

## **Western Samoa becomes Party to the Geneva Conventions and to the Protocols**

The Swiss Government received from the Independent State of Western Samoa an instrument of succession, without reserve, to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and of accession to the two Additional Protocols of 1977. This instrument, dated 1 August 1984, was registered on 23 August 1984.

The four Conventions came into effect for Western Samoa on its independence day, i.e. on 1 January 1962. The two Additional Protocols will enter into force for this State on 23 February 1985, i.e. six months after registration of the instrument of accession.

The Independent State of Western Samoa is the 159th State party to the Geneva Conventions, the 45th State party to Protocol I and the 39th to Protocol II.

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## **Accession of Angola to the Geneva Conventions and to Protocol I**

The People's Republic of Angola deposited with the Swiss Government, on 20 September 1984, an instrument of accession to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to the Additional Protocol I of 8 June 1977.

The Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocol I will enter into force for the People's Republic of Angola on 20 March 1985.

The People's Republic of Angola thus becomes the 160th State party to the Geneva Conventions and the 46th to Protocol I. The number of States party to Protocol II remains at 39.

The instrument of accession contains a reserve concerning the Third Convention and a declaration relating to Protocol I.

### **RESERVE**

*Ao aderir às Convenções de Genebra de 12 de Agosto de 1949, a República Popular de Angola reserva-se o direito de não estender o benefício decorrente do artigo 85º da Convenção relativa ao tratamento dos prisioneiros de guerra, aos*

*autores de crimes de guerra e de crimes contra a humanidade, definidos no artigo sexto dos “Princípios de Nuremberga”, tal como formulados em 1950 pela Comissão de Direito Internacional, por incumbência da Assembleia Geral das Nações Unidas.*

#### TRANSLATION

In acceding to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the People’s Republic of Angola reserves the right not to extend the benefits deriving from Article 85 of the Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war to persons who have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity as defined in Article VI of the “Nuremberg Principles” as formulated in 1950 by the International Law Commission on the instructions of the United Nations General Assembly. (*Translation of the ICRC*).

#### DECLARATION

*Ao aderir o Protocolo I de 1977, Adicional às Convenções de Genebra de 12 de Agosto de 1949, a República Popular de Angola, declara que enquanto não entrar em vigor e o Estado Angolano não se tornar parte da Convenção Internacional sobre o Mercenarismo presentemente em fase de elaboração no seio da Organização das Nações Unidas, a República Popular de Angola, considerará que comete crime de mercenarismo:*

- A) Aquele que recrutar, organizar, financiar, equipar, treinar ou qualquer outra forma de empregar os mercenários;*
- B) Aquele que no Território sob jurisdição ou em qualquer outro local sob seu controlo, permita que se desenvolvam as actividades referidas na alínea anterior ou conceda facilidade para o trânsito ou transporte dos mercenários;*
- C) O cidadão estrangeiro que em Território Angolano, desenvolva qualquer actividade atrás referida, contra outro País;*
- D) O cidadão angolano que visando atentar contra a soberania e a integridade territorial de um País estrangeiro ou contra a autodeterminação de um Povo, pratique as actividades referidas nos artigos anteriores.*

#### TRANSLATION

In acceding to Protocol I of 1977, additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the People’s Republic of Angola declares that, pending the entry into force of the International Convention on Mercenarism which is at present being drafted by the United Nations, and until such time as the State of Angola becomes a party to that Convention, the People’s Republic of Angola will consider the following to be committing the crime of mercenarism:

- (A) those who recruit, organise, finance, equip or train mercenaries or employ them in any other way;

- (B) those who, in the territory under jurisdiction or in any other place under their control, allow the performance of any of the acts referred to in the previous paragraph or afford facilities for the transit or transport of mercenaries;
  - (C) any alien who, on Angolan territory, commits any of the acts mentioned above against another country;
  - (D) any Angolan national who, with a view to subverting the sovereignty or the territorial integrity of a foreign country or to opposing the self-determination of a people, commits any of the acts referred to in the preceding articles. (*Translation of the ICRC*).
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## **The Omar el Muktar Fund**

After a mission by the President of the ICRC in July 1980 to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya the government authorities of that country made a sizeable gift in cash to the ICRC and, at the same time, proposed setting up a special fund, the annual income of which would be used for financing the general protection and assistance activities of the ICRC.

According to this proposal, the fund would bear the name "Omar el Muktar Fund" in memory of a Libyan national hero (1862-1931); its initial capital would be US\$ 300,000 which the donors could increase in subsequent years; it would be administered by the ICRC alone, which would also decide on how the income would be used.

This offer by the Libyan Government was accepted by the Executive Board of the ICRC on 9 October 1980. Omar el Muktar Fund Regulations were drawn up and submitted to the Libyan authorities which approved them in November 1980. In its meeting in December 1980 the Assembly of the ICRC confirmed the decision of the Executive Board and approved the following Fund Regulations: