

ceased. The United Kingdom will notify the Protecting Powers of any such formal warning given to an adverse party, and if that warning has been disregarded, of any measures taken as a result.

(n) *Re: Article 56 and 85, paragraph 3c*

The United Kingdom cannot undertake to grant absolute protection to installations which may contribute to the opposing Party's war effort, or to the defenders of such installations, but will take all due precautions in military operations at or near the installations referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 56 in the light of the known facts, including any special marking which the installation may carry, to avoid severe collateral losses among the civilian populations; direct attacks on such installations will be launched only on authorisation at a high level of command.

(o) *Re: Article 57, paragraph 2*

The United Kingdom understands that the obligation to comply with paragraph 2(b) only extends to those who have the authority and practical possibility to cancel or suspend the attack.

(p) *Re: Article 70*

It is the understanding of the United Kingdom that this Article does not affect the existing rules of naval warfare regarding naval blockade, submarine warfare or mine warfare.

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## **République du Paraguay : déclaration selon l'article 90 du Protocole I**

La République du Paraguay, par déclaration du 30 janvier 1998, a reconnu la compétence de la Commission internationale d'établissement des faits, conformément à l'article 90, paragraphe 2, alinéa a) du Protocole additionnel aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949 relatifs à la protection des victimes des conflits armés internationaux (Protocole I).

La République du Paraguay est le 51<sup>e</sup> État à reconnaître la compétence de la Commission internationale d'établissement des faits.