes.

Such State actions are obviously not performed in a vacuum. They are but one stage in a cycle of constant inter-playing between the development and application of international and domestic law. In this cycle, the implementation of IHL – the incorporation of international obligations into the domestic legal system of States – fulfils an essential role. During this process, many challenges are likely to be encountered; the aim remains, however, to achieve a common set of rules regarding war crimes, which can be enforced everywhere by domestic courts.

Few recent developments have provided greater momentum toward the criminal repression of IHL violations – and, in particular, of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions – than the adoption of the Rome Statute.

1. J. Henckaerts and L. Doswald-Beck, *Customary IHL*, Rule 158, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005, pp. 607-611.

The result of truly multilateral negotiations, the treaty remains the first and most comprehensive multilateral attempt to establish a code of international crimes that could truly inspire domestic legislators when implementing punishment for IHL crimes at domestic level. The Rome Statute has now been widely ratified, with 111 States parties, though there is still more work to be done to make it truly universal. The Review Conference of the ICC, which agreed to bring Article 8 of the Statute (war crimes) closer to compliance with IHL, makes the Rome Statute an even better starting point than before.

Implementation of the Rome Statute into national law is most effective when it is part of an integrated approach to the implementation of punishment for serious violations of IHL. Such an approach has a number of facets, of which two should be highlighted. First, it ensures consistency between international law and domestic law. One consequence would be the absence of substantial differences between the international and domestic applications of the definitions of international crimes or the general principles of international criminal law.

Second, an integrated approach ensures the comprehensive incorporation of all serious violations of IHL into domestic criminal law, including those crimes found in treaties (most notably in the Rome Statute, but also in other IHL related treaties concerning, *inter alia*, weapons, protected persons or the conduct of hostilities) or in customary law. This integrated approach will be the focus of the meeting.

2. Meeting objectives

This meeting is an occasion to take stock of the extent of domestic implementation of punishment for IHL crimes worldwide. More particularly, the meeting will aim to:

- explain the scope and meaning of an integrated system for the repression of serious violations of IHL and provide an overview of the legal and institutional framework required at domestic level to this end, stressing the role of the Rome Statute;
- update participants on recent developments pertaining to the incorporation at domestic level of the necessary provisions and mechanisms for the repression of serious violations of IHL;
- provide a forum for the discussion of tools designed to assist and support national IHL committees in their efforts to implement an efficient system for the repression of serious violations of IHL, drawing particular attention to the legal and institutional framework required at domestic level; and
- discuss the key role of national IHL committees in incorporating serious violations of IHL in national laws and ensuring the maximum preventive effect of such laws.

3. Participants' profile

Participants at the meeting will comprise primarily of State representatives of national IHL committees, which now total 95 worldwide. Representatives of national and regional organizations with expertise in the field of IHL have also been invited, in addition to a number of experts and representatives of civil society, including from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A number of ICRC personnel will also be present.

4. Contribution of participants

Participants will be invited to contribute practical suggestions for ways to achieve the meeting's objectives and to that end to consider relevant methods, resources and tools. The participants will:

Prior to the meeting:

- familiarize themselves with their countries' criminal law/s dealing with serious violations of IHL, including those found in Article 8 (war crimes) of the Rome Statute;
- consider the topics outlined in this background paper and hopefully discuss them with their national committee or commission, with a view to contributing actively to discussions during the meeting.

At the meeting:

- work in allocated working groups on the questions that have been raised (see below) and, where appropriate, make specific proposals on the subjects addressed;
- participate in reporting-back plenary sessions, where the results of working groups will be presented and discussed;
- participate in the two plenary sessions on tools to assist in the implementation of punishment for serious violations of IHL and the enhanced role of national IHL committees; and
- where requested, assist the working groups and plenary sessions by taking on the role of moderator, panelist or rapporteur.

5. Methodology

The meeting will be interactive, with participants assigned to working groups in the afternoons of Wednesday 27 and Thursday 28 October. The working groups will cover a total of four topics, two groups working simultaneously. The working group sessions will take the form of discussions guided by a moderator, who will direct the discussions, initially led by panelists, on the basis of the questions identified in this document (see below). Debate will then flow from questions of the panelists and interaction between the groups.

Both the working groups and plenary sessions will benefit from simultaneous translation into five languages (Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

A rapporteur will be selected from each group, who will then report back to the plenary sessions.

Two plenary sessions in the mornings of 28 and 29 October will further tackle two topics (below) that will not be the subject of working group sessions. The active involvement of participants is also expected in these sessions.

6. Expected outcomes

In the months following the meeting, the ICRC Advisory Service will publish the outcomes from the meeting. This publication will include, *inter alia*:

- an ICRC paper on an integrated approach to the implementation at domestic level of serious violations of IHL;
- panelists' papers contributed to working groups and plenary discussions; and
- the meeting report, including summaries of discussions held in working groups and plenary sessions, and general conclusions drawn.

7. Detailed programme

Wednesday morning

The first morning of the meeting will be dedicated to registrations and presentations by the ICRC, which will comprise:

- an opening address by Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation with the (International Red Cross and Red Crescent) Movement;
- an overview of the background, objectives and methodology of the meeting; and
- a presentation on an integrated approach to the domestic repression of serious violations of IHL, including an update on mechanisms and recent developments pertaining to the incorporation at domestic level of the relevant provisions.

There will also be time for a 45-minute discussion on any issues raised in these presentations.

Wednesday afternoon

The participants will be divided into two working groups, the first on methods of incorporation, the second on challenges to incorporation.

Working Group 1 (180 min.) – Methods of incorporation

IHL sets out detailed rules that seek to limit the effects of armed conflict. In particular, it protects those who are not, or no longer, participating in hostilities and sets limits on the means and methods of warfare. It also provides for the criminalization of specific acts, attaching individual criminal responsibility to their perpetrators regardless of the form their participation takes. Implementing such war crimes (or other international crimes) into the domestic legislation of States – that is, making such prohibited conducts an offence within the penal system of States and, thus, punishable by their judiciary – may be achieved in a number of ways, as shown by States' practice.

A first approach consists in applying the military or ordinary national criminal law already in force, and making use of the law applicable to those domestic crimes (such as murder, torture, grievous bodily harm, or other offences) which are closest to the conduct in question.

A second option is the criminalization of serious violations of IHL through a general reference to treaties the State is a party to, to international law in general, or, most commonly, to the “laws and customs of war”, followed by a range of penalties. This option may be found in a number of penal codes.

A third option consists of incorporating into domestic law a list of specific crimes corresponding to those found in the relevant IHL treaties. This may be achieved by:

- making a direct reference to specific articles in a treaty;
- transcribing the whole list of international crimes into national law (existing penal codes or a stand-alone law) using the treaty’s exact wording and adding only the relevant penalties applicable to each crime or category of crimes; or
- incorporating each crime individually, rewording it so as to align it more closely on the penal texts.

Fourthly, implementation of IHL crimes may follow a mixed approach, achieving criminalization through a generic reference to IHL combined with the explicit and specific incorporation of certain serious crimes into domestic law.

There is a fifth and final option. IHL may be implemented via the direct application of international law domestically, without any express reference in national legislation. This is normally allowed by a law of constitutional rank or a provision in the Constitution, by which international law (either written or customary, or both) is either recognized as a source of criminalization, or is assigned a superior rank to that of domestic law.

Participants will be asked to discuss the advantages and shortcomings of each of the abovementioned methods and consider which approach is most suitable in their national context.

QUESTIONS

A. Methods of incorporation (90 min.)

1. In your view, what are the advantages and shortcomings of each method of incorporation, i.e.:
 - relying on existing domestic crimes (murder, torture, grievous bodily harm, etc.);
 - a general reference to treaties, international law or the laws and customs of war;
 - incorporating specific crimes, through cross reference to the relevant treaty or transcribing crimes into domestic law;
 - a combination of the second and third approaches;
 - direct application of IHL, e.g. through a constitutional provision?
2. Which incorporation method has your State adopted?
3. Where are IHL/ICC crimes incorporated (stand-alone legislation or incorporation in existing legislation)?

B. Other relevant Issues (45 min.)

1. Which categories of persons are covered by IHL/ICC crimes (civilians and/or military)?
2. Which penalties are provided for IHL/ICC crimes?
3. Which tribunals have jurisdiction to deal with IHL/ICC crimes?

C. Integrated approach to incorporation (45 min.)

1. When implementing Article 8 of the Rome Statute (war crimes) in domestic law, has your State also examined and implemented other obligations it might have under IHL, such as:
 - general principles of international criminal law;
 - IHL crimes as defined in the weapons treaties;
 - IHL crimes as defined in treaties related to protected persons or property (e.g. grave breaches of the Geneva

Conventions or Additional Protocol I, the Hague Cultural Property Convention and its Protocols, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding child soldiers);

- IHL crimes as defined in treaties related to the conduct of hostilities, such as those in Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions; or
- serious violations of IHL under customary law?

Working Group 2 (180 min.) – Ways and solutions to address challenges to incorporation

There are a number of challenges to the implementation of serious violations of IHL at domestic level. First, it might be difficult for States to have an exact idea of the extent of their obligations when it comes to incorporation of serious violations of IHL into domestic law. Such violations are spread across a number of treaties or might even be only of a customary nature. Similarly, the scope of such prohibitions also varies, covering in some cases the protection of special categories of protected persons or property, and in others means and methods of warfare. States have therefore to identify what these obligations are and identify methods that permit their effective implementation at domestic level in light of available resources. As mentioned above, the Rome Statute might be a good starting point in the identification of obligations but it is not sufficient since it ignores certain grave breaches as well as a series of well-recognized serious violations of IHL applicable to all conflicts, irrespective of their nature.

Second, an effective system of repression of IHL violations means that all those that might have committed such crimes must be subject to prosecution and judgement. This might entail constitutional and criminal law re-arrangements to ensure that these crimes are prosecuted regardless of the perpetrator, the victim, the place of the crime or even the time that has elapsed between the crime's commission and its prosecution.

Third, one of the most serious challenges to the incorporation of IHL crimes at domestic level is to ensure sustained political will until the passage of domestic legislation or the adoption of other relevant measures. The full incorporation of IHL crimes at domestic level is usually a lengthy process that involves a number of ministries and departments. Legislators also need to be convinced that domestic incorporation of IHL crimes deserves a space in the legislative calendar. In this regard, external support provided by other States or competent international, regional and non-governmental organizations might be useful.

Fourth, the process of incorporation could require the adoption of specific regulations and laws to be inserted throughout various legal texts (e.g. penal code, code of criminal procedure, code of military justice), and thus demand the involvement of different ministries, the legislature, the armed forces and other technical offices or bodies, as well as National Societies and civil society. As is common in such situations, any action taken would need to be coordinated, and different objectives, levels of expertise and commitment to the final outcome would need to be reconciled.

QUESTIONS

A. General (30 min.)

1. How do you determine the extent of your State's international obligation to criminalize serious violations of IHL? Which tools exist to help you in this regard?

B. Substantive challenges (60 min.)

1. In incorporating the Rome Statute or IHL/ICC crimes at domestic level, has your State had to address constitutional challenges? If yes, which ones? How were they addressed?
2. Has the incorporation of IHL/ICC crimes required adjustments to your State's criminal law, in particular the general principles applicable, including statutory limitations, forms of participation and command responsibility?

If yes, what were the main issues/concerns and how were they addressed?

3. How do you ensure respect for the principles of specificity and legality?

C. Procedural challenges (60 min.)

1. Can you describe the whole process undergone by a draft law on IHL/ICC crimes in your country? Can you specify the most challenging stages and the ways to overcome them?
2. How can effective coordination be ensured between all stakeholders involved in the incorporation of IHL/ICC crimes at domestic level? What specific role might the national IHL committee play in this regard?
3. How can your national IHL committee ensure sustainable political will and a space in the parliamentary timetable for legislation on IHL crimes in the light of competing national priorities??

D. Overcoming challenges through cooperation (30 min)

1. Has your country ever provided technical assistance to other States in their efforts to incorporate IHL/ICC crimes at domestic level? If yes, please describe it.
2. Has your State ever benefited from technical assistance provided by other States or organizations in your effort to incorporate IHL/ICC crimes at domestic level? If yes, please describe it.

Thursday morning

Plenary (120 min.) – Tools to assist in the incorporation of IHL crimes

There are many tools that can assist and support relevant stakeholders, including national IHL committees, in their efforts to implement an efficient system for the repression of serious violations of IHL or ICC crimes. These may take the form of specific documents on this issue, but may also consist of assistance from various bodies, including other States or a number of international and regional organizations, such as the ICRC. Exchanges between national IHL

committees of different countries, and with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, can also be highly productive.

As the ICRC Advisory Service on IHL is specifically tasked to work in this regard, it has produced numerous tools to aid national IHL committees in their tasks, notably:

- fact sheets on particular IHL topics (available on the ICRC website);
- reports of experts meetings / previous meetings of national IHL committees;
- ratification kits to facilitate State adherence to IHL treaties;
- model laws and guidelines;
- country fact sheets (questionnaires listing IHL obligations and other issues States should consider when enacting national law);
- a new publication, *The Domestic Implementation of International Humanitarian Law: A Manual* (a comprehensive guide to domestic implementation);
- a database of national laws and judgements.

Other organizations and institutions, including the ICC itself, have also developed complementary tools to support States' national implementation of their IHL obligations. These include a number of model laws aiming at implementing the Rome Statute at national level. As another example, in 2005 the Council of the European Union adopted the European Union Guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law (updated in December 2009). The Guidelines aim to address compliance with IHL by third States and, as appropriate, non-State actors in third States. They supplement the Council's position on the ICC and EU guidelines and policies on, *inter alia*, human rights dialogue, torture, and children and armed conflict.

Individual States and their national IHL committees are also available for supporting their counterparts in other countries. At the most recent International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, a number of States pledged to assist

other States in their efforts to implement IHL. Some have offered their assistance to national IHL committees in other countries in capacity building, information exchange, etc. At the recent ICC Review Conference, some States also pledged to provide support to other governments in their adoption of national legislation to implement the Rome Statute.

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which are often members of their country's national IHL committee, can use the network of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to facilitate the exchange of information and support for committees. One group providing such support is the European Legal Support Group.

Programme of the session

In this session, 90 minutes will be dedicated to presentations from panelists and interventions from the floor. Thirty minutes will then be taken to discuss the questions below with participants.

QUESTIONS

1. Has your national IHL committee / State received assistance from other national IHL committees / States / regional or international organizations on national IHL implementation? If so, in what manner?
2. Has your national IHL committee / State given assistance to other national IHL committees / States on national IHL implementation? If so, in what manner?
3. What other forms of cooperation would you like to see to assist with national implementation?

Thursday afternoon

Participants will be split into two working groups, the first dealing with forms of jurisdiction, the second considering the preventive role of sanctions.

Working Group 3 (180 min.) – Jurisdictional perspective

The last 60 years have seen important developments, in the form of several international treaties, State practice and

scholarly opinions, towards the view that, for certain international crimes, the exercise of some form of extraterritorial jurisdiction, including universal jurisdiction, is not only permitted but may be required. One of the most striking examples is undoubtedly the “grave breaches” regime found in the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocol I, which provides for a binding obligation upon States to search for and initiate proceedings against suspected offenders present on their territory, regardless of their nationality, the victims’ nationality or where the offence was committed.

Beyond the grave breaches regime, IHL treaties provide for a number of different approaches to jurisdiction, which have more or less extended extraterritorial effects.

1. The first of these – the most restrictive – does not provide for anything and leaves it to the State to decide which measures ought to be taken to ensure that the treaty’s provisions are respected at domestic level and the bases of criminal jurisdiction required in this regard. This approach is found in the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and the 1925 Gas Protocol.
2. The second approach is a little more specific and extends the obligation to take legal action (including penal measures) against persons or acts committed in the territory under a State’s jurisdiction or control. This approach has been adopted in instruments such as the 1997 Ottawa Convention (the Mine Ban Treaty) and the 2001 Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.
3. The third approach refers to acts committed in “any place under [the State’s] control” but also obliges every State, under the active personality principle, to “extend its penal legislation [...] to any activity prohibited [...] under this Convention undertaken anywhere by natural persons, possessing [the forum State’s] nationality, in conformity with international law.”² This approach can

2. 1993 Chemical Weapons Conventions, Art. VII(1).

be found in conventions such as the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention.

4. Under the fourth approach, States are obliged to take action when the offence is committed in their territory (thus acting under the territoriality principle), when the alleged offender is a national of the State (active personality principle) and, for certain types of offences, when the alleged offender is present in their territory (a form of universal jurisdiction). In this last case, it is further required that, if the State does not extradite that person, it should “submit, without exception whatsoever, and without undue delay, the case to its competent authorities, for the purpose of prosecution”.³ This approach is found in an instrument such as the 1999 Second Protocol to The Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property.

The same approach can be found in human rights treaties. Both the 1984 Convention Against Torture and the 2006 Convention on Enforced Disappearances oblige States to take such measures as may be necessary to establish their jurisdiction in cases where the offence was committed in the territory under their jurisdiction; when the offender is a national of that State; when the victim is a national of that State; and finally, when the alleged offender is present in any territory under the State’s jurisdiction and it does not extradite him.

As for the choice between military and ordinary tribunals, IHL does not distinguish between either solution as long as respect for all essential judicial guarantees is assured.

When adopting an integrated approach to the implementation of the Rome Statute at domestic level, States should reflect on the nature and extent of the bases of jurisdiction that ought to be attached to ICC crimes (since none is mentioned in the Statute) in order to ensure full compliance with any other IHL obligations that might be at stake.

3. 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property, Art. 17(1).

QUESTIONS

A. *Bases of jurisdiction (60 min.)*

1. Which bases of jurisdiction does your State use for IHL crimes? (See approaches above.) Does your State differentiate according to the relevant treaty obligation or tend to use the same basis of jurisdiction for all IHL crimes?
2. In your national legislation, which bases of jurisdiction has been provided for ICC crimes?

B. *Judicial regimes and practice (30 min)*

1. Which tribunals have jurisdiction to deal with IHL crimes?
2. Do you have any examples of prosecution for IHL/ICC crimes based on some form of extraterritorial jurisdiction in your country?

C. *Challenges (90 min.)*

1. What are the challenges involved in the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction? What resources and structures are required to efficiently prosecute IHL/ICC crimes on the basis of extraterritorial jurisdiction?
2. What limits can be placed on the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction to make it effective? Should particular attention be given to criteria such as: place where the suspect is, double incrimination, primacy of *loci delicti commissi* (place where the crime was committed), obligation to extradite if not prosecuted, etc.?

Working Group 4 (180 min.) – Preventive role of repression/sanction on individual behaviour

Knowledge. Having recourse to repression and sanction is also to acknowledge that there has been a failure: a lack of adherence to an IHL rule for which respect is required under the threat of punishment. But the failure might be explained for a number of reasons.

For individuals to comply with such a rule, they first need to know it. Hence, the importance of proscribing in national law the behaviours that are prohibited by IHL and amount

to international crimes. But this is not enough if repression and sanction are to play their preventive role efficiently.

Adherence. Any message about repression and sanction for serious violations of IHL must be accompanied at the outset by measures intended to improve adherence to the rules and respect for them. Necessary measures must be taken by all parties concerned to ensure that the applicable rules and sanctions are integrated into their system of reference, that they are known and properly applied. Individuals should be taught through appropriate educational measures what is permissible and what is not. In fact, the efficiency of the message of sanction depends on the degree to which the prohibited rule has been internalized by those who are likely to violate it, in particular the bearers of weapons. Their training in IHL needs to be integrated to the point that compliance with IHL rules is a genuine reflex reaction.

Characteristics of sanctions. Furthermore, in order for sanction to play an effective preventive role, it must be made public and be subject to appropriate dissemination measures. The dissemination obligation is fundamental because it is the means of informing and educating the general public about what a serious violation is and the consequences that it entails. Repression must be certain, applied without delay and without discrimination. This may require the training of judges at national level to ensure that they will not hesitate to recognize their own competence with regard to trying cases involving international crimes.

QUESTIONS

A. Maximizing the deterrent effect of sanctions (120 min.)

1. In which texts/instruments should sanctions be found to ensure the maximum deterrent effect?
2. Which bodies should be authorized to deliver sanctions so as to ensure the greatest deterrent effect?
 - military/civilian
 - international/national/mixed
 - others

3. Do the impact and the role of the sanctions vary, depending on when they are applied (during or after the conflict)?
4. Should sex/gender and age (children) be taken into account to ensure a greater deterrent effect of sanctions? If so, how?
5. How can the deterrent effect of repression/sanction be increased?

B. Education and dissemination about sanctions (60 min)

1. What training should be required of prosecutors and judges dealing with violations of IHL/ICC crimes?
2. How is the existence and practice of international criminal tribunals disseminated to key audiences (including weapons bearers) in your national context?
3. What role can national IHL committees play in the dissemination and educational measures to make sanctions better known?

Friday morning

Plenary session (120 min.) – Enhanced role of national IHL committees

The role of national IHL committees has generally been to act as advisory bodies to governments on IHL matters, to promote, advise on and coordinate all matters relating to the legal implementation of IHL at the national level and to promote compliance with and development of the law. Having knowledge of the current status of the State's ratification and implementation of IHL treaties, national bodies are well positioned to encourage the ratification of or adherence to such legal instruments and advance their incorporation into domestic law. They can also work for the harmonization of national legislation, regulations and other measures with the international instruments of IHL to which the State is willing to be bound.

They should also be in a position to evaluate existing national legislation, judicial decisions and administrative provisions in the light of the obligations stemming from the various IHL instruments, to submit advisory opinions to the national authorities on issues relating to the implementation of IHL, and to formulate recommendations and proposals in this regard.

QUESTIONS (for panelists and participants alike)

A. Structure of the national IHL committee (60 min)

1. How is your national committee structured? For example, who are its members? Is it linked to the executive branch of the government?
2. What are the connections between your committee and other important national stakeholders, including legislators, the armed forces and civil society?

B. Functions of the committee (60 min.)

1. What are the functions entrusted to your national committee?
2. What challenges does your committee face in carrying out its functions, and how can its work be improved?

4.

TABLE ON THE INTEGRATED IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS ON CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IN IHL AND RELATED PROVISIONS*

* This table is clearly not exhaustive. For example, it does not take into account all the implementing legislation relating to specific topics of IHL and related norms, such as weapons, children or cultural property. It does not reflect the possibility the States have to apply ordinary criminal law or to apply international law directly, in respect of both the grounds for incrimination and the exercise of universal jurisdiction. Various sources were consulted to complete the table, including the reports submitted by States to supplement the reports of the United Nations Secretary General on universal jurisdiction and those provided in the context of the Third Universal Meeting of National Committees for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law.

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Algeria	<i>Code of Military Justice</i> , Decree 28-71 of 22 April 1971 (CMJ)	CMJ, Arts 287 and 299 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • despoliation of wounded, sick or shipwrecked in a military zone • in time of war, misuse in a military zone of the emblems mentioned in international conventions, in violation of the laws and customs of war 		
Argentina	<i>Law No. 26.200 on the implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> , promulgated on 13 December 2006, <i>Boletín oficial</i> , 9 January 2007 (LIRS)	LIRS, Arts 2 and 10 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	LIRS, Arts 2 and 3(c) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes • crimes against humanity LIRS, Art. 3(d) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	LIRS, Art. 4 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory of the State or in a place under its jurisdiction 2) no possibility of extradition or surrender to the ICC

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Armenia	<i>Criminal Code, Official Gazette</i> , No. 25 (260), 2 May 2003 (CC)	<p>CC, Arts 390(1-5)-397</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>CC, Art. 390(6)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <p>Other violations of the norms of IHL provided for in international treaties binding on Armenia (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)</p>	<p>CC, Art. 15(3)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <p>Crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)</p>	
Australia	<i>Criminal Code Act</i> , Law No. 12, 1995 (CC), as amended by the <i>International Criminal Court (Consequential Amendments) Act</i> , Act No. 42, 2002	<p>CC, Division 268</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>CC, Sections 15.4 and 268.117</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	<p>CC, Section 268.121</p> <p>Prosecution must be commenced by the Attorney-General.</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Austria	<i>Penal Code, Bundesgesetzblatt</i> , No. 60, 29 January 1974 (PC)	PC, Art. 321 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide	PC, Art. 64(6) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) PC, Art. 65 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad.	PC, Art. 65: 1) presence of the accused on the territory 2) double criminality 3) no possibility of extradition 4) punishment no more severe than that prescribed by the law of the country in which the crime was committed Prosecution does not proceed if: 1) a sentence has been served in another State; 2) the defendant has been acquitted or pardoned or the offence is time-barred; 3) under the law of the State where the crime was committed, prosecution could proceed only at the request of the injured party, and such is not the case; 4) there is no double criminality (as mentioned above); 5) the sentence was suspended in whole or in part by another State.

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Azerbaijan	<i>Criminal Code</i> , 1 September 2000 (CC)	CC, Arts 102-119 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) CC, Art. 116.0.16 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of a weapon, means or method of warfare that is forbidden by the international treaties to which Azerbaijan is party (1949 Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol I, Rome Statute) 	CC, Art. 12.3 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes CC, Art. 12.3 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	
Bahrain	<i>Penal Code</i> , Decree Law No. 15 of 1976, as amended by the 2005 Law promulgating the Penal Code (PC) <i>Military Criminal Code</i> , Law No. 34, 2002 (MCC)	PC, Arts 232 and 380 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes against humanity (torture, Art. 232) • war crimes: unlawful seizure of a dead or wounded soldier's property MCC, Arts 101 and 102 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (despoliation of the dead or wounded; violence against a combatant who is wounded or <i>hors de combat</i>) 		

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Barbados	<i>Geneva Conventions Act, 1980 – 40</i> , supplement to the <i>Official Gazette</i> , 22 September 1980 (GCA)	GCA, Sections 3 and 9 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions)	GCA, Section 3 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions	GCA, Section 3(3) No proceedings without the consent in writing of the Director of Public Prosecutions
Belarus	<i>Penal Code</i> , 24 June 1999 (PC)	PC, Arts 127, 128 and 130-138 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• crimes against humanity• war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) PC, Art. 129 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• weapons of mass destruction and other weapons prohibited by the treaties to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol I)	PC, Art. 6(3) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• crimes against humanity• war crimes	PC, Art. 6(4) 1) no conviction in another State 2) prosecution on the territory of Belarus

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Belgium	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, 8 June 1867, as amended by the <i>Act of 5 August 2003 relating to grave breaches of international humanitarian law</i>, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 286, 7 August 2003 (PC)</p> <p><i>Act of 5 August 2003 relating to grave breaches of international humanitarian law</i>, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 286, 7 August 2003 (AGBIHL)</p> <p><i>Law containing the Introductory Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, 17 April 1878 (CCP)</p>	<p>AGBIHL, Art. 5 and PC, Arts 136bis to 136quater</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>CCP, Art. 12bis</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>CCP, Art. 12bis</p> <p>Prosecution initiated by the Federal Prosecutor</p> <p>The proceedings are mandatory, unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the complaint is clearly unfounded; 2) the matters raised in the complaint are not qualified as crimes under the PC or in an international treaty binding on Belgium; 3) an admissible case cannot result from the complaint; or 4) it is in the interests of justice that the case be tried before an international or foreign court.

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	<p><i>Criminal Code</i>, Law No. 1768 of 10 March 1997, as amended by Act No. 2494 of 4 August 2003 (CC)</p> <p><i>Military Penal Code</i>, 22 January 1976 (MPC)</p> <p><i>Law No. 2390 on the use and protection of the red cross emblem</i>, 23 May 2002, <i>Gaceta oficial</i>, No. 2407, 19 June 2002, p. 3 (LE)</p>	<p>CC, Arts 137 and 138</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide <p>MPC, Art. 67</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> attack on, destruction or looting of hospitals, places of worship, museums and libraries <p>MPC, Arts 66 and 69</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> violation of the standards set out in international treaties for the treatment of prisoners of war violation of international treaties and conventions <p>LE, Art. 11</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> misuse of the emblem as a protective device in time of war, including perfidy 	<p>CC, Art. 1(7)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) <p>MPC, Art. 1(7)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Bosnia-Herzegovina	<i>Criminal Code of Bosnia-Herzegovina</i> , 24 January 2003 (as amended), <i>Official Gazette</i> , No. 36/03 (CC)	CC, Arts 171-184 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Art.8 of the Rome Statute considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) CC, Art. 179 General reference for war crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violation of the laws and customs of war 	CC, Arts 12(1)(c) and 12(4) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CC, Art. 12(4) 1) double criminality 2) crime subject to a penalty of at least five years in prison in the country where it was committed
Botswana	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , Law No. 28, <i>Official Gazette</i> (Supplement F), 26 August 1970, p. 237 (GCA)	GCA, Art. 3(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	GCA, Art. 3(2) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	GCA, Art. 3(3) Prosecution initiated by the Attorney-General

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Brazil	<i>Penal Code</i> , Decree Law No. 2848, 7 December 1940 (PC)	LG, Art. 1 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide	PC, Art. 7(I)(d) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide	PC, Art. 7(I)(d) Condition in respect of the specific reference to genocide: the alleged offender must reside permanently on the territory of the State.
	<i>Code of Military Justice</i> , Decree Law No. 1001, 21 October 1969 (CMJ)	CMJ, Arts 208, 401, 402, 403-404 and 407-408 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• war crimes (acts of violence against individuals and property and sexual violence)	PC, Art. 7(II) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• crimes the State is obliged to repress under international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)	PC, Art. 7(II)(2) Conditions in respect of the general reference: 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) double criminality 3) extraditable crime under Brazilian law 4) no judgment, acquittal abroad or sentence already served for the same offence (<i>ne bis in idem</i>)
	<i>Law on Genocide</i> , Law No. 2889, 1 October 1956 (LG)		LCT, Art. 2 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the law applies when the crime is committed outside the national territory.	
	<i>Law on the Crime of Torture</i> , Law No. 9455, 7 April 1997 (LCT)			LCT, Art. 2 Conditions in respect of the general reference: 1) the victim is Brazilian 2) presence of the alleged offender on the national territory

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Bulgaria	<i>Penal Code, Official Gazette</i> , No. 26, 2 April 1968, amended by <i>Official Gazette</i> , No. 32, 27 April 2010 (PC)	PC, Arts 404-418 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) PC, Art. 415 General reference for war crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methods and means of warfare prohibited by international law 	PC, Art. 6(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes against peace and humanity PC, Art. 6(2) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	PC, Art. 3(2) Compliance with international rules on immunities
Burkina Faso	<i>Law No. 052-2009/AN on the implementation of the Rome Statute</i> , 3 December 2009, <i>Official Journal</i> , No. 5, 4 February 2010 (LIRS)	LIRS, Arts 16, 17 and 19 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL) 	LIRS, Art. 15 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	LIRS, Art. 15 Presence of the alleged offender on the territory
Burundi	<i>Law No. 1/1004 of 8 May 2003 on the suppression of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes</i> , <i>Bulletin officiel</i> , No. 5/2003 (LGCHWC)	LGCHWC, Arts 2, 3 and 4 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) 	LGCHWC, Arts 21 and 24 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	LGCHWC, Art. 24 Overwhelming evidence required

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Cambodia	<p><i>Law on the Establishment of the Extraordinary Chambers</i>, 27 October 2004 NS/RKM/1004/006 (for acts committed between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979) (LEEC)</p> <p><i>Criminal Code</i>, 30 November 2009 (CC)</p>	<p>LEEC, Arts 4, 5 and 6</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) <p>CC, Arts 183, 188, 193 and 194</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 		
Cameroon	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 67-LF-1 of 12 June 1967 (PC)</p> <p><i>Code of Military Justice</i>, 9 March 1928 (CMJ)</p> <p><i>Decree No. 2007/199</i> of 7 July 2007, on the general rules of discipline in the defence forces</p>	<p>CMJ, Arts 216, 221 and 241</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (despoliation of a dead or injured person, acts of violence against certain protected persons, pillage, misuse of the emblem) <p>Decree, Arts 31, 32, 33 and 35</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (injury of protected persons, despoliation of the dead or wounded, hostage-taking, torture, mutilation, cruelty, perfidy, pillage, reprisals, attack on protected property) 	<p>PC, Art. 10</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Penal Code applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. 	<p>PC, Art. 10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) residence of the alleged offender 2) arrest of the alleged offender on the territory and no possibility of extradition 3) double criminality 4) punishment no more severe than that prescribed by the law of the country in which the crime was committed 5) exclusive prosecution by the Public Prosecutor on the basis of a complaint or an official denunciation by the country where the crime was committed

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Canada	<i>Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes Act</i> , S.C. 2000, chap. 24 (CHWCA)	CHWCA, Section 4 and Annex Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) CHWCA, Art. 4 General reference for war crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes under customary or treaty-based international law applicable in armed conflicts 	CHWCA, Section 6(1) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	CHWCA, Sections 8(b) and 9(3) 1) presence of the accused in Canada 2) no proceedings without the consent in writing of the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General of Canada
Cape Verde	<i>Criminal Code</i> , Legislative Decree No. 4/2003, 18 November 2003 (CC) <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i> , Legislative Decree No. 2/2005, 7 February 2005 (CCP)	CC, Arts 265-278 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) CC, Art. 278 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acts committed in violation of international conventions which bind the State and which relate to the conduct of hostilities, the protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the protection of civilians and property in the event of war, armed conflict or occupation 	CCP, Art. 38 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the crime is committed abroad, the Court having jurisdiction is the one of the State where the alleged offender is present or resident. If it is not possible to determine the presence or residence of the alleged offender, the court having jurisdiction is the one that had first knowledge of the crime. 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Chad	<i>Code of Military Justice</i> , Act No. 25-62 of 18 December 1962 (CMJ)	CMJ, Art. 87 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">war crimes (misuse of the emblem, looting, destruction of buildings, despoliation of the dead and wounded)		
Chile	<i>Law No. 20.357 on Crimes against Humanity, Genocide and War Crimes</i> , 18 July 2009 (LCHGWC)	LCHGWC, Arts 1-34 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">genocidecrimes against humanitywar crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts)		
China	<i>Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China</i> , adopted by the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 1 July 1979; amended by the Fifth Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on 14 March 1997 (CL)	CL, Arts 446 and 448 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">war crimes (acts of violence against protected persons, pillage)	CL, Art. 9 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Colombia	<i>Penal Code</i> , Law No. 599 of 24 July 2000, <i>Diario oficial</i> , No. 44.097, 24 July 2000, amended by Law No. 747 of 19 July 2002, <i>Diario oficial</i> , No. 44.872, 19 July 2002, and Law No. 759 of 25 July 2002, amended by Law No. 890 of 7 July 2004, <i>Diario oficial</i> , No. 45.602, 7 July 2004 (PC)	PC, Arts 101, 102, 135-164, 367, 367A and 367B Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts)	PC, Art. 16(6) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• criminal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad	PC, Art. 16(6)(a-d) <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) presence of the alleged perpetrator on the territory2) no possibility of extradition3) proceedings must be engaged by the Attorney General4) sentence of at least 3 years in prison under Colombian law5) the offence is not political in nature6) respect for the principle <i>ne bis in idem</i>
Congo	<i>Law No. 8-98 of 31 October 1998 on the definition and repression of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity</i> (LDRIC)	LDRIC, Arts 1-9 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• crimes against humanity• war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts)		
Cook Islands	<i>Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols Act 2002</i> , as amended by Law No. 6 of 2011 (GCA)	GCA, Sections 5 and 10 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)	GCA, Section 5 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I	GCA, Section 5(5) The Attorney-General must give leave to institute proceedings.

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Costa Rica	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 4573 of 15 November 1970, as amended by Law No. 8272 of 2 May 2002, <i>La Gaceta</i>, No. 97, 22 May 2002 (PC)</p> <p><i>Law No. 8031 on the use and protection of the red cross and red crescent emblems</i>, 19 October 2000, <i>La Gaceta</i>, No. 210, 2 November 2000, rank No. 75 (EL)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 375 and 379</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity <p>EL, Art. 8</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perfidy <p>PC, Art. 378</p> <p>General reference related to war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all grave violations of IHL within the meaning of the treaties binding on the State and relating to the conduct of hostilities, the protection of the wounded, sick and shipwrecked, the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilians and cultural property 	<p>PC, Art. 7</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>PC, Art. 7</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all grave violations of IHL within the meaning of the treaties to which the State is party or of the PC (1949 Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol I, Rome Statute) 	<p>PC, Arts 8 and 10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged perpetrator on the territory 2) criminal proceedings may be instituted only by the State 3) no prosecution if the alleged offender has already been tried or acquitted in a third State (respect for the principle <i>ne bis in idem</i>)
Côte d'Ivoire	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 1981-640 of 31 July 1981, amended by Law No. 1995-522 of 6 July 1995 (PC)</p> <p><i>Military Penal Procedure Code</i>, Law No. 74-350 of 24 July 1974, <i>Journal officiel</i>, No. 55, special issue of 26 November 1974 (MPPC)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 137-139, 464, 465 and 473</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (in the case of international armed conflicts: acts of violence against civilians and prisoners of war, pillage, misuse of the emblem, despoliation of the dead and wounded) 	<p>MPPC, Art. 11</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes not justified by the laws and customs of war committed by enemy nationals or their agents from the start of hostilities against a refugee or a stateless person residing on the territory of Côte d'Ivoire or a soldier serving in the army of Côte d'Ivoire 	<p>Residence</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Croatia	<p><i>Law on the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Prosecution of Crimes against the International Law of War and Humanitarian Law</i>, Law No. 175 of 17 October 2003 (LICC)</p> <p><i>Criminal Code, Official Gazette</i>, No. 110, 21 October 1997, amended by <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 27/98, 27 February 1998, No. 129/2000, 22 December 2000, No. 51/2001, 6 June 2001, and No. 111/2003, 15 July 2003 (CC)</p>	<p>CC, Arts 156-176</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes: (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>CC, Art. 163</p> <p>General reference concerning war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • means and methods of warfare prohibited by international law 	<p>LICC, Arts 1 and 10(2)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>CC, Art. 14(4)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime outside Croatia. 	<p>LICC, Art. 10(2)(3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) proceedings must be commenced by the Attorney General 2) arrest in and presence on the territory of Croatia (including by extradition) 3) no possibility of extradition 4) no proceedings before the ICC or other competent tribunal (except if those proceedings are contrary to internationally accepted fair-trial standards) <p>CC, Arts 14(4) and 16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes 2) sentence of imprisonment of a minimum of five years in the country where the crime was committed <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the sentence has been served in full in another State 2) acquittal, pardon or prosecution time-barred 3) in the country where the crime proceedings can be instituted only if the victim filed a complaint and such complaint has not been filed

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Croatia (continued)				4) there is no double criminality, failing which, international crimes may be prosecuted if they are repressed by the general principles of law recognized by the international community and authorized by the Attorney General
Cuba	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 62 of 1987, as amended by Law No. 87 of 16 February 1999, <i>Gaceta oficial extraordinaria</i>, No. 1, 15 March 1999, p. 2 (PC)</p> <p><i>Law on Military Crimes</i>, Law No. 22 of 15 February 1979, <i>Gaceta oficial</i>, No. 6, 5 March 1999, p. 111 (LMC)</p>	<p>PC, Art. 116.1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>LMC, Arts 42–45</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (acts of violence against protected persons) 	<p>PC, Art. 5(3)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes against humanity <p>PC, Art. 5(3)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime outside Cuba • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>PC, Art. 5(3) and (5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) no possibility of extradition 3) double criminality, except in the case of crimes against humanity or against human dignity 4) prosecution only at the request of the Minister of Justice
Cyprus	<p><i>Law No. 8(III)/2002 on the Rome Statute for the Establishment of the International Criminal Court (Ratification)</i>, as amended by <i>Law No. 23(III)/2006</i> (RSRL)</p>	<p>RSRL, Sections 2 and 3</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8) 	<p>RSRL, Sections 3 and 6</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes • crimes against humanity 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Czech Republic	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Act No. 40/2009, as amended by Act No. 306/2009 (PC)</p> <p><i>Code of Penal Procedure</i>, Act No. 141 of 29 November 1961, as amended by Law No. 422/2002 (CPP)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 400-418</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>PC, Art. 411</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all means or method of combat prohibited under IHL 	<p>PC, Art. 7(1)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>PC, Art. 7(1)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all crimes, under certain conditions 	<p>CPP, Art. 10(1)</p> <p>Conditions in respect of all proceedings: respect for international rules related to immunities</p> <p>Conditions in respect of PC, Art. 7:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) double criminality 2) presence on the territory 3) no possibility of extradition
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Decree of 30 January 1940 as modified and completed, updated on 30 November 2004, <i>Journal officiel</i>, 45th year, special issue, 30 November 2004 (PC)</p> <p><i>Military Criminal Code</i>, Act No. 024/2002 of 18 November 2002, <i>Journal officiel</i>, special issue, 20 March 2003 (MCC)</p>	<p>MJC, Arts 63, 65, 85, 164-173</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>LPC, Art. 71</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prohibition to enlist or use children under the age of 18 	<p>MJC, Art. 100</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the military courts are competent with regard to anybody who has perpetrated any act under their jurisdiction abroad. <p>PC, Art. 3</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. 	<p>PC, Art. 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) sentence of at least two months in prison under Congolese law 3) exclusive authority of the Public Prosecutor to institute proceedings 4) complaint of the victim or official denunciation by the country where the crime was committed, if against an individual and the maximum penalty in the DRC is at least five years

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (continued)	<p><i>Military Judicial Code</i>, Act No. 023/2002 of 18 November 2002, <i>Journal officiel</i>, special issue, 20 March 2003 (MJC)</p> <p><i>Law on the Protection of the Child</i>, Act No. 09/001 of 10 January 2009, <i>Journal officiel</i>, 50th year, special issue, first part, 12 January 2009 (LPC)</p>	<p>MCC, 173</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all violations of the country's laws that are committed during wartime and that are not justified by the laws and customs of war 		<p>5) respect for the <i>non bis in idem</i> principle (in case of conviction, the alleged offender must have served the sentence, obtained a pardon, or the sentence must be time-barred)</p>
Denmark	<p><i>Criminal Code</i>, Order No. 909 of 27 September 2005, as amended by Laws Nos 1389 and 1400 of 21 December 2005 and by Law No. 1034 of 29 October 2009 (CC)</p> <p><i>Military Penal Code</i>, Law No. 530 of 24 June 2005 (MPC)</p> <p><i>Law No.132 of 29 April 1955 concerning the punishment of genocide</i> (GL)</p>	<p>GL, Art. 1; CC, Art. 132; MPC, Arts 36(1) and 38</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide misuse of the emblem pillage <p>MPC, Art. 36(1)</p> <p>General reference concerning war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of means or methods of warfare prohibited by an international agreement signed by Denmark or by international customary law 	<p>CC, Art. 8(5)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) <p>CC, Art. 8(6)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> criminal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime outside Denmark. 	<p>CC, Art. 8(6)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> if the transfer of the accused to a third country is refused double criminality prescribed sentence of a minimum of one year in prison

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Ecuador	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Supreme Court resolution of 20 January 1997, <i>Registro oficial</i>, No. S-147, 22 January 1997, as amended by the Law to reform the <i>Penal Code</i> aimed at defining crimes committed in the performance of military service or in the service of the police, 10 May 2010, <i>Registro oficial</i>, No. 196, 19 May 2010 (PC)</p> <p><i>Code of Penal Procedure</i>, <i>Registro oficial</i>, 13 January 2000 (CPP)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 602.37-602.61</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>PC, Art. 602.56</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of means and methods of warfare prohibited by IHL 	<p>PC, Art. 5(5) and (6)</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes against international law crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party <p>CPP, Art. 18(6)</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes against international law crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>PC, Art. 5</p> <p>Arrest or extradition of the alleged offender on/to the territory of the State</p> <p>CPP, Art. 18(6)</p> <p>The alleged offender is not prosecuted in another State (<i>ne bis in idem</i>).</p>
Egypt	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 58 of 1937 promulgating the Penal Code, as amended (PC)</p> <p><i>Military Code of Justice</i>, Law No. 25/1966, as amended by Law No. 16/2007 (MCJ)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 251bis and 317(9)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (ordinary crimes (murder, assault and battery, etc.) committed during an armed conflict against wounded civilians, theft of the wounded) <p>MCJ, Arts 136, 141, 167 and 168</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plunder of dead, wounded or sick combatants, destruction of property 		

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
El Salvador	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Decree No. 1030 of 26 April 1997, <i>Diario oficial</i>, No. 105, vol. 335, 10 June 1997 (PC)</p> <p><i>Military Justice Code</i>, Decree No. 562 of 5 May 1964, <i>Diario oficial</i>, No. 97, vol. 203, 29 May 1964 (MJC)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 361-363</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>MJC, Arts 69, 70 and 73</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes: (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL) <p>PC, Arts 362 and 363</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violation of international law or of the customs of war <p>The fact of a civilian not subject to military jurisdiction committing violations of IHL against prisoners or hostages of war, the wounded or sick, or the fact of committing inhumane acts against a civilian population</p>	<p>PC, Art. 10</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the criminal law of El Salvador is applicable to crimes committed outside El Salvador that affect property protected by international norms or agreements or universally recognized human rights. 	<p>PC, Art. 11</p> <p>Priority is given to prosecution in the State where the crime was committed if the State in question submits a claim in this regard before proceedings are instituted in El Salvador.</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Estonia	<i>Penal Code, RT</i> (official journal) I 2001, 61, 364, 1 September 2002, as amended (PC)	PC, Arts 88-109 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	PC, Art. 8 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (in particular IHL and human rights treaties) 	
Ethiopia	<i>Criminal Code</i> , 2005, Proclamation No. 414/2004 (CC)	CC, Arts 269-283 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (grave breaches and other violations of IHL, also in non-international armed conflicts) 	CC, Art. 17(a) General references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes against international law • international crimes specified in Ethiopian legislation • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CC, Arts 17 and 19 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) absence of a final judgment in a third country 2) no possibility of extradition 3) no pardon or statute of limitations 4) in the country where the crime proceedings can be instituted only if the victim filed a complaint and such complaint has not been filed 5) prior consultation required with the Minister of Justice before instituting proceedings <p>If the penalty for the crime in Ethiopia differs from the penalty in the State where the crime was committed, the most favourable penalty is to be applied.</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Fiji	<p><i>Geneva Conventions Promulgation 2007</i>, Promulgation No. 52 of 2007, <i>Fiji Republic Gazette</i>, extraordinary vol. 7, No. 100 of 29 December 2007, p. 2077, as amended in 2008 by Promulgation No. 7 (GCP)</p> <p><i>Crimes Decree 2009</i>, Decree No. 44 of 2009, 4 November 2009 (CD)</p>	<p>CD, Sections 77-97</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity <p>GCP, Sections 3 and 4</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>CD, Section 99</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity <p>GCP, Section 3</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>CD, Sections 100 and 101</p> <p>1) no prosecution if acquittal or conviction by the ICC</p> <p>2) proceedings must not be commenced without the written consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p> <p>GCP, Section 5</p> <p>Proceedings must not be commenced without the written consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>
Finland	<p><i>Criminal Code</i>, Law No. 39/1889 of 19 December 1889, as amended by Law No. 940/2008 (CC)</p> <p><i>Decree 627/1996 on the implementation of Chapter I, Section 7 of the Criminal Code</i>, 1 September 1996 (Decree 627)</p>	<p>CC, Chap. 11, Sections 1-14</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>CC, Chap. 1, Section 7</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) <p>Decree 627</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	<p>CC, Chap. 1, Section 12</p> <p>Prosecution ordered by the Prosecutor-General</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
France	<p><i>Law No. 2010-930 of 9 August 2010 adapting criminal law to include provisions of the International Criminal Court, Journal officiel, 10 August 2010 (LICC)</i></p> <p><i>Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by Law No. 2010-930 of 9 August 2010 (CCP)</i></p>	<p>LICC, Art. 7</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>CCP, Arts 689-11</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC 	<p>CCP, Arts 689-11</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) usual residence 2) double criminality or, alternatively, the State where the crime was committed is party to the Rome Statute 3) prosecution at the request of the Public Prosecutor 4) no request by the ICC or any other competent tribunal
Gambia	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act 1957 (GCA)</i></p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</i></p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Georgia	<i>Criminal Code</i> , Law No. 41 (48) of 1999, as amended in 2006 (CC)	CC, Arts 406-413(a-c) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) CC, Art. 413(d) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all other war crime covered by the Rome Statute and not punishable under CC, Arts 411(e) or 412(e) (Rome Statute, 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CC, Art. 5(1) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. CC, Art. 5(3) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CC, Art. 5(1) For stateless persons residing in Georgia: double criminality (CC and the State where the crime was committed) and no conviction in another country CC, Art. 5(3) Not convicted in another country
Germany	<i>Code of Crimes against International Law</i> , 25 June 2002, <i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i> , Part I, No. 42, 29 June 2002, pp. 2254-2260 (CCAIL) <i>Penal Code</i> , promulgated on 13 November 1998, <i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i> , Part I, p. 3322 (PC)	CCAIL, Sections 6-12 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	CCAIL, Art. 1 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes PC, Art. 6(9) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CCP, Art. 153(c) and (f) Prosecutorial discretion

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Germany (continued)	<i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i> , 1987, <i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i> , Part I, p. 1074, amended by the Law of 31 October 2008, <i>Bundesgesetzblatt</i> , Part I, p. 2149 (CCP)			
Ghana	<p><i>Criminal Code (Amendment) Act</i>, 2003, Act No. 646, Art. 7 (amended by Act No. 372, Section 3) (CC)</p> <p><i>Geneva Conventions Act 2009</i>, 780th Act of Parliament, 6 January 2009 (GCA)</p> <p><i>Courts Act</i>, Act No. 459 of 1993 (CA)</p>	<p>CC, Section 49A Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>GCA, Section 1 Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>GCA, Section 1(1)(4) Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I <p>CA, Section 56(4)(e) Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>CA, Section 56(4)(n) General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Greece	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 1492 of 17 August 1950 (PC)</p> <p><i>Law No. 3948/2011 amending domestic law to include the provisions of the Rome Statute</i>, <i>Government Gazette</i>, vol. A, No. 71, 5 April 2011 (LRS)</p>	<p>LRS, Arts 7-13</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>PC, Art. 8</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	
Guatemala	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Decree 17-73 of 27 July 1973 (PC)</p> <p><i>Decree on the protection and the use of the red cross emblem</i>, Decree 102-97 of 21 October 1997, <i>Boletín oficial</i>, No. 78, 18 November 1997 (DE)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 376 and 377</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>DE, Art. 12</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perfidy <p>PC, Art. 378</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violation of humanitarian norms, laws and agreements related to prisoners of war or the wounded, inhumane acts against the civilian population or hospitals 	<p>PC, Art. 5(5)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Honduras	<p><i>Criminal Code</i>, Decree No. 144-83 of 26 September 1983 (CC)</p> <p><i>Code of Military Justice</i>, 22 January 1906 (CMJ)</p>	<p>CC, Art. 319 Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>CMJ, Arts 112-114 Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acts of violence against hospitals, cultural property, prisoners of war or property, despoliation of the wounded or prisoners 	<p>CC, Art. 5(5) General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>CC, Art. 5(5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) priority is given to prosecution in the State where the crime was committed if the State in question submits a request in this regard before the start of criminal proceedings
Hungary	<p><i>Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code</i>, 31 December 1978 (CC)</p>	<p>CC, Arts 155-165 Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, partially applicable in international armed conflicts, applicability in non-international armed conflicts unclear) 	<p>CC, Art. 4 Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>CC, Art. 4 General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all other crimes that are punishable under an international treaty to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>CC, Arts 4(3) and 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) indictment ordered by the Attorney General 2) respect for international rules on immunity
Indonesia	<p><i>Law No. 26 of 2000 Establishing the Ad hoc Human Rights Court</i>, 23 November 2000, <i>State Gazette</i>, 2000, No. 208, additional <i>State Gazette</i>, No. 4026 (LHRC)</p>	<p>LHRC, Arts 7-9 Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity 		

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Iraq	<p><i>Military Penal Law</i>, Law No. 19, 2007 (MPL)</p> <p><i>Resolution No. 10 of 2005 establishing the Law of the Supreme Iraqi Criminal Tribunal</i>, Official Gazette, 18 October 2010 (SICT) (NB: this law covers only crimes committed between 17 July 1968 and 1 May 2003)</p>	<p>MPL, Art. 61</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL) <p>SICT, Arts 11, 12 and 13</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) 	<p>SICT, Art. 1</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes 	<p>SICT, Art. 1</p> <p>Permanent residence in Iraq</p>
Ireland	<p><i>International Criminal Court Act 2006</i>, Law No. 30 of 2006, 31 October 2006 (ICCA)</p> <p><i>Geneva Conventions Act 1962</i>, Law No. 11 of 1962, as amended by <i>Geneva Conventions (Amendment) Act</i>, 1998, Law No. 35 of 1998 (GCA)</p>	<p>ICCA, Section 6 and 7; GCA, Art. 3</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8, and grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>ICCA, Section 12</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes listed in the Rome Statute offences against the administration of justice (ICC) grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions other grave violations of IHL applicable in international armed conflicts and stipulated in the Rome Statute, Art. 8(2)(b) <p>GCA, Art. 3</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>ICCA, Section 9</p> <p>Consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Italy	<p><i>Law No. 962 of 9 October 1967 on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Gazzetta Ufficiale, No. 272, 30 October 1967 (LPPG)</i></p> <p><i>Penal Code, Royal Decree No. 1398 of 19 October 1930, as amended (PC)</i></p> <p><i>Criminal Military Code of War, Royal Decree No. 303 of 20 February 1941, as amended by Law No. 6 of 31 January approving Law No. 421 of 1 December 2001 (CMCW)</i></p>	<p>LPPG, Art. 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>CMCW, Arts 174-219</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain crimes related to the conduct of hostilities and misuse of the emblem <p>CMCW, Arts 174, 175 and 177</p> <p>General reference to war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of means and methods of warfare prohibited by law, international treaties or military honour • acts of violence against individuals prohibited by law or by international treaties 	<p>PC, Arts 7(5) and 10</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Japan	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Law No. 45 of 1907, as amended (PC)</p> <p><i>Law concerning the Punishment of Grave Breaches of International Humanitarian Law</i>, Law No. 115 of 14 June 2004, <i>Official Gazette</i>, 18 June 2004 (LGB)</p>	<p>LGB, Arts 1, 3-6</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I (when comparable to crimes under ordinary law) • destruction of cultural property, unjustified delay in repatriation of prisoners of war, transfer of the State's own population to occupied territory, impeding the departure of civilians from their territory or from an occupied territory 	<p>PC, Art. 4bis</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the crime is listed in the Penal Code (or in another penal law) and is punishable when committed abroad by virtue of a treaty to which the State is party 	
Jordan	<p><i>Military Criminal Code</i>, Law No. 58, 2006 (MCC)</p> <p><i>Amended Law of the Jordan Red Crescent Society</i>, Law No. 3 of 2009 (AJRCS)</p>	<p>MCC, Art. 41</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>AJRCS, Art. 5</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (unwarranted use of emblems) 		

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Kenya	<i>International Crimes Act</i> , Law No. 16 of 2008 (ICA) <i>The Geneva Conventions Act</i> , 1968, <i>Laws of Kenya</i> , revised edition, 1970, chap. 198 (GCA)	ICA, Section 6 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• crimes against humanity• war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8.) GCA, Section 3(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions)	ICA, Section 6 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• crimes against humanity• war crimes GCA, Section 3(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions)	ICA, Sections 5 and 8(1)(c) 1) presence of the alleged offender in Kenya after commission of the offence GCA, Section 3(3) Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Attorney General
Kiribati	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , No. 2, 1993 (CGA)	GCA, Section 3(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions)	GCA, Section 4 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions	GCA, Section 10 Authorization by the Attorney General required before the institution of criminal proceedings
Latvia	<i>Criminal Code</i> , 17 June 1998, as amended (CC)	CC, Arts 71-79 and 356 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• genocide• crimes against humanity• war crimes• use, development, manufacture of or trade in chemical, biological, bacteriological or toxic weapons• acts of violence against protected persons• unjustified destruction of cities• destruction of national or cultural heritage CC, Arts 73 and 74 General references: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all violations of IHL treaties to which the State is party• manufacture, stockpiling, use of or trade in weapons of mass destruction	CC, Art. 4(4) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)	CC, Art. 2(2) Respect for international rules regarding immunity

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Lebanon	<p><i>Decree No. 14657 on the Use of the Emblem of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun of 1 April 1949</i> (DE)</p> <p><i>Law No. 24 on Military Justice</i>, 13 April 1968 (LMJ)</p>	<p>DE, Art. 3</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all breaches of the decree are punished in conformity with Art. 770 of the Penal Code. <p>LMJ, Arts 144 and 146</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> perfidious use of titles, ranks, military emblems or uniforms perfidious use of the red cross emblem and other similar emblems during an armed conflict 		
Lesotho	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act, 1957, c. 52</i> 5 and 6 Eliz 2 (GCA)</p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959</i>, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Lithuania	<i>Criminal Code</i> , Law No. VIII-1968 of 26 September 2000, as amended by Law No. X-1597 of 12 June 2008 (CC)	CC, Arts 99-113 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	CC, Art. 7 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	CC, Art. 8(2) No prosecution if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) sentence served in a third country 2) acquittal, pardon or prosecution time-barred
Luxembourg	<i>Penal Code</i> , Law of 16 June 1879, as amended (PC) <i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i> , Law of 17 November 1808, 4 Bull. 214bis, promulgated on 9 December 1808, as amended (CCP) <i>Act modifying the Law of 2000 on the Provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> , Law of 27 February 2012, <i>Le Mémorial</i> , No. 41, 7 March 2012, p. 401 (AMICC)	AMICC, Art. 1 and PC, Arts 136bis to 136quater Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) 	AMICC, Art. 5 and CCP, Arts 7-4 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	AMICC, Art. 5 and CCP, Arts 7-4 Extradition requested but not carried out

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Malaysia	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , first published in Law No. 5 of 1962, <i>Official Gazette</i> , vol. VI, No. 4, 24 February 1962, p. 19 (GCA)	GCA, Section 3(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	GCA, Section 3(1) and (2) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	GCA, Section 3(4) Proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Public Prosecutor
Malawi	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , Law 18 of 1967, 9 August 1967 (GCA)	GCA, Section 4(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	GCA, Section 4(1) and (2) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	GCA, Section 4(3) Proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions
Mali	<i>Penal Code</i> , Law No. 01-079 of 20 August 2001 (PC)	PC, Arts 29-31 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8, in respect of international armed conflicts) 		
Malta	<i>Criminal Code</i> , as amended, December 2010 (CC)	CC, Section 54 A-D Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) 	CC, Section 5(1)(d) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes 	CC, Section 5(1)(d) Permanent residence

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Mauritius	<p><i>Geneva Conventions Act, Laws of Mauritius</i>, 1970, vol. 2, pp. 678-682, amended by Law No. 2 of 2003, <i>Government Gazette</i>, 17 May 2003, General Notice 722 (GCA)</p> <p><i>International Criminal Court Act</i>, No. 27, 2011, 26 July 2012 (ICC)</p>	<p>GCA, Art. 3(2) Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) <p>ICC, Art. 4(1) and Annex 1 Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes 	<p>GCA, Art. 3(1) and (3) Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I <p>ICC, Art. 4(3) Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes 	<p>GCA, Art. 3(5) Prior authorization by the Director of Public Prosecutions to institute proceedings</p> <p>ICC, Art. 4(3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residence presence on the territory
Mexico	<p><i>Federal Penal Code (1931)</i>, as amended (last amended 5 September 2012) (FPC)</p> <p><i>Code of Military Justice, Gaceta del Gobierno</i>, 31 August 1933, as amended (last amendment published in the <i>Gaceta del Gobierno</i> of 29 June 2005) (CMJ)</p>	<p>FPC, Art. 149bis Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide <p>CMJ, Arts 208-215 Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>FPC, Art. 149 General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> violation of humanitarian norms related to prisoners and hostages of war, the wounded and hospitals 	<p>FPC, Arts. 2 and 6 General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (even those not covered by the FPC) (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>FPC Arts 2 and 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> presence of the alleged offender in Mexico no final judgment by a foreign court no possibility of extradition double criminality <p>FPC Art. 6, which refers to FPC Arts 2 and 4: presence of the alleged offender in Mexico</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Mongolia	<i>Criminal Code of Mongolia</i> , 1 September 2002 (CC)	<p>CC, Arts 293, 296, 299-304</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (cruel treatment of prisoners of war or civilians, deportation of the civilian population, pillage of historical and cultural property in occupied territory, misuse of the red cross emblem, despoliation of the dead or wounded) <p>CC, Art. 299</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of means of warfare prohibited by international treaties to which the State is party • use of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by international treaties to which the State is party 	<p>CC, Art. 14(4)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Montenegro	<i>Criminal Code, Official Gazette</i> , No. 70/2003, corr. No. 13/2004 (CC)	<p>CC, Arts 426-441</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (acts violating the rules of international law during an armed conflict: Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>CC, Arts 432 and 433</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of means and methods of warfare prohibited by international law • use and manufacture of weapons prohibited under international law 	<p>CC, Art. 137(2)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. 	<p>CC, Arts 137(2) and 138</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) crime punishable by a minimum sentence of 5 years in prison in the country where it was committed 3) no possibility of extradition 4) unless otherwise provided in the CC, penalty no more severe than that prescribed by the law of the country where the crime was committed 5) double criminality 6) approval of the Supreme State Prosecutor if the act is punishable under the general principles of law recognized by the international community <p>CC, Art. 138(3) and (5)</p> <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) sentence served in a third country 2) acquittal, pardon or time-barred prosecution 3) in the country where the crime was committed, proceedings can only be instituted if the victim has lodged a complaint and this complaint has never been filed 4) the alleged perpetrator is subject to a detention order on the grounds of mental incompetence

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Morocco	<p><i>Code of Military Justice</i>, 1956, Dahir No. 1-56-270 of 6 Rabia II 1376 AH (corresponding to 10 November 1956), <i>Bulletin officiel</i>, No. 2299bis, 13 Shaaban 1376 AH (corresponding to 15 November 1956), pp. 1319-1338 (CMJ)</p> <p><i>Constitution of 2011</i>, Dahir No. 1-11-91 of 27 Shaaban 1432 AH (corresponding to 29 July 2011), <i>Bulletin officiel</i>, No. 5964 bis, 28 Shaaban 1432 AH (corresponding to 30 July 2011), pp.1902-1938</p>	<p>CMJ, Art. 164</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (despoliation and acts of violence against protected persons) <p>Constitution</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes 		
Namibia	<p><i>Geneva Conventions Act</i>, Act No. 15 of 2003, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 256, 18 December 2003 (GCA)</p>	<p>GCA, Art. 2(1)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>GCA, Art. 2(1) and (3)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>GCA, Art. 2(6)</p> <p>Written authorization of the Prosecutor-General</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Netherlands	<i>International Crimes Act 270</i> , 19 June 2003 (ICA)	ICA, Arts 3-7 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) ICA, Art. 7(1) General reference related to war crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any other violations of the laws and customs of war 	ICA, Art. 2(1) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	ICA, Art. 2(1) Presence of the alleged offender on the territory
New Zealand	<i>International Crimes and International Criminal Court Act No. 26</i> , 1 October 2000 (ICCA) <i>Geneva Conventions Act No. 19 (1958)</i> , amended by the Geneva Conventions Amendment Act No. 144 (10 July 1987) and by the International Crimes and International Criminal Court Act No. 26 (1 October 2000) (GCA)	ICCA, Sections 9, 10 and 11 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Art. 8 of the Rome Statute) GCA, Section 3 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	ICCA, Sections 8(1)(c), 9, 10 and 11 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes GCA, Section 3 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	ICCA, Section 13 Prior permission of the Attorney General required to institute proceedings GCA, Section 3(5) Prior permission of the Attorney General required to institute proceedings

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Nicaragua	<i>Penal Code</i> , Law No. 641, <i>La Gaceta</i> , Nos 83 to 87 of 5 to 9 May 2008 respectively (PC)	PC, Arts 484-521 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	PC, Art. 16(1)(d) and (n) General references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes against international order • any other crime punishable under an international agreement to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	PC, Arts 14 and 16(n) 1) double criminality 2) the victim or a State representative must have instituted proceedings before the courts of Nicaragua No prosecution if: 1) sentence already served 2) acquittal or pardon in another State (<i>ne bis in idem</i>)
Niger	<i>Penal Code of Niger (2003)</i> , as amended by Law No. 2008-18 (PC) <i>Code of Military Justice</i> , Law No. 2003-010 of 11 March 2003, <i>Journal officiel</i> , Special No. 6, 5 May 2003, p. 357 (CMJ)	PC, Arts 208(1-3) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) CMJ, Arts 268-270, 317-321 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I, despoliation of the dead and wounded) 	PC, Art. 208(8)(2) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Nigeria	<i>Geneva Conventions Act, 1960, The Laws of the Federation of Nigeria</i> , Revised Edition, 1990, vol. IX, CAP. 162, pp. 6265-6280 (GCA)	GCA, Sections 3(1) and 4 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) other violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions (by order of the President) 	GCA, Section 3(1) and (2) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	GCA, Section 11 Proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Attorney General
Niue	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , Act 1958/19 (NZ) of 18 September 1958, <i>Niue Laws</i> , 2006, vol. 2, p. 877 (GCA)	GCA, Section 3 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	GCA, Section 3 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	GCA, Section 3(5) The Cabinet must give leave for proceedings to be instituted.
Norway	<i>Penal Code of 2005</i> , Act No. 28 of 2008 (PC)	PC, Chap.16, Arts 101-110 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	PC, Art. 5 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes PC, Art. 6 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	PC, Art. 5 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the alleged offender must live in Norway the crime must be punishable by a sentence of more than one year in prison the sentence cannot be more severe than the one prescribed in the country where the crime was committed it must be demonstrated that it is in the public interest to institute proceedings

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Panama	<i>Penal Code</i> , Act No. 14 of 18 May 2007, <i>Gaceta oficial</i> , No. 25.796, 22 May 2007 (PC)	<p>PC, Arts 431-446</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>PC, Arts 439-444</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violations of IHL treaties to which the State is party (in particular those relating to the protection of women and children, the conduct of hostilities and protected persons and property) 	<p>PC, Art. 19</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes against humanity <p>PC, Art. 21</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	
Papua New Guinea	<i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act</i> , 1975, chap. 84 (GCA)	<p>GCA, Arts 7 and 13</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Arts 2 and 7</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	
Paraguay	<i>Penal Code</i> , Law No. 1.160/97, as amended by Act No. 3.440 of 16 July 2008, <i>Gaceta oficial</i> , No. 160, 20 August 2008 (PC)	<p>PC, Arts 319 and 320</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (acts of violence against protected persons, pillage and intentional destruction of civilian property, in particular property of great economic or cultural value) 	<p>PC, Art. 8(1)(6)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>PC, Art. 8(1)(8)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>PC, Art. 8(2)</p> <p>Presence of the alleged offender on the territory</p> <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) sentence already served in another State 2) acquittal, pardon or crime time-barred

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Peru	<p><i>Code of Military and Police Justice</i>, Legislative Decree No. 1094, 1 September 2010 (CMPJ)</p> <p><i>Penal Code</i>, Legislative Decree No. 635, 8 April 1991 (PC)</p>	<p>CMPJ, Arts 81-97</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>PC, Arts 319-321 and 336</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity 	<p>CMPJ, Art. 78</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes <p>PC, Art. 2(5)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>PC, Art. 4</p> <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) sentence already served in another State 2) acquittal, pardon or time-barred crime 3) no double criminality 4) political offence
Philippines	<p><i>Republic Act No. 9851, Philippine Act 2009 on Crimes against International Humanitarian Law, Genocide and Other Crimes against Humanity</i>, 11 December 2009 (ACIHL)</p>	<p>ACIHL, Sections 4, 5 and 6</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>ACIHL, Section 17</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes 	<p>ACIHL, Section 17</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) in the interest of justice, the competent authorities may dispense with the investigation/prosecution

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Poland	<i>Penal Code</i> , Act of 6 June 1997, <i>Official Gazette</i> , Act No. 88 of 2 August 1997, element No. 553, as amended (Act No. 78, element 708, <i>Official Gazette</i> of 2003 and Act No. 98, element 626, <i>Official Gazette</i> of 2010) (PC)	PC, Arts 117-126 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) PC, Art. 122 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any means or method of warfare prohibited under IHL 	PC, Art. 110(2) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. PC, Art. 113 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party or which are covered by the Rome Statute (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	PC, Art. 110 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) the crime must be punishable by a sentence of a minimum of two years in prison 3) no decision on extradition 4) double criminality
Portugal	<i>Law adapting Portuguese criminal legislation to the Statute of the International Criminal Court, defining Conduct constituting Crimes against International Humanitarian Law</i> , Law No. 31/2004 of 22 July 2004, <i>Diário da República</i> , I Series – A, No. 171, 22 July 2004 (APC) <i>Penal Code (1995)</i> , <i>Diário da República</i> , I Series – A, No. 63, 13 March 1995, p. 1352 (PC)	APC, Annex, Arts 8, 9 and 10 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) APC, Annex, Art. 12(1) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of weapons, methods and means of warfare that are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or that are inherently indiscriminate 	PC, Art. 5(2) APC, Annex, Art. 5 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	APC, Annex, Art. 5 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) no possibility for extradition or surrender to the ICC

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Republic of Korea	<i>International Criminal Court (Crimes and Punishment) Act</i> , Act No. 8719, 21 December 2007 (ICCA)	ICCA, Arts 8-14 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	ICCA, Art. 3(5) Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	ICCA, Art. 3(5) Presence of the alleged offender on the territory
Republic of Moldova	<i>Penal Code</i> , Act No. 985-XV of 18 April 2002, <i>Official Monitor</i> , No. 72-74/195, 14 April 2009 (PC)	PC, Arts 135-144, 373, 389-393 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) PC, Arts 143 and 391 General references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use, during an armed conflict or military action, of methods or means of warfare prohibited under international treaties to which the State is party • violations of rules of IHL during an international or non-international armed conflict that have serious consequences 	PC, Art. 11 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the PC applies to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad if the crime committed is contrary to the peace and security of humanity or if it is a war crime. General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Romania	<i>Penal Code</i> , Act No. 286/2009 of 17 July 2009 (PC)	PC, Arts 437-445 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	PC, Art. 11 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	PC, Art. 11: 1) residence in Romania 2) request for extradition refused 3) sentence not fully served in a third State Penal law does not apply to representatives of States or organizations over which Romanian courts do not have jurisdiction with regard to international law.
Russian Federation	<i>Criminal Code</i> , Law No. 63-FZ of 13 June 1996 (CC)	CC, Arts 206, 243, 355, 356(1) and 357 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (cruel treatment of prisoners of war or civilians, deportation of civilian populations, plunder of national property in occupied territories, taking of hostages, destruction of cultural or historical property) CC, Arts 355 and 356(2) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use, development, manufacture, stockpiling, acquisition or sale of the chemical, biological, toxic and other types of weapons of mass destruction prohibited by an international treaty to which the State is party 	CC, Art. 12(3) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Russian Federation (continued)		Use of methods and means of warfare prohibited by treaties to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I)		
Rwanda	<p><i>Organic Law No. 07/2004 of 25 April 2004 on the Judiciary, Journal officiel, No. 14, 15 July 2004, p. 75 (OLJ)</i></p> <p><i>Organic Law on the Criminal Code, No. 01/2012/OL of 2 May 2012 (CC)</i></p>	<p>CC, Arts 114, 115, 120, 121, 123, 125, 126 and 132</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>OLJ, Art. 90</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>CC, Art. 16(12)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	<p>OLJ, Art. 90</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) possibility that foreign judges serve in the same capacity as Rwandan judges <p>CC, Arts 16 and 17</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) if arrested on the territory of the State 2) at the request of the Public Prosecutor or other interested persons <p>No prosecution if the alleged offender has been judged at final instance abroad and, if convicted, has served the sentence or been pardoned.</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Saint Lucia	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act, 1957 c. 52 5 and 6 Eliz 2 (GCA)</i></p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</i></p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act, 1957 c. 52 5 and 6 Eliz 2, as amended by the law supplementing the (United Kingdom) law of 1957 as applicable to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines under the (United Kingdom) Order of 1959 (Colonial Territories), Laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, rev. ed. 1990, chap. 138 (GCA)</i></p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</i></p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Samoa	<i>International Criminal Court Act No. 26</i> , 9 November 2007 (ICCA)	<p>ICCA, Sections 5, 6 and 7</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) <p>ICCA, Section 7</p> <p>General reference applying to war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any act committed during an armed conflict which, at the time of its commission, was a war crime under international customary law or international treaty law applying to armed conflicts 	<p>ICCA, Section 13</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	<p>ICCA, Section 16</p> <p>Attorney General's consent required</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Senegal	<p><i>Penal Code</i>, Act No. 65-60 of 21 July 1965, amended by Act No. 2007-02 of 12 February 2007 modifying the Penal Code, <i>Journal officiel</i>, 10 March 2007, p. 2377 (PC)</p> <p><i>Code of Criminal Procedure</i>, amended by Act No. 2007-05 of 12 February 2007 amending the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to the implementation of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, <i>Journal officiel</i>, 10 March 2007, p. 2384 (CCP)</p>	<p>PC, Art. 431(1-5)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8) <p>PC, Art. 431(6)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acts deemed to constitute a criminal offence under the general principles of law recognized by all nations, whether or not they constituted a transgression of the law in force at the time and place in question 	<p>CCP, Art. 669</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	<p>CCP, Art. 669</p> <p>Presence of the alleged offender on the territory, including by extradition, or victim residing on the territory</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Serbia	<i>Criminal Code, Official Gazette</i> , Nos 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005 (CC)	<p>CC, Arts 370-385</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>CC, Art. 376</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • order to use methods and means of warfare banned by international law • selling, buying, manufacturing, export of weapons the production of which is forbidden by international law 	<p>CC, Art. 9(2)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. 	<p>CC, Arts 9(2) and 10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) double criminality (unless authorized by the Public Prosecutor) 3) no possibility of extradition 4) crime punishable by a prison sentence of at least 5 years in the State where it was committed 5) unless otherwise provided in the CC, punishment no more severe than that prescribed in the country where the crime was committed <p>Authorization of the Public Prosecutor if the act is considered a crime under the general principles of law recognized by the international community</p> <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) full sentence served in a third country 2) acquittal, pardon or time-barred crime 3) in the country where the crime proceedings can be instituted only if the victim filed a complaint and such complaint has not been filed 4) the alleged perpetrator is subject to a detention order on the grounds of mental incompetence

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Seychelles	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , Law No. 20 of 1985, <i>Supplement to the Official Gazette</i> , 6 January 1986, p. 119–127, revised in 1991 (GCA)	GCA, Section 3(1) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	GCA, Section 3(1) and (2) Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	LCG, Section 3(3) Proceedings must be instituted by the Attorney General
Sierra Leone	<i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act</i> , 1957 c. 52 5 and 6 Eliz 2 (GCA) <i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959</i> , Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959	GCA, Section 1 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	GCA, Section 1 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	GCA, Section 1(3) Proceedings must be instituted by the Attorney General

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Slovakia	<i>Criminal Code</i> , Act No. 300/2005, as amended (CC)	<p>CC, Sections 417-435</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>CC, Sections 417(a) and 433</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possession in any form of weapons prohibited by law or by international treaty • any other crime covered by Art. 8 of the Rome Statute <p>CC, Section 426</p> <p>General reference related to war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of prohibited means and methods of warfare 	<p>CC, Section 5(a)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes • crime against humanity <p>CC, Section 7</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Slovenia	<i>Criminal Code</i> (as amended by Law KZ-1 of 2008) (CC)	CC, Arts 100, 101 and 102 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	CC, Art.11 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CC, Arts 13(2) and 14 1) arrest 2) no possibility of extradition 3) double criminality (failing which, the Minister of Justice's permission is required) 4) sentence no more severe than that prescribed in the country where the crime was committed 5) authorization of the Minister of Justice if proceedings have been instituted or interrupted in a third country No prosecution if: 1) the sentence has been served 2) acquittal, pardon or time-barred crime in a third country 3) in the country where the crime proceedings can be instituted only if the victim filed a complaint and such complaint has not been filed Authorization of the Minister of Justice if the offence is considered a crime under the general principles of law recognized by the international community

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Solomon Islands	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act 1957</i>, c. 52 5 and 6 Eliz 2 (GCA)</p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959</i>, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>
South Africa	<p><i>Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act</i>, No. 984, 2002, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 23642, vol. 445, 18 July 2002 (IRS)</p> <p><i>Implementation of the Geneva Conventions Act</i>, No. 8, 2012, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 536, 12 July 2012 (GCA)</p>	<p>IRS, Annex 1, Part 3</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) <p>GCA, Section 5(1)-(3)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>IRS, Section 4 and Annex 1, Part 3</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide crimes against humanity war crimes <p>GCA, Sections 5(1) and (4) and 7(1)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>IRS, Section 4(3)</p> <p>Ordinary presence of the alleged offender on the territory</p> <p>GCA, Section 7(2)</p> <p>The Court is designated by the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the National Director of Public Prosecutions.</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Spain	<p><i>Organic Law No. 10/1995 of 23 November 1995 on the Penal Code</i>, as amended by Organic Law No. 15/2003 of 25 November 2003 (PC)</p> <p><i>Organic Law No. 6/1985 of 1 July 1985 on the Judiciary</i>, <i>Boletín oficial</i>, No. 157, 2 July 1985 (OLJ)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 607-614</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	<p>OLJ, Art. 23(4)(a)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity <p>OLJ, Art. 23(4)(h)</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (in particular IHL and human rights treaties) (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>PC, Art. 23(5)</p> <p>1) no acquittal, pardon or conviction in another State</p> <p>2) the sentence has not been served in full in another State</p>
Sudan	<p><i>Armed Forces Act</i>, 2007 (AFA)</p>	<p>AFA, Sections 151, 153-161</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 		
Swaziland	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act 1957</i>, c. 52 5 and 6 Eliz 2 (GCA)</p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959</i>, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Proceedings must be instituted by the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Sweden	<p><i>The Swedish Penal Code</i>, SFS 1962:700, Ds 1999:36 (SPC)</p> <p><i>Act relating to the punishment of genocide</i>, 20 March 1964, SFS 1964:169 (GA)</p>	<p>GA, Art. 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>SPC, Section 22 (Arts 1-11)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (use, development, manufacturing, purchase, storage of weapons prohibited by law, misuse of emblems and protective signs, acts of violence against protected persons or goods, including indiscriminate attack) 	<p>GA, Art. 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide <p>SPC, Section 2, Art. 3(6) and (7)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime against international law • if the crime committed is punished by a prison sentence of a minimum of 4 years under criminal law 	<p>SPC, Section 2, Arts 2, 5 and 7(a):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) government authorization required to institute proceedings (unless the crime was committed in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway, or by a citizen of one of these countries) 2) authorization required if the crime was committed in the performance of official duties for a country or international organization 3) double criminality 4) sentence no more severe than that prescribed at the place where the crime was committed 5) the alleged offender must be domiciled in Sweden or still be present on the territory; in the latter case, the crime must be punishable where it was committed by a sentence of at least six months <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) acquittal in a third country 2) conviction at final instance in a third country (even without sentencing) 3) the sentence has been served 4) the sentence is time-barred post-judgement

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Switzerland	<p><i>Penal Code, Recueil Systématique</i>, 311.0, <i>Recueil officiel</i>, 54 781 (PC)</p> <p><i>Military Penal Code</i>, 13 June 1927, <i>Recueil systématique</i>, 321.0, <i>Recueil officiel</i>, 43 375 (MPC)</p>	<p>PC, Arts 264-264(j) Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other serious violations of IHL, including those related to non-international armed conflicts) <p>PC, Art. 264(j) General reference applicable to war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violation of a norm of IHL punishable under treaty or customary law <p>MPC, Arts 108-114 Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>MPC, Art. 114 General reference applying to war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violation of a norm of IHL punishable under treaty or customary law 	<p>PC, Art. 264(m) CPM, Art. 10 Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>PC, Art. 6 General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) <p>PC, Art. 7 General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal law applies under certain conditions to anybody who has committed a crime abroad. 	<p>PC, Art. 264(m) and MPC, Art. 10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 2) no extradition or surrender to an international tribunal <p>The proceedings are suspended or stopped if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) a foreign authority (including an international criminal court) is prosecuting the offence and the alleged offender has been extradited or handed over; 4) the alleged offender is no longer in Switzerland and will probably not return there. <p>PC, Art. 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) double criminality 2) presence of the alleged offender on the territory 3) no possibility of extradition 4) punishment no more severe than that prescribed by the law of the country in which the crime was committed <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) acquittal in the foreign country 2) the execution of the sentence abroad was suspended or is time-barred

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Switzerland (continued)				<p>PC, Art. 7:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) double criminality or place of commission of the act not falling under any jurisdiction 2) the alleged offender is present on the territory or has been handed over to the Swiss authorities 3) extradition request rejected on grounds other than the nature of the act or particularly serious crime proscribed by the international community 4) sentence no more severe than that prescribed in the country where the crime was committed <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) acquittal in the foreign country 2) the sentence was reduced or is time-barred abroad

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Tajikistan	<i>Criminal Code</i> , 21 May 1998 (CC)	CC, Arts 403 and 404 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) CC, Art. 405 General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of means, materials and weapons of mass destruction prohibited by the instruments to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol I, Rome Statute) 	CC, Art. 15(2) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	CC, Art. 15(2) No conviction in another State
Thailand	<i>Military Penal Code</i> , B.E.2454, 1911, revised in 1930 and 1964 (MPC) <i>Law for the enforcement of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war of August 12, 1949</i> , B.E. 2498 (1955), 6 October 1955 (LTPW)	CPM, Sections 48 and 49 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (cruel treatment of the wounded and sick, despoliation of the wounded and sick, looting, unjustified appropriation of property, misuse of the red cross emblem) LTPW, Arts 12-16, 18-19 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the Third Geneva Convention, serious violations of Article 3 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 		

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<i>Penal Code</i> , 23 July 1996, amended (PC)	PC, Arts 403-422 Specific references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) 	PC, Art. 119(2) General reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal law applies under certain conditions to foreigners who have committed a crime abroad. 	PC, Arts 119(2) and 120 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory (including by extradition) 2) crime punishable by a prison sentence of a minimum of 5 years in the State where it was committed 3) unless otherwise stated in the PC, no punishment more severe than that prescribed by the law of the country in which the crime was committed 4) double criminality 5) approval from the Public Prosecutor (approval is also required if the crime is punishable under the general principles of law recognized by the international community) <p>No prosecution if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the offender has served the sentence 2) acquittal, pardon or time-barred prosecution 3) in the country where the crime proceedings can be instituted only if the victim filed a complaint and such complaint has not been filed 4) the alleged offender is subject to a detention order abroad

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Timor-Leste	<p><i>Criminal Code</i>, Decree-Law No.19/2009 of 8 April approving the Criminal Code, <i>Jornal da República</i>, 8 April 2009, series I, No. 14 (CC)</p> <p><i>Regulation No 2000/15 of 6 June 2000 on the establishment of panels with exclusive jurisdiction over serious criminal offences</i>, UNTAET/REG/2000/15, 6 June 2000 (Regulation 2000/15)</p>	<p>CC, Arts 123-130</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>Regulation 2000/15, Arts 4, 5 and 6</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) 	<p>CC, Art.8</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>Regulation 2000/15, Art. 2(1) and (2)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes 	<p>CC, Art. 8</p> <p>1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory</p> <p>2) no possibility of extradition or surrender</p>
Trinidad and Tobago	<p><i>International Criminal Court Act</i>, Act No. 4 of 2006, <i>Trinidad and Tobago Gazette</i>, vol. 45, No. 32, legal supplement, Part A (ICCA)</p> <p><i>Geneva Conventions Act</i>, Act No. 25 of 15 December 2008 (GCA)</p>	<p>ICCA, Section 9, 10 and 11</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) <p>GCA, Section 3</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>ICCA, Sections 8(1)(c), 9 and 11</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity <p>GCA, Section 3</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>ICCA, Section 13</p> <p>Attorney General's consent required to institute penal proceedings (the alleged offender can nevertheless be arrested pending such consent)</p> <p>GCA, Section 4</p> <p>Attorney General's consent required to institute penal proceedings (the alleged offender can nevertheless be arrested pending such consent)</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Uganda	<p><i>International Criminal Court Act (2010)</i>, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 39, vol. CIII, 25 June 2010 (ICCA)</p> <p><i>1964 Geneva Conventions Act</i>, Act No. 31 of 1964 (GCA)</p>	<p>ICCA, Sections 7-16</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) <p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>ICCA, Section 18</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes <p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>ICCA, Section 18(d)</p> <p>Presence of the alleged offender on the territory</p> <p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>
Ukraine	<p><i>Criminal Code</i>, Law No. 2341-14, 15 April 2001, <i>Official Gazette</i>, No. 25-26, 2001 (CC)</p>	<p>CC, Arts 438, 440-442, 444 and 445</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • development, production, purchase, storage, distribution or transportation of weapons of mass destruction <p>CC, Arts 438 and 439</p> <p>General references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of methods of warfare prohibited by the treaties to which the State is party • any other violation of IHL under the treaties to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>CC, Art. 8</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in cases provided for by the international treaties to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
United Arab Emirates	<i>Law No. 9 of 2002 concerning the Red Crescent Organization in the United Arab Emirates</i> (LRCO)	LRCO, Art. 25 Specific reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unauthorized use of the emblem that results in loss of human lives or grave injuries. The law presumably applies at all times, although there is no specific mention of war crimes. 		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p><i>International Criminal Court Act, 2001, Ch. 17</i> (ICCA)</p> <p><i>International Criminal Court Act, Scotland, 2001, Ch. asp. 13</i> (ICCAS)</p> <p><i>Geneva Conventions Act, 1957 c. 52</i> 5 and 6 Eliz 2, as amended by the <i>Geneva Conventions (Amendment) Act, 1995 c. 27</i> and by the <i>International Criminal Court Act, 2001, Ch. 17</i> (GCA)</p>	<p>ICCA, Section 50 and ICCAS, Art. 13</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (under Rome Statute, Art. 8) <p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
United Republic of Tanzania	<p><i>The (United Kingdom) Geneva Conventions Act 1957, c. 52 5 and 6 Eliz 2 (GCA)</i></p> <p><i>The Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council 1959, Order No. 1301 of 28 July 1959</i></p>	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Section 1(3)</p> <p>Prosecution instituted by or on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions</p>
United States of America	<p><i>Code of Laws of the United States of America, 30 June 1926, as amended</i></p> <p><i>Uniform Code of Military Justice, US Code, Title 10, Subtitle A, Part II, Chapter 47</i></p> <p><i>Crimes and Criminal Procedure, US Code, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 50A and 118 (CCP)</i></p> <p><i>District Courts; Jurisdiction, US Code, Title 28, Part IV, Chapter 85</i></p>	<p>CCP, Sections 1091 and 2441</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions; violations of Arts 23, 25, 27 and 28 of the Annex to the Hague Convention IV related to laws and customs of war on land, signed on 18 October 1907; torture, cruel or inhumane treatment, conducting medical experiments, murder, mutilation, injury, rape and sexual violence, taking hostages; intentionally causing death or grave injury to civilians in violation of the Protocol on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996) 	<p>CCP, Sections 1091 and 2441</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> genocide 	

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Uruguay	<i>Act 18.026 on cooperation with the International Criminal Court in the fight against genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, Diario oficial</i> , 4 October 2006 (ACICC)	<p>ACICC, Part Two, Title 1, Arts 16 and 17, Title II, particularly Arts 18 and 19, Title III, Art. 26</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (Rome Statute, Art. 8, considered in conjunction with other grave violations of IHL, including those committed in non-international armed conflicts) <p>ACICC, Art. 2</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • behaviour constituting crimes under international law 	<p>ACICC, Art. 4(2)</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • war crimes • crimes against humanity 	<p>ACICC, Art. 4(2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) presence of the alleged offender on the territory of the State or on territory under its jurisdiction 2) no request for surrender by the ICC or for extradition
Vanuatu	<p><i>Penal Code (PP)</i></p> <p><i>Geneva Conventions Act</i>, Act No. 22 of 1982, <i>Laws of the Republic of Vanuatu</i>, revised edition, chap. 150 (GCA)</p>	<p>GCA, Section 4</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	<p>GCA, Sections 4 and 5</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions 	<p>GCA, Section 6</p> <p>Proceedings must be instituted by the Public Prosecutor</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	<p><i>Penal Code of 1964</i>, as amended, <i>Gaceta oficial</i>, special issue No. 5.908, 13 April 2005 (PC)</p> <p><i>Code of Military Justice</i>, as amended, <i>Gaceta oficial</i>, special Issue No. 5.263, 17 September 1998, p. 36 (CMJ)</p>	<p>CMJ, Art. 474</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> acts of violence against protected persons and property, use of weapons causing unnecessary suffering, bombing of undefended towns <p>PC, Art. 155</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> violation of the principles of civilized nations applicable in time of war (particularly respect for prisoners, non-combatants, distinctive signs and other similar cases) 	<p>PC, Art. 4(9)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> crimes against humanity under international law 	<p>PC, Art. 4(9)</p> <p>Presence of the alleged offender on the territory</p>

State	Reference text(s)	Crimes referred to in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute	Universal jurisdiction	Conditions for/restrictions on universal jurisdiction
Viet Nam	<i>Criminal Code</i> , Act No. 15/1999/QH10, 1999	<p>Arts 341-344</p> <p>Specific references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide • crimes against humanity • war crimes (acts of violence against protected persons, looting, destruction of residential areas) <p>Art. 343</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other acts constituting a serious violation of international treaties or laws to which the State is party (1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) <p>Art. 343</p> <p>General reference concerning war crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of prohibited methods and means of warfare 	<p>Art. 6</p> <p>General reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crimes the State is obliged to repress under the international treaties to which it is party 	
Zimbabwe	<i>Geneva Conventions Act</i> , No. 36 (1981), as amended by the <i>Geneva Conventions Amendment Act</i> (1996), <i>Official Gazette</i> , Nos 36, 1981, pp. 303 and 22, 1997, p. 191 and No. 22 of 2001	<p>Section 3(1)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • war crimes (grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I) 	<p>Section 3(1) and (3)</p> <p>Specific reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I 	<p>Section 3(6)</p> <p>Proceedings instituted under the authority of the Attorney General</p>

5.

TABLE OF NATIONAL CASE LAW ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AND UNIVERSAL JURISDICTION*

* This table is not intended to be exhaustive. It covers only criminal cases concerning war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, and only those that have reached at least the indictment stage, since the information is public. Any additional information on pending cases may be sent to the ICRC Advisory Service.

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Argentina	<i>Jiang Zemin et al.</i> , Federal Court No. 9	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide and torture 	Penal Code, Art. 144 ^{ter} (1)	18 December 2009 (decision regarding the issue of an international arrest warrant against Jiang and Luo)
Australia	<i>Polyukhovich</i> , High Court	Ukraine (Nazi Germany)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War crimes 	War Crimes Act 1945, as amended in 1988, Sections 5, 6(1) and (3), 7, 9 and 11	14 August 1991 (acquittal)
Austria	<i>Cvjetkovic</i> , Supreme Court	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide 	Penal Code, Art. 65(1.2), in conjunction with the Convention on Genocide, Art. 7	13 July 1994 (acquittal)
Belgium	<i>Ntezimana et al.</i> (Butare Four), Assize Court, Brussels	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War crimes 	Law relative to the repression of serious violations of international humanitarian law, 16 June 1993, Art. 7	8 June 2001 (conviction)
	<i>Aguilar Diaz et al. v. Pinochet</i> , Court of First Instance, Brussels (<i>in absentia</i>)	Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity 	Law relative to the repression of serious violations of international humanitarian law, 16 June 1993, Arts 7 and 8	6 November 1998 (decision on admissibility)
	<i>Higaniro et al.</i> (Butare Four), Assize Court, Brussels	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide 	Law relative to the repression of serious violations of international humanitarian law, 16 June 1993, Art. 7 Penal Code, Arts 66 and 67	8 June 2001 (conviction)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Belgium (continued)	<i>Matthias Bushsihi</i> (Butare Four), Court of First Instance, Brussels	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • Crimes against humanity 	Law relative to the repression of serious violations of international humanitarian law, 16 June 1993, Arts 7 and 8	18 April 2011 (arrest, indictment and detention in Brussels)
	<i>Nzabonimana and Ndashyikirwa</i> , Assize Court, Brussels	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • War crimes 	<p>Law containing the Introductory Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 6(1bis)</p> <p>Act of 5 August 2003 relating to grave breaches of international humanitarian law, Art. 29(3.5)</p> <p>Penal Code, Arts 66 and 67</p>	29 June 2005 (conviction)
	<i>Ntuyahaga</i> , Assize Court, Brussels	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes • Crimes against humanity • Genocide 	<p>Law containing the Introductory Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts 6(1bis) and 10(1bis)</p> <p>Act of 5 August 2003 relating to grave breaches of international humanitarian law, Art. 29(3.2 and 3.5)</p> <p>Penal Code, Arts 66 and 67</p>	5 July 2007 (conviction)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Canada	<i>Finta</i> , Supreme Court	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes • Crimes against humanity 	Criminal Code, Art. 7(3.71)	24 March 1994 (conviction)
	<i>Désiré Munyaneza</i> , Quebec Superior Court, Criminal Chamber, Montreal	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • War crimes • Crimes against humanity 	Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act, 2000, Art. 6(3), (4) and (5)	22 May 2009 (conviction)
	<i>Jacques Mungwarere</i> , Superior Court, Ontario	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • Crimes against humanity 	Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act, 2000, Art. 6	28 May 2012 (opening of the trial)
Denmark	<i>Saric</i> , High Court Eastern Division (Third Chamber)	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes 	Penal Code, Arts 8(5), 245 and 246	25 November 1994 (conviction)
	<i>T.</i> , Supreme Court	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide 	Law No. 132 of 29 April 1955 concerning the punishment of genocide, Art. 1(a), and Penal Code, Art. 7(1), in conjunction with the Convention on Genocide, Art. IV	26 April 2012 (conviction)
	<i>Carlos Camilo Hernández Barahona</i> , National Court	El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes against humanity 	Penal Code, Art. 607bis	13 January 2009 (indictment)
Finland	<i>Francois Bazaramba</i> , District Court of Itä-Uusimaa	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide 	Criminal Code, Chap. 13, Art. 4(1), in conjunction with the Convention on Genocide	11 June 2010 (conviction)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
France	<i>Alfredo Ignacio Astiz</i> , Assize Court, Paris (<i>in absentia</i>)	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture 	Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 689(1), which was added to the Code by the Law of 30 December 1985	16 March 1990 (convicted – also convicted <i>in absentia</i> by Italy on 14 March 2003)
	<i>Dupaquier et al. v. Munyeshyaka and Bucyibaruta</i> , Court of Appeal, Paris	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide Crimes against humanity 	Law No. 96-432 of 22 May 1996, whereby French courts may exercise universal jurisdiction in relation to international crimes committed during the genocide in Rwanda	The prosecution files on Munyeshyaka and Bucyibaruta were sent by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in November 2007.
	<i>Ely Ould Dah</i> , Assize Court, Nîmes (<i>in absentia</i>)	Mauritania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acts of torture and barbarity 	Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 689(2), which was added to the Code by the Law of 30 December 1985 Criminal Code, Art. 222(1)	1 July 2005 (conviction)
	<i>X v. the FIDH, the LDH and Ung Bun Hor</i> , Court of Appeal, Examination Chamber, Paris	Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture, kidnapping and disappearance 	Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 689 ff	26 January 2010 (declaration of admissibility)
	<i>Gharbi et al. v. Ben Said</i> , Assize Court, Meurthe-et-Moselle	Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture 	Criminal Code, Art. 221(1), and Code of Criminal Procedure, Arts 689, 689(1) and 689(2)	24 September 2010 (conviction)
	<i>Sosthène Munyemana</i> , specialized judicial unit, Paris	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide Crimes against humanity 	Law No. 96-432 of 22 May 1996, whereby French courts may exercise universal jurisdiction in relation to international crimes committed during the genocide in Rwanda	December 2011 (indictment)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Germany	<i>Djajic</i> , Higher Regional Court, Munich	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • War crimes 	Penal Code, Arts 6(9) and 7(2)	23 May 1997 (conviction)
	<i>X v. SB and DB</i> , Federal Supreme Court	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill-treatment 	Penal Code, Art. 6(1) and (9)	11 December 1998 (decision of incompetence)
	<i>Jorgic</i> , Federal Constitutional Court	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide 	Penal Code, Art. 6(1), in conjunction with the Convention on Genocide, Art. 6	12 December 2000 (conviction)
	<i>Kusljic</i> , Federal Court of Justice	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide 	Penal Code, Art. 6(9), in conjunction with the Fourth Geneva Convention, Arts 146 and 147	21 February 2001 (conviction)
	<i>Sokolovic</i> , Federal Court of Justice	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • War crimes (certain violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions) 	Penal Code, Art. 6(9)	21 February 2001 (conviction)
	<i>Ignace Murwanashyaka</i> , Higher Regional Court, Stuttgart	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes • Crimes against humanity 	Code of Crimes against International Law (<i>Völkerstrafgesetzbuch</i>), Arts 7 and 8-12	May 2011 (opening of the trial)
	<i>Straton Musoni</i> , Higher Regional Court, Stuttgart	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes • Crimes against humanity 	Code of Crimes against International Law (<i>Völkerstrafgesetzbuch</i>), Arts 7 and 8-12	May 2011 (opening of the trial)
	<i>Onesphore Rwabukombe</i> , Higher Regional Court, Frankfurt	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide, incitation to murder 	Code of Crimes against International Law (<i>Völkerstrafgesetzbuch</i>), Art. 6	18 January 2011 (opening of the trial)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Israel	<i>Eichmann</i> , District Court, Jerusalem	Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genocide • Crimes against humanity • War crimes 	Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Punishment Law, 1950, Art. 1(a)(1), 1(a)(2) and 1(a)(3)	29 May 1962 (conviction)
Italy	<i>Carlos Guillermo Suárez Mason</i> , Assize Court, Rome (<i>in absentia</i>)	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes against humanity 	Penal Code, Arts 7, 8, 11, 81, 575 and 577	6 December 2000 (conviction)
	<i>Alfredo Ignacio Astiz</i> , Assize Court, Rome (<i>in absentia</i>)	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torture 	Penal Code, Arts 81, 110, 575 and 577	14 March 2003 (conviction, verdict upheld in April 2008 and February 2009)
Netherlands	<i>Knesevic</i> , Supreme Court	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes 	Wartime Offences Act, Arts 1, 3, 8 and 9	11 November 1997 (conviction)
	<i>Nzapali</i> , District Court, Rotterdam	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torture 	International Crimes Act, Art. 8, and Act implementing the Convention against Torture, Section 1(1), in conjunction with the Criminal Code, Art. 47	7 April 2004 (conviction)
	<i>Abdullah Faquirzada</i> , District Court, The Hague	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torture as a war crime 	Criminal Law in Wartime Act, Art. 3	25 June 2007 (conviction)
	<i>Hesam and Jalalzoy</i> , Supreme Court	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War crimes • Crimes against humanity 	Criminal Law in Wartime Act, Art. 3	8 July 2008 (conviction)
	<i>J. Mpambara</i> , District Court, The Hague	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torture 	Act implementing the Convention against Torture, Art. 5	23 March 2009 (conviction)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Netherlands (continued)	<i>Habibullah Jalalzoy</i> , District Court, The Hague	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity War crimes 	International Crimes Act, Arts 4 and 5	14 October 2005 (conviction, upheld by the Court of Appeal on 29 January 2007 and by the Supreme Court on 9 July 2008)
	<i>Heshamuddin Hesam</i> , District Court, The Hague	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity War crimes 	International Crimes Act, Arts 4 and 5	14 October 2005 (conviction, upheld by the Court of Appeal on 29 January 2007 and by the Supreme Court on 9 July 2008)
Norway	<i>Mirsad Repak</i> , Supreme Court	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deprivation of liberty in wartime 	1905 Penal Code, Art. 223(1) and (2)	14 April 2011 (conviction)
	<i>Sadi Bugingo</i> , District Court, Oslo	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide 	Penal Code, Chap. 16, Art. 101	25 September 2012 (opening of the trial)
Spain	<i>Menchú Tum et al.</i> <i>v. Ríos Montt et al.</i> , Constitutional Court (in absentia)	Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide 	Organic Law No. 6/1985 on the Judiciary, Art. 23(4)	26 September 2005 (decision on admissibility) (international arrest warrant issued on 7 July 2006)
	<i>Fundación Casa del Tibet</i> <i>et al. v. Zemin et al.</i> , National Court, Criminal Chamber	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genocide and torture 	Organic Law No. 6/1985 on the Judiciary, Art. 23(4)	10 January 2006 (conviction)
	<i>Cavallo v. Spain</i> , National Court	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity 	Organic Law No. 6/1985 on the Judiciary, Arts 23(4)(a), (b) and (h) and 65	17 July 2007 (decision on the Court's jurisdiction, case subsequently tried by a court in Argentina, conviction on 26 October 2011)

Trial location	Reference	Place where the crime was committed	Types of crime	Laws cited	Date of the decision
Spain <i>(continued)</i>	<i>Scilingo Manzorro</i> , National Court	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity 	Penal Code, Arts 139(1) and 163	3 July 2007 (conviction)
	<i>Carlos Camilo Hernández Barahona</i> , National Court	El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity 	Penal Code, Art. 607bis	13 January 2009 (indictment)
Sweden	<i>Ahmet Makitan</i> , District Court, Stockholm	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War crimes 	Penal Code, Chap. 2, Art. 3(6)	8 April 2011 (conviction)
	<i>Milic Martinovic</i> , District Court, Stockholm	Kosovo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes against humanity Murder and attempted murder Arson 	Penal Code, Chap. 22, Art. 6(2), Chap. 3, Arts 1 and 11, Chap. 23, Art. 1, Chap. 13, Art. 2	20 January 2012 (conviction)
Switzerland	<i>G. G.</i> (Goran Grabež case), Military Tribunal of Lausanne, Division 1	Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War crimes 	Military Penal Code, Arts 108(2) and 109	18 April 1997 (conviction)
	<i>Niyonteze</i> , Military Tribunal of Lausanne, Division 2	Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War crimes 	Military Penal Code, Arts 2(9), 108(2) and 109	30 April 1999 (conviction)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<i>Kumar Lama</i> , Central Criminal Court, London	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture 	Criminal Justice Act, 1988, Section 134	24 January 2013 (hearing)
	<i>Sawoniuk</i> , Court of Appeal, Criminal Chamber	Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War crimes 	War Crimes Act, 1991, Section 1	10 February 2000 (conviction)
	<i>Zardad</i> , Central Criminal Court, London	Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture 	Criminal Justice Act, 1988, Section 134	18 July 2005 (conviction)

6.

ELEMENTS WHICH DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SANCTIONS AND COMMENTS

The wide range of different factors influencing the definition and the implementation of sanctions explains just how difficult it is for sanctions imposed in isolation to change people's behaviour. However, there are some elements which could today bring about a concrete improvement in the effectiveness of sanctions in the efforts by all parties to ensure greater respect for international humanitarian law. They are summarized below and include elements governing the effectiveness of sanctions, those that are inherent in sanctions imposed for violations of humanitarian law and those pertaining to the perpetrators.

A. Elements which determine the effectiveness of sanctions

1. Any message about the imposition of sanctions for violations of international humanitarian law must be accompanied by measures intended to improve adherence to the rules and respect for them.

- The necessary measures must be taken by all parties concerned to ensure that the applicable rules and sanctions are integrated into their system of reference, that they are known and properly applied.
- At the national level, judges must be trained in international humanitarian law and they must take part in the process of interpretation and clarification of that field of law, in particular by taking into account studies carried out in that area at the international level.
- A rationalization effort must be undertaken to ensure that sanctions are more effective. It must deal with both the legal texts and the competent courts.
- The States should be encouraged to ensure the similarity of guarantees and procedures used by courts responsible for dealing with violations of international humanitarian law.

2. To ensure that sanctions play an effective preventive role, the potential perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law are to be given detailed information about the different types of sanctions and how they are applied.

- At this level, education must enable individuals to identify clearly what is permissible and what is not.
- This education must also be provided for all who are instrumental in the application of international humanitarian law, regardless of the group to which they belong, and including those acting under the mandate of the United Nations and competent regional organizations.
- The principles and rules promoted by the authority must be in line with the requirements of international humanitarian law.
- Any aspect which is based on hatred of the enemy must be excluded from training programmes.

3. Training and education in international humanitarian law need to be integrated as unavoidable mechanisms which imply genuine reflex reactions, particularly among bearers of weapons.

- Information about sanctions must convey the fundamentally wrongful nature of the behaviour which is being sanctioned.
- The efficiency of sanctions and their dissuasive character depend on the degree to which the rule subject to the sanctions has been internalized by bearers of weapons.
- The aim of this internalization must be to prompt genuine reflex reactions among the bearers of weapons, leading to respect for the rule.

B. Elements relative to violations of humanitarian law

4. The concept of sanctions must incorporate prevention of a repetition of the crime and be based on a pragmatic and realistic approach.

- The definition, procedure and implementation of sanctions must be designed in such a way that they make it possible to prevent the repetition of such crimes.
- A pragmatic and realistic approach consists of searching for ways to prevent the crime from being committed or repeated, bearing in mind the resources available. It must respond to the dual challenge of conforming to the rules and principles of general international humanitarian law while adhering closely to the contingent requirements of the national framework.
- Sanctions cannot be defined *in abstracto* but must rather be defined in relation to the concept of justice; in that context, the complementary nature of transitional justice must be recognized.
- The above-mentioned pragmatic and realistic approach should also be able to provide guidelines for exercising universal jurisdiction. They should draw on the studies already carried out and be based, in particular, on the possible link which should exist between the perpetrator of the offence and the place of trial as well as on the modalities of co-operation between the States concerned.

5. Criminal sanctions remain the essential and unavoidable axis for the treatment of all serious violations of humanitarian law.

- Sanctions must help to reinforce the rules of humanitarian law and the fundamental universal values which underpin them.
- Imprisonment must remain the central element in sanctioning serious violations of international humanitarian law.
- Criminal sanctions may not be viewed solely from the perspective of the prison sentence. In terms of effectiveness, they must be perceived with regard to the

context, that is, all elements enabling sanctions to have a greater impact on the individual to which they apply and on the society to which he belongs, with account being taken, in particular, of the cultural factor.

6. *Sanctions for violations of humanitarian law must share some essential characteristics irrespective of the circumstances.*

- For the perpetrator of violations, sanctions must be certain in nature, that is, they must be automatic regardless of the perpetrator. The idea is that every perpetrator of violations knows that there is a price to pay.
- To be effective, sanctions must be imposed as quickly as possible after the act has been committed (need for justice to be rendered without delay). An initial reaction must take place without delay, albeit by combining disciplinary and judicial measures.
- Sanctions should be implemented with respect for all aspects of the principle of equality. They must lead to all perpetrators being treated equally, irrespective of the group to which they belong.
- Sanctions should be pronounced as close as possible to the place where the crime has been committed and to the people on which they are intended to have an effect. In that context, international justice must aim to reinforce national capacities and, whatever the case, only constitute a transitory or complementary process.
- Delocalization should only be envisaged as a very last resort and should inevitably be accompanied by a local awareness-heightening mechanism.

7. *Apart from the seriousness of the crime, other aspects need to be taken into account when selecting the sanction, in particular those linked to the context and the personal characteristics of the perpetrator (individualization).*

- It is essential for the sanctions to be proportionate to the seriousness of the crime in order to avoid generating lack of comprehension and resentment among both the

victims and the perpetrators. This proportionality is a guarantee for all parties.

- The judge must adopt a synthetic approach prompting him to take account of the whole of the environment which led to the reprehensible act being committed.
- The principle of proportionality thus implies an understanding of complex relations between several variables which judges have to take into account in order to avoid any disproportion.
- Sanctions must take account of the personality of every perpetrator, which implies that every violation must be considered separately.

8. In order for sanctions to play an effective preventive role in the society in question, they must be made public and be subject to appropriate dissemination measures.

- The effectiveness of a sanction is linked to its speed and the publicity given to it with regard to both the perpetrator and the group.
- The dissemination obligation is fundamental because it is the means of informing and educating people about what a serious violation is and the consequences which it entails.
- The clarity of the rule and of the message which accompanies it is indispensable for them to be effective. The message must cover the rationale which has led to the sanction and justifies the choice of that particular sanction. It must also cover the entire process leading to the imposition of the sanction.

9. The aim of the various mechanisms for imposing sanctions (criminal or otherwise) must be to reinforce each other in order to ensure that the overall process is as effective as possible.

- These mechanisms should be based on clear rules which define the criteria to be respected in terms of impartiality, independence, publicity and compliance with the standards guaranteeing fair procedures, including the passing of the sentence.

- The large number of different sources of sanctions (jurisdictional, disciplinary, traditional or other) must give rise to a clear distribution of powers among the bodies.
- That is all the more important in systems which combine disciplinary and jurisdictional measures. The complementarity should give priority to effectiveness and the mechanisms should not be redundant.
- In that sense, the mechanisms of traditional justice should also be explored, while ensuring respect for the criteria referred to above.

C. Elements relative to perpetrators

10. Sanctions must lead the perpetrators to recognize their responsibility in the violation of humanitarian law and thus to help to enable the society as a whole to be aware of the impact of certain events which have affected it.

- The process set up must at least ensure that the perpetrator has no choice other than to accept his responsibility and that the sanction is in accordance with the extent of his responsibility for the violations committed.
- As far as it is possible and beyond what has been referred to above, that process must allow the perpetrator of the violations to show evidence of regret and give him the opportunity to ask for forgiveness.

11. Subordinates must be given the opportunity to understand the consequences of their acts and to assume responsibility for them.

- Codes of conduct need to be developed which include simple rules incorporating in a practical manner the types of behaviour which are bound to generate respect for the principles and rules of humanitarian law, including the consequences associated with lack of respect for those principles.
- Individuals must also be informed of their rights and obligations with regard to an order which is *a priori* or manifestly illegal and the ensuing consequences.

- Operational mechanisms need to be developed which allow subordinates to obtain clarification about orders that they are given, where they believed that the orders were not precise or manifestly illegal.
- Subordinates may not shelter behind the argument of superior order to avoid their responsibility.

12. Sanctions must first and foremost target the commanders responsible for mass crimes.

- Sanctions must not be linked solely to the direct nature of involvement in the conduct of a violation of the law but must also take account of the degree of responsibility in relation to the order given.
- The responsibility of military and civilian commanders and superior officers is not limited to the orders given but also covers lax control and deficiency in training.
- From an operational point of view, it is essential for the chain of command and the measures which may reasonably be expected at each level in that chain to be clearly established.

13. The role of the instigators must be evaluated precisely and give rise to an involvement which is in keeping with their responsibility.

- The responsibility of the instigators in preparing the environment which is conducive to violation of international humanitarian law by contributing, in particular, to the demonization of the enemy and the justification of the crimes which are committed against that enemy, has to be clearly recognized.

14. In order to achieve its aim, the overall process of sanctions must ensure that the victims adhere to it and to that end take account of considerations related to social justice.

- Sanctions may be imposed on the perpetrator only after a previous quest for truth (no sentencing based on insufficient evidence or reasoned out by analogy) and after the victims have been given responses in terms of reparations.
- The participation of victims and society in general in the process of justice will allow it to be given credibility and will enable the system to be adapted to each context.
- Transitional justice with the victim as its focus makes it possible to expand the classic framework of sanctions by integrating other aspects which must, however, not be confused with its original hard core.
- Recognition must be given to the role of victims in criminal justice, but that role may not go so far as to allow their participation in determining the *quantum* of the sentence.

7.

LIST OF NATIONAL IHL COMMITTEES AND OTHER SIMILAR BODIES

EUROPE	CENTRAL ASIA	ASIA & PACIFIC	THE AMERICAS	AFRICA	MIDDLE EAST
Austria Belarus Belgium Croatia Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Georgia Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Lithuania Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of) Moldova (Republic of) Norway Poland (2 committees) Romania Serbia Slovakia Spain Sweden (2 committees) Switzerland Ukraine United Kingdom	Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan	Australia Indonesia China Cook Islands Japan Korea (Republic of) Malaysia Mongolia Nepal New Zealand Philippines Samoa Sri Lanka	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic El Salvador Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Trinidad & Tobago Uruguay	Algeria Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Cape Verde Comoros Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Guinea- Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Libya Madagascar Malawi Mauritius Morocco Namibia Nigeria Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa Sudan Swaziland Togo Tunisia Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	Egypt Iran (Islamic Republic of) Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Qatar Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic United Arab Emirates Yemen
TOTAL: 28	TOTAL: 4	TOTAL: 13	TOTAL: 19	TOTAL: 29	TOTAL: 10
Total: 103					

TABLE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL)
As of 30 August 2013

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Algeria	<i>Commission nationale de droit international humanitaire</i> c/o Ministry of Justice 5, Cité Malqui, BT K, n° 2 Bin Aqnoun Algeria Tel.: +21321911766	Established: 2008 Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 08-163 of 4 June 2008	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Justice, Interior, Finance, Energy and Mines, Water Resources, Industry, Religious Affairs and <i>Awkaf</i> , Environment and Tourism, National Education, Health, Culture, Information, Higher Education, Training and Professional Education, Labour and Social Insurance, National Solidarity, Youth and Sports, General Directorate for National Security, General Command of National Gendarmerie, Algerian Red Crescent, Islamic Algerian Scouts, and the Consultative Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. Qualified experts and organizations may also be invited to take part in the work of the Commission. Chairmanship and secretariat: Minister of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disseminate and promote IHL • To evaluate domestic law with respect to IHL and to prepare recommendations to national authorities in this regard
Argentina	<i>Comisión de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CADIH)</i> c/o Ministerio de Defensa Azopardo 250, Piso 13° 1328 Buenos Aires Argentina Tel.: +541143468877	Established: 1994 Legal basis: Executive Decree No. 933/94 of 16 June 1994 Operation: Internal regulations	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Culture, Education, Health and Environment Chairmanship: Rotating among the participating ministries Secretariat: Ministry of Defence NB: In 2012, a <i>Sub-Committee on the Identification and Registration of Cultural Property</i> was created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure implementation of IHL by drawing up laws and regulations, and by developing policies to ensure respect for international commitments in this area • To teach and disseminate IHL among the military and civilians

¹ Most of the members of National IHL Committees are representatives of State ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice etc. To avoid repetition, the word "Ministry" has been left out and the respective ministries are referred to as "Foreign Affairs," "Justice," etc.

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Australia	<p><i>Australian Red Cross National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ms Louise McCosker A/g National IHL Manager Red Cross House Cnr Hindmarsh Drive & Palmer St Garran ACT 2605 Australia</p>	<p>Established: 1977</p> <p>Legal basis: Administrative understanding</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Australian Red Cross, scholars and experts</p> <p>Chairmanship: Geoff Skillen</p> <p>Secretariat: Australian Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote knowledge of IHL, the Fundamental Principles of the Movement, and the correct use of the emblem in Australia • To work closely with relevant government departments, the Australian Defence Force and Divisional IHL Committees to ensure the fulfilment of Australia's international obligations under IHL and to assist in the development of government policy on IHL • To generate support for a more vigorous approach to IHL by government through contacts with parliamentarians, political parties, NGOs and the wider community • To promote education and debate on current IHL issues • To encourage international respect for IHL and increased participation in IHL instruments, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region • To contribute to the development of IHL principles by the ICRC and other interested parties • To assist in reviewing Australian Red Cross policies and materials with regard to IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Austria	<p><i>Interministerial Working Group on the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Völkerrechtsbüro Abt. 1/7 Ballhausplatz 2 1014 Vienna Austria</p>	<p>Established: 1988</p> <p>Legal basis: <i>Ad hoc</i> mandates</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Chancellery, scholars and Austrian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate ratification of IHL instruments • To prepare for and follow up International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
Belarus	<p><i>National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice Kollectornaya str., 10 220004 Minsk Belarus</p> <p>Tel: +375-17-2008545 Fax: +375-17-2201225</p>	<p>Established: 1997</p> <p>Legal basis: Council of Ministers Order No. 1242 of 19 September 1997</p> <p>Operation: Committee statutes of 26 January 1998 and internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education, Interior, CIS Affairs, Health, Culture, Deputy Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, State Security Committee, scholars and Belarus Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Minister of Justice</p> <p>Secretariat: Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote ratification of and adherence to IHL treaties, to amend national legislation to comply with these treaties, and to contribute to the dissemination of IHL • To draw up advisory opinions on Belarus's position on issues connected to IHL, draft treaties, and national legislation on implementation • To examine proposals from and coordinate the activities of bodies concerned with the implementation of IHL • To monitor the application of IHL at the national level • To cooperate and exchange information with the ICRC and other international organizations involved in the implementation of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Belgium	<i>Commission interministérielle de droit humanitaire (CIDH)</i> c/o Ministère des Affaires Étrangères Palais d'Egmont 8, Petit Sablon 1000 Bruxelles Belgique	Established: 1987 Legal basis: Royal Decree of 6 December 2000 restructuring the Committee Operation: Internal regulations of 14 September 2001	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, Development Cooperation, Prime Minister, governments of the communities and regions, experts, and Belgian Red Cross Chairmanship: Decided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and submit to the ministries concerned measures that need to be taken at the national level to implement IHL • To follow up and coordinate these measures • To assist the federal government through studies, reports, opinions, or proposals related to the development and application of IHL
Benin	<i>Commission nationale pour la mise en œuvre du droit international humanitaire</i> c/o Ministère de la Justice, de la Législation et des Droits de l'Homme B.P. 976 Cotonou Benin	Established: 1998 Legal basis: Decree No. 98-155 of 27 April 1998	Representatives: Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defence, Justice, Interior, Security, Health, Family, Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, Finance, Education and Scientific Research, Bar Association, and Benin Red Cross Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice Vice-Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and Benin Red Cross Secretariat: Ministry of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure effective implementation of and respect for IHL • To encourage the promotion and defence of IHL its rules and provisions • To disseminate, teach and popularize IHL • To perform other duties as instructed by the government, including giving opinions on any questions referred to it

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Bolivia	<p><i>Comisión Nacional Permanente para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CNPADIH)</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto Plaza Murillo, Ingavi esq. Junín La Paz Bolivia</p>	<p>Established: 1992</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 23.345 of 2 December 1992</p> <p>Operation: Resolution No. 218.456 of 17 August 1998 issued by the President of the Republic and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, which came into force on 30 October 1998</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Sustainable Development and Planning, Supreme Court, National Congress, scholars and Bolivian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor the dissemination and implementation of IHL • To examine internal regulations and any amendments required for the incorporation of provisions of IHL in national legislation, and to propose their approval by the executive and legislative authorities

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Botswana	<i>Inter-Ministerial Committee on Treaties, Conventions and Protocols</i>	Established: 2002	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Defence, Justice and Security Director), Finance, Culture, Office of the Ombudsman, Local Government, Environmental Affairs, Labour and Home Affairs</p> <p>Chairmanship: Mr Thomas Dipowe, Director of the Multilateral Affairs Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To open and broaden dialogue on any legal instruments that the government may consider for ratification and to discuss all the substantive issues before a draft cabinet memorandum is presented to the cabinet • To look at the socio-economic and political implications of the instrument under consideration • To assess the financial implications of ratifying that instrument • To assess the reporting obligations that may arise from ratifying the instrument and identify the ministries and departments that would have to report on specific aspects of the instrument • To analyse the legal implications of ratifying the instrument (for instance, whether it would require drafting new laws or reviewing the constitution) • To be able to respond to the international community (for instance, the United Nations Human Rights Commission) • To assess the benefits that Botswana would derive from being party to the instrument under consideration

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Brazil	<p><i>Comissão Nacional para Difusão e Implementação do Direito Internacional Humanitário no Brasil</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio das Relações Exteriores Palácio do Itamaraty, Anexo I, Sala 215-A Brazil</p> <p>Tel.: (61) 411 6048 Fax: (61) 322 9332</p>	<p>Established: 2003</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree of 27 November 2003</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Health, Education, Culture, President's Civil House and Special Secretariat for Human Rights, Federal Senate, Chamber of Deputies, Brazilian Red Cross and ICRC</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To propose to the relevant authorities measures needed to implement and disseminate IHL at the national level, particularly the Geneva Conventions, and their Additional Protocols, and other IHL treaties to which Brazil is party

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Burkina Faso	<p><i>Comité interministériel des droits humains et du droit international humanitaire</i></p> <p>c/o Ministère de la Promotion des droits humains 11 BP 852 Ouagadougou Burkina Faso</p> <p>Tel.: +226 503-164-20</p>	<p>Established: 2005</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 2005-100/PRES/PM/MPDH of 23 February 2005</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation, Defence, Security, Social Affairs and National Solidarity, Promotion of Women, Basic Education and the Elimination of Illiteracy, Land Administration and Decentralization, Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research, Labour, Employment and Youth, Health, Environment, Finance and Budget; and Burkinabé Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship: Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Promotion of Human Rights</p> <p>Secretariat: Permanent technical secretary nominated by decree adopted by the Council of Ministers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the coordination of actions undertaken by the various ministries for the promotion and the protection of human rights • To examine government policies and strategies in connection with human rights • To provide technical support for the preparation of reports that Burkina Faso has to submit – particularly to the United Nations, the ICRC, and the African Commission on Human Rights and Peoples – in conformity with its conventional obligations in the areas of human rights and IHL • To look into disputes regarding human rights and IHL involving the State and submitted by the government • To contribute to the introduction of human rights and IHL education in formal and non-formal education • To spread information on human rights and IHL within all State bodies entrusted with respecting humanitarian rules, particularly the armed forces

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Canada	<p><i>Canadian National Committee for Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Canadian Red Cross Society 170 Metcalfe St., Suite 300 Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2P2 Canada</p>	<p>Established: 1998</p> <p>Legal basis: Memorandum of understanding of 18 March 1998</p> <p>Operation: In accordance with terms of reference of 18 March 1998</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs and International Trade, National Defence, Justice, Solicitor-General (represented by Royal Canadian Mounted Police), Canadian International Development Agency and the Canadian Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship: Department of National Defence</p> <p>Secretariat: Canadian Red Cross Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recommend ratification of IHL instruments • To facilitate the implementation of obligations arising from this body of law, in particular by reviewing and advising on national legislation and administrative measures (repression of violations of IHL, protection of the emblems, guarantees for protected persons) • To advise on disseminating and providing training in IHL in Canada (aimed at the armed forces, police, civil servants, humanitarian organizations, legal and medical professions, schools and universities, journalists and the general public) • To encourage the government and pertinent organizations to undertake activities to strengthen and disseminate IHL, and to coordinate these activities • To recommend the adoption of measures to promote national implementation in other States, drawing on the resources and expertise available in Canada • To maintain a pool of personnel with expertise in IHL and ensure links with other national committees and the ICRC

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Cape Verde	<p><i>Comité Nacional para os Direitos Humanos (CNDH)</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice 205 Praia Cape Verde</p> <p>President: Mme Zelinda Cohen Comissão Nacional para os Direitos Humanos e a Cidadania C.P. 191 – Praia Cape Verde</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree law No. 19/2001 of 24 September 2001</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Health, Education, Culture, Social Communication, Youth, National Assembly, Bar Association, Institutes for Youth and Women's Affairs, trade unions, national association of municipalities, NGOs and Cape Verde Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human rights and promote and spread knowledge of human rights and IHL • To develop a national plan of action for human rights and, once approved by the Council of Ministers, ensure its implementation • To periodically draw up and present reports on the implementation of international human rights and IHL instruments
Chile	<p><i>Comisión Nacional de Derecho Humanitario (CNDH)</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Dirección Jurídica Teatinos 180, Piso 16, Santiago de Chile Chile</p> <p>Tel.: (00562) 6794.237/238 Fax: (00562) 699.5517</p>	<p>Established: 1994</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 1229 of 31 August 1994</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations of 1 June 1995</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Defence, Interior, Education, Health and Culture</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review, and propose to the authorities, legislative and administrative measures ensuring implementation of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
China	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Red Cross Society of China No. 8, Beixingjiao Santiao Dongcheng District 100007 Beijing China</p> <p>Tel.: +861064028411 Fax: +861064029928</p>	<p>Established: 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Government of 24 November 2007</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education, Administration of Cultural Heritage, People's Liberation Army and the Chinese Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Chinese Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote IHL and its implementation, and to spread knowledge of this body of law • To promote international cooperation in connection with the dissemination and implementation of IHL • To conduct research in specific areas of IHL
Colombia	<p><i>Comisión Intersectorial Permanente para los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i></p> <p>Programa Presidencial de DH/DIH Calle 7 6-54 Casa Republicana. Bogotá, D. C. Colombia</p> <p>Web: http://www.derechoshumanos.gov.co/Paginas/DDHH.aspx</p>	<p>Established: 2011</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree 4100 of 2 November 2011 which created a national system for human rights and international humanitarian law</p> <p>The national system is composed of six sub-systems, one of them covering the area of IHL and armed conflict. This area is coordinated by a <i>technical group on IHL and armed conflict</i>.</p>	<p><i>Comisión Intersectorial Permanente para los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i></p> <p>Representatives: Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Defence, Labour, Health and Social Security, Agriculture and Rural Development, Education, Culture and the director of the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation</p> <p>Chairmanship: Vice-Presidency of the Republic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the incorporation of international human rights standards and IHL in domestic law • To promote compliance with international obligations with regard to human rights and IHL and monitor commitments in this connection • To coordinate with the national system for caring for and compensating victims • To guide the designing and implementation of strategies to promote and publicize human rights and IHL • To define guidelines for establishing and operating an information system, in order to track and assess the situation with regard to human rights and IHL and the impact of the overall policy in these areas

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Colombia (continued)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen institutional capacity to a) improve social conditions, b) enable Colombians to exercise their rights and c) promote and increase respect for IHL • To structure a comprehensive human rights and IHL policy, with a view to promoting and guaranteeing civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and the application of IHL
			<p><i>Technical Group on International Humanitarian Law and Armed Conflict</i></p> <p>Representatives: Defence, Interior.</p> <p>Technical Secretariat: Presidential Programme for Human Rights and IHL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate activities in connection with ensuring respect for and implementing IHL • To contribute to designing and implementing a coordination mechanism for the entire country, which would entail defining various sets of powers and responsibilities and drafting measures to strengthen capacity and institutional management • To design, implement, monitor and evaluate public policy on IHL and armed conflict • To assist the Intersectoral Commission on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in developing and implementing various plans, programmes, projects, and initiatives related to IHL and armed conflict • To develop activities related to IHL and armed conflict for incorporation in sectoral policies • To develop ways of incorporating international standards in domestic law • To put into practice the Intersectoral Commission's guidelines for monitoring the implementation of Colombia's international commitments and obligations

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Comoros	<p><i>Commission interministérielle du droit international humanitaire (CIDIH)</i></p> <p>c/o M. Maanfou Mohamed Secrétaire général Croissant-Rouge Comorien Boulevard de la Ligue Etats Arabes Moroni Comoros</p> <p>Tel./Fax: +269 730 664</p>	<p>Established: 2003</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 03 -104/PR of 17 November 2003</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Social Affairs, Secretary-General of the Comoros Red Crescent and Secretary-General of the Grand Mufti</p> <p>Chairmanship: Government representative for human rights and humanitarian affairs (Ministry of Justice)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To liaise between the government and other parties concerned on the issue of ensuring respect for IHL • To promote ratification and implementation of IHL instruments, and to assist the government in implementing the treaties and conventions that it has ratified • To foster the development of IHL, help make it better known, and promote attendance at relevant international forums
Cook Islands	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Immigration, Dr James Gosselin Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Immigration Government of the Cook Islands PO Box 105, Rarotonga Cook Islands</p> <p>Tel.: (+682) 29 347 Fax: (+682) 21 247</p>	<p>Established: 2011</p> <p>Legal basis: Cabinet decision CM 11(072) 1 March 2011</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Emergency Management, Health, Police, and the Cook Islands Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Dr James Gosselin</p> <p>Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify IHL conventions relevant to Cook Islands • To identify IHL deficiencies in existing Cook Islands law • To increase knowledge of and respect for IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Costa Rica	<i>Comisión Costarricense de Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i> Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto Casa Amarilla Apartado 10027-1000 San José Costa Rica Tel.: (506) 8233-6625 Fax: (506) 8233-6625	Established: 2004 Legal basis: Executive Decree No. 32077-RE of 21 May 2004 –entry into force on the same day (published in <i>La Gaceta: Diario Oficial</i> No. 216, 4 November 2004)	Membership: Foreign Affairs and Worship, Public Security, Justice and Pardon, Public Education, Culture, Juveniles and Sports, the General Prosecutor's Office, the legislature, the presidency, the judiciary, the University of Costa Rica, the National University, the Office of the Ombudsman, the National Council of Rectors, the Lawyers' College and the Costa Rican Red Cross Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make recommendations and proposals, to the government, with regard to adopting national measures for implementing IHL and elaborating related domestic laws and regulations • To develop measures and provide support for, as well as promote, the dissemination of IHL in State institutions and in the wider society • To participate in meetings, seminars and conferences organized by the government • To promote the incorporation of IHL in academic curricula, and provide support for the pertinent authorities • To design measures for implementing and ensuring respect for IHL
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Commission interministérielle nationale pour la mise en œuvre du droit international humanitaire</i> c/o Ministère de la Justice et des Libertés publiques P.O. Box V 107 Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire Tel.: +225 20322432	Established: 1996 Legal basis: Decree No. 96-853 of 25 October 1996	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, Economy, Higher Education, Bar Association and Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice and Public Freedom Vice-Chairmanship: Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure respect for and effective implementation of IHL • To review and draw up laws and regulations for the application of IHL in areas where national legislation needs to be supplemented or amended, and submit them to the government • To ensure that IHL is applied in Côte d'Ivoire • To encourage the promotion, dissemination and teaching of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Croatia	<p><i>Croatian National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Croatian Red Cross 14 Ulica Crvenog kriza 10000 Zagreb Croatia</p> <p>Tel.: +385 1 4655 812 Fax: +385 1 4550 072 Email: redcross@hck.hr nenad.javornik@hck.hr</p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Department for the UN and Human Rights Trg. N. S. Zrinskog 7-8 10000 Zagreb Croatia</p> <p>Tel.: +385 14569 964 Fax: +385 1 4597416</p>	<p>Established: 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Government decision of 13 July 2000</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Culture, Administration, Health, Education, Government Human Rights Office, scholars and the Croatian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Croatian Red Cross</p> <p>Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the activities of State bodies involved in protecting and promoting IHL, including the Croatian parliament and the Office of the Ombudsman, as well as the activities of non-governmental organizations • To evaluate the implementation of IHL in Croatia and make recommendations, in particular for the creation of <i>ad hoc</i> working groups to deal with the issue of implementation

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Czech Republic	<p><i>National Committee for the implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tuscany Palace Hradcanske namesti 5 118 00 Prague 1 The Czech Republic</p>	<p>Established: 2011</p> <p>Legal basis: Agreement of 10 October 2011 between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Czech Red Cross</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations attached to the agreement</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence and the Czech Red Cross</p> <p>Membership is open to central State authorities (such as Justice, Interior, Health, Education and Culture), by accession in writing to the agreement of October 2011 as well as to academic institutions, by approval of the Committee.</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Vice-Chairmanship: Ministry of Defence and the Czech Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor and evaluate current issues related to the development of IHL • To monitor and evaluate the implementation of IHL in the Czech Republic, including the practice of judicial and administrative authorities and the practice of activities of armed forces • If necessary, to set up <i>ad hoc</i> working groups to deal with specific issues related to IHL • To submit recommendations to stakeholders and proposals concerning, in particular, the legislative and other measures to ensure fulfilment of commitments of the Czech Republic deriving from IHL, including recommendations for further negotiation of international agreements in the area of IHL • To evaluate its work and to adopt an action plan for the next period at regular intervals, usually two years • To promote the dissemination of IHL within the state administration, armed forces and security forces of the Czech Republic, members of Integrated Rescue System, schools and universities • To participate in the preparation of scientific projects in the area of IHL • To cooperate with the National Committees for the implementation of IHL of other states and with international organizations, particularly with International Committee of the Red Cross • To cooperate with Czech and foreign experts in issues of IHL • To publish information on their activities in cooperation with the Czech Red Cross through its websites

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Denmark	<i>Governmental Red Cross Committee</i> c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Asiatisk Plads 2 DK-1448 Copenhagen Denmark Tel.: +45 33 92 00 00 Fax: +45 32 54 05 33	Established: 1982 Legal basis: Government decision of 16 July 1982	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Education, Health, Civil Defence, armed forces, Judge Advocate General and the Danish Red Cross Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the application of IHL by reviewing administrative measures for meeting the obligations arising from IHL treaties, particularly in the areas of disseminating and teaching IHL • To coordinate the implementation of these measures • To serve the government in an advisory capacity
Dominican Republic	<i>Comisión Nacional Permanente para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i> c/o Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Departamento Jurídico Avenida Independencia 756, Santo Domingo Republica Dominicana Tel.: 1-809-5321-586 Fax: 1-809-9857-550	Established: 1995 Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 131-99 of 30 March 1999 Operation: Internal regulations	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Armed Forces, Education, Culture, Health, Labour, Sports and Leisure, Public Prosecutor's Office, National Police, legal office of the executive branch and the Dominican Red Cross Chairmanship: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recommend measures for improving domestic implementation of IHL • To promote draft laws and regulations for the application of IHL treaties • To disseminate IHL among State authorities • To promote the inclusion of IHL in formal curricula

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Ecuador	<p><i>Comisión Nacional para la aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Comercio y Integración Carrión E1-76 y Av. 10 de Agosto Quito Ecuador</p> <p>Tel.: +59322993200 Fax: +59322993200</p>	<p>Established: 2006</p> <p>Legal basis: Executive Decree of the President No. 1741 of 16 August 2006</p> <p>Operation: Ministerial Agreement N° 0000074 of 9 March 2007 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Security and the Police, Social Affairs, Congressional Commission for Legislation and Codification, Congressional Commission on Human Rights, Supreme Court of Justice, and the Ecuadorean Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat: Ecuadorean Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote accession to IHL instruments • To prepare draft laws, regulations and instructions for implementing IHL • To promote the dissemination of IHL and its inclusion at all levels of the educational system and in pertinent training programmes • To monitor the application of IHL in the field and to make recommendations in this regard • To develop, promote and coordinate a national plan of action for ensuring the dissemination and application of IHL • To analyse recommendations made by international organizations and to propose measures for their implementation at the national level • To promote cooperation between the government and international organizations in connection with strengthening respect for IHL
Egypt	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice Lazoughli Square Cairo Egypt</p> <p>Tel.: +202-792-2269 Fax: +202-795-6059</p>	<p>Re-established: 2012</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No.1124 of 2012 by the Minister of Justice, issued on 22 December 2012</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Higher Education, General Intelligence Service, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society, the ICRC and experts</p> <p>Chairmanship: Minister of Justice (or his deputy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote implementation of IHL, coordinate activities of the agencies concerned, and make proposals to decision-makers • To propose an annual national plan for disseminating IHL • To promote training of public officials responsible for implementation of IHL • To contribute to training these officials, by developing training programmes • To exchange information and experiences with other bodies concerned with IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
El Salvador	<p><i>Comité Interinstitucional de Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CIDIH-ES)</i></p> <p>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Dirección de Desarrollo Sociointegral Calle El Pedregal y Boulevard Cancillería Ciudad Merliot Antiguo Cuscatlán El Salvador</p> <p>Tel.: 503-2231-1311 Fax: 503- 2231-1348</p>	<p>Established: 1997</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 118 of 4 November 1997</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Public Security, Education, Health, Treasury, Public Prosecutor's Office, Procurator for the Defence of Human Rights and the Salvadorian Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on measures for implementing, applying and disseminating IHL at the national level
Finland	<p><i>Finnish National Committee for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs P.O. Box 176 Laivastokatu 22 00161 Helsinki Finland</p>	<p>Established: 1993</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 8 December 1993</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior, Education, Social Affairs and Health, armed forces, Finnish Society of Humanitarian Law, the Finnish section of Amnesty International, and the Finnish Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the dissemination and implementation of IHL instruments, such as the four Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, • To prepare for the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and other international conferences related to IHL • To monitor new developments in IHL and assess their implications for Finland

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
France	<p><i>Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (CNCDH)</i></p> <p>c/o Bureau du Premier ministre 35, rue Saint-Dominique 75700 Paris France</p>	<p>Established: 1947</p> <p>Legal basis: Law No. 2007-292 of 5 March 2007 on the National Advisory Commission on Human Rights</p> <p>Decree no. 2007-1137 of 26 July 2007 on the composition and functioning of the National Advisory Commission on Human Rights</p> <p>Operation: Duties related to humanitarian law and humanitarian action are carried out by sub-committee "E" on "Humanitarian action and law," which was established on 10 December 1996.</p>	<p>Representatives: Executive, judiciary and legislative branches of government, private individuals, and civil society including the French Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: A lawyer</p>	<p>Subcommittee "E" has the following duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To handle any problem concerning emergency humanitarian situations • To exchange information on the mechanisms required to deal with such situations • To prepare recommendations on the form humanitarian aid should take in a specific crisis • To monitor the application of IHL and make proposals in this regard

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Gambia	<p><i>Interministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Department of State for Justice Mumar Kaddafi Avenue Banjul Gambia</p> <p>Tel.: +220-227-238 Fax: +220-225-352</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Letter from the President's Office to the Department of State for Justice, 12 August 1999</p>	<p>Representatives: Interior, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Health, Social Welfare and Women's Affairs</p> <p>Chairmanship: Department of State for Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote ratification of IHL treaties and development of new measures for the domestic implementation of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Georgia	<p><i>National Inter-Agency Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p><i>c/o Public international Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, 24, Gorgasali str. 0114 Tbilisi. Georgia.</i></p>	<p>Re-established: 2011</p> <p>Legal basis: Resolution of the Government of Georgia N408-1 of 28 October 2011</p> <p>Operation: Statute of the National Inter-Agency Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Internal Affairs, Correction and Legal Assistance, Education and Science, Culture and Monument Protection, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, Environment Protection, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, accommodation and refugees of Georgia, Office of the State Minister for Reintegration, National Security Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Office of the main Prosecutor and the Revenues' service, ICRC (observer status) and the Georgian Red Cross Society (observer status)</p> <p>The invited membership of the Commission shall be open to recognised academic experts in Public International Law, IHL and International Criminal Law. Parliament of Georgia shall be also requested to participate in the work of the Commission.</p> <p>Chairmanship: Minister of Justice (or his/her representative)</p> <p>Secretariat: established under Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare advisory opinions at the request of the Government of IHL issues. • To present proposals to the President of Georgia on the acceding to IHL treaties. • To prepare proposals in order to ensure compliance with international IHL obligations undertaken by Georgia and present the proposals to the government in order to make amendments to the legislation • To promote implementation of IHL programmes and various educational activities in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). • To report on national achievements to the International Conference of the Red Cross, the UN Secretary General and the meetings of National Committees for IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Germany	<p><i>German Red Cross Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o German Red Cross Headquarters Carstennstr. 58 12205 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Web: http://www.drk.de/ueber-uns/auftrag/humanitaeres-voelkerrecht/kurse-gremien/fachausschuss-englisch.html</p>	<p>Established: 1973</p> <p>Legal basis: German Red Cross Statutes of 1993</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, scholars, and the German Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: University professor</p> <p>Secretariat: German Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be a forum for consultation and coordination between the German Red Cross and the various departments of the federal government • To focus on developing, disseminating and implementing IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Greece	<p><i>Committee for the Implementation and Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Legal Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zalokosta 2 Athens 106-71 Greece</p>	<p>Established: 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Ministerial Decree No. 2/53482/0022 of 24 December 2003, as modified by Ministerial Decree No. 2/14275/0022 of 23 June 2005</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Justice, Internal Affairs, Public Administration and Decentralization, Public Order, Education and Religious Affairs, Health and Social Solidarity, Culture, General Secretariat of the New Generation, Directorate of Political and Emergency Planning, scholars and the Hellenic Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: University law professor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carry out its duties more efficiently by advising it on the implementation of IHL by the administration and public agencies • To put forward initiatives and proposals to encourage civil society to take action in all matters related to IHL • To make recommendations and proposals concerning legislation to meet the country's obligations under IHL treaties; to propose the ratification of such treaties; to advise the government on promoting IHL at national and international levels; and to recommend ways of disseminating IHL to the media, NGOs, social partners, agencies, schools, etc. • To promote programmes for disseminating IHL as widely as possible • To liaise with academic circles and agencies dealing with IHL-related matters, with similar authorities and agencies in other countries, and with the ICRC and other international organizations

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Guatemala	<p><i>Comisión Guatemalteca para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores 2ª Avenida Reforma 4-17, Zona 10 Ciudad Guatemala Guatemala</p> <p>Tel.: 502-2410-0000, ext.1401 Fax: 502-2 410-0198</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Government Agreement No. 948-99 of 28 December 1999</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior, Education, Health, Presidential Commission for Human Rights, Secretariat for Peace, judiciary, Congress, Public Prosecutor's Office, Human Rights Procurator, Bar Association and the Guatemalan Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recommend – to the government – measures to ensure implementation of IHL • To submit draft legislation and regulations to the president of Guatemala for consideration – in connection with ensuring implementation of IHL • To spread knowledge of IHL within State institutions and among the general public • To inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the committee's willingness to represent Guatemala at international fora dealing with IHL • To design activities to promote respect for IHL
Guinea-Bissau	<p><i>Comissão Nacional para os Direitos Humanos</i></p> <p>c/o Av. do Brasil Junto da Meteorologia Bissau Rep. da Guiné Bissau</p>	<p>Established: 2009</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree N° 6/ 2009</p>	<p>Representatives: Government, Parliament, Justice, Institute of Social Communication, civil society, UN and international organizations and the Guinea-Bissau Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Working group on IHL set up on 18 December 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and strengthen respect for human rights and IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Honduras	<p><i>Comisión Interinstitucional Hondureña de Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i></p> <p>Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores Dirección de Asuntos Especiales Bulevard Kuwait Antigua Casa Presidencial, junto a la Corte Suprema de Justicia Tegucigalpa, D.M.C Honduras</p> <p>Tel.: 504 234 94 84</p>	<p>Established: 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Government Agreement of 20 April 2007, published in the official gazette (<i>La Gaceta</i>, No. 31, 283) of 20 April 2007</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior and Justice, Public Security, Education, Health, the presidential administration, Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History, Bar Association, Council for Higher Education and the Honduran Red Cross</p> <p>Representatives of the legislature and the judiciary, of civil society, and of international organizations may also be invited when considered appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the dissemination of IHL at the national level • To assess the compatibility of domestic legislation with the obligations resulting from the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, and other instruments of IHL to which Honduras is party, and to promote the adaptation of domestic law in accordance with those treaties • To promote the application and dissemination of IHL through the adoption of normative, legislative, judicial and administrative measures, in particular, to prevent grave violations of IHL and protect the red cross, red crescent and red crystal emblems, as well as other protective signs and signals • To promote the teaching of IHL in institutions of higher learning and, particularly, the inclusion of IHL in training programmes for legal advisers in the armed forces and other civil servants • To ensure that national heritage sites protected under IHL are marked

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Hungary	<p><i>National Committee for the Dissemination and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs International and European Law Department Nagy Imre tér 4 1027 Budapest Hungary</p> <p>Tel.: +36 1 458 1142 Fax: +36 1 458 1091</p>	<p>Established: 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Executive Decree No. 2095/2000 (V.9.) of 9 March 2000</p> <p>Operation: Revised statutes of 29 March 2001</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior, Justice, Health, Education, and Cultural Heritage, Social Affairs and Family</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Vice-Chairmanship: Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Secretariat: Hungarian Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on IHL issues • To promote the dissemination of IHL within the country, particularly in institutions of higher or secondary education, and in the armed and security forces, and to make recommendations in this regard • To help government authorities in deliberations connected with negotiating and acceding to IHL treaties and to contribute to the elaboration of new treaties • To consult and cooperate with the ICRC • To exchange ideas with similar committees in member States of the European Union, especially neighbouring countries
Iceland	<p><i>Icelandic National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>Rauði kross Íslands / Icelandic Red Cross</p> <p>Tel.: +354 570 4016 Mobile phone: +354 893 9090 Fax: +354 570 4010 Email: atli@redcross.is Web: http://www.redcross.is/</p>	<p>Established: 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Established by decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 24 October 2007</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, Health, Social Affairs and the Icelandic Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on interpreting IHL and on implementing it domestically • To be a forum for discussing and spreading knowledge of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Indonesia	<p><i>Permanent Committee on the Implementation and Research of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Law and Human Rights Directorate General of Legal Administrative Affairs Directorate of International Law Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav 6-7 Jakarta Indonesia</p> <p>Tel.: 5202387, 5202390</p>	<p>Established: 1980</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree of Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.01.PR.09.01-1980</p> <p>Operation: Decree of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-62. PR.01.02.TAHUN 2008 regarding the Establishment of the Permanent Committee on the Implementation and Research on International Humanitarian Law of the Directorate General of Legal Administrative Affairs (yearly updated by the Decree of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights)</p>	<p>Representatives: Law and Human Rights, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Defence, Health, Culture and Tourism, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, armed forces, scholars, and the Indonesian Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Directorate of International Law within the Directorate General of Legal Administrative Affairs in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To formulate government policies on IHL • To conduct research into the national implementation of IHL, draft national laws and regulations, and develop training programmes in IHL • To contribute to the dissemination of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	<p><i>Iranian National Committee on Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Iranian Red Crescent Society Peace Building Vali Asr Ave. Tehran Islamic Republic of Iran</p> <p>Tel.: +98 21 88201072 Fax: +98 21 88201073 Email: snchl@rcs.ir Web: www.rcs.ir</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis and operation: Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. H 19651T/77125 of 17 May 1999 (Statutes of the Committee)</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, and Armed Forces</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Iranian Red Crescent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and present for approval suitable measures for implementing IHL at the national level • To monitor compliance with IHL at the national level • To teach and promote the principles of IHL among the armed forces and the general public and in educational institutions • To represent the government on issues related to IHL at national and international fora • To coordinate the exchange of information with regional and international organizations • To deal with IHL-related issues in connection with refugees, prisoners of war and other victims of war
Ireland	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Department of Foreign Affairs 80 St Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland</p> <p>Tel.: +353 1 4780822</p>	<p>Established: 2008</p> <p>Legal basis: Government Decision of 29 April 2008</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Education and Science, Attorney-General's Office, Defence Forces, Irish Aid and the Irish Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Department of Foreign Affairs (Legal Division)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist the government in implementing and promoting IHL • To help to increase knowledge of IHL in Ireland • To prepare for International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Italy	<p><i>Commissione di Studio per l'adeguamento dell'ordinamento giuridico agli accordi e alle regole di diritto internazionale umanitario</i></p> <p>c/o Ministro degli Affari Esteri Servizio del Contenzioso Diplomatico Trattati e Affari Legislativi Ufficio 1 1, Piazzale della Farnesina 00199 Roma Italia</p> <p>Tel.: +39 64 759223 Fax: +39 64 759430</p>	<p>Established: 1988</p> <p>Legal basis: Reorganized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs Decree No. 215bis of 16 February 1998</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, judiciary, scholars and the Italian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review measures for bringing domestic legislation in line with IHL • To review the amendments to domestic law that are necessary for suppressing war crimes and other violations of IHL
Japan	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Japanese Red Cross Society 1-3 Shiba Daimon 1-Chome Minato-Ku Tokyo 105-8521 Japan</p> <p>Tel.: +81 3 3438-1311 Fax: +81 3 33435-8509</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Meeting held in April 1999 by representatives assuming public functions</p>	<p>Representatives: Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education, Health and Labour, scholars, and the Japanese Red Cross Society</p> <p>Secretariat: Japanese Red Cross Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study: means of spreading knowledge of IHL and of implementing and teaching it: technical aspects of IHL; ways to exchange information; and other matters considered necessary by the Committee

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Jordan	<p><i>National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Jordan National Commission P.O. Box 922086 Amman 11192 Jordan</p> <p>Tel.: +96265529142 Fax: +96265529745</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Law No. 63 of 20 August 2002</p> <p>Operation: Regulations issued by the committee</p>	<p>Representatives: Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Education, Health, Directorate of Military Courts, Directorate of Public Security, Directorate of Civil Defence, Jordan University, National Assembly, experts appointed by the chairman of the committee, and the Jordanian Red Crescent (represented by its president)</p> <p>Chairmanship: Appointed by the King</p> <p>Vice-Chairmanship: Jordanian Red Crescent</p> <p>Secretariat: Jordanian Red Crescent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To devise and implement the policies, strategies, plans and programmes for raising awareness of the principles of IHL at the national level • To promote, together with the ICRC and other parties concerned, efforts to disseminate the principles of IHL • To exchange information and experiences with national, Arab, regional and international organizations and commissions concerned with IHL and strengthen ties with them • To carry out research and studies for the parties concerned, present proposals to them and give them advice • To issue publications on IHL and ways to implement it • To adopt, together with the parties concerned, recommendations and reports related to IHL and its development • To help improve legislation related to IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Kazakhstan	<p><i>Interdepartmental Commission on International Law and the International Human Rights Treaties</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs 35, st. No.1, Administrativny Centr Astana, 010000 Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Tel.: +7172 720326 (Secretary) Fax: +3172 327 567</p>	<p>Established: 2003</p> <p>Legal basis: Government Resolution No. 1251 of 9 December 2003</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations approved by Government Resolution No. 1251 of 9 December 2003</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Industry and Trade, Labour and Social Protection, Security, Health, Economy and Budgetary Planning, Interior, Environmental Protection, Culture and Information, Education and Science, General Prosecutor's Office and National Security Committee, Commission on Human Rights under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<i>by agreement</i>), National Centre on Human Rights (<i>by agreement</i>), National Commission on the Issues of Women and Family Demographic Policy (<i>by agreement</i>)</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To submit recommendations and proposals to the government on meeting obligations under IHL and international human rights law, on implementing the treaties under those bodies of law and on bringing domestic legislation in line with the resulting obligations • To spread knowledge of IHL and promote broader international cooperation on ensuring respect for IHL and human rights law

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Kenya	<p><i>National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Solicitor-General State Law Office Attorney-General's Chamber P.O. Box 40112 00100 Nairobi Kenya</p> <p>Tel.: +254 20227605 Fax: +254 20214343</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: Memorandum of the Attorney-General, 5 October 2001</p> <p>The National Committee was reconstituted on 22 August 2008. Membership is designated by institutions, not by the names of individual appointees</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Internal Security and Provincial Administration, Home Affairs, Medical Services, Information and Communications, Education, Commissioner of Police, Commissioner of Prisons, Regional Delegation of the ICRC, Kenyan Medical Association, University of Nairobi and the Kenya Red Cross Society (<i>Kenyan Gazette</i>, Vol. CX-No. 69 2008; Government Notice No. 7608)</p> <p>Secretariat: State Law Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote respect for IHL by implementing and disseminating it • To coordinate and monitor implementation of IHL in Kenya • To advise the government on IHL instruments that need to be ratified • To review existing legislation and recommend amendments where necessary • To recommend new legislation where applicable • To advise on administrative measures required • To coordinate, monitor and evaluate dissemination • To undertake or commission research on IHL and make appropriate recommendations to the government
Korea (Republic of)	<p><i>Korean National Committee for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Treaties Bureau) 77 Sejongro Chongrogu Seoul (110-760) Republic of Korea</p> <p>Tel.: +822 720 92 13 Fax: +822 725 07 67</p>	<p>Established: 2002</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential decree No. 15602</p> <p>Operation: Decision No. 42 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 17 October 2002</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Justice, Education and Human Resources, Cultural Properties Administration, scholars and the Korean Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor and coordinate the dissemination and implementation of IHL • To advise on matters related to the ratification of IHL treaties • To review domestic legislation and propose measures to implement the rules of IHL • To promote IHL in educational institutions and the armed forces, and amongst the general public • To cooperate and exchange information with the national committees of other countries, and with the ICRC and other international organizations

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Kuwait	<p><i>National Commission for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice Department of International Cooperation P.O. Box 6 Safat 13001 Kuwait</p>	<p>Established: 2006</p> <p>Legal basis: Ministerial Decree of the Ministry of Justice, 9 October 2006</p>	<p>Membership: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, and Information, Faculty of Law of Kuwait University and the Kuwait Red Crescent</p> <p>Chairmanship: Assistant Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs and International Relations, Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To look into and assist in bringing domestic legislation in line with obligations under the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols as well as other IHL instruments • To coordinate the activities of State bodies involved in the implementation of IHL • To provide recommendations, proposals and advice for implementing IHL at the national level • To draw up a plan for organizing training and dissemination programmes in IHL
Kyrgyzstan	<p><i>Interdepartmental Committee on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice Makhamad Gandhi, 32 720040 Bishkek Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Tel.: +996 312 65 65 01 (Secretary) Fax: +996 312 66 30 40/44 Web: http://minjust.gov.kg/?page_id=205</p>	<p>Established: 2003</p> <p>Legal basis: Government Resolution No. 361 of 18 June 2003. The changes in the composition of the committee were introduced by Order No.194 of the Ministry of Justice, 21 October 2008.</p> <p>Operation: Regulations attached to Resolution No. 361 of 18 June 2003</p>	<p>Representatives: Justice, Foreign Affairs, Health, Interior, Environment and Emergencies, Defence, Education, Science and Culture and Information, Social Fund, State National Security Committee, Border Service, the ICRC and the Kyrgyz Red Crescent</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist in bringing domestic legislation in line with IHL treaties; • To assess the degree to which domestic legislation is in compliance with IHL norms • To suggest ways of improving the implementation of IHL • To draw up briefs and position papers on draft international treaties and national laws pertaining to of IHL • To coordinate the activities of State bodies involved in the implementation of IHL • To promote the dissemination of IHL and gather information on developments in IHL • To monitor the implementation of its own decisions • To facilitate interaction and exchange of information with the ICRC and other international organizations active in the area of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Lebanon	<p><i>Lebanese National International Humanitarian Law Committee</i></p> <p>c/o Office of the Prime Minister Riad El-Solh Square Beirut Lebanon</p>	<p>Established: 2010</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 4382 of 21 June 2010</p>	<p>Representatives: Justice, Foreign Affairs and Immigrants, Interior and Municipalities, Finance, National Defence, Higher Education and Culture, the Parliamentary Commission for Human Rights, Bar Associations in Beirut and Tripoli, the Lebanese Order of Physicians in Beirut and Tripoli, the Lebanese Red Cross, and others</p> <p>Chairmanship: Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>Secretariat: Attached to the General Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To follow up an implementation plan to incorporate IHL in national legislation by: • drafting the necessary provisions and measures to adapt national legislation • drawing up an annual plan of action for the appropriate dissemination of IHL • coordinating between all the stakeholders involved in dissemination and implementation of IHL • exchanging information and expertise to strengthen relations on the national, regional and international levels • monitoring and documenting IHL violations at the domestic level • providing proposals and recommendations in connection with the national plan • reporting annually to the Prime Minister
Lesotho	<p><i>Lesotho National Committee for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mr. M. Sehloho Principal Secretary Chair of the National Committee on IHL Ministry of Defence & National Security Private Bag A 116 Maseru, 100 Lesotho</p> <p>Tel.: +266 22 316 570 Fax: +26622 310 518</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: This is an <i>ad hoc</i> committee. A memorandum of understanding for the entities concerned was signed in March 2001. Negotiations are under way to give the committee a formal legal status. Cabinet approval has been requested for legislation to be tabled before Parliament.</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence and National Security, Justice, Law and Constitutional Affairs, Home Affairs, Health and Social Welfare, Education and Training, Tourism, National University of Lesotho and the Lesotho Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Defence and National Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on matters related to ratification of or accession to IHL treaties • To set up educational and training programmes as a means of spreading knowledge of IHL • To prepare studies on IHL-related issues • To identify, develop, and adopt measures for the implementation of IHL • To monitor the implementation of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Liberia	<p><i>Liberia International Humanitarian Law Committee</i></p> <p>Atty Joseph Cheeseman Head of the Secretariat Law Reform Commission Mamba Point Monrovia Liberia</p> <p>Tel.: 00231880369812 00231888301661 Email: josephecheeseman80 @yahoo.com</p>	<p>Established: 2013</p> <p>Legal basis: decision of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice in September 2012</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Information, Education, Finance, National Police, Law Reform Commission, Governance Commission, Independent National Commission on Human Rights, Liberia National Commission on Small Arms, Foundation for Democracy in Liberia, Consortium of Civil Society Organizations of Liberia, Liberia Red Cross Society and ICRC (observer)</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Law Reform Commission</p> <p>Secretariat: Law Reform Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the ratification of and adherence to IHL treaties, and the amendment of national legislation to comply with these treaties, and to contribute to the dissemination of IHL • To draw up advisory opinions on the Republic's position on problems of IHL, draft treaties, and national implementation legislation • To examine proposals and coordinate activities of bodies concerned with the implementation of IHL law • To monitor the application of rules of IHL at the national level; • To cooperate and exchange information with the ICRC and other international organizations involved in implementation of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Libya	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice Tripoli Libya</p>	<p>Established: 2005</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 253 of the General Popular Committee, 18 December 2005</p>	<p>Representatives: Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Justice, Defence, External Communication and International Cooperation, Public Security, Health Care, Higher Education, Culture, National Centre for Educational Planning, charitable foundations, Bar Association, IHL experts, and the Libyan Red Crescent</p> <p>Chairmanship: Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop strategies, plans and programmes for implementing IHL • To study IHL conventions and prepare draft legislation to implement these conventions • To design and implement training programmes on IHL • To organize national, regional and international seminars and events on IHL and its domestic implementation • To coordinate the activities of national bodies concerned with implementing IHL • To monitor violations of IHL and propose remedial measures • To enact measures to promote and disseminate IHL
Lithuania	<p><i>Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of National Defence Totorių g. 25/3 LT-01121 Vilnius Lithuania</p> <p>Tel.: +370 5 2735 635 (Agnė Bernardišiūtė) Fax: +370 5 2126 967</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: Amendment to the regulations of the Ministry of National Defence, 22 May 2001; and ordinance of the Ministry of National Defence, 30 August 2001.</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Justice, Interior, Culture, Health, European Law, Justice, armed forces, and the Lithuanian Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of National Defence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To act as an advisory body of the Ministry of National Defence • To coordinate the domestic implementation of IHL • To draw up IHL-related training programmes • To make proposals for enactment or amendment of domestic legislation

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dame Gruev 1000 Skopje 6 Macedonia</p> <p>c/o Makedonski crven krst (Macedonian Red Cross) No. 13 Bul. Koco Racin 1000 Skopje</p> <p>Email: volonter@redcross.org.mk</p>	<p>Established: 2006</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Secretary-General of the Government, 7 June 2006</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education and Science, Culture, Health, General Secretariat of the Government and the Macedonian Red Cross (other ministries and scholars represented on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis)</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice (as of July 2011)</p> <p>Secretariat: Macedonian Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To evaluate existing national law in connection with Macedonia's obligations under IHL treaties • To make recommendations for further implementation of IHL and to promote activities for disseminating IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Madagascar	<p><i>Commission Nationale Du Droit International Humanitaire (CONADIH)</i></p> <p>c/o Mrs Liliane Arivony Rasendra Président de la commission nationale du droit international humanitaire (CONADIH) Magistrat chef de service des relations extérieures Tananarive (101) Faravotriha Madagascar</p> <p>Tel.: +261 20 22 233 65 Email: rarivony@yahoo.co.uk</p>	<p>Established: 2006</p> <p>Legal basis: Governmental Decree No. 2006-435 on the establishment of an <i>Inter-ministerial Committee for the Red Cross</i>, 27 June 2006</p> <p>Operation: Internal Regulations No. 5255/2008 of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law, 29 February 2008</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior and Administrative Reform, National Defence, Health and Family Planning, State Secretariat for Public Security, civil society, and the Malagasy Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate and follow up steps for the domestic implementation of IHL treaties • To evaluate existing domestic law and other domestic measures of implementation and advise the government on implementing and developing IHL • To ensure the dissemination of IHL within the country • To report to the government and to the prime minister on the activities of the committee

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Malawi	<p><i>Malawi National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Major General RRK Chimowa Ministry of Defence Private Bag 339 Lilongwe 3 Malawi</p> <p>Tel.: +265 1 788 920 Mobile phone: +2658872 368/820 2258 Email: rhchimowa@yahoo.co.uk</p>	<p>Established: August 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Memorandum of understanding among the ministries concerned, March 2000</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, judiciary, Human Rights Commission and the Malawi Red Cross Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on legislation to implement IHL, which includes the adoption of measures to punish war criminals and to ensure respect for the emblem and protection for civilians during armed conflict • To help spread knowledge of IHL • To oversee the implementation of IHL in Malawi
Malaysia	<p><i>Malaysian National IHL Committee (Jawatankuasa Undang-undang Kemanusiaan Antarabangsa Malaysia) JUKAM</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs N° 1, Jalan Wisma Putra 62601 Putrajaya Malaysia</p>	<p>Established: December 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Cabinet decision of December 2007</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Home Affairs, Attorney-General's Chambers, Information, Women and Family Development, Unity, Culture, Arts and Heritage, police and armed forces</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Human Rights and Social Division within the Multilateral Affairs Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To oversee implementation of IHL and educate the public on their rights and obligations in times of war • To take the steps necessary to ensure that Malaysian legislation is in conformity with Malaysia's obligations under IHL, especially the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Malaysian Geneva Conventions Act of 1962 • To assess the abilities of various government agencies to implement IHL during armed conflict

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Mauritius	<p><i>National Humanitarian Law Committee of Mauritius</i></p> <p>c/o Mrs Kan Oye Fong Weng Poorun Senior Chief Executive, President of the National Humanitarian Law Committee of Mauritius Prime Minister's Office Level 4, Government Centre Port-Louis Mauritius</p> <p>Tel.: +230 201 1366 Fax: +230 211 9272 Email: kofong@mail.gov.mu</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: Cabinet decision of 10 October 2001 (memorandum of the Prime Minister's Office of 11 December 2001)</p>	<p>Representatives: Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Public Prosecutor's Office, Finance, Social Security, Education, Culture, Health, and the Mauritius Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Prime Minister's Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise and assist the government in implementing and spreading knowledge of IHL • To advise on any new legislation or changes to existing legislation • To ensure effective implementation of IHL
Mexico	<p><i>Comisión Intersecretarial de Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i> <i>CIDIH-México</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Plaza Juárez 20, Piso 6 Col. Centro, Del. Cuauhtémoc C.P. 06010 México City, D.F. México</p>	<p>Established: 2009</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential Decree of 12 August 2009</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior and Navy</p> <p>Chairmanship: Rotating presidency</p> <p>Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To serve as a consultative body to the government on IHL-related matters • To disseminate and promote IHL • To evaluate domestic law and prepare recommendations for the pertinent authorities

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Moldova (Republic of)	<i>National Committee on Consultation and Coordination of Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i> 31 August, 82 2012 Chisinau Republic of Moldova Tel.: +373 2 234351 Fax: +373 2 232527	Established: 1996 Legal basis: Governmental Decrees No. 382-P of 9 September 1996 and No. 121-P of 21 October 1998 Operation: Government Order No. 259 of 1 April 1999 (internal regulations)	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Education, National Security, Health, Labour, Civil Defence, police and the Moldovan Red Cross Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice Secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review domestic legislation in the light of IHL treaties • To make recommendations to the government on the domestic implementation of IHL and monitor their application • To coordinate the activities of governmental bodies concerned • To spread knowledge of IHL
Morocco	<i>Moroccan National Commission for International Humanitarian Law</i> c/o Office of the Prime Minister Mechouar Rabat Kingdom of Morocco	Established: 9 July 2008 Legal basis: Decree 2.07.231 of 10 July 2008, published in issue 5646 of the official gazette, <i>Al-Jarida Al-Rasmiya</i>	Representatives: Government and official institutions concerned with IHL, the Advisory Council on Human Rights (<i>Conseil Consultatif des Droits de l'Homme</i>), scholars, NGOs and the Moroccan Red Crescent Chairmanship: Prime Minister Secretariat: Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on all issues related to the implementation, promotion and dissemination of IHL at the national level

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Mongolia	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mr Battumur Chimeddorj Director, Law and Treaty Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Peace Avenue 7A Ulaanbaatar 14210 Mongolia</p>	<p>Established: 20 May 2009</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 145 of 20 May 2009</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs and Trade Law, Defence, Education, Science and Technology, Finance, Health, Human Rights Commission, National Emergency Management Agency, National Institute of Law, National University Law School, and the Mongolian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>Secretariat: Mongolian Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide advice, take initiatives and submit draft documents to the parliament and government of Mongolia on IHL issues • To develop a national action plan for implementing IHL and submit it to the pertinent authorities for approval • To carry out research and provide recommendations for acceding to multilateral treaties on IHL • To carry out research and provide recommendations for bringing existing domestic legislation into line with IHL • To promote and disseminate IHL throughout the country • To carry out research and analyse domestic and international trends associated with IHL and its implementation
Namibia	<p><i>Interministerial Technical Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mr IVJ Ndjoze Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Justice Private Bag 13302 Windhoek Namibia</p> <p>Tel.: +264 61 280 5319 Fax: +264 61 254 2054</p>	<p>Established: 1995</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Home Affairs and Immigration, Land, Health, Gender, Office of the Prime Minister, Safety and Security, University of Namibia, Legal Assistance Centre, Ombudsman and the Namibia Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on issues related to human rights and IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Nepal	<p><i>National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mr Dilli Raj Ghimire Joint Secretary Ministry of Law and Justice Singha Durbar Kathmandu Nepal</p> <p>Tel.: +977-1-4211702 Fax: +977-1-4211684</p>	<p>Established: 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Cabinet of the Government of Nepal, 26 February 2007</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Law and Justice, Home Affairs, Health, Education, Culture, Women, Children and Social Welfare, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</p> <p>Chairmanship: Minister for Law and Justice</p> <p>Secretariat: Ministry of Law and Justice (The head of the International Law and Treaty Division is the Member Secretary)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the legislation required to implement IHL treaties to which Nepal is party and to review existing law • To conduct promotional activities for the dissemination of IHL treaties at various levels, including all activities related to domestic implementation • To advise whether Nepal should accede to other IHL instruments and on the measures to be taken in this regard
New Zealand	<p><i>New Zealand International Humanitarian Law Committee</i></p> <p>c/o New Zealand Red Cross 69 Molesworth St. Thorndon P.O. Box 12-140 6038 Wellington New Zealand</p> <p>Tel.: +64 4 472 3750 Fax: +64 4 473 0315</p>	<p>Established: 1980</p> <p>Legal basis: Internal decision of the Executive</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education, armed forces, scholars, judiciary, police, medical experts and the New Zealand Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Independent expert</p> <p>Secretariat: New Zealand Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the government on ways in which it can meet its treaty obligations with regard to disseminating IHL • To encourage and coordinate dissemination programmes, in particular through the government and the New Zealand Red Cross, but also through such channels as universities, the medical profession, churches and the general public • To report periodically to the government on the content, adequacy and relevance of dissemination programmes

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Nicaragua	<p><i>Comisión Nacional para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CONADIH)</i></p> <p>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Dirección General de Asuntos Jurídicos Soberanía y Territorio Del Cine González 1 cuadra al Sur sobre Avenida Bolívar Managua Nicaragua</p> <p>Tel./Fax: 505-2448055</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 54-99 of 23 April 1999</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, Health, President's Office, commissions of the National Assembly, Supreme Court, scholars and the Nicaraguan Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To advise and provide support to the government on all issues related to participation in IHL treaties, to incorporation of the provisions of these treaties in domestic law, and to the dissemination of these provisions
Nigeria	<p><i>National International Humanitarian Law Committee</i></p> <p>c/o Federal Ministry of Justice Plot 71 B Shehu Shagari Way Matiamo P.M.B 192 Ciarki Abuja Nigeria</p>	<p>Established: 2010</p> <p>Legal basis: Inaugurated by the Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice on 23 July 2010</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Finance, Tourism, Culture and National Orientation, Health, Education, Women's Affairs & Social Development, Defence Headquarters, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Refugees, Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, scholars, and the secretary-general of the Nigerian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Solicitor-General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To serve as an important point of contact in relation to the adoption and domestic implementation of IHL treaties and to support the national authorities in these tasks To submit advisory opinions to national authorities To assist the government in implementing and disseminating IHL To evaluate existing domestic law and make recommendations for further implementation <p>The work of the committee is part of the broader task of promoting respect for IHL and human rights. The committee also serves as a vehicle for building public confidence and trust in the legal process.</p>

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Norway	<p><i>National Committee on Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs P.O. Box 8114 0032 Oslo Norway</p> <p>Tel.: +47 22 24 36 00 Fax: +47 22 24 95 80</p>	<p>Established: 1989</p> <p>Legal basis: Royal Decree of 15 September 1989</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, armed forces, Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Norwegian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement IHL and advise the authorities on its interpretation and applicability • To serve as a forum for discussing IHL
Panama	<p><i>Comisión Nacional Permanente para la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CPDIH)</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores Altos del Cerro Ancón Edificio 95 Ciudad de Panamá Panama</p> <p>Tel.: +507 211 4296 Fax: +507 211 4296</p>	<p>Established: 1997</p> <p>Legal basis: Executive Decree No. 154 of 25 August 1997, amended by Executive Decree No. 165 of 19 August 1999</p> <p>Operation: Resolutions No. 001-98 and No. 001-00 (internal regulations)</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Education, Labour, Police, Civil Defence, President's Office, Legislative Assembly, scholars, and the Panama Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare a list of domestic laws for implementing IHL • To make recommendations and propose draft laws to the executive branch of government for implementing IHL • To disseminate IHL in State institutions and amongst the general public • To cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organizing meetings with the ICRC • To promote the incorporation of IHL in school and university curricula and to cooperate in developing these curricula in this regard • To represent Panama in international conferences and meetings on IHL-related issues

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Paraguay	<i>Comisión Interministerial de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i> c/o Ministerio de Defensa Nacional Avda. Mariscal López y Vicepresidente Sánchez Asunción Paraguay	Established: 1995 Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 8802 of 12 May 1995; reorganization by Presidential Decree No. 15926 of 28 December 2001	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Employment and the Paraguayan Red Cross Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consult with the public and private institutions concerned and make recommendations to the authorities on implementing, applying and disseminating IHL
Peru	<i>Comisión Nacional de Estudio y Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario (CONADIH)</i> c/o Ministerio de Justicia Scipión Llona 350 Miraflores Lima Peru Fax: +511 441 05 4	Established: 2001 Legal basis: Resolution (Resolución Suprema) No. 234-2001-JUS of 1 June 2001; amended by Resolution (Resolución Suprema) No. 062-2008-JUS of 23 April 2008 Operation: Ministerial Resolution No. 240-2001-JUS of 23 July 2001 (regulations regarding working procedures)	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Education (Parliament, Ombudsman, human rights NGOs and the ICRC act as observers) Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry out studies and make recommendations on implementing IHL • To contribute to monitoring the implementation of IHL • To help spread knowledge of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Philippines	<p><i>Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) International Humanitarian Law National Committee</i></p> <p>c/o The Philippine Red Cross Bonifacio Drive, Port Area P.O. Box 280 2803 Manila Philippines</p> <p>Fax: +63 2 257 08 57</p>	<p>Established: 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Philippine National Red Cross upon approval by its Board of Governors on 26 April 2000</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Education, armed forces, police, Commission on Human Rights, Philippine Society on International Humanitarian Law, Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines, Philippine Coalition to Stop the Use of Children as Soldiers, scholars, legal experts and the Philippine Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Philippine Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To act as an advisory body on IHL, especially with respect to the promotion of this body of law, the development of dissemination strategies, the emblem campaign, networking, and the provision of assistance to victims of war
Poland	<p><i>Commission for International Humanitarian Law Affairs</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Legal and Treaty Department Al. J. ch. Szucha 23. 00-580 Warsaw Poland</p> <p>Tel.: +48 225239424 Fax: +48 225238329</p>	<p>Established: 2004</p> <p>Legal basis: Regulation No. 51 of 20 May 2004 issued by the Prime Minister</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Internal Affairs and Administration, Finance, Culture and National Heritage, Science, Health, National Education, and the Prime Minister's Office</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Vice-Chairmanship: Prime Minister's Office</p> <p>Secretariat: Appointed by the Chairman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote norms of IHL and introduce them into the Polish legal system To analyse international agreements on IHL and put forward proposals for legislation to implement them To advise the prime minister on legislative and educational activities related to IHL To analyse legislation being prepared, assess government programmes and review relevant documents To prepare educational projects on IHL To maintain ties with other committees in Poland and abroad concerned with IHL To formulate Poland's position at international conferences on the basis of proposals made by the minister in charge

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Poland (continued)	<i>Commission for the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law</i>	<p>Established: 2005</p> <p>Legal basis: Resolution 446/2005 of the executive board of the Polish Red Cross, 23 August 2005</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Interior, Health, Culture and Education, National Fire Service, scholars (University of Warsaw, Jagiellonian University, University of Wrocław, University of Silesia, National Defence Academy, etc.), and employees and volunteers of the Polish Red Cross. Experts and third parties interested in the dissemination of IHL may be invited to the commission's meetings.</p> <p>Chairmanship: Dr Marcin Marcinko, professor at the Jagiellonian University and a representative of the Lesser Poland Regional Branch of the Polish Red Cross</p> <p>The Commission meets at least twice a year. Between meetings, its members remain in constant contact with the executive board of the Polish Red Cross and amongst themselves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create, in close cooperation with the executive board of the Polish Red Cross, programmes for disseminating IHL (e.g. Exploring Humanitarian Law, an educational programme for middle school and high school teachers) • To participate (e.g. individual members of the commission may give lectures) in training activities • To establish prizes for bachelor's and master's theses, and doctoral dissertations, dealing with IHL issues and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement • To provide support for the international efforts of the executive board of the Polish Red Cross (developing and editing documents for the meetings with the ICRC, participating in international conferences and symposia etc.) • To issue publications on IHL-related matters • To cooperate with State institutions, components of the Movement – particularly the ICRC – UNHCR, the Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Amnesty International and other organizations

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Qatar	<p><i>National Commission for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>Qatari Ministry of Justice P.O. Box 917 Doha Qatar</p>	<p>Established: 2012</p> <p>Legal basis: Prime Minister's Decree No. 27 of 2012 on the Establishment of the National Commission for International Humanitarian Law (issued by the Emir's office on 8 May 2012)</p>	<p>Representatives: Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labour, the Higher Council for Education, the Higher Council for Health, the Shura (Consultative) Council, University of Qatar, The Qatari Institution for Combating Trafficking in Persons, and the Qatari Red Crescent</p> <p>Presidency: The Deputy Minister of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster cooperation and exchange of information and expertise with regional and international commissions, federations, associations and organizations concerned with IHL • To propose the signature of, accession to, or ratification of pertinent international conventions and treaties • To propose agreements or protocols with similar commissions and bodies • To submit proposals for bringing domestic legislation into line with IHL • To provide advisory opinions on IHL-related matters to the authorities concerned • To submit proposals and studies necessary for implementing IHL domestically • To draw up, in coordination with competent authorities, an annual plan for disseminating IHL • To develop plans and training programmes, organize seminars and meetings, publish newsletters and periodicals to disseminate, implement and raise awareness of IHL • To collect data and statistics on State contributions related to IHL • To perform any other tasks assigned by the Council of Ministers

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Romania	<i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i> c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Aleea Modrojan nr. 14 Bucharest Romania	Established: 2006 Legal basis: Decision of the Government, 29 March 2006 (published in the Official Gazette of 13 April 2006)	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Home Affairs and Administration Reform, Public Health, Education, Research and Youth Chairmanship: Rotating among the participating ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the ratification of and accession to IHL treaties and the amendment of domestic legislation to comply with these treaties • To analyse domestic legislation and to advise the government on measures to implement and apply IHL at the national level • To contribute to the dissemination of IHL in educational institutions and the armed forces and amongst the general public • To teach and popularize IHL and to monitor its dissemination and implementation
Samoa	<i>National International Humanitarian Law Committee</i> c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs PO Box L1859 Apia Samoa Tel.: +685 21171	Established: 2007 Legal basis: Cabinet decision of September 2007	Representatives: CEO, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Police and Prisons, Office of the Attorney-General, Samoa Society for Civil Liberties, and the Samoan Red Cross Chairmanship: Mr Mose Iono Bouvisua Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Saudi Arabia	<p><i>National Commission on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>Saudi Red Crescent Authority, International Humanitarian Law Committee P.O. Box 11129 11424 Riyadh Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Tel.: +966 1489 2555</p>	<p>Established: 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 144 of the Council of Ministers, 14 May 2007 (27-04-1428 Hegira)</p>	<p>Representatives: Defence and Aviation, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Higher Education, Culture and Information, Economy and Planning, Education, Human Rights Committee within the Consultative Council, and the Saudi Red Crescent.</p> <p>Chairmanship: Saudi Red Crescent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of IHL
Serbia	<p>National Commission on International Humanitarian Law</p> <p>Mr Bozin Nikolic Director of the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia Kneza Miloša 24-26 11000 Belgrade Serbia</p> <p>Email: Bozin.nikolic@mfa.rs</p>	<p>Established: 2010</p> <p>Legal basis: Government decision to set up the committee, adopted on 29 April 2010, and published in the Official Gazette, No. 30, 7 May 2010</p>	<p>Representatives: Defence (Ms Bojana Nikolic); Justice (Mr Milisav Coguric); Interior (Mr Goran Markovic); Health (Ms Katarina Torbica); Labour and Social Affairs (Mr. Vukota Vlahovic); Education (Ms Jelica Ristic-Cirovic); International Law Association (Ms Dina Dobrkovic) and the Red Cross of Serbia</p> <p>Chairmanship: Mr Bozin Nikolic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To follow up developments in IHL and study issues related to the adoption of new treaties and other instruments of IHL • To propose measures for implementing treaties and other IHL instruments to relevant State bodies • When necessary, to provide relevant State bodies advisory opinions on fulfilling obligations contained in international treaties and other instruments of IHL • To consider and propose measures for disseminating IHL throughout the country • To propose measures for carrying out training in IHL in pertinent bodies and institutions • To consider issues related to cooperation with other national IHL committees, the ICRC and other national and international organizations dealing with IHL, and to exchange experiences in implementing IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Seychelles	<p><i>National Humanitarian Affairs Committee</i></p> <p>c/o Mr Joseph Francois Director-General of Protocol, Treaties and Consular Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Maison Queau de Quinssy Mont Fleuri Victoria Republic of Seychelles</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Council of Ministers, 23 May 2001</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Public Prosecutor's Office, Health, Education, Defence, Social Affairs, Community Development and Sports, police, Ombudsman, National Assembly, Bar Association, National Human Rights Commission, Attorney-General's Office, judiciary, National Council for Children, Seychelles Media Commission, Gender Secretariat, University of Seychelles, National Youth Council, the Liaison Unit of Non-Governmental Organizations, Seychelles and the Seychelles Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review domestic legislation and propose measures for implementing IHL and human rights law • To monitor and coordinate the application of IHL and human rights law • To promote and disseminate IHL and human rights law throughout the country • To take part in drafting reports to United Nations treaty monitoring bodies

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Sierra Leone	<p><i>National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Gloucester Street Freetown Sierra Leone</p>	<p>Established: 2011 (official launch 2012)</p> <p>Legal basis: Approved by Cabinet Meeting 23 held on 12 October, 2011. The National Committee has conducted five meetings and one extraordinary meeting since its inauguration on 12 January 2012. It was officially launched at State Hall of the Sierra Leone Parliament by the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice on 30 April 2012.</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Education, Health and Sanitation, Small Arms Secretariat, Prison Service, Police Legal Department, Sierra Leone Institute of International Law, Civil Society Movement, Women's Forum, Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone, Office of National Security, Special Court for Sierra Leone, International Organization for Migration, and the Sierra Leone Red Cross.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recommend and promote the accession to or ratification of IHL treaties and their implementation • To promote, develop and provide support for the dissemination of IHL in State institutions • To evaluate domestic implementation of IHL • To make recommendations for establishing <i>ad hoc</i> working groups in connection with adopting the necessary implementation measures • To promote cooperation between the government and international organizations for strengthening respect for IHL • To promote measures that will contribute to ensuring respect for and applying IHL • To serve as an advisory body to the government • To prepare draft regulations and instructions for implementing IHL • To develop, promote and coordinate a national plan of action for ensuring the promotion and application of IHL • To exchange information and experience with other bodies concerned with IHL • To draw up and present initial reports on the implementation of IHL • To carry out any other task related to the object of the committee

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Slovakia	<p><i>Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Slovak Red Cross Grösslingova 24 81446 Bratislava Slovakia</p> <p>Tel.: +421 2 52925305 Fax: +421 2 52923279</p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Head of the Public International Law Division International Law Department Hlboka cesta 2 833 36 Bratislava Slovakia</p> <p>Web: http://www.foreign.gov.sk/sk/zahranicna__politika/medzinarodne_pravo-vybor_pre_medzinarodne_humanitarne_pravo</p>	<p>Established: 2001</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 20 September 2001 (statutes of the Committee); entered into force on 1 January 2002</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, Education, Culture, armed forces, Ombudsman and the Slovak Red Cross.</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat: Slovak Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess both the implementation of IHL in domestic law and its application by domestic courts and administrative authorities • To propose – to the pertinent authorities – measures to ensure effective implementation of IHL • To propose Slovakia's participation in other IHL treaties • To help spread knowledge of IHL in schools, the armed forces, and the police • To cooperate with the national committees of other countries and with international organizations

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
South Africa	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mr Pitso Montwedi Chief Director, Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Department of International Relations and Cooperation 460 Soutpansberg Road Rietondale Pretoria, 0001 South Africa</p> <p>Tel.: 012 351 1000 Email: MontwediP@dirco.gov.za</p>	<p>Established: 2006</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Executive Management Committee of the Department of Foreign Affairs, April 2006</p>	<p>Representatives: International Relations and Cooperation, Justice, Defence, Home Affairs, Health, Arts and Culture, police, and co-opted members from outside the government (the South African Red Cross Society, the ICRC, etc.)</p> <p>Chairmanship: Department of International Relations and Cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To act as a focal point and to provide leadership on all matters related to the domestic implementation and dissemination of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Spain	<p><i>Comisión Nacional de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación Plaza de la Provincia, 1 28012 Madrid España</p> <p>Tel.: +91 379 99 12/13 Fax: +91 364 06 45</p>	<p>Established: 2007</p> <p>Legal basis: Royal Decree 1513/2007 of 16 November 2007</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defence, Justice, Interior, Economy, Education and Science, Labour and Social Affairs, Public Administration, Culture, Health, Environment, Office of the Attorney-General, IHL experts, members of the autonomous communities, and the Spanish Red Cross.</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the ratification of IHL treaties • To strengthen respect for and application of IHL by advising government authorities on the drafting of new laws • To advise government authorities on the dissemination of IHL and on training programmes for the armed forces, security personnel and civil servants • To act as a consultant to the government in all matters pertaining to IHL and to evaluate progress in this area • To prepare Spain's positions and commitments at the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent • To act as a permanent link with the ICRC • To promote the application of IHL in other States
Sri Lanka	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of External Affairs Republic Building Colombo 1 Sri Lanka</p> <p>Tel.: +94 0112 2325371 Fax: +94 0112 333450</p>	<p>Established: 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, March 2000</p>	<p>Representatives: External Affairs, Defence, Justice, Culture, Health, Education, Attorney-General's Department, armed forces and police.</p> <p>Chairmanship: Mr Thusantha Wijemanna, Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat: Ministry of External Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine issues related to the domestic implementation of IHL • To promote accession to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Sudan	<p><i>National Commission for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice PO Box 302 Al Nil Avenue Khartoum Sudan</p>	<p>Established: 2003</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 48 of 8 February 2003</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, Education, Higher Education, Humanitarian Affairs, International Cooperation, Information, Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Law Commission of the National Assembly, Sudanese Intelligence services, dignitaries and experts, and the Sudanese Red Crescent</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Secretariat: The chairman, the rapporteur, the executive director and the finance director, and one other person appointed by the chairman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review domestic legislation to determine whether it is in line with IHL and to suggest possible improvements • To set up mechanisms and take measures to implement IHL • To approve programmes to spread knowledge of IHL and follow up implementation of legislative provisions in this area • To consider, approve and organize workshops and any other activities related to IHL in Sudan and to participate in conferences and other activities abroad • To study new developments in IHL and make recommendations to the relevant national authorities • To cooperate and exchange experiences with national, regional and international organizations and assist the relevant national authorities in the drafting of reports • To coordinate government efforts and to advise the State on IHL-related matters

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Swaziland	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mr Melusi Masuku Legal Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Second Floor Library Building Mbabane Swaziland</p> <p>Tel.: +268 404 2661/2/3 Fax: +268 404 2669 Email: melusim2001@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Established: 2004</p> <p>Legal basis: Cabinet paper of 23 November 2004</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs and Trade, Defence, Home Affairs, Health and Social Welfare, Education, Private and Cabinet Office, Attorney-General's Office, Royal Swaziland Police, Correctional Services, University of Swaziland and the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take measures and to set up the mechanisms needed to implement IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Sweden	<p><i>Swedish Total Defence Council for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Defence Jakobsgatan 9 103 33 Stockholm Sweden</p> <p>Tel.: +46 8 763 10 00 Fax: +46 8 723 11 89</p>	<p>Established: 1991</p> <p>Legal basis: Government decision of 20 June 1991 (Bill 1990/91:102)</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Health, civil defence, armed forces, Swedish National Defence College and the Swedish Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Defence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor implementation of IHL at the national level • To spread knowledge of IHL in Sweden
	<p><i>Advisory Group on Public International Law</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gustav Adolfs Torg 1 P.O. Box 161 21 103 39 Stockholm Sweden</p> <p>Tel.: +46 8 405 5985</p>	<p>Established: 1995</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, armed forces, Swedish National Defence College, civil defence, Save the Children Fund, legal experts, and the Swedish Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor progress in IHL-related matters and recommend to the government possible areas for development

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Switzerland	<p><i>Comité interdépartemental de droit international humanitaire</i></p> <p>Directorate for International Law, Interdepartmental Committee for International Humanitarian Law c/o Section International Humanitarian Law Kochergasse 10 3003 Bern Switzerland</p> <p>Tel.: 031 325 07 68 Email: dv-humvoelkerrecht@eda.admin.ch Web: http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home/topics/intla/humlaw/hvrk.html</p>	<p>Established: 2009</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Federal Council, 16 December 2009</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Finance, Civil Protection and Sport</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To exchange information and provide coordination on IHL-related matters at the national level • To ensure uniformity in implementing IHL and to raise awareness of the State's obligations under IHL • To evaluate existing domestic law • To submit recommendations to ensure progress in implementation, and to encourage dissemination, of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Syrian Arab Republic	<p><i>National Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>The Cabinet Mezra'a, Shahbandar Street, Behind the Central Bank of Syria Damascus Syria</p> <p>Tel.: +963 11 2450 250 Fax: +963 11 245 10 43</p>	<p>Established: 2004</p> <p>Legal basis: Decree No. 2.989 of 2 June 2004</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Red Crescent Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Higher Education, civil defence and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry for Red Crescent Affairs and the Law of the Sea</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate national action to disseminate IHL and to spread knowledge of the law • To adopt domestic legislation • To examine violations of IHL • To provide support for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the general directorate for civil defence and international cooperation
Tajikistan	<p><i>Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</i></p> <p>Prospekt Rudaki 80 734001 Dushanbe Tajikistan</p> <p>Tel.: +992372 24 76 46</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Governmental Decree No. 277 of 2 July 1999</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations of 3 August 1999</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Security, Interior, Health, Culture, Education, Labour, Environment, Emergency Situations, Deputy Prime Minister, Presidential Administration and Guard, Border-Protection Committee, scholars and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan</p> <p>Chairmanship: Deputy Prime Minister</p> <p>Vice-Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Secretariat: Directorate for Constitutional Guarantees of Citizens' Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the domestic implementation of IHL and the ratification of IHL instruments • To analyse domestic legislation and make proposals for bringing it into line with IHL • To coordinate the activities of institutions or agencies involved in implementing IHL • To help spread knowledge of IHL, especially by developing courses in IHL for all levels of education and for use in the armed forces • To cooperate with State bodies and with international organizations on matters related to the development of IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Togo	<i>Commission interministérielle de mise en œuvre du droit international humanitaire</i> c/o Ministère de la Justice P.O. Box 1325 Lomé Togo	Established: 1997 Legal basis: Interministerial Order No. 97-031 of 11 June 1997	Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, Women's Affairs and Social Welfare, National Human Rights Commission, scholars, religious leaders, and the Togolese Red Cross. Chairmanship and secretariat: Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review, and propose to the government, laws and regulations for applying IHL • To contribute to promoting and teaching IHL and to making it more accessible to the public • To monitor respect for and implementation of IHL
Trinidad and Tobago	<i>Inter-Ministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communications, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Levels 10-14, Tower C Waterfront Complex 1A Wrightson Road Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago Tel.: 1 (868) 623 6894 Email: minister@foreign.gov.tt	Established: 1997 (<i>ad hoc</i>); 2001 (<i>ad hoc</i>) Legal basis: Cabinet Decision No. 211 of 21 February 2001	Representatives: Foreign Affairs and Communications, Defence, Security, Education, Health, Culture, Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross. Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review and present to the government recommendations related to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols, and to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its five Protocols.

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Tunisia	<i>Commission nationale de droit international humanitaire</i> c/o Ministry of Justice and Human Rights 31, Boulevard Bab Bnet 1019 Tunis Tunisia	Established: 2006 Legal basis: Decree No. 2006-1051 of 20 April 2006 published in the <i>Official Journal</i> , No. 33, of 25 April 2006	Representatives: Justice and Human Rights, other pertinent ministries, general commissioner for human rights, High Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Tunisian Union of Solidarity, IHL experts, and the Tunisian Red Crescent. Chairmanship: Minister of Justice and Human Rights or his/her representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare recommendations for bringing domestic legislation into line with IHL • To draw up and carry out, in conjunction with the pertinent national bodies, an annual strategy for disseminating and implementing IHL in Tunisia • To provide, when called upon to do so, legal recommendations on the applicability of IHL and related matters
Turkmenistan	<i>Interagency Commission on Securing the Implementation of International Obligations of Turkmenistan in the Sphere of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Commitments</i> c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs Archabil Avenue, Building 108, Ashgabat Turkmenistan	Established: 12 August 2011 Legal basis: Resolution 117886	Representatives: 1st Deputies of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice and of the General Prosecutor's Office; Deputy Ministers of Interior, TV and Radio Broadcasting, Education, Health and Medical Industries, Labour and Social Welfare, Economy and Development, Deputy Head of the Supreme Court; Head of the Committee on Human Rights of the Mejlis (Parliament); Director of the Institute of State and Law under the President of Turkmenistan; Deputy Chairmen of State Statistics Committee, of Gengeshi on religion issues; Chairmen of the Trade Union and Youth Union ; Chairladies of the Women's Union of Turkmenistan and of the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan Chairmanship: Deputy Prime Minister/ Minister of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the activities of State bodies in implementing international commitments in the areas of human rights and IHL • To develop national reports on the implementation of international obligations with regard to human rights for submission to the pertinent international commissions • To develop recommendations for adapting domestic legislation in accordance with international treaties on human rights and IHL • To monitor the process of bringing domestic legislation into line with IHL and international human rights standards <p>In accordance with its tasks, the commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitates accession of Turkmenistan to international treaties on human rights law and IHL • assesses Turkmenistan's implementation of international treaties on human rights and IHL • drafts recommendations on implementing Turkmenistan's obligations with regard to human rights and IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Turkmenistan <i>(continued)</i>			<p>Vice-chairmanship: Director of the Turkmen National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights</p> <p>Secretariat: Head of the Department of the Turkmen National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides support for disseminating information on human rights and IHL • cooperates with State organizations, public organizations and international organizations in the areas of human rights and IHL • ensures follow-up on the implementation of recommendations made by the commission • carries out other activities in accordance with its mandate. <p>In 2012, a high-level working group on IHL was set up within the commission. The group consisted of the following: First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Minister of Education, Deputy Minister of Justice, Deputy Minister of Defence, Director of the National Institute for Democracy and Human Rights under the President of Turkmenistan, and the chairlady of the Turkmenistan Red Crescent. A plan of action was adopted and each member of the working group given specific tasks and deadlines.</p>
Uganda	<p><i>Ugandan International Humanitarian Law National Committee</i></p> <p>c/o Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Justice Law and Order Sector P.O. Box 7183 Kampala Uganda</p>	<p>Established: 2010</p> <p>Legal basis: 29 May 2009 resolutions on IHL</p>	<p>Representatives: Defence, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Internal Affairs, Gender, Labour and Social Development, Finance, Uganda People's Defence Force and the Ugandan Red Cross Society</p> <p>Chairmanship: Office of the Prime Minister</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prioritize the status and duties of the committee • To work on pending IHL-related legislation in Uganda

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Ukraine	<p><i>Interdepartmental Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Ukraine</i></p> <p>13, Horodetskoho Str. 01001 Kyiv Or V. Grushevskogo 12/2 252008 Kiev Ukraine</p> <p>Tel.: +380 44 279 13 67 Fax: +380 44 279 13 67</p>	<p>Established: 2000</p> <p>Legal basis: Resolution No. 1157 of the Cabinet of Ministers, 21 July 2000</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations and composition approved on 21 July 2000</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Emergency Situations, Finance, Health, Economy, Education, Culture, Human Rights, Cabinet of Ministers, armed forces, and Ukrainian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Vice-chairmanship: Ukrainian Red Cross</p> <p>Secretariat: Cabinet of Ministers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To examine domestic Ukrainian law and formulate recommendations for bringing it into line with IHL and related international agreements to which Ukraine is party • To coordinate the activities of the ministries, other authorities and public organizations that are concerned with implementing IHL • To assist local and State authorities in promoting and disseminating IHL
United Arab Emirates	<p><i>National Commission for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>Ministry of Justice 28 Abn Al Rafai, Adkor PO Box 260 Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Tel.: +971 02 6814 000 Fax: +971 02 6814 224 Email: moj@uae.gov.ae</p>	<p>Established: 2004</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision No. 32 of the Council of Ministers, 1 November 2004</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Islamic Affairs and Awqaf, Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, The Supreme Council for National Security, University of the United Arab Emirates and the United Arab Emirates' Red Crescent</p> <p>Chairmanship: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat: United Arab Emirates' Red Crescent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bolster the implementation of IHL and to ensure coordination among the competent State authorities • To review IHL-related legislation and to submit recommendations on the subject • To collect data and statistics related to State contributions in connection with IHL • To strengthen cooperation and exchange of experiences with National Societies, and other organizations active in the area of IHL • To set up plans and training programmes and to organize seminars, with a view to raising awareness of and disseminating IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
United Kingdom	<p><i>Interdepartmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Foreign and Commonwealth Office Whitehall London SW1A 2AH United Kingdom</p> <p>Tel.: +44 20 7008 3562</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Decision of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Education, Trade, Health, Social Security, Culture, International Development, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Office, Northern Ireland Office, Devolved Administrations for Scotland and Wales, and the British Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship and secretariat: Foreign and Commonwealth Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure interdepartmental consultation and coordination on IHL issues • To review domestic legislation in order to identify additions and amendments needed for full implementation of IHL obligations • To encourage the dissemination of IHL in the armed forces and among other parts of the population • To determine whether the United Kingdom should participate in specific international treaties and conferences related to IHL • To monitor developments in IHL and review the implications for the United Kingdom • To promote consultations between the government, the British Red Cross and other organizations concerned • To consider giving assistance to other States in implementing IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Uruguay	<p><i>Comisión Nacional de Derecho Humanitario (CNDH-Ur)</i></p> <p>c/o Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores, Dirección de Derechos Humanos Colonia 1206 11600 Montevideo Uruguay</p> <p>Tel.: +5982 902 7806, +5982 902 1327 (2215)</p>	<p>Established: 1992</p> <p>Legal basis: Executive Decrees No. 677/992 of 24 November 1992 and No. 244/996 of 3 June 1996</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Health, Education and Culture, the Supreme Court, scholars and the Uruguayan Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make recommendations on disseminating IHL at all levels of public and private education • To contribute to implementing and ensuring respect for IHL by making recommendations on the adoption of legislative provisions, regulations and other measures

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Yemen	<p><i>National Committee for International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Yemen Red Crescent Society P.O. Box 1257 Sana'a Yemen</p>	<p>Established: 1999</p> <p>Legal basis: Presidential Decree No. 408/1999 of 11 December 1999</p> <p>Operation: Internal regulations</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Legal Affairs, Education, Information, Interior, and the Yemeni Red Crescent</p> <p>Chairmanship: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Vice-chairmanship: Ministry of Health</p> <p>Secretariat: Yemeni Red Crescent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review domestic legislation and propose amendments to keep pace with new developments in IHL • To design mechanisms, measures and procedures to ensure the application of IHL and effective implementation of its provisions • To elaborate plans and programmes for disseminating IHL at all levels of society and for monitoring its application • To supervise implementation of IHL provisions regulating use of the red cross and red crescent emblems and prohibiting their misuse • To organize, at the national level, seminars and other events related to IHL, and take part in pertinent regional and international events; • To take part in the examination of draft IHL treaties and make proposals and recommendations pertaining to them • To promote cooperation and the exchange of expertise with regional and international organizations working in the area of IHL, and lend support to government authorities preparing studies and reports requested by these organizations

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Zambia	<p><i>National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mrs Thandiwe Daka Oteng Acting Director, International Law and Agreements Ministry of Justice Ridgeway, Lusaka Zambia</p> <p>Tel.: 260 211 251 588/256 915</p>	Established: 2007	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Finance and National Planning, army, air force, School of Law at the University of Zambia, and the Zambian Red Cross</p> <p>Chairmanship: Director of the Department of International Law and Agreements, Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Secretariat: Senior Legal Officer, Ministry of Justice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review domestic legislation in order to identify amendments needed for the full implementation of IHL • To encourage the dissemination of IHL in the armed forces and among the general public • To determine whether Zambia should participate in specific international treaties and conferences related to IHL • To take part in the examination of draft IHL treaties and make proposals and recommendations pertaining to them • To advise the government on ratification of or accession to new IHL treaties, and on all matters concerning IHL

Country	Name and address of committee	Year established/ Legal basis/Operation	Composition ¹	Mandate
Zimbabwe	<p><i>Interministerial Committee for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law</i></p> <p>c/o Mrs Mabel Msika Director, Policy and Legal Research Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs P. Bag 7751 Causeway Harare Zimbabwe</p> <p>Tel.: +263 4 777055 Email: mmsika2002@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Established: 1993</p> <p>Legal basis: Cabinet decision</p>	<p>Representatives: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Interior, Culture, Education, Health and Children, Youth, Equality and Employment, President's Office, Ombudsman, Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary</p> <p>Chairperson of the Committee: Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs (currently, Acting Permanent Secretary Mr Maxwell Ranga)</p> <p>Chairperson of the sub-committee on IHL: Ministry of Defence (currently represented by Lt-Col Mutungwazi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the human rights and IHL activities of government ministries and to advise the government on all issues related to human rights and IHL • To protect human rights and the rights arising out of IHL by promoting the application of international human rights and IHL instruments • To identify those human rights and IHL instruments that have not been ratified and, when appropriate, to recommend that the government does so • To ensure compliance with reporting obligations under the various instruments to which Zimbabwe is party • To raise awareness of human rights and IHL in the country by conducting workshops and seminars and by disseminating information through the media

8.

LIST OF REGIONAL MEETINGS OF NATIONAL IHL COMMITTEES (COVERING THE ROME STATUTE)

AFRICA

South Africa, Pretoria

12th Annual Regional Seminar on IHL (14-17 August 2012)

Organized by: the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the ICRC

Participants: national committee and government members from 18 African countries

Outcome: the main themes of the seminar were developments related to treaties on weapons and the functioning of national IHL committees (exchange of best practices). National reports provided an overview of the ratification and implementation status of IHL instruments in the region. The participants were also informed about recent developments in the law.

Nigeria, Abuja

10th ECOWAS/ICRC Seminar on IHL Implementation in West Africa (21-23 February 2012)

Organized by: ECOWAS and the ICRC

Participants: representatives of the 15 ECOWAS countries (except Cape Verde) and members of national IHL committees

Outcome: the participants enhanced their knowledge of IHL and emphasized the need to set up national IHL committees.

South Africa, Pretoria

11th Annual Regional Seminar on IHL (23-26 August 2011)

Organized by: the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the ICRC

Participants: national committee and government members from 14 African countries

Outcome: the main themes of the seminar were the repression of war crimes and the participation of children in armed conflicts. National reports provided an overview of the ratification and implementation status of IHL instruments in the region. The participants were also informed about recent developments in the law.

Nigeria, Abuja

9th ECOWAS/ICRC Seminar on IHL Implementation in West Africa (September 2010)

Organized by: ECOWAS and the ICRC

Participants: 30 representatives of the 15 ECOWAS countries and members of national IHL committees

Outcome: the participants enhanced their knowledge of IHL and shared best practices.

South Africa, Pretoria

10th Annual Regional Seminar on IHL (May 2010)

Organized by: the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the ICRC

Participants: two representatives each from 15 African countries

Outcome: the participants presented a report in plenary on the state of ratification, implementation and integration of IHL at their respective national levels.

ASIA

Bhutan, Thimphu

Fourth South Asian Conference on International Humanitarian Law (26 February to 1 March 2012)

Organized by: the Government of Bhutan and the ICRC

Participants: members of parliament, legal advisers, magistrates, senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Justice, and national IHL committee members from 10 countries in the region

Outcome: the aim of the Conference was to share regional experiences regarding the development, adherence to, implementation and application of IHL. The topics covered were: follow-up of the Health Care in Danger project, environmental protection in armed conflicts, new legislation to implement the obligations arising from IHL, and recent developments concerning weapon treaties, in particular the Arms Trade Treaty.

Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur

3rd Commonwealth Red Cross and Red Crescent IHL Conference (6-9 June 2011)

Organized by: the Malaysian Government and National Society, with the support of the British Government and National Society and the ICRC

Participants: members of the governments of the Commonwealth countries, and members of their national IHL committees and National Societies

Outcome: the participants exchanged experiences of the national implementation of IHL and discussed developments in the law and the need to bolster the capacity, commitment and activities of Commonwealth countries in that regard. They also prepared for the 31st International

Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and were informed about the Health Care in Danger project and the regulatory framework applicable in disaster situations.

Maldives, Male

Third South Asian Conference on International Humanitarian Law (13-16 February 2011)

Organized by: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Maldives and the ICRC

Participants: legal advisers, members of parliament, National Societies and national IHL committees, and other members of government, such as senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Justice and the Prime Minister's Office, from 10 of the region's countries

Outcome: the participants took stock of the implementation of and adherence to IHL treaties in the region and worldwide. The main themes of the Conference were the first Review Conference on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, environmental protection during armed conflicts, protection of the emblem and the dissemination of IHL, notably by establishing national IHL committees.

Bangladesh, Dhaka

Second South Asian Conference on International Humanitarian Law (14-17 February 2010)

Organized by: the ICRC

Participants: 27 representatives of the governments and national IHL committees of eight of the region's countries

Outcome: the region's governments presented their work to implement IHL and were invited to work harder for adherence to and implementation and dissemination of IHL, in particular by establishing national IHL committees.

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan, Astana

IVth Regional Seminar on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law - Weapons: a health-based approach (2-3 October 2012)

Organized by: the Kazakh Government and the ICRC

Participants: members of the governments and national IHL committees of the countries of the Community of Independent States (CIS) and of Georgia

Outcome: conclusions and recommendations taken up and adopted by the competent bodies of the CIS

Serbia, Belgrade

Regional Meeting of National Committees on IHL in Central and South-eastern Europe (28-29 June 2012)

Organized by: the Serbian International Humanitarian Law Committee and the ICRC

Participants: representatives of seven national IHL committees (including Austria) and of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of three Central European countries

Outcome: the national IHL committees exchanged best practices with the countries planning to or in the course of establishing a national IHL committee.

Belarus, Minsk

*3rd Regional Seminar on IHL Implementation, in tandem with the launch of the Russian version of the ICRC publication entitled *The Domestic Implementation of International Humanitarian Law: A Manual* (November 2010)*

Organized by: the Belarus Ministry of Justice and the ICRC

Participants: 34 representatives of the governments and national IHL committees of the CIS countries, Georgia, Finland and the Republic of Moldova

Outcome: the participants exchanged experiences of the implementation of IHL, discussed the problems they faced and possible solutions. They forged ties with the people in charge of implementing IHL in other countries with a view to improving their application mechanisms.

Switzerland, Geneva

Third Universal Meeting of National Committees for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (October 2010)

Organized by: the ICRC

Participants: 220 officials representing over 100 countries (79 of which have a national IHL committee and 21 observer countries), and experts from international organizations

Outcome: the participants discussed the important role of domestic law in preventing and responding to serious violations of IHL; specifically, they addressed questions relating to the national legal measures and mechanisms required to support an integrated system for the repression of serious violations of IHL and other international crimes.

LATIN AMERICA

El Salvador, San Salvador

Continental Seminar of National IHL Committees for the Protection of Cultural Property in Situations of Armed Conflict (1-2 December 2011)

Organized by: El Salvador's Comité Interinstitucional de Derecho Internacional Humanitario and the ICRC

Participants: representatives of the national IHL committees of 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries and of Austria, France and Switzerland

Outcome: the aim of the seminar was to draw up conclusions and recommendations for the practical and effective implementation, at national level, of the treaty obligations of the countries taking part in terms of protection of cultural property in situations of armed conflict.

Mexico, Mexico City

International Conference of National IHL Committees of Latin America and the Caribbean (30 June to 2 July 2010)

Organized by: Mexico's Comisión Intersecretarial de Derecho Internacional Humanitario, under the auspices of the Mexican Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the ICRC

Participants: 16 national IHL committees and representatives of Suriname, the Mexican Congress, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, and the General Secretariat of the OAS.

Outcome: the adoption of conclusions and recommendations

MIDDLE EAST

United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi

Ninth Arab Government Experts Meeting on the Harmonization of Domestic Legislation with International Humanitarian Law (10-12 January 2012)

Organized by: the National Commission for Humanitarian Law and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, in cooperation with the ICRC and the League of Arab States

Participants: 50 government experts and members of national IHL committees of 15 Arab countries, experts from the ICRC and the League of Arab States

Outcome: after having discussed various IHL-related subjects and exchanged experiences in that regard, the participants adopted a regional plan of action for implementation of IHL in 2012-2013.

Morocco, Rabat

Eighth Arab Government Experts Meeting on the Harmonization of Domestic Legislation with International Humanitarian Law (12-14 January 2011)

Organized by: the ICRC, in cooperation with Morocco's Commission nationale de droit international humanitaire

Participants: members of the national IHL committees and other government members of 18 Arab countries, plus the Secretary General of the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union and the legal adviser to General Secretariat of the League of Arab States

Outcome: the aim of the meeting was to gauge the progress made at national level on the League of Arab States' Model Law Project on Crimes under the Jurisdiction of the ICC, which was adopted by the League of Arab States.

9.

PLEDGES MADE AT THE REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE ROME STATUTE AND THE 30TH AND 31ST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT*

* The texts of the pledges are reproduced in their original language.

I. States party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Argentina	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Argentine Republic pledges to disseminate the results of the Review Conference of the Rome Statute at the national level in order to exchange views with the relevant stakeholders, <i>inter alia</i>, by holding a seminar immediately after the Conference. 2. The Argentine Republic pledges to expedite a process to reach an agreement with the Court on the relocation of witnesses. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Australia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make a voluntary contribution of €100,000 to the Trust Fund for Victims in 2010, noting the importance of the participation of victims in the Review Conference and the unique role of victims under the Rome Statute. 2. To make a voluntary contribution of €50,000 to the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2010, noting the importance of participation by LDCs in the Assembly of States Parties and the goal of universality of the Rome Statute. 	<p>(Pledge P1426)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accede to the International Criminal Court Privileges and Immunities Agreement • To give consideration to acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance • To give consideration to acceding to the First and Second Protocols to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict • To give consideration to ratifying the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court adopted at the Kampala Review Conference of the Statute that concluded on 11 June 2010

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Australia <i>(continued)</i>	3. To progress Australia's consideration of accession to the International Criminal Court Privileges and Immunities Agreement, noting the importance of this Agreement to the functioning of an effective and independent Court.	(Pledge P1096 ¹) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Austria (Pledge P089 ²) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.	1. To make a contribution to the International Criminal Court's Trust Fund for Victims of €30,000 by September 2010. 2. To enter into discussions with the International Criminal Court with a view to signing a Memorandum regarding the relocation of witnesses of the International Criminal Court to Austria.	(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms;

1. Joint pledge made by: the governments of Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Uruguay; the National Societies of Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Madagascar, Monaco, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Trinidad and Tobago; and the observer from Palestine.
2. Joint pledge made by the governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Austria (continued)	<p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<p>3. To complete the process of integrating the crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court into Austrian domestic criminal law pursuant to Resolution ICC-ASP/5/Res.3. An inter-ministerial working group under the lead of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs has already made good progress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors <p>(Pledge P1311³)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

3. Joint pledge made by the governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and by the European Union.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Belgium	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. <p>(Pledge P119)</p> <p>Le Gouvernement belge s'engage à conclure un accord bilatéral de coopération renforcée entre le Royaume de Belgique et la Cour pénale internationale, permettant d'exécuter en Belgique des convictions prononcées par la Cour.</p>	<p>1. Conclusion avec la Cour pénale internationale d'un accord-cadre en matière d'exécution des peines, pour l'ouverture de la Conférence de révision de Kampala.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Belgium
(continued)

(Pledge P1264)

Les Autorités belges s'engagent à ratifier les amendements suivants au Statut de Rome adoptés lors de la Conférence de révision organisée à Kampala du 31 mai au 11 juin 2010 et à adapter, pour autant que de besoin, le droit belge en conséquence:

- l'amendement à l'article 8, §2, e), du Statut de Rome visant à ajouter à la liste des crimes de guerre pour les conflits armés non internationaux: l'emploi de poison ou d'armes empoisonnées, l'emploi de gaz asphyxiants, toxiques ou similaires ainsi que tous les liquides, matières ou procédés analogues, et l'utilisation de balles qui s'épanouissent ou s'aplatissent facilement dans le corps humain, telles que les balles dont l'enveloppe dure ne recouvre pas entièrement le centre ou est percée d'entailles;
- les amendements au Statut de Rome relatifs au crime d'agression adoptés par la Conférence de révision le 11 juin 2010.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Belgium (continued)</p>		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Belgium <i>(continued)</i>		<p>(Pledge 1321⁴)</p> <p>Les Autorités belges et la Croix-Rouge de Belgique prennent acte du Plan d'action quadriennal pour la mise en œuvre du droit international humanitaire présenté à la XXXI^e Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge (2011), en particulier son objectif 4 relatif à la répression des violations graves du droit international humanitaire. Dans le cadre de cet objectif, les Autorités belges, en collaboration avec la Croix-Rouge de Belgique, continueront d'accorder une attention particulière à la diffusion du droit international humanitaire auprès des acteurs judiciaires, avocats et magistrats, en raison de leur rôle central dans la poursuite et la répression des violations graves de ce droit. Conformément à l'obligation des États de diffuser le droit international humanitaire, telle que prévue par les Conventions de Genève de 1949 et leurs Protocoles additionnels, les Autorités belges, en collaboration avec la Croix-Rouge de Belgique, poursuivront l'organisation de séances de diffusion du droit international humanitaire à l'aide de supports adéquats auprès des acteurs judiciaires.</p>

4. Joint pledge by the Government and National Society of Belgium.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Botswana		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Brazil		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Bulgaria	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<p>To provide technical assistance to States which are not Parties to the Rome Statute, to include crimes set out in articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute, as punishable offences under their national laws, to establish jurisdiction over these crimes, and to ensure effective enforcement of those laws.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Bulgaria <i>(continued)</i>		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Burkina Faso	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratification de l'Accord sur les privilèges et immunités de la Cour. 2. Désignation d'un point focal national pour les affaires liées à la CPI. 3. Mise en œuvre de lois qui faciliteraient la coopération avec la CPI, de façon compatible avec les normes et principes du Statut. 4. Constitution d'un groupe de réflexion interministériel ou inter-agences au sein des gouvernements nationaux pour coordonner l'information à propos des demandes de coopération. 5. Désignation d'un point focal pour les affaires liées à la CPI dans les ambassades ayant, en raison de leur localisation, un lien avec la CPI, notamment à La Haye, New York ou Addis-Abeba, et présentation de ce point focal au facilitateur de l'AEP sur la coopération. 6. Coopération avec les organisations internationales et régionales dans leurs initiatives liées à la CPI, notamment pour l'adoption de résolutions soutenant la CPI, la rédaction de modèles de loi de mise en œuvre, la création de projets de renforcement des capacités sur la CPI, entre autres. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Burkina Faso <i>(continued)</i>	7. Engagement à améliorer la formation juridique et à renforcer les capacités sur le Statut de Rome dans les systèmes nationaux d'éducation et de justice.	
Cambodia		(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Canada	(Pledge P291 ⁵) To continue to reaffirm the importance of international humanitarian norms through Canada's ICC and Accountability Campaign, which supports projects designed to promote the effective operation of the International Criminal Court and other accountability mechanisms.	

5. Joint pledge by the Government and National Society of Canada.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Canada <i>(continued)</i>	<p>To continue to focus on targeted and cost-effective technical legal assistance, capacity building, education and outreach, particularly in States and among populations most affected by the crimes being considered.</p> <p>To continue to encourage the widespread ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute of the ICC, with a view to ending the culture of impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law.</p> <p>(Pledge P296^a)</p> <p>To promote safe and unhindered humanitarian access to individuals and communities in need, and support measures or initiatives that improve the safety of humanitarian workers.</p> <p>To encourage greater coordination among agencies on security management issues, promote implementation of appropriate procedures and training for national and international staff and support research related to their safety and security.</p> <p>To promote ratification and respect of relevant international treaties, including bringing to justice those who attack humanitarian personnel.</p>		

6. Joint pledge by the Government and National Society of Canada.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Chile	<p>1. Efectuar todos los esfuerzos posibles encaminados a presentar ante el Parlamento Nacional un Proyecto de Ley sobre cooperación con la Corte Penal Internacional, antes de diciembre de 2011.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Colombia	<p>1. Colombia will continue to provide support and cooperation to the ICC in accordance to the provisions of the Rome Statute in a transparent, constructive, and effective manner.</p> <p>2. Colombia will strive to investigate and prosecute crimes at the national level more effectively.</p> <p>3. Colombia will present to the National Congress the ICC Cooperation Bill.</p> <p>4. Colombia will continue to support positive complementarity initiatives such as the Justice Rapid Response Mechanism (JRR).</p>	

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Cook Islands

(Pledge P1096)

In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:

- exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms;
- reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Costa Rica	<p>(Pledge P253)</p> <p>Por la presente, nos comprometemos a lo siguiente, para los años 2008-2011:</p> <p>1. El estado de Costa Rica se compromete a través del Poder Ejecutivo a realizar todo el cabildeo y gestiones necesarias para la aprobación legislativa de los proyectos recientemente enviados al Congreso sobre crímenes de guerra y lesa humanidad (modificación al Código Penal y la Convención sobre Imprescriptibilidad en la materia; 2 Protocolos (de gases asfixiantes y el protocolo V a la Convención de 1980) y Enmienda a la Convención de 19801. Adicionalmente, se compromete a incorporar a la corriente legislativa la Convención para la protección de las personas contra las desapariciones forzadas.</p> <p>2. En cuanto al tema de armas, el Estado se compromete a la ejecución de una campaña masiva para sensibilizar en el tema de posesión de armas, con el fin de prevenir el uso de ellas y, consecuentemente, la violencia. Asimismo, introducir en el proyecto de reforma a la Ley de Armas la arista de protección al Derecho Internacional Humanitario. Finalmente, el Estado costarricense se compromete a continuar impulsando la creación de un instrumento jurídico internacional que regule el tráfico de armas. Así también, se compromete a seguir impulsando el proceso de Oslo que propugna por la suscripción de un tratado que prohíba las municiones de racimo.</p>	<p>1. Costa Rica se compromete a realizar todos los esfuerzos necesarios para impulsar una mayor difusión y promoción de la Corte Penal Internacional, así como a expandir su apoyo y entendimiento en otras instituciones públicas. Además, participará y apoyará la celebración de actividades académicas centradas en la promoción de la justicia penal internacional.</p> <p>2. Costa Rica se compromete a cooperar con la Corte Penal Internacional, de conformidad con lo establecido en el Estatuto de Roma y las resoluciones sobre la materia de la Asamblea de los Estados Partes, para ello, el país se compromete a adoptar un "Protocolo nacional de cooperación con la Corte Penal Internacional" que desarrolle, entre otras, las disposiciones Capitulate la Parte IX del Estatuto de Roma.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1101)</p> <p>Retomar y reimpulsar el proyecto de ley de reforma del Código Penal sobre crímenes de guerra y lesa humanidad, que incluye aspectos tales como la responsabilidad penal de los superiores jerárquicos, la obediencia debida y otras causas eximentes, la imprescriptibilidad de los anteriores delitos e importantes elementos de cooperación con la Corte Penal Internacional y cumplimiento del principio de la jurisdicción universal complementaria, de acuerdo con las obligaciones asumidas por Costa Rica bajo el Estatuto de Roma, así como aquellas correspondientes a los Convenios de Ginebra y sus Protocolos adicionales.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Costa Rica <i>(continued)</i>	<p>3. En el campo relacionado de la migración, con el objetivo de un cambio de paradigma en tratamiento del fenómeno, se pasará de un sistema migratorio basado en el control a una política que enfatice en la integración. Para ello, se impulsará la creación dentro de la Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería de Costa Rica, de una Dirección de Integración de la comunidad migrante en el país, con el fin, entre otros, de velar por la protección de los migrantes y refugiados víctimas de un conflicto armado. En segundo término, se generará una adecuación normativas del nuevo paradigma.</p>	<p>Por último, se hará un balance sobre los temas pendientes de implementación a nivel nacional y se medirá la posibilidad de cumplirlos a mediano o a largo plazo.</p> <p>El “Protocolo” identificará los puntos de enlace nacional (Dirección Política Exterior MREC, Dirección Jurídica MREC, Comisión Costarricense Derecho Internacional Humanitario) y el papel de las diversas instituciones nacionales llamadas a aplicar una solicitud de cooperación judicial de la Corte Penal Internacional. Además, detallará el procedimiento aplicable desde su recepción en la Dirección Jurídica del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto hasta la ejecución de la solicitud. El documento definirá los principios de complementariedad, entrega de personas, inmunidad y pena perpetua, a la luz del Estatuto de Roma y su correspondencia en el marco constitucional nacional.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1104)</p> <p>La CCDIH se compromete a llevar a cabo capacitaciones en favor de sectores clave como los diferentes cuerpos de policía con el fin de facilitar una mayor difusión y entendimiento del DIH en el contexto costarricense.</p> <p>La CCDIH se compromete a promover la capacitación de abogados, fiscales y jueces en materia de represión de crímenes de guerra, de lesa humanidad y otros relacionados al ámbito de acción del DIH y el derecho penal internacional. La CCDIH, especialmente con el compromiso del Centro de Patrimonio del Ministerio de Cultura, promoverá la sensibilización en materia de protección del patrimonio cultural, así como la identificación y señalamiento de bienes culturales.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Costa Rica <i>(continued)</i>	<p>1. Proyecto de Ley 16272, incorpora crímenes de guerra y lesa humanidad en el Código Penal</p> <p>2. Proyecto de Ley 16695 Aprobación del Protocolo sobre prohibición del uso en la guerra de gases asfixiantes, tóxicos o similares y de medios bacteriológicos</p> <p>3. Proyecto de Ley 16698 Aprobación de la Enmienda a la Convención sobre Prohibiciones o Restricciones del Empleo de ciertas Armas Convencionales que puedan considerarse excesivamente nocivas o de efectos indiscriminados</p> <p>4. Aprobación Proyecto de Ley 16694 Protocolos sobre Restos Explosivos de Guerra de 28 Noviembre de 2003, Protocolo V a la Convención de 1980</p> <p>5. Proyecto de ley 16699 de Aprobación de la Convención sobre imprescriptibilidad de Crímenes de Guerra y de Lesa Humanidad de 26 de noviembre de 1968 y, Reforma a la Ley de Uso y Protección de los Emblemas de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja, reconociendo la adopción del signo distintivo adicional denominado Cristal Rojo</p> <p>2. Se promueve la coordinación permanente con ACNUR con el fin de analizar el conflicto armado del país de origen del refugiado(a), así como generar estadísticas confiables que permitan mejorar la toma de decisiones orientadas a las personas que huyen de los conflictos armados.</p>		

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Côte d'Ivoire

(Pledge P1096)

In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:

- exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms;
- reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

(Pledge P1371)

Incorporer des crimes de droit international humanitaire (DIH) dans la législation nationale.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Croatia	<p>(Pledge P332)</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Croatia aligns itself with the following EU pledge:</p> <p>"2) National Implementation and Enforcement (joint pledge)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL." 	<p>1. To organize a seminar for Government employees, judges and prosecutors in charge of cooperation with the International Criminal Court so as to reaffirm Croatia's commitment to cooperation with the ICC and to the fight against impunity, with special focus on the Review Conference results.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Czech Republic	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<p>The Czech Republic will start the accession process to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court by the end of 2010.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Denmark	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A contribution of €130,000 to the ICC Special Fund for the Relocation of Witnesses. 2. Enter into Enforcement of Sentences Agreement with the ICC. 3. Denmark has for 2010 contributed approximately US \$10,000 to CICC to support their activities, including participation on the Review Conference. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1210⁷)</p> <p>The [State Party] hereby pledges to promote universal ratification or accession and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p> <p>The [National Society] hereby pledges to support steps by its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p>

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Denmark
(continued)

The [National Society] also pledges to encourage its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Article 3 (2)).

Further, the [National Society] pledges to document the consequences of recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by armed forces and groups, and to encourage its government to adapt national legislation in order to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by all armed forces and groups and to ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and sanctioned.

(Pledge P1311)

International Criminal Court

The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Denmark <i>(continued)</i>		<p>In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.
Djibouti		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Estonia	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Finland	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To commit to enhance complementarity worldwide by supporting financially and through other means the work of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court in its efforts to raise awareness of the work of the ICC, to promote ratifications of the Rome Statute and to enhance the readiness of national jurisdictions to meet their obligations under the Rome Statute. 2. To support financially the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the sessions of the Assembly of States Parties. 3. To continue to support the efforts of the Trust Fund for Victims for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims by contributing funds to the Trust Fund. 	<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Finland (continued)</p>	<p>4. To continue to enhance cooperation with the ICC and to assist States with complementarity through Justice Rapid Response (JRR), the first multilateral stand-by facility of criminal justice professionals from the global south and north who are trained in international investigations and who are available at short notice to respond to requests of assistance appropriately made under international law; working with partners to help more than double the roster of readily available experts to 100 by July 2011; to ensure full regional, gender and linguistic balance in this roster; and to support constantly upgraded training program that can ensure that the roster is “evergreen” and consists of actually available experts to assist the States, the ICC and the UN system.</p> <p>5. To conclude an Agreement on the Enforcement of Sentences with the International Criminal Court as a follow-up to the declaration of the willingness of Finland to accept persons sentenced by the Court, for the purpose of enforcement of sentences of imprisonment in Finland, in accordance with article 103 (1) (b) of the Rome Statute, which was submitted to the Court after the Rome Statute had been ratified by Finland.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1311) International Criminal Court The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
France	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<p>1. La France s'engage à continuer en 2010 et 2011 sa coopération avec la Cour pénale internationale dans l'organisation de séminaires régionaux de sensibilisation à la justice pénale internationale ainsi que de formation aux mécanismes et procédures de la Cour, tels que celui intitulé "Regards croisés sur les enjeux et perspectives de la justice internationale: la Cour pénale internationale et les juridictions nationales" organisé au Sénégal du 7 au 11 décembre 2009.</p> <p>Ces séminaires sont destinés aux États parties comme aux États non parties au Statut de Rome.</p> <p>2. La France maintiendra son soutien aux programmes d'ONG de sensibilisation aux activités de la Cour pénale internationale.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

France
(continued)

(Pledge P1311)

International Criminal Court

The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:

- to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute;
- to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties;
- to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Georgia	<p>(Pledge P205) The Government of Georgia aligns itself with the EU pledge on National Implementation and Enforcement of IHL.</p> <p>Georgia pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<p>1. Georgia hereby pledges to organize two types of events promoting the knowledge regarding the International Criminal Court, namely:</p> <p>a) Training Center of Ministry of Justice will organize a Summer School for law/ international law students regarding the Rome Statute, the International Criminal Court and other treaties related to international humanitarian law.</p> <p>a) Training Center for Ministry of Justice of Georgia will organize training for prosecutors on the issues relating to the International Criminal Court.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1376) Georgia pledges to strengthen its efforts to disseminate international humanitarian law to national legal professionals, including prosecutors and judges.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Germany	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. <p>(Pledge P182⁸)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de : encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support the Trust Fund for Victims by a voluntary contribution of €300,000 for the budgetary year 2010. 2. To fund the secondment of a legal expert for a fixed-term appointment as legal adviser to the Trust Fund for Victims for the years 2010 and 2011. 3. To make funds of €250,000 available in 2010 in order to support projects related to the promotion of accession to or implementation of the Rome Statute. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

8. Joint pledge made by the governments of Germany, Greece, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Serbia and Switzerland, and by the National Societies of Chile and Montenegro.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Germany (continued)</p>		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Ghana			<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Greece	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p>		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Greece (continued)	<p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions. • to support states in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations. • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I. • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. <p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de: encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Honduras

(Pledge P1096)

In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:

- exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms;
- reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

(Pledge P1176)

Represión de los crímenes de guerra y otras violaciones graves de DIH.

Examinar y de ser necesario, adaptar la legislación penal nacional a las obligaciones internacionales impuestas al Estado por los instrumentos de derecho internacional humanitario.

Adoptar medidas legislativas para incorporar a la normativa penal nacional, los crímenes más graves estipulados en el Estatuto de Roma y establecer un marco jurídico que permita la plena cooperación con la Corte Penal Internacional.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Honduras <i>(continued)</i>		<p>Desarrollar programas de enseñanza y de formación en el ámbito del DIH y de la justicia penal internacional destinados a fiscales y jueces civiles y militares.</p> <p>(Pledge 1181)</p> <p>Intercambio de información y notificación relativas a las medidas adoptadas para la aplicación de DIH a nivel nacional.</p> <p>Proporcionar al Servicio de Asesoramiento en DIH del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja (CICR), toda la información acerca de la legislación nacional y su aplicación y práctica para su inclusión en la base de datos del CICR sobre medidas de aplicación nacional (incluidas todas las medidas jurídicas y prácticas para la promoción, difusión y aplicación del DIH).</p> <p>Informar al CICR y presentar un informe a la próxima Conferencia Internacional de 2015 sobre el seguimiento dado a la Declaración y al Programa de Acción Humanitaria de la XXVIII Conferencia Internacional, así como de los compromisos individuales y definitivos contraídos en la XXXI Conferencia Internacional.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Hungary	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute;

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Hungary <i>(continued)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Ireland	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As part of its continuing support for international criminal justice and the rule of law to make, amongst others, the following financial contributions by end 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • €100,000 to the ICC Trust Fund for Victims; • €25,000 to the ICC Trust Fund for the Participation of Least Developed Countries; • €150,000 to the Special Court for Sierra Leone; • €6.5 million to the Justice, Law and Order Sector in Uganda (€27.5 million over the period 2010–2014). 2. To promote awareness of the ICC and Ireland's domestic implementing legislation by including discussion of ICC-related issues in meetings of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law and the Department of Foreign Affairs NGO Committee on Human Rights commencing autumn 2010. 3. As a Member State of the European Union, Ireland aligns itself with the European Union's pledges for the Review Conference. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Ireland (continued)</p>		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Italy	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To adopt national policies in view to enforce its cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC), in particular in contributing to arrest operations and the execution of arrest warrants requested by the ICC. To achieve this goal it will be created, in the Ministry of Justice in Rome, within the Direzione Generale Contenzioso e Diritti Umani, a specific office called Ufficio II, directly responsible in matters related with judicial assistance, extradition, surrender, and promoting the adoption of national legislation or promulgation of internal regulations and procedures, linked with the ICC. 2. To adopt national policies directed towards the fight against impunity, spreading knowledge about international criminal law and promoting the ICC and its Statute, more particularly through a number of workshop and international conferences to be held in Italy, with the support of the Italian Government. Among these initiatives: 1) an international conference will be held already in September, at the Istituto Superiore Internazionale di Scienze Criminali (ISISC), founded by Prof. Bassiouni in Siracusa (in the south of Italy) followed by; 2) workshop in Rome (in the center of Italy) at the University "Roma 3" on the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the ICC in Kampala and; 3) by a seminar on the same subject, which will be held at the University of Trento (in the north of Italy) before the end of the present year. 	<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Italy (continued)</p>	<p>3. To adopt national policies directed towards the mainstreaming of ICC support, and to create, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, a national focal point with the ICC in The Hague, and the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) of the ICC, in its Department, called "Contenzioso Diplomatico." The focal point will receive all relevant information, questions, requests from the ICC and the ASP and will forward them in a direct and expeditious way to the competent offices within the national administration. The focal point will also provide the Italian Government, with all necessary information for the enforcement of Court decisions, for the support of the ICC activities in the regional and international fora, promoting the adoption of national legislation or of international regulations, in favour of the ICC and its judicial activities.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1311) International Criminal Court The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Japan		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Latvia	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Liechtenstein	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make further steps for the full domestic implementation of the Rome Statute, beyond the explicit criminalization of genocide in the Liechtenstein Penal Code (Section 321) and the 2004 Law on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court and Other International Tribunals, with a view to including specific provisions on war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Penal Code within the next two years. 2. To continue to support the ICC Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) through voluntary contributions (2011: CHF10,000). 3. To continue to support the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) through voluntary contributions. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Lithuania	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Luxembourg	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Madagascar		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Mali		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Malta	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Mexico	<p>(Pledge P024)</p> <p>Encourage the adoption of legislation enabling Mexico to fulfil its outstanding commitments regarding IHL and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuar presentando en la Asamblea General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, en 2010, 2011 y 2012, el proyecto de resolución “Promoción de la Corte Penal Internacional”, colaborando activamente con otros Estados en dicha iniciativa para promover la universalidad e implementación del Estatuto de Roma. 2. Continuar, en 2010, 2011 y 2012, los trabajos activos de la Comisión Intersecretarial de derecho internacional humanitario de México (CIDIH-México). En materia de seguimiento del proceso de implementación del Estatuto de Roma a nivel nacional. 3. Llevar a cabo, durante el segundo semestre de 2010, un seminario para dar a conocer el trabajo de la corte entre funcionarios gubernamentales, no gubernamentales y académicos, con especial énfasis en los resultados de la conferencia de revisión y en particular el ejercicio de evaluación de la justicia penal internacional. 4. Realizar, durante el primer semestre de 2011, un seminario con funcionarios gubernamentales, legisladores, miembros del poder judicial, expertos académicos y organizaciones de la sociedad civil, a fin de profundizar sobre los avances y retos de la implementación del Estatuto de Roma en México, con especial énfasis en el proceso de armonización legislativa. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1288)</p> <p>Impulsar la adopción de medidas legislativas para cumplir con los compromisos de México aún pendientes en materia de derecho internacional humanitario y del Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Mexico (continued)</p>	<p>5. Promover, en junio de 2010, la renovación del mandato del Comité Jurídico Interamericano de la OEA para la elaboración de una legislación modelo en materia de implementación del Estatuto de Roma para los Estados miembros de la OEA, y apoyar los trabajos del comité tendientes a dicha elaboración a lo largo de 2010 y 2011.</p> <p>6. Presentar ante el Congreso de la Unión, durante el primer semestre de 2011, un proyecto de enmiendas al código penal federal, para armonizarlo con las disposiciones del Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional en lo referente a los crímenes de su competencia.</p>	
<p>Monaco</p> <p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de : encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Montenegro	<p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement d'encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>		
Netherlands	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		
	<p>1. To continue to support effective implementation of the ICC principle of complementarity by supporting initiatives aimed at enhancing national capacity to investigate and prosecute the crimes of the Rome Statute, such as the ICC Legal Tools Project and the Justice Rapid Response initiative (JRR).</p> <p>2. In this context, the Netherlands hereby pledges to support from 2010 to 2013 the ICC Legal Tools Project and activities of its Outsourcing Partners with a structural financial contribution of €25,000 per year.</p> <p>3. The Netherlands pledges moreover to support JRR efforts by hosting and supporting a certification course at the Netherlands Forensic Institute in June 2010 and by supporting the JRR Secretariat with €50,000.</p>		
	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. 		

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Netherlands <i>(continued)</i>	<p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de : encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>	<p>4. The Netherlands further pledges to organize a legal expert meeting in a yet-to-be confirmed State Party in 2011 on the investigation and prosecution of international crimes in national jurisdictions.</p> <p>5. To support the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims, which address the harm resulting from crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC, by assisting victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities.</p> <p>6. In this context, the Netherlands hereby pledges to make a financial contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims in 2010 of €40,000 and encourages other States Parties to consider financial support for the Fund.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.
Norway		<p>1. Norway hereby pledges to submit a proposal to the Court for an agreement on the enforcement of sentences, by 1 June 2010.</p>	

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
New Zealand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue to work actively with other States, especially in the Asia Pacific region, to promote ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute. 2. To continue to undertake technical assistance activities in the Pacific region concerning the Rome Statute, including through the Pacific Islands Law Officers' Network. 3. To designate the Director of the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand to be the New Zealand national contact point for coordination. 4. To support the work of the Commonwealth Secretariat in promoting expansion of Rome Statute membership among Commonwealth countries. 	

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Peru	<p>(Pledge P104)</p> <p>Dado el estado de concreción de las promesas formuladas por el Perú en el 2003 y tomando en cuenta los temas que concitan la atención de la comunidad internacional con ocasión de la XXX Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja, el Estado peruano considera en esta oportunidad formular la siguientes promesas en materia de iniciativas normativas y su implementación:</p> <p>Impulsar el ya iniciado proceso de perfeccionamiento del Protocolo adicional a los Convenios de Ginebra del 12 de agosto de 1949 relativo a la aprobación de un signo distintivo adicional (Protocolo III), de 7 de diciembre de 2005 y del Protocolo sobre restos explosivos de guerra (Protocolo V) (CCW.P.V), de 28 de noviembre de 2003. Concluido dicho proceso, procederá a evaluar la mejor forma de lograr su aplicación a través de la adopción de las medidas administrativas y/o legislativas que resulten necesarias.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. El Perú se compromete, de conformidad con lo establecido en el Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional, a realizar, antes del 2013, las gestiones internas conducentes para la elaboración de las propuestas legislativas que permitan la implementación de la legislación que tipifique los crímenes contenidos en los artículos 5, 6, 7, y 8, del Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional; tomando en cuenta este último caso, se compromete también a implementar lo establecido en los cuatro Convenios de Ginebra de 1949 y el Protocolo Adicional I de 1977. 2. El Perú se compromete a coordinar con los sectores y entidades concernidas con el Congreso de la República a fin de coadyuvar en el proceso de aprobación del Acuerdo de Privilegios e Inmunidades de la Corte Penal Internacional (2011-2012). 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Peru (continued)	<p>Evaluar la posibilidad de suscribir la Convención sobre la prohibición de utilizar técnicas de modificación ambiental con fines militares u otros fines hostiles (ENMOD) de 10 de diciembre 1976.</p> <p>Como país comprometido con lo dispuesto en el Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional, continuar con los esfuerzos orientados a la aprobación del proyecto de ley titulado “Ley de los delitos contra el Derecho Internacional del los Derechos Humanos y el Derecho Internacional Humanitario como una forma de adecuar la legislación interna a los delitos previstos en el mencionado Estatuto.</p> <p>Luego de la adhesión del Perú al Convención sobre Armas Biológicas y Tóxicas de 1972, el Estado peruano continuara trabajando en la elaboración de un proyecto de norma legislativa para implementar la Convención.</p> <p>En materia de armas químicas, impulsara la aprobación del proyecto de ley, actualmente en el Congreso de la Republica, sobre “Medias de control de sustancias químicas susceptibles de empleo para la fabricación de armas químicas”, el cual prevé sanciones administrativas para las infracciones vinculadas a las listas de sustancias químicas y sus precursores, incluidos en la Convención sobre la materia de 1993.</p>	<p>3. El Perú se compromete a continuar promocionando el respeto y vigencia del Estatuto de Roma así como de las normas del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y de las normas de derecho internacional humanitario, conexas a dicho Estatuto, y difundiendo la labor de la Corte Penal Internacional. Asimismo, se compromete a realizar, durante el período 2010-2013, actividades para la sensibilización y capacitación de funcionarios y autoridades competentes, así como de la sociedad civil, sobre estas materias.</p> <p>4. El Perú se compromete, de conformidad con lo establecido en el Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional los cuatro Convenios de Ginebra de 1949 y sus Protocolos Adicionales de 1977, a realizar, antes del 2013, las gestiones internas conducentes para a la adopción de medidas nacionales de aplicación que permitan regular adecuadamente el uso y protección del emblema de la Cruz Roja y otros signos protectores mencionados en el Estatuto de Roma.</p>	

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Peru <i>(continued)</i>	<p>En tanto Estado parte de la Convención sobre Ciertas Armas Convencionales de 1980 y sus Protocolos I, II, III, y IV, el Perú evaluara la mejor forma de adoptar las medidas necesarias para la aplicación de dichos Instrumentos.</p> <p>En lo que respecta a la implementación de lo dispuesto en la Convención de Ottawa sobre Minas Antipersonal, luego de la creación y reglamentación de CONTRAMINAS así como la adopción de las medidas legislativas pertinentes para sancionar las conductas contrarias al espíritu de la Convención, las Fuerzas Armadas y la Policía Nacional procedieron a la destrucción de casi la totalidad de minas antipersonal almacenadas. En esta nueva etapa continuará trabajando conjuntamente con las instituciones concernidas para determinar acciones específicas en beneficio de las víctimas de las minas antipersonal, sobre todo para aquellas de condición civil en mayor nivel de vulnerabilidad.</p>	<p>5. El Perú se compromete a trabajar con otras partes interesadas, incluidas las organizaciones internacionales regionales y subregionales, en la aplicación del régimen de complementariedad previsto en el Estatuto de Roma. En particular, el Perú se compromete a continuar apoyando las importantes iniciativas impulsadas desde la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA) respecto a la cooperación de los Estados Miembros de la OEA con la Corte, así como la implementación del Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional dentro de los ordenamientos internos de los Estados. Apoyar la aprobación de resoluciones de las organizaciones internacionales pertinentes, en particular de la OEA y sus Estados Miembros relativas al fomento de la plena efectividad del Estatuto de Roma (2010-2013).</p> <p>6. El Perú se compromete a asistir y participar activamente durante la Asamblea de Estados Partes de la Corte Penal Internacional.</p> <p>Prever los recursos presupuestales y humanos que permitan la participación del Perú en la Asamblea de Estados Partes de la Corte Penal Internacional.</p>	

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Poland	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. <p>(Pledge P182) Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de: encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To implement fully the Rome Statute, and to this aim to complete, as quickly as feasible, the process of introducing amendments to the Polish Criminal Code, which will complement the existing legislation, with a view to reflect fully crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined by the Rome Statute. 2. To continue to work actively with our partners in the European Union to promote universality and integrity of the Rome Statute, in particular in those countries which are not yet parties to the Statute (so-called "ICC clauses" in EU agreements concluded with third countries, raising the issue in the EU political dialogues and negotiations with those countries, making relevant EU <i>démarches</i>) – in accordance with the Common Position of the Union (2001/443/CFSP, 2002/474/CFSP and 2003/444/CFSP) as well as to achieve this goals through bilateral cooperation with non State-parties. 3. To continue to follow efficiently the implementation process of the Rome Statute by the relevant national authorities, including in the framework of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law. 	<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1183⁹) Republic of Poland and its National Red Cross Society (Polish Red Cross) have a long-standing partnership in the promotion, dissemination and implementation of international humanitarian law, and recognize the importance of such activities at the national level.</p>

9. Joint pledge by the Government and National Society of Poland.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Poland (continued)</p>	<p>(Pledge P347) For the years 2007-2011, we hereby pledge: adopting appropriate legislation in order to incorporate the core crimes under the Statute into domestic law and as well as implementing legislation to permit full cooperation with the ICC.</p>	<p>4. To continue making every year voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims up to the budgetary constraints.</p> <p>5. To continue making every year voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the sessions of the Assembly of States Parties up to the budgetary constraints.</p> <p>6. To strengthen mainstreaming international criminal justice issues in the domestic system of the higher education, in particular at law faculties of the universities.</p>	<p>In this connection, Republic of Poland and its National Red Cross, in the light of the forthcoming celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the original Geneva Convention in 2014, pledge to work together to explore the feasibility of establishing a practical reporting mechanism on measures taken at the national level to implement international humanitarian law. Such a mechanism would take into account relevant existing processes.</p> <p>(Pledge P1311) International Criminal Court The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Portugal	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute;

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Portugal (continued)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.
<p>Republic of Korea</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide education and training programmes for those in the sector of criminal justice in other countries during the second half of 2010, with a view to helping them to strengthen their national criminal jurisdictional capacity and thus enhancing the principle of complementarity of the Rome Statute. 2. To provide a voluntary financial contribution to the International Criminal Court in order to assist its activities by the end of this year.¹⁰ 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

10. In consultation with the Court about the project/programme on which the contribution would have a greater impact.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Romania	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.
Serbia	<p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de: encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>		

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Slovakia	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under the Plan of Action of the Assembly of States Parties for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Convene a regional seminar for legal experts of permanent missions of Caribbean States to the United Nations in New York, aimed at promoting ratification and full implementation of the ICC Rome Statute by Caribbean States; and to b) Organize a conference in cooperation with the New York University for wider dissemination of information about the ICC and its role among public, academia and civil society. 2. The Slovak Republic will undertake these activities in close cooperation with representatives of the ICC, States, academia, the ICRC, civil society, international organizations and other stakeholders. 	<p>(Pledge P1311) International Criminal Court The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.
Slovenia	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p>		<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Slovenia (continued)	<p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1210)</p> <p>The [State Party] hereby pledges to promote universal ratification or accession and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p> <p>The [National Society] hereby pledges to support steps by its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p> <p>The [National Society] also pledges to encourage its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed Conflict (Article 3 (2)).</p>

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Slovenia
(continued)

Further, the [National Society] pledges to document the consequences of recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by armed forces and groups, and to encourage its government to adapt national legislation in order to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by all armed forces and groups and to ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and sanctioned.

(Pledge P1311)

International Criminal Court

The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:

- to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute;
- to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties;
- to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Spain	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iniciar con la Corte Penal Internacional la negociación de un acuerdo de reubicación de testigos. 2. Promover la universalidad e integridad del Estatuto de Roma en sus relaciones bilaterales a través de la realización de las oportunas gestiones diplomáticas a favor de la ratificación y mediante la inclusión de la Corte Penal Internacional en la agenda de los diálogos políticos permanentes, en consonancia con la posición común de la Unión Europea sobre la Corte Penal Internacional. 3. Mantener como prioridad sectorial de la política de ayuda al desarrollo española la gobernabilidad democrática y la construcción de la paz que se traduzcan en objetivos específicos tendentes al fortalecimiento del acceso a la justicia y de las capacidades institucionales y sociales para la resolución pacífica de los conflictos así como el apoyo de las reformas estructurales que desarrollen el estado de derecho, contribuyendo así al buen funcionamiento de los principios de cooperación y complementariedad previstos en el Estatuto de Roma. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. <p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute;

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Spain (continued)</p>	<p>4. Mantener una financiación plurianual del Fondo Fiduciario en beneficio de las víctimas, en forma de contribuciones voluntarias anuales, acordadas por el Gobierno de la Nación, hasta por lo menos el año 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it. <p>(Pledge P1341) El Reino de España se compromete a: Continuar el procedimiento interno para ratificar las enmiendas del Estatuto de la Corte Penal Internacional adoptadas en la Conferencia de Revisión celebrada en Kampala en 2010.</p>
<p>Sweden</p> <p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p>		<p>(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Sweden (continued)	<p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Switzerland	<p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de: encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avant la fin de 2011, lancer la procédure interne en vue de la ratification de l'Accord sur les privilèges et immunités de la Cour pénale internationale (APIC), signé par la Suisse le 10 septembre 2002. 2. Assurer l'entrée en vigueur des modifications législatives nécessaires à la mise en œuvre globale du Statut de Rome dans l'ordre juridique national. 3. Soutenir, au niveau technique et financier et en fonction des moyens à disposition, les États et organisations non gouvernementales en faveur de la ratification universelle et de la mise en œuvre efficace du Statut. 4. Contribuer volontairement au Fonds d'affectation spéciale au profit des victimes en fonction des moyens à disposition. 	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Switzerland (continued)	<p>(Pledge P315)</p> <p>To take all necessary steps to ensure that civilian journalists, media professionals and associated personnel working in armed conflicts enjoy the respect and protection granted to civilians under international humanitarian law for so long as they are entitled to such respect and protection.</p> <p>To promote international humanitarian law principles and rules applicable to journalists, media professionals and associated personnel working in armed conflicts through, <i>inter alia</i>, the provision of training to members of the armed and national security forces, both in peace and war times.</p> <p>To provide all members of the armed and national security forces with adequate information on the rights and professional principles of journalists, media professionals and associated personnel, including on the need to preserve their independence.</p> <p>To ensure that those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law against journalists, media professionals and associated personnel are prosecuted and brought before competent and impartial tribunals.</p>		

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Tajikistan		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Trinidad and Tobago	<p>1. The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago hereby pledges to continue to promote the universality of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ("the Statute") among Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which are not States Parties to the Statute. In order to achieve this objective, Trinidad and Tobago will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) use its initiative to advise on the ratification or other procedures required for non-States Parties in the region to become adherents to the Statute; (ii) make available to other States within the region its national legislation implementing the provisions of the Statute. This can be used as model legislation; (iii) advocate for the ratification of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (ICC). 	
Uganda	<p>1. Undertake activities to promote increased awareness on the activities of the ICC at national level.</p> <p>2. Commit to improve legal training and capacity building on the Statute with the national judicial and education system.</p> <p>3. Development of legislation on victim and witness protection geared towards fulfilling implementing obligations under the Statute.</p>	

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Ukraine			<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereafter United Kingdom)	<p>(Pledge P042)</p> <p>Pledge on the International Criminal Court (ICC)</p> <p>The United Kingdom remains committed to ensuring that those who perpetrate genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are held to account. We welcome all efforts to make significant advances in the fight against impunity and believe that our strong support for international criminal tribunals through practical cooperation, institutional assistance as well as through political support demonstrate this. We believe that the strengthening of the institutions themselves, especially achieving the widest possible jurisdiction for the ICC, to be a key aspect of our continued support for international criminal justice.</p>	<p>1. To provide the International Criminal Court with full political and practical support, in accordance with our Rome Statute obligations and our agreements signed with the Court on witness protection, sentence enforcement and information sharing; and to ensure that our national authorities comply comprehensively and effectively to requests for assistance from the organs of the Court.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1026)</p> <p>We undertake/pledge to ensure that our national criminal law makes it possible to prosecute all serious violations of international humanitarian law, in accordance with our international obligations.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
United Kingdom <i>(continued)</i>	<p>For the years 2008–2011, we hereby pledge: to continue to encourage States to become party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to put in place legislation to give the Statute effect.</p> <p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<p>2. To play an active role in delivering justice to the victims of serious crimes, in particular to take measures to support the victims of sexual violence; and to seek to help victims re-establish their livelihoods, including by continuing our support for the Trust Fund for Victims.</p> <p>3. To support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislation pertinent to their Rome Statute and wider international humanitarian law obligations; and to promote ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute within Commonwealth States, including the provision of support to revise the Commonwealth Model Law.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
United Republic of Tanzania	<p>1. To present to the Parliament by 30 December 2011 a draft law for the adoption of the resolution for ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and adopting specific national measures implementing the Rome Statute by 30 December 2011.</p> <p>2. To contribute to the Trust Fund for Victims by 30 December 2011.</p>	
Uruguay		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
<p>Uruguay (continued)</p>		<p>(Pledge P1240)</p> <p>Apoyar de forma activa la labor y el funcionamiento de la Comisión Nacional de Aplicación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario.</p> <p>Fomentar la difusión del derecho internacional humanitario (Convenios I, II, III, IV, arts. 47, 48, 127, 144, respectivamente) y avanzar en la identificación, registro y señalización de bienes culturales protegidos en caso de conflicto armado.</p> <p>Tomar todas las medidas necesarias para permitir y facilitar el paso seguro, rápido y sin obstáculos del socorro humanitario a las poblaciones afectadas, incluyendo la asistencia sanitaria, de conformidad con nuestras obligaciones bajo el derecho internacional humanitario.</p> <p>Asegurar que el entrenamiento de nuestras fuerzas armadas y fuerzas de seguridad incluya componentes específicos relativos a los derechos y necesidades particulares de las mujeres y las niñas, así como sobre la prohibición de toda forma de violencia, incluida la violencia sexual.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Uruguay <i>(continued)</i>		<p>Participar activamente en la Conferencia sobre el Tratado de Comercio de Armas en julio de 2012, con miras a elaborar un instrumento legalmente vinculante sobre los más altos estándares internacionales comunes para la transferencia de armas convencionales.</p> <p>Explorar e identificar las vías y los medios concretos para mejorar la aplicación del derecho internacional humanitario, incluyendo la cuestión de los mecanismos de implementación.</p> <p>Fortalecer el diálogo sobre las cuestiones de derecho internacional humanitario entre las Partes contratantes y los otros actores interesados.</p>
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela promete incorporar los crímenes contemplados en el Estatuto de Roma como delitos en la legislación penal venezolana. 2. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela se compromete a promover el conocimiento, la aplicación e implementación del Estatuto de Roma a través de jornadas de capacitación a funcionarios del Poder Público Nacional. 	

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) <i>(continued)</i>	<p>3. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela se compromete a dar la más amplia divulgación al contenido del Estatuto de la Corte Penal Internacional y los crímenes en ella tipificados, así como a resaltar la importancia de la Corte en la lucha contra la impunidad de los crímenes más graves de trascendencia para la comunidad internacional en su conjunto.</p> <p>4. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela se compromete a trabajar en el marco de la iniciativa regional "Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América - Tratado de Comercio de los Pueblos (ALBA-TCP)", a fin de promover la ratificación y adhesión del Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional por parte de los Estados que integran dicha Alianza que aún no lo hayan hecho, y fomentar con ello la universalidad de la Corte Penal Internacional.</p>	
Zambia	<p>Zambia hereby pledges to reaffirm her intention to take steps to ratify/accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court.</p>	

II. States not party to the Rome Statute and observers

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Angola		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Armenia		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Cyprus	<p>(Pledge P089)</p> <p>The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p>	<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Cyprus <i>(continued)</i>	<p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 		<p>(Pledge P1311)</p> <p>International Criminal Court</p> <p>The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
European Union	<p>(Pledge P089) The EU is convinced that national implementation and enforcement of international humanitarian law (IHL) are of great importance and fall under States' responsibilities.</p> <p>In line with the 2005 EU guidelines on promoting compliance with IHL, the EU pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote ratification of IHL conventions and in particular of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions; • to support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislations pertinent to the IHL obligations; • to support the existing IHL mechanisms such as the International Fact-Finding Commission foreseen in Article 90 of Additional Protocol I; • to pursue its close cooperation with the International Criminal Court in order to enforce IHL and ensure repression of grave breaches of IHL. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute. 2. To include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of ICC and international justice-related provisions into its agreements with third parties. 3. To continue its financial support to the Court, civil society and to the third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it. 4. To review and update its instruments in support of the Court following the Review Conference. 	<p>(Pledge P1311) International Criminal Court The EU and its Member States consider that those who have committed serious crimes of concern to the international community, including war crimes, crimes against humanity or the crime of genocide should be brought to justice. In line with their efforts to fight impunity, the EU and its Member States pledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to continue to promote the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute; • to include the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern as one of the shared values of the EU and its partners through the insertion of provisions concerning the ICC and international justice into EU agreements with third parties; • to continue their support to the Court, civil society and to third States interested in receiving assistance in order to become party to the Rome Statute or to implement it.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Lao People's Democratic Republic		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Morocco		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Palestine		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
United States of America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The United States renews its commitment to support rule-of-law and capacity building projects which will enhance States' ability to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. 2. The United States reaffirms President Obama's recognition on 25 May 2010 that we must renew our commitments and strengthen our capabilities to protect and assist civilians caught in the LRA's wake, to receive those that surrender, and to support efforts to bring the LRA leadership to justice. 	

III. National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Belgium		<p>(Pledge P1321)</p> <p>Les Autorités belges et la Croix-Rouge de Belgique prennent acte du Plan d'action quadriennal pour la mise en œuvre du droit international humanitaire présenté à la XXXI^e Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge (2011), en particulier son objectif 4 relatif à la répression des violations graves du droit international humanitaire. Dans le cadre de cet objectif, les Autorités belges, en collaboration avec la Croix-Rouge de Belgique, continueront d'accorder une attention particulière à la diffusion du droit international humanitaire auprès des acteurs judiciaires, avocats et magistrats, en raison de leur rôle central dans la poursuite et la répression des violations graves de ce droit. Conformément à l'obligation des États de diffuser le droit international humanitaire, telle que prévue par les Conventions de Genève de 1949 et leurs Protocoles additionnels, les Autorités belges, en collaboration avec la Croix-Rouge de Belgique, poursuivront l'organisation de séances de diffusion du droit international humanitaire à l'aide de supports adéquats auprès des acteurs judiciaires.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Botswana			<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Canada	<p>(Pledge P291)</p> <p>To continue to reaffirm the importance of international humanitarian norms through Canada's ICC and Accountability Campaign, which supports projects designed to promote the effective operation of the International Criminal Court and other accountability mechanisms.</p> <p>To continue to focus on targeted and cost-effective technical legal assistance, capacity building, education and outreach, particularly in States and among populations most affected by the crimes being considered.</p>		

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Canada <i>(continued)</i>	<p>To continue to encourage the widespread ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute of the ICC, with a view to ending the culture of impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law.</p> <p>(Pledge P296)</p> <p>To promote safe and unhindered humanitarian access to individuals and communities in need, and support measures or initiatives that improve the safety of humanitarian workers.</p> <p>To encourage greater coordination among agencies on security management issues, promote implementation of appropriate procedures and training for national and international staff and support research related to their safety and security.</p> <p>To promote ratification and respect of relevant international treaties, including bringing to justice those who attack humanitarian personnel.</p>		
Chile	<p>(Pledge P182)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de: encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.</p>		

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Congo		<p>(Pledge P1163)</p> <p>Nous nous engageons à (continuer de) soutenir notre gouvernement dans ses actions de diffusion du droit international humanitaire auprès des professionnels du droit, des membres du ministère public et des juges, notamment.</p> <p>(Pledge P1167)</p> <p>Nous nous engageons, en tant que membres des Commissions nationales de mise en œuvre du droit international humanitaire, à aider au besoin nos gouvernements à incorporer dans leur droit interne les violations graves du droit international humanitaire, conformément à notre rôle d'auxiliaires des pouvoirs publics dans le domaine humanitaire.</p>

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Côte d'Ivoire	<p>(Pledge P059)</p> <p>Depuis 1996, année de la création de la Commission nationale de mise en œuvre du DIH en Côte d'Ivoire, beaucoup d'initiatives ont été prises, notamment dans les domaines de la formation et des échanges avec les autres pays. Nous nous réjouissons de la détermination du Gouvernement dans la poursuite et l'atteinte des objectifs visant la mise en œuvre du DIH en Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>La Commission a déjà travaillé à la préparation des textes législatifs sur l'adoption de mesures pénales contre les infractions graves au droit international humanitaire et la protection de l'emblème. Le conflit armé qui dure depuis 5 ans a mis en veilleuse ces projets. Nous nous engageons à soutenir tous les efforts de la Commission en ce sens.</p>		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Denmark		<p>(Pledge P1210)</p> <p>The [State Party] hereby pledges to promote universal ratification or accession and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p> <p>The [National Society] hereby pledges to support steps by its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.</p> <p>The [National Society] also pledges to encourage its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Article 3 (2)).</p> <p>Further, the [National Society] pledges to document the consequences of recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by armed forces and groups, and to encourage its government to adapt national legislation in order to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by all armed forces and groups and to ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and sanctioned.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
France		<p>(Pledge P1043)</p> <p>We undertake/pledge to assist our government, where appropriate, in our capacity as members of our National International Humanitarian Law Commission, in the incorporation of serious violations of international humanitarian law into the domestic legal orders, in accordance with our role as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field.</p> <p>(Pledge P1400)</p> <p>Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2012-2015 l'engagement suivant: Nous nous engageons à proposer aux professionnels du droit et personnels agissant en milieu carcéral une offre de formation au droit international humanitaire et droit international pénal. La Croix-Rouge française apportera son soutien à la réalisation de formations et de sensibilisations.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Gambia		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Haiti		<p>(Pledge P1155)</p> <p>Soutien de la Croix-Rouge haïtienne au Projet de résolution 31IC/11/5.1.3DR sur l'adoption et la mise en œuvre du Plan quadriennal du DIH.</p> <p>Depuis plusieurs années, certaines zones dites de non-droit en Haïti sont souvent le théâtre de conflits armés entre bandes rivales, ou entre militaires démobilisés et membres de groupes politiques adverses.</p> <p>Ces conflits entraînent des atteintes graves à l'intégrité physique des populations civiles, qui sont souvent prises en otage par les parties aux combats.</p>

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Haiti
(continued)

La Croix-Rouge haïtienne estime hautement important de soutenir et de fait déclare, ici, soutenir la résolution 5.1.3DR de la XXXI^e Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, portant sur l'adoption et la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action quadriennal du DIH.

La Croix-Rouge haïtienne s'engage spécifiquement :

- 1) à promouvoir l'intégration du DIH dans les curriculums de formation de l'école de la magistrature, des écoles de droit et de l'académie de police et des forces armées, une fois celles-ci ré-instituées.
- 2) à faire la diffusion du DIH auprès des juges, des membres du ministère public et des professionnels du droit, à travers le Bâtonnat Port-au-Prince.
- 3) à en assurer la diffusion auprès du Parlement haïtien.

Elle s'engage aussi :

- 4) à faire de la sensibilisation sur les violences basées sur le genre, en mettant l'accent sur celles exercées sur les personnes déplacées, les femmes et les enfants notamment.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Madagascar		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Monaco		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

	30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Montenegro	(Pledge P182) Par la présente, nous prenons pour les années 2008-2011 l'engagement de: encourager la reconnaissance, par les États, de la compétence de la Commission internationale humanitaire d'établissement des faits et, le cas échéant, encourager son utilisation par les parties à un conflit armé.		
Philippines	(Pledge P1096) In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors. 		

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Philippines <i>(continued)</i>		<p>(Pledge P1382)</p> <p>For the years 2012-2015, we hereby pledge to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and advocate the fundamental principles, humanitarian values, and basics of IHL, as well as its domestic legislation, as wide as possible targeting priority audiences and areas affected by armed conflict; • protect and promote the proper use of the Movement's recognized emblem; • care for and constantly ensure the safety and welfare of its personnel to better deliver various humanitarian services to those in need; • initiate and influence the formation of the Philippine IHL Council composed of government, Philippine Red Cross, the academia, private sector, NGOs and other groups that can help further IHL goals and objectives in the Philippines; • work fully within the confines of its mandate in order to function effectively in the provision of humanitarian response and interventions; • work to integrate IHL principles, humanitarian values and basics, as well as local IHL legislation, into university and law school curricula, as well as into local bar examinations.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Poland		<p>(Pledge P1183)</p> <p>Republic of Poland and its National Red Cross Society (Polish Red Cross) have a long-standing partnership in the promotion, dissemination and implementation of international humanitarian law, and recognize the importance of such activities at the national level.</p> <p>In this connection, Republic of Poland and its National Red Cross, in the light of the forthcoming celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the original Geneva Convention in 2014, pledge to work together to explore the feasibility of establishing a practical reporting mechanism on measures taken at the national level to implement international humanitarian law. Such a mechanism would take into account relevant existing processes.</p>
Romania		<p>(Pledge P1044)</p> <p>We undertake/pledge to (continue to) support our government in the dissemination of international humanitarian law to legal professionals, including prosecutors and judges.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Sierra Leone		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Slovakia		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

30th International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(26–30 November 2007)

Review Conference of the Rome
Statute, Kampala
(31 May–11 June 2010)

31st International Conference
of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(28 November–1 December 2011)

Slovenia

(Pledge P1096)

In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:

- exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms;
- reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

(Pledge P1210)

The [State Party] hereby pledges to promote universal ratification or accession and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

The [National Society] hereby pledges to support steps by its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Slovenia <i>(continued)</i>		<p>The [National Society] also pledges to encourage its government towards ensuring ratification or accession, if not already done, and effective implementation and enforcement of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Article 3 (2)).</p> <p>Further, the [National Society] pledges to document the consequences of recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by armed forces and groups, and to encourage its government to adapt national legislation in order to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 by all armed forces and groups and to ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and sanctioned.</p>
Spain		<p>(Pledge P1345)</p> <p>La Cruz Roja Española formula la promesa de promover la formación en derecho internacional, especialmente en derecho internacional humanitario y justicia penal internacional, de los profesionales de la justicia, en particular de los miembros del Poder Judicial, jueces, magistrados y fiscales, así como de los letrados de los Colegios de Abogados, para que incorporen a sus conocimientos las normas aplicables a los conflictos armados.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Sweden		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.
Suriname		<p>(Pledge P1043)</p> <p>We undertake/pledge to assist our government, where appropriate, in our capacity as members of our National International Humanitarian Law Commission, in the incorporation of serious violations of international humanitarian law into the domestic legal orders, in accordance with our role as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field.</p>

30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (26–30 November 2007)	Review Conference of the Rome Statute, Kampala (31 May–11 June 2010)	31st International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (28 November–1 December 2011)
Trinidad and Tobago		<p>(Pledge P1096)</p> <p>In accordance with its announcement made at the Conference of the 60th Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the Depositary undertakes to facilitate a process with the High Contracting Parties and in collaboration with the ICRC, aiming at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring and identifying concrete ways and means to strengthen the application of international humanitarian law, including the question of implementation mechanisms; • reinforcing dialogue on international humanitarian law issues among High Contracting Parties and other interested actors.

10.

**CONCLUDING STATEMENT
BY MR YVES SANDOZ,
MEMBER OF THE ICRC AND
FORMER ICRC DIRECTOR OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRINCIPLES**

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

I am delighted to open this final session and to do so in this room, where the Additional Protocols were negotiated over 30 years ago, and in which, incidentally, I recognize several of the participants in the process at the time – the “veterans” of international humanitarian law.

But it is also a pleasure to see these “veterans” surrounded by today’s movers and shakers, to perceive the energy invested in maintaining and applying these bitterly negotiated rules. A positive atmosphere has prevailed at this meeting, an atmosphere of listening, of empathy, and of mutual understanding, which is very encouraging. So often, at international conferences, there is a tug of war, with groups at each end pulling in opposite directions. In this case, everyone was pulling on the same end of the rope. The question was not whether to do or not to do something, but how to do it better, and the differences focused not so much on the objective as on the best means of achieving it.

We could not have imagined in 1977 that international justice would make such great strides, nor would we have dared to hope that half the countries in the world would establish national committees for the implementation of international humanitarian law, the better to fulfil their obligations under it. The growth in these last few years has been remarkable. It is true, however, that while no one at the time foresaw the end of the Cold War, neither did anyone think that genocides would happen again, that millions of people would again be victims of the worst atrocities.

There is a new impetus, therefore, for better enforcement of humanitarian law, reflecting a new determination to counter impunity. But there are also still enormous needs, and there is an obligation to work unstintingly to improve the situation of war victims.

This meeting is part of that effort.

A number of objectives were set for it, as reflected in the documentation that everyone has received, and they were mentioned at the start of the meeting, so I am not going to read them out again. Moreover, these objectives were discussed in the working groups, which were the subject of excellent reports, and their very useful conclusions were reported and discussed in plenary sessions. These conclusions, in turn, are part of the results of this meeting and will be communicated to you in the report. Therefore, I do not intend to repeat them all here, but I should like to make several somewhat more general comments on them based on our meeting as a whole.

In the first place, this meeting had an educational objective, which was especially relevant since the Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) has just been revised and it is important to consider the consequences of this for implementation.

Many examples have convinced us all (or nearly all – I do not mean to be too categorical) of the advisability of what has been described as the “integrated approach”, consisting of the incorporation of serious violations of humanitarian law into domestic law. We were given a very convincing explanation of this. If one really wishes to strengthen the application of humanitarian law, there must be clear rules at the national level and these rules must, above all, be consistent with the constitution, even if this means adapting it. In particular, handing over of nationals to an international court, the question of immunities and the principle of legality can cause problems and require such adaptation.

It is therefore necessary to begin by making a list of all the obligations deriving from humanitarian law, and then to harmonize them with those deriving from national law, in order to spare judges from having to search through a vast number of instruments for instructions that may be difficult

to understand and that must sometimes be reconciled with one another. Hence, it is a matter of adding the breaches of humanitarian law that are not covered by national law and clarifying those which are covered, but in a different manner. Breaches which derive not from treaty obligations but from customary international law must also be included. Think, for example, about the fundamental question of serious violations of humanitarian law committed during non-international armed conflicts, which were not considered as war crimes under the regime of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, nor under that of the 1977 Additional Protocols, but which became war crimes through the development of case-law that was later confirmed by the Rome Statute.

In short, coherence, simplification and clarity are the key words which justify an “integrated approach” as it has been defined, and I believe that I sensed a genuine consensus in that regard, even if there may still be slight differences over the means of achieving it.

Furthermore, in line with the current trend towards countering impunity, we must clearly define the obligation of States to exercise their power of universal jurisdiction and thus take part in countering impunity not only in their own countries, but as members of the international community. This is part of the contribution that each country makes towards the universal objective of countering impunity, and in any case, for those countries that are parties to the Rome Statute, it is a fitting complement to the relationship that must be established with the ICC. The power of universal jurisdiction must indeed be exercised within a well-defined framework and in a predictable manner, in order to avoid the controversy that has surrounded it on several occasions.

Our meeting has, I think, confirmed that there is more than one way of incorporating humanitarian law into national law. Several parallel courts, or courts at different levels, can

have jurisdiction. In this regard, the question of the respective merits of civilian and military courts can, of course, be reconsidered, and this question has been broached without having been settled. What everyone agrees on is that these courts must be independent, competent, effective and equitable.

In a nutshell, the objective of coherence, clarity and simplicity remains valid regardless of the system. There is unquestionably an essential role here for the national humanitarian law committees in avoiding any waste of energy and maximizing the efficiency of the available resources, especially since these resources are often insufficient.

Efficiency also implies good training for those who have to apply the law, starting with judges. Yet it is clear that recent changes in the rules of international humanitarian law, and international criminal law in particular, as a result of new conventions or the revision of existing ones, as well as developments in customary law and the clarifications provided by the case-law of the international tribunals and expert studies – all of this has to be absorbed and, I should say, mastered by judges. The national committees should not only mention this; they should also contribute to this effort, either directly or by encouraging the establishment of training tools and coordination among those that exist.

But the committees can do this only if they have all the requisite skills, and this is obviously one of their concerns. Another concern is ensuring that representatives of all the ministries involved in this effort participate in the national humanitarian law committees, and that each ministry has staff who are really competent in this area.

In order for all of this to work, there must still be adequate resources, and therefore a real political will to make these resources available. In this sense, the national committees have a role not only in identifying the resources needed for

them to function well, but also in persuading politicians to make them available.

Now, the message sent to politicians can be effective only if the population itself is aware of the importance of this work and supports its objectives. This role of explanation, of spreading knowledge, is therefore essential if the national committees are to be supported and, above all, if the effort to counter impunity is to be well understood and accepted. For the national committees themselves, this means having a real communication strategy, and stressing in their contacts with the government the importance of its having such a strategy as part of its general obligation to promote humanitarian law among the population.

What has also emerged from this meeting, it seems to me, is that the debate must be opened further, in order to be well understood, the effort to counter impunity must be placed in a still broader context, that of protecting people against violations of humanitarian law and aiding war victims. And, as we have seen, this is a real challenge. Of course, the sentencing of criminals is a form of compensation – this has been stressed – but it is not sufficient if the victim is in other respects left alone without any support, if the victim has the impression that the criminal is treated better than he or she is. If we want the anti-impunity campaign to be well understood, we cannot separate it from the effort that must also be made in the area of compensation. I should even go further: in contexts like that of Rwanda or other situations, in which the victims number in the hundreds of thousands, one cannot approach the issue of individual compensation without placing it in the still broader context of reconstruction, development assistance and social justice.

The international criminal tribunals have well understood this, as was explained to us in connection with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). The ICTR believes that it is vital not only to carry out its legal work, but to explain it, and to support the Rwandan courts in

maintaining and better understanding the essential complementarity between international and national courts. The very phrase “international courts”, their location and their composition have been and continue to be the subject of criticism: the importance of proximity and of involving the people concerned, the different systems, in which local judges rub shoulders with international judges – all of this fuels such criticism, which of course focuses mainly on concern with the proper rendering of justice, but also on the reception, the understanding and the ownership of such justice by the population.

In recent years, criticism has also focused on the penalty, for if punishment is an important signal, the type and severity of the penalty is one as well. I am not going to summarize here the vast work on the penalty that has been undertaken in the past few years and that was, in particular, the subject of an issue of the *International Review of the Red Cross*; nor will I go over the discussions at our meeting, which have been very rich in this regard. But as someone pointed out during the meeting, the choice and severity of the sentences, the possibility of preventive financial penalties, the relationship between disciplinary penalties and criminal penalties, the immediacy of the penalty, the establishment of the facts and, to that end, the protection of victims and other witnesses – all of this is now better understood and taken into account, but it still leaves open big issues and, therefore, big challenges.

International criminal justice, which symbolizes this new energy for countering impunity that we see emerging, has become a locomotive, but it has to pull behind it the “wagons” of compensation, development and solidarity among peoples. This is why it is important to support it. But in order for international criminal justice to be understood and accepted, the other wagons must remain connected to the train – and we have not even talked about the need to find a balance between pacification, reconciliation and punishment. As has been emphasized, no genuine

reconciliation is possible if major criminals, war criminals, go unpunished in a so-called spirit of conciliation.

Each situation is unique, however, and while we can infer a few principles, such as the one I have just mentioned, the balance that needs to be found remains very elusive and cannot be precisely defined in the abstract. It must be sought in each situation, depending on the context, and in this sense, our meeting has also taught us humility. There are principles, paths, examples, model laws, systems that work well, and best practices, but there are no dogmas that can be adapted to each context. And it is in this respect, too, that the national committees have an essential role to play. That role consists of giving an account of their situation and its particular characteristics so that solutions best suited to that situation can be sought, primarily through internal dialogue, but also by listening to other countries facing similar problems.

Over and above the particular characteristics of each situation and their specific function as it relates to humanitarian law, the national committees are also the guardians of the core values on which humanitarian law is based: respect, compassion and solidarity, which are also the values on which any lasting peace must be based.

It is to these national committees – to all of you – that I should like to return in closing. You are not the ones I must convince of the importance we attach to these committees. Humanitarian law is a vast field that needs cultivation in order to be fertile, that is, in order to help save lives, prevent suffering and comfort victims in a real and tangible way. The national committees are an excellent tool for cultivating this field and for making humanitarian law fully meaningful. They are the spade which can and must work the field. But we must all be aware that, while the tool is necessary, it is useful only if it is used. There are now 103 national committees. That is splendid, and we must strive to ensure that they continue to increase. But the challenge also, and especially,

is to make sure that all these committees are active and dynamic, full of energy and ideas. You are certainly already so: be even more so. And to that end, the cooperation that has been established between the national committees, and that can be further strengthened, is essential. Such cooperation, of course, takes place primarily at the regional level, for there are generally more common problems and similar systems at that level, and there is often also a common language. On the other hand, we have been informed of an agreement between the German and Peruvian national committees, which are not exactly neighbours. Why not increase such types of cooperation if the opportunity arises?

For its part, the ICRC is eager to help these committees, and that is what has prompted it to organize this meeting, and also to prepare fact sheets and other documents, to develop model laws, and to allow easy access to all the national laws on implementation. The ICRC is used to acting as a neutral intermediary in conflicts, but, as the convivial nature of this meeting has shown us, that is not what is involved here. The point is simply to promote the idea of creating national committees where they do not yet exist, to provide some coordination, to instil ideas, and to give technical support – in other words, to act as an organizer.

On the other hand, if there is one role the ICRC does not wish to play, it is that of a crutch. The ICRC cannot substitute itself for the national committees, and cooperation can also take place without it. I am thinking in particular of the committees which function well and which can serve as a model and a driving force for the others, notably at the regional level. As for the ICRC, it remains willing, of course, to play this supporting role, but it will fulfil it all the better if you help it by communicating your ideas and experiences. In this sense, this meeting has been very useful – in both senses, I think. And I should like to ask those who have not done so, or who have done so only partially, to reply again in writing to the questions posed

in the preparatory documents. That would be of great interest to everyone, and would enrich the report that will be drafted following this conference. This brings me to another point concerning the pledges that were made, both at the 2007 International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in Geneva and at the 2010 Review Conference of the Rome Statute in Kampala. I hope that these pledges will be scrupulously honoured and the ICRC so informed.

Our meeting was not an end in itself, but a stage in a process which, unfortunately, is far from finished. I say “unfortunately” because this process will be necessary for as long as war endures; like humanitarian law, therefore, it is associated with this sad reality.

Lastly, I should like above all for you to leave this meeting strengthened in your conviction that your work is useful and important. We have been told, and it is true, that when people are confronted with atrocities committed during conflicts, they can sometimes become discouraged and question whether the effort to counter impunity really has a preventive effect, whether humanitarian law serves any purpose. This doubt has been with us since the very beginning of international humanitarian law. After the war of 1870–1871, the failure to respect humanitarian law during that conflict led some to conclude that the law was useless and to advocate abandoning it. Others, including Gustave Moynier, whose work we recently commemorated on the one hundredth anniversary of his death, drew the opposite conclusion: they asked how the law could be strengthened, already putting forward, more than 100 years before its time, the idea of an international criminal court.

We do not have a choice, and we do not have the right to give way to discouragement. As long as there are wars, we must do all we can to better safeguard populations and to better protect and aid war victims. Do not forget that this beautiful and ambitious task lies behind all of your work.

I should not like to end this meeting without thanking all those who deserve to be thanked: those who conceived and organized this meeting, namely, Anne-Marie La Rosa and Cristina Pellandini, who has taken over as head of the Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law, succeeding Maria Teresa Dutli, who headed it for many years. Thanks are due also to the staff of the ICRC's Advisory Service, all of whom did a huge amount of work, and who keep the Service running on a daily basis. Special gratitude goes to Valérie (we all know her by her first name), who was in charge of logistics, and who put all her effort for several months, and even up to the last minute, into ensuring that everything went smoothly. Many colleagues assisted in this effort, and I thank them as well.

Next, I should like to say a big thank-you to our interpreters, who have often had to chase after our speeches like a rider after a runaway horse.

And last but not least, I should like to convey my warmest thanks to the working group chairpersons and the rapporteurs, who did an outstanding job, as you have observed, and to all of you for the documents you sent us, your written comments, and your numerous substantive statements. It is you who have made this gathering meaningful, and it is because of you that I can say without hesitation that it has been a real success. But it is one phase of a continuing effort. There will certainly be a fourth universal meeting and many regional meetings, although I cannot give you a precise schedule at this point. Above all, I am sure that tomorrow there will be national committees that will be even more active and dynamic.

I wish you all a safe return.

I declare closed the Third Universal Meeting of National Committees for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law.

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 armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.



ICRC