

Declaration of succession of the Republic of Croatia to the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols

On 11 May 1992, the Republic of Croatia deposited with the Swiss Government a declaration of succession, without reservations, to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977. These instruments were already applicable to the territory of Croatia by virtue of their ratification by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 21 April 1950 and 11 June 1979 respectively.

In accordance with international practice, the four Conventions and the two Protocols came into force for Croatia retroactively on 8 October 1991, the date of the Republic's independence.

The Republic of Croatia is the **170th** State to become party to the Geneva Conventions. It is the **112th** State party to Protocol I and the **102nd** to Protocol II.

The instrument of succession was accompanied by a declaration regarding Croatia's recognition of the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission, under Article 90 of Protocol I. The Republic of Croatia is the **28th** State to make the declaration concerning the Commission.

Death of Professor Gejza Mencer

The ICRC was deeply saddened to learn of the death recently, at age 83, of Professor Gejza Mencer, a member of the Czechoslovak Red Cross Federal Committee and an expert of world renown on international humanitarian law.

Gejza Mencer was a university professor of public international law, a member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and Chairman of the National Society's Sub-Commission on International Humanitarian Law. He devoted much of his life to the development