WORLD HEALTH

ASSEMBLY

WHA/I/2

	SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION:	Protection of Medical Missions During Armed Conflict
	SUBMITTED TO:	World Health Assembly
	SUBMITTED BY:	Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Venezuela
	The World Health Assembly	
1 2	<i>Recalling and reiterating</i> resolution WHA46.39 entitled Health and medial services in times of armed conflict,	
3 4	<i>Emphasizing</i> humanitarian law which specifically prohibits military attacks on medical personnel and units,	
5 6	<i>Realizing</i> that the international community must come together to set forth guidelines for the protection of medical missions during armed conflict action,	
7 8	<i>Affirming</i> that this body focused on lessening the impact of armed conflict on health officials working in regions of divergence,	
9 10 11	<i>Aware</i> that over the years, considerations based on international humanitarian and human rights law have resulted in improved protection for medical personnel and for their recognized emblems during armed conflict,	
12 13	<i>Guided</i> by the UN Charter that clearly states that all human beings have the right to be protected,	
14 15 16	1. <i>Calls upon</i> all member states to adhere strictly to WHA55.13, which calls for all states to condemn attacks on health personnel to fully adhere to implement the applicable rules of the international humanitarian law;	
17 18 19	2. <i>Urges</i> those nations and/or organizations to send or employ humanitarian staff and must make every effort to ensure their safety. The financial implications of improving staff safety will be duly taken into account when assessing operational requirements;	
20 21	3. <i>Strongly requests</i> states to ensure that all parties involved in armed conflicts I Implement humanitarian laws protecting civilians, children, medical personnel, and humanitarian personal;	

- 4. *Encourages* nations to review the General Provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to
 the protection of civilian persons in times of war;
- 5. *Reminds* nation states that under the international humanitarian law medical personnel are protected, so long as they identify themselves as medical personnel; respect principles of medical ethics, including confidentiality; provide care to all victims on the basis of need, without discrimination of any kind; and do not bear arms;
- 6. *Suggests* that the defendant accused of a crime against humanity, and/or a war crime under International Criminal Court statute and/or the Geneva Conventions (specifically concerning attacks upon medical missions and their personnel) should have the choice of venue between the International Criminal Court or the establishment of a Security Council mandated Ad Hoc Tribunal;
- 32 7. *Declares* such a choice should be made within a time span of six (6) months;
- 33 8. *Encourages* the following in the instance of a dispute of choice of venue:
- (a) If the defendants member state is not a ratifying party of the International Criminal Court,
 the venue shall be defaulted to an Ad Hoc Tribunal;
- (b) If the defendants member state is a ratifying party of the International Criminal Court, the
 venue shall be defaulted to the International Criminal Court.

Final Vote: 41 - 7 - 8