

**No. 17513**  
**MULTILATERAL**

Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II) (with Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts dated 10 June 1977 and resolutions adopted at the fourth session). Adopted at Geneva on 8 June 1977

Authentic texts: English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French and Russian.  
Registered by Switzerland on 23 January 1979.

**PROTOCOL ADDITIONAL<sup>1</sup> TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF  
12 AUGUST 1949,<sup>2</sup> AND RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF  
VICTIMS OF NON-INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICTS  
(PROTOCOL II)**

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 7 December 1978, i.e., six months after the deposit with the Swiss Federal Council of two instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with article 23 (1). Instruments of ratification or accession were deposited as follows:

State	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (a)
Ghana	28 February 1978

(With effect from 7 December 1978. Signature affixed on 12 December 1977.)

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7 June 1978 a
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(With effect from 7 December 1978.)

Subsequently, the Protocol came into force for the following State six months after the deposit with the Swiss Federal Council of its instrument of ratification, in accordance with article 23(2).

El Salvador	23 November 1978
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(With effect from 23 May 1979. Signature affixed on 12 December 1977.)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, pp. 31, 85, 135 and 287

- Article 15. Protection of works and installations
- Article 16. Protection of cultural objects and of places of worship
- Article 17. Prohibition of forced movement of civilians
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- Article 28. Authentic texts

### **PREAMBLE**

The High Contracting Parties,

Recalling that the humanitarian principles enshrined in Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, constitute the foundation of respect for the human person in cases of armed conflict not of an international character,

Recalling furthermore that international instruments relating to human rights offer a basic protection to the human person,

Emphasizing the need to ensure a better protection for the victims of those armed conflicts,

Recalling that, in cases not covered by the law in force, the human person remains under the protection of the principles of humanity and the dictates of the public conscience,

Have agreed on the following:

### **PART I. SCOPE OF THIS PROTOCOL**

#### **Article 1. MATERIAL FIELD OF APPLICATION.**

1. This Protocol, which develops and supplements Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 without modifying its existing conditions of application, shall apply to all armed conflicts which are not covered by Article 1 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol 1) and which take place in the territory of a High Contracting Party between its armed forces and dissident armed forces or other organized armed groups which, under responsible command, exercise such control over a part of its territory as to enable them to carry out sustained and concerted military operations and to implement this Protocol.
2. This Protocol shall not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature, as not being armed conflicts.

#### **Article 2. PERSONAL FIELD OF APPLICATION.**

1. This Protocol shall be applied without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status, or on any other similar criteria (hereinafter referred to as “adverse distinction”) to all persons affected by an armed conflict as defined in Article 1.

2. At the end of the armed conflict, all the persons who have been deprived of their liberty or whose liberty has been restricted for reasons related to such conflict, as well as those deprived of their liberty or whose liberty is restricted after the conflict for the same reasons, shall enjoy the protection of Articles 5 and 6 until the end of such deprivation or restriction of liberty.

**Article 3. NON-INTERVENTION.**

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked for the purpose of affecting the sovereignty of a State or the responsibility of the government, by all legitimate means, to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the national unity and territorial integrity of the State.
2. Nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked as a justification for intervening, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the armed conflict or in the internal or external affairs of the High Contracting Party in the territory of which that conflict occurs.

**PART II. HUMANE TREATMENT**

**Article 4. FUNDAMENTAL GUARANTEES.**

1. All persons who do not take a direct part or who have ceased to take part in hostilities, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, are entitled to respect for their person, honour and convictions and religious practices. They shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction. It is prohibited to order that there shall be no survivors.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the following acts against the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever:
  - (a) Violence to the life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment;
  - (b) Collective punishments;
  - (c) Taking of hostages;
  - (d) Acts of terrorism;
  - (e) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;
  - (f) Slavery and the slave trade in all their forms;
  - (g) Pillage;
  - (h) Threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.
3. Children shall be provided with the care and aid they require, and in particular:
  - (a) They shall receive an education, including religious and moral education, in keeping with the wishes of their parents or, in the absence of parents, of those responsible for their care;
  - (b) All appropriate steps shall be taken to facilitate the reunion of families temporarily separated;
  - (c) Children who have not attained the age of fifteen years shall neither be recruited in the armed forces or groups nor allowed to take part in hostilities;
  - (d) The special protection provided by this Article to children who have not attained the age of fifteen years shall remain applicable to them if they take a direct part in hostilities despite the provisions of sub-paragraph (c) and are captured;
  - (e) Measures shall be taken, if necessary, and whenever possible with the consent of their parents or persons who by law or custom are primarily responsible for their care, to remove children temporarily from the area in which hostilities are taking

place to a safer area within the country and ensure that they are accompanied by persons responsible for their safety and well-being.

**Article 5. PERSONS WHOSE LIBERTY HAS BEEN RESTRICTED.**

1. In addition to the provisions of Article 4, the following provisions shall be respected as a minimum with regard to persons deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict, whether they are interned or detained:
  - (a) The wounded and the sick shall be treated in accordance with Article 7;
  - (b) The persons referred to in this paragraph shall, to the same extent as the local civilian population, be provided with food and drinking water and be afforded safeguards as regards health and hygiene and protection against the rigours of the climate and the dangers of the armed conflict;
  - (c) They shall be allowed to receive individual or collective relief;
  - (d) They shall be allowed to practise their religion and, if requested and appropriate, to receive spiritual assistance from persons, such as chaplains, performing religious functions;
  - (e) They shall, if made to work, have the benefit of working conditions and safe guards similar to those enjoyed by the local civilian population.
2. Those who are responsible for the internment or detention of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall also, within the limits of their capabilities, respect the following provisions relating to such persons:
  - (a) Except when men and women of a family are accommodated together, women shall be held in quarters separated from those of men and shall be under the immediate supervision of women;
  - (b) They shall be allowed to send and receive letters and cards, the number of which may be limited by competent authority if it deems necessary;
  - (c) Places of internment and detention shall not be located close to the combat zone. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall be evacuated when the places where they are interned or detained become particularly exposed to danger arising out of the armed conflict, if their evacuation can be carried out under adequate conditions of safety;
  - (d) They shall have the benefit of medical examinations;
  - (e) Their physical or mental health and integrity shall not be endangered by any unjustified act or omission. Accordingly, it is prohibited to subject the persons described in this Article to any medical procedure which is not indicated by the state of health of the person concerned, and which is not consistent with the generally accepted medical standards applied to free persons under similar medical circumstances.
3. Persons who are not covered by paragraph 1 but whose liberty has been restricted in any way whatsoever for reasons related to the armed conflict shall be treated humanely in accordance with Article 4 and with paragraphs 1 (a), (c) and (d), and 2 (b) of this Article.
4. If it is decided to release persons deprived of their liberty, necessary measures to ensure their safety shall be taken by those so deciding.

**Article 6. PENAL PROSECUTIONS.**

1. This Article applies to the prosecution and punishment of criminal offences related to the armed conflict.
2. No sentence shall be passed and no penalty shall be executed on a person found guilty of an offence except pursuant to a conviction pronounced by a court offering the essential guarantees of independence and impartiality. In particular:

- (a) The procedure shall provide for an accused to be informed without delay of the particulars of the offence alleged against him and shall afford the accused before and during his trial all necessary rights and means of defence;
  - (b) No one shall be convicted of an offence except on the basis of individual penal responsibility;
  - (c) No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence, under the law, at the time when it was committed; nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than that which was applicable at the time when the criminal offence was [committed]<sup>1</sup> if, after the commission of the offence, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby;
  - (d) Anyone charged with an offence is presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law;
  - (e) Anyone charged with an offence shall have the right to be tried in his presence;
  - (f) No one shall be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.
3. A convicted person shall be advised on conviction of his judicial and other remedies and of the time-limits within which they may be exercised.
  4. The death penalty shall not be pronounced on persons who were under the age of eighteen years at the time of the offence and shall not be carried out on pregnant women or mothers of young children.
  5. At the end of hostilities, the authorities in power shall endeavour to grant the broadest possible amnesty to persons who have participated in the armed conflict, or those deprived of their liberty for reasons related to the armed conflict, whether they are interned or detained.

### **PART III. WOUNDED, SICK AND SHIPWRECKED**

#### **Article 7. PROTECTION AND CARE.**

1. All the wounded, sick and ship wrecked, whether or not they have taken part in the armed conflict, shall be respected and protected.
2. In all circumstances they shall be treated humanely and shall receive, to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention required by their condition. There shall be no distinction among them founded on any grounds other than medical ones.

#### **Article 8. SEARCH.**

Whenever circumstances permit, and particularly after an engagement, all possible measures shall be taken, without delay, to search for and collect the wounded, sick and shipwrecked, to protect them against pillage and ill-treatment, to ensure their adequate care, and to search for the dead, prevent their being despoiled, and decently dispose of them.

#### **Article 9. PROTECTION OF MEDICAL AND RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL.**

1. Medical and religious personnel shall be respected and protected and shall be granted all available help for the performance of their duties. They shall not be compelled to carry out tasks which are not compatible with their humanitarian mission.
2. In the performance of their duties medical personnel may not be required to give priority to any person except on medical grounds.

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<sup>1</sup> The corrections between brackets were communicated to the States Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 by the Government of Switzerland on 12 June 1978 and effected by a procès-verbal of rectification dated 6 November 1978. (Information supplied by the Government of Switzerland.)

#### **Article 10. GENERAL PROTECTION OF MEDICAL DUTIES**

1. Under no circumstances shall any person be punished for having carried out medical activities compatible with medical ethics, regardless of the person benefiting therefrom.
2. Persons engaged in medical activities shall neither be compelled to perform acts or to carry out work contrary to, nor be compelled to refrain from acts required by, the rules of medical ethics or other rules designed for the benefit of the wounded and sick, or this Protocol.
3. The professional obligations of persons engaged in medical activities regarding information which they may acquire concerning the wounded and sick under their care shall, subject to national law, be respected.
4. Subject to national law, no person engaged in medical activities may be penalized in any way for refusing or failing to give information concerning the wounded and sick who are, or who have been, under his care.

#### **Article 11. PROTECTION OF MEDICAL UNITS AND TRANSPORTS.**

1. Medical units and transports shall be respected and protected at all times and shall not be the object of attack.
2. The protection to which medical units and transports are entitled shall not cease unless they are used to commit hostile acts, outside their humanitarian function. Protection may, however, cease only after a warning has been given setting, whenever appropriate, a reasonable time-limit, and after such warning has remained unheeded.

#### **Article 12. THE DISTINCTIVE EMBLEM.**

Under the direction of the competent authority concerned, the distinctive emblem of the red cross, red crescent or red lion and sun on a white ground shall be displayed by medical and religious personnel and medical units, and on medical transports. It shall be respected in all circumstances. It shall not be used improperly.

### **PART IV. CIVILIAN POPULATION**

#### **Article 13. PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.**

1. The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection, the following rules shall be observed in all circumstances.
2. The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.
3. Civilians shall enjoy the protection afforded by this Part, unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.

#### **Article 14. PROTECTION OF OBJECTS INDISPENSABLE TO THE SURVIVAL OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.**

Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited. It is therefore prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless, for that purpose, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as food stuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works.

#### **Article 15. PROTECTION OF WORKS AND INSTALLATIONS CONTAINING DANGEROUS FORCES.**

Works or installations containing dangerous forces, namely dams, dykes and nuclear electrical generating Stations, shall not be made the object of attack, even where these objects are

military objectives, if such attack may cause the release of dangerous forces and consequent severe losses among the civilian population.

**Article 16. PROTECTION OF CULTURAL OBJECTS AND OF PLACES OF WORSHIP.**

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954,<sup>1</sup> it is prohibited to commit any acts of hostility directed against historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples, and to use them in support of the military effort.

**Article 17. PROHIBITION OF FORCED MOVEMENT OF CIVILIANS.**

1. The displacement of the civilian population shall not be ordered for reasons related to the conflict unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand. Should such displacements have to be carried out, all possible measures shall be taken in order that the civilian population may be received under satisfactory conditions of shelter, hygiene, health, safety and nutrition.
2. Civilians shall not be compelled to leave their own territory for reasons connected with the conflict.

**Article 18. RELIEF SOCIETIES AND RELIEF ACTIONS.**

1. Relief societies located in the territory of the High Contracting Party, such as Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) organizations, may offer their services for the performance of their traditional functions in relation to the victims of the armed conflict. The civilian population may, even on its own initiative, offer to collect and care for the wounded, sick and shipwrecked.
2. If the civilian population is suffering undue hardship owing to a lack of the supplies essential for its survival, such as foodstuffs and medical supplies, relief actions for the civilian population which are of an exclusively humanitarian and impartial nature and which are conducted without any adverse distinction shall be undertaken subject to the consent of the High Contracting Party concerned.

**PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 19. DISSEMINATION.**

This Protocol shall be disseminated as widely as possible.

**Article 20. SIGNATURE.**

This Protocol shall be open for signature by the Parties to the Conventions six months after the signing of the Final Act and will remain open for a period of twelve months.

**Article 21. RATIFICATION.**

This Protocol shall be ratified as soon as possible. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Swiss Federal Council, depositary of the Conventions.

**Article 22. ACCESSION.**

This Protocol shall be open for accession by any Party to the Conventions which has not signed it. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the depositary.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 249, p. 215.

**Article 23. ENTRY INTO FORCE.**

1. This Protocol shall enter into force six months after two instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited.
2. For each Party to the Conventions thereafter ratifying or acceding to this Protocol, it shall enter into force six months after the deposit by such Party of its instrument of ratification or accession.

**Article 24. AMENDMENT.**

1. Any High Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Protocol. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated to the depositary which shall decide, after consultation with all the High Contracting Parties and the International Committee of the Red Cross, whether a conference should be convened to consider the proposed amendment.
2. The depositary shall invite to that conference all the High Contracting Parties as well as the Parties to the Conventions, whether or not they are signatories of this Protocol.

**Article 25. DENUNCIATION.**

1. In case a High Contracting Party should denounce this Protocol, the denunciation shall only take effect six months after receipt of the instrument of denunciation. If, however, on the expiry of six months, the denouncing Party is engaged in the situation referred to in Article 1, the denunciation shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict. Persons who have been deprived of liberty, or whose liberty has been restricted, for reasons related to the conflict shall nevertheless continue to benefit from the provisions of this Protocol until their final release.
2. The denunciation shall be notified in writing to the depositary, which shall transmit it to all the High Contracting Parties.

**Article 26. NOTIFICATIONS.**

The depositary shall inform the High Contracting Parties as well as the Parties to the Conventions, whether or not they are signatories of this Protocol, of:

- (a) Signatures affixed to this Protocol and the deposit of instruments of ratification and accession under Articles 21 and 22;
- (b) The date of entry into force of this Protocol under Article 23; and
- (c) Communications and declarations received under Article 24.

**Article 27. REGISTRATION.**

1. After its entry into force, this Protocol shall be transmitted by the depositary to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The depositary shall also inform the Secretariat of the United Nations of all ratifications and accessions received by it with respect to this Protocol.

**Article 28. AUTHENTIC TEXTS.** The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the depositary, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all the Parties to the Conventions.

**ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**

For the Republic of Afghanistan



For the Republic of South Africa

For the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

For the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

For the Federal Republic of Germany  
[ULRICH LEBSANFT]<sup>1</sup>  
23-12-1977

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

For the Argentine Republic

For the Commonwealth of Australia  
[MICHEAL GEORGE HARRISON SMITH]  
Seventh of December 1978<sup>1</sup>

For the Republic of Austria  
[HANS THALBERG]

For the Commonwealth of the Bahamas

For the State of Bahrain

For the People's Republic of Bangladesh

For Barbados

For the Kingdom of Belgium  
[G. PUTTEVILS]  
Sous reserve de ratification<sup>2</sup>

For the People's Republic of Benin

For the Republic of Bolivia

For the Republic of Botswana

For the Federative Republic of Brazil

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria  
[CHRISTO DARENKOV]  
11-XII-1978

For the Republic of Burundi

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<sup>1</sup> Names of signatories appearing between brackets were not legible and have been supplied by the Government of Switzerland

<sup>2</sup> Subject to ratification.

For Canada

[PIERRE DUMAS]

For the Republic of Chile

[JUAN HURT GUNTER]

For the People's Republic of China

For the Republic of Cyprus

For the Republic of Colombia

For the People's Republic of the Congo

For the Republic of Costa Rica

For the Republic of the Ivory Coast

[THEODORE DE MEL]

For the Republic of Cuba

For the Kingdom of Denmark

[AXEL SERUP]

For the Arab Republic of Egypt

[ABDULLAH ALI EL-ERIAN]

Sous reserve de ratification<sup>1</sup>

For the Republic of El Salvador

[NICOLAS RIGOBERTO MONGE LOPEZ]

For the United Arab Emirates

For the Central African Empire

For the Republic of Ecuador

[RODRIGO VALDEZ BAQUERO]

For the Spanish State

[NICOLAS MARTIN ALONSO]<sup>2</sup>

7 novembre 1978

For the United States of America

[MARVIN L. WARNER]

For Ethiopia

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<sup>1</sup> Subject to ratification.

<sup>2</sup> For the text of the declarations and reservations made upon signature, seep. 699 of this volume

For Fiji

For the Republic of Finland

[JOEL TOIVOLA]

For the French Republic

For the Gabonese Republic

For the Republic of the Gambia

For the Republic of Ghana

[JONAS KWAMI DOTSE FOULI]

For the Hellenic Republic

For the Republic of Guatemala

[GUSTAVO SANTISO GALVEZ]

For the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

For the Republic of Guyana

For the Republic of Haiti

For the Republic of the Upper Volta

[TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO]

11 janvier 1978

For the Republic of Honduras

[ANTONIO COLLART VALLE]

For the Hungarian People's Republic

[GYORGY ZAGOR]

For the Republic of India

For the Republic of Indonesia

For the Republic of Iraq

For the Empire of Iran

[ASSADULAH FAHIMI]

For Ireland

[BRENDAN T. NOLAN]

For the Republic of Iceland

[HARALDUR KROYER]

For the State of Israel

For the Italian Republic

[NICOLO DI BERNARDO]<sup>1</sup>

For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

For Jamaica

For Japan

For the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

[MUTASIM BILBEISI]

For Democratic Kampuchea

For the Republic of Kenya

For the State of Kuwait

For the Kingdom of Lesotho

For the Lebanese Republic

For the Republic of Liberia

For the Principality of Liechtenstein

[PRINCE NICOLAS DE LIECHTENSTEIN]

For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

[JEAN RETTEL]

Sous reserve de ratification<sup>2</sup>

For the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

[JEAN JACQUES MAURICE]

Treize octobre 1978

For Malaysia

For the Republic of Malawi

For the Republic of Mali

For the Republic of Malta

For the Kingdom of Morocco

[MOHAMED BENNANI SMIRES}

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<sup>1</sup> For the text of the declarations and reservations made upon signature, seep. 699 of this volume

<sup>2</sup> Subject to ratification.

For Mauritius

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

For the United Mexican States

For the Principality of Monaco

For the Mongolian People's Republic  
[DUGERSURENGII ERDEMBILEG]

For the Kingdom of Nepal

For the Republic of Nicaragua  
[GASTON CAJINA MEJICANO]

For the Republic of the Niger  
[AMADOU SEYDOU]  
16 juin 1978

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

For the Kingdom of Norway  
[EINAR-FREDRIK OFSTAD]

For New Zealand  
[BASIL FRANKLIN BOLT]  
27 November 1978

For the Sultanate of Oman

For the Republic of Uganda

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
[M. YUSUF BUCH]

For the Republic of Panama  
[AQUILLINO VILLAMONTE]

For Papua New Guinea

For the Republic of Paraguay

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
[W. B. Baron COLLOT D'ESCURY]  
Sous reserve de ratification<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Subject to ratification.

For the Republic of Peru

[GEORGE NICHOLSON SOLOGUREN]

For the Republic of the Philippines

For the Polish People's Republic

[BERNARD BOGDANSKI]

For the Portuguese Republic

[EDUARDO MANUEL FERNANDES BUGALHO]<sup>1</sup>

For the State of Qatar

For the Syrian Arab Republic

For the Republic of Korea

[BYUNG KYU CHUN]

7 December 1978

For the German Democratic Republic

[GUNTHER ULLRICH]

For the Lao People's Democratic Republic

[PHANTHONG PHOMMAHAXAY]

18-4-78

For the Dominican Republic

For the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

[VADIM IVANOVITICH LOUKIANOVITICH]

For the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

[IVAN FILIMONOVITICH GRICHTCHENKO}

For the United Republic of Tanzania

For the United Republic of Cameroon

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

[DAN ENACHESCU]

Le 28 mars 1978

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[PATRICK ARTHUR GRIER]<sup>2</sup>

For the Rwandese Republic

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<sup>1</sup> For the text of the declarations and reservations made upon signature, see p. 699 of this volume

<sup>2</sup> For the text of the declarations and reservations made upon signature, seep. 699 of this volume

For the Republic of San Marino

[MARIO PINCI]

22 juin 1978

For the Holy See

[AMBROGIO MARCHIONI]

For the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

For the Republic of Senegal

[AMADOU MACTAR CISSE]

For the Republic of Sierra Leone

For the Republic of Singapore

For the Somali Democratic Republic

For the Kingdom of Swaziland

For the Democratic Republic of the Sudan

For the Republic of Sri Lanka

For the Kingdom of Sweden

[HANS BLIX]

For the Swiss Confederation

[PIERRE GRABER]

For the Republic of Surinam

For the Republic of Chad

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

[MIROSLAV MOC]

6-12-78

For the Kingdom of Thailand

For the Togolese Republic

[ASSIONGBON AGBENOU]

For the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

For the Republic of Tunisia

[TAOUFIX SMIDA]

For the Republic of Turkey

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[VLADIMIR SERGUEEVITCH LAVROV]

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

For the Republic of Venezuela

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

For the Yemen Arab Republic  
[HUSSIN M. ALMAGBALY]  
14-2- 1978

For the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

For the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia  
[ELHAMI NIMANI]

For the Republic of Zaire

For the Republic of Zambia

## **DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS MADE UPON SIGNATURE**

**ITALY**

**POR TUGAL**

**SPAIN**

### **UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

“On signing the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-international Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declare that they have signed on the understanding that the provisions of the Protocol shall not apply to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom in form the depositary that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Protocol in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.”

### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

“It is the understanding of the United States of America that the terms used in Part III of this Protocol which are the same as the terms defined in Article 8 of Protocol I shall so far as relevant be construed in the same sense as those definitions.”