

**Forum:** *General Assembly 1 (GA1)*

**Issue:** *Amending the Geneva Convention to regulate 21st century warfare*

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## Introduction

How can human rights be effectively safeguarded? Are there laws that ensure basic human rights even when two nations are in the midst of war? To address this topic, a set of international humanitarian laws– the Geneva Convention– was established in 1949 to regulate states and parties in times of conflict. The convention was able to collect a total of 196 signatories, becoming one of the most well-accepted humanitarian law around the globe.

Other than safeguarding human rights, the Geneva Convention also covered various aspects such as the treatment toward prisoners of war, prohibition of mass destruction weapons, status related to refugees, and others. Originally, several countries gathered in Geneva responding to Switzerland's request and adopted the first draft of the convention. After that, in the following decades, the Geneva Convention has been modified and revised during and after the midst of the two World Wars. And most remarkably, the International Committee of the Red Cross was formally established and successfully rescue numerous lives during warfare.

However, the terms in the convention proved to be rather ineffective in achieving its original purpose. For instance, despite the existence of the Geneva Convention, humanitarian crisis still persist in Yemen, Syria, or Crimea. Countries constantly dismiss Geneva Convention especially in the treatment of prisoners of war, as one can see from the US interrogation of terrorism suspects. Nevertheless, despite being prohibited in the convention, atomic and other chemical weapons are still proliferating rapidly with increasing number of countries trying to obtain such weapons. Thousands of internationally displaced persons and refugees are being blocked outside of the countries with no nationality and life at risk. As wars continuously urge on in respective regions of the world, the Geneva convention was still unable to prevent the casualty of civilians or the torture of soldiers. In addition, the scale of battle has underwent significant changes as opposed to the situation prior to the establishment of the Geneva Conventions. With the emergence of new types of combatants, new form of armed conflicts, followed by advanced

technologies and weaponaries, there is a dire need for change and modification made to the Geneva Convention to fit the arising threats in the 21st century.

## Definition of Key Terms

### Armed Conflicts

An armed conflict is any type of military action or confrontation between two states or non-states parties. The types of combatant in armed conflict isn't only restricted to conventional armies, but, it also includes other irregular forces such as guerrillas, militias, and Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD). More specifically, armed conflicts has been classified and separated into two categories as stated in the Geneva Convention: the international and non-international armed conflicts.

International armed conflicts(IAC) occur when two or more states are attacking other states using armed force, regardless of the reason, incentives, or intensity of its action. For such a case, an official declaration of war or a formal recognition by both sides is not required by the convention to classified the conflict as an IAC. As an example, the two most remarkable cases would be that of World War I (caused over 16 millions of death), and World War II (caused over 76 millions of deaths globally).

On the other hand, non-international armed conflict refers to struggles within the state itself, which are often related to political aspects. Typically, non-international armed conflict would result from the uprising of a non-governmental armed group against the ruling party, or simply a conflict between two non-governmental armed groups. In order to be distinguished from other situations such as riots or internal tension, Article 3 of the Geneva Convention states that the struggle "must reach a certain set of requirements" in order to be classified as non-international armed conflicts. First, the conflict must achieve a certain level of violence and intensity. Such standards may be reached when the country's government withdraw its police forces and are determined to use military forces to repress the opposing party. Secondly, the non-governmental group must be viewed as a "party to the conflict," meaning that although this party has not been officially recognized as a state, their structure of the operation has achieved a certain point of organization.

### Refugees

A refugee is a person who "owes to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion" is out of his or her own country and is unable or unwilling to return back to the original country, or can also be a person who does not have a nationality and is currently outside of his or her former residence of a country, according

to the definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention. The term refugee has also been used in the Geneva Convention, and are being protected in the fourth convention and the additional protocol I.

### **Prisoners of War (POW)**

Prisoners of War, or POW, is defined as any person in one party who is captured or held captive by the opposing party during the war (could be referred to both combatants involved in the hostility or non-combatant civilians). However, it is important to note that the concept of POW only applies to international armed conflicts. The Third Geneva Convention states that all POW “must be held humanely, with no violence, insult, or other kinds of intimidation”. They are also expected to receive basic food, clothing, and medical care. Theoretically, the only purpose for keeping POW in captive is to prevent them from having further involvement in the conflict. Thus, once the hostility is over, the prisoners are to be released immediately.

### **Terrorism**

Terrorism has not been officially defined in universal agreements, but is generally classified as any illegal or unlawful violence act (generally toward civilians) in the purpose of creating an atmosphere of terror in an attempt to further pursue a political or religious goal. The most notable cases of terrorist attacks include the September 11th event in 2001, where the extremist terrorism group of Al Qaeda took hostage of four airplanes and separately crashed into the World Trade Center and Pentagon. Other terrorist attack includes the 2015 attack in Paris, France. Then again, the convention does not strictly identify terrorists or extremist groups.

### **Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMDs)**

Weapon of Mass Destruction refers to weapons that can cause massive damage to both mankind and the environment. The convention states, “*it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.*” WMDs includes both biological and chemical weapons, of these the most well-known and destructive example being nuclear weapons. Its capabilities can be seen from the case in 1945, where the two atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the US caused killed over 140,000 people, and left detrimental impact to both the environment and Japanese people up until now.

## **Background Information**

The Geneva Conventions are terms that apply in armed conflicts to uphold basic human rights for a person that is no longer involved in such hostilities. The total of four treaties and three additional protocols are called the Geneva Convention. As of right now, 196 countries have signed and ratified the convention, making it the most acceptable International Humanitarian Law worldwide.

The combination of the following documents are commonly known as the Geneva Conventions:

- First Convention: *"for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field"*
- Second Convention: *"for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea"*
- Third Convention: *"relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War"*
- Fourth Convention: *"relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War"*
- Additional Protocol I and II of 1977

### The Origin of the Geneva Convention

Recognizing the scale of inhumane treatment and serious human rights violations in war, delegates from 16 countries (including most of the European states and the addition of Mexico, United States, and Brazil), gathered in Geneva, Switzerland in 1863. They adopted the first convention *"for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field"*. This resultant document later became known as the First Geneva Convention.

### The Convention in 1906 to 1927

Following its ratification, a series of revisions to the convention followed in the next several decades. In 1906, the government of Sweden invited the other 35 nations for further discussion and advancement of the first convention. Several amendments to the convention have been made, including the extension of the protection for medical organizations, volunteers, or other medical personnel. However, after the horrifying experience in the First World War, where several signatory states violated the convention, it is clear that the revision in 1906 is ineffective and vulnerable in terms of combatting a global warfare. Thus, another meeting was called on July, 1929, for the purpose of further revising the original treaty to prevent such a situation from occurring again. With the addition of section *"relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War"* to the treaty, the concept of Prisoners of War is further defined and applied with an extended protection. Additionally, this new revision of the convention in 1929 includes the protection for all prisoners captured by the opposing party in the midst of war (limited only to those who are incapable of having further involved in the conflict), where they are to be treated humanely and granted with moral living conditions.

### The Convention in 1949

With the outbreak of World War II, people around the world witnessed the brutal warfare along with strikingly high casualties. Once again, it is clear to all that the Geneva Convention did not obtain its expected purpose and functionality. With violations of high contracting parties of the convention (such as the signatory state of Germany and its off-war concentration camps), the international community agreed upon the need for the convention to be more comprehensive and also extended for protection on other aspects in armed conflict. In August 1949, delegates and world leaders summoned the meeting in Switzerland once again, to revise and renew the convention. They adopted the treaty *"for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea"*, expanding the protection in war times to soldiers of naval force who are incapable of further participate in armed conflict due to situations such as shipwrecking and more. Some of the terms in the treaty includes calls for all signatory states to care and protect wounded soldiers on sea, to forbid the attack toward medical-related personnel or hospital ships, and for neutral organizations to assist in the medical treatment of injured soldiers on sea affairs. Furthermore, the newly adopted fourth convention in the meeting, *"relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War"*, extend the protection in warfare to regular civilians who are not directly participating in the hostile.

### ***The establishment of International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)***

The idea of establishing a neutral medical organization to have immediate response and assistance amidst wars appeared as early as in the first Geneva Convention. Further advancements on these organizations established under the Convention of 1949. One of the established organizations is the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), an institution responsible in treatment for wounded personnel, ensuring the delivery of humanitarian aid, and assistance for other victims during war. The ICRC is funded mainly by donations from state governments and from other national Red Cross organizations or societies. The organization is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and has employed over 16,000 medical related workers around the globe.



***caption #1: The logo of the International Committee of the Red Cross(ICRC)***

## The additional protocols (1977)

Two additional protocols were added to the Geneva Convention in 1977. Protocol I further expanded its protection for medical workers and civilians affected by the conflicts. Additionally, weapons that “*cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering*” or cause “*widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment*” are also prohibited in the protocol. Protocol II elaborated on the treatment for personnel in non-international armed conflicts, which are vague in the original common article 3.

## Key Issues

### Violation of the Convention

In spite of the fact that the convention is legally binding to its signatories is a seemingly a hardcore international law, violations still occur often. Even if countries violated the convention, given that there are no official enforcer or penalty in the convention, no consequences are put in place and thus makes the convention extremely ineffective. Although the International Court of Justice (ICJ) can trial violation to the convention such as war crimes, it is non-binding and only act as an advisory opinion. Even if the country that defy the convention could potentially be facing international pressure (whether in terms of political or military), the pressure from global communities is definitely not as effective as compared to when a framework of regulations are in place. Furthermore, pressure from global communities would arguably not affect dominant world powers or a country under dictatorship at all. Thus, nevertheless the other positive features of the convention, too many cases of violation stands from high contracting parties throughout the history. A recent example could be taken from the US air force that struck and bombed a hospital in Afghanistan on October 2015, causing the death of over 40 people, with the majority of them being patients and medical personnel. Although there was a small portion of Taliban being treated in the hospital at that time, they were wounded soldiers and therefore accounted as noncombatant. US' actions are being accused of a violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, which provide protection for civilians and hospital for treatment purposes. Even though the US claimed that the bombing was a mistake caused by false reports in response to the accusations, reports showed that the US knew the location of the hospital but carried out the strike nevertheless. Other examples include the massacre conducted by US soldiers during the Vietnam war, British soldiers tortured the opposing soldiers in Iraq war, or Russia and its inhumane act toward the Ukrainian soldier in Crimea. It is clear that the Geneva Convention acts more as a symbolic concept or an international definition of war crimes, rather than a strictly ratified treaty, and can easily be ignored by countries when war breaks out.

## Regulating Terrorism and non-state actors

Terrorism has remained a sensitive and resilient issue in recent years, particularly after the shocking event of the September 11 attack. Be that as it may, terrorism has not been specifically identified in the Geneva Convention. Acts that have been well accepted as terrorism are prohibited in the convention, such as "acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited" mentioned in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I. However, since International Humanitarian Law only applies in times of armed conflicts, there is no way to regulate terrorism given that most attacks are relatively small and more often conducted in the style of guerilla warfare. As an example, there has been a lot of controversies regarding whether or not should the US torture and interrogate the terrorism suspect. All things considered, the Geneva Convention is definitely lacking specific terms to regulate this aspect of the issue.

## Refugee Crisis

The overwhelming number of refugees is also an imperative issue that should be taken into consideration in the 21st century. It is stated in the Fourth Geneva Convention that "*in applying the measures of control mentioned in the present Convention, the Detaining Power shall not treat as enemy aliens exclusively on the basis of their nationality de jure of an enemy State, refugees who do not, in fact, enjoy the protection of any government*", and article 73 of the Additional Protocol also stated that "*persons who, before the beginning of hostilities, were considered as stateless persons or refugees under the relevant international instruments accepted by the Parties concerned or under the national legislation of the State of refuge or State of residence shall be protected persons within the meaning of Parts I and III of the Fourth Convention, in all circumstances and without any adverse distinction*", in which both terms listed that the parties have the obligation to provide protection for refugees. However, it is clear that a number of countries around the globe has not taken these terms into serious account. In the US, there are between 3,000 and 6,000 detainees in the detention center needing for medical aids. Especially under the Trump administration, aids and program aiming to behold basic human rights for refugees are significantly reduced. The same situation also applies to other states. Despite the continuous humanitarian crisis, there are no clear enforcement in the Geneva Convention that can regulate these actions committed by those powerful states, who would most likely not comply with the terms even if economic pressure is applied.



**Caption 1:** This picture shows the increasing closed border situation in Europe

## Regulating Weapons of Mass Destruction

Weapon of Mass Destruction is indeed, prohibited in the Geneva Convention. In Article 35 of the 1977 Additional Protocol to the convention, it is stated that *“it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment.”* This term seems to make it impossible for states to justify their use of such weapons. Nevertheless, this article acts more as a symbolic concept than a strictly enforced term, as it is relatively vague and lacks enforcement power. According to the United Nation Office of Disarmament Affairs, there are still approximately 22,000 nuclear weapons exist in the world today. Especially in recent years, tension among states has grown significantly high. Major nuclear armed states include the United States, Russia, China, and North Korea, has been verbally threatening each other on using nuclear forces if necessary. With the US’ withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal, the ongoing trade war between US and China, and the border tensions of India and Palestine, a global nuclear war is at its edge to outbreak. Contradictory, in 1996, the UN International Court of Justice (ICJ) advised and concluded that such weapon could eventually been apply under the circumstances of *“extreme circumstances of self-defence, in which the very survival of a State would be at stake”*, which is contrary to the convention. However, the flaws within this statement is that it is up to the state to decide whether the situation is threatening the very survival of the state. Thus, the Geneva Convention became a crucial agreement among states.

## Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The territorial conflicts between Israel and Palestine has been urging on since 1948, with both parties wanting to claim the same territory as their own country. Followed by the War of Independence in 1948 and the Six Day's War in 1967, Israel has occupied most of the Palestinian territory of West bank, East Jureselem, the Golan Heights, and also the Gaza Strip. In the past, the relationship between both sides has alleviated due to the Oslo peace process in 1993, which intended to reach a two-state solution that hopefully can settle the violence border dispute between the countries. However, as the negotiation continue fail to reach a consensus on seperating the border, doubt and untrust increased regarding whether the Palestinian government was supporting terrorism. Henceforth, the peace process failed and eventually transformed into an even more violent conflict. With the shrink of its original territories, there are approximately 700,000 Palestinian civilians forced to leave and fled the country, creating a refugee wave that still persist today. At the same time, there are approximately four hundred thousand Jewish-Isralian moving and living in those occupied territories. These inhumane actions of Israel has been accused by the international community of violating article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which stated that *"the Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."* Although Israel denied such accusation, a majority of high contracting parties in the Fourth Convention, together with the United Nation General Assembly (GA), United Nation Security Council (UNSC), and the International Court of Justice declared illegal on Israil's movement regarding the Palestinian territory. Still, Israel believes that it has neither occupied, transferred, or desported any of these groups occupying the area. Although the UN bodies such as UNSC and the GA has already taken steps to develop several resolutions in order to force Israel to comply with the convention and its original obligations, the effectiveness remains low. In addition, by considering the continuous support and military aid to Israel from the United States, it is more difficult to address this issue as one of the major superpowers takes a strong stance on backing Israel.



*Caption 2: This picture shows the ongoing conflict that damage civilians's property in the region of West Bank*

## Major Parties Involved and Their Views

### United States of America (USA)

As the world's superpower, the United States undoubtedly holds an extremely influential position for other countries' attitude toward the Geneva Convention. However, it has often been accused of violating the Geneva convention. After the September 11 attacks, reports pointed out that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had interrogate suspects of terrorism with torture or other inhumane methods. The US also admitted in 2006 that they have been developing secret CIA prison network, with 14 terrorism suspect held within the network. Dismissing the convention, the Bush administration came up with a new rule that deal with the interrogation of terror suspects, although it got rejected by the congress before came to reality. President Bush claimed that "This programme won't go forward if there's vague standards applied like those in the Geneva Conventions," he said. He also said, "'Perhaps some in Congress don't think this programme is important. I think it's vital. I got to give [interrogators] the tools they need." Later, he added how interrogating terrorist is a measure the US wishes to take in order to prevent future attacks.

With the US currently under the Trump administration, it seems to have an even stronger opposition against the Geneva Convention. In March 2016, he said that "The problem is we have the Geneva conventions, all sorts of rules and regulations, so the soldiers are afraid to fight". He also claimed, "We can't waterboard, but they can chop off heads. I think we've got to make some changes, some adjustments," referring to terrorist groups including Islamic State of Iraq and Levant(ISIS) and Al Qaeda. The Trump administration further called for the adjustment of current laws and regulations that restrict the interrogation of terrorist suspects, in which it will likely to allow agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency(CIA) to interrogate the suspect in a legal manner.

### Israel

Being a party to the Geneva Convention, Israel is also under the regulations and bond by the terms. Regarding the accusation of Israeli occupation in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and other territories, Israel claimed that the 4th Geneva Convention related to the deport of the occupation territories does not apply in this case due to the fact that they were not belong to any sovereign state in the first place before the Israeli occupation. In the article "The Observance of International Law in the Administered Territories", Israel's President of the Supreme Court Shamgar. M stated that "The whole idea of the restriction of military government powers is based on the assumption that there had been a sovereign who was ousted and that he had been a legitimate sovereign". Israel further noted that the territories

were gained as a result of a defensive war by Israel against other parties who has been illegally occupying those territories. It thus denies the applicability of the 4th Geneva Convention in its occupied territories. Although the majority of international communities widely accepted and confirmed that the Geneva Convention does apply. Israel has chosen to call those territories “administered territories”, which they claimed is according to the regulation of Hague Conventions. As of right now, it is very unlikely for Israel to give up those territories.

### Switzerland

Switzerland views itself as the depository party of the Geneva Convention. From the beginning of the adoption of the convention, the Swiss government supported Henry Dunant’s initiation of the concept and further promote it to the international community. After World War II, Switzerland sees the urgent need of revising the convention, it thus calls for a conference and eventually facilitate the 1949 conventions. “The great humanitarian effort conceived by Henri Dunant has been of tremendous service in time of war, and it could continue to be. But its effectiveness depends to a great extent on the legal means to act which it has at its disposal”, wrote to the signatories states by the Swiss government in June 1930. Switzerland also committed to reinforce the convention by condemning responsible state offence and apply diplomatic measures to urges parties to comply with the convention.

### Russian Federation

Russia also has a very controversial view on the convention, as it seemed to dismiss laws in the convention during the Syrian and Crimean Wars. According to a report conducted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights(OHCHR), “Of the total number transferred in 2017–2018, at least 109 Crimean residents were reportedly 'forcibly removed' by the law enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation”, which is obviously violating the fourth Geneva Convention.

Recently, Vladimir Putin wrote to the Godsduma, or the lower house of parliamentary, that the additional protocol ratified by Russia previously contradict with their interest. He wrote: “Additionally, in the current international environment, the risks of abusing the commission's powers for political purposes by unscrupulous states are increasing significantly,” Recently, President Putin announced that Russia is going to withdraw from the additional Protocol I, which protects victims, particularly civilians, in international conflicts.

### European Union (EU)

During the Italian refugee crisis, the EU has constantly been accused of closing its border to refugees who seek asylum. More specifically, such action contradicts with the part of the Geneva Convention that mentions members states are “obligated to provide humanitarian support and protection

for refugees". The EU countries seemed to abandon their deeds in the convention, although they denied to admit so. For example, in Austria, the construction of a new wall on its border with Slovenia and also the limitation of the number of asylum applications shows its dismissing of the convention. In Denmark, Sweden, and Belgium, the custom check policy has also been strengthened and put more strict in order to limit the amount of refugees entering the country.

## Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Date	Description of event
August 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 1864	<p><b>First convention "for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field" signed</b></p> <p>The first convention signed in Geneva by representatives from 12 nations.</p>
July 6 <sup>th</sup> , 1906	<p><b>Adoption of the second convention</b></p> <p>Representatives from 35 countries attended a conference hosted by the Sweden to make additional improvements on the first convention. The edited version of the document became the second Geneva Convention, which was "<i>Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field</i>".</p>
July 27 <sup>th</sup> , 1929	<p><b>Conference of 1929</b></p> <p>The conference held in 1929 modified the first convention of 1848, and also adopted the "<i>Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War</i>".</p>
August 12 <sup>nd</sup> , 1949	<p><b>Revision in 1949</b></p> <p>Member states modified and expanded the existing conventions, and also extend its protection by adopting the convention of "<i>for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea</i>" and "<i>relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War</i>".</p>
June 6 <sup>th</sup> , 1977	<p><b>The addition of Additional Protocols</b></p> <p>Two additional protocols were added to the convention.</p>

## Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Declaration of Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, 17/12/2014
- Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, A/RES/64/92, 19 January 2010
- Conference of States Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, experts' meeting on the Fourth Geneva Convention, Geneva, 27-29 October, 1998

## Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Except the two additional protocols established in 1977, there are no previous attempt in trying to resolve the issue. Although resolutions are being drafted to condemned states who violated the convention, such as Israel, rarely has actions been taken.

Despite the Geneva Convention, there are also other conventions aims to ensure the regulations in warfare, including the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. Both the first and the second Hague Convention address the laws of warfare, negotiation during wartimes, and the method to settle disputes. Although the Hague Convention did include economic penalties if a states violate the convention, by stating "A belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation" in its 4th convention, there were still numerous case of violation. Similar to the Geneva Convention, a lot of the terms in the Hague Convention were dismissed by countries in the first and second world war.

## Possible Solutions

### Strengthen the regulation

Some of the possible solutions can be firstly, to strengthen the enforcement of the convention itself. The lack of regulations and enforcement is the major flaws within the convention that should be fixed. Thus, enhance the penalties and also methods to monitor compliance should be taken into consideration. Although this solution may sound straightforward and easy to enforce, a lot of factors need to be taken into consideration when deciding the types of penalties apply. For example, countries with more financial capabilities will not comply with the terms under the pressure of economic sanctions or diplomatic sanctions. And since the purpose of the convention is to maintain peace and protect victims

during wartimes, the penalties should also be carefully applied in order to not to instigate further conflicts and casualties on innocent civilians.

### Specifying the terms

Also, it is essential to provide more specific terms regarding the existing regulations listed in the Geneva Convention. In issues such as WMDs, terrorism, and refugees, countries such as the US and Russia often blame the vagueness of the convention and therefore provide excuse for them to not comply with it. In order to prevent the misinterpretation of terms by parties, whether unintentionally or intentionally. Moreover, delegates should also consider on how to implement and enforce the terms in extreme wartime, when two countries are out of control and no longer bound by international laws, such as in the case of the two world wars.

### International cooperation

Lastly, international cooperation and global partnership is also a solution that should be taken into account. Countries should further cooperate with each other to regularly examine and review the existing terms in order to prevent misunderstanding and non-compliance. Also, when a conflict outbreaks, the international communities should all be given the responsibility to monitor and check on the parties' compliance to the convention regardless of the country's political interest, so that the enforcement of the convention can be more closely monitored.

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