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THE HANDBOOK
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HUMANITARIAN LAW

THIRD EDITION

EDITED BY
DIETER FLECK

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Preface

The present revised edition of the *Handbook of International Humanitarian Law* responds to an increased interest in the international community. In a time of a continued need for clarifying the principles and rules described in this book and ensuring respect for their implementation, this interest deserves full support.

Substantive changes of the manual text include new developments in treaty law, such as the 2010 amendments to the ICC Statute, as well as new topics that have been extensively debated in recent years: *inter alia* the notion of direct participation in hostilities; air and missile warfare; belligerent occupation; operational detention; cyber operations; and the protection of the environment in armed conflict. The growing need to consider borderline issues of the law of armed conflict and the interplay of international humanitarian law, human rights, and other branches of international law has led to reconsidering certain approaches taken so far. Thus, Chapter 7 is no longer confined to the protection of prisoners of war under the Third Geneva Convention, but addresses all applicable legal standards that are relevant in contemporary practice. The commentaries both deepen reflection on such innovations and critically reconsider views expressed in earlier editions.

Some personal changes respond to the need for generational change which is necessary in any activity of this kind to remain relevant and influential in practice. I welcome the interest and active support by new contributors bringing their insight and experience from various aspects of international co-operation and academic research. At the same time I may express my gratitude to Professor Horst Fischer, Judge Sir Christopher Greenwood, CMG, QC, and Judge Rüdiger Wolfrum for their long-standing support and advice, accepting that they had to discontinue their co-operation in this project due to an increased workload in international co-operation, academic teaching, and jurisprudence. Their contributions to former editions which have been further developed in the present one are very much appreciated.

In order to facilitate the use of this Handbook, the manual text **printed in bold type** has again been made available as a separate document under <<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199658800.do>>. A comprehensive bibliography is no longer made available considering the ever-increasing number of relevant publications,* but an updated selection of sources used is provided in the footnotes.

I invite proposals and suggestions which will be considered for the preparation of further editions. Again, I must express my gratitude to Oxford University Press, in particular to John Louth, Merel Alstein and Barath Rajasekaran, for their professional support.

Dieter Fleck
Cologne, April 2013

* See the annual bibliographies included in *YIHL*. For former decades, see International Committee of the Red Cross & Henry Dunant Institute (eds), *Bibliography of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts*, 2nd edn (ICRC, 1987).

Introduction

During the past decades, international humanitarian law has been subject to a progressive development which culminated in the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, the 1977 Protocols Additional to these Conventions, the 1980 Weapons Convention, the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Land Mines, and the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. These treaties have underlined and specified three general legal restrictions which are described in Section 132 of the present Handbook, as follows: an act of war is permissible only if it is directed against military objectives, if it is not likely to cause unnecessary suffering, and if it is not perfidious. While such legal restrictions are constantly challenged in armed conflicts, this is particularly true for the present time: the character of war has changed in the recent decades,¹ even if it is fair to state that many of the new wars are linked to historical legacies and many characteristics of current armed conflicts are known from history. The world today witnesses new war aims of belligerents, an increase of active participation in hostilities by civilians, privatization of specific military tasks, new forms of war financing by local-global networks, and criminal forms of diversion of funds and materiel at the expense of victims.

If globalization can be considered a common feature of this new reality, the same is true for efforts to improve knowledge of and education and training in international humanitarian law and to sustainably increase its public acceptance and level of implementation. Extensive international co-operation, which had been encouraged decades ago by the negotiations on the Additional Protocols from 1974 to 1977 and is today practised in close professional contacts between diplomats and military officers, scholars and practitioners, states and non-governmental organizations, and individuals, has contributed decisively to the worldwide dissemination of international humanitarian law. This co-operation has paved the way for a continuously progressing development of customary international humanitarian law in all cultures.² It has also underlined the significance of humanitarian protection for security and co-operation throughout the world. While many positive efforts have been made by states to implement their obligations under international humanitarian law,³ fundamental work remains to be done at international and national levels.⁴ This task poses a challenge to political decision-makers and to their legal and military advisers, many of whom must shoulder this workload in addition to their other duties and in spite of the pressure of other priorities.

¹ See Mary Kaldor, *New and Old Wars*, 2nd edn (Cambridge: Polity, 2006); Hugo Slim, *Killing Civilians: Method, Madness and Morality in War* (London: Hurst & Co., 2008); Hew Strachan & Sibylle Scheipers (eds), *The Changing Character of War* (OUP, 2011); Elizabeth Wilmshurst (ed.), *International Law and the Classification of Conflicts* (OUP, 2012).

² Frits Kalshoven, 'Applicability of Customary International Law in Non-International Armed Conflicts' in Antonio Cassese (ed.), *Current Problems of International Law* (Milan: Giuffrè, 1975), 267–85; Theodor Meron, *Human Rights and Humanitarian Norms as Customary International Law* (OUP, 1989), 246 *et seq.*; *CIHL*, with update at Customary IHL Database, <www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/home>.

³ For relevant national legislation, see Vol. II/2 *CIHL*, 4208–85; for a list of military manuals on international humanitarian law, see Vol. II/2 *CIHL*, 4196–207.

⁴ Bothe, in Michael Bothe/Peter Macalister-Smith/Thomas Kurzidem (eds), *National Implementation of International Humanitarian Law* (Nijhoff, 1990), 261 *et seq.*; for current activities, see in particular the work of the ICRC and its Advisory Service, <<http://www.icrc.org/ihl-nat>>; the process of reaffirmation

Recent achievements of worldwide co-operation in this field are manifold: The inter-relationship between humanitarian law and the protection of human rights in armed conflicts is largely accepted and better understood today than ever before. A progressive development of international criminal law has led to increased jurisprudence on war crimes and crimes against humanity by national courts, international ad hoc tribunals, and finally to the establishment of the ICC. States and international organizations have shown a growing awareness of their obligation under Article 1 common to the Geneva Conventions to ensure respect of international humanitarian law, to better implement its rules, and to enforce compliance by state and non-state actors in all armed conflicts. The Geneva Conventions have reached global acceptance and Additional Protocol I to these Conventions is now in force for 173 states.⁵ Member states of military alliances have ensured interoperability in the not so rare cases of their adherence to different treaty obligations, a work which for both legal and political reasons must clearly go beyond the lowest common denominator (see below, Section 1403). In multinational military operations, non-parties to AP I have applied its protection standards for policy reasons, thus demonstrating that the alleged 'great schism' between parties and non-parties to the Protocol which at times still dominates academic debates is not insurmountable in reality.⁶ Despite various back falls in recent armed conflicts, including the ongoing 'war on terror', a term based on political rhetoric rather than legal expertise, international co-operation has convincingly shown that strict adherence to humanitarian protection standards in military operations is an essential prerequisite for professional effectiveness and lasting solutions.

Academic experts have reflected on these developments in most proactive forms. A proliferation of books and articles, courses, and research projects have demonstrated a widespread interest in international humanitarian law that is hardly to be observed in other branches of international law and at the same time has led to remarkable standards of specialization. It may be due to this development that comprehensive treatises have widely been replaced by individual approaches to serve the needs of specific course programmes and increase understanding by means of presenting key issues of the topic.⁷ Fully recognizing such approaches, the challenge prevails to present all relevant issues in context, assess the entirety of international humanitarian law in one publication,

and development of international humanitarian law started by Switzerland with the Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, <<http://www.hpcr.org>>; the San Remo Round Tables and courses held over many years by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, <<http://web.iihl.org/>>; and the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, <<http://www.uclhl.org>>.

⁵ See <[http://www.icrc.org/IHL.nsf/\(SPF\)/party_main_treaties/\\$File/IHL_and_other_related_Treaties.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/IHL.nsf/(SPF)/party_main_treaties/$File/IHL_and_other_related_Treaties.pdf)>.

⁶ As mentioned by L. C. Green, *The Contemporary Law of Armed Conflict*, 2nd edn (Manchester University Press, 2000), xv, during the 1991 war in the Gulf, which was fought by the US alongside a coalition of twenty-six states in which no common legal obligations as to AP I did exist, White House press releases on aerial bombardments extensively used language of Article 51(5) of that Protocol (one of the most controversial provisions in the perception of the US Administration which had been used as one of its arguments against ratification), to describe how precision strikes in Iraq had been planned and executed. The Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell, in his Report to Congress on Coalition operations in the Gulf, had gone even further in stating that the provisions of AP I were, for the main part, applied as if they constituted customary law: see Department of Defense, 'Conduct of the Persian Gulf War: final report to Congress' (1992), 696, 700–3.

⁷ For a most recent excellent example, see Jean d'Aspremont/Jérôme de Hemptinne, *Droit International Humanitaire. Thèmes Choisis* (Pedone, 2012).

and take a case-oriented approach in order to serve the need for continuing exchange between legal theory and practice.

Some terminological inconsistencies may still be a matter of discussion. In both academic and military courses 'international humanitarian law (IHL)' and 'the law of armed conflict (LOAC)' are widely used as synonymous terms, like 'fraternal twins'.⁸ 'International humanitarian law' appears to be more precise, first due to the preference given to it by the ICRC and the UN, and second with respect to the fact that this term better conveys that there exist important peacetime obligations for dissemination, instruction and training, as well as binding commitments to ensure respect for existing rules. But such considerations should not be exaggerated. In fact, both terms comprise all aspects of the conduct of hostilities and the protection of war victims, aspects that must not be neglected, if international law is to be applied properly during armed conflict.

Achievements in the reaffirmation of international humanitarian law and its further development have not been reached without controversies. Many armed conflicts are dominated by asymmetries between rich and poor parties, between states and non-state actors, and between technologically advanced forces and those lacking even rudimentary equipment and logistics. These asymmetries are characterized by unlimited methods of fighting by the poor, and by excessive acts performed even during precision strikes by the rich. Humanitarian protection in such conflicts is too often neglected. This also leads to specific vulnerabilities of technologically advanced societies.⁹ Types and amount of wartime atrocities in many cases are not contributing to the war effort and endangering post-conflict peacebuilding. It is, indeed, a timely task to stress again that in any armed conflict, the right to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited (Article 35 AP I).

There have been gross violations of international law which increased the awareness of the importance of humanitarian protection in the general public. The international Red Cross and Red Crescent movement has repeatedly, and with complete justification, launched appeals for humanitarian mobilization, to enhance protection in armed conflicts and other situations of armed violence, an objective as important as reducing the risk and impact of disasters and diseases.¹⁰ The heavy task of improving compliance with international humanitarian law calls for new political initiatives, for more and better training, and for the use of international mechanisms.¹¹ The UN Secretary-General has underlined very convincingly that compliance with international humanitarian law, human rights law, refugee law, and international criminal law by all parties concerned provides the strongest basis for ensuring respect for the safety of the civilian population in armed conflicts.¹² The protection of civilians in armed conflicts agenda which was reaffirmed by the Security Council¹³ must be further implemented to this effect. As

⁸ Cf. Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict. International Humanitarian Law in War* (CUP, 2010), 23.

⁹ Wolff Heintschel von Heinegg/Volker Epping (eds), *International Humanitarian Law Facing New Challenges. Symposium in Honour of Knut Ipsen* (Springer, 2007), vi, 11, 65.

¹⁰ 31st International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference, Strengthening legal protection for victims of armed conflicts, 31IC/11/R1, 2011; 4-Year Action Plan for the Implementation of international humanitarian law, 31/C/11/R2.

¹¹ ICRC, *International Humanitarian Law and the Challenges of Contemporary Armed Conflicts*, Report prepared for the 31st International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference, 31IC/11/5.1.2, 2011.

¹² Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (UN Doc. S/2005/740 of 28 November 2005), para. 12.

¹³ Aide Memoire for the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, annexed to the Statement by the President of the Security Council of 22 November 2010 (S/PRST/2010/25).

emphasized by the UN Secretary-General, even the right of self-defence must be carried out in accordance with international law. The repeated phenomenon of large numbers of civilian casualties from military operations is not acceptable. Also, the legal prohibitions protecting combatants against unnecessary suffering and perfidious acts are to be respected. Excessive use of force is unlawful and has often proven counterproductive, as it exacerbates existing resentments and fuels those who advocate hatred rather than providing conditions for long-lasting security and stable peace.

There is an urgent and continuing need for investigatory and punitive measures as well as for reparation and for activities to prevent future violations. Quite similar to human rights law, international humanitarian law includes obligations owed by states to individual persons. Yet, different from human rights law state practice and jurisprudence have denied so far that international humanitarian law also offers rights to individuals corresponding to the duties of states. The obligation of states has been endorsed by the United Nations and by regional organizations. As early as 1975, the Conference on Co-operation and Security in Europe Final Act signed in Helsinki had emphasized in Principle VII the right of the individual to know and act upon his or her rights and duties in the field of human rights. At the same time, it had stressed the duty of participating states constantly to respect these rights and freedoms in their mutual relations and to endeavour jointly and separately (including in co-operation with the United Nations) to promote universal and effective respect for these rights and freedoms. This duty of states is not only relevant during peacetime, but it extends to times of armed conflict. It is not limited to obligations under human rights law which continues to apply in armed conflicts, but fully includes obligations under international humanitarian law.

The first edition of the present Handbook, published in 1994¹⁴ and 1995,¹⁵ was prepared as a result of close co-operation between academic research and practice. It was designed to support not only further studies at universities but also the legal instruction of the armed forces. The key statements of that edition, printed in bold type, were identical with the *German Manual*, promulgated for the German Armed Forces in August 1992. Ever since its inception in 1956, the *Bundeswehr* has had a legal advisory organization, a service which is now mandatory worldwide under Article 82 AP I. Its tasks include advising military commanders and instructing the armed forces in relevant rules of international law. Owing to experiences in two World Wars, Germany has been particularly active in the implementation of international humanitarian law, not least because for several decades the country was divided by the line of confrontation between two opposing military alliances. Accordingly, and in view of the differences in the status of national ratifications of AP I even within the North Atlantic Alliance, German initiatives aimed to settle problems regarding the conduct of combined operations by reaching agreement on common standards for the application of the law, and to support legal co-operation in this area extending far beyond the membership of NATO. Hence, the publication of the *German Manual* was preceded by an intensive co-operation between practitioners and scholars, and an international conference of government experts.¹⁶ Both the text of the *German Manual* and also the commentaries have greatly benefited from the results of

¹⁴ Fleck (ed.), *Handbuch des humanitären Völkerrechts in bewaffneten Konflikten* (C. H. Beck, 1994).

¹⁵ Id., *The Handbook of Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflict* (OUP, 1995; paperback 1999).

¹⁶ Fleck, 'Military Manuals on International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Consultations of Government Experts in Koblenz (Germany), 7–11 October 1991', *HuV-I* (4/1991), 213–15.

this co-operation. The Handbook was well received in the growing community of international humanitarian law. Numerous reviews in many countries, its use in academic activities to support dissemination and research, the frequent references made to it by international and national courts, as by legal advisers in military headquarters, and the award of the renowned Ciardi Prize at the XVth Congress of the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War (Lillehammer, 2000) were encouraging for all contributors.

Since its second edition,¹⁷ the Handbook is no longer connected to a single national manual, but aims at offering international best practice to assist scholars and practitioners worldwide. For this purpose the group of contributors has been expanded and both the manual text **printed in bold type** and the commentaries have been extensively revised. The Handbook is designed to support state practice and jurisprudence, academic studies, and the legal instruction of armed forces. It shows in context the importance of a by now complex branch of international law for both the conduct of military operations and international co-operation in peacetime.

To fulfil this task both legal and policy arguments are discussed in the Handbook, considering that fundamental values of humanity require a generalized approach which should avoid flawed interpretations and ensure operational standards of protection. For any military operation, law and policy are interrelated and must be seen in context. Policy principles are normally mandatory for those engaged in operations. They may increase, but not lower the standards set by international law, as expressed in rules of engagement. Hence, the role of rules of engagement for military operations is discussed in various respects, not only in the context of air, sea, and land warfare, but also in international peace operations.

In **Chapter 1** the historical evolution and the existing legal foundations of international humanitarian law are evaluated in the light of current practice. In this context the ethical and political prerequisites for legal development are discussed in their global relevance, as the origins of the fundamental principles of humanitarian law are not exclusively based on a single region, culture, or religion. At a time which is characterized by rapid societal changes and diminishing distances, the establishment of a multicultural basis for humanitarian rules is of the utmost importance.

Chapters 2 to 10 describe the law of the conduct of military operations in all theatres and at all levels. Here, the distinctions between Geneva Law and Hague Law, developed at different occasions in history, have lost their importance, as have those between the law of treaties and customary law. For the latter the *ICRC Study on Customary International Humanitarian Law*¹⁸ provides excellent source material which has extensively been used and discussed in the Handbook. In **Chapter 2** particular attention is paid to law enforcement aspects, to the application of human rights in armed conflicts, to the continued relevance of rules of international law of peace during armed conflict, and to the relevance of humanitarian law in peacetime and post-conflict military operations. **Chapter 3** considers challenges for combatant status in recent conflicts and diplomatic negotiations. It includes a discussion of topical issues of 'unlawful combatants' or—what may be considered the better term: 'unprivileged belligerents'. **Chapter 4** offers an in-depth discussion of means and methods of combat, providing commentaries on current treaty law, a discussion

¹⁷ Fleck, *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law* (OUP, 2008; paperback 2009).

¹⁸ *CIHL* (above, n. 2).

of the progressive development of customary law, and borderline situations of law enforcement relevant for military operations. **Chapter 5** explains current aspects of the protection of civilians in armed conflicts including consequences for civilians directly participating in hostilities, further developments in the law of humanitarian assistance, and the present state of the law of occupation. It also underlines the increasing importance of human rights for the protection of civilians in occupied territories. In **Chapter 6** a systematic approach to the protection of medical personnel is undertaken in the light of recent state practice; likewise, the development which resulted in the adoption of a new protective emblem, the Red Crystal, is explained. In **Chapter 7** the protection of prisoners in any armed conflict and prisoner-of-war status in international armed conflicts are addressed on the background of recent state practice. **Chapter 8** offers a discussion of the protection of religious personnel and the legal significance of religious tolerance in armed conflicts. **Chapter 9** provides a commentary on the protection of cultural property in armed conflicts which covers recent developments in treaty law and international practice. In **Chapter 10** legal developments and practice with respect to armed conflict at sea are explained and further discussed.

Chapter 11 contains rules of the law of neutrality concerning the protection of the victims of armed conflicts which must be considered as part of international humanitarian law. These rules have been challenged by state practice in recent armed conflicts, hence they are the subject of a continuing international development and exchange among experts. In **Chapter 12** the law of non-international armed conflicts is assessed in context with its progressive development. The legal distinction between international and non-international armed conflicts is explained and an important policy rule already included in the first edition of this Handbook reaffirmed and further developed: armed forces should comply with the rules applicable in international armed conflicts in the conduct of their operations in all armed conflicts; however, such conflicts are characterized.¹⁹ The binding effect of these rules on armed opposition groups is discussed and specific means and methods to ensure compliance in internal armed conflicts elaborated. **Chapter 13** describes the law of international peace operations comprising both peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace. This concept deliberately goes beyond traditional peacekeeping, as it combines elements of peacekeeping with peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding. While peace operations normally are not conducted in an armed conflict but rather in situations in which civil–military co-operation and law enforcement principles provide essential elements of rules of engagement, the relevance of international humanitarian law for peacekeepers cannot be underestimated. The final **Chapter 14** deals with the most important part of international humanitarian law, as it describes and evaluates national and international measures to ensure compliance with existing rules and to provide remedies for violations. Highlighting long-lasting legal developments which have eventually led to a strengthening of national and international criminal jurisdiction on war crimes and crimes against humanity, this chapter also evaluates the legal obligations of states and international organizations and appropriate measures to implement existing obligations, to prevent any violations, and take effective action where breaches are committed.

The **Table of International Instruments** is supplemented by a **Table of Judgments and Decisions** which clearly shows an increase of relevant jurisprudence and policymaking

¹⁹ See Sections 211 and 1216.

by intergovernmental and other organizations in recent years.²⁰ The **Annex** shows the relevant international distinctive emblems.

It is the common objective of the contributors of this Handbook not only to provide reliable information on the state of international humanitarian law and relevant legal developments, but likewise to encourage necessary new discussions. In this spirit the interrelationship between international humanitarian law and other branches of international law, in particular human rights law, is addressed in this book under various aspects. This interrelationship is not only of academic interest, as it has a distinct practical relevance for the conduct of hostilities and law enforcement operations, for example with respect to persons in detention, territories under belligerent occupation, and situations of domestic jurisdiction in non-international armed conflicts. The requirement for training tools is multifaceted and the need for specific approaches will be felt by many participants and course directors. Additional national rules and regulations will be required to ensure effective implementation of this field of international law, considering its progressive complexity and importance for military operations in armed conflicts and even in peacetime. A good perception of applicable international standards which are forming the contents of this Handbook is essential for lawful conduct of military forces and relevant training activities.

International humanitarian law is not, and never was, confined to issues of the conduct of hostilities. The legal difference between armed conflict and peacetime notwithstanding, many humanitarian law principles are relevant in a wider sense also for military operations in post-conflict peacebuilding.²¹ There is a clear requirement for further developing adequate rules for the conduct of military operations. Proper conduct in armed conflicts may be key to relevant activities. States and international organizations, members of armed forces and civilians, practising lawyers, and academics alike remain challenged with the complex task of expanding knowledge of existing rules of humanitarian law, ensuring its application under ever-difficult circumstances, and co-operating in its further development.

²⁰ See also: National Case-Law and International Case-Law, *CIHL* Vol. II/2, 4286–307, 4308–34; Marco Sassòli/Antoine Bouvier/Anne Quintin (eds), *How Does Law Protect in War? Cases, Documents and Teaching Materials on Contemporary Practice in International Humanitarian Law*, 3rd edn (ICRC, 2011); Oxford Reports on International Law/International Law in Domestic Courts (ILDC), <<http://www.oxford-lawreports.com>>.

²¹ See T. D. Gill and D. Fleck, *The Handbook of the International Law in Military Operations* (OUP, 2010; paperback 2011).

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Table of Abbreviations

ACHR	American Convention on Human Rights of 22 November 1969
<i>AJIL</i>	<i>American Journal of International Law</i>
AP I	Protocol I of 10 June 1977, Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949
AP II	Protocol II of 10 June 1977, Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949
AP III	Protocol III of 8 December 2005, Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949
ARSIWA	Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (2001) UN Doc. A/56/10
<i>AVR</i>	<i>Archiv des Völkerrechts</i>
BiologicalWeaponsConv	Biological Weapons Convention of 10 April 1972
<i>BR-Drs</i>	<i>Drucksache des Bundesrats</i>
<i>BYIL</i>	<i>British Yearbook of International Law</i>
CAT	United Nations Committee Against Torture
Chemical WeaponsConv	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction of 13 January 1993
ChildConv	Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989
CICR	Comité international de la Croix-Rouge
<i>CIHL</i>	<i>Customary International Humanitarian Law</i> [Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck (eds)], (CUP, 2005) with update at <i>Customary IHL Database</i> , < http://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/home >
ClusterConv	Convention on Cluster Munitions of 30 May 2008
CPA	Coalition Provisional Authority
CSC	Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CultPropConv	Cultural Property Convention of 14 May 1954
CultPropReg	Regulations for the Execution of the Cultural Property Convention, adopted on 14 May 1954
CUP	Cambridge University Press
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration
Decl.	Declaration
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
ECHR	European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950

ECJ	European Court of Justice
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
ed./eds	Editor/editors
edn	Edition
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
<i>EJIL</i>	<i>European Journal of International Law</i>
ENMOD	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of 18 May 1977
ERWProt	Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, adopted on 28 November 2003
EU	European Union
GA	General Assembly
GasProt	Geneva Gas Protocol of 17 June 1925
GC I	First Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949
GC II	Second Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949
GC III	Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949
GC IV	Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949
GenocidConv	Genocide Convention of 9 December 1949
<i>German Manual</i>	Bundesministerium der Verteidigung, ZDv 15/2 <i>Humanitäres Völkerrecht in bewaffneten Konflikten</i> (1992); English version: Federal Ministry of Defence, Joint Service Manual, <i>Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts</i> (1992)
<i>GYIL</i>	<i>German Yearbook of International Law</i>
HagueDecl 1899	Hague Declaration concerning Expanding Bullets (Dum-Dum Bullets) of 29 July 1899
HagueReg	Hague Regulations of 18 October 1907 concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land
HC III	Hague Convention (III) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Opening of Hostilities
HC IV	Hague Convention (IV) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land
HC V	Hague Convention (V) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land
HC VI	Hague Convention (VI) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Status of Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities
HC VII	Hague Convention (VII) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Conversion of Merchant Ships into War Ships
HC VIII	Hague Convention (VIII) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines
HC IX	Hague Convention (IX) of 18 October 1907 concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War
HC XI	Hague Convention (XI) of 18 October 1907 concerning Certain Restrictions with regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War

HC XIII	Hague Convention (XIII) of 18 October 1907 concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War
HCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
HPCR	Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (HPCR), < http://www.ihlresearch.org >
<i>HPCR Manual</i>	<i>Manual on International Law Applicable to Air and Missile Warfare</i> with Commentary (Harvard 2010), < http://ihlresearch.org/amw/HPCR%20Manual.pdf >
HRAW 1923	HRAW 1923 Hague Rules concerning the Control of Wireless Telegraphy in Time of War and Air Warfare, drafted 19 February 1923
HRC	United Nations Human Rights Committee
HSC	Convention on the High Seas of 29 April 1958
<i>HuV-I</i>	<i>Humanitäres Völkerrecht—Informationsschriften. Journal of International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict</i>
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
IACtHR	Inter-American Court of Human Rights
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICC Statute	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966
ICDO	International Civil Defence Organization
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966
ICJ	International Court of Justice
<i>ICLQ</i>	<i>International and Comparative Law Quarterly</i>
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
<i>ICRC Commentary</i>	Y. Sandoz/C. Swinarski/B. Zimmermann (eds), <i>Commentary on the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949</i> (ICRC, 1987)
<i>ICRC Manual</i>	B. Doppler (ed.), A. P. V. Rogers & P. Malherbe (authors), <i>Fight it Right. Model Manual on the Law of Armed Conflict for Armed Forces</i> (ICRC, 1999)
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTR Statute	Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda of 8 November 1994, as amended
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
ICTY Statute	Statute for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia of 25 May 1993, as amended
Id.	Idem
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IHFFC	International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission

IHL	International humanitarian law
IllicitImpExpTransConv	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 14 November 1970
<i>ILM</i>	<i>International Legal Materials</i>
ILO	International Labour Organization
<i>ILR</i>	<i>International Law Reports</i> (since 1950)
IMPP	Integrated Mission Planning Process
IMT	International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg, 1945–1946)
IMTF	Integrated Mission Task Force
IncendiariesProt	Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons of 10 October 1980
InhumaneWeaponsConv	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 10 October 1980
<i>IRRC</i>	<i>International Review of the Red Cross</i>
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
<i>IsrYHR</i>	<i>Israel Yearbook on Human Rights</i>
<i>ItalYIL</i>	<i>Italian Yearbook of International Law</i>
LandMinesConv	Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction of 3 December 1997
LasersProt	Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons, adopted on 13 October 1995
Lieber Code	<i>Instruction for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field</i> , prepared by Francis Lieber, promulgated as General Orders Nr. 100 by President Lincoln, 24 April 1863, text in: D. Schindler & J. Toman, <i>The Law of Armed Conflicts. A Collection of Conventions, Resolutions and Other Documents</i> , 4th edn (Nijhoff, 2004), 3; L. Friedman (ed.), <i>The Law of War. A Documentary History</i> , Vol. I (Random House, 1972), 158
LNOJ	League of Nations Official Journal
LNTS	League of Nations Treaty Series
LondonDecl 1909	London Declaration of 26 February 1909 concerning the Laws of Naval War
LondonProt 1936	London <i>Procès-Verbal</i> of 6 November 1936 concerning the Rules of Submarine Warfare
MercenaryConv	Mercenary Convention of 4 December 1989
MinesProt	Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-traps and other Devices of 10 October 1980, revised on 3 May 1996
MIO	Maritime interception operations
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo

MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MPEPIL	R. Wolfrum (ed.), <i>Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law</i> , 10 vols (OUP, 2012) < http://www.mpepil.com >
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<i>NethYIL</i>	<i>Netherlands Yearbook of International Law</i>
NGO	Non-governmental organization
No.	Number
NonDetectableFragmentsProt	Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments of 10 October 1980
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968
<i>NWP 1-14M</i>	US Navy, <i>The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations</i> , (Edition July 2007)
NZWehr	<i>Neue Zeitschrift für Wehrrecht</i>
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONUC	United Nations Operation in Congo
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OUP	Oxford University Press
Para.	Paragraph
ParisDecl 1856	Paris Declaration of 16 April 1856 concerning Maritime Law
PBSO	United Nations Peace Building Support Office
PetersburgDecl 1868	St Petersburg Declaration of 29 November/11 December 1868 Renouncing the Use, in Time of War, of Explosive Projectiles under 400 Grammes Weight
Prot.	Protocol
ProtChildConv	Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, adopted on 25 May 2000
Prot1CultPropConv	Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted on 14 May 1954
Prot2CultPropConv	Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted on 26 May 1999
<i>RdC</i>	<i>Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de droit international de la Haye</i>
<i>RDMilG</i>	<i>Revue de Droit Militaire et de Droit de la Guerre</i>