

Annex

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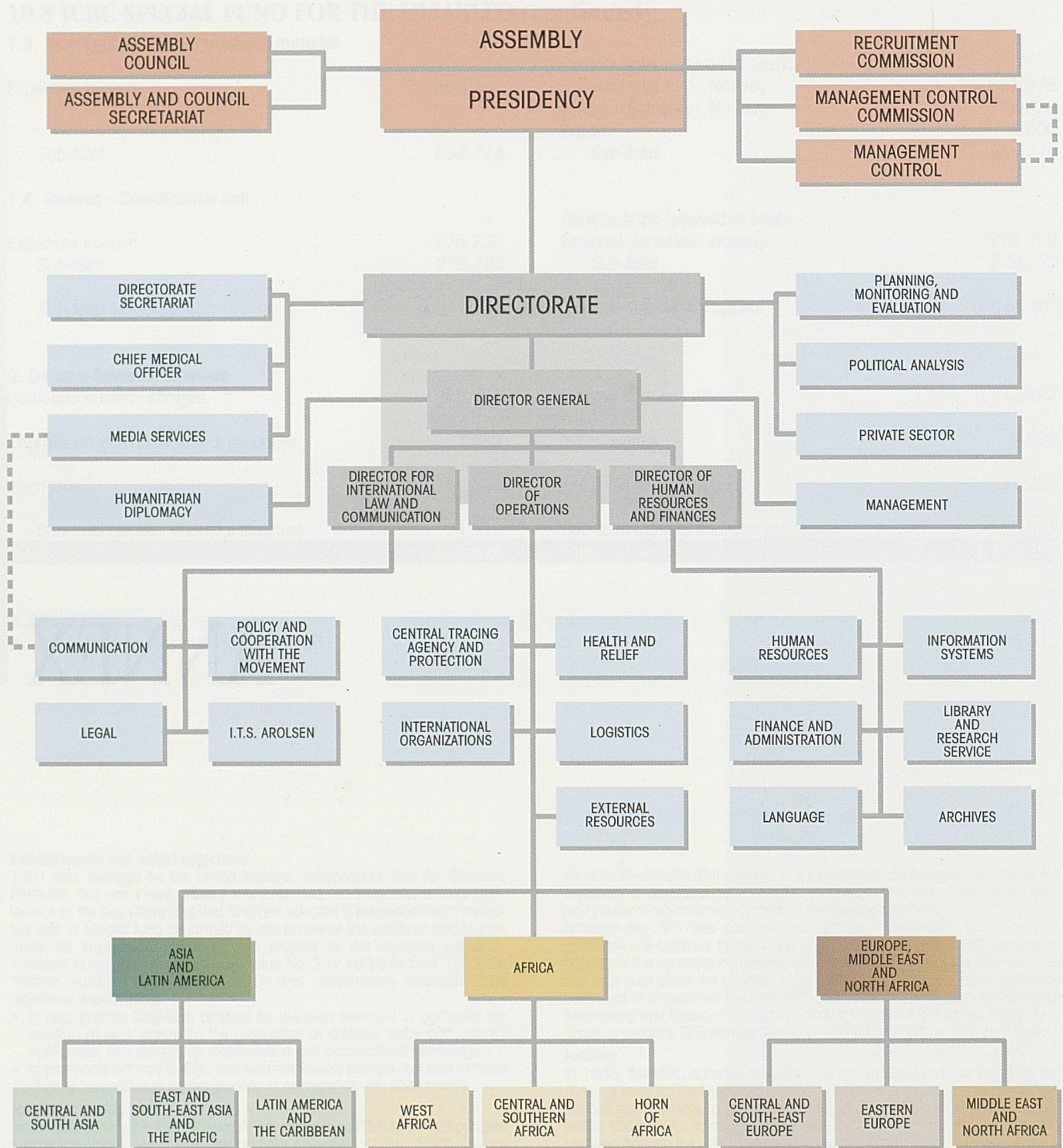
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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ICRC DECISION- MAKING STRUCTURES¹

Assembly

The Assembly is the supreme governing body of the ICRC. It oversees all the ICRC's activities. It formulates policy, defines general objectives and institutional strategy, and approves the budget and accounts. It delegates certain of its responsibilities to the Assembly Council. Composed of the members of the ICRC, it is collegial in character. Its President and two Vice-Presidents are the President and Vice-Presidents of the ICRC.

Mr Jakob Kellenberger, President, Ph. D. of the University of Zurich, former Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1999). President since 2000

Mrs Anne Petitpierre, Vice-President, Doctor of Laws, barrister, Professor at the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva. (1987)

Mr Jacques Forster, permanent Vice-President, Doctor of Economics, Professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies in Geneva. (1988)

Mrs Renée Guisan, General Secretary of the "Institut de la Vie internationale", head of medico-social institutions, member of the International Association for Volunteer Effort. (1986)

Mr Paolo Bernasconi, Bachelor of Laws, barrister, professor of fiscal law and economic criminal law at the Universities of St. Gallen, Zurich and Milan (Bocconi), former Public Prosecutor in Lugano. (1987)

Mrs Liselotte Kraus-Gurny, Doctor of Laws of Zurich University. (1988)

Ms Susy Bruschweiler, nurse, former Director of the Swiss Red Cross College of Nursing in Aarau, CEO S-V Group. (1988)

Mr Jacques Moreillon, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Political Science, Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, former Director General at the ICRC. (1988)

Mr Daniel Thürer, Master of Laws (Cambridge), Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich. (1991)

Mr Jean-François Aubert, Doctor of Laws, former Professor at the University of Neuchâtel, former member of the Swiss National Council and Council of States. (1993)

Mr Georges-André Cuendet, Bachelor of Laws of the University of Geneva, graduate of the Institute of Political Studies of the University of Paris (France), Master of Arts of Stanford University (USA), former member of the Administrative Council of Cologne (Switzerland). (1993)

Mr Eric Roethlisberger, Doctor of Political Science of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. (1994, permanent Vice-President from 1995 to 31.7.1999)

Mr Ernst A. Brugger, Doctor of Natural Science, consultant for economic development issues, Professor at the University of Zurich. (1995)

Mr Jean-Roger Bonvin, Doctor of Economics of the University of St. Gallen, former president of the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. (1996)

Mr Jakob Nüesch, Agricultural engineer, Doctor of Technical Science of the Federal Institute of Technology of Zurich, Professor of microbiology at the University of Basle, former President of the Federal Institute of Technology of Zurich. (1997)

Mr Peter Arbenz, graduate in Economics, former Swiss Federal Council Delegate for Refugee Affairs, Chairman of the Zurich branch of the Swiss Red Cross, consultant for Strategic and Enterprise Development. (1983-1987, 1998)

Mr André von Moos, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Economics, SMP certificate of the Harvard Business School, former Chairman of the von Moos Group, industrialist. (1998)

Mr Olivier Vodoz, Bachelor of Laws, Barrister, former Deputy in the Geneva *Grand Conseil* and former President of the *Conseil d'État* of the Republic and Canton of Geneva. (1998)

Mrs Gabrielle Nanchen, Bachelor of Social Science from the University of Lausanne School of Social Studies, former member of the Swiss National Council. (1998)

Mr Jean de Courten, Bachelor of Laws, former delegate and former Director of Operations at the ICRC. (1998)

Mr Jean-Philippe Assal, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of Medicine, head of the Division for Instruction in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva. (1999)

Ms Jacqueline Avril, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Geneva, general practitioner, member of the Board and Secretary of the Council of the Medical Association of the Canton of Geneva. (1999-31.10.2001)

Mr Jean Abt, diplomas in agriculture and business, Lieutenant-General of the Swiss Army (retd). (2001)

HONORARY MEMBERS: Mr Jean Pictet, Honorary Vice-President, Ms Denise Bindschedler-Robert, Mr Max Daetwyler, Mr Josef Feldmann, Mr Athos Gallino, Mr Rodolphe de Haller, Mr Henry Huguenin, Mr Pierre Keller, Mr Robert Kohler, Mr Pierre Languetin, Mr Olivier Long, Mr Marcel A. Naville, Mr Richard Pestalozzi, Ms Francesca Pometta, Mr Raymond R. Probst, Mr Alain Rossier, Mr Dietrich Schindler, Mr Cornelio Sommaruga, Mr Hans Peter Tschudi, Dr Alfredo Vannotti.

Assembly Council

The Assembly Council is a subsidiary body of the Assembly, to which the latter delegates certain of its powers. It prepares the Assembly's activities and takes decisions on matters within its competence, in particular strategic options relating to general policy on funding, personnel and communication. It serves as a link between the Directorate and the Assembly, to which it reports regularly. Composed of five members elected by the Assembly, it is chaired by the President of the ICRC.

Mr Jakob Kellenberger,
President

Mr Jacques Forster,
permanent Vice-President

Mr Ernst Brugger,
member of the Committee

Mrs Kraus-Gurny,
member of the Committee

Mr Jakob Nüesch,
member of the Committee

Directorate

The Directorate is the executive body of the ICRC, responsible for applying and ensuring application of the general objectives and institutional strategy defined by the Assembly or the Assembly Council. The Directorate is also responsible for the smooth running of the ICRC and for the efficiency of its staff as a whole. It is composed of the Director-General and the three Directors, all appointed by the Assembly. It is chaired by the Director-General.

Mr Paul Grossrieder,
Director-General

Mr Jean-Daniel Tauxe,
Director of Operations

Mr Jacques Stroun,
Director of Human Resources
and Finance

Mr François Bugnion,
Director for International Law
and Communication

¹ As at 31 December 2001.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISERS

In 2001, the 5th group of international advisers met in April and August. Its discussions focused on:

- Changing features of contemporary conflicts and possible consequences for international humanitarian law (IHL)
- Possible responses to failure to implement and comply with universally accepted rules of IHL
- Women and armed conflicts
- The ICRC role in preventing conflicts
- The ICRC Youth Educational Programmes.

Advisers for the period 2000-2003:

Major-General (retd) Dipankar Banerjee (India)

Executive Director of the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, a South Asian think tank located at Colombo. Held various operational and planning assignments as a combat officer of the Indian Army followed by research on national and international security issues as Deputy Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (New Delhi).

Professor Yadh Ben Achour (Tunisia)

Professor of Public Law, Faculty of Legal, Political and Social Sciences in Tunis. Former Dean, member of the Institute of International Law. Adviser in the Saharan case (MINURSO, 1991-1992). Adviser to the Tunisian Government in the Continental Shelf case (Tunisia - Libya, 1977-1987).

Ms Thérèse Delpech (France)

Director for Strategic Studies at the Atomic Energy Commission. Senior Research Fellow at the Center for International Relations, *Fondation Nationale des Sciences politiques*. Former Adviser to the Prime

Minister on Politico-military Matters (1995-97). Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (1999).

Judge Richard J. Goldstone (South Africa)

Justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa and Chairman of the Independent International Commission on Kosovo. From August 1994 to September 1996, he served as the chief prosecutor of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. He heads the board of the Human Rights Institute of South Africa and is the chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

Ambassador Philippe Kirsch (Canada)

Ambassador of Canada to the Kingdom of Sweden; concurrently Ambassador and Agent for Canada in the Legality of Use of Force Case before the International Court of Justice.

Professor Pieter Kooijmans (Netherlands)

Judge, International Court of Justice. Minister for Foreign Affairs (1993-94). Special Rapporteur on questions relevant to torture (1985-92).

Mr Anthony Lake (USA)

Distinguished Professor in the Practice of Diplomacy at Georgetown University. Served as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (1993-1997).

Ms María Emma Mejía (Colombia)

In 1999 took part in the negotiating commission that initiated peace talks with the FARC (Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces) and is now a Member of the Facilitator Commission with the ELN (National Liberation Army). Minister for Foreign Affairs (1996-98), Minister of Education (1995-96), Ambassador to Spain (1993-95). Presidential Security Adviser for Medellín during the drug cartel years (1990-93).

Major-General (retd) Felix Mujakperu (Nigeria)

ECOMOG Force Commander (1999). Chief of Operations of the Nigerian Army (1995-96). ECOMOG Chief of Staff (1993). Director of the Nigerian Legal Services (1997-91). Member of Nigerian Bar Association and of the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War.

General (retd) Klaus Naumann (Germany)

Chairman of NATO Military Committee (1996-99). Chief of Defence Staff (Generalinspekteur der Bundeswehr) Germany (1991-96). Adviser in negotiations on German reunification (1990).

Mr Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah (Mauritania)

Since 1976, Executive Secretary of the Global coalition for Africa. UN Secretary-General Special Representative for Burundi and UN High level official at Headquarters in New York (1984-96). Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Trade and Ambassador (1971-79). Director of mining companies (1969-71 and 1980).

Mr Anand Panyarachun (Thailand)

Chairman of companies. Prime Minister (1991-92). UNICEF Ambassador for Thailand (1996). Member of Advisory Group of UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Member of Advisory Council of Transparency International.

Mr Vladimir Pozner (Russian Federation)

Journalist and Author. President of the Academy of Russian TV and Rector of the School of TV journalism. Headed the Association against AIDS under the Soviet Fund of Charity and Health.

Professor Doctor Wei Yu (China)

Teacher and researcher in the area of electronics she has contributed to the development and reform of China's higher education setting up the first Ph. D. programme of bioelectronics. Since 1993, she is Vice-Minister of Education.

THE ICRC AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is made up of the National Societies, the ICRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Although each of the Movement's components engages in different activities, they are all united by the same Fundamental Principles: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.

As its founding institution, the ICRC has certain statutory responsibilities towards the Movement. In particular, it is responsible for ensuring respect for and promoting knowledge of the Fundamental Principles, recognizing new National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies which meet the current conditions for recognition, and discharging the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC takes an active part in the Movement's statutory meetings, which it often organizes jointly with the Federation.

In accomplishing these tasks the ICRC maintains close relations with the National Societies, cooperating with them in areas of mutual interest such as preparedness for situations of armed conflict, development and ratification of and respect for the Geneva Conventions, and dissemination of humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles. It also acts as lead agency for international relief operations conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent in situations of international and non-international armed conflict, internal strife and their direct results, as well as in situations of armed conflict concomitant with natural or technological disasters.

Finally, while fully respecting the Federation's competence in the matter, the ICRC cooperates actively in the development of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in particular through technical and legal assistance, by supporting the National Societies' dissemination programmes and by contributing to the training of their staff in areas that fall within its mandate.

The work of the ICRC is based upon the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the resolutions of International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC's mission is to provide protection and assistance to victims of armed conflicts. It takes direct and immediate action in response to emergency situations, at the same time promoting preventive measures by developing and spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law.

It was at the prompting of the ICRC that governments adopted the initial Geneva Convention in 1864. In the years since, the ICRC, with the support of the entire Movement, has put constant pressure on governments to adapt international humanitarian law to changing circumstances, especially developments in methods and means of warfare, in order to provide more effective protection and assistance for the victims of armed conflicts.

Today almost all States are bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which, in times of armed conflict, protect wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces, prisoners of war and civilians.

Moreover, two Protocols additional to these Conventions were adopted in June 1977. Protocol I protects the victims of international armed conflicts, while Protocol II protects the victims of non-international armed conflicts; in particular, these Additional Protocols have codified the rules which protect the civilian population against the effects of hostilities.

More than three-quarters of all States are now bound by the Protocols.

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

- In the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I, the international community gave the ICRC a mandate in the event of **international armed conflict**. In particular, the ICRC has the right to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees. The Conventions also confer on the ICRC a broad right of initiative.
- In situations of **armed conflict which are not international in character**, the ICRC also has a right of initiative recognized by the States and enshrined in the four Geneva Conventions.
- In the event of **internal disturbances and tension**, and in any other situation which warrants humanitarian action, the ICRC has a right of humanitarian initiative which is recognized in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and allows it to offer its services to a government without that offer constituting interference in the internal affairs of the State concerned.

UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

In 2001 a total of 189 States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. During the year, Trinidad and Tobago (20 July) acceded to the two 1977 Protocols additional to the Conventions. France (11 April) acceded to Protocol I and Saudi Arabia (28 November) to Protocol II. This brought the number of States party to Additional Protocol I and Additional Protocol II to 159 and 152 respectively.

Article 90 of Additional Protocol I provides for the establishment of an International Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations of serious violations of humanitarian law. In 2001 Trinidad and Tobago (20 July) and Yugoslavia (16 October) filed the declaration recognizing the competence of the Commission, bringing the number of States which had done so to 60.

STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

This map shows which States were party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to their 1977 Additional Protocols, as at 31 December 2001. It also indicates which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.

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



	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions:	189
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol I:	159
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to 1977 Additional Protocol II:	152
	States party to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to both Additional Protocols:	151
	States having made the declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Additional Protocol I:	60
	States not party to the Geneva Conventions and Protocols	



- 1 Netherlands*
- 2 Luxembourg*
- 3 Switzerland*
- 4 Liechtenstein*
- 5 Slovenia*
- 6 Croatia*
- 7 Bosnia-Herzegovina*
- 8 Yugoslavia*
- 9 FYR of Macedonia*

Tables

The following tables show which States were party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the two Additional Protocols of 1977, as at 31 December 2001. They also indicate which States had made the optional declaration under Article 90 of 1977 Protocol I, recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. The names of the countries given in the tables may differ from their official names.

The dates indicated are those on which the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs received the official instrument from the State that was ratifying, acceding to or succeeding to the Conventions and Protocols or accepting the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission. Apart from the exceptions mentioned in the footnotes at the end of the tables, for all States the Conventions and the Protocols enter into force six months after the date given in the present document; for States making a declaration of succession, entry into force takes place retroactively, on the day of their accession to independence.

Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

Declaration provided for under Article 90 of Protocol I (D90): prior acceptance of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.

AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II		
COUNTRY		R/A/S	R/D		R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D
Afghanistan		26.09.1956	R						
Albania		27.05.1957	R	X	16.07.1993	A		16.07.1993	A
Algeria		20.06.1960							
		03.07.1962	A		16.08.1989	A	X	16.08.1989	16.08.1989
Andorra		17.09.1993	A						
Angola		20.09.1984	A	X	20.09.1984	A	X		
Antigua and Barbuda		06.10.1986	S		06.10.1986	A		06.10.1986	A
Argentina		18.09.1956	R		26.11.1986	A	X	11.10.1996	26.11.1986
Armenia		07.06.1993	A		07.06.1993	A		07.06.1993	A
Australia		14.10.1958	R	X	21.06.1991	R	X	23.09.1992	21.06.1991
Austria		27.08.1953	R		13.08.1982	R	X	13.08.1982	13.08.1982
Azerbaijan		01.06.1993	A						
Bahamas		11.07.1975	S		10.04.1980	A		10.04.1980	A
Bahrain		30.11.1971	A		30.10.1986	A		30.10.1986	A
Bangladesh		04.04.1972	S		08.09.1980	A		08.09.1980	A
Barbados		10.09.1968	S	X	19.02.1990	A		19.02.1990	A
Belarus		03.08.1954	R		23.10.1989	R		23.10.1989	23.10.1989
Belgium		03.09.1952	R		20.05.1986	R	X	27.03.1987	20.05.1986
Belize		29.06.1984	A		29.06.1984	A		29.06.1984	A
Benin		14.12.1961	S		28.05.1986	A		28.05.1986	A
Bhutan		10.01.1991	A						
Bolivia		10.12.1976	R		08.12.1983	A		10.08.1992	08.12.1983
Bosnia-Herzegovina		31.12.1992	S		31.12.1992	S		31.12.1992	31.12.1992
Botswana		29.03.1968	A		23.05.1979	A		23.05.1979	A
Brazil		29.06.1957	R		05.05.1992	A		23.11.1993	05.05.1992
Brunei Darussalam		14.10.1991	A		14.10.1991	A		14.10.1991	A
Bulgaria		22.07.1954	R		26.09.1989	R		09.05.1994	26.09.1989
Burkina Faso		07.11.1961	S		20.10.1987	R		20.10.1987	R
Burundi		27.12.1971	S		10.06.1993	A		10.06.1993	A
Cambodia		08.12.1958	A		14.01.1998	A		14.01.1998	A
Cameroon		16.09.1963	S		16.03.1984	A		16.03.1984	A
Canada		14.05.1965	R		20.11.1990	R	X	20.11.1990	20.11.1990
Cape Verde		11.05.1984	A		16.03.1995	A		16.03.1995	16.03.1995
Central African Republic		01.08.1966	S		17.07.1984	A		17.07.1984	A
Chad		05.08.1970	A		17.01.1997	A		17.01.1997	A
Chile		12.10.1950	R		24.04.1991	R		24.04.1991	24.04.1991
China		28.12.1956	R	X	14.09.1983	A	X		14.09.1983
Colombia		08.11.1961	R		01.09.1993	A		17.04.1996	14.08.1995

STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II	
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D	R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D	
Comoros	21.11.1985	A	21.11.1985	A		21.11.1985	A	
Congo	04.02.1967	S	10.11.1983	A		10.11.1983	A	
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	24.02.1961	S	03.06.1982	A				
Costa Rica	15.10.1969	A	15.12.1983	A	02.12.1999	15.12.1983	A	
Côte d'Ivoire	28.12.1961	S	20.09.1989	R		20.09.1989	R	
Croatia	11.05.1992	S	11.05.1992	S	11.05.1992	11.05.1992	S	
Cuba	15.04.1954	R	25.11.1982	A		23.12.1999	A	
Cyprus	23.05.1962	A	01.06.1979	R		18.03.1996	A	
Czech Republic	05.02.1993	S	05.02.1993	S	02.05.1995	05.02.1993	S	
Denmark	27.06.1951	R	17.06.1982	R	X 17.06.1982	17.06.1982	R	
Djibouti	06.03.1978	S	08.04.1991	A		08.04.1991	A	
Dominica	28.09.1981	S	25.04.1996	A		25.04.1996	A	
Dominican Republic	22.01.1958	A	26.05.1994	A		26.05.1994	A	
Ecuador	11.08.1954	R	10.04.1979	R		10.04.1979	R	
Egypt	10.11.1952	R	09.10.1992	R	X	09.10.1992	R X	
El Salvador	17.06.1953	R	23.11.1978	R		23.11.1978	R	
Equatorial Guinea	24.07.1986	A	24.07.1986	A		24.07.1986	A	
Eritrea	14.08.2000	A						
Estonia	18.01.1993	A	18.01.1993	A		18.01.1993	A	
Ethiopia	02.10.1969	R	08.04.1994	A		08.04.1994	A	
Fiji	09.08.1971	S						
Finland	22.02.1955	R	07.08.1980	R	X 07.08.1980	07.08.1980	R	
France	28.06.1951	R	11.04.2001	A	X	24.02.1984	A X	
Gabon	26.02.1965	S	08.04.1980	A		08.04.1980	A	
Gambia	20.10.1966	S	12.01.1989	A		12.01.1989	A	
Georgia	14.09.1993	A	14.09.1993	A		14.09.1993	A	
Germany	03.09.1954	A X	14.02.1991	R	X 14.02.1991	14.02.1991	R X	
Ghana	02.08.1958	A	28.02.1978	R		28.02.1978	R	
Greece	05.06.1956	R	31.03.1989	R	04.02.1998	15.02.1993	A	
Grenada	13.04.1981	S	23.09.1998	A		23.09.1998	A	
Guatemala	14.05.1952	R	19.10.1987	R		19.10.1987	R	
Guinea	11.07.1984	A	11.07.1984	A	20.12.1993	11.07.1984	A	
Guinea-Bissau	21.02.1974	A X	21.10.1986	A		21.10.1986	A	
Guyana	22.07.1968	S	18.01.1988	A		18.01.1988	A	
Haiti	11.04.1957	A						
Holy See	22.02.1951	R	21.11.1985	R	X	21.11.1985	R X	
Honduras	31.12.1965	A	16.02.1995	R		16.02.1995	R	
Hungary	03.08.1954	R X	12.04.1989	R	23.09.1991	12.04.1989	R	

AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II			
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D		R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D		
Iceland	10.08.1965	A		10.04.1987	R	X	10.04.1987	10.04.1987	R	
India	09.11.1950	R								
Indonesia	30.09.1958	A								
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	20.02.1957	R	X							
Iraq	14.02.1956	A								
Ireland	27.09.1962	R		19.05.1999	R	X	19.05.1999	19.05.1999	R	X
Israel	06.07.1951	R	X							
Italy	17.12.1951	R		27.02.1986	R	X	27.02.1986	27.02.1986	R	
Jamaica	20.07.1964	S		29.07.1986	A			29.07.1986	A	
Japan	21.04.1953	A								
Jordan	29.05.1951	A		01.05.1979	R			01.05.1979	R	
Kazakhstan	05.05.1992	S		05.05.1992	S			05.05.1992	S	
Kenya	20.09.1966	A		23.02.1999	A			23.02.1999	A	
Kiribati	05.01.1989	S								
Korea (Dem. People's Rep. of)	27.08.1957	A	X	09.03.1988	A					
Korea (Rep. of)	16.08.1966	A	X	15.01.1982	R	X		15.01.1982	R	
Kuwait	02.09.1967	A	X	17.01.1985	A			17.01.1985	A	
Kyrgyzstan	18.09.1992	S		18.09.1992	S			18.09.1992	S	
Lao (People's Dem. Rep. of)	29.10.1956	A		18.11.1980	R		30.01.1998	18.11.1980	R	
Latvia	24.12.1991	A		24.12.1991	A			24.12.1991	A	
Lebanon	10.04.1951	R		23.07.1997	A			23.07.1997	A	
Lesotho	20.05.1968	S		20.05.1994	A			20.05.1994	A	
Liberia	29.03.1954	A		30.06.1988	A			30.06.1988	A	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.05.1956	A		07.06.1978	A			07.06.1978	A	
Liechtenstein	21.09.1950	R		10.08.1989	R	X	10.08.1989	10.08.1989	R	X
Lithuania	03.10.1996	A		13.07.2000	A		13.07.2000	13.07.2000	A	
Luxembourg	01.07.1953	R		29.08.1989	R		12.05.1993	29.08.1989	R	
Macedonia	01.09.1993	S	X	01.09.1993	S	X	01.09.1993	01.09.1993	S	
Madagascar	18.07.1963	S		08.05.1992	R		27.07.1993	08.05.1992	R	
Malawi	05.01.1968	A		07.10.1991	A			07.10.1991	A	
Malaysia	24.08.1962	A								
Maldives	18.06.1991	A		03.09.1991	A			03.09.1991	A	
Mali	24.05.1965	A		08.02.1989	A			08.02.1989	A	
Malta	22.08.1968	S		17.04.1989	A	X	17.04.1989	17.04.1989	A	X
Mauritania	30.10.1962	S		14.03.1980	A			14.03.1980	A	
Mauritius	18.08.1970	S		22.03.1982	A			22.03.1982	A	
Mexico	29.10.1952	R		10.03.1983	A					
Micronesia	19.09.1995	A		19.09.1995	A			19.09.1995	A	

STATES PARTY TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II		
COUNTRY	R/A/S	R/D	R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D		
Moldova (Rep. of)	24.05.1993	A	24.05.1993	A		24.05.1993	A		
Monaco	05.07.1950	R	07.01.2000	A		07.01.2000	A		
Mongolia	20.12.1958	A	06.12.1995	R	X	06.12.1995	R		
Morocco	26.07.1956	A							
Mozambique	14.03.1983	A	14.03.1983	A					
Myanmar	25.08.1992	A							
Namibia	22.08.1991	S	17.06.1994	A	21.07.1994	17.06.1994	A		
Nepal	07.02.1964	A							
Netherlands	03.08.1954	R	26.06.1987	R	X	26.06.1987	R		
New Zealand	02.05.1959	R	X	08.02.1988	R	X	08.02.1988	R	
Nicaragua	17.12.1953	R							
Niger	21.04.1964	S	08.06.1979	R		08.06.1979	R		
Nigeria	20.06.1961	S	10.10.1988	A		10.10.1988	A		
Norway	03.08.1951	R	14.12.1981	R	14.12.1981	14.12.1981	R		
Oman	31.01.1974	A	29.03.1984	A	X	29.03.1984	A	X	
Pakistan	12.06.1951	R	X						
Palau	25.06.1996	A	25.06.1996	A		25.06.1996	A		
Panama	10.02.1956	A	18.09.1995	R	26.10.1999	18.09.1995	R		
Papua New Guinea	26.05.1976	S							
Paraguay	23.10.1961	R	30.11.1990	A	30.01.1998	30.11.1990	A		
Peru	15.02.1956	R	14.07.1989	R		14.07.1989	R		
Philippines	06.10.1952	R				11.12.1986	A		
Poland	26.11.1954	R	X	23.10.1991	R	02.10.1992	23.10.1991	R	
Portugal	14.03.1961	R	X	27.05.1992	R	01.07.1994	27.05.1992	R	
Qatar	15.10.1975	A	05.04.1988	A	X	24.09.1991			
Romania	01.06.1954	R	X	21.06.1990	R	31.05.1995	21.06.1990	R	
Russian Federation	10.05.1954	R	X	29.09.1989	R	X	29.09.1989	R	X
Rwanda	05.05.1964	S	19.11.1984	A	08.07.1993	19.11.1984	A		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14.02.1986	S	14.02.1986	A		14.02.1986	A		
Saint Lucia	18.09.1981	S	07.10.1982	A		07.10.1982	A		
Saint Vincent Grenadines	01.04.1981	A	08.04.1983	A		08.04.1983	A		
Samoa	23.08.1984	S	23.08.1984	A		23.08.1984	A		
San Marino	29.08.1953	A	05.04.1994	R		05.04.1994	R		
São Tomé and Príncipe	21.05.1976	A	05.07.1996	A		05.07.1996	A		
Saudi Arabia	18.05.1963	A	21.08.1987	A	X	28.11.2001	A		
Senegal	18.05.1963	S	07.05.1985	R		07.05.1985	R		
Seychelles	08.11.1984	A	08.11.1984	A	22.05.1992	08.11.1984	A		
Sierra Leone	10.06.1965	S	21.10.1986	A		21.10.1986	A		

AND THEIR ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

COUNTRY	GENEVA CONVENTIONS			PROTOCOL I			PROTOCOL II	
	R/A/S	R/D		R/A/S	R/D	D90	R/A/S	R/D
Singapore	27.04.1973	A						
Slovakia	02.04.1993	S	X	02.04.1993	S	13.03.1995	02.04.1993	S
Slovenia	26.03.1992	S		26.03.1992	S	26.03.1992	26.03.1992	S
Solomon Islands	06.07.1981	S		19.09.1988	A		19.09.1988	A
Somalia	12.07.1962	A						
South Africa	31.03.1952	A		21.11.1995	A		21.11.1995	A
Spain	04.08.1952	R		21.04.1989	R	X	21.04.1989	R
Sri Lanka	28.02.1959	R						
Sudan	23.09.1957	A						
Suriname	13.10.1976	S	X	16.12.1985	A		16.12.1985	A
Swaziland	28.06.1973	A		02.11.1995	A		02.11.1995	A
Sweden	28.12.1953	R		31.08.1979	R	X	31.08.1979	R
Switzerland	31.03.1950	R		17.02.1982	R	X	17.02.1982	R
Syrian Arab Republic	02.11.1953	R		14.11.1983	A	X		
Tajikistan	13.01.1993	S		13.01.1993	S	10.09.1997	13.01.1993	S
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	12.12.1962	S		15.02.1983	A		15.02.1983	A
Thailand	29.12.1954	A						
Togo	06.01.1962	S		21.06.1984	R	21.11.1991	21.06.1984	R
Tonga	13.04.1978	S						
Trinidad and Tobago	24.09.1963	A		20.07.2001	A	20.07.2001		A
Tunisia	04.05.1957	A		09.08.1979	R		09.08.1979	R
Turkey	10.02.1954	R						
Turkmenistan	10.04.1992	S		10.04.1992	S		10.04.1992	S
Tuvalu	19.02.1981	S						
Uganda	18.05.1964	A		13.03.1991	A		13.03.1991	A
Ukraine	03.08.1954	R	X	25.01.1990	R	25.01.1990	25.01.1990	R
United Arab Emirates	10.05.1972	A		09.03.1983	A	X	09.03.1983	A
United Kingdom	23.09.1957	R	X	28.01.1998	R	X	28.01.1998	R
United States of America	02.08.1955	R	X					
Uruguay	05.03.1969	R	X	13.12.1985	A	17.07.1990	13.12.1985	A
Uzbekistan	08.10.1993	A		08.10.1993	A		08.10.1993	A
Vanuatu	27.10.1982	A		28.02.1985	A		28.02.1985	A
Venezuela	13.02.1956	R		23.07.1998	A		23.07.1998	A
Viet Nam	28.06.1957	A	X	19.10.1981	R			
Yemen	16.07.1970	A	X	17.04.1990	R		17.04.1990	R
Yugoslavia	16.10.2001	S		16.10.2001	S	16.10.2001	16.10.2001	S
Zambia	19.10.1966	A		04.05.1995	A		04.05.1995	A
Zimbabwe	07.03.1983	A		19.10.1992	A		19.10.1992	A