

**ALGERIA**



**الجزائر**

Permanent Mission of Algeria

to the United Nations

New York

بعثة الجزائر الدائمة

لدى الأمم المتحدة

*69<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly*

*Statement by:*

*Mohamed Salah Eddine,*

*Counselor*

*Before the 6<sup>th</sup> Committee*

*On agenda item 79*

*« Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and  
relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts »*

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*New York – October 20 2014*

*Please check against delivery*

**Mr. Chairman,**

At the outset, I would like to express our appreciation to the United Nations Secretary General for his report on the "Status of the Protocols, Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts" contained in document A/69/184 and 184 addendum 1.

My delegation aligns itself with the statement made by the distinguished representative of South Africa on behalf of the African Group; and would like to make some additional remarks on its national capacity.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Algeria is a State party to all major instruments of international humanitarian law. We joined, as an independent State, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 by succession on the date we acceded to independence, the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1962.

We ratified on the 16<sup>th</sup> of August 1989 the Additional Protocols (I) and (II) to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International and Non-International Armed Conflicts.

In accordance with article 90 of Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions, my country declared recognizing *the ipso facto and without special agreement* the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission.

Moreover, the compliance with these international commitments is granted by our Constitution, which clearly and strongly states in its article 97 that "*Treaties, and conventions ratified by the President of the Republic in accordance with the conditions provided by the Constitution are superior to the law*". This binding provision leads to the integration of the related international standards and legislations into our legal system and creates the most favorable conditions for the implementation of international humanitarian law norms.

**Mr. Chairman,**

International humanitarian law is well disseminated among our armed forces and it is a basic component of the curricula of our military schools and academies. Conferences, seminars, events and workshops are organized periodically at all levels within the military units and hierarchy.

The Algerian Red Crescent is also actively involved in the dissemination of international humanitarian law among the civil society and local population. Many lectures and seminars on issues related to international humanitarian law were organized in universities, high schools and other institutions.

**Mr. Chairman,**

The recent devastating lethal war conduct by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip, still under blockade, constitutes grave violation of international humanitarian law with its death toll and the extent of devastation among the defenseless Palestinian civilian.

In order to ensure their protection and prevent these repetitive breaches to the rules of Geneva Conventions and their additional Protocols, My delegation echoes and strongly supports the request of the State of Palestine that was endorsed by all members of the Non-Aligned Movement for the convening of a Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to examine measures, in accordance with common article 1, to ensure respect and enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

I thank you