



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

Working party on public international law (COJUR)

Report on the EU guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law
January 2024 - December 2024

JULY 2025



Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION	4
II.	STATEMENTS	6
	Statements, declarations and conclusions	6
	Resolutions	10
	Positions in international bodies	12
III.	POLITICAL DIALOGUES AND DÉMARCHES	18
IV.	COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & OTHER ACTORS	22
	Support for international diplomatic initiatives to strengthen support for IHL	22
	Cooperation with and support for the ICRC and other humanitarian actors	26
	Financial assistance	27
V.	RESTRICTIVE MEASURES	28
VI.	ARMS EXPORTS AND ARMS CONTROLS	32
VII.	CRISIS MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS AND TRAINING	34
	Military missions and operations	34
	Civilian missions	36
VIII.	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS AND MECHANISMS	40
IX.	CONCLUSION	43
	ANNEX I — Updated European Union Guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL)	44
	ANNEX II— Supporting Materials	50
	A. Statements	50
	B. Cooperation with international organisations and other actors	100
	C. Restrictive measures	119
	D. International criminal tribunals	131

I. INTRODUCTION

International humanitarian law (IHL) sets out rules limiting and mitigating the impact of armed conflict. Establishing a careful balance between humanitarian considerations and military requirements, IHL constitutes a set of fundamental safeguarding rules under international law. The scope of IHL protection not only encompasses combatants who take an active or direct part in hostilities, it also aims to cover the most vulnerable persons affected by conflict who are not, or who are no longer, involved in hostilities, such as civilians, the wounded and the sick, and persons deprived of their liberty. It also restricts the means and methods of warfare used by the parties involved.

IHL defines the obligations of all parties involved in an armed conflict and introduces a system of responsibilities for those who breach theirs. All states must respect and guarantee respect for the universally accepted rules and principles of IHL in all circumstances.

As an international actor called upon to respond to events and crises, the European Union (EU) has continuously expressed serious concerns about the growing number of violations of IHL and has reaffirmed its commitment to promoting respect for and effectively implementing the rules and principles of IHL. The EU has actively supported measures to ensure accountability for human rights and IHL violations.

Many armed conflicts have erupted in recent years, resulting in serious violations of IHL. These conflicts have highlighted the crucial need for and critical importance of upholding day-to-day respect for the rules and principles of IHL in order to preserve the lives and human dignity of those affected by armed conflict. The EU has strongly condemned, either in

the context of specific conflicts or more generally, the killing of civilians, the destruction of vital civilian infrastructure, the obstruction of humanitarian aid and other activities aimed at meeting basic human needs and forced displacement. The EU has repeatedly called on the parties concerned around the world to respect their obligations under IHL, particularly in the situations arising in Ukraine, Gaza, Yemen, Syria, the Sahel, the Philippines, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Myanmar and Sudan, which have caused immense suffering for civilians. Respect for IHL must be strengthened without delay.

With the adoption in 2005 of the European Union Guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law ('the Guidelines'), the EU sent a clear signal that compliance with the IHL framework is one of its priorities. The Guidelines aim to provide an overview of the range of operational tools available to the EU to promote compliance in its relations with third states and international actors, along with guidance on the rules and principles of IHL.

Since 2018, the Working Party on Public International Law (COJUR) has published an annual voluntary report on the implementation of the Guidelines. The purpose of that report is to monitor the means of action, to increase the visibility of the wide range of measures taken in support of IHL and to facilitate the Council's assessment of the EU's work in that field.

This eighth report covers the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. Given its public nature, this report does not aim to be exhaustive but rather to provide a concise, coherent, transparent and factual overview of the most relevant action taken by the EU in 2024.

EXTRACT FROM THE GUIDELINES

I. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of these Guidelines is to set out operational tools for the European Union and its institutions and bodies to promote compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL). They underline the European Union's commitment to promote such compliance in a visible and consistent manner. The Guidelines are addressed to all those taking action within the framework of the European Union to the extent that the matters raised fall within their areas of responsibility and competence. They are complementary to Guidelines and other Common Positions already adopted within the EU in relation to matters such as human rights, torture and the protection of civilians.

2. These Guidelines are in line with the commitment of the EU and its Member States to IHL, and aim to address compliance with IHL by third States, and, as appropriate, non-State actors operating in third States. Whilst the same commitment extends to measures taken by the EU and its Member States to ensure compliance with IHL in their own conduct, including by their own forces, such measures are not covered by these Guidelines.

II. STATEMENTS

In support of the EU's active role at international level, the EU institutions regularly issue public statements, declarations, conclusions, and resolutions on the need to ensure respect for and compliance with international humanitarian law, either in relation to specific situations or conflicts or more generally.

EXTRACT FROM THE GUIDELINES

Paragraph 16 (b):

General public statements: In public statements on issues related to IHL, the EU should, whenever appropriate, emphasise the need to ensure compliance with IHL.

STATEMENTS, DECLARATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The **European Council** may address compliance with IHL in the public conclusions that it issues at the end of its meetings.

Throughout 2024, in March, April, June, October and December the European Council delivered conclusions containing IHL elements in the context of Russia's war of aggression against **Ukraine**.

The European Council reaffirmed on several occasions its firm commitment to ensuring the full accountability of Russia's leadership, commanders, perpetrators and accomplices for the most serious crimes under international law committed in connection with Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Furthermore, the European Council firmly condemned Russia for its continuous attacks against civilians, unlawful deportation and forcible transfer of civilians, especially children, treatment of prisoners of war and, persistent shelling of Ukraine's civilian infrastructure, including critical infrastructure and attacks against Ukraine's energy sector. The European Council also reiterated its commitment to stepping up humanitarian and civil protection assistance.

In March 2024, the European Council recalled its previous conclusions condemning Hamas in the strongest possible terms for its brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks across **Israel** on 7 October 2023, recognising Israel's right to defend itself, in line with international

law and international humanitarian law. Furthermore, the European Council expressed concerns about the catastrophic humanitarian situation in **Gaza** and its disproportionate effect on civilians, particularly children, as well as the imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. The European Council also reiterated in subsequent conclusions a call for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the unconditional release of all hostages, the urgent improvement of access and sustained distribution of humanitarian assistance at scale throughout Gaza by allowing and facilitating humanitarian workers and international organisations to operate effectively, and an enduring end to hostilities, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2735. In June and December 2024, the European Council, stressing that the services that UNRWA provides in Gaza and across the region were essential, expressed its deep concern about the consequences of the Israeli legislation and the impact on the UN agency's capacity to carry out its mandate.

In October 2024, the European Council articulated its deepest concern about the catastrophic humanitarian situation arising from the conflict in **Sudan**, and strongly condemned the indiscriminate and direct targeting of civilians, which was worsening the humanitarian crisis. The European Council called on all parties to abide by their obligations under international law to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access and to seek an immediate cessation of hostilities, leading to a sustainable resolution of the conflict through dialogue.

In October 2024, the European Council expressed its utmost concern regarding the military escalation in **Lebanon**, and deplored the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, the forced displacement caused by the escalating violence and the persistent use of military force. The European Council recalled the need to ensure that civilians are protected at all times, that civilian infrastructure is not targeted, and that international law is respected. The European Council also called for an immediate ceasefire across the Blue Line and for full and symmetrical implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1701 and on all partners to respond to the growing humanitarian crisis in Lebanon.

The **Foreign Affairs Council**, which brings together the foreign ministers of all the member states as the decision-making body on foreign policy, frequently approves conclusions which advocate respect for IHL.

For example, in its conclusions of 22 January 2024 on the **EU's Priorities in UN Human Rights Fora for 2024**, the Council reiterated that, in pursuit of accountability, the EU had called for and supported calls by others for independent investigations into violations of IHL and international human rights violations. The Council expressed the importance of promoting criminal accountability in the fight against impunity for atrocity crimes and delivering justice for victims. The Council also called on all the States to ensure that their response to terrorism and organised crime were in line with international law.

On 24 June 2024, the Council approved conclusions on the update of the **EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict** where the EU and its Member States committed to using the full range of their instruments in all areas of external action, to focus on and further strengthen global awareness-raising, actions and effective programming, and to promote cooperation in this area. The Council also invited partners to unite and step up conflict resolution and the prevention of, and response to grave violations against children, as well as the respect, protection, and fulfilment of their rights and protection under international humanitarian and human rights law with a renewed sense of urgency, for every child, everywhere.

Furthermore, the Council frequently approved conclusions on specific conflicts and crises around the world, especially on Ukraine, Gaza and Sudan, in which it called on the parties to the conflict to uphold the rules and principles of IHL.

In February, for example, the Council condemned in the strongest possible terms Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against **Ukraine** and continuing violations of international humanitarian law, including arbitrary detentions, torture, ill-treatment, enforced disappearances and sexual and gender-based violence. Moreover, in June, the Council reaffirmed its stance on pursuing full accountability of Russia and its leadership for waging a war of aggression against Ukraine and for other most serious crimes under international law. The Council additionally issued conclusions concerning the conflict in Ukraine with regard to IHL in May and December.

Also in February, the Council addressed the conflict in **Sudan**, calling all parties to the conflict to uphold and respect their obligations under IHL and to halt attacks on civilian infrastructure and guarantee unrestricted, timely and safe humanitarian access across the country. The Council furthermore reiterated the need for accountability for all perpetrators of crimes in order to break the cycle of impunity. Sudan was addressed again in the June and December Council conclusions.

In the same conclusions from February, the Council called for an end to violations of IHL and human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in **Syria**, in particular by the regime and its allies. The Council also reiterated that all parties responsible for violations of IHL and violations and abuses of human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence, must be held accountable.

Again in its February conclusions, the Council addressed the situation in **Belarus** and reiterated its commitment to holding those responsible for human rights violations and abuses to account, stressing that some of these violations may, according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, amount to crimes against humanity. The EU urged the Belarusian authorities to cooperate fully with international and regional human rights mechanisms, pointing out that

the application of universal jurisdiction was another important tool for preventing and combatting impunity and promoting international accountability.

In 2024, numerous conclusions (in May, June and December) were issued on the conflict in **Gaza**, especially with regard to the grave humanitarian situation, the need for respect for IHL, and for the protection of civilians in that conflict

In its conclusions on an EU position on strengthening the ban against anti-personnel mines in view of the Fifth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (adopted on 27 May 2024), the Council emphasised its commitment to a rules-based international order, rooted in the respect for international law, including human rights law and IHL.

Between Council meetings, the **High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy** (High Representative, HR), who is also the President of the Foreign Affairs Council and Vice-President of the European Commission, frequently issued statements on behalf of the EU or on his own responsibility – often in immediate response to particular events – calling on the parties to respect IHL and condemning any violations.

In the Joint Statement of the first **EU-Gulf Cooperation Council Summit** (16 October 2024), leaders emphasised the importance of adhering to IHL in various contexts, including in Gaza and Ukraine, as well as the importance of safeguarding the humanitarian space, and protecting civilians, healthcare and respect for international humanitarian law in all contexts.

The EU called for respect for international humanitarian law in the Joint Statement of the EU-**Philippines** Joint Committee. The EU also called on the Philippines to cooperate with the ICC in the subcommittee on Rule of Law and Human Rights.

On 2 November 2024, the High Representative issued a statement to mark two years of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, which had ended a two-year conflict in northern **Ethiopia**. In this statement, he emphasised the importance of a victim-centred transitional justice process, which the Government of

Ethiopia was pursuing to provide accountability for violations of IHL during the conflict, among other things.

In the context of the conflict in **Syria**, the EU continued to call upon the Syrian regime and its allies to adhere to the principle of the protection of civilians and IHL, and to avoid any escalation.

In 2024, the EU continued implementing its integrated approach in **Mozambique** – encompassing humanitarian, peace-building, security and development actions – to support the Mozambican authorities' efforts to address the challenges of the security and humanitarian situation in the Cabo Delgado province. The situation remained volatile throughout the year, and was exacerbated by the departure of the SADC mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) in July 2024 and by a significant number of attacks by insurgents. From a political perspective, the EU continued quiet diplomacy efforts placing a strong emphasis on the notion of accountability for violations of IHL, as in the case of the accusations against the Mozambican army that they were directly responsible for massacres in Cabo Delgado in 2021. Under the security and peace-building components of the integrated approach, the importance of IHL and human rights was brought to the fore in public communications in 2024 and reflected in the strategic review of the EU Training Mission (EUTM) in Mozambique and its gradual transition to an advisory model and the new name of the EU Military Advisory Training Mission (EUMAM). The EU supported the SADC mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) under the European Peace Facility (EPF) until its withdrawal in July 2024. In addition to military and tactical training, a substantive part of the EUMAM training program focused on human rights including the protection of civilians, in particular women and children affected by armed conflict.

As regards the **DRC**, the EU expressed its position on the situation in Eastern DRC and its consequences on multiple occasions, including through statements and posts issued by the HR and the EU spokesperson. No political (partnership) dialogue took place in 2024, but démarches and bilateral exchanges were held against the backdrop of the deteriorated situation in Eastern DRC, and these were also used to stress the need to respect IHL. Messaging has always been done at different political levels including the highest level, for example

with the President and the Prime Minister during the June 2024 visit by Commissioner Lenarčič.

In 2024, the **Commissioner for Crisis Management** issued numerous statements calling for respect for IHL, the protection of civilians affected by conflict and rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access. These statements represent a continuous, high-level, and public engagement by the EU as an international actor. They are a means of showing that the EU responds to events and crises and serve to highlight the importance of respect for IHL.

In 2024, the EU continued to resolutely condemn Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against **Ukraine** and Russia's continuing blatant violations of international human rights law and IHL in Ukraine. The EU suspended all bilateral engagement with Russia in 2022, including programmes and projects with Russian public bodies and state-owned enterprises. EU Member States remain united in their support for Ukraine, both diplomatically and on the international stage.

Numerous times, the EU stressed the need for unimpeded and safe humanitarian aid access, protection of civilians and aid workers, and protection of displaced people in **Gaza** and the **West Bank**.

The EU expressed its position on the situation in **Sudan**, its consequences, and the impact on neighbouring countries on multiple occasions, including at the Senior Officials Meeting for the people in Sudan and the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and its Neighbours.

The EU called for unimpeded and uninterrupted access for humanitarian operations and safety and security guarantees for humanitarian personnel in numerous conflict environments, including **Yemen** and **Syria**. Also, the EU denounced the reported severe and repeated violations of human rights and IHL in **Myanmar**, the **DRC**, **Ethiopia** and the **Sahel**.

Moreover, the EU conveyed messages upholding IHL and condemning its violation at various global events such as the European Humanitarian Forum (EHF), the Global Gateway event on education, the launch of the Global Report on food crises, and European Parliament (EP) events, as well as on World Humanitarian Day, International Day to protect education from attack, International Day to end impunity for crimes against journalists, and World Children's Day.

The Commissioner for Crisis Management posted several times on matters pertaining to IHL, given that communication through social media is becoming an increasingly effective form of public advocacy. Over the year, both Commissioners Lenarčič and Lahbib actively used their social media channels to raise awareness of various IHL violations across the world, for example in the DRC, Myanmar, [Palestine](#),¹ [Sudan](#), and Ukraine.

During the UN General Assembly high-level week, the **EUSR for Human Rights** represented the EU at a ministerial side event on Global Efforts to Pursue Accountability for Ukraine, hosted by three EU Member States, Albania, Guatemala, the Marshall Islands and Ukraine.

In his public communication (monthly newsletter and social media) and throughout his participation in various events (public and closed-door), the EUSR for Human Rights repeatedly emphasised the heightened need to ensure compliance with IHL and to promote accountability for the most serious crimes, wherever they are committed.

A list of European Council conclusions, Council conclusions, statements and declarations, together with examples of social media posts from the reporting period is set out in Annex II (Section A, sections i to vi). Collectively, they represent a continuous, high-level and public engagement by the EU as an international actor, responding to events and crises and highlighting the need to ensure respect for IHL.

1. This designation is not to be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

RESOLUTIONS

In 2024, several resolutions of the **European Parliament** promoted respect for international humanitarian law or the enforcement thereof.

Moreover, during the reporting period, several public debates were organised by the **European Parliament's Committee on Development (DEVE)** and **Human Rights subcommittee (DROI)** to promote respect for IHL or its enforcement.

On 24 January, DEVE discussed the impact of EU **regimes of restrictive measures** on humanitarian aid, which is often significant despite the existence of humanitarian exemptions. DEVE Members asked for further alignment of the remaining regimes of restrictive measures.

On 13 February, DEVE debated **humanitarian priorities and challenges for 2024** with representatives of Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE), the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC), [Médecins sans frontières](#) (MSF) and the Red Cross EU Office, and again on 26 September with VOICE. Speakers emphasised the centrality of humanitarian principles and called on the EP to promote adherence to the Geneva Conventions, encouraging MEPs to play their role as guardians of principled EU humanitarian action. One avenue was the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), where interlocutors stressed it was key to keep EU humanitarian funding truly independent through a separate budget line.

On 14 February, DROI organised an exchange of views on the human rights developments in **Ethiopia** in the context of the follow-up to the DROI visit to Ethiopia on 17-20 December 2023. The UN International Commission of Human Rights Experts in Ethiopia presented their findings on war crimes and crimes against humanity and participants highlighted efforts towards transitional justice and accountability for IHL violations. The EEAS asserted that the EU had been vocal on human rights violations and respect for IHL, suspended budgetary allocations, and was expecting full commitment from Ethiopia to implement the necessary reforms, with the risk of slowing down the normalisation process with the EU.

On 4 March, DEVE sponsored a workshop on humanitarian assistance to **persons with disabilities**. Presenters stressed that as well as being a legal right, participation of persons with disabilities in humanitarian assistance contributed to making aid delivery more efficient. They highlighted areas where EU aid could be further improved, such as data collection and analysis, intersectionality, and capacity building in partner organisations. MEPs called for the full implementation of existing commitments.

On 18-19 March 2024, both the DEVE Chair, Tomas Tobé, and the Standing Rapporteur on humanitarian affairs, Carlos Zorrinho, took part in the third **European Humanitarian Forum** in Brussels. While Chair Tobé discussed lessons learned from Iraq on how to use the 'triple nexus' to provide basic services to people, Mr. Zorrinho participated in a panel discussion on bridging the funding gap, where he stressed that the EP was active and committed in terms of humanitarian diplomacy and systematically put humanitarian issues on the agenda of interparliamentary assemblies.

On 19 March, DROI organised an exchange of views with **International Criminal Court Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan**. Deputy Prosecutor (DP) Khan reported on the Office of the Prosecutor's commitment to increase efficiency in the courtroom, to harness modern technological tools in their pursuit of justice, and to update their technological infrastructure, in order to analyse big data in conflicts such as Ukraine and Palestine, while noting the Commission's financial help in that regard. DP Khan also mentioned the Office of the Prosecutor's increased field engagement to bring justice closer to the affected communities. DP Khan talked about two new arrest warrants in the Ukraine situation and reaffirmed that the Palestine investigation included any crimes committed after 7 October 2023, clarifying that the range of the Palestine investigations included mostly war crimes.

On 9 April, DEVE focused on the humanitarian situation of the **Rohingya** in Myanmar, where around 630 000 stateless Rohingya were 'trapped' in Rakhine State, deprived of basic rights. UNHCR highlighted the widespread human rights violations, limited humanitarian access, and forced recruitment of Rohingya into the army. It called on the EU to increase its

engagement with all parties to end the violence, comply with IHL and uphold the right of return of Rohingya refugees. Members denounced warring parties' lack of accountability on human rights abuses.

On 4 September, the incoming DEVE Committee took stock with **European Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič** of the outgoing Commission's track record in the humanitarian field. The Commissioner highlighted his advocacy for respect of IHL both as an achievement and as a challenge for the future, including the need to protect aid workers better.

On 17 October, DROI held an exchange of views on the International Criminal Court (ICC), EU policy on IHL, and on fighting impunity in preparation for the ad hoc delegation to The Hague on 29-30 October 2024. Ms Antônia Pereira de Sousa, Chief of **Office of the Registrar of the ICC**, highlighted the major challenges faced by the ICC, such as threats, cyberattacks, and arrest warrants against judges and prosecutors, which hinder the efficient work of the ICC and compromise the credibility of the institution at a time where demand for its involvement is rising. In this respect, possible upcoming US sanctions were described as the sword of Damocles for the entire work of the Court. EEAS and Commission representatives stressed how the EU based its approach on advocacy and dissemination, promoting respect for IHL and human rights as well as the ratification and the implementation of IHL instruments worldwide. During the debate, MEPs expressed in general their full support for the work of the ICC and its fight against impunity and discussed how the EP and the EU could further increase support for this work.

The ad hoc delegation from the DROI Subcommittee travelled to The Hague on 29-30 October 2024 to hold meetings with top ICC and Eurojust officials, International Court of Justice (ICJ) judges, and representatives of civil society working on accountability for IHL violations. In a press statement, Members of the European Parliament expressed concern at the serious threats currently faced and called on the EU and its Member States to contribute to strengthening these institutions - be it through political, legal, financial or logistical means - and to advocate across the globe a consistent approach to international justice and the

fight against impunity. DROI organised a debrief of that mission on 4 December.

On 6 November, IHL featured prominently during the **confirmation hearing of Commissioner-designate Hadja Lahbib**, when she reassured DEVE Members that, if confirmed, she would be a tireless advocate for strong EU humanitarian action. DEVE Members asked questions about her ability to work in an increasingly polarised world, where humanitarian space was shrinking, making respect for humanitarian principles more important than ever.

On 4 December, DEVE zoomed in on **food and nutrition security** in fragile contexts. Speakers called on the EU to renew its Action plan on Nutrition with clear and measurable goals and to encourage partner countries to invest more in local production and social protection. They appealed to MEPs to push on diplomatic efforts for humanitarian space in conflicts. Members raised concerns related to access to land and credits for farmers.

On 4 December, the DROI held a public hearing on the Rights of the Child in the EU external policy: state of play on the 35th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, where one panel was dedicated to the **EU external action to protect children affected by armed conflicts**, including child soldiers, forcibly displaced children and children in detention. Speakers from UNICEF, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Defence for Children International, and Save the Children Europe as well as from the EEAS, the European Commission and the EP Coordinator for Children's Rights Vice-President Ewa Kopacz, agreed that a lot had been achieved through the Convention but that much more needed to be done. It was stressed that international cooperation funds should be allocated to projects aimed at strengthening policies and institutions for child protection and that the implementation of the EU Guidelines for the Protection of Children in Conflict Areas, is essential to ensure the protection and rights of children affected by conflict.

Throughout the year, DEVE discussed the humanitarian situation in a number of "forgotten crises", including **Sudan** (9 April and 14 October - in association with the delegation to the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly

and to the Africa-EU Parliamentary Assembly) and **Lebanon** (14 October - in association with the delegation for relations with Mashreq countries). In each of these debates, MEPs insisted on the importance of ensuring an inclusive humanitarian response for all in need and of pursuing humanitarian diplomacy. Interlocutors encouraged the Parliament to exert its political influence in this regard, by persuading parties to cease violence, adhere to IHL and grant safe and unhindered humanitarian access, and by denouncing obstacles to humanitarian access and targeted attacks on civilians, wherever these occurred.

On 4 December, DEVE zoomed in on the humanitarian situation in **Gaza**, where the population was subject to daily indiscriminate warfare, including the targeted bombing of civilians and civilian infrastructure, the siege on north Gaza, forcible relocation and deliberate deprivation of food and water. Children were particularly affected by the ongoing protection crisis, with food and clean water shortages, violence and the lack of school having severe long-term impacts on their physical health, psychosocial well-being and future prospects. All speakers expressed frustration at being prevented from delivering sufficient humanitarian aid to the civilian population. They urged MEPs to increase their diplomatic engagement with the Israeli government with a view to reaching a sustained ceasefire and lifting any obstacles to aid delivery.

A list of resolutions made during the reporting period is set out in Annex II (Section X).

POSITIONS IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES

The EU is active as a **member or observer in a range of international organisations and bodies, and in that capacity frequently intervenes on matters of IHL**. A list of interventions made on behalf of the EU during the reporting period is set out in Annex II.

A key illustration of this is the work accomplished **at the United Nations Headquarters in New York**, where the European Union continued to advocate strongly for the promotion and protection of IHL in 2024.

The EU again participated in Open Debates at the **UN Security Council** involving IHL. In 2024, those debates revolved around the protection of civilians, multilateral cooperation, and leadership for peace, with the EU also participating in multiple context-specific briefings with a strong focus on IHL (Ukraine, Gaza). Moreover, the EU made IHL-focused interventions in various *Arria-*formula meetings of the Security Council on topics ranging from persons with disabilities in armed conflict to missing persons, and humanitarian consequences of unilateral coercive measures. The EU delegation (EUDEL) actively participated in stakeout sessions before and after Security Council meetings, including a November Joint Stakeout on Protection of Humanitarian and UN Personnel organised by Switzerland which included all 27 EU Member States and the Head of Delegation. In October, EUDEL also joined a Joint Statement of Signatories of “Shared Commitments” in support of UNRWA.

The **79th UN General Assembly** High Level Week demonstrated that humanitarian challenges related to IHL compliance remained high on the multilateral agenda, with over 35 side events focused on both country-specific and thematic issues. Respect for IHL, the protection of humanitarian personnel, child protection and children in armed conflict, food security and malnutrition, and the protection of the environment were among the key themes discussed during the year. Several crises, including Sudan, the DRC, Afghanistan, Gaza, Ukraine, Haiti, and the Rohingya featured among the country-specific meetings, in some cases with multiple events focused on specific vulnerable populations or overlapping elements of the crises.

At UNGA79, EUDEL co-organised two successful ministerial-level events with a humanitarian focus, co-chaired by Commissioner Lenarčič:

- “The Cost of Inaction: Urgent and Collective Support to Scale Up the Humanitarian Response in Sudan and the Region” in cooperation with Egypt, Saudi Arabia, USA, the African Union, OCHA and UNHCR
- “Restoring the Centrality of IHL in Today’s Armed Conflicts - Reaffirming the obligation to respect and ensure respect for IHL” with the support of Belgium, Indonesia, Mexico and Jordan. This event featured a keynote address by the ICRC President.

The EU delegation continued to co-organise these high-level humanitarian events with cross-regional partnerships that allowed the events to benefit from multiple convening power elements (geographically diverse and gender-balanced ministerial co-chairs, ambassadorial outreach in NY and cross-regional participation) that increased the overall multilateral character, attendance and diversity of views.

As in previous years, the EU delegation's Humanitarian section successfully negotiated on behalf of the EU and EU Member States the annual UNGA humanitarian resolutions and facilitated the humanitarian resolution on the Safety and Security of Humanitarian Personnel and Protection of United Nations Personnel. A key benchmark for these negotiations, i.e. maintaining IHL language which is both legally accurate and upholds the obligations of parties to conflict, was largely upheld. The annual humanitarian debate in the UN General Assembly plenary took place on 9 December. All four resolutions under this agenda item were adopted by consensus (the G77-facilitated resolution on Natural Disasters, the EU-facilitated resolution on the Safety and Security of Humanitarian Personnel, the Swedish-facilitated Humanitarian Omnibus resolution, and the resolution on Assistance to the Palestinian People, co-sponsored this year by the EU). The DG ECHO Director for Strategy and Policy, Hanna Jahns, delivered the EU statement on behalf of its Member States focusing on three overarching priorities: 1) upholding IHL with a focus on protection of humanitarian personnel and preserving humanitarian space, 2) building resilience to climate impacts, including in fragile and conflict-affected states, and 3) strengthening the humanitarian system through quality funding and localisation.

Throughout the year, EUDEL also organised **several crisis-specific briefings and meetings**, the annual humanitarian workshop for EU Member States, other donor countries and UN partners with a focus on the safety and security of humanitarian workers. Context-specific briefings included the humanitarian situations in Sudan, Gaza, Ukraine, Haiti, Myanmar and others, which have become a main platform in New York for exchanges with humanitarian partners from the UN, the Red Cross/Crescent movement, and civil society. EUDEL also continued the 2023 initiative of a series of discussions with UNICEF at ambassadorial level, which in 2024

focused on the plight of children in Sudan, the DRC, Haiti and the Central Sahel. In keeping with previous practice, EUDEL also took part in the March IHL seminar organised by the ICRC and in the April Greentree retreat on IHL organised by Spain. ICRC President, Mirjana Spoljaric, was hosted twice at EUDEL: first at a Heads of Mission session to discuss the challenges to respect for IHL in July 2024, and separately for a bilateral meeting with the Head of Delegation regarding the Global IHL initiative in October 2024.

Additionally, as part of the EU's strong commitment and global leadership in tackling rising food insecurity, the EUDEL humanitarian section organised a high-level event on Food Insecurity in April together with Italy, Brazil, Uganda, the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and UNICEF, which drew full attention to the findings and recommendation of the GNAFC report and at which all parties agreed on the need to address immediate needs and the root causes of food insecurity, and to increase resilience through additional funding.

In 2024, the **ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (HAS)**, the largest annual UN humanitarian gathering, took place in New York on 25-28 June, chaired by Croatia. ECOSOC adopted its annual humanitarian resolution by consensus, with progress made on issues such as accountability, misinformation, disinformation and hate speech, regional pooled funds and multi-year funding, among other issues, though points of divergence persisted in the negotiations on strengthened language with regard to IHL and Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA). The ECOSOC plenary saw active cross-regional participation, with high-level panels on IHL, climate change, innovation and new technology, and the role of women and girls in humanitarian responses. Eight official side events, as well as other humanitarian meetings were organised in the margins of ECOSOC. The EU co-sponsored side events on IHL and women and girls, and spoke at several events and panel meetings.

The Director-General of DG ECHO, Maciej Popowski, took active part in both the Transition from Relief to Development event, that focused on efficient responses to displacement, and in two ECOSOC HAS high-level panels focusing on respect for IHL, accountability for

IHL violations, and on climate change in humanitarian emergencies. He also took part in the ECOSOC side events on food security and gender imbalances, humanitarian funding, addressing forgotten crises, and in other meetings held in the margins of ECOSOC HAS, including the event organised by Poland in cooperation with the WHO on the lessons learned from the medical evacuation operations in Ukraine. At the closing session of the ECOSOC HAS week, the EU, Belgium and Jordan co-organised the final side event “Call to Action for Palestinian Children in the West Bank and Gaza”, which enjoyed a large and high-level audience and garnered broad cross-regional support for the Call to Action.

Finally, the annual **Protection of Civilians (PoC) week** took place from 20-24 May 2024 in New York. As in previous years, the EU took part in the Security Council Open Debate, stressing its commitment to humanitarian principles and IHL, and reiterated its commitment to people-centred approaches to protection, localisation and strengthening humanitarian diplomacy. The EU also emphasised the need to prevent and alleviate suffering by preventing conflict, ensuring compliance with IHL, building resilience to climate change, and ensuring rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian access. Switzerland, CIVIC, the International Rescue Committee, and OCHA coordinated 17 side events including urban warfare, restricting explosive weapons, and protecting water infrastructure. Many events naturally focused on implementing IHL, in light of the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions and the lack of implementation seen in Gaza and Sudan. EU Member States again actively participated in hosting and speaking at PoC week events, while EUDEL co-hosted one side event on protecting healthcare from attack.

In **Geneva**, the multilateral humanitarian hub, the EU has continued to actively engage in promoting IHL compliance and principled humanitarian action, including as a member / observer in key Geneva-based organisations, and as an active participant in the many IHL-relevant events or briefings which took place in Geneva during 2024.

A key example of this active engagement in 2024 was the **34th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent** in October, at which the EU delivered a statement, presented ten joint pledges with EU Member

States, co-organised three side events (on sexual and gender-based violence, the protection of aid workers, and the climate charter), and actively contributed to negotiations that led to consensus on five resolutions (on [IHL](#), [cyber](#), [climate](#), [climate disaster risk governance](#), and [localisation](#)), including through several upstream preparatory discussions between the EU and its Member States and the penholders of these resolutions. The consensual adoption of these strong resolutions sent an important and strong signal of international unity on these topics in otherwise challenging geopolitical times. Also, ECHO’s Director-General, Maciej Popowski, gave a keynote speech at the plenary session on local action. In preparation for the 34th International Conference, EUDEL hosted three meetings with the penholders of five resolutions to brief EU Member States on the state of negotiations that was praised especially by the penholders of the IHL resolution as it contributed to a consensual course through the negotiations and the adoption of an ambitious text.

The EU welcomes and has been closely following the new **Global IHL Initiative** that was launched in September 2024 by the ICRC together with Brazil, China, France, Jordan, Kazakhstan and South Africa with a view to galvanising political support for IHL. EUDEL took part in several related updates in Geneva, and hosted updates for the EU and its Member States on the initiative and its various strands.

The EU continues to strongly support the **protection of humanitarian and health care workers in armed conflict**, including as a standing invitee in the Informal Group of Friends of UNSC Resolution 2286 co-chaired by Canada and Switzerland. In Geneva in February 2024, EUDEL hosted an event on the protection of humanitarian and health care workers, and the launch of a related report.

EUDEL also organised a number of **IHL-related events and briefings** with the participation of EU Member States and sometimes other donors. IHL experts from EU Member States met regularly to exchange on recent IHL developments, coordinate in view of upcoming IHL events and meetings and to brief about their respective work in the field of IHL. Guest from partner organisations (ICRC and Geneva Call) speakers including ICRC President, Mirjana Spoljaric, and Director-General

Pierre Kraehenbuehl and EU Ambassadors were invited on a regular basis to share their views, present the latest developments on IHL-related activities and discuss joint advocacy measures to ensure better respect for IHL. EUDEL also hosted **exchanges on specific crises with strong IHL elements**, including Gaza (hosting UN Senior Coordinator Kaag, OCHA staff returning from Gaza, the WHO for an update on the work of Emergency Medical Teams in Gaza), Ukraine (hosting RC/HC Schmale), and Syria (hosting RC/HC Abdelmoulah).

The EU took part in various IHL-related thematic events, including ICRC Donor Support Group (DSG) events, Geneva Call pledging events, a discussion on reducing violence against civilians organised by Geneva Call and Germany, a panel discussion on counter-terrorism measures and IHL in September 2024 organised by Geneva Academy, a discussion on the weaponisation of water in conflicts in February, and a consultative stakeholders meeting on the humanitarian checklist on sanctions in April. Together with the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the EU, EUDEL co-organised a retreat in April 2024 for the EU Member States on the impact of harmful information on humanitarian operations in armed conflicts.

Furthermore, the EU consistently continued calling for respect for IHL in **events and discussions on specific crises** such as Ethiopia (e.g. Commissioner Lenarčič at the high-level pledging event in April in Geneva), Gaza, Syria (including at the monthly meetings of the ISSG Humanitarian Task Force), Sudan, or South Sudan. References to IHL were consistently included in EU statements on these or other crises and in broader discussions, such as EU statements at the UNHCR Standing Committee in March 2024.

The EU has remained active in **the Human Rights Council**, where it intervened on numerous occasions to condemn violations of human rights and IHL. The EU included or supported the inclusion of strong references to IHL notably in the country-specific resolutions on Afghanistan, Myanmar, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Ukraine, Libya, Syria, Venezuela, the DRC, CAR, Somalia, South Sudan and Mali. The EU also regularly promoted respect for IHL during interactive dialogues with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (e.g. in March 2024 on OPT).

In the international security environment, which continued to be severely impacted by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, as well by the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza, issues relating to IHL compliance featured prominently in the EU's statements in all the **Geneva-based disarmament fora**, including, for instance, in the Conference on Disarmament, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), its corresponding Protocols, the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Arms Trade Treaty. The EU statements to the UN General Assembly First Committee, which are coordinated in Geneva, also provided an opportunity to highlight IHL issues.

In the **Vienna-based international organisations**, the EU continued to strongly condemn Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and its violations of international law, including IHL. In 2024, the EU issued many statements drawing attention to Russia's attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure, its bombing of a children's hospital, and the consequences of its war on global food security. In order to hold countries accountable for their violations of international law, the EU continued to refrain from diplomatic activities with Russia and Belarus and from funding projects run by international organisations that would directly benefit Russia or Belarus. In addition, the EU addressed the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the need for all parties to fully respect IHL.

At the UN Vienna/OSCE, EUDEL prepared and coordinated dozens of EU statements (contained in Annex II (Section A())) with an emphasis on international law, including IHL.

Within the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**, the EU and its Member States actively contributed to the successful adoption of several IAEA Board of Governors and General Conference Resolutions, with the aim of maintaining nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine and ending Russia's illegal seizure of Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant. In its statements, the EU strongly condemned Russia's repeated shelling of Ukraine's energy infrastructure and the resulting risks to nuclear safety and security. Furthermore, the EU focused on the dozens of casualties and the risk of large-scale

exposure to radioactive sources caused by Russia's missile strike on the Okhmatdyt Children's Hospital in Ukraine in July 2024.

The EU maintained its strong support for the IAEA Director-General's Seven Indispensable Pillars for ensuring nuclear safety and security during an armed conflict and his five principles for protecting Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant, which state that there should be no attack of any kind from or against the plant, the plant should not be used as storage or a base for heavy weapons, off-site power to the plant should not be put at risk, and it should be protected from attacks or acts of sabotage.

The EU continued to encourage the IAEA Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to review nuclear safety standards and nuclear security guidance to identify challenges in applying them in armed conflicts. The issue was again successfully included in the EU-sponsored nuclear security resolution at the IAEA General Conference. A EURATOM side event discussed options for further international cooperation and possible instruments to ensure nuclear safety in armed conflicts.

At IAEA meetings, the EU continued to highlight the need to ensure respect for IHL in relation to the conflict in **Gaza**. For example, the EU statement at the November 2024 Board of Governors, called on all parties to exercise the utmost restraint, put an immediate end to all hostilities and fully abide by international law, including IHL.

Within the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** (UNODC), European Commissioner Ylva Johansson raised the nexus between international humanitarian law and transnational organised crime in her statement on behalf of the EU at the High-Level Segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in March 2024.

Likewise, at meetings under the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the EU continued to raise the impact of the humanitarian crises and conflicts on multilateral work. At the annual regular meeting of the **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)** in May 2024, the EU focused on the criminal activity involved in Russia's war against Ukraine.

Attention was given to the forced transfer of Ukrainian children within Ukrainian territory temporarily occupied by Russia and the unlawful deportation of Ukrainian children to Russia and Belarus. The EU also welcomed the ongoing work to ensure accountability for all crimes committed.

At the CCPCJ, the EU referred to the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza and called on all parties to respect their obligations under IHL. In this context, the EU welcomed the adoption of the Ljubljana-Hague Convention on International Cooperation in the Investigation and Prosecution of the Crime of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes and other International Crimes.

At the **United Nations Industrial Development Organisation** (UNIDO), the EU continued to refer to the detrimental consequences of Russia's war on global food security, affecting the most vulnerable countries in particular.

Russia's war of aggression was a key topic at the second Preparatory Committee session in Geneva (July-August 2024) for the 2026 Review Conference of the **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**. The EU issued statements on non-proliferation for the second Preparatory Committee session for the 11th NPT Review Conference (26 July 2024) and on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the second Preparatory Committee session for the 11th NPT Review Conference (30 July 2024).

The EU continued to strongly condemn Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine in its weekly statements at the **OSCE Permanent Council** and the **Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC)**. These statements supported accountability measures for violations of IHL and international human rights law, addressing specific cases as they arose. FSC Security Dialogues included IHL-related discussions on the protection against gender-based violence, emphasising IHL's role in promoting humane standards in conflict situations (7 February 2024), the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, focusing on the importance of IHL training for armed forces personnel (9 October 2024), and the Military Education and Changing Roles of Military

Academies, stressing the need for both training and practical compliance with IHL (29 May 2024).

Additionally, at the **II Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting** (22-23 April 2024), the EU highlighted the role of civil society in promoting IHL and human rights, commended civil society organisations (CSOs) for their work, and welcomed the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights' training for human rights defenders.

At the **OSCE Warsaw Human Dimension Conference (30 September – 11 October 2024)**, the EU, Ukraine, the UK, the US, and other like-minded delegations co-organised **a side event on the arbitrary detention of Ukrainian civilians**. The discussions focused on ensuring the immediate release and safe return

of detainees, holding perpetrators accountable and securing justice and effective remedies for victims and their families.

Additionally, in the margins of the **OSCE Ministerial Council in Malta (5-6 December)**, Ukraine, with co-sponsorship from the EU, its Member States, Iceland, Norway, Canada, the UK, and the US, hosted **a side event (“In Russia’s Custody: Way to Freedom”)** focused **on Russia’s arbitrary detention practices and violations of IHL**. Key discussion points included the OSCE’s role, particularly the Moscow Mechanism, in documenting Russia’s violations of IHL and IHRL, as well as testimonies from victims of Russia’s detention system, including from the illegally occupied Crimea Peninsula, highlighting its humanitarian impact.

III. POLITICAL DIALOGUES AND DÉMARCHES

During the reference period, the EU maintained an extensive network of dialogues and contacts with third countries and other international actors and frequently used those to promote respect for IHL and adherence to international legal instruments. While the content or existence of these dialogues may, by their very nature, be confidential, the following examples demonstrate the range and scope of the EU's activities in that area. Where necessary, its representatives may also deliver démarches in relation to particular situations.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GUIDELINES

Paragraph 16(a):

Political dialogue: Where relevant, the issue of compliance with IHL should be brought up in dialogues with third states. This is particularly important in the context of ongoing armed conflicts where there have been reports of widespread IHL violations. However, the EU should also, in peace-time, call upon states that have not yet done so to adhere to, and fully implement, important IHL instruments, such as the 1977 Additional Protocols and the ICC Statute. Full implementation includes enactment of any necessary implementing legislation and training of relevant personnel in IHL.

Paragraph 16(c):

and/or public statements about specific conflicts: When violations of IHL are reported, the EU should consider making and issuing public statements, as appropriate, condemning such acts and demanding that the parties fulfil their obligations under IHL and undertake effective measures to prevent further violations.

During the human rights, political and humanitarian dialogues it held in 2024, the EU continued to encourage the ratification and implementation of the main instruments of international humanitarian law.

In line with the EU-Somalia Joint Operational Roadmap, the EU's engagement in **Somalia** follows a multi-faceted approach aimed at addressing the challenges posed by armed conflict and humanitarian crises. Central to this effort is the unwavering promotion of compliance with IHL during hostilities. By strengthening adherence to IHL, the EU seeks to mitigate the impact of conflict on civilians and uphold the fundamental principles of humanity and dignity in Somalia. The EU's commitment goes beyond normative advocacy, as it actively participates in humanitarian aid coordination mechanisms to ensure the protection of civilians in conflict zones. This includes the provision of financial

assistance and the integration of protection measures into humanitarian response strategies.

These advocacy efforts are particularly relevant in the context of the ongoing large-scale fighting involving Somali authorities and various armed groups, notably against the extremist group Al-Shabaab. By addressing these conflict dynamics, the EU aims to reduce the humanitarian consequences of violence and contribute to the long-term stability and resilience of Somalia.

- In December 2024, a Structured Political Dialogue took place between the EU, EU Member States and the Government of **Ethiopia**, during which the EU raised concerns about ongoing conflicts in the country, which lead to violations of IHL and human rights.

- Concerning **Cameroon**, in 2024, the EU continued to emphasise the need to respect IHL and ensure unimpeded humanitarian access and a safe environment for humanitarian work, in coordination with authorities and stakeholders. The EU and EU Member States regularly participated in the Nexus coordination group, led by the UN in Yaoundé, where IHL is a central topic of discussion. The level of respect for IHL by armed groups and defence forces in the North West and South West regions (NOSO) was discussed with the Secretary-General of the presidency in January 2024. Meetings were held with national NGOs operating in conflict zones, particularly in the Far North, North West, West, and South West regions, to discuss the situation of civilians and the conduct of hostilities in relation to IHL.
- In the **DRC**, the EU and its Member States coordinated advocacy at local level with key stakeholders for respect of human rights and to address IHL violations against the civilian population in particular in eastern Congo, including with reference to the situation in internally displaced people's (IDP) camps and reprisals during military operations. The EU supported the ICRC, UN agencies and NGOs in their activities aimed at promoting the adherence of weapon bearers to IHL and optimising humanitarian access.

A formal partnership dialogue with **Chad** took place in 2024, where IHL was addressed in the context of support to Sudanese refugees.

- In October 2024, the EU and several EU Member States conducted démarches to the Azerbaijani Ministry of Foreign Affairs in support of the universalisation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, inviting **Azerbaijan** to join the Convention.

On 29 February 2024, the EU, alongside 45 participating States, invoked the third **OSCE** Moscow Mechanism to investigate **Russia's** arbitrary detention of Ukrainian civilians. The report concluded that arbitrary detentions had been widespread in the temporarily and illegally occupied territories of Ukraine by Russia since February 2022, detainees were not informed of the reasons for their detention or given legal recourse, international fair trial guarantees were not upheld, and Russia had violated its obligations under Geneva Convention IV and Additional Protocol I (API).

The EU cooperated with a number of like-minded countries, including G7 members, in promoting respect for IHL.

In 2024, work continued in the framework of the **Atrocity Crimes Advisory Group (ACA)**. The ACA was established by the EU, together with the US and the United Kingdom, to support the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine (OPG) in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and violations of IHL resulting from Russia's unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine. ACA's goal is to help ensure that justice is achieved, and that those responsible for crimes of atrocity are held accountable.

As in previous years, in 2024, the **EUSR for Human Rights** contributed to the Union's commitment to promoting compliance with IHL and supporting international criminal justice, mainstreaming international humanitarian law throughout the activities conducted, which also included human rights dialogues with third countries.

Addressing Russia's ongoing war of aggression against **Ukraine** and its human rights and humanitarian consequences remained a key priority for the EUSR for Human Rights. He continued to engage with interlocutors, both in Ukraine and globally, on the need to ensure full accountability for war crimes and other crimes committed in the context of the war, including the illegal transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children. In The Hague, the EUSR discussed international accountability efforts in response to the Russian aggression at meetings with the ICC, International Court of Justice (ICJ), EUROJUST and the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP).

In April 2024, the incoming EUSR for Human Rights visited Ukraine and opened the EU-Ukraine Human Rights Dialogue. This visit demonstrated the EU's unwavering support to Ukraine in the context of the Russian invasion. It was also an opportunity to encourage Ukraine, as an EU candidate, to make further progress on human rights and to impress upon national authorities the importance of ratifying the ICC Rome Statute, both for Ukraine and for the international justice system as a whole. Ukraine has since ratified the

Rome Statute, which entered into force for Ukraine on 1 January 2025.

This issue of the forcible transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children by Russia was the focus of several engagements of the EUSR for Human Rights throughout the year. He discussed it with the Ukrainian authorities, UNICEF, civil society organisations, and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. He also highlighted the EU's position and efforts in a series of dedicated events, such as the UNGA high-level ministerial side event on Global Efforts to Pursue Accountability for Ukraine, a conference hosted by the Office of the President of Ukraine, and an event organised by the European Parliament.

The EUSR for Human Rights followed with concern the situation of Ukrainian prisoners of war (POWs) in Russian captivity. He met former POWs and their families, and highlighted the grave breaches of international law, including IHL, reportedly committed by Russia – an issue he gave visibility to in his newsletter.

The situation in **Israel and Palestine** remained an important focus of the EUSR for Human Rights' work, increasingly so in the context of the ongoing conflict in Gaza. In public, as in bilateral meetings with national authorities, international partners and civil society organisations, the EUSR for Human Rights consistently raised the EU's concerns vis-à-vis the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza, and the further deteriorating situation in the West Bank. He reaffirmed the EU's principled position, condemning terrorism, pleading for respect by both State and non-State actors of their binding obligations under international human rights law and IHL, including the provision of appropriate humanitarian assistance and the protection of healthcare. The EUSR for Human Rights also expressed the EU's unwavering support for bringing the perpetrators of war crimes and other violations of IHL and human rights to justice, underlining in particular the EU's support to the ICC. He emphasised those messages again in the context of the regional escalation of the conflict, and the intensification of the Israel-Lebanon conflict.

Regarding the **West Bank** specifically, and as in previous years, the EUSR for Human Rights raised the

issues of illegal settlement expansion, demolitions and evictions, settler violence and lack of accountability, and the extensive use of administrative and arbitrary detention by Israeli authorities, including the detention of Palestinian children.

During his visit to **Colombia** for the EU-Colombia Human Rights Dialogue, the EUSR for Human Rights exchanged with national and international stakeholders invested in peace and transitional justice processes.

In **Asia**, the EUSR for Human Rights continued following with great concern the humanitarian crises in **Afghanistan** and **Myanmar**, coordinating with UN actors and mechanisms, notably the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar respectively. The EUSR maintained close contacts with human rights organisations addressing the situation in both countries. During those meetings, discussions centred on the need to respect international law, promote human rights and accountability, and the EU's efforts towards these goals.

The situation in **Ethiopia** remained a priority, particularly regarding human rights and IHL violations in northern Ethiopia. Throughout sustained engagement with Ethiopian actors, the EUSR for Human Rights continued to address human rights, IHL and humanitarian concerns with government interlocutors and senior UN officials, in consultation with civil society. In his discussions with Ethiopian authorities, notably during his visit to the country, the EUSR conveyed the EU's calls for meaningful progress on transitional justice and accountability as a precondition for the gradual normalisation of EU-Ethiopia bilateral relations. During this visit, the EUSR travelled to the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia to meet with the local government, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and civil society representatives, including victims and survivors. He witnessed their joint commitment to sustainable peace, accountability and transitional justice, with work already well underway, including on evidence gathering and reparations.

Support provided to partners in support of the armed forces in the framework of the **European Peace Facility (EPF)** was based on a dialogue with the beneficiary

country and/or international organisation to ensure that the recipient units equipped under the EPF would respect human right laws and IHL. Respect for IHL and IHRL by recipient units is a systematic condition of any EPF assistance measure.

IV. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & OTHER ACTORS

EXTRACT FROM THE GUIDELINES

Paragraph 16(e):

Cooperation with other international bodies: Where appropriate, the EU should cooperate with the UN and relevant regional organisations for the promotion of compliance with IHL. EU Member States should also, whenever appropriate, act towards that goal as members in other organisations, including the United Nations. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a treaty-based, recognised and long-established role as a neutral, independent humanitarian organisation, in promoting compliance with IHL.

The EU cooperates with other international actors in promoting respect for IHL. This can include promoting a coordinated approach by the EU and its Member States in supporting diplomatic initiatives, concluding cooperation arrangements with international organisations and providing financial assistance.

SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN SUPPORT FOR IHL

In 2024 the EU continued to advocate for, and support initiatives designed to improve compliance with international humanitarian law and to safeguard the humanitarian space, in particular reaffirming its strong commitment to the protection of civilians in armed conflicts.

On 15 April 2024, the EU, France and Germany co-hosted [the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and Neighbouring Countries in Paris](#). The event aimed at refocusing the attention of the world on the crisis in Sudan and the region, improving access and respect for international humanitarian law and mobilising funds. In preparation for this conference, France and Germany had also convened a Senior Officials' meeting (SOM)

at Director level in Brussels on 15 March 2024. Donors emphasised the importance of accountability on IHL violations and potential war crimes, along with the need for access, including cross-border and cross-line.

On 16 April 2024, the EU organised the 4th humanitarian SOM in Brussels to take stock of the most pressing humanitarian challenges in war-torn Ukraine. The meeting took stock of the humanitarian situation in Ukraine and discussed the main challenges, emphasising the humanitarian funding gap, equitable partnership with local actors, and the complementarity of humanitarian aid and recovery/reconstruction assistance. Participants also acknowledged the importance of ensuring full, safe, unhindered, and sustained humanitarian access in line with international humanitarian law.

The Brussels VIII Conference on supporting the future of Syria and the region took place on 30 April 2024 (Day of Dialogue) and 27 May 2024 (Ministerial) in Brussels. The Day of Dialogue gathered more than 600 participants. During the Ministerial meeting, the donor community pledged a total amount of EUR 7.5 billion (EUR 5 billion in grants and EUR 2.5 billion in loans). The EU and its Member States represented 76% of the pledges in grants (EUR 3.8 billion). A round table entitled

Justice, Peace and Right to Truth: Addressing the cases of missing persons and detainees as a prerequisite for future reconciliation was organised during the Day of Dialogue where the panellists discussed how to support accountability for crimes committed during the conflict.

On 28 May 2024, the EU organised another SOM at Director level in Brussels aiming to alert the donors to the need to step up the international efforts to address the multi-faceted crises in the Sahel and Lake Chad regions (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria). The SOM provided an opportunity to pass a strong message on the importance of respecting IHL and improving access, meaning that humanitarian actors need to be able to access populations wherever they are and regardless of who controls the territory.

On 7 May 2024, the 6th Yemen SOM was co-hosted by the EU and the Kingdom of Sweden in Brussels. The meeting gathered humanitarian and development actors, donors, international organisations and international and Yemeni non-governmental organisations to discuss the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. The meeting reaffirmed the position that joint humanitarian advocacy efforts must continue to focus on compliance with IHL and IHRL to protect the necessary humanitarian space.

On 27-29 November 2024, the EU attended a conference organised by the ICRC in Paipa, Boyaca, Colombia: VI Reunión de Expertos sobre los Desafíos al Derecho Internacional Humanitario: Conflictos armados y medio ambiente (6th experts meeting on the challenges faced by IHL: armed conflicts and environment).

The EU remains committed to strengthening the **monitoring of IHL violations**. To that end, in 2024, the EU financed several projects aimed at addressing gaps in the monitoring of IHL violations, intensifying data collection, reinforcing evidence-based advocacy, and strengthening monitoring standards. A new initiative entitled IHL in Focus was launched at the European Humanitarian Forum (EHF) held in March 2024. The initiative aims to provide states, international organisations, civil society and academics with IHL analysis tools that are independent, impartial and pursued in accordance with the highest academic standards to support advocacy and humanitarian

diplomacy, with the ultimate goal of contributing to increased respect for IHL.

The EU continued to advocate for and support **humanitarian mine action**. In 2024, through its humanitarian budget, the EU-funded mine action interventions in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Yemen, Nigeria, Mali, Ethiopia, Myanmar and Sudan, for a total amount of EUR 13.2 million. Activities revolved around mine education and mine risk reduction, victim assistance and humanitarian demining. The EU advocated for the meaningful implementation of the 2022 Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA) Political Declaration. On 22-23 April 2024, the EU participated in the first international follow-up conference to the adoption of EWIPA Declaration, held in Oslo. A dedicated humanitarian talk was organised at the 2024 European Humanitarian Forum on the topic of Protecting civilians in conflict and recovery: EWIPA and the link to landmines and explosive ordnance contamination. In addition, in 2024, the EU continued to finance a policy project implemented by Humanity and Inclusion which focuses on the humanitarian consequences of EWIPA and aims to address the key gaps, namely data collection on civilian harm. It will also enable better dissemination and exchange of information and good practices through evidence-based advocacy and promoting interaction between governments, civil society, and international organisations.

In May 2024, a Team Europe Initiative on Mine Action in **Azerbaijan** was launched in Baku. Mine experts from EU Member States and the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action (ANAMA) met in Baku on 25 June 2024. This was the first in a series of events to support and operationalise a Centre of Excellence to share knowledge on this subject across the region. The Centre is expected to display specialised training facilities research and development capabilities, and to offer training programmes for national and international personnel, focusing on the latest techniques and technologies in the mine action sector.

The EU has continued to advocate for and support the **protection of education from attacks in armed conflicts**, including on the International Day to Protect Education from Attack on 9 September 2024. The EU has also continued to condemn targeted attacks against

education and the military use of education facilities, which can constitute violations of IHL. More than EUR 175 million was dedicated to education in emergencies projects and EUR 160 million to child protection activities in humanitarian settings, supporting family tracing and reunification, prevention, psychosocial support, support for unaccompanied and separated children, registration and restoration of lost civil documentation, and provision of education in conflict zones. Targeted support for children affected by armed conflict was also provided in CAAC priority countries including Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Colombia, Lebanon, Iraq, Gaza and the occupied Palestinian territory, Ukraine, Yemen, Syria, Sudan and South Sudan.

In addition, the EU continued to be active in advocating for **protection from sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict**, including through its membership of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence. In 2024, through its humanitarian budget, the EU continued to fund projects aimed at preventing and responding to gender-based violence, for a total of EUR 48 million.

Persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises and armed conflict. In line with Article 11 of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), in 2024 the EU continued to step up its commitment to ensuring meaningful protection for persons with disabilities in situations of armed conflict and to foster disability inclusion in its assistance, ensuring effective access and participation of persons with disabilities.

In 2024, the EU continued to promote the protection of humanitarian workers, as well as medical personnel and health infrastructure from attacks. Notably, as part of a project aimed at documenting incidents of violence against, or obstruction of, health care in conflicts across the globe, the EU hosted the side event “Healthcare under Attack: the imperative of ending the violence” during the 2024 Protection of Civilians Week, where the 2023 report of the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC) was launched. In addition, the EU agreed on a set of Common Messages on the safety and security of humanitarian and medical workers in humanitarian crises. It also continued to fund the Protect

Aid Workers that supports local aid workers who have experienced a critical incident or are under threat due to their humanitarian work.

The link between **conflict and hunger** is well established, with conflict continuing to be the leading cause of food insecurity. The continued use of starvation as a weapon of war—a tactic that persists today – is particularly alarming. UNSC Resolution 2417 (2018) serves as a key instrument of IHL to address this issue, explicitly condemning the starvation of civilians as a method of warfare and the unlawful denial of humanitarian access. The EU played an active role in advocacy and diplomacy, working to mediate conflicts, secure humanitarian access to affected areas, and prevent the use of hunger as a weapon. It also supported the IHL in Focus project, which released its first report in 2024, examining food insecurity in armed conflict and the use of siege-like tactics. To bridge gaps in the implementation of Resolution 2417, the EU has extended its support for a project led by Action Contre la Faim Spain, which systematically gathers evidence on the deliberate use of hunger in warfare to inform global, regional, and local advocacy efforts. As part of this initiative, the EU, along with representatives from Member States, participated in a working session on the EU’s legal and policy framework addressing conflict and hunger. Additionally, the EU continued to raise awareness of this critical issue through public statements and dedicated events, including discussions at the 2024 European Humanitarian Forum.

Furthermore, the EU continued to advocate for compliance with IHL and IHRL to support the safety and security of water resources, water personnel, and water infrastructure, as well as to promote and protect the human right to safe drinking **water and sanitation** in policy dialogues, including water diplomacy in the context of shared waters and integrated water resources management.

The **EUSR for Human Rights** maintained his active engagement on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law, as well as his support for international criminal justice and the ICC. This is a key area complementing the human rights dimension of his mandate. It is also in line with the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy.

Through his direct high-level engagement and participation in public events in 2024, the EUSR helped raise the visibility and coherence of EU action on international humanitarian law and international criminal justice. He availed of every opportunity to express the EU's long-standing commitment to the fight against impunity and unwavering support to the ICC. He maintained deep and regular contact with relevant international actors, including the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and its regional offices, UN Special Procedures mandate holders, the ICC and the ICRC, to whom he conveyed the EU's continued support for their mandate and work. He consistently called on States to cooperate with the UN and its bodies, including by granting access to UN staff and investigative mechanisms when requested.

A visit to The Hague early in the EUSR's mandate sent a political message about the priority and urgency the EU and the EUSR attach to the rules-based international order, respect for IHL and accountability. The EUSR visited the various institutions engaged in criminal justice and international law in The Hague including the ICC, the ICJ Eurojust and the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP). The visit was also part of larger efforts to help raise the visibility and coherence of EU action on international humanitarian law and international criminal justice.

The EUSR repeatedly evoked the context of a reported erosion of IHL and multiple violations of its essential tenets. He deplored that civilians, including children, humanitarian workers and journalists, not only lack the protection they are entitled to, but are being targeted, and denied the goods and services that are essential to their survival, while humanitarian assistance is restricted. Referring to reports of IHL violations in a number of conflict situations, including Gaza, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen, Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia and Sudan, the EUSR stressed the continued importance of IHL rules and how crucial it was that they be reiterated, implemented and enforced to ensure that all civilians are effectively protected at all times, whenever and wherever conflict arises.

In line with EU's firm support for the rules-based international order and the UN, of which the **UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)**

is part, the EUSR for Human Rights reiterated UNRWA's key role in the humanitarian response to Palestinian refugees in the region, delivering life-saving support to the population. In several meetings with the UN agency, he heard about the reality of UNRWA's work on the ground and the hurdles humanitarian aid delivery to and within Gaza are confronted with, including the ineffectiveness of the deconfliction mechanism.

As 2024 marked the 75th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, the EUSR for Human Rights regularly expressed the EU's support to the **ICRC**, as the guardian of IHL. The EUSR's continued cooperation with the ICRC materialised in meetings, participation in events, expressions of support, and consultations. Discussions with the ICRC centred on how to make IHL a political priority, how to promote compliance with existing rules and how to stress their continued relevance to address the challenges of emerging and disruptive technologies. The EUSR for Human Rights met the ICRC President twice, and he also met the ICRC Head of Delegation to the EU, NATO and Belgium, to reiterate EU's strong support for the ICRC and to exchange views on major humanitarian crises. The EUSR also made a point of consulting the ICRC ahead of missions abroad, where relevant. As in previous editions, the EUSR participated in the ICRC Bruges Colloquium on IHL. In a roundtable he co-hosted with the EU Special Envoy on Digital Diplomacy, on Safeguarding Human Rights amidst Emerging Technologies, he invited an ICRC expert to address IHL and digital technologies. He also acknowledged and welcomed the ICRC Global Initiative as a promising international diplomatic initiative, seeking to galvanise political commitment to IHL.

On these occasions, he gave visibility to EU actions and instruments, including the recently adopted **EU human rights and IHL due diligence policy (HRDDP)**, which seeks to ensure the compliance of the EU security sector support with international human rights law and IHL. It was a task in the Action Plan and is a major step forward in consolidating the EU's long-standing commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and IHL in its external action.

The EUSR for Human Rights continued his strong advocacy work to address the plight of children affected by conflict. He had regular meetings with the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, and civil society organisations to address the issue, either globally or in given country situations. He also participated in dedicated events. For instance, at an international conference on the rights of children in humanitarian crises, organised by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNICEF Belgium and Plan International Belgium, the EUSR joined co-panellists' calls to recommit to children's rights and protection, pushing for accountability and giving children a voice.

Given the EUSR's broad and horizontal mandate, he was regularly invited to take part in discussions and share the EU's perspectives on the role of human rights and IHL throughout the entire conflict cycle, from prevention and mediation, to crisis management, stabilisation and early reconstruction. He participated in the Alpbach 2024 Retreat, hosted by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, in collaboration with the UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO), which focused on new practical aspects of international peace operations, with an emphasis on UN peacekeeping and peace-building. He also took part in the EU Community of Practice on Peace Mediation, in a panel discussion on "Advancing human security through mediation" and intervened at the annual meeting of Rule of Law and Justice Advisers in Civilian CSDP Missions.

COOPERATION WITH AND SUPPORT FOR THE ICRC AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

The EU continued to support the work of the ICRC, one of the EU's most trusted humanitarian partners, and a key ally in upholding respect for IHL and humanitarian principles. In 2024, the ICRC received approximately EUR 146 million in funding from the EU's humanitarian aid budget.

The EU and the ICRC continued to engage in fruitful exchanges on policy developments in the field of humanitarian action, particularly with regard to IHL. In 2024, the EU and the ICRC successfully concluded a Pilot Programmatic Partnership, through which the EU contributed EUR 30 million over three years, to support the ICRC's global program for the prevention of IHL violations. The programme effectively influenced the

behaviour of parties to conflicts and other duty bearers by fostering an environment conducive to respect for IHL and other normative frameworks. The program was a success, and the EU is considering strengthening its support for the upcoming period.

On 28-31 October 2024, the **34th International conference of the ICRC and the IFRC** took place under the overall theme *Navigate uncertainty - strengthen humanity*. The Conference concluded with the adoption of resolutions on IHL, cyber, climate disaster risk governance, and localisation. The EU took an active and visible role in it and ten joint pledges were submitted together with EU Member States.

The EU closely followed the launch of the new IHL global initiative by the ICRC together with six supporting states - Brazil, China, France, Jordan, Kazakhstan and South Africa - to galvanise political commitment to IHL. It is a two-year initiative composed of two clusters, one on preventing IHL violations and one on tackling contemporary IHL challenges, each divided into work streams.

The EU supported the humanitarian response through humanitarian partners such as NGOs, UN agencies and Red Cross movement organisations. The EU exchanged with partners on the scope of application of IHL, stressing the need for non-state armed groups and security forces implicated in violations of IHL and IHRL to be investigated and held accountable. The EU notably supported the ICRC in its efforts to promote compliance with IHL by the various parties to conflicts, including with financial support of EUR 1 million in 2024. Among other things, these funds enabled the ICRC to engage in dialogue with the authorities on the importance of respecting IHL.

The EU engaged repeatedly with the ICRC on respect for IHL by various actors in **Cameroon**, either bilaterally or within the group of EU Heads of Mission. Furthermore, the EU supported a consortium of NGOs in supporting and lobbying authorities for the implementation of the UNHRC Universal Periodic Review recommendations accepted by Cameroon, some of which relate to the application of IHL.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In 2024, the EU continued to financially support initiatives on IHL in many countries through a number of external financing instruments, some of which explicitly provide financing for activities that promote compliance with IHL.

Humanitarian aid funding

The EU continued to provide extensive support for the promotion of IHL through its humanitarian aid funding. As a major humanitarian donor, the EU considers that strengthening compliance with IHL is an important factor when disbursing funds from the EU humanitarian aid budget.

The EU was active in advocating for the respect of IHL in various conflicts and funded humanitarian actions that include the promotion of IHL in several countries, such as Palestine, Yemen, Ukraine, Sahel, Sudan, the DRC, and Myanmar/Burma. Some examples of these activities are given below.

In 2024, the ICRC was the major partner when it came to implementing these projects. The EU's humanitarian aid budget supported the ICRC in various interventions ranging from health, to protection, water and habitat, emergency preparedness programs- in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Syria, Palestine, the DRC, Cameroon, the Sahel and the Lake Chad region, Mozambique, the Horn of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Myanmar.

The EU also maintained its support for the UN, namely OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWRA, at global level as well as in Colombia, Türkiye, Syria, Palestine, Myanmar, in the sector of protection, education in emergency, and displacement.

In Yemen, Türkiye, Palestine, Sudan, Colombia, and Myanmar, the EU also financed projects implemented by partner NGOs, such as Save the Children, the Danish Refugee Council, CARE, Warchild, and NRC, on the protection of civilians, protection from gender-based violence, child protection, legal protection, mine action, information dissemination and capacity building on IHL and IHRL, and the collection of evidence of and reporting on IHL and human rights violations.

Moreover, the EU's humanitarian aid budget supported Diakonia in strengthening the capacity of the humanitarian sector to monitor, document and advocate in response to violations of IHL globally. Diakonia also implemented an intervention to enhance local capacities engaging Armed Groups and de facto authorities, civil society organisations and community leaders to promote IHL knowledge and compliance in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and East Africa.

In addition, the EU's humanitarian aid budget continued to support the programmatic partnerships with the ICRC and the OCHA. They have a global scope and cover prevention of IHL violations and OCHA's support for the humanitarian system respectively.

The EU's humanitarian aid budget also funded five policy projects on the topics of humanitarian access for children in conflicts, protecting humanitarian space, hunger and conflict, humanitarian negotiation, and protection.

A more comprehensive list of projects can be found in Annex II

Funding from the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), IPA, ENI and NDICI-Global Europe (NDICI-GE)

The Office of the European Union Representative in the West Bank and Gaza funded eight projects in 2024 aimed at promoting IHL in relation to Palestine through a variety of activities, including awareness raising, capacity building, training and curriculum development, legal analysis and research, as well as advocacy at regional level and beyond.

A more comprehensive list of projects can be found in Annex II.

V. RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

EXTRACT FROM THE GUIDELINES:

Paragraph 16(d):

Restrictive measures/sanctions: The use of restrictive measures (sanctions) may be an effective means of promoting compliance with IHL. Such measures should therefore be considered against state and non-state parties to a conflict, as well as individuals, when they are appropriate and in accordance with international law.

Based on Chapter V TEU (Common Foreign and Security Policy), and specifically Article 29 TEU, and Article 215 TFEU, the EU continued to apply restrictive measures (sanctions) during the reporting period (2024). Restrictive measures are a tool of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Their purpose, in line with Article 21(2) TEU, is in particular to: defend the EU's values and its fundamental or security interests; preserve peace and support democracy; safeguard the rule of law; safeguard human rights and the principles of international law; and strengthen international security. At the same time, the EU ensures that international humanitarian law is fully reflected in EU sanctions policy. This means including humanitarian exceptions in EU regimes of restrictive measures.

Over the reporting period, the EU maintained 53 regimes of restrictive measures. They consisted of 34 EU autonomous regimes, in addition to 8 UN-based and 11 'mixed' regimes (UN-based and EU autonomous measures).

EU restrictive measures comply with EU and international law, in particular IHRL, international refugee law and IHL.

The EU remains committed to avoiding and, where unavoidable, mitigating as far as possible any potential unintended negative impact of EU restrictive measures on principled humanitarian action, and to fully adhering to humanitarian principles and IHL in EU sanctions policy.

Thus, EU restrictive measures are targeted. They are aimed at changing and influencing specific policies

or actions in violations of fundamental rules of public international law by targeting the countries and/or individuals responsible for those policies or actions. This targeted approach is intended to reduce as far as possible any adverse effects or unintended consequences for persons not targeted by those measures.

Accordingly, EU restrictive measures are not meant to impede the delivery of humanitarian aid since, in accordance with the Treaties, the EU has to comply with humanitarian principles stemming from IHL in its humanitarian operations. Article 214(2) TFEU states that 'humanitarian aid operations shall be conducted in compliance with the principles of international law and with the principles of impartiality, neutrality and non-discrimination'. To that end, EU legal instruments laying down financial restrictions, restrictions on admission (travel bans) and other restrictive measures (e.g. sectoral restrictive measures) may provide humanitarian exceptions, which can be either exemptions, derogations or a combination of the two.

If there is an exemption, the provision removes certain activities from the scope of application of the general prohibition. This includes provisions such as allowing the supply of certain restricted equipment that is necessary or intended for humanitarian purposes, and the performance of certain activities for the purpose of delivering humanitarian assistance. If there are derogations, the provision allows authorisations to be granted for the release of frozen funds or economic resources, or for making funds or economic resources available to a person subject to restrictive measures, if that is necessary for the purpose of providing

humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs.

Over the course of 2024, the EU continued to implement restrictive measures as a means of promoting respect for IHL and human rights.

In January 2024, the EU established a new regime of restrictive measures aimed at countering violent actions by Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)² following the October 2023 attacks against Israel. These measures are targeted at those who support, facilitate, and enable such violent actions. The measures consist of an asset freeze and a prohibition on making funds available for designated individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for those individuals. The framework includes a humanitarian exemption for the asset-freezing measures for the purposes of facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid.

In May 2024, the EU established a new regime of restrictive measures against those responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses, repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and undermining democracy and the rule of law in Russia³. The measures consist of an asset freeze and a prohibition on making funds available for designated individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for those individuals. Furthermore, the new regime introduces trade restrictions on exporting equipment, which might be used for internal repression, as well as on equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in information security and the monitoring or interception of telecommunication. The regime includes a humanitarian derogation for the asset-freezing measures.

In October 2024, the EU established a new regime of restrictive measures in view of Russia's destabilising activities⁴. This new regime targets individuals and entities engaged in actions and policies by the government of the Russian Federation that undermine the fundamental values of the EU and its member states, as well as their security, independence and integrity, along with those of international organisations and third countries. The restrictive measures consist of an asset freeze and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to the listed individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for those individuals. The regime includes a humanitarian exemption for the asset-freezing measures.

Regarding the introduction of humanitarian exemptions, three cases should be highlighted.

First, in April 2024, the EU introduced a humanitarian exemption for asset-freezing measures into the EU Global Human Rights sanctions regime. This regime enables the EU to target individuals and entities responsible for, involved in or associated with serious human rights violations and abuses worldwide⁵.

Second, in February 2024, the EU introduced a time-limited humanitarian exemption (valid for 12 months) for asset-freezing measures into the EU regime of restrictive measures aimed at combatting terrorism (Common Position 2001/931/CFSP)⁶.

Third, in May 2024, in view of the dire humanitarian situation exacerbated by the earthquake that hit Türkiye and Syria in 2023, the EU prolonged the existing humanitarian exemption for asset-freezing measures for another year (until 1 June 2025), facilitating the continued delivery of humanitarian aid to Syria⁷.

2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/332 of 16 January 2024 updating the list of persons, groups and entities covered by Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2023/1514 (OJ L, 2024/332, 16.1.2024).
3. Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1485 of 27 May 2024 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Russia (OJ L, 2024/1485 27.5.2024).
4. Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/2643 of 8 October 2024 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's destabilising activities (OJ L, 2024/2643 9.10.2024).
5. Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1999 of 7 December 2020 [concerning restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses](#) (OJ L 410I, 7.12.2020, p. 13-19).
6. Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism ([OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 93-96](#)).
7. Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/1496 of 27 May 2024 amending Decision 2013/255/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria (OJ L, 2024/1496 28.05.2024); Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/1510 of 27 May 2024 amending Decision 2013/255/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria (OJ L, 2024/1510, 28.5.2024).

In 2024, the EU also adopted the 13th⁸, 14th⁹ and 15th¹⁰ packages of restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine.

In addition, in April 2024, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Directive (EU) 2024/1226¹¹ introducing common minimum rules concerning the definitions of criminal conduct violating or circumventing Union restrictive measures. The directive includes a humanitarian clause, aiming to protect legitimate humanitarian activities from being criminalised.

The interface between restrictive measures and humanitarian aspects remained a priority for the EU during the reporting period. In fact, the EU continued to raise awareness on the topic and engaged in different settings, including organising sessions and funding projects.

For instance, one of the EHF sessions entitled One year after UNSCR 2664: where do we stand on sanctions, and where to next? took stock of the progress made by the EU with introducing humanitarian exemptions into EU regimes of restrictive measures during 2023. Stakeholders engaged in discussions about the implementation of those exemptions and the need to raise awareness about their scope.

Over the course of 2024, the EU co-funded from its humanitarian aid budget a project led by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to build up capacity to safeguard the humanitarian space and mitigate the unintended impacts of restrictive measures and counter-terrorism measures on the delivery of humanitarian aid (e.g. bank de-risking). Within the framework of that project, the “NRC’s Toolkit for Principled Humanitarian Action: Managing Counterterrorism and Sanctions Risks” was updated and now addresses the unintended impacts of restrictive measures in addition to counter-terrorism measures.

In October 2024, the EU renewed its autonomous regime of restrictive measures in view of the situation in **Burundi** – a regime that had originally been established in 2015.¹² The listing criteria include involvement in “planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses”.

The EU continued to implement UNSC restrictive measures vis-à-vis the **Central African Republic (CAR)**¹³, including travel bans and asset freezes targeting listed individuals and entities. The listing criteria include ‘planning, directing, or committing acts in the CAR that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law’.

8. Council Regulation (EU) 2024/745 of 23 February 2024 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/745, 23.2.2024); Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/746 of 23 February 2024 amending Decision 2014/512/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/746, 23.2.2024); Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/753 of 23 February 2024 implementing Regulation (EU) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/753, 23.2.2024); Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/747 of 23 February 2024 amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/747, 23.02.2024).
9. Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1745 of 24 June 2024 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/1745, 24.6.2024).
10. Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/3182 of 16 December 2024 amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/3182, 16.12.2024); Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/3187 of 16 December 2024 amending Decision 2014/512/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (OJ L, 2024/3187, 16.12.2024).
11. Directive (EU) 2024/1226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on the definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures and amending Directive (EU) 2018/1673 (OJ L 2024/1226, 29.4.2024)
12. Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/2722 of 21 October 2024 amending Decision (CFSP) 2015/1763 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi(OJ L, 2024/2722, 22.10.2024).
13. Council Decision 2013/798/CFSP of 23 December 2013 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic (OJ L 352, 24.12.2013, p. 51–52); Council Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 of 10 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic (OJ L 70, 11.3.2014, p. 1–9).

The EU implements the relevant UN sanctions regime with regard to the **DRC**¹⁴. One of the criteria concerns ‘those who are planning, directing or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals’ (Article 3(e) of Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP of 20 December 2010).

On 29 October 2024, the Council approved its ninth round of restrictive measures against individuals and entities in **Myanmar**.¹⁵ Some of the grounds for listing include human rights violations that can also be qualified as IHL violations, e.g. serious human rights violations.

For **South Sudan**, the EU listed an additional two military and two political leaders for grave human rights violations in 2024, including IHL under the EU Global Human Rights Regime.

14. Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 of 18 July 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 1–8); Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP of 20 December 2010 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo and repealing Common Position 2008/369/CFSP (OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 30–42).

15. Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma and repealing Decision 2010/232/CFSP (OJ L 111, 23.4.2013, p. 75–76); Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 of 2 May 2013 concerning restrictive measures in respect of Myanmar/Burma and repealing Regulation (EC) No 194/2008 (OJ L 121, 3.5.2013, p. 1–7).

VI. ARMS EXPORTS AND ARMS CONTROLS

EXTRACTS FROM THE GUIDELINES

Paragraph 16(i):

Export of arms: The Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment provides that an importing country's compliance with IHL should be considered before licences to export to that country are granted.

The EU Member States continue to apply Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP¹⁶ on the control of exports of military technology and equipment, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560,¹⁷ to which the Guidelines refer. Criterion two in Article 2 of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP stipulates that:

Having assessed the recipient country's attitude towards relevant principles established by instruments of international humanitarian law, Member States shall:

(c) deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used in the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

In 2024, the Council continued its work on the implementation of the objectives defined in the 2019 Council conclusions on the review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP on arms export control. The Council's Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports

(COARM) continued to hold exchanges with a variety of stakeholders, including civil society organisations, the ICRC and representatives of the European defence industry.

The EU also continued its outreach activities to support third countries in setting up an arms export control system, and to promote the universalisation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Under Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2539¹⁸ on the promotion of effective arms export controls, a number of workshops and individual assistance events were held by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA). In addition, further regional outreach activities, tailored national assistance programmes and ad hoc individual assistance workshops were carried out by BAFA and Expertise France under Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty,¹⁹ and by the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat, under Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296 of 23 October 2023.²⁰

16. Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99–103).

17. Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560 of 16 September 2019 amending Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (OJ L 239, 17.9.2019, p. 16–18).

18. Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2539 of 13 November 2023 supporting a project on the promotion of effective arms export controls (OJ L, 2023/2539, 14.11.2023).

19. Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 of 22 December 2021 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 461, 27.12.2021, p. 78–92).

20. Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296 of 23 October 2023 on Union support for activities of the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L, 2023/2296, 24.10.2023)

In December 2024, the Council adopted the 26th annual report under Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/ CFSP.²¹ The aim was to provide detailed data on arms export licences granted and denied in 2023 and thereby to contribute to transparency in the arms trade. As of 2020, the annual reports have also been available in a user-friendly online database²², which increases transparency on European arms exports.

Regulation (EU) 2021/821²³, introduced key changes to modernise the EU export controls regime for dual-use items. It introduced a legal basis for EU controls on trade in cyber-surveillance technologies. The purpose is to prevent violations of human rights in third countries and to ensure the publication of an EU Watch List of technologies and destinations of concern. This allows the EU to mobilise export controls more actively in order to protect its interests and promote human rights, in line with its foreign and security policy objectives.

Furthermore, the EU actively supports the implementation and universalisation of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control conventions and agreements that are inspired by – and often entirely based on – the application of IHL and its core principles.

These include the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the UN Programme of Action against the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM).

In 2024, the EU adopted new projects under its CFSP in support of its multilateral non-proliferation, disarmament and arms export control priorities for a value of EUR 30.7 million.

-
21. Twenty-Sixth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment (OJ C, C/2025/472, 21.2.2025), available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/472/oj/eng>
 22. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/easqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/74299ecd-7a90-4b89-a509-92c9b96b86ba/state/analysis>
 23. Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (OJ L 206, 11.6.2021, p. 1-461).

VII. CRISIS MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

EXTRACTS FROM THE GUIDELINES

Paragraph 16(f):

Crisis management operations: The importance of preventing and suppressing violations of IHL by third parties should be considered, where appropriate, in the drafting of mandates of EU crisis management operations. In appropriate cases, this may include collecting information which may be of use for the ICC or in other investigations of war crimes.

Paragraph 16(h):

Training: Training in IHL is necessary to ensure compliance with IHL in time of armed conflict. Training and education must also be undertaken in peacetime. This applies to the whole population, although special attention should be given to relevant groups such as law enforcement officials. Additional obligations apply to the training of military personnel. The EU should consider providing or funding training and education in IHL in third countries, including within the framework of wider programmes to promote the rule of law.

Under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), the EU takes a leading role in peacekeeping operations, conflict prevention and the strengthening of international security. It is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach towards crisis management, drawing on civilian and military assets. There are currently 21 ongoing EU CSDP missions and operations, including 12 civilian, 8 military and 1 civilian and military initiative. A Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell in the Sahel completes the EU CSDP presence in the world.

All CSDP missions and operations are guided by and promote compliance with IHL, as well as IHRL, in line with the provisions of the Treaty on European Union. IHL is taken into account in the planning and conduct of missions and operations, as appropriate, and is reflected in the missions' mandates.

MILITARY MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS

Respect for IHL is anchored in the mandate and operational *modus operandi* of all CSDP military missions and operations. The non-executive EU Missions

EUTM Somalia, EUTM Central African Republic, EUMAM Mozambique, and EUMAM Ukraine also refer explicitly to the promotion of IHL in their mandates.

The EU Training Missions promote obligations under international law in their training and education activities, especially in terms of IHRL and IHL. Prevention of and protection from sexual and gender-based violence and respect for IHL must be included in the curricula for every course and training module delivered and/or mentored by the missions. IHRL and IHL considerations are included in the advice provided to the host nation's authorities on defence policy.

EUTM RCA – European Union Training Mission in the Central African Republic

The Crisis Management Concept (CMC) states that “the mission's training for troops, including senior ranks, must include a focus on human rights and humanitarian law including the protection of civilians, children affected by armed conflict, gender equality and women, peace, and security”.

The principles of human rights, IHL, protection of civilians, and gender equality are integral to the curriculum of all courses mentored, coordinated, or delivered by EUTM RCA. These principles underpin the Mission's commitment to instilling respect for these values in military personnel. Training programs address critical topics such as the application of IHL, IHRL, child protection, preservation of cultural heritage, gender mainstreaming, and the prevention of sexual violence in conflict.

Training curricula for EUTM RCA personnel (during induction training), as well as for all courses provided to armed forces personnel (officers, non-commissioned officers, specialists, or recruits), include comprehensive classes on IHL, gender equality, and standards of behaviour. In addition, seminars and special sessions led by the GENAD and featuring invited experts further enhance understanding of these critical topics. Notably, activities such as International Women's Day events ensure that the training is not limited to an initial induction but is integrated continuously throughout the personnel's career, making the approach holistic and aligned with broader objectives.

EUTM RCA has established long-standing partnerships with key organisations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and UN bodies focused on human rights and gender equality, such as UN Women. Experts from these organisations contribute directly to training, ensuring that both Mission personnel and the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) are equipped with up-to-date and comprehensive knowledge.

Strategic advice provided by EUTM RCA to FACA authorities covers the implementation of IHL, IHRL, gender equality, the protection of religious and ethnic minorities, and the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). EUTM RCA's advisory activities directly influenced FACA's initiatives in gender mainstreaming. As a result, FACA undertook projects to create and amend its regulatory framework, such as the Gender Directive, the Gender Handbook, and the Code of Conduct. Additionally, the Gender Action Plan 2025-2027, which integrates IHL and IHRL aspects including violence

prevention and management, was designed and signed by the Minister of Defence of the Central African Republic. EUTM RCA remains committed to its advisory role and will continue to monitor the implementation of this plan alongside international partners.

As part of its leadership development mission, EUTM RCA places significant emphasis on training young leaders within the Central African Armed Forces. This initiative aims to cultivate a new generation of leaders proficient in military tactics, but equally committed to upholding the highest standards of conduct, respect for human rights, and active participation in conflict resolution and peace-building efforts. EUTM RCA has also developed relationships with local NGOs, such as FEMI (Femmes Initiatives), which contribute directly to the training process by delivering courses on gender equality.

Ultimately, the goal of these efforts is to ensure that all personnel, both from the Mission and from local forces, contribute to a more stable, secure, and humane environment in the Central African Republic. By prioritising education on human rights, gender equality, and IHL, EUTM RCA seeks to promote lasting peace, security, and the dignity of all individuals, during and after conflict.

EUTM Somalia provides advice, mentoring and training activities to the Somalian National Armed Forces (SNAF), with a specific focus on IHL and IHRL. In that respect, all courses taught by the EUTM Somalia Training Team include lessons on IHL, IHRL, and gender in their syllabi in order to reach a wider audience and to make SNAF personnel, at different levels, aware of those concepts and aspects.

The 1st Human Rights specialisation course, organised by the Advisory Team of the EUTM Somalia and attended by ten Somali National Army (SNA) officers, was held from 20 to 26 November 2024.

The primary objective of the course was to strengthen the integration of human rights principles into military operations and leadership, thereby aligning the Somali National Army with international standards.

This initiative proved highly successful, reflecting the SNAF's firm commitment to the professionalisation of its forces.

EUTM Somalia also participates, as a key stakeholder, in all the activities organised by the Somalia Federal Government in the field of IHL and IHRL.

EUMAM Mozambique, established in September 2024, has a clear reference in its mandate to mentoring, advising and conducting specialised training, thus contributing to a more efficient and effective response by the Mozambican Defence Armed Forces (FADM) to the crisis in Cabo Delgado in compliance with IHRL and IHL.

EUMAM's strategic objective is to support FADM in implementing and enhancing capabilities and to develop a sustainable Operational Headquarters (Army and Navy) and a Quick Reaction Force (QRF) Staff to enable operational planning and management of the EU-trained QRFs in a robust and autonomous operational cycle from 1 September 2024 throughout the 22-month mandate.

IHL, IHRL, the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda and children in armed conflict are essential aspects of all mentoring, advising and specialised training activities provided by EUMAM Mozambique. Since the beginning of the EU Mission, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has contributed to IHRL and IHL by delivering specific lectures to the Mozambican QRFs. Furthermore, the Mission Force Commander has held a significant number of meetings with the head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) regional office for Southern and Eastern Africa Mozambique regarding respect for IHL and IHRL by the FADM in particular.

The **EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM UA)** was launched on 15 November 2022. Its strategic objective is to contribute to enhancing the military capability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces to regenerate and to conduct operations effectively in order to allow Ukraine to defend its territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders, to

effectively exercise its sovereignty and to protect civilians in Ukraine. The importance of protecting civilians during combat operations, including against gender-based violence and violations and abuse perpetrated against children, and of complying with IHL and IHRL, is mainstreamed through EUMAM's planning documents and is included in all training modules offered by EUMAM UA. During these modules, which are delivered by a specialist, the trainees learn about legal liability, obligations and procedures applicable to military personnel, the rules to protect victims of war, and how to undertake actions in compliance with IHL/ the Law of armed conflict (LOAC). In addition, the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda, the Children and Armed Conflict agenda and the EU Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on Security Support to Third Parties are continuously reflected in all of EUMAM's training programmes.

CIVILIAN MISSIONS

Several civilian CSDP missions (EUMM Georgia, EUBAM Libya and EUAM CAR) refer specifically to the promotion of IHL in their mandates. Other civilian missions have various levels of engagement with IHL, even if this is not explicitly indicated in their mandates.

EUCAP Sahel Mali is a Capacity Building Mission in support of Security Sector Reform in Mali²⁴, striving to allow the Malian authorities to restore and maintain constitutional and democratic order and the conditions for ensuring lasting peace in Mali, and to restore and maintain state authority and legitimacy throughout the territory of Mali by means of an effective redeployment of its administration. Regarding the mandate of the Mission, there are references to the promotion of IHL in the annex of the Operational Plan (OPLAN).

In terms of activities, human rights and gender equality modules of at least two hours, which include a part on IHL, are systematically included in mission training curricula to the Internal Security Forces. In 2024, 168 training sessions were given to 3 142 trainees.

24. Established by Council Decision 2014/219/CFSP of 15 April 2014 on the European Union CSDP mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali), (OJ L 113, 16.4.2014, p. 21–26).

The mission also provided a specific training session on human rights and IHL to EEMFS (École d'Etat-Major des Forces de Sécurité /Security Forces Staff College) as well as three training sessions for trainers (ToTs) on IHL for 60 trainees.

The **European Union Advisory Mission to Central African Republic (EUAM RCA)** has been deployed in the country since 2020. The objective of the mission is to contribute to a secure environment in the country by providing strategic advice to the Central African Republic's Ministry of Interior and Public Security and to the Internal Security Forces (ISF). The EU supports an ISF model that should operate under civilian control and be accountable to democratic institutions, and that should be fiscally sustainable, respectful of the rule of law and IHRL and, where applicable, IHL, and capable of performing its missions and constitutional role.

The Mission's strategic objectives and core activities on ensuring human security in CAR also prioritise respect for gender equality, human rights and IHL, and the protection of civilian populations.

EUAM RCA organised various activities to promote IHRL and IHL. These include support for the De Ngaragba prison to mark International Nelson Mandela Day, support for the Bimbo prison for women to mark International Human Rights Day by highlighting the need to support women's literacy, and round table discussion on the rights of women detainees and security in detention. In addition, EUAM RCA facilitated a training session on IHRL and IHL in Bouali for 21 officers and non-commissioned officers of the gendarmes in the process of obtaining their staff diploma, and awareness-raising activities to tackle gender-based violence.

Similar to the year before, in 2024, the **European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia)** organised mission-internal awareness raising events such as the mandatory induction training for Mission newcomers, which included references to IHL.

Over the course of 2024, discussions were held with the Somali Police Force (SPF) on the requested training of the Somali Police Force Federal Darwish (SPF FD). The SPF FD is a police force deployed in areas newly liberated from Al-Shabaab, a context in which the application

of IHL is of great importance. The Mission-internal preparations for the future provision of the support included the establishment of extensive exchange between the HRA and the Somalia Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the application of IHL by police forces. At the same time, exchanges were intensified with representatives of EUCAP Somalia's military sister mission and of the European Union Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM-S) on the same topic as well as on the application of IHRL by Somali National Army.

The mandate of the **EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)**, which was renewed in 2024, designated providing support to Ukrainian authorities to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of any international crimes committed in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine as one of EUAM Ukraine's four priorities. In particular, EUAM Ukraine assisted Ukrainian authorities including the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU), the National Police of Ukraine (NPU), the Office of the Prosecutor General (OPG), the Regional Prosecutor's Offices (RPO), and the Ukrainian judiciary in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of international crimes committed in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, primarily in the provision of strategic advice and capacity building, and by donating equipment. EUAM Ukraine advised on legislative initiatives and amendments in compliance with IHL and strengthened the case-building capacities of prosecutors and investigators. EUAM Ukraine supported the judiciary in adjudicating cases of international crimes in a fair, efficient, and human rights compliant manner.

The Mission continued its work as one of the five implementing entities within the Atrocity Crimes Advisory Group (ACA), contributing to various ACA thematic and regional clusters. EUAM Ukraine experts provided advice to the clusters for Genocide, the Crime of Aggression, Environmental Crimes, Crimes Against and Affecting Children, the Targeting of Critical Infrastructure, Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), Conflict-Related Civilian Detentions, and Cultural Heritage. Advisory opinions were provided including on the unlawful confinement of civilians, CRSV, attacks against grain storage facilities, cases concerning the

crime of aggression, and on an OPG strategy for the prosecution of crimes concerning cultural heritage. Within the framework of ACA, EUAM Ukraine provided guidance on a concept for mapping, aggregating and prioritising OPG cases, and for conducting reviews of priority case files identified by the OPG that involve senior level perpetrators. EUAM Ukraine continues to be engaged in the implementation of legislation concerning international crimes, including the Rome Statute.

In 2024, in the field of international crime support, EUAM Ukraine organised approximately 66 events (workshops, webinars and lectures) including one study visit to the UK/Ireland on the exchange of digital evidence, and one to the Netherlands. Key topics included IHL, international criminal law, open-source intelligence (OSINT), forensics, crimes against cultural heritage, crimes against children, the law relating to attacks, criminal liability of superiors, and managing victims and witnesses. EUAM Ukraine provided judges with instructions on the norms for fair trial rights including on trials *in absentia*.

EUAM Ukraine co-organised with the OPG two United4Justice conferences bringing together high-level international and Ukrainian political decision-makers and legal experts to focus on specific aspects of international crimes including attacks on cultural heritage and civilian infrastructure. EUAM Ukraine also shared with the OPG the Brief Guide on the Application of the Provisions of International Humanitarian Law Related to the Crime on Collaboration Activities and Related Crimes developed by EUAM Ukraine experts based on the request of the OPG Department responsible for procedural guidance on cases investigated by the SSU.

In May 2024, EUAM Ukraine provided legal opinions on two draft laws amending the definition of the crime of collaborative activities to bring it into compliance with international law.

EUMM Georgia is a civilian CSDP monitoring mission that has explicit references to IHL in its mandate and operational planning documents. The Mission therefore

monitors, analyses and reports on any violations of IHRL and IHL, and plays an active role in promoting human rights, gender equality and respect for IHL for the conflict-affected communities in the occupied breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia in both its internal and its external activities. According to its mandate, the Mission should also cooperate with the ICC under the umbrella of the EU delegation, in particular in relation to the case relating to the 2008 war.

In 2024, EUMM continued to monitor, analyse and report on the overall humanitarian and human rights situation of the conflict-affected communities, especially the internally displaced persons (IDPs), the communities living in the occupied breakaway regions and those living along the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABLs) with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. As the Mission still has no access to the breakaway regions, international law of occupation, i.e. access to humanitarian aid, access to medical supplies, medical evacuations, ICRC access, judicial guarantees, etc., is monitored remotely through open sources as well as through interviews (often remotely) with interlocutors, adhering strictly to the 'do no harm' policy.

Furthermore, in 2024 the Mission continued to closely monitor the process that aims to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons in relation to the 2008 conflict and its aftermath, as well as the respect for cultural property in the occupied breakaway regions, especially (but not only) of the Georgian minority.

As regards **Kosovo**,²⁵ **EULEX Kosovo** is a civilian rule of law mission established in 2008. The Mission's mandate includes monitoring war crimes cases from the investigation stage to final adjudication, as well as searching for and identifying missing persons from the Kosovo conflict and its aftermath.

During the reporting period, EULEX Kosovo monitored 37 war crimes cases (including cases of conflict-related sexual violence) involving 92 defendants in total (mostly Kosovo Serbs) at various stages of proceedings. Some of these proceedings are being conducted *in absentia* in line with local legislation.

25. This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

In November 2024, EULEX Kosovo published its fourth public Justice Monitoring Report which outlines, based on its monitoring findings, the level of implementation of EULEX Kosovo recommendations made in previously published reports including with reference to the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of war crimes by the Kosovo authorities. Overall, EULEX Kosovo positively assessed progress in investigating high-priority war crimes cases, especially after the new legislation enable it to conduct trials *in absentia*.

As regards the Mission's work on missing persons, in 2024 EULEX Kosovo continued to work closely with the ICRC and with the relevant authorities in Kosovo and Serbia. In 2024, EULEX Kosovo supported the Kosovo Institute of Forensic Medicine (IFM) and the Kosovo Police War Crime Unit in over 62 field operations. In parallel to field work, EULEX Kosovo experts continued supporting the IFM in conducting examinations of newly recovered remains, as well as in the review process of several hundred remains stored at the IFM morgue. Overall, the Mission assisted the IFM in submitting 119 samples for DNA analysis and in handing over remains to the families of 22 victims who had been identified through DNA.

With its forensic expert capacity, EULEX Kosovo continued to actively contribute to the Working Group on persons unaccounted for in relation to the events in Kosovo between January 1998 and December 2000, which is chaired by the ICRC. Since 2004, the latter has been bringing together representatives of the authorities in Belgrade and Pristina in order to clarify the fate of over 1600 individuals who are still missing.

Moreover, EULEX Kosovo continued to support the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office (SC/SPO), in line with the provisions of the relevant Kosovo legislation and within its means and capabilities. The SC/SPO were established under Kosovo law to prosecute and adjudicate criminal offences, including serious violations of IHL.

As regards Libya, the **EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya** (EUBAM Libya) refers to the promotion and respect of IHL in its current mandate. The operational plan mentions that the capacity building provided for the law enforcement bodies will be conducted in line with IHL and standards as well as international human rights obligations. The emphasis on IHL law is put in the curriculum of training activities, such as on border management or fight against trans-border crimes, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

In 2024, EUBAM Libya conducted some activities to mainstream the promotion of IHL both internally and externally. To raise awareness of IHL within the mission, EUBAM Libya invited the ICRC to deliver a briefing on IHL to international mission staff on 15 May 2024. Furthermore, EUBAM Libya has partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to enhance the skills of Libyan Border Guards. In July 2024, the officers from the Ministry of Defence received specialised training on the principles of IHL over an intensive four-day period. The training aimed to strengthen their ability to uphold human rights and IHL while ensuring border security in the context of migration.

As part of the EU Integrated Approach, the European Union has been continuously engaged in promoting the respect of IHL and the protection of civilians in all conflict situations through effective humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord) in EU crisis management operations, and CSDP trainings and exercises. In 2024, the EU systematically included IHL considerations in the relevant EU Civil-Military policy and programming documents. The EU also regularly engaged with military actors both within and outside the EU (i.e. NATO), by participating in military exercises and providing briefings in training courses for military personnel on CMCoord, Protection of Civilians, and IHL.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS AND MECHANISMS

The EU continued to be actively involved in the global fight to end impunity, to ensure accountability – in particular for the most serious crimes under international law – and to help provide justice and redress for the victims of atrocities. In that context, the EU provided political, diplomatic and financial support for the **International Criminal Court (ICC)**. The EU also supported other **international criminal tribunals and ad hoc national tribunals**, as well as truth and reconciliation commissions and redress mechanisms to protect the rights of victims to justice and reparation.

EXTRACT FROM THE GUIDELINES

Paragraph 16(g):

Individual responsibility: While, in post-conflict situations it is sometimes difficult to balance the overall aim of establishing peace and the need to combat impunity, the European Union should ensure that there is no impunity for war crimes. To have a deterrent effect during an armed conflict the prosecution of war crimes must be visible, and should, if possible, take place in the State where the violations have occurred. The EU should therefore encourage third States to enact national penal legislation to punish violations of IHL. The EU's support of the ICC and measures to prosecute war criminals should also be seen in this context.

The EU's commitment to the **ICC** is set out in Council Decision 2011/168/CFSP.²⁶ It is further consolidated in the Action Plan following up on that Decision. In addition, the EU Guiding Principles concerning Arrangements between a State Party to the Rome Statute of the ICC and the United States Regarding the Conditions to Surrender Persons to the Court were adopted by the Council of the EU on 30 September 2002. The EU regularly coordinates its position in the Assembly of States Parties. Examples are provided in Annex II (Section D).

Overall, there has been a significant mobilisation of international criminal justice and support for the ICC since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022. In that context, cooperation with the ICC has been enhanced considerably, in particular since the ICC joined the Joint Investigation Team (JIT), supported by Eurojust, which supports the exchange of information and evidence and facilitates investigations into core international crimes committed in Ukraine.

EU action in support of the ICC focused on helping the Court to counter external attacks and threats, in particular following Russia's decision to issue arrest warrants against the ICC prosecutor and judges involved in examining potential war crimes in Ukraine and following the issuing of arrest warrants against Hamas and Israeli leaders, which triggered the imposition of sanctions on the ICC by the US administration. The EU supported the Court through statements, démarches and interventions upholding the Court's independence and integrity. Throughout the reporting period, the EU carried out substantial work to ensure that support for the ICC, including the ratification of the Rome Statute, remained high on the policy agenda. This is reflected in relevant EU human rights dialogues and consultations with partner countries.

The EU continued to promote the universality of the Rome Statute, in particular during its human rights dialogues and through its annual campaign of

26. Council Decision 2011/168/CFSP of 21 March 2011 on the International Criminal Court and repealing Common Position 2003/444/CFSP (OJ L 76, 22.3.2011, p. 56-58); Action Plan to follow up on the Decision on the International Criminal Court, ST 12080/11, Brussels, 12 July 2011.

démarches encouraging the ratification of, or accession to, the ICC's Rome Statute.

The EU and its Member States continued their efforts to strengthen cooperation with the Court. In particular, the EU took action to encourage the voluntary cooperation of states with the ICC, namely voluntary agreements on the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses, on interim release and the enforcement of sentences, and on the execution of arrest warrants.

Since 2003, the EU has contributed directly to the ICC's outreach activities with an annual budget of EUR 1 million. The overall objective of that action is to continue support for and cooperation with the ICC. The specific objectives are: 1) to continue to broaden the understanding of the ICC and the Rome Statute amongst the key stakeholders, in particular the ICC States Parties and legal professionals, and to ensure greater support from and cooperation with states as regards the ICC; and 2) to reinforce national capacities for dealing with crimes under the Rome Statute, particularly in "situation countries". The main activities include seminars, events and training courses aimed at promoting cooperation, sharing expertise and building up national capacity; the placement of legal professionals from "situation countries" in the Court's programme for visiting professionals; and the development of legal tools to assist legal professionals working on core international crimes.

Seeking accountability for serious human rights violations is an utmost priority for the EU, both under the Human Rights and Democracy Action Plan and the NDICI-Global Europe Thematic Programme on Human Rights and Democracy.

The EU allocated EUR 50 million under the human rights and democracy thematic programme for the period 2021-2027 dedicated to promoting accountability globally, involving key partners. In this framework, the EU partnered with the ICC to increase global knowledge of the Rome Statute and promote its ratification, enhance State cooperation with the ICC, and strengthen national capacities to deal with Rome Statute crimes. The EU also partnered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to strengthen its capacity to carry out human rights monitoring and

fact-finding missions to prevent or to respond to crises, and to support Investigative Bodies established by the Human Rights Council and other UN bodies. Moreover, the EU worked in partnership with the Global Initiative Against Impunity to foster the role of civil society in monitoring and seeking redress for international crimes, and in supporting victims and survivors, and with the Eurojust Genocide Network to enhance the capacities of civil society organisations, judicial and law enforcement authorities to effectively investigate and prosecute core international crimes.

The EU supported the efforts to establish a tribunal for the prosecution of the crime of aggression against Ukraine. The EU supports the investigations by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court committed in Ukraine and welcomes Ukraine's ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as an important step forward towards accountability.

The EU continued its long-standing support for the UN International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, which is mandated to perform a number of essential functions previously carried out by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. For the Western Balkans (former Yugoslavia), the EU also finances a regional confidence-building programme implemented by UNDP. The programme complements the work by the IRMCT, for example by building the capacity of national judiciaries and other relevant actors to better equip them for investigations, prosecution, judgements and victim and witness protection in war crimes cases. The facilitation of regional cooperation and transfer of war crimes cases between judiciaries is supported jointly by the IRMCT and UNDP in the Western Balkans. The **EUSR for Human Rights** repeatedly stressed the EU's fundamental commitment to ending impunity and ensuring accountability for all violations of international law, including IHRL and IHL worldwide. He emphasised in particular the EU's unwavering support to the effective functioning of the ICC, as a cornerstone in fighting impunity for the most serious crimes.

Throughout the reporting period, the EUSR for Human Rights continued promoting the widest possible participation in the Rome Statute, in particular during

a visit to Ukraine in early 2024. Following the ICC Prosecutor's application of arrest warrants against Israeli state officials in the context of the conflict in Gaza, the ICC has been under threat of US sanctions (against the institution itself or against individuals). This has been a recurring topic of discussion in the EUSR's activities throughout the year, with US authorities, ICC officials and civil society. He raised the EU's concerns, notably on possible ICC sanctions, during his visit to the United States of America for the bilateral EU-US Human Rights Dialogue.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has intensified global focus on international criminal justice and strengthened support for the ICC. The EUSR for Human Rights emphasised the importance of capitalising on this renewed awareness and mobilisation to shift from a global climate of impunity to one of accountability.

Support for the ICC has also continued in multilateral and regional fora such as the UN Security Council, the UNGA and the HRC.

IX. CONCLUSION

Over the reporting period, the EU continued its ardent and determined efforts to actively promote respect for IHL in the various areas covered by the Guidelines. Those efforts were supported consistently and unwaveringly by its political decisions, operational activities and financial and other support, and in cooperation with third states and regional and international actors, thereby contributing to the EU's more general diplomatic, humanitarian and development efforts.

Amid all of today's challenges, the EU and its Member States are committed to identifying appropriate and effective means of action with a view to strengthening respect for IHL and stepping up their commitment to its implementation.

Through Council conclusions, declarations and statements, the EU has continuously and publicly committed itself at high level – as an international actor engaging in various fora – to demanding respect for IHL. The use by the EU and its Member States of internal and external policy instruments to promote respect for IHL has contributed greatly to the coherence of EU policies in that field.

In 2024, in its relations with third states and international actors, the EU encouraged accession to and the implementation of international legal instruments and advocated for special protection for the humanitarian space, in line with its firm commitment to guaranteeing protection for populations affected by armed conflict, and to protecting health infrastructures and medical personnel from attacks.

During the reporting period, the EU and its Member States were confronted with numerous events and crises involving actual or potential violations of IHL. In addition to financial assistance and other useful tools, the EU sought in particular to prevent or respond to violations of IHL by adopting specific regimes of restrictive measures, whether autonomous, UN-based or of a mixed nature. Examples include measures targeting individuals engaged in armed conflict and arms embargoes.

The 34th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent closed by adopting by consensus five resolutions on: [IHL](#), [cyber](#), [climate](#), [climate disaster risk governance](#), and local actions. This Conference provided an opportunity to assess the pledges made by the EU and its Member States in 2019 and to submit new ten joint pledges by the EU and its Member States.

2024 was marked by a number of events that called into question the effective implementation of the principles of IHL. The need for humanitarian protection and assistance has never been greater as the current global challenges with over 100 conflicts impacting civilians prove that the proper implementation of IHL and adaptation of IHL rules to evolving warfare and new technology is crucial. It is imperative to ensure that populations caught up in armed conflict benefit from the protection afforded by IHL. As guardians of those universal principles, the EU and its Member States, along with all members of the international community, must continue to encourage respect for and compliance with those fundamental rules.

IV

(Notices)

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES

COUNCIL

Updated European Union Guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL)

(2009/C 303/06)

I. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of these Guidelines is to set out operational tools for the European Union and its institutions and bodies to promote compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL). They underline the European Union's commitment to promote such compliance in a visible and consistent manner. The Guidelines are addressed to all those taking action within the framework of the European Union to the extent that the matters raised fall within their areas of responsibility and competence. They are complementary to Guidelines and other Common Positions already adopted within the EU in relation to matters such as human rights, torture and the protection of civilians ⁽¹⁾.
2. These Guidelines are in line with the commitment of the EU and its Member States to IHL, and aim to address compliance with IHL by third States, and, as appropriate, non-State actors operating in third States. Whilst the same commitment extends to measures taken by the EU and its Member States to ensure compliance with IHL in their own conduct, including by their own forces, such measures are not covered by these Guidelines ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See EU Guidelines on Human Rights Dialogues (approved by the Council on 13 December 2001, updated on 19 January 2009); Guidelines for EU Policy towards Third Countries on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (approved by the Council on 9 April 2001, updated on 29 April 2008); EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict (approved by the Council on 8 December 2003, updated on 17 June 2008); EU Guidelines on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child (approved by the Council on 10 December 2007); Guidelines on Violence against women and girls combating all forms of discrimination against them (approved by the Council on 8 December 2008) and Council Common Position 2003/444/CFSP of 16 June 2003 on the ICC (OJ L 150, 18.6.2003, p. 67).

⁽²⁾ All EU Member States are Parties to the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols and thus under the obligation to abide by their rules.

II. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL)

Introduction

3. The European Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. This includes the goal of promoting compliance with IHL.
4. International Humanitarian Law (IHL) — also known as the Law of Armed Conflict or the Law of War — is intended to alleviate the effects of armed conflict by protecting those not, or no longer taking part in conflict and by regulating the means and methods of warfare.
5. States are obliged to comply with the rules of IHL to which they are bound by treaty or which form part of customary international law. They may also apply to non-State actors. Such compliance is a matter of international concern. In addition, the suffering and destruction caused by violations of IHL render post-conflict settlements more difficult. There is therefore a political, as well as a humanitarian interest, in improving compliance with IHL throughout the world.

Evolution and Sources of IHL

6. The rules of IHL have evolved as a result of balancing military necessity and humanitarian concerns. IHL comprises rules that seek to protect persons who are not, or are no longer, taking direct part in hostilities — such as civilians, prisoners of war and other detainees, and the injured and sick — as well as to restrict the means

and methods of warfare — including tactics and weaponry — in order to avoid unnecessary suffering and destruction.

7. As with other parts of international law, IHL has two main sources: international conventions (treaties) and customary international law. Customary international law is formed by the practice of States, which they accept as binding upon them. Judicial decisions and writings of leading authors are subsidiary means for determining the law.
8. The principal IHL Conventions are listed in the Annex to these Guidelines. The most important are the 1907 Hague Regulations, the four Geneva Conventions from 1949 and their 1977 Additional Protocols. The Hague Regulation and most of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols are generally recognised as customary law.

Scope of application

9. IHL is applicable to any armed conflicts, both international and non-international and irrespective of the origin of the conflict. It also applies to situations of occupation arising from an armed conflict. Different legal regimes apply to international armed conflicts, which are between States, and non-international (or internal) armed conflicts, which take place within a State.
10. Whether situation amounts to an armed conflict and whether it is an international or non-international armed conflict are mixed questions of fact and law, the answers to which depend on a range of factors. Appropriate legal advice, together with sufficient information about the particular context, should always be sought in determining whether a situation amounts to an armed conflict, and thus whether international humanitarian law is applicable.
11. The treaty provisions on international armed conflicts are more detailed and extensive. Non-international armed conflicts are subject to the provisions in Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and, where the State concerned is a Party, in the 1977 Additional Protocol II. Rules of customary international law apply to both international and internal armed conflicts but again there are differences between the two regimes.

International Human Rights Law and IHL

12. It is important to distinguish between international human rights law and IHL. They are distinct bodies of law and, while both are principally aimed at protecting individuals, there are important differences between them. In particular, IHL is applicable in time of armed conflict and occupation. Conversely, human rights law is applicable to everyone

within the jurisdiction of the State concerned in time of peace as well as in time of armed conflict. Thus while distinct, the two sets of rules may both be applicable to a particular situation and it is therefore sometimes necessary to consider the relationship between them. However, these Guidelines do not deal with human rights law.

Individual responsibility

13. Certain serious violations of IHL are defined as war crimes. War crimes may occur in the same circumstances as genocide and crimes against humanity but the latter, unlike war crimes, are not linked to the existence of an armed conflict.
14. Individuals bear personal responsibility for war crimes. States must, in accordance with their national law, ensure that alleged perpetrators are brought before their own domestic courts or handed over for trial by the courts of another State or by an international criminal tribunal, such as the international Criminal Court ^(?).

III. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

A. REPORTING, ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

15. Action under this heading includes:
 - (a) In order to enable effective action, situations where IHL may apply must be identified without delay. The responsible EU bodies, including appropriate Council Working Groups, should monitor situations within their areas of responsibility where IHL may be applicable, drawing on advice, as necessary, regarding IHL and its applicability. Where appropriate they should identify and recommend action to promote compliance with IHL in accordance with these Guidelines. Consultations and exchange of information with knowledgeable actors, including the ICRC and other relevant organisations such as the UN and regional organisations, should be considered when appropriate.

^(?) See the Union's Common Position on the ICC (2003/444/CFSP) and the EU's Action Plan on the ICC. See further Decision of 13 June 2002 (2002/494/JHA) by which the Council set up a European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; the Framework Decision (2002/584/JHA) on the European arrest warrant and the procedures between Member States; the Decision of 8 May 2003 (2003/335/JHA) concerning the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; Council Decision 2006/313/CFSP of 10 April 2006 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the International Criminal Court and the European Union on cooperation and assistance, OJ L 115, 28.4.2006, p. 49.

Consideration should also be given, where appropriate, to drawing on the services of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFFC) established under Article 90 of the Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which can assist in promoting respect for IHL through its fact-finding capacity and its good offices function.

- (b) Whenever relevant, EU Heads of Mission, and appropriate EU representatives, including Heads of EU Civilian Operations, Commanders of EU Military Operations and EU Special Representatives, should include an assessment of the IHL situation in their reports about a given State or conflict. Special attention should be given to information that indicates that serious violations of IHL may have been committed. Where feasible, such reports should also include an analysis and suggestions of possible measures to be taken by the EU.
- (c) Background papers for EU meetings should include, where appropriate, an analysis on the applicability of IHL and Member States participating in such meetings should also ensure that they are able to draw on advice as necessary on IHL issues arising. In a situation where an armed conflict may be at hand, the Council Working Group on International Law (COJUR) should be informed along with other relevant Working Groups. If appropriate and feasible, COJUR could be tasked to make suggestions of future EU action to relevant EU bodies.
- B. MEANS OF ACTION AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE EU IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES
16. The EU has a variety of means of action at its disposal. These include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (a) Political dialogue: Where relevant the issue of compliance with IHL should be brought up in dialogues with third States. This is particularly important in the context of on-going armed conflicts where there have been reports of widespread IHL violations. However, the EU should also, in peacetime, call upon States that have not yet done so to adhere to, and fully implement, important IHL instruments, such as the 1977 Additional Protocols and the ICC Statute. Full implementation includes enactment of any necessary implementing legislation and training of relevant personnel in IHL.
- (b) General public statements: In public statements on issues related to IHL, the EU should, whenever appropriate, emphasise the need to ensure compliance with IHL.
- (c) Demarches and/or public statements about specific conflicts: When violations of IHL are reported the EU should consider making demarches and issuing public statements, as appropriate, condemning such acts and demanding that the parties fulfil their obligations under IHL and undertake effective measures to prevent further violations.
- (d) Restrictive measures/sanctions: The use of restrictive measures (sanctions) may be an effective means of promoting compliance with IHL. Such measures should therefore be considered against State and non-State parties to a conflict, as well as individuals, when they are appropriate and in accordance with international law.
- (e) Cooperation with other international bodies: Where appropriate, the EU should cooperate with the UN and relevant regional organisations for the promotion of compliance with IHL. EU Member States should also, whenever appropriate, act towards that goal as members in other organisations, including the United Nations. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a treaty-based, recognised and long-established role as a neutral, independent humanitarian organisation, in promoting compliance with IHL.
- (f) Crisis-management operations: The importance of preventing and suppressing violations of IHL by third parties should be considered, where appropriate, in the drafting of mandates of EU crisis-management operations. In appropriate cases, this may include collecting information which may be of use for the ICC ⁽⁴⁾ or in other investigations of war crimes.
- (g) Individual responsibility: While, in post-conflict situations it is sometimes difficult to balance the overall aim of establishing peace and the need to combat impunity, the European Union should ensure that there is no impunity for war crimes. To have a deterrent effect during an armed conflict the prosecution of war crimes must be visible, and should, if possible, take place in the State where the violations have occurred. The EU should therefore encourage third States to enact national penal legislation to punish violations of IHL. The EU's support of the ICC and measures to prosecute war criminals should also be seen in this context.
- ⁽⁴⁾ See the Agreement on Cooperation and Assistance between the European Union and the International Criminal Court referred to in footnote 3 above.

- (h) Training: Training in IHL is necessary to ensure compliance with IHL in time of armed conflict. Training and education must also be undertaken in peacetime. This applies to the whole population, although special attention should be given to relevant groups such as law enforcement officials. Additional obligations apply to the training of military personnel. The EU should consider providing or funding training and education in IHL in third countries including
- within the framework of wider programmes to promote the rule of law.
- (i) Export of arms: The Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment⁽⁵⁾ provides that an importing country's compliance with IHL should be considered before licences to export to that country are granted.
-

⁽⁵⁾ Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99. This Common Position replaces the European Code of Conduct on Arms Exports adopted by the Council on 8 June 1998.

ANNEX

PRINCIPAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND OTHER RELEVANT LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

- 1907 Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War
- Annex to the Convention: Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War
- 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare
- 1949 Geneva Convention I for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
- 1949 Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
- 1949 Geneva Convention III Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
- 1949 Geneva Convention IV Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
- 1977 Geneva Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts
- 1977 Geneva Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts
- 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- Regulations for the Execution of Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- 1954 First Hague Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- 1999 Second Hague Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction
- 1980 UN Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects
- 1980 Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments
- 1980 Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices
- 1996 Amended Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices
- 1980 Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons
- 1995 Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons
- 2003 Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War
- 1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction
- 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction

-
- 1993 Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
 - 1994 Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States, between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
 - 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - 2005 Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III)
 - 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions
-

A. STATEMENTS

[See Section II of the report]

I. European Council conclusions

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	European Council conclusions	21-22.03.2024	<p>‘Russia and its leadership must be held fully accountable for waging a war of aggression against Ukraine and for other most serious crimes under international law, as well as for the massive damage caused by its war. The European Council supports ongoing efforts, including in the Core Group, to establish a tribunal for the prosecution of the crime of aggression against Ukraine that would enjoy the broadest cross-regional support and legitimacy, and a future compensation mechanism.’</p> <p>‘The European Council discussed the latest developments in the Middle East. It is appalled by the unprecedented loss of civilian lives and the critical humanitarian situation. The European Council calls for an immediate humanitarian pause leading to a sustainable ceasefire, the unconditional release of all hostages and the provision of humanitarian assistance.’</p> <p>‘The European Council recalls its previous conclusions condemning Hamas in the strongest possible terms for its brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks across Israel on 7 October 2023, recognising Israel’s right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law, and calling for the immediate release of all hostages without any precondition. Their safety and well-being is of grave concern. Hamas and other armed groups must immediately grant humanitarian access to all remaining hostages. The European Council calls on the Council to accelerate work on the adoption of further relevant restrictive measures against Hamas.’</p> <p>‘The European Council is deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza and its disproportionate effect on civilians, particularly children, as well as the imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. Full, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access into and throughout the Gaza Strip via all routes is essential to provide the civilian population with life-saving assistance and basic services at scale. The European Council welcomes the Amalthea Initiative opening a maritime route for emergency assistance from Cyprus to Gaza, which supplements land routes that remain the main way to deliver the volumes needed. Additional land routes and crossings are needed.</p> <p>‘Immediate measures should be taken to prevent any further population displacement and provide safe shelter to the population to ensure that civilians are protected at all times. The European Council urges the Israeli government not to undertake a ground operation in Rafah, which would worsen the already catastrophic humanitarian situation and prevent the urgently needed provision of basic services and humanitarian assistance. Over a million Palestinians are currently seeking safety from the fighting and access to humanitarian assistance there.’</p> <p>‘All parties must respect international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The European Council stresses the importance of respecting and implementing the 26 January 2024 order of the International Court of Justice, which is legally binding. Violations of international humanitarian law need to be thoroughly and independently investigated and accountability ensured. The European Council takes note of the reports by UN Special Representative Pramila Patten with grave concern and is appalled by the sexual violence during the 7 October attacks. The European Union supports independent investigations into all allegations of sexual violence, noting also the reports by UN Special Rapporteur Reem Alsalem.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
2.	European Council conclusions	17-18.04.2024	<p>‘The European Council strongly condemns Russia’s continued air and missile attacks against Ukraine’s civilians and civilian and critical infrastructure, including the recent intensified targeting of the energy sector. The European Union and its Member States will intensify the provision of humanitarian and civil protection assistance, including equipment such as power generators and power transformers.’</p> <p>‘The European Council recalls its conclusions of March 2024 in all their elements, and reiterates its commitment to work with partners to end the crisis in Gaza without delay and implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 2728, including through reaching an immediate ceasefire and the unconditional release of all hostages, as well as providing full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid at scale for Palestinians in need. The European Union remains firmly committed to a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution.’</p>
3.	European Council conclusions	27.06.2024	<p>‘The European Union remains committed to seeing Russia and its leadership held fully accountable for waging a war of aggression against Ukraine and for other most serious crimes under international law, as well as for the massive damage caused by its war. The European Council welcomes progress and encourages further efforts on all work strands.’</p> <p>‘The European Council welcomes the outcome of the Ukraine Recovery Conference held on 11 and 12 June 2024 in Berlin. In view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, notably in the frontline regions of Ukraine, it is imperative to continue providing humanitarian and civil protection assistance and to ensure humanitarian access. The European Union remains committed to supporting Ukraine’s repair, recovery and reconstruction, including demining assistance, in coordination with international partners. In that context, following the positive assessment by the Council of the Ukraine Plan, the European Council welcomes the swift disbursement of up to EUR 1.89 billion in pre-financing to help Ukraine with its recovery and reconstruction, which is particularly urgent in the energy sector.’</p> <p>‘The European Council reiterates its strongest condemnation of the brutal terrorist attacks conducted by Hamas and other terrorist groups against Israel on 7 October 2023. It expresses its full solidarity and support to Israel and its people and reaffirms its full commitment to its security and to regional stability. In exercising its right to defend itself, Israel must fully comply with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, in all circumstances. The European Council stresses the importance of respecting and implementing the orders of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which are legally binding.’</p> <p>‘The European Council deplors all loss of civilian life. It notes with utmost concern the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, especially children, as well as the catastrophic levels of hunger and imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. It calls on all parties to take every feasible step to protect civilian lives. The European Council reaffirms the urgency of full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid at scale for Palestinians in need and of allowing and facilitating humanitarian workers and international organisations to operate effectively inside Gaza. In this context, it stresses that the services UNRWA provides in Gaza and across the region are essential and condemns any attempts to label a UN agency as a terrorist organisation. The European Council welcomes the action plan presented by UNRWA. Its implementation will be closely monitored. The European Council welcomes the sustained efforts by Jordan and Egypt to de-escalate the crisis, including the humanitarian conference held in Jordan on 11 June 2024.’</p> <p>‘The European Council welcomes the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2735. The European Council calls for the full implementation of the terms of the ceasefire proposal without delay and without conditions, which would lead to an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the release of all hostages, a significant and sustained increase in the flow of humanitarian assistance throughout Gaza, and an enduring ceasefire and end to the crisis, with Israel’s security interests and safety for Palestinian civilians assured.’</p> <p>‘The European Council condemns the recent strikes damaging the premises of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Gaza. It calls on all parties to take all feasible precautions to avoid harm to civilians, humanitarian workers and facilities, as well as to grant the ICRC access to places of detention, in line with their obligations under international humanitarian law.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
4.	European Council conclusions	17.10.2024	<p>‘The European Council strongly condemns the persistent shelling by Russia of Ukraine’s critical energy and civilian infrastructure. It supports all efforts, both public and private, to urgently increase Ukraine’s energy security before the winter and address the immediate humanitarian and civil protection needs of the Ukrainian population while making Ukraine’s energy system more resilient in the long-term. The European Council stresses that any action that endangers the safety and security of nuclear facilities is unacceptable and welcomes the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to monitor the situation and assist in maintaining nuclear safety and security. In this context, it calls for the further integration of Ukraine’s energy system with the Union’s energy network, and for concrete action to be taken in this respect. The European Council acknowledges the important role played by Member States in the neighbouring region.’</p> <p>‘The European Council is extremely concerned about reports of executions by Russian forces of Ukrainian prisoners of war. It underlines that international humanitarian law, including on the treatment of prisoners of war, must be respected at all times. No crime can remain unpunished.’</p> <p>‘The European Council is deeply alarmed by the dramatic military escalation in the Middle East and the risk this represents for the entire region. It calls on all parties to exercise the utmost restraint, put an end to all hostilities immediately and fully abide by international law, including international humanitarian law. The European Union is fully committed to helping de-escalate the situation and reduce tensions.’</p> <p>‘The European Union remains committed to continuing to provide its needs-based assistance to people in the Middle East with particular attention to the most vulnerable, scaling up its humanitarian engagement given the increasing needs.’</p> <p>‘The European Council expresses its utmost concern regarding the military escalation in Lebanon, and deplores the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, the forced displacement caused by the escalating violence and the persistent use of military force. It recalls the need to ensure that civilians are protected at all times, that civilian infrastructure is not targeted and that international law is respected. Rocket attacks by Hezbollah must stop. Lebanon’s sovereignty and territorial integrity must be respected. The European Council calls for an immediate ceasefire across the Blue Line and for full and symmetrical implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1701. It also calls on all partners to respond to the growing humanitarian crisis in Lebanon. The European Union will continue to provide support to the people affected, including refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities. The European Council reaffirms the need to achieve conditions for safe, voluntary and dignified returns of Syrian refugees, as defined by UNHCR. It reiterates the Union’s strong support for the state institutions of Lebanon, including the Lebanese Armed Forces. The International Conference in Support of Lebanon’s People and Sovereignty to be held in Paris on 24 October 2024 will contribute to that effort. The European Council calls on all partners of Lebanon to contribute to strengthening the Lebanese Armed Forces and reaffirms the Union’s readiness to facilitate international coordination of such efforts as appropriate.’</p> <p>‘The European Council reiterates its call for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the unconditional release of all hostages, the urgent improvement of access and sustained distribution of humanitarian assistance at scale throughout Gaza, and an enduring end to hostilities, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2735. To this end, it supports the mediation efforts of Egypt, Qatar and the United States. It also recognises the central role of Jordan in de-escalating the crisis and emphasises the importance of the stability and security of Jordan and Egypt and their borders. The European Council deplores the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, especially women and children, in Gaza and the West Bank, as well as the catastrophic levels of hunger and imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. It also recalls the need to fully implement the International Court of Justice orders.’</p> <p>‘The European Council remains committed to ending impunity and ensuring accountability for violations of international law and international humanitarian law, throughout the world, and recalls the importance of supporting and implementing decisions of international courts.’</p> <p>‘The European Council expresses its deepest concern about the catastrophic humanitarian situation arising from the conflict in Sudan and strongly condemns the indiscriminate and direct targeting of civilians which is worsening the humanitarian crisis. All parties must abide by their obligations under international law to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access. The European Council reiterates its urgent call to all parties to the conflict to seek an immediate cessation of hostilities, leading to a sustainable resolution of the conflict, through dialogue. The European Union will continue to provide humanitarian support and calls on the international community to swiftly disburse the pledges made at the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and neighbouring countries.’</p>
5.	European Council conclusions	19.12.2024	<p>‘The European Council expresses its deep concern over the consequences of the Israeli legislation adopted on 28 October 2024 on UNRWA’s capacity to operate its mandate. The European Council stresses the essential role of UNRWA, which provides crucial support to the civilian population in both Gaza and the wider region. Continued implementation of the UNRWA Action Plan is key.’</p> <p>‘The European Council reiterates its call for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the unconditional release of all hostages, the urgent improvement of access and sustained distribution of humanitarian assistance at scale throughout Gaza, and an enduring end to hostilities, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2735.’</p>

II. Council conclusions

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	Council conclusions on EU Priorities in UN Human Rights Fora in 2024	22.01.2024	<p>‘The EU will work to prevent and end human rights violations and abuses, including by supporting relevant initiatives in the UNGA Third Committee and the Human Rights Council. It will continue to address accountability for human rights violations and abuses wherever they may occur. The EU remains committed to holding all the perpetrators of international crimes accountable. It will reaffirm its unwavering support for the international criminal justice system and in particular the International Criminal Court (ICC), and its commitment to upholding the Rome Statute and preserving the ICC’s independence and integrity. Promotion of criminal accountability is vital for fighting impunity for atrocity crimes and to deliver justice for victims. In pursuit of accountability, the EU will call, or support calls by others, for independent investigations into violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to international crimes.’</p> <p>‘The EU will continue to condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia’s unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine and Russia’s continuing violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in Ukraine, including arbitrary detentions, torture, ill-treatment, enforced disappearances and sexual and gender-based violence. It will reiterate its urgent call on Russia and Belarus to immediately ensure the safe return to Ukraine of all unlawfully deported and transferred Ukrainian children and other civilians. The EU encourages further efforts to ensure accountability for all international crimes and human rights violations stemming from the Russian war of aggression, stressing that accountability in its broadest sense should be ensured, including victims’ rights to justice and reparations, as well as guarantees of non-repetition. The EU encourages further efforts, including in the Core Group, to establish a tribunal for the prosecution of the crime of aggression against Ukraine that would enjoy the broadest cross-regional support and legitimacy, and a future compensation mechanism; it reiterates its support for the Council of Europe’s Register of Damage Caused by the Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine, as a first tangible step in this direction. It underlines its support to the investigations by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and the renewal of the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine by the Human Rights Council.’</p> <p>‘Regarding Israel and occupied Palestinian territory, the EU strongly condemns the brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks by Hamas across Israel on October 7th, which included sexual and gender-based violence. The EU recalls Israel’s right to defend itself and underlines that it must be exercised in line with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The EU will continue to follow the situation in Gaza closely and call for respect of human rights, underlining the obligation to ensure the protection of all civilians at all times in line with international humanitarian law. We urge all sides to respect international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and note that there must be accountability for violations of international law. Reiterating its gravest concern for the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza, the EU will call for continued, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and aid to reach those in need through all necessary measures, including through increased capacity at border crossings and through a dedicated maritime route, and also including humanitarian corridors and pauses for humanitarian needs, whilst ensuring that such aid is not abused by terrorist organisations. The EU will continue to call on Hamas to immediately release all hostages without any precondition, noting that the use of civilians as human shields by Hamas is a particularly deplorable atrocity. The work of UN agencies must be facilitated, and UN and humanitarian staff as must be protected. Journalists must not be attacked. The EU will call for the protection of all civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities, schools and UN premises, as well as other infrastructure meant to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The EU firmly condemns settler violence and calls for accountability. Settlements are illegal under international law. Israel must stop settlement expansion, prevent settler violence and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable. The EU will call for collaboration with all UN mechanisms. The EU is ready to contribute to reviving a political process on the basis of the two-state solution, including through the Peace Day Effort, and welcomes diplomatic peace and security initiatives and supports the holding of an international peace conference soon.’</p>

Subject	Date	Extract
		<p>‘The EU will call for an end to violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in Syria, in particular by the regime and its allies, and reiterate that all parties responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights including sexual and gender-based violence, must be held accountable. The EU will reiterate that safe, full, unhindered and sustained access for humanitarian organisations is imperative, including to places of confinement or detention. The EU will express its continued support for the Independent International Commission of Inquiry (Col) and the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) and will reiterate its call to have the situation in Syria referred to the International Criminal Court.’</p> <p>‘The EU will condemn the serious violations and abuses of human rights in Sudan, including the numerous reports of sexual and gender-based violence as well as the violations of the rights of the child. The EU is deeply concerned by the reports of mass violence against civilians and ethnic cleansing especially in West Darfur as well as by the large numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance and internally displaced persons. The EU will call on all parties to the conflict uphold and respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and to halt attacks on civilian infrastructure and guarantee unrestricted, timely and safe humanitarian access across the country. It will reiterate the need for accountability for all perpetrators of crimes in order to break the cycle of impunity. The EU will support the work of the ICC and the UN, including through the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights the UN’s SG’s newly-appointed personal envoy for Sudan and call on Sudan to cooperate with the mandates of the designated Independent Expert in Sudan as well as the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on human rights violations and abuses in the country.’</p> <p>‘Terrorism, violent extremism and organised crime constitute a serious threat to peace and security. The fight against terrorism must not infringe human rights, fundamental freedoms or international humanitarian law. The EU calls on all states, to ensure that the response to terrorism and organised crime are in full compliance with international law. Investigating and prosecuting terrorism cases must take place in accordance with the rule of law and international human rights law, putting the rights of victims at the centre.’</p>
2.	Council conclusions on Belarus	<p>19.02.2024</p> <p>‘The Council reiterates its commitment to hold those responsible for human rights violations and abuses to account. Gross human rights violations continue to be committed to repress the Belarusian society and silence anyone perceived as opposing the regime. Some of these violations may, according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, amount to crimes against humanity.’</p> <p>‘In this regard, the EU reaffirms the importance of continued scrutiny of the human rights situation in Belarus by the UN Human Rights Council and welcomes the work of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in Belarus, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Accountability Platform for Belarus. The EU urges the Belarusian authorities to cooperate fully with international and regional human rights mechanisms. The application of universal jurisdiction is also an important tool to prevent and combat impunity and promote international accountability.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
3.	Council conclusions on Protection in humanitarian settings	07.05.2024	<p>‘The Council remains concerned about the lack of protection of affected people and constraints faced by protection actors, including but not limited to breaches of international humanitarian law and lack of access. The Council notes with deep concern that funding for protection does not match the protection needs of populations affected by humanitarian crises.’</p> <p>‘The Council emphasises that it is the primary role and responsibility of States to protect and ensure the safety and security of individuals. In armed conflicts the responsibility to protect civilians is extended to all parties to the conflict. Additionally, all States have an obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances. States hold legal responsibilities for upholding relevant bodies of international law that protect affected persons, such as International Human Rights Law and International Refugee Law.’</p> <p>‘Moreover, the Council recognises the EU initiatives taken to protect the people in humanitarian settings, including Council conclusions on Humanitarian Assistance and International Humanitarian Law (2019), on Women, Peace and Security (2022), on operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus (2017) as well as EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict and on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law.’</p> <p>‘The Council encourages the European Union and its Member States to increase their efforts regarding humanitarian diplomacy, understood as the use of political and diplomatic instruments to promote the respect for international humanitarian law, its implementation, to facilitate humanitarian assistance, and to raise awareness about the needs of affected populations and the general humanitarian agenda, while recognising the specific roles that states, international and regional organisations can play in advocating for better protection outcomes for populations in humanitarian settings, and ensuring all actions and interventions support humanitarian principles and the ‘do-no-harm’ approach. Additionally, the Council invites the European Union and its Member States to support and promote initiatives to develop and strengthen humanitarian diplomacy.’</p> <p>‘The instruments employed by humanitarian diplomacy include, but are not limited to, (i) fostering dialogue with national authorities and non-state actors to gain meaningful and qualitative humanitarian access to the persons affected by natural crises or armed conflicts, (ii) coordinating with relevant UN agencies, ICRC, other international organisations as well as relevant NGO partners to facilitate humanitarian assistance, access and protection, and to ensure accountability in cases of violations of international humanitarian law, (iii) including, on a systematic basis, humanitarian advocacy in political dialogue with third party governments, and coordinating with like-minded partners, (iv) leveraging the participation in decision-making organs at the United Nations and other international organisations to ensure that all parties involved actively pursue the protection of civilian populations in humanitarian situations and take protection needs into account at the highest possible levels, (v) promoting capacity building and training activities that focus on the protection of vulnerable persons in humanitarian settings, and (vi) cooperating with civil society organisations to place protection at the top of the humanitarian agenda. The Council emphasises that humanitarian diplomacy’s instruments should be used to have a positive impact on humanitarian space, the perception by all parties of humanitarian actors and their capacity to protect; this includes ensuring humanitarian exemptions in sanction regimes.’</p>
4.	Council conclusions on an EU Position on combatting the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, with a view to the Fourth Review Conference to review the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action on SALW	27.05.2024	<p>‘In line with the European Union (EU) input to the UN’s Pact for the Future and the UN Secretary-General’s A New Agenda For Peace, the Council notes the need to strengthen conventional arms control instruments and improve protection for civilians from the effects of these weapons, inter alia by promoting further compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights law and fostering the fight against proliferation of small arms and light weapons: 1) adopt regional and national roadmaps, targets and commitments, with appropriate means to track progress and mobilise international support; 2) build on the UN Programme of Action and available international tools and initiatives on tracing, capacity building to prevent diversion, and ensure effective stockpile management; 3) address new technology developments.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
5.	Council conclusions on an EU position on strengthening the ban against anti-personnel mines in view of the Fifth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.	27.05.2024	<p>‘The Council considers the Convention to be a key disarmament instrument, the integrity, full implementation and strict application of which must be guaranteed, and universal adherence thereto must be pursued. Twenty-five years after its entry into force, the Convention has become a success story of disarmament diplomacy and an example of what the Union stands for: an international rules-based order, rooted in the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. The Convention combines a strong global norm on the prohibition of the use, transfer and production of anti-personnel mines with impressive results regarding the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines, the clearance of mine contaminated land, and its provision that each State Party, in a position to do so, shall provide relevant assistance to mine victims that should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks. The Convention has generated a measurable and considerable positive impact on humanitarian protection, stabilisation, development and disarmament worldwide, contributing to global peace and security and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.’</p> <p>‘Commit to a rules-based international order, rooted in the respect for international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law, and support for a continued multilateral dialogue on disarmament.’</p> <p>‘Explore the benefits and strengthen existing synergies with other instruments under International Humanitarian Law, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); these instruments are key components of victim assistance, to promote human rights and the effective participation of persons with disabilities in society on an equal basis.’</p>
6.	Council conclusions on the alignment of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 with the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027	27.05.2024	<p>‘In moving forward with the implementation of the Action Plan, the EU will continue to strive for coherence and seek synergies at country, regional and global level. The EU will continue to widen and deepen bilateral partnerships and build new cross-regional coalitions. The EU will continue to forcefully denounce human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, attacks against democracy, including the repression of civic space and independent media. The EU will continue its action to end impunity and to strengthen accountability and ensure compliance with international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, mobilising where appropriate the Global Human Rights Sanction Regime. The EU will also intensify its efforts to promote a positive narrative underlining the multiple benefits that the advancement of human rights and democracy brings to all stakeholders in support of sustainable development, peace and security and the advancement of equal, diverse, pluralistic and inclusive societies. The EU seeks to lead by example by fulfilling its own obligations, responding to its own challenges and aspiring to a coherent approach in all its internal and external policies.’</p>
7.	Council conclusions on EU Security and Defence	27.05.2024	<p>‘The EU faces an unprecedented combination of threats and challenges that are often interlinked. The rules-based international order is increasingly being challenged by revisionist powers and authoritarian regimes while international tensions are on the rise. War has returned to Europe. Russia’s unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, a gross violation of international law, poses an existential threat to European security. Hamas’ brutal terrorist attacks against Israel and the ensuing war in Gaza have led to a grave humanitarian catastrophe and increased tensions in the Middle East. In this regard, the Council recalls the conclusions of the European Council of April 2024 and remains fully committed to reaching an immediate ceasefire, the unconditional release of all hostages, as well as providing unhindered access to humanitarian aid at scale for Palestinians in need. The EU remains firmly committed to a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution. Following military coups and a growing interference of our strategic competitors in the Sahel, the EU is adapting its role as a security provider and its civilian and military presence in the region. Other crises and fragile contexts, often with a devastating humanitarian impact, will require continued engagement – for example in the Western Balkans, Eastern Neighbourhood, Black Sea Region, South Caucasus, Southern Neighbourhood, the Horn of Africa, and the Gulf of Guinea.’</p> <p>‘The Council welcomes the adoption of the European Union’s Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Due Diligence Policy on security sector support to third parties (EU HRDDP) and calls for its swift and full implementation by all concerned actors. The Council urges to increase efforts to deliver on the Women, Peace and Security objectives and welcomes the renewed commitment to promote the Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) agenda, including the revision of the checklist for integrating CAAC in CSDP missions and operations.’</p>
8.	Council conclusions on the White Paper on Export Controls	30.05.2024	<p>‘Emphasising that export control for dual-use items is a fundamental tool for ensuring international peace and stability. Furthermore, it is of vital importance to ensure that the international commitments and responsibilities of the Member States and of the Union, in particular regarding non-proliferation, regional peace, security and stability and respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, are complied with.’</p>

Subject	Date	Extract
9. Council conclusions on EU priorities at the United Nations during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2024 – September 2025	24.06.2024	<p>‘The fight against impunity and ensuring victims’ rights, as well as accountability for international crimes and for violations of international law, are priorities for the EU’s foreign policy, irrespective of where or in which context they occur. If there are no consequences for violations, impunity festers and violations recur. The EU also attaches importance to honouring the memory of victims, including victims of terrorism and of acts of violence based on religion or belief, and giving them a voice, which can help raise awareness, strengthen social cohesion, and reinforce democratic values.’</p> <p>‘The EU also reiterates its strong support for the International Criminal Court (ICC) and recalls that State Parties to the Rome Statute have an obligation to cooperate fully with the ICC in its investigations and prosecution of crimes within its jurisdiction, including in the execution of arrest warrants. The EU also supports capacity and institution-building at national level and efforts to enhance international cooperation such as the Ljubljana-The Hague Convention to ensure the effective prosecution of international crimes as well as transitional justice. The EU underlines the importance of international and regional mechanisms working on the promotion, protection and monitoring of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, in particular, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The EU recalls the vital importance of ensuring and upholding the independence and impartiality of judicial institutions, including in the prevention and fight against corruption.’</p> <p>‘The EU remains fully committed to supporting the UN’s role in coordinating the international humanitarian response to emergencies set up under UNGA Resolution 46/182 of 1991. The EU will continue working to safeguard the humanitarian space by enabling and facilitating rapid and unimpeded access to people in need, guaranteeing the protection of humanitarian personnel, and ensuring respect for the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, independence, and humanity. The EU will continue to pay special attention to those in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities. The EU and its Member States will work towards shrinking the growing gap between humanitarian needs and available funding, and recommits to the priorities laid out in the 2023 Council Conclusions on addressing the humanitarian funding gap.’</p> <p>‘Maintaining international peace and security is a primary purpose of the UN, to which all 193 members have committed. Yet today, conflicts are waging across almost all continents, marked by violations and abuses of human rights and international law, including international humanitarian law. It is unacceptable that civilians and civilian objects, humanitarian workers, and journalists are increasingly targeted; that women and girls continue to suffer disproportionately; and that safe, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access is increasingly challenged or used as a bargaining chip. The EU will continue to champion the rights of the child by prioritising the protection of children from all forms of violence, including in armed conflict.’</p> <p>‘Now in its third year, Russia’s unjustified and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine continues to inflict a heavy toll primarily on the Ukrainian people, with spillover effects felt in the wider region and across the globe. We condemn Russia’s actions to destabilise the global architecture for the maintenance of peace and security, including UN Security Council instruments. The EU and its Member States will continue to uphold the rules-based international order, support Ukraine for as long as it takes, and work to ensure full accountability for crimes. A comprehensive, just and lasting peace, consistent with the UN Charter and international law, remains an unwavering priority. The EU welcomes the Joint Communiqué on a Peace Framework adopted at the Summit on Peace in Ukraine, which took place in Switzerland on 15- 16 June 2024. In line with the Joint Communiqué, the EU is ready to support concrete steps, based on the UN Charter and international law.’</p> <p>‘The situation in Gaza and the Middle East, following the October 2023 brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks by Hamas, is one of catastrophic humanitarian consequences and will continue to require our urgent attention. The EU is appalled by the unprecedented loss of civilian lives, especially children. The EU and its Member States repeat their position as laid out in the March and April 2024 European Council Conclusions. Urgent and enduring measures must be taken to address the devastating humanitarian situation, including exposure to famine, caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. The ICJ has made this clear in its orders, which must be implemented in full. Israel’s constructive engagement with the UN, including its agencies, is crucial. The EU welcomes UN Security Council resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, recalling their binding nature, and underlines its firm commitment to finding a political solution to the conflict towards a lasting and sustainable peace based on the two-state solution as Palestinians and Israelis have an equal right to live in safety, dignity and peace. The EU will continue to work with regional and international partners to prevent further regional escalation, notably in Lebanon and the Red Sea.’</p> <p>‘The EU remains committed to universalisation and full implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which remains the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and an important element in the development of nuclear energy applications for peaceful purposes. The EU deplores Russia’s decision to revoke its ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which will further delay its entry into force. The EU will continue to promote and further strengthen multilateral instruments against the use of chemical and biological weapons, in order to uphold the international legal prohibition of such weapons, and to ensure there can be no impunity for their use.’</p>

Subject	Date	Extract
<p>10. Council conclusions on the update of the EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict</p>	<p>24.06.2024</p>	<p>‘The Council is gravely concerned about the rise of violations of children’s rights related to armed conflict, exacerbated by the proliferation of conflict, including Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and its unlawful deportation and transfer of Ukrainian children, the spiralling violence in Sudan, and the escalating conflict in the Middle East, particularly the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza and its disproportionate effect on civilians, particularly children. The Council deplores that grave violations against children – killing and maiming, recruitment and use as soldiers or in other non-combat roles, abductions, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals, and the denial of humanitarian access – have grown significantly over the last decade.’</p> <p>‘The Council adopts these revised EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict to strengthen its contribution to the respect, protection and fulfilment of rights of children. This update takes into account developments within the EU and brings the Guidelines fully in line with the framework established by the United Nations Security Council through successive resolutions, notably the six grave violations against children during times of armed conflict enumerated therein. The EU also seeks hereby to reinforce alignment and cooperation with the mandate of the UN Secretary-General and the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict, not least its broadened focus on the well-being of children affected by armed conflict, humanitarian access and prevention.’</p> <p>‘The EU will further step up efforts to combat all forms of violence against children, to protect children, and to promote their rights, including their physical, mental and psychosocial health and their access to basic services. The EU will work with international organisations and partner countries to develop comprehensive policies and actions to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of all children without any discrimination, and to increase opportunities for children to be responsible and resilient members of society. In light of the evolving nature of conflict and protracted humanitarian crises, the EU will further improve the linkage of its work on the humanitarian, development and peace dimensions of such crises, more closely aligning conflict prevention, crisis management, and humanitarian relief with development assistance and investments into education in emergencies and social protection across the world. The protection of conflict-affected children must continue to be a central pillar of the human rights, peace and security, peace-building, development, and humanitarian agendas.’</p> <p>‘The EU and its Member States will use the full range of their instruments, in all areas of external action, to focus on and further strengthen global awareness raising, actions and effective programming, as well as cooperation in this area. The Council also invites partners across all regions, including international and regional organisations, civil society organisations, and private actors, to unite and step up conflict resolution and the prevention of and response to grave violations against children as well as the respect, protection, and fulfilment of their rights and protection under international humanitarian and human rights law with a renewed sense of urgency. For every child, everywhere.’</p> <p>‘Other growing areas of concern regarding children in conflict and post-conflict situations include: the aggravating role of climate change on the existing risks and vulnerabilities faced by children; the indiscriminate use of explosive weapons in populated areas; the increased targeting of schools and their use for military purposes in violation of international humanitarian law.’</p> <p>‘A strengthened focus on national and international criminal justice is necessary, including access to justice for children. Holding perpetrators accountable for grave violations against children in armed conflict, as mandated by international law and international humanitarian law, the Rome Statute of the ICC, and the Geneva Conventions, is crucial to combat a climate of impunity for those committing crimes against children, deter future abuses and foster accountability and promote a culture of respect for children’s rights.’</p> <p>‘The EU strives to raise awareness of this critical issue both internally and internationally. We are committed to addressing the short, medium, and long-term impacts of armed conflict and other situations of armed violence on children in an effective and comprehensive manner, through actions to prevent and respond to various violations of the rights of the child. By utilising a variety of tools at its disposal and building upon existing initiatives, the EU aims to engage third countries and non-state actors. This includes encouraging them to implement and respect and promote international law, including human rights norms, standards and instruments and international refugee and humanitarian law and norms, and take effective measures to protect children from the effects of armed conflict and ensure accountability for crimes against them.’</p> <p>‘Children associated with armed forces or groups (CAAFAG) must always be considered primarily as victims of the six grave violations under international human rights law (IHRL) and international humanitarian law (IHL). A child perspective, founded in the best interest of the child and focusing on the protection of boys and girls against the six grave violations during conflict is central to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and DDR related processes. Therefore, the unconditional and immediate protection, release, and (re)integration of CAAFAG with their family and community should be planned for and prioritised at all times, irrespective of the armed group’s designation, in line with IHRL and IHL.’</p>

Subject	Date	Extract
		<p>‘In its work, the EU is guided by relevant international and regional norms and standards on human rights and humanitarian law, including those contained in Annex I. The EU actively collaborates with and supports the work of relevant actors...’</p> <p>‘Denial of humanitarian access, including deliberate attacks against humanitarian workers, remains a major obstacle to protecting children. Lack of essential humanitarian aid can lead to severe malnutrition, stunting, lack of access to education and essential medical care that have long-term developmental consequences for children. Engaging with parties to conflict to enable access whilst ensuring accountability for violations is essential. The use of children by armed groups, in combat or in supporting roles, is a continuing concern.’</p> <p>‘EU will urge relevant third countries to take effective measures to ensure protection of children from the effects of armed conflict and grave violations and to end impunity. Recalling the important role the EU and its Member States can play in supporting dialogue with all parties to conflict over which they may have influence toward ending and preventing grave violations of children.’</p> <p>‘The forced recruitment of children under the age of 18 and their use in hostilities by both armed forces and armed groups is illegal and one of the worst forms of child labour. Furthermore, the recruitment of children under 15 constitutes a war crime. It places an inhumane burden and long-term detrimental consequences on these children, who remain primarily victims and often face stigma and rejection. Arresting and detaining children associated with armed groups, whether because they are perceived as a threat to national security or because they have allegedly participated in hostilities, further victimises them. Their unconditional and immediate protection, release and (re)integration with their family and community, irrespective of the armed group’s potential designation, in line with IHRL and IHL, should be prioritised. Should there be children at the age of criminal responsibility, and who are suspected of having committed a serious crime, they must be handed over to civilian actors, and justice should be provided within child justice systems, where they exist.’</p>

Subject	Date	Extract
<p>11. Council conclusions on stepping up Team Europe's support to global food security and nutrition</p>	<p>16.12.2024</p>	<p>'Global food security has become increasingly geopolitical and food is being weaponised. The Council calls on the Commission, the High Representative, and Member States to advocate for compliance with international humanitarian law, accountability for violations, and for the systematic implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2417, which condemns the use of starvation as a method of warfare. The Council reminds that intentionally using starvation of civilians and the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of essential resources as a method of warfare constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of the ICC.'</p> <p>'The escalation of conflict and hostilities in Gaza since 7 October 2023 has resulted in a humanitarian crisis of vast proportions, with catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, as documented by the IPC report. The Council calls for an immediate ceasefire, the unconditional release of all hostages, as well as to calling for a full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid at scale for Palestinians in need. In this regard, we stress the essential role of the UN and its agencies, notably UNRWA which provides crucial support to the civilian population, both in Gaza and the wider region.'</p> <p>'The conflict in Sudan has led to one of the most severe hunger crises, with parts of the country experiencing famine (IPC Phase 5), as confirmed by the latest IPC report. Approximately 6 million people are in emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4), with acute malnutrition levels critically high. The Council urges an immediate ceasefire and emphasises that life-saving food assistance and humanitarian operations must be carried out without delay, free from bureaucratic and administrative impediments, to prevent further escalation of the famine and the loss of countless lives.'</p> <p>'Recalling Council Conclusions on addressing the humanitarian funding gap, the Council reiterates the need to remain actively engaged in intensifying efforts to address the humanitarian funding gap. In contexts marked by food insecurity and malnutrition, such efforts will contribute to ensure life-saving food assistance in line with humanitarian principles and to facilitate the transition towards sustainable, resilient, inclusive food systems, in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The Council reaffirms the collective commitment of the EU to provide at least 0.7% of collective GNI as ODA by 2030, and encourages its Member States to continue their efforts to close the humanitarian funding gap.'</p> <p>'Humanitarian access to people in need remains crucial to increase global food security and eliminate hunger. The Council reaffirms that all parties in armed conflicts have an obligation under international humanitarian law to allow and facilitate safe, rapid, unconditional and unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid and emergency food assistance for civilians in need, including in situations of acute food insecurity. Ensuring the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure is at the heart of preventing and reducing hunger.'</p> <p>'The Council emphasises the need to rapidly increase the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, including through innovative approaches such as anticipatory action. This should be implemented by improving targeting practices, assessment of root causes, response capacities and targeted solutions including cash transfers as the preferred modality for food assistance due to their cost-efficiency, amongst other. Where appropriate, cash assistance should also be linked to relevant social protection system supported by development actors. Where possible, development actors should complement humanitarian action with long-term development initiatives, including capacity building measures to strengthen resilience. Disaster preparedness, anticipatory actions and early warnings, as well as building resilience are crucial for protecting communities' food security and nutrition and saving lives and livelihoods.'</p> <p>'The Council recognises the need to adapt existing financing mechanisms, such as grants, guarantees, concessional loans, co-financing and blended finance and insurance, and encourages the mobilisation of domestic resources and private capital in order to better support food security and nutrition initiatives in low-income countries, fragile contexts and protracted humanitarian crises, as well as to ensure better access to finance at the local level and for persons in vulnerable and marginalised situations.'</p>
<p>12. Council conclusions on reinforcing external-internal connections in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism</p>	<p>16.12.2024</p>	<p>'The Council underlines that terrorism and violent extremism, in all their forms and irrespective of their origin, continue to pose a major threat to the security of the European Union and its Member States. In line with the 2022 Strategic Compass for Security and Defence endorsed by the European Council, the Commission's 2020 Security Union Strategy, and the Counter-Terrorism Agenda for the EU, the Council reaffirms its unwavering resolve to protect EU citizens from such threats, support and protect victims of terrorism, and support partner countries in continuing to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism. The Council reaffirms its fundamental values and principles rooted in international law, in particular international human rights law and humanitarian law and further affirms that the only sustainable response to terrorism and violent extremism is one based on democracy, the rule of law, transparency, accountability and gender-responsiveness. It reiterates that these fundamental values and principles remain the cornerstone of the commitment of the EU and its Member States to counter-terrorism (CT) and to preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE).'</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
13.	Council conclusions on EU priorities for cooperation with the Council of Europe in 2025-2026	17.12.2024	<p>‘Russia’s ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine poses an enduring challenge to European peace and security, as well as to the democratic values and human rights, which are the foundation of the European Union. The EU will continue to work closely with the CoE in pursuing full accountability of Russia and its leadership for waging a war of aggression against Ukraine and for other most serious crimes under international law, as well as for the damage caused by its war. Both organisations remain committed to victims’ rights to justice and reparations, as well as guarantees of non-repetition. They will continue to work together for the establishment of the Special Tribunal for the crime of aggression against Ukraine, ensuring that the evidence collected by the International Centre for the Prosecution of the Crime of Aggression can be transferred to and used before the Special Tribunal. The EU, as a fully-fledged Participant in the Register of Damage for Ukraine, and the CoE will continue to work together to establish an international comprehensive compensation mechanism.’</p> <p>‘Both organisations will pursue joint efforts aimed at advancing the respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights of the child, as set out in the EU and CoE respective strategies. Particular attention will be given to child participation, integrated child protection, child friendly justice, digital empowerment and protection, inclusion of children in need and to children in conflict areas in line with the recently updated EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict. The EU and the CoE will also continue joint efforts aimed at the well-being and protection of the children of Ukraine, especially those who have been unlawfully deported, forcibly transferred and illegally adopted in Russia, demanding their safe return and accountability of perpetrators, supporting the activities of the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children.’</p>

III. Statements by the High Representative (HR)

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the High Representative on a planned Israeli military operation in Rafah https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelpalestine-statement-high-representative-planned-israeli-military-operation-rafah_en	16.02.2024	<p>‘The EU recognises the right of Israel to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law. The EU asks the Israeli Government not to take military action in Rafah that would worsen an already catastrophic humanitarian situation and prevent the urgently needed provision of basic services and humanitarian assistance.’</p> <p>‘The EU reiterates the importance of ensuring the protection of all civilians at all times in line with international humanitarian law and to respect the 26 January order of the International Court of Justice, which is legally binding.’</p>
2.	Human rights and democracy in the world: Statement by High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell at the EP debate on the annual report 2023 https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/human-rights-and-democracy-world-statement-high-representative-vice-president-josep-borrell-ep-debate_en	27.02.2024	<p>‘We all have received the news of the death of Alexei Navalny in Russia with consternation. Today, the EU continues working to address many other human rights abuses and humanitarian law violations. In countries worldwide.’</p>
3.	Democratic Republic of the Congo: Statement by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell at the EP debate on the situation in the Eastern provinces https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/democratic-republic-congo-statement-high-representative-vice-president-josep-borrell-ep-debate_en	27.02.2024	<p>‘This intensification of the violence has created new waves of mass displacements and has further deteriorated the already worrying humanitarian situation. Serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law multiply, within a context of complete impunity.’</p>
4.	Gaza/Israel: Statement by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the EP debate on the developments in the conflict https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gaza-israel-statement-high-representative-vice-president-josep-borrell-ep-debate-developments-conflict_en	27.2.2024	<p>‘In unison with most of the international community, we have urged Israel not to advance on Rafah. It would have humanitarian consequences of incredible proportions, over one million Palestinians that have been displaced there and have nowhere else to go.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
5.	Gaza/Israel: Statement by the High Representative on Palestinians citizens killed during a transfer of aid supplies https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gaza-israel-statement-high-representative-palestinians-citizens-killed-during-transfer-aid-supplies_en	02.03.2024	'This very serious incident reveals that the restrictions on the entry of humanitarian assistance contribute to create scarcity, hunger and disease, but also a level of desperation that brings about violence.' 'Unabated fighting and disregard for international humanitarian law will lead to complete chaos making the distribution of humanitarian aid impossible.'
6.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the High Representative on further settlement expansion https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israel-palestine-statement-spokesperson-further-settlement-expansion_en	08.03.2024	'The EU urges Israel to reverse these decisions. The EU reiterates that settlements are illegal under international law and constitute an obstacle to peace, as they threaten the two-state solution. Furthermore, the expansion of settlements is completely inconsistent with efforts to reduce tensions...'
7.	Syria: Statement by the High Representative on the 13th anniversary of the beginning of the conflict https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/syria-statement-high-representative-13th-anniversary-beginning-conflict_en	13.03.2024	'In this context, the European Union welcomes the recent establishment by the UN General Assembly of a new Independent Institution on Missing Persons and stands ready to support it. Accountability must be ensured for human rights abuses and grave violations of international humanitarian law committed by all parties, in particular by the Syrian regime and its allies.'
8.	Israel/Palestine: Speech by High Representative/Vice-President in the EP Plenary on the humanitarian crisis in Gaza https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israel-palestine-speech-high-representative-vice-president-ep-plenary-humanitarian-crisis-gaza_en	13.03.2024	'The European Union has repeatedly stressed the right of Israel to defend its citizens in the face of the horrible and indiscriminate terrorist attack of 7 October. This right must be exercised in line with international, humanitarian and human rights law . This means that protection of civilians must remain a priority.'
9.	Gaza: Statement by the High Representative on Israel's operation in Rafah https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gaza-statement-high-representative-israel%E2%80%99s-operation-rafah_en	15.05.2024	'Under international humanitarian law , Israel must allow and facilitate unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians. The International Court of Justice made this clear in its orders of 26 January and 28 March. In this regard, the European Union also condemns the attack by Hamas on the Kerem Shalom crossing which has further obstructed the delivery of humanitarian relief.'
10.	Sudan: Statement by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell on the massacre of Wad al-Noura https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/sudan-statement-high-representative-vice-president-josep-borrell-massacre-wad-al-noura_en	07.06.2024	'The EU is investing substantially, together with the OHCHR and the UN Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Sudan, in the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations committed by the belligerents since the beginning of the over one-year conflict to ensure that the perpetrators of these crimes are held fully accountable.'
11.	Yemen: Statement by High Representative Josep Borrell on the detention by the Houthis of UN and personnel of international NGOs https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/yemen-statement-high-representative-josep-borrell-detention-houthis-un-and-personnel-international_en	14.06.2024	'The EU urges the Houthis to allow the unimpeded access of humanitarian actors in the country, respect and preserve the safety and security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel in Yemen in line with international humanitarian law .'
12.	Joint Statement by EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, and UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramila Patten, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/joint-statement-eu-high-representative-foreign-affairs-and-security-policy-josep-borrell-and-un-1_en	19.06.2024	'The protection of healthcare facilities, equipment and health personnel in conflict zones is essential to mitigate the adverse impacts of conflict-related sexual violence on survivors, and to ensure reporting of these crimes as a basis for future accountability. Hospitals act as a place of refuge for war-torn communities, including survivors of sexual violence. Therefore, we urge parties to conflict to ensure that health facilities are not targeted, in line with international humanitarian law . We also call on the international donor community to fund the operations by humanitarian actors, including those working on providing specialised services to meet the most pressing needs of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
13.	Gaza: Statement by the High Representative on the destruction of critical civilian infrastructure and worsening humanitarian situation https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gazastatement-high-representative-destruction-critical-civilian-infrastructure-and-worsening_en	05.08.2024	'We recall that targeting critical life-saving infrastructure constitutes a war crime and urge all parties to take all feasible precautions to avoid harm to civilians, humanitarian workers, and critical civilian infrastructure. We reiterate the urgency of full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid at the necessary scale for Palestinians. In this context, we reemphasise the importance of respecting and implementing the orders of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which are legally binding. Violations of international humanitarian law need to be thoroughly and independently investigated and accountability ensured.'
14.	Israel/Gaza: Statement by the High Representative on remarks of Minister Smotrich regarding starving civilians https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelgaza-statement-high-representative-remarks-minister-smotrich-regarding-starving-civilians_en	07.08.2024	'The EU continues urging Israel to implement the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and binding orders of the International Court of Justice, and ensure full and unimpeded humanitarian access to cover the needs of scores of civilians, including hundreds of thousands of children, living in extremely dire conditions and exposed to famine and disease in Gaza.'
15.	Sudan: Statement by the High Representative on the situation in El Fasher https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/sudan-statement-high-representative-situation-el-fasher_en	22.09.2024	'Belligerent parties, their affiliated militias and their regional supporters must adhere to international humanitarian law , by protecting civilians from conflict, provide unhindered humanitarian access and allow civilians to move in and out of Zamzam camp.'
16.	Lebanon: Press statement by High Representative Josep Borrell after the extraordinary meeting with EU Foreign Ministers https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/lebanon-press-statement-high-representative-josep-borrell-after-extraordinary-meeting-eu-foreign_en	30.09.2024	'It is obvious that, as many members have stressed during our meeting, that it [this situation] started by Hezbollah's attacks to the border following the 7th of October. Terrorist attacks against the Israeli Defence Forces in Gaza. Israel has the right to defend [itself], but also taking into account the limits of international humanitarian law .'
17.	Lebanon: Statement by the High Representative on the latest developments https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/lebanon-statement-high-representative-latest-developments_en	01.10.2024	'We deplore the many civilian casualties in Lebanon, the destruction of civilian infrastructure with related long-term implications, and the high number of internally displaced persons on both sides, and once again urge the respect of international humanitarian law in all circumstances. Arms should now be silenced and the voice of diplomacy should speak and be heard by all.'
18.	Israel: Statement by the High Representative one year after the 7th October terrorist attacks https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israel-statement-high-representative-one-year-after-7th-october-terrorist-attacks_en	07.10.2024	'The EU has also consistently warned about disproportionate use of force incompatible with international humanitarian law , which must be respected at all times, including in the fight against terrorism and in the exercise of the legitimate right of self-defence.'
19.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the High Representative on the urgent need to respect International Humanitarian law in Gaza https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelpalestine-statement-high-representative-urgent-need-respect-international-humanitarian-law_en	16.10.2024	'By signing the Geneva Conventions, signatories have a legal responsibility to ensure adherence to international law by all parties involved. It is our duty to protect civilians and human rights, and it is high time to act on it.' 'Since the beginning of this conflict, the EU has repeatedly called for compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.'
20.	Speech by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell in the EP plenary on the protection of journalists reporting on the war https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/speech-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-ep-plenary-protection-journalists-reporting_en	23.10.2024	'The European Union's position is straightforward. Journalists and media workers alike play an indispensable role in providing accurate and timely coverage from war zones, ensuring that information about the realities and impact of war can actually reach a global audience, including us. Journalists are considered civilians under international humanitarian law and should be actively protected in all conflict situations.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
21.	United Nations Day: Statement by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/chile/united-nations-day-statement-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-0_en	24.10.2024	‘We fully support the UN Secretary-General’s call for “peace in all its dimensions” and his efforts to achieve global peace.’ ‘We remain steadfast in supporting the UN’s mission to end impunity and ensure accountability for violations of international law and international humanitarian law . The decisions of international courts must be implemented.’
22.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the High Representative on the urgent need to respect International Humanitarian law in Gaza https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelpalestine-statement-high-representative-urgent-need-respect-international-humanitarian-law_en	26.10.2024	‘By signing the Geneva Conventions, signatories have a legal responsibility to ensure adherence to international law by all parties involved. It is our duty to protect civilians and human rights, and it is high time to act on it.’ ‘Since the beginning of this conflict, the EU has repeatedly called for compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.’
23.	Statement by the High Representative on the killing of Ukrainian prisoners of war https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/statement-high-representative-killing-ukrainian-prisoners-war_en	17.10.2025	‘The European Union strongly condemns these killings, which are another abhorrent example of Russia’s brutalization of the Ukrainian people. These cases are appalling and represent grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. They demonstrate Russia’s continued and systematic disregard for international law, and in particular, international humanitarian law. Russia has clear obligations under the United Nations Charter and international law it must fulfil.’
24.	Palestine/Israel: Statement by the High Representative on the grave situation in Northern Gaza https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/palestineisrael-statement-high-representative-grave-situation-northern-gaza_en	23.10.2025	‘Alleged violations of international humanitarian law must be thoroughly and independently investigated, and accountability ensured. In this context, we reemphasise the importance of implementing the orders of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which are legally binding. UN-mandated investigators and international journalists must be granted access.’
25.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the High Representative on voting in the Israeli parliament regarding UNRWA operations https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelpalestine-statement-high-representative-voting-israeli-parliament-regarding-unrwa-operations_en	28.10.2025	‘The EU expresses its grave concern over the legislation to be submitted for voting in the Israeli parliament tonight, and forbidding contact between Israeli state entities and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).’ ‘If adopted, these laws will have far-reaching consequences, de facto rendering UNRWA’s vital operations in Gaza impossible, seriously hampering UNRWA’s provision of health, education and social services in the occupied West Bank and revoking UNRWA’s diplomatic privileges and immunities in Israel.’ ‘This legislation stands in stark contradiction to international law and the fundamental humanitarian principle of humanity, and will only exacerbate an already severe humanitarian crisis, potentially halting essential services such as food, shelter, education and healthcare for millions of Palestinian refugees in these territories.’

IV. Statements by the High Representative’s spokesperson

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the Spokesperson on housing demolition in East Jerusalem https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelpalestine-statement-spokesperson-housing-demolition-east-jerusalem_en	15.02.2024	‘The European Union condemns the demolition of community leader Fakhri Abu Diab’s home in East Jerusalem, where his family had resided for generations.’ ‘Such acts are in violation of international humanitarian law and undermine efforts to advance durable and lasting peace and security, which both Palestinians and Israelis deserve.’

	Subject	Date	Extract
2.	Israel/Palestine: Statement by the Spokesperson on the announcement to confiscate occupied land https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelpalestine-statement-spokesperson-announcement-confiscate-occupied-land_en	24.03.2024	‘Settlements are a grave breach of international humanitarian law . At this week’s European Council, EU leaders condemned Israeli Government decisions to further expand illegal settlements across the occupied West Bank, urging Israel to reverse these decisions. In line with its long-standing common position and UN Security Council Resolutions, the EU will not recognise changes to the 1967 borders unless agreed by the parties.’
3.	Statement by the Spokesperson on the large-scale missile and drone attacks by Russia targeting civilians in Ukraine including a children’s hospital https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/statement-spokesperson-large-scale-missile-and-drone-attacks-russia-targeting-civilians-ukraine_en	09.07.2024	‘By targeting Okhmatdyt, a symbol of Ukraine’s childcare medicine and treatment of children cancer, and attacking children, who are the most vulnerable, Russia once again demonstrates its cruelty and that it is utterly insincere about peace and peace negotiations.’ ‘Under international humanitarian law , hospitals enjoy special protection. Children are never and can never be a legitimate target; they must be protected at all times.’
4.	Israel/Yemen: Statement by the Spokesperson on the attack in Tel Aviv https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/israelyemen-statement-spokesperson-attack-tel-aviv_en	19.07.2024	‘The European Union firmly condemns the indiscriminate Houthi-claimed drone attack on Tel Aviv early on Friday morning.’ ‘ International Humanitarian Law strictly prohibits indiscriminate shelling of civilian population centres and applies to all actors at all times without exception.’
5.	Sudan: Statement by the Spokesperson on the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/sudan-statement-spokesperson-report-independent-international-fact-finding-mission_en	09.09.2024	‘The EU commends the work of the UNHRC established Independent International Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, which recently issued a substantial report about the appalling situation in the country, including the indiscriminate and direct targeting of civilians.’ ‘The report provides additional proof that both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), as well as their affiliated militias, are responsible for large-scale violations of human rights and international law, and many of these violations amount to international crimes. It also finds there are reasonable grounds to believe that they have committed war crimes.’
6.	Mozambique: Statement by the Spokesperson on the EU’s support to the Rwandese army https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/mozambique-statement-spokesperson-eu%E2%80%99s-support-rwandese-army_en	04.11.2024	‘Through the European Peace Facility (EPF), the European Union equips the Rwandan Defence Forces with protective individual equipment and pays the cost of the transport of military staff to fight the insurgency in Cabo Delgado. EPF support takes place in full compliance with international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law , and its implementation is subject to rigorous safeguards, controls and monitoring mechanisms.’
7.	Syria: Statement by the Spokesperson on the latest developments in the country https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/syria-statement-spokesperson-latest-developments-country_en	02.12.2024	‘The European Union is monitoring closely the latest developments in Syria. We urge all sides to de-escalate and to ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure, as well as unhindered humanitarian access in line with international humanitarian law . We condemn the airstrikes by Russia on densely populated areas and its continued support to the Assad regime’s repression.’

V. Statements by the HR and/or the European Commission

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	Keynote address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the European Parliament’s event on the Protection of Children in Armed Conflicts https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/SPEECH_24_379	23.01.2024	‘And we continue to advocate not only for humanitarian access to conflict zones, but for greater respect for international humanitarian law by all conflict participants. Because even wars have rules.’ ‘As part of this commitment, we are supporting the establishment of a network that will issue independent reports on international humanitarian law. These reports will address, amongst other items, grave violations against children.’

	Subject	Date	Extract
2.	EU approves over €19 million in humanitarian aid for Myanmar in 2024 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_568	31.01.2024	'In Myanmar, humanitarian needs have risen dramatically since the military takeover three years ago. Severe violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are being reported on a regular basis. Last Autumn saw an escalation in conflict, which brought high intensity fighting to much of the country.'
3.	The Commission announces initial humanitarian aid of €1.8 billion for 2024 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_678	12.02.2024	'The Communication proposes a series of key actions to expedite the provision of humanitarian aid by expanding the resource base, supporting a better enabling environment for humanitarian partners and addressing the root causes of crises through a collective European approach. It highlights a renewed focus on advocating for and ensuring the respect of international humanitarian law (IHL) and sets out to step up the cross-sectoral collaboration to invest in community resilience, especially in the face of the rising absence of basic services and the dramatic humanitarian impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable.'
4.	EU provides €83 million in humanitarian aid to support people in Ukraine and in Moldova https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_825	20.02.2024	'With continuous military attacks by Russia on civilians and civilian infrastructure, the European Union is supporting the fight against impunity in Ukraine by supporting relevant international investigations of the violations of international humanitarian law and war crimes.'
5.	Sudan: Joint Statement by High Representative Josep Borrell and Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič on the ban on cross-border assistance from Chad https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_1293	01.03.2024	'We strongly condemn the recent ban by the Sudanese de facto authorities on the delivery of cross-border humanitarian assistance from Chad to Sudan to the civilians suffering at the hands of both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). This is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law (IHL).' 'In the context of widespread hostilities, cross-border assistance is the lifeline to the people of Darfur. Denying access to vital aid for people in need, especially in conflict-affected regions, is exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation in what is now the largest displacement and protection crisis globally. We remind all parties to the conflict that the denial of humanitarian assistance can amount to a war crime under international law.'
6.	Joint Statement from the European Commission, the Republic of Cyprus, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, the United Kingdom and Qatar Endorsing the Activation of a Maritime Corridor to Deliver Humanitarian Assistance to Gaza* https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_1384	08.03.2024	'We affirm that protecting civilian lives is a key element of international humanitarian law that must be respected. And together, we must all do more to ensure aid gets to people who desperately need it.'
7.	EU provides an initial humanitarian aid of €70 million for Africa's Great Lakes region https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_1422	13.03.2024	'In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, fighting in the east of the country has caused further displacements, and due to the M23 insurgency alone more than 1.6 million people are currently displaced there. In recent months, the escalation of this conflict has caused further suffering and hampered the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Civilians caught up in the violence suffer systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law , including targeted attacks against civilians and high levels of gender-based violence (GBV).'
8.	Opening remarks by Commissioner Lenarčič at the Senior Officials Meeting for the people of Sudan https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_1510	15.03.2024	'Together, we must step up and deliver more commitment from more donors. Second: we must demand respect for international humanitarian law . A brazen disregard of the international humanitarian law by all conflict parties is creating an unconscionably high number of civilian casualties, destruction of public infrastructure and a shrinking of the humanitarian space. We urgently need coordinated and consistent action to call for greater respect of the law. Because even wars have rules.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
9.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the Opening Ceremony of the 2024 European Humanitarian Forum https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_1553	18.03.2024	<p>'Today, Europe has an opportunity to change this imbalance and fulfil its humanitarian responsibilities.</p> <p>That is why I look forward to hearing your pledges.</p> <p>Second: we need more rule of law.</p> <p>In recent years we have seen conflict participants become more brazen in their defiance of international humanitarian law.'</p> <p>'We must speak up in a unified call for increased respect of international humanitarian law and accountability for perpetrators.'</p>
10.	European Humanitarian Forum announces pledges of over €7.7 billion for global crises https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_1514	19.03.2024	<p>'The participants also focused on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL) globally in today's armed conflicts and welcomed the announcement of an independent, non-governmental initiative named "IHL in Focus". Concretely, this initiative will establish a yearly analysis on current armed conflicts and related IHL violations to contribute to setting out the state of compliance with IHL across the world.'</p>
11.	Gaza/Israel: Joint Statement by High Representative and Commissioner for Crisis Management on killing of humanitarian workers https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gaza-israel-joint-statement-high-representative-and-commissioner-crisis-management-killing_en	03.04.2024	<p>'We recall the Israeli obligation under international humanitarian law to protect humanitarian workers at all times. A high number of humanitarian workers have lost their lives since the beginning of the war in Gaza.'</p> <p>'The EU commends the invaluable work of the UN and all humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving aid in extremely dire conditions in Gaza. We urge Israel to fulfil the obligation to allow a full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to those in need.'</p>
12.	Gaza/Israel: Joint Statement by High Representative and Commissioner for Crisis Management on killing of humanitarian workers https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gaza-israel-joint-statement-high-representative-and-commissioner-crisis-management-killing_en	03.04.2024	<p>'We recall the Israeli obligation under international humanitarian law to protect humanitarian workers at all times. A high number of humanitarian workers have lost their lives since the beginning of the war in Gaza.'</p>
13.	Commission statement on Israeli commitments related to the opening of further humanitarian aid access points https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_1863	05.04.2024	<p>'The European Commission takes note of Prime Minister Netanyahu's announcement to open further humanitarian aid access points into Gaza, following his phone call with US President Biden, in particular the commitments to open the Ashdod port, as well as the Erez crossing to let aid flow directly into north Gaza, and to significantly boost deliveries from Jordan.</p> <p>These steps should be implemented swiftly and fully. In addition, the Commission reiterates its call to protect innocent civilians and aid workers, in line with international humanitarian law.'</p>
14.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the Global Gateway Event on Education https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_1976	11.04.2024	<p>'Today, over a quarter of a billion children are out of school. Imagine if half the entire population of the EU had never had the possibility to access education.'</p> <p>'Perpetrators of violence are also becoming more brazen in their defiance of international humanitarian law. With increasing attacks on schools, students and teachers in conflict zones.'</p> <p>'Third: we must continue to advocate for greater respect of international humanitarian law. In all conflicts, and by all conflict actors. And we must hold perpetrators to account.'</p>
15.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and its Neighbours https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_2051	15.04.2024	<p>'All this tragedy and destruction has occurred in just 12 months, mostly away from the spotlight of public attention. And with parties unwilling to negotiate peace, the situation is set to deteriorate further.'</p> <p>'On top of this, international humanitarian law continues to be fully ignored. Making Sudan one of the world's worst protection emergencies.'</p> <p>'Second: we must demand greater respect for international humanitarian law. This includes safe, unimpeded, and uninterrupted access for humanitarian operations. Guaranteed by all parties at all times.'</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
16.	Joint Statement by High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell and Commissioner Janez Lenarčič on the humanitarian situation in Gaza and West Bank https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_2021	16.04.2024	'The EU remains seriously concerned about ongoing violence and abuses in the Amhara and Oromia regions, causing further population displacement. Repeated violations of international humanitarian law and human rights have been reported, including the direct targeting of civilians, starvation and gender-based violence.'
17.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the 3rd Senior Officials Meeting for the people of Ukraine https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_2086	16.04.2024	'In this decade, over 25,000 Ukrainian civilians have lost their lives due to Russian and Russian-supported actions. With more than 10,500 killed since February 2022.' 'And for the survivors, their lives have changed forever. Today, nearly 40% of Ukrainians require humanitarian aid. And nearly 25% are displaced.' 'Meanwhile, we are witnessing blatant violations of international humanitarian law by Russia. Including intensified attacks on civilian critical infrastructure such as power plants. And we continue to see the obstruction of humanitarian access.'
18.	Joint Statement by High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell and Commissioner Janez Lenarčič on the humanitarian situation in Gaza and West Bank https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_2111	17.04.2024	'We call on all parties to fulfil their obligations under international law, particularly emphasising Israel's responsibility as the occupying power to ensure that the basic needs of Palestinians in Gaza are met.' 'This entails ensuring that the humanitarian community has unimpeded and safe access, first and foremost by land, to assist the population with adequate relief supplies.' 'These obligations are not discretionary but mandated by international humanitarian law , as set out by the Fourth Geneva Convention.'
19.	Recorded remarks by Commissioner Lenarčič at the launch of the Global Report on Food Crises https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_2383	22.04.2024	'To address food crises sustainably, humanitarian support must be matched with development and peace efforts.' Addressing root causes. And building resilience. But to build long-term solutions, we also need more international diplomatic engagement and more respect of international humanitarian law . This is the only way to tackle the rising tide of conflict and the worsening effects of the climate crisis.'
20.	EU provides initial €171 million in humanitarian aid for Greater Horn of Africa region https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_1031	27.04.2024	'The conflicts in Amhara and Oromia are driving up humanitarian and protection needs. Violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) are being reported and access for humanitarian partners is constrained. Cycles of drought and floods continue to affect different parts of the country, eroding people's coping strategies and increasing their hardships.'
21.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the Brussels VIII Conference on supporting the future of Syria: Day of Dialogue https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_2382	30.04.2024	'As we watch, the fabric of Syrian society is falling apart. With over 70% of Syrians requiring humanitarian aid.' A consistent lack of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law means that public infrastructure remains widely unavailable.' 'But we must not lose hope. Together, we can make a difference to the lives of the Syrian people.' I would like to outline three actions we must take to achieve this. First: we must demand respect for international humanitarian law and Human Rights Law. This includes safe, unimpeded, and uninterrupted access for humanitarian operations. Because aid is a human right, not a political chess piece.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
22.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the sixth Yemen Humanitarian Senior Officials' Meeting https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_3086	07.05.2024	'Second: we must demand greater respect for international humanitarian law – including safe, unimpeded access for humanitarian operations. So far humanitarians have reported more than 3300 incidents of impeded access. And tragically, 3 humanitarian workers have been killed in just the last 8 months. This is unacceptable. We need coordinated and consistent action from across the international community to demand respect of these norms by all conflict parties. Because even wars have rules.'
23.	Sudan: Joint Statement by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell and Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič on the attacks in El Fasher https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/sudan-joint-statement-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-and-commissioner-crisis_en	13.05.2024	'We remind the warring parties of their obligation under international humanitarian law to protect civilians. Denying access to food, healthcare and humanitarian assistance is a clear violation of international law, which may constitute war crimes. We renew our call to the parties to the conflict to allow the immediate, unconditional, and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to the entire territory and population. We are appalled to read from OCHA that so far in 2024, only 39 humanitarian trucks reached El Fasher, limiting drastically the flow of aid and depriving hundreds of people in need from life-saving assistance.'
24.	Palestine: Statement by High Representative Josep Borrell and Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič on attacks on medical and civilian infrastructure in Gaza and the West Bank https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/palestine-statement-high-representative-josep-borrell-and-commissioner-crisis-management-janez_en	20.05.2024	'Attacks against health care workers, hospitals and ambulances disrupt vital medical services. They deprive people of life-saving treatment. These attacks must end. At the same time, regarding the mandatory protection of civilians under international humanitarian law , the EU strongly condemns the use of hospitals for any purposes other than medical.'
25.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the Senior Officials Meeting for the Sahel and Lake Chad Regions https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_3026	28.05.2024	'We must also demand greater respect for international humanitarian law . This includes safe, unimpeded and uninterrupted access for all humanitarian operations. Crucially, humanitarian policies must remain free of political, economic and military objectives. Putting the principles of humanity, neutrality and independence at the heart of everything we do. However, humanitarian response alone is not enough. We need to connect humanitarian, development and peace efforts to build more sustainable solutions. As development support decreases, even more strain is put on existing humanitarian resources. We urgently need to reverse this devastating trend. Funding. International Humanitarian Law. Joined-up thinking. These are the three actions we must take.'
26.	Recorded address by Commissioner Lenarčič at the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Humanitarian Aid Segment: Call to Action for Children in West Bank and Gaza https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_3749	06.06.2024	'The Call for Action aims to mobilise international support to answer this urgent cry for help. Scaling up humanitarian assistance with a focus on Palestinian children. Calling for an immediate ceasefire. For respect of international law, including international humanitarian law '
27.	Statement by the Commissioner for Crisis Management, Janez Lenarčič, on the urgent need for a ceasefire and humanitarian access in Gaza https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_3201	11.06.2024	'Ensuring the safety of humanitarian personnel assisting the most vulnerable is also crucial. As I stressed to our Jordanian partners, the EU stands ready to further step up its support for the Jordan corridor as a vital route for channelling assistance to Gaza.' 'The EU calls on Israel and all parties involved to abide by International Humanitarian Law to avoid further bloodshed among innocent civilians. The time for action is now.'
28.	EU to provide €99 million in humanitarian assistance for Democratic Republic of the Congo https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/eu-provide-eu99-million-humanitarian-assistance-democratic-republic-congo-2024-06-19_en	18.06.2024	The Commissioner met with President Félix Tshisekedi and Prime Minister Judith Suminwa Tuluka, expressing his grave concern about the humanitarian situation in the country and stressed the need for full respect of international humanitarian law by all parties – including on the protection of the civilian population.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
29.	Gaza: Statement by High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell and Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič on the humanitarian situation and access constraints https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/gaza-statement-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-and-commissioner-crisis-management_en	23.06.2024	<p>‘Once again, we call on all the parties involved in the conflict to uphold their international legal responsibilities: protect civilians, ensure their access to basic services, provide a safe environment for humanitarian operations and grant unimpeded humanitarian access. We also call for an immediate and unconditional release of the hostages.</p> <p>Despite these obligations, humanitarian aid is piling up at the borders of Egypt and Jordan, including substantial EU-funded assistance. Some of these aid supplies, such as food items, are perishable and at risk going to waste.’</p>
30.	Joint statement by the High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell and Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič on military action in Khan Younis, Gaza https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_3661	05.07.2024	<p>‘The European Union reiterates that for evacuations not to amount to prohibited forcible transfers, they must conform with international humanitarian law, guaranteeing safety in transit and proper accommodation in areas of refuge for Palestinians called on to evacuate. Israel is likewise responsible for guaranteeing that displaced persons are able to return to their homes, or areas of habitual residence, once hostilities end. Displaced people also need to have access to the necessary services and have their needs met.’</p>
31.	Statement by the High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell and Commissioner Janez Lenarčič on 2024 World Humanitarian Day https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_4262	18.08.2024	<p>‘While ‘Protect Aid Workers’ fills an important gap in the humanitarian space, a lot remains to be done. We have seen a devastating trend by a number of States in recent years towards blatant disrespect for the basic norms of international humanitarian law (IHL) in the conflicts they are engaged in. This calls for decisive action by the international community as a whole in defence of IHL as part of the bedrock of the rules-based international order.’</p>
32.	EU allocates €35 million in additional humanitarian aid for West Africa https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_4322	23.08.2024	<p>‘West and Central Africa, one of the poorest and most fragile regions in the world, is facing a multiplicity of humanitarian crises, driven by conflict, insecurity and climate change. This humanitarian situation has led to unprecedented forced displacements, acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition. Widespread violence and violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) reduce the space for the delivery of humanitarian aid.’</p>
33.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič in front of the European Parliament’s Committee on Development https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_4549	04.09.2024	<p>‘Each year we have met, the global humanitarian situation has worsened. And this year is no exception. With humanitarian crises continuing to spiral out of control.’</p> <p>‘This has been driven by the global rise of conflict levels and growing disrespect for international humanitarian law. By the worsening realities of climate breakdown. And by new, unexpected emergencies such as the coronavirus pandemic.’</p> <p>‘My second point relates to the respect of international humanitarian law.</p> <p>It is no secret that there has been a steady erosion of respect for international humanitarian law globally. It is crucial for us not to look away from this terrible trend.</p> <p>We have taken every opportunity over the past five years to demand more action from international actors, more respect for international humanitarian law and, above all, accountability for perpetrators of this law.’</p> <p>‘The Commission will also need your continued support in advocating for respect of international humanitarian law and in calling for accountability.’</p>
34.	Statement on the International Day to Protect Education from Attack – 2024 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_4587	09.09.2024	<p>‘On the International Day to Protect Education from Attack, the EU recalls that attacks on education deprive children of their fundamental right to learn, impact their immediate and long-term development and deprive them from a better and more peaceful future.</p> <p>Attacks on schools and their military use place children, in particular girls and children with disabilities, at particular risk of harm, making them more vulnerable to other grave violations.</p> <p>Tragically, there has been a significant increase of attacks against schools and education facilities, which constitute violations of International Humanitarian Law.’</p> <p>‘The EU reaffirms its unwavering commitment to continue promoting and protecting the right of every child to grow in a safe environment, to have access to education, as required by international law and in line with the in UN Security Council Resolution 2601.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
35.	Speech by Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis at the University of Brasilia: "EU-Brazil: Tackling global challenges through stronger partnership" https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_5445	23.10.2024	'It would also signal to Putin, and other would-be dictators, that using brute force to oppress an independent sovereign country and its people, to seize its territory, is somehow acceptable. To be clear: it is far from being acceptable. It is a blatant violation of international law and condemned several times at the United Nations. I would like to encourage Brazil to be more vocal in its condemnation of Russia's illegal war. So, in geopolitical terms at the very least, it is very important that we remain united against Putin's aggression and in support of Ukraine.'
36.	Address by Commissioner Lenarčič at UN General Assembly side event 'The Cost of Inaction: Urgent and Collective Support to Scale Up the Humanitarian Response in Sudan and the Region' https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_24_4867	25.10.2024	'We all know of Sudan's desperate situation. Of how this is one of the worst humanitarian crises globally. Of how it is facing the world's largest displacement crisis. Of how half of the population being food insecure. With famine in the Zamzam camp and likely many other places. On top of this, according to the recent UN Fact-Finding Mission for the Sudan, international humanitarian law continues to be largely ignored.'
37.	International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists: Joint statement by the High Representative Josep Borrell and Vice-President Věra Jourová https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_5604	02.11.2024	'The EU strongly condemns attacks on journalists and calls once again for urgent and effective action to safeguard journalists and media workers. International humanitarian law is clear: journalists and media workers are civilians and must be protected at all times. Deliberately targeting journalists is a war crime under international humanitarian law.'
38.	World Children's Day: Joint Statement by the High Representative and European Commission https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_24_5928	20.11.2024	'Through the EU's updated Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict, we are stepping up efforts to protect children, uphold legal safeguards and international humanitarian law , and hold perpetrators to account. Partnering with the UN, regional and local organisations, the EU supports children with access to education, health and psychosocial care in these high-risk areas.'

VI. Posts on IHL by Commissioner for Crisis Management Janez Lenarčič

1	I condemn the demolition by IL of a school in Khallet Amera in the #WestBank. The EU is among the donors funding the school, which was providing education to vulnerable children. Depriving children of their #righttoeducation is unacceptable. Edu. facilities are protected by #IHL. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1811707904606536059
2	As reported by our humanitarian partners, the access to #Gaza remains severely constrained. Aid is piling up at the borders. Safe and unimpeded access for humanitarians and goods is a matter of life and death. It must be granted at scale to address the ongoing catastrophe. #IHL https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1807716921371979886
3	Attacks on medical missions & patients are a serious breach of #IHL. Since the start of the Gaza war, hundreds of such violations by IL have been reported in the #WestBank alone. I commend the bravery of @PalestineRCS & our partners. Providing aid should never be life threatening! https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1834522828705505464
4	The violations of #IHL have become far too normalised in the conflicts of today, leading to civilian suffering beyond comprehension. On the sidelines of this year's #UNGA, the EU , BE and MC have co-hosted a discussion to help to restore the centrality of IHL in armed conflict. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1839020948588044369
5	Violations of International Humanitarian Law are more and more widespread in today's conflicts. With @genevacall's DG @DeletozAlain on most alarming humanitarian crises - from Gaza, Sudan and South Sudan to Ethiopia and across Sahel - and ways to ensure respect for #IHL. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1841118807290446176
6	Palestinians are trapped in an apocalyptic scenario with October's dangerously low levels of humanitarian inflow due to IL imposed restrictions. Famine looms unless fighting stops and aid is allowed in. We call on IL to lift restrictions, respect #IHL, and agree to a ceasefire. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1847548953136394400
7	As feared already, the ongoing war in #Sudan has pushed parts of North Darfur into famine conditions with the situation expected to deteriorate. Famine is mainly driven by conflict and disrespect of the sides for the #IHL and humanitarian access. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1819038685272105153

8	<p>75 years since the Geneva Conventions, it is clear that #IHL has never been so important or so under threat. We are living through a new era of violence. Yet we must insist: this cannot become the new normal ! My address during #UNGA week 🗨️</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1839220076194517167</p>
9	<p>Next to a humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza, it is now #Lebanon where the humanitarian situation is deteriorating rapidly. My message at #FAC was clear - it is paramount all parties concerned exert maximum restraint and abide by #IHL to protect civilians & humanitarian workers.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1840807437970129010</p>
10	<p>On the 75th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, #IHL remains as important as ever to protect civilians against the effects of armed conflicts.</p> <p>Here is the 2024 Report on how the EU promotes compliance with #IHL 📄:</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1822877355259388265</p> <p>Shocked to hear about yet another killing of a humanitarian worker - the 9th in Ethiopia this year. This is unacceptable. #IHL must be upheld. Civilians and aid workers are #NotATarget! My deepest condolences to the family, friends and colleagues from our partner @PlanGlobal</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1841066636939309256</p>
11	<p>All sides are committing atrocities in #Sudan. This is now confirmed by a UN fact-finding mission. #IHL violations include possible war crimes and crimes against humanity. A ceasefire and unimpeded humanitarian access are absolute priorities</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1833518504395657376</p>
12	<p>2 humanitarian aid workers from one of our partners in eastern #DRC were killed in an attack. The security situation in eastern #DRC is deteriorating rapidly, resulting in unacceptable direct attacks against those trying to help people in need. #IHL must be respected by all!</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1808151553158656295</p>
13	<p>This safe space for women and girls was supported by @UNFPA and @AmelNGO and also received EU funds. It was destroyed by Israeli attacks on #Beirut last night. Humanitarian workers and facilities must be protected at all times under #IHL.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1848355869546664100</p>
14	<p>I condemn the demolition by IL of a school in Khallet Amera in the #WestBank. The EU is among the donors funding the school, which was providing education to vulnerable children. Depriving children of their #righttoeducation is unacceptable. Edu. facilities are protected by #IHL.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1811707904606536059</p>
15	<p>As humanitarian crises continue to spiral out of control, the EU has stepped up to help people in need 🌍 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● increasing funding, ● promoting respect of #IHL, ● pushing for joined-up action. More on #EUsolidarity in my @EP_Development address 🗨️ <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1831371475754086746</p>
16	<p>With this EU emergency funding we aim at immediately establishing a lifeline for people in #Lebanon, both nationals and refugees, affected by the surge of hostilities. At this moment in time, now more than ever, all parties must abide by International Humanitarian Law. #IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1840427006783021556</p>
17	<p>With @ICRCpresident at #EHF2024 on the trend from recent years with conflict participants becoming more brazen in their defiance of #IHL. To prevent the collapse of the humanitarian system, we must speak up in a unified call for increased respect of IHL.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1769691181439500787</p>
18	<p>The 🌍 humanitarian crisis is worse than ever, with many human tragedies currently taking place away from public attention. I thank Her Majesty Queen Mathilde of the Belgians for attending #EHF2024 and helping to put a spotlight on forgotten and ever more violent crises. #IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1769772684747952537</p>
19	<p>I thank IE and @MichealMartinTD for being such a strong champion of International Humanitarian Law. Rules of war are not optional. They must be respected by all parties and everywhere. Also in #Gaza. Protecting civilians and allowing for humanitarian aid needed is a must. #IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1773353926407934272</p>
20	<p>Grateful to @MSF for sharing with us first-hand information about the humanitarian disaster unfolding in #Gaza. It is essential to mobilise the funding and allow humanitarian organisations to work in safety. #IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1763528984736792742</p>

21	<p>I have started my visit to Dublin today with an in-depth exchange with the IE humanitarian aid stakeholders on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Δ the need to invest in human development, Δ the increasingly complex conditions for relief work, from the erosion of #IHL to the growing funding gap. #EUsolidarity <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1773308365973623208</p>
22	<p>With @MSF we have also discussed extremely worrying humanitarian situation in #Sudan. The warring parties are under the obligation to allow in humanitarian aid and protect civilians. #IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1763535589108756627</p>
23	<p>The breakdown of #IHL in #Gaza has led to a total collapse of the healthcare system.</p> <p>Today, I spoke to students at @UAntwerpen on: Δ what this means for people in Gaza,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Δ what is necessary to improve the situation and Δ how EU is providing much-needed aid. <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1770829295528579430</p>
24	<p>With UN SR for Children in Armed Conflict Virginia Gamba on the dire situation of children in armed conflict. Blatant and systematic disregard for #IHL and intl. human rights law continues to severely affect the protection of children. We can no longer ignore this. #EHF2024</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1769746230748258637</p>
25	<p>#Sudan is in a state of collapse. Grave violations of #IHL continue unabated. The Sudanese have become invisible. It is our duty to not look away. CP, DE and EU are determined to act. But to achieve a meaningful change, the entire intl. community must act together. Now.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1779835519725138356</p>
26	<p>The conflict in #Sudan has already broken all sorts of tragic records. The intl. community must act as one. Now, at #SudanConference, by pledging more funding for the Sudanese and demanding respect for #IHL. The Sudanese rely on us.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1779887773803041109</p>
27	<p>The EU has substantially increased its humanitarian funding. We continue to provide in-kind assistance. By now, over 40 EU humanitarian air bridge ✈️ have brought hundreds of tonnes of supplies to Palestinians in #Gaza. We continue to remind IL of its obligations under #IHL.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1762556083082530895</p>
28	<p>I condemn today's attack on a humanitarian convoy while on a mission of saving lives in #Gaza. My condolences to the family of the killed worker. Humanitarians are #NotATarget! #IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1790075854975811731</p>
29	<p>Devastated by the tragedy in Chernihiv UA where at least 13 people have been killed by Russia's missiles. International law has been broken far too many times by Russia, with a deadly cost on the Ukrainian people. Russia must be held accountable for its countless crimes.#IHL</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1780604422210592843</p>
30	<p>The critical condition of Palestinians in extreme peril is getting disastrous beyond words. Palestinians in #Gaza cannot wait any longer for meaningful aid to arrive. Israel must do more to avert a further human disaster. Respect of #IHL is paramount.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1783814487771906554</p>
31	<p>We recall Israel's obligation under #IHL to protect humanitarian workers at all times !</p> <p>Joint Statement by @JosepBorrellF and myself on the killing of humanitarian workers in #Gaza 📄</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1775402661052854584</p>
32	<p>Alarmed by the spike of violence against civilians in northern Rakhine State, Myanmar, resulting in large displacement of people, mainly #Rohingya. I call on all fighting parties to respect #IHL and avoid stoking inter-communal tensions.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1793229371852861911</p>
33	<p>In line with its obligations under #IHL, I call on IL to expand deliveries by land and to immediately open additional crossings to get more aid into and throughout #Gaza unimpededly.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1791419652486152476</p>
34	<p>The number of civilian casualties in #Gaza is unacceptable. The protection of civilians is of utmost importance. Respect for #IHL is imperative and non-negotiable. This is a message that we consistently pass to IL. And Hamas must release all hostages without preconditions.</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1747288910655356990</p>
35	<p>Today's #FAC was also debriefed by</p> <p>@SigridKaag 📄 Full support to her mandate as the UN Senior Humanitarian & Reconstruction Coordinator for Gaza; 📄 Urgent to scale up humanitarian access into & throughout #Gaza; 📄 This is a national & international obligation under #IHL !</p> <p>https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1759577938263933041</p>

36	I thank @pchrgaza's @RajiSourani & @AlMezanCenter's @issam_younis for updating me on the catastrophic situation in #Gaza. The EU as a major aid donor to Palestinians calls on IL to respect #IHL. Killing of civilians must stop, humanitarian access throughout Gaza must be ensured. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1746867429874033065
37	I strongly condemn the raid of Nasser hospital by IL forces. Critical services provided by this facility, including an EU -funded limb reconstruction centre, are the backbone of the health system in southern #Gaza. Hospitals should be protected under #IHL. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1758446239505400156
38	The humanitarian crisis in #Myanmar remains amongst the worst in the world. This year, the #EU will provide over €19 million to bring life-saving aid to the most vulnerable population. However, it is key all parties of the conflict respect #IHL. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1752942930312966465
39	The @UNHumanRights reports about horrific human rights violations in #Sudan, perpetrated by both warring parties. I reiterate my call to stop the fighting and respect #IHL: Civilians, including humanitarian workers must be protected ! #KeepEyesOnSudan https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1761044321304797549
40	This tragic event in #Gaza is another grave reminder that humanitarian workers are putting their lives on the line to provide aid to others. Civilian lives, including humanitarian workers, are protected under the International Humanitarian Law. #IHL https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1760331671100895506
41	While in #Chad, also with the ICC prosecutor @KarimKhanQC on the situation in #Darfur and the need for ensuring respect of International Humanitarian Law in general. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1752386645431554502
42	Deeply saddened by the death of two #UNHCR staff members in #Lebanon. I call on all parties to protect civilians and humanitarian aid workers in line with International Humanitarian Law. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1838887792199221627
43	I am deeply shocked by the horrendous abuses committed by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) against the civilian population of #Sudan's Al Gezira State. International Humanitarian Law must be respected, and the authors of these crimes must be brought to justice. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1856249104277348449
44	I strongly condemn the recent attack by armed assailants on an @MSF ambulance in Port-au-Prince. Medical facilities and staff are #NotATarget and such attacks must end. I call on the Haitian authorities and all stakeholders to ensure people's right to medical care. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1858570109310402975
45	We've stated year after year that humanitarian workers must be protected at all costs, without exceptions. But in this increasingly volatile 🌍, words alone are not enough. This is why the EU has established the Protect Aid Workers platform: https://protectaidworkers.org #NotATarget https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1825451272230621586
46	Today, we mark #WorldHumanitarianDay to celebrate the indispensable and tireless life-saving efforts of aid workers worldwide. Yet, tragically, 2023 was the deadliest year on record for them, and 2024 is likely to follow the same harrowing trend. Aid workers are #NotATarget ! https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1825447817319526468
47	@UNRWA shelter in Khan Younis in #Gaza has been hit by Israeli strikes. Next to providing safety, the shelter distributes critical EU funded aid to displaced Palestinians. I strongly condemn this attack. Civilians and humanitarian staff are #NotATarget. https://x.com/JanezLenarcic/status/1750177301315072015

VII. Posts on IHL by Commissioner for Equality, Preparedness and Crisis Management Hadja Lahbib

1	Gaza's last major hospital in the North was partly destroyed & forcefully evacuated. This is unacceptable. Attacks on medical facilities violate IHL. Urgent access is needed for winterisation supplies. A ceasefire, surge of humanitarian aid and release of hostages are a must now. https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1872958954856382581
2	The recent attacks on markets in Darfur & a bus in Khartoum, killing scores of civilians, are the latest appalling spike in violence in Sudan. The Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces must stop blatantly violating IHL and protect civilians at all costs. https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1866947267229557032
3	As the conflict in Syria escalates, I urge all parties to comply with the IHL. Airstrikes in Aleppo and Idlib have already hit hospitals, also damaging EU-funded health facilities. These attacks affect civilians in fragile situations and violate humanitarian law. https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1864021027749032068

4	Spoke with Lebanese Foreign Minister Bou Habib about the humanitarian situation in LB & region. Working together to avoid regional spillover from Syria and a refugee crisis. Minorities must be protected. International Humanitarian Law must be respected. https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1870060707078709618
5	International Humanitarian Law must be respected always and everywhere. All civilians must be protected and unhindered access must be ensured.3/3 https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1867527198862925826
6	At this time of immense challenges, we call for the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure, respect for International Humanitarian Law and safe, unhindered humanitarian access. All Syrians deserve peace. 2/2 https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1865776648404042107
7	As Commissioner for humanitarian aid, I commit to continuing a principled, needs-based humanitarian aid approach defending International Humanitarian Law at every step. This is a profoundly human mission: ensuring the EU stands united in tackling the crises of our time. https://x.com/hadjalahbib/status/1863535598314701204

VIII. Resolutions of the European Parliament

	Subject	Date	Excerpt
1.	Recommendation of 19 December 2024 to the Council concerning the EU priorities for the 69th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women	19.12.2024	1.a.j. Underline the importance of enforcing international humanitarian law to safeguard the rights of women and girls in conflict; ensure that external agreements, including those related to border control and cooperation with non-EU countries, prioritise the safety of women and girls, stressing that the EU must ensure that partner countries uphold high human rights standards, particularly in preventing gender-based violence including trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation;
2.	Resolution on reinforcing EU's unwavering support to Ukraine against Russia's war of aggression and the increasing military cooperation between North Korea and Russia	28.11.2024	A. Whereas Russia has been carrying out an illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine since 24 February 2022, in a continuation of its aggression since 2014, including the illegal annexation of Crimea and the occupation of parts of the Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions, persistently, blatantly and grossly violating the principles of the UN Charter and international humanitarian law , as established by the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
3.	Resolution on the situation in Azerbaijan, violation of human rights and international law and relations with Armenia	24.10.2024	S. Whereas both Azerbaijan and Armenia are bound by international humanitarian law and the Third Geneva Convention protects prisoners of war from all forms of torture and cruel treatment; whereas reports indicate that 23 Armenian prisoners are currently being held in Azerbaijani prisons without adequate legal representation, including eight former leaders of Nagorno-Karabakh, some of whom have received long prison sentences;
4.	Resolution on continued financial and military support to Ukraine by EU Member States	19.09.2024	A. Whereas Russia has been carrying out an illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine since 24 February 2022, in continuation of previous aggressions perpetrated since 2014, including the annexation of Crimea and the subsequent occupation of parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, and it continues to persistently violate the principles of the UN Charter through its aggressions against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine and to blatantly and grossly violate international humanitarian law , as established by the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
5.	Resolution on Iran's unprecedented attack against Israel, the need for de-escalation and an EU response	25.04.2024	– Having regard to international humanitarian law , in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, 7. Is highly concerned by the spiraling escalation in the region and the destabilising role that the Iranian regime and its network of non-state actors play in the Middle East; is alarmed by the severe risk of a widening regional escalation; condemns all acts by state and non-state actors that provoke or feed an intensifying escalatory cycle; urges all parties to de-escalate and to refrain from the threat or use of force in line with their international obligations, in particular under Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, and to exercise the utmost restraint; urges all actors to fully respect and uphold international law and international humanitarian law at all times;

	Subject	Date	Excerpt
6.	Resolution on the immediate risk of mass starvation in Gaza and the attacks on humanitarian aid deliveries	14.03.2024	7. Calls on Israel to respect the provisions of international humanitarian law , and to comply with UNSC resolution 2712 demanding the use of ‘all available routes to and throughout the entire Gaza Strip’ to facilitate aid delivery; demands the implementation of the ICJ’s Orders of 26 January 2024, including ‘immediate and effective measures to enable the provision of urgently needed basic services and humanitarian assistance’;
7.	Resolution on the situation in Syria	28.02.2024	1. whereas the assets of 3 58 individuals and 95 entities directly involved in the repression of the Syrian people are subject to EU sanctions; whereas as a result of Russia’s continued obstruction in the UN Security Council, only one crossing point is ensured for the delivery of international humanitarian aid between Türkiye and the areas not controlled by the regime in Syria; whereas since 2014 the Bab-al Hawa crossing has been used for deliveries of cross-border relief from Türkiye to Syria with the authorisation of the UN Security Council; whereas Russia has frequently obstructed the renewal of this authorisation in the UN Security Council and ultimately vetoed the authorisation for the aid corridor in July 2023, for which reason Bab-al Hawa remained closed; whereas in September 2023, as a result of negotiations between UN agencies, the Syrian regime, and Hay’et Tahrir al-Sham, the dominant armed group in Idlib, aid deliveries through Bab al-Hawa resumed and the aid corridors Bab al-Salam and Al-Rai border crossings, that the Syrian regime agreed to open following the devastating earthquake in February 2023, were extended for another three months; whereas the conditions under which the Syrian regime and Hay’et Tahrir al-Sham authorised the UN to resume aid deliveries through the three border crossings are unknown; whereas renowned international humanitarian law experts question whether cross-border UN aid requires UN Security Council authorisation;
8.	Resolution on ‘Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2023’	11.05.2024	3. Condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the despicable terrorist attacks committed by the terrorist group Hamas against Israel, including the taking of hostages; expresses its support for the State of Israel and its people and for the Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank; calls for the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages who have been taken by the terrorist group Hamas and for the bodies of deceased hostages to be returned; emphasises Israel’s right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law ; stresses that all parties must distinguish, at all times, between combatants and civilians and that parties may only attack combatants and military targets; asks the Israeli Government not to take military action in Rafah that would worsen an already catastrophic humanitarian situation and prevent the urgently needed provision of basic services and humanitarian assistance; expresses its deepest sorrow and full solidarity with the innocent victims on both sides, their families and loved ones; calls for those responsible for terrorist acts and for violations of international law to be held to account; calls for a thorough investigation into the role played by third countries, including Iran and Qatar, and non-state entities in providing financial, material and operational support to Hamas; 72. Recognises Israel’s right to self-defence, as enshrined in and constrained by international law, and emphasises that the actions of Israel must therefore strictly comply with international humanitarian law ; reiterates the EU’s strong support for the International Criminal Court’s work; underlines the importance of differentiating between the Palestinian people and their legitimate aspirations on the one hand, and the Hamas terrorist organisation and its acts of terror on the other hand; calls for opening channels for providing humanitarian aid to civilians in the Gaza Strip and for these to be kept permanently open; reiterates its unwavering support for a negotiated two-state solution on the basis of the 1967 lines with two sovereign, democratic states living side by side in peace and guaranteed security, with Jerusalem as the capital of both states, and in full respect of international law; calls for a thorough investigation into the role of Iran, Qatar and Russia in financing and supporting terrorism in the region; strongly disagrees and expresses its disappointment about recent statements made by the President of Türkiye in which he wrongfully claimed that Hamas was not a terrorist organisation;

Subject	Date	Excerpt
9.	Resolution on human rights and democracy in the world and the European Union's policy on the matter – annual report 2023	28.02.2024 <p>F. whereas the rules-based international order is being increasingly challenged by different actors who, working alone or through concerted action, are attempting to undermine multilateral organisations and subvert, circumvent or thwart the implementation of international humanitarian law and human rights law; whereas information manipulation and interference have become part of the arsenal that autocratic actors use to exert pressure on democratic values and norms, eroding checks on the abuse of power, increasing the incidence and severity of human rights violations and constricting spaces for civil society, independent media and democratic opposition movements;</p> <p>3. Stresses that the EU must be fully prepared to counter the rise and malign influence of authoritarianism, illiberalism and extremism, as well as the threats to human rights protection and the increasing attacks on the universality of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and international humanitarian law;</p> <p>11. Strongly condemns and is deeply concerned by the atrocities, war crimes and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual violence, gender-based violence, the deportation of children and the torture and killing of civilians and prisoners of war, committed by the Russian armed forces and their proxies in Russia's illegal, unjustified and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine; recalls that supporting Ukraine in its war against Russia is of key importance to safeguard a rules-based international order; urges that all necessary measures be taken to make sure that those who have committed war crimes and human rights violations in Ukraine are identified and held accountable; calls for the EU and its Member States to continue to offer their full support to the relevant stakeholders, measures and mechanisms in this field, including Ukrainian prosecutors, investigators and the judiciary, the ICC, the Commission of Inquiry of the UN Human Rights Council and national investigations under the principle of universal jurisdiction; stresses the importance of swiftly gathering and preserving evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and welcomes the efforts of civil society to this end;</p> <p>16. Stresses the link between human rights violations and widespread impunity and the lack of accountability in regions and countries affected by conflicts; underlines the need to uphold international human rights and humanitarian law with particular regard to the Geneva Conventions; strongly condemns the violations of international humanitarian law and the human rights abuses by government forces and armed groups around the world, which in some cases amounted to war crimes and crimes against humanity; calls to effectively guarantee the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid during armed conflicts and natural disasters, and for the systematic creation of humanitarian corridors when and where needed in situations of armed conflicts and war; condemns attempts by authoritarian governments to interfere with and restrict the activities of humanitarian aid organisations; recalls, in this context, the importance of coordination between civilian and military actors; condemns the disastrous humanitarian consequences and human rights violations caused by modern warfare and conflicts worldwide, including the bombing of civilian targets, rape and torture, forced displacements and unlawful deportations among others; points to the gendered impacts of armed conflict, including the use of sexual violence against women and girls as a war tactic, the impact on children and minorities as well as its environmental consequences;</p> <p>17. Calls for the EU and its Member States to step up their efforts to promote respect for international humanitarian law and provide assistance to the victims to access international justice and obtain remedy and reparation; highlights that attacks targeting civilians and objects indispensable to the survival of civilians are prohibited under international humanitarian law; calls for the EU and its international partners to make full use of all relevant instruments to fight against international crimes, including the application of the principle of universal jurisdiction, special tribunals at national and international level, including for the crime of aggression, as well as for the establishment of flexible cooperation and funding mechanisms to swiftly collect and analyse evidence of crimes; calls on the Commission to ensure that these instruments are applied in a coordinated and complementary manner with other relevant EU and Member State instruments</p>

Subject	Date	Excerpt
		<p>19. Reiterates its call on the Member States to help contain armed conflicts and serious violations of human rights or international humanitarian law by strictly abiding by the provisions of Article 7 of the UN Arms Trade Treaty on Export and Export Assessment and Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP on Arms Exports(16) and the EU Dual-Use Regulation(17); urges the EU to assess the malicious use of spyware until robust regulations are implemented to guarantee its use in line with international human rights standards; expresses its continued concern over the use of armed drones outside the international legal framework, and calls for human rights impact assessments concerning armed drones development projects; calls for the EU to take an initiative towards creating a legally binding instrument that would prohibit lethal autonomous weapons without meaningful human control;</p> <p>20. Insists on the importance of ensuring the coherence of EU policy in relation to situations of occupation or annexation of territory, which should be guided by international humanitarian law to prevent grave human rights abuses on the ground; highlights the responsibility of EU-based corporations to apply the most stringent due diligence policy towards any economic or financial activity in or with these territories, and to ensure strict compliance with international law as well as with EU sanctions policy where applicable to these situations; in this context, calls on the Commission to clarify the applicable rules in relation to EU trade with such territories;</p>

IX. Statements on behalf of the Union in international fora

1) UN General Assembly:

Subject	Date	Extract
<p>1. EU Statement: Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-special-committee-charter-united-nations-and-strengthening-role-organization-1_en</p>	22.02.2024	<p>‘As the UN Secretary-General Javier Pèrez de Cuéllar said, good offices is a form of “quiet diplomacy.” Given its discrete terms of operation, it has proven an efficient means of peaceful settlement. In its classical meaning, it involves the intervention of a third party, with the objective of encouraging or facilitating talks, active participation in negotiation, implementation and supervision of peace agreements as well as settlements involving humanitarian and human rights law. Good offices are often exercised in addition to mediation or conciliation, as a diplomatic means of dispute settlement.’</p>
<p>2. EU Statement: UN General Assembly -- The Situation in the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-un-general-assembly-situation-temporarily-occupied-territories-ukraine_en</p>	23.02.2024	<p>‘The EU is gravely concerned about the continued violation of human rights in the temporarily occupied territories. International monitoring mechanisms, including the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine and the UN Commission of Inquiry, have concluded that Russia has committed a wide range of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Ukraine. These violations include indiscriminate attacks as well as intentional attacks against civilians and civilian objects, widespread and systematic summary executions, torture and ill-treatment and unlawful confinement, as well as inhumane detention conditions, rape and other forms of sexual and gender- based violence and forced transfer and deportation, including of children. Many of these amount to war crimes.’</p>
<p>3. EU Statement – UN General Assembly 10th Emergency Special Session: Illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-10th-emergency-special-session-illegal-israeli-actions-occupied-0_en</p>	12.04.2024	<p>‘We call on all parties to exercise the utmost restraint, put an end to all hostilities immediately and fully abide by international law, including international humanitarian law. With this declaration, we show that it is possible to reach an understanding on a set of fundamental principles and rules of international law applicable to cyberspace, including State sovereignty, the principle of non-intervention, due diligence, the prohibition on the use of force, and the compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, the law of State responsibility and lawful State responses.</p> <p>Here, I would like to reiterate, and underscore, that recognising the applicability of international humanitarian law to cyberspace does not lead to or encourage the militarisation of cyberspace, nor does it legitimise cyber warfare.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
4.	<p>UNGA: Statement by G7 Chair on Foreign Ministers' Meeting at the High-Level Week in New York</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/un-ga-statement-g7-chair-foreign-ministers%E2%80%99-meeting-high-level-week-new-york_en</p>	23.09.2024	'In today's meeting in New York, in the wake of the Summit of the Future, the G7 Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the High Representative of the European Union reiterated their commitment to upholding the rule of law, humanitarian principles and international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and to protecting human rights and dignity for all individuals.'
5.	<p>United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), 1st Committee</p> <p>EU General Statement, New York, 8 October 2024</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-general-statement_en</p>	08.10.2024	'Maintaining international peace and security is a primary purpose of the UN, to which all its members have committed. Yet today, conflicts are being waged across almost all continents, marked by violations and abuses of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.'
	<p>EU Statement -- UN General Assembly Sixth Committee: Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-6th-committee-criminal-accountability-un-officials-and-experts-0_en?s=63</p>	10.10.2024	'Turning to the UN, we welcome the vetting of staff members and uniformed personnel against the Organization's records, including through the ClearCheck database for substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. We also welcome the existence of a mandatory e-learning course on sexual exploitation and abuse with tailored versions depending on the function of the personnel. We look forward to the swift roll-out of a reinforcement training package for military and police commanders on misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse. Training should include gender equality, international human rights law and international humanitarian law. We urge the Secretary-General to continue efforts to vet extensively, raise awareness and train all personnel before deployment.'
6.	<p>UNGA, 1st Committee</p> <p>EU Statement on Nuclear Weapons, New York, 18 October 2024</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-nuclear-weapons-0_en?s=63</p>	18.10.2024	'We call upon Russia to respect the commitments contained therein along with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and the UN Charter.'
7.	<p>UNGA, 1st Committee</p> <p>EU Statement on Conventional Weapons, New York, 23 October 2024</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-conventional-weapons-0_en</p>	23.10.2024	<p>'The EU reiterates its firm commitment to the humanitarian imperatives that underscore many international conventions aimed at addressing the issue of conventional weapons and remains steadfast in its commitment to the rule of law, IHL and the protection of civilians.'</p> <p>'It notes with utmost concern the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, especially children, as well as the catastrophic levels of hunger and imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. The EU stresses the importance of respecting and implementing the orders of the International Court of Justice, which are already legally binding and underlines the urgency of full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid at scale for Palestinians in need and of allowing and facilitating humanitarian workers and international organisations to operate effectively inside Gaza.'</p>
8.	<p>UNGA, 1st Committee</p> <p>EU Statement on Regional Disarmament and Security, New York, 28 October 2024</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-regional-disarmament-and-security-1_en?s=63</p>	28.10.2024	'The European Union deplores all loss of civilian life, and calls on all parties to take every feasible step to protect civilian lives. It notes with utmost concern the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, especially children, as well as the catastrophic levels of hunger and imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. The EU calls on all parties to take every feasible precaution to avoid harm to civilians, humanitarian workers and facilities, in line with their obligations under international humanitarian law.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
9.	<p>UNGA, 1st Committee</p> <p>EU Statement on Disarmament Machinery, New York, 29 October 2024</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-disarmament-machinery-0_en?s=63</p>	29.10.2024	‘The EU is deeply concerned at the deteriorating security environment as well as the continued erosion of the international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation architecture. Russia’s ongoing illegal, unjustified and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine has further exacerbated this situation. We will continue to counter all attempts to undermine the rules-based order stemming from the UN Charter and the integrity of international bodies through blatant breaches of international law and political commitments, such as Russia’s violations of the UN Charter and international law, including International Humanitarian Law.’
10.	<p>UNGA, 1st Committee</p> <p>EU Statement on Outer Space, New York, 30 October 2024</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-1st-committee-outer-space-0_en?s=63</p>	30.10.2024	‘The EU reaffirms the applicability of international law to outer space, including the United Nations Charter and the 1967 Outer Space Treaty, and other relevant UN treaties on outer space as well as international humanitarian law and consensual principles developed in the UN framework.’
11.	<p>EU Statement -- UN General Assembly: Report of the Human Rights Council</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-un-general-assembly-report-human-rights-council_en</p>	01.11.2024	‘The EU gave full support to the resolution renewing the independent international fact-finding mission for Sudan, to investigate violations of human rights and international humanitarian law since the conflict erupted in April 2023, thereby stressing the need for accountability for all crimes committed against civilians by those waging war in Sudan.’
12.	<p>EU Explanation of Vote – UN General Assembly 3rd Committee: Human rights in Syria</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-explanation-vote-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-3rd-committee-human-rights-syria-0_en</p>	20.11.2024	‘We condemn the consistent and systematic use of arbitrary detention, torture, sexual and gender-based violence, involuntary or enforced disappearance and summary executions by all parties to the conflict. All violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, which may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, must end now.’
13.	<p>EU Statement – UN General Assembly 4th Committee: Israeli practices and settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-general-assembly-4th-committee-israeli-practices-and-settlement-activities-1_en</p>	22.11.2024	‘The EU condemns Hamas’ brutal terrorist attacks, expresses full solidarity and support to Israel and its people, while reiterating that in exercising its right to defend itself, Israel must fully comply with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, in all circumstances. We call on all parties to exercise the utmost restraint, put an end to all hostilities immediately and fully abide by international law, including international humanitarian law.’
14.	<p>EU Statement - UN General Assembly: Debate pursuant to resolution 76/262 - Sudan/South Sudan</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-un-general-assembly-debate-pursuant-resolution-76262-sudansouth-sudan_en</p>	26.11.2024	‘We urge the parties to agree to an urgent cessation of hostilities and to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law. An immediate scale-up of assistance, together with rapid, safe, unhindered, and sustained humanitarian access, is required to mitigate the large-scale loss of life. All parties must also ensure space for neutral and impartial humanitarian action. We condemn that, despite the overwhelming urgency, both SAF and RSF persist in obstructing the humanitarian response.’
15.	<p>EU Statement - UN General Assembly: Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance</p> <p>https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-un-general-assembly-nuclear-safety-strengthening-coordination-humanitarian-and-disaster-relief_en</p>	09.12.2024	<p>‘The European Union reaffirms its commitment to respect and ensure respect for International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>The European Union condemns attacks on all humanitarian workers, and we will continue to prioritise safe and enabling environments for humanitarian operations worldwide. In this regard, as Facilitator, we are proud of the reinforced language in the Safety and Security resolution.</p> <p>Safeguarding humanitarian space is not limited to ensuring physical access, but also requires maintaining the trust of local communities in humanitarians.’</p>

2) *UN Security Council:*

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	EU Statement -- UN Security Council: Maintenance of International Peace and Security (Ukraine) https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-un-security-council-maintenance-international-peace-and-security-ukraine_en	28.08.2024	Russia shows a similar disregard for the welfare of civilians in the areas it temporarily occupies by unlawfully impeding the delivery of humanitarian relief. The UN has frequently highlighted the challenge of reaching civilians in areas currently under temporary Russian occupation. This means an estimated 1.5 million people are being cut off from humanitarian aid. In accordance with international humanitarian law , Russia must facilitate full, safe, rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for all civilians in need. We furthermore remain deeply concerned about the fate of all Ukrainian children unlawfully deported and transferred to Russia and Belarus.
2.	EU Statement -- UN Security Council: Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-un-security-council-open-debate-children-and-armed-conflict_en	26.06.2024	The EU urges all parties to armed conflict to uphold their obligations under international law and take concrete steps to prevent violations against children. The fight against impunity is essential in this context. Perpetrators must be held accountable, and there must be zero tolerance for violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law . We call on States to hold those responsible to account, and encourage cooperation with international justice mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court.
3.	UN Security Council: Achievements of the "Summit on Peace in Ukraine" – Statement on behalf of the European Union and its Member States https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/un-security-council-achievements-summit-peace-ukraine_en	19.06.2024	The UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions recently visited Ukraine to investigate on the reported alarming scale and gravity of the violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed by Russia since the onset of its full-scale invasion, in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and beyond.
4.	EU Statement – UN Security Council: Maintenance of Peace and Security of Ukraine https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-security-council-maintenance-peace-and-security-ukraine-13_en	03.12.2024	“We reiterate our demand on Russia to uphold its obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and urge it to work with the United Nations to develop an action plan to end and prevent grave violations against children. We also remain deeply concerned about the fate of all Ukrainian children forcibly transferred by Russia within the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or unlawfully deported to Russia and Belarus. It is a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law and the Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine concluded it amounts to war crimes. “
5.	EU Statement – UN Security Council: Briefing on the Maintenance of Peace and Security of Ukraine https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-%E2%80%93-un-security-council-briefing-maintenance-peace-and-security-ukraine_en	16.12.2024	We are equally alarmed at Russia’s treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilian detainees. The UN has confirmed widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment, including sexual violence. There are numerous reports of executions by Russian forces. The EU condemns prisoners’ lack of access to the outside world and the denial of access for ICRC and other independent monitors. International humanitarian law, including the third Geneva Convention, must be fully respected. We reiterate that Russia and its leadership must be held fully accountable for waging this war of aggression and for other crimes under international law.

3) *ECOSOC:*

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	ECOSOC - EU Statement - General Debate - Humanitarian Affairs Segment https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-new-york/eu-statement-ecosoc-humanitarian-affairs-segment-general-debate_en?s=63	25.06.2024	In my statement today, I would like to highlight three elements, which we believe are central to maintaining and improving the prioritisation, efficiency and effectiveness of the UN humanitarian system: (1) first, international humanitarian law must be upheld; (2) second, humanitarian and medical workers must be protected; and (3) there must be adequate and quality funding for the humanitarian system. The EU and its Member States have been at the forefront in addressing these elements, and we will remain so in the future.

4) *Disarmament fora:*

Subject		Date	Extract
1.	EU Statement - Conference on Disarmament - Transparency in Armaments - 17 May 2023	10.01.2024	'The EU underlines the essential contribution that a responsible arms trade policy makes to the maintenance of international peace and security and respect for human rights and international humanitarian law . Transparency in armaments helps building confidence among States, reduces risks of conflict and contributes to strengthening rules-based international order.'
2.	Conference on Disarmament - New Agenda for Peace - EU Statement	18.01.2024	'The EU recalls the need to ensure that the development, production, deployment and use of emerging technologies in the area of LAWS must be in compliance with international law, in particular International Humanitarian Law (IHL). In that regard, we support that a distinction should be made between those weapon systems that cannot be used in accordance with international law, in particular IHL, which States should commit not to develop, produce or use, and systems that include autonomous features, requiring regulation to ensure compliance with IHL and other applicable international law.'
3.	Arms Trade Treaty - Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation - EU Key Messages	22.02.2024	'The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law and human rights due diligence offer a good basis to enhance out Treaty implementation efforts. We welcome an exchange of views on national efforts, best practices awareness raising programmes and other forms of providing guidance.'
4.	EU Statement at the High-Level Segment of the Conference on Disarmament	26.02.2024	<p>'With regard to the situation in the Middle East, we are very concerned about the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the suffering of the hostages. [...] The EU and its Member States underline the obligation to ensure the protection of all civilians at all times in line with international humanitarian law. We deplore all loss of civilian life. We urge all sides to respect international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and note that there must be accountability for violations of international law. [...] We call for continued, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and aid to reach those in need through humanitarian pauses that would lead to a sustainable solution.'</p> <p>'The EU remains strongly committed to the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS), as a general goal, which is essential for strengthening international security and stability and for safeguarding the free exploration and long-term use of the space environment for peaceful purposes. International law, in particular the United Nations Charter, the UN treaties on outer space and international humanitarian law, is applicable to outer space.'</p> <p>'The EU remains committed to pursue the work on lethal autonomous weapons systems within the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) with a view to ensuring that there is an outcome that reflects that human beings must make the decisions with regard to the use of lethal force, must exert control over lethal autonomous weapons systems that they use and remain accountable for decisions over the use of force in order to ensure compliance with International Law in particular International Humanitarian Law, taking into account ethical considerations.'</p>
5.	Ninth Annual Pledging Conference - Support to the Implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention - EU Statement	01.03.2024	'The sheer size of Ukraine requires an efficient mine action strategy, decisive action and continued international support to help Ukraine in tackling this challenge. The overall priority is clear: to ensure protection of civilians and safely return as much land back to civilian use as fast as possible. This is a crucial precondition for the return of economic activity and for people to return to their homes and communities. Mine action also remains key to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access.'
6.	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), 9th Annual Pledging Conference EU Statement on Support to the Implementation of the APMBC, Geneva, 1 March 2024	01.03.2024	'The sheer size of Ukraine requires an efficient mine action strategy, decisive action and continued international support to help Ukraine in tackling this challenge. The overall priority is clear: to ensure protection of civilians and safely return as much land back to civilian use as fast as possible. This is a crucial precondition for the return of economic activity and for people to return to their homes and communities. Mine action also remains key to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access.'
7.	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (GGE LAWS) EU Lines to Take, Geneva, 4-8 March 2024	13.03.2024	'The EU emphasises that human beings must make decisions with regard to the use of lethal force, must exert control over lethal autonomous weapons systems that they use and remain accountable for decisions over the use of force in order to ensure compliance with International Law, in particular International Humanitarian Law (IHL), taking into account ethical considerations.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
8.	Conference on Disarmament EU Statement on Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (PAROS), Geneva	28.03.2024	'Strengthening and complementing the current international legal framework in preventing an arms race in outer space to enhance space security requires a concerted effort to fully implement the existing applicable law in good faith and to the best of our practical abilities. In this regard, we promote the application and implementation of international humanitarian law and human rights law in the context of outer space.'
9.	Conference on Disarmament - EU Statement on Disarmament and Development, Geneva, 14 May 2024	14.05.2024	'We recall the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA) as a crucial achievement to reduce civilian suffering.'
10.	EU Statement under Any Other Business on the Situation in the Middle East, IAEA Board of Governors, 7 June 2024	07.06.2024	'We recall our condemnation of Hamas in the strongest possible terms for its brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks across Israel on 7 October 2023, and recognise Israel's right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law. The EU further stresses the importance of respecting and implementing the 26 January 2024 order of the International Court of Justice, which is legally binding.'
11.	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention - Intersessional Meeting - EU Statement on International Cooperation and Assistance	20.06.2024	'In this context, the EU appreciates the excellent implementation by the ISU of the project under the EU Council Decision. Within its scope, the Regional Conference on Addressing the Humanitarian Impact of Improvised Anti-Personnel Mines within the Framework of the Convention was organised in Ghana in February, which main objective was to galvanise relevant national authorities, public opinion, international and non-governmental organisations to discuss the humanitarian impact of improvised anti-personnel mines in West Africa and Sahel region and the need to address this challenge under the Convention's framework. A side event to share conclusions and recommendations from the Conference will take place on 20 June.'
12.	EU Statement on Ukraine at the IAEA Special Board of Governors, 12 July 2024	12.07.2024	'The EU strongly condemns the escalation of hostilities by Russia, and in particular its increased attacks against civilian and critical infrastructure. Attacks on medical facilities are violations of international humanitarian law and may constitute war crimes according to the Geneva Conventions. War crimes will always be condemned by us. The EU remains committed to ensuring that Russia and its leadership are held fully accountable for waging this war of aggression against Ukraine and for other most serious crimes under international law, as well as for the massive damage caused as a result.'
13.	ATT, 10th Conference of States Parties EU General Statement, Geneva, 19-23 August 2024	20.08.2024	'The EU again takes this opportunity to draw attention of States Parties to Article 6 para 3 of the Arms Trade Treaty, prohibiting transfer of conventional arms if such arms would be used to commit genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, attacks directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such, or other war crimes. In this light, the EU condemns in the strongest possible terms Russia's use of various types of conventional weapons against civilians in its war of aggression against Ukraine, as well as numerous war crimes and human rights violations and notes that, given the many breaches by Russia of the Geneva Conventions, authorising arms transfers to Russia would contravene prohibitions contained in Article 6 of the ATT.'
14.	ATT, 10th Conference of States Parties EU Statement on Treaty Implementation, Geneva, 19-23 August 2024	20.08.2024	'Among other cases, EU Member States deny licences whenever there is a clear risk that the export of military technology and equipment might be used for internal repression, in the commission of serious violations of human rights or international humanitarian law or might affect regional peace, security and stability.'
15.	CCW, GGE LAWS EU Statement on Risk Mitigation, Geneva, 26-30 August 2024	26.08.2024	'During the design, development, testing, deployment, and use of lethal autonomous weapons systems, States must consider, as appropriate, risks such as civilian casualties and take precautions to minimize the risk of harm to civilians and civilian objects, as well as other types of risks including but not limited to the risk of unintended engagements, risk of loss of control of the system, risk of diversion to unauthorized users including terrorist groups, and risk of acquisition by terrorist groups and taking into account relevant ethical principles.'
16.	EU Statement at IAEA Board of Governors on the Situation in the Middle East under AOB	12.09.2024	'We recall our condemnation of Hamas in the strongest possible terms for its brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks across Israel on 7 October 2023. In exercising its right to defend itself, Israel must fully comply with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, in all circumstances. We deplore all loss of civilian life, and call on all parties to take every feasible step to protect civilian lives. The number of civilian casualties, especially children, is unacceptable. The EU stresses the need to implement the orders of the International Court of Justice, which are legally binding, including the orders of 26 January and 24 May 2024.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
17.	EU Statement - Twelve Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions	13.09.2024	<p>‘Our collective efforts, deeply rooted in our shared commitment to international humanitarian law, underscore the importance of effective measures to mitigate and ultimately prevent the harm caused by unexploded ordnance.</p> <p>In the current geopolitical context, it is crucial that humanitarian instruments remain strong with full compliance with all obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law. In light of recent developments regarding the CCM, we are convinced that continued adherence to the CCM and its principles is vital for this important humanitarian instrument.</p> <p>We are deeply concerned by the impact on civilian populations by the indiscriminate use of cluster munitions, including the extensive use of cluster munitions in many conflict theatres all over the world and by the increasing number of victims.’</p>
18.	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention - Second Preparatory Meeting for the Fifth Review Conference	18.09.2024	<p>‘We support the reference to the special partnerships of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and to foster partnerships with civil society in support of implementation of the Convention. The EU would also like also to recognise the contribution of the New Agenda for Peace and of the Pact for the Future to mine action.’</p>
19.	EURATOM Statement at the General Debate of the 68th Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference, 18 September 2024	18.09.2024	<p>‘The Russian Federation’s irresponsible and dangerous behaviour, especially at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, continues to flagrantly violate international law, underlining the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms of international law and conventions. Euratom underlines the importance of respecting existing international humanitarian law and renewing efforts to reinforce the international framework on the protection of nuclear facilities in situations of armed conflicts.’</p>
20.	EU Statement on the Situation in the Middle East at the 68th Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference, 19 September 2024	19.09.2024	<p>‘We commend the strong efforts of the UN and all humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving aid in extremely dire conditions. The EU condemns any attempts to label a UN agency as a terrorist organisation. We continue to call on all parties to take all feasible precautions to avoid harm to civilians, humanitarian workers and facilities, and reaffirm the urgency of allowing and facilitating humanitarian workers and international organisations to operate effectively in Gaza. In response to the humanitarian crisis, the EU has mobilised all its crisis response tools to channel aid to Gaza, and has significantly increased its funding to humanitarian partners. The EU will continue supporting those civilians most in need.’</p>
21.	CCW, 16th Annual Conference of Amended Protocol II to the CCW EU Statement, Geneva, 12 November 2024	11.11.2024	<p>‘The ongoing conflict in the Middle East is leading to the further contamination of territories with unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war. The EU reiterates the importance to ensure the protection of all civilians at all times in line with international humanitarian law.</p> <p>We call on Russia to respect the principles and obligations of IHL, including Protocol V. Russia bears full responsibility for the loss of life, the human suffering and all the indiscriminate destruction it causes in Ukraine.’</p>
22.	CCW, 18th Annual Conference of Protocol V to the CCW EU Statement, Geneva, 11 November 2024	11.11.2024	<p>‘The ongoing conflict in the Middle East is leading to the further contamination of territories with unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war. The EU reiterates the importance to ensure the protection of all civilians at all times in line with international humanitarian law.’</p> <p>‘We call on Russia to respect the principles and obligations of IHL, including Protocol V. Russia bears full responsibility for the loss of life, the human suffering and all the indiscriminate destruction it causes in Ukraine.’</p>
23.	CCW Conference 2024 - 26th Annual Conference of Amended Protocol II of the CCW - EU Statement	12.11.2024	<p>‘Given its direct relevance to the implementation and operation of this Protocol, we must strongly condemn Russia’s unjustifiable, unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine, which is not only a blatant violation of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the UN Charter, but also a humanitarian catastrophe for Ukraine and its people brought about by the Russian Federation. Russia bears full responsibility for the loss of life, the human suffering and all the destruction it causes in Ukraine.’</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
24.	CCW, 16th Annual Conference of Amended Protocol II to the CCW EU Statement, Geneva, 12 November 2024	12.11.2024	<p>'We fully support this protocol and stress that its purpose is to prevent superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, and to protect civilians from the use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices.</p> <p>Given its direct relevance to the implementation and operation of this Protocol, we must strongly condemn Russia's unjustifiable, unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine, which is not only a blatant violation of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the UN Charter, but also a humanitarian catastrophe for Ukraine and its people brought about by the Russian Federation. Russia bears full responsibility for the loss of life, the human suffering and all the destruction it causes in Ukraine.'</p>
25.	CCW, Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW EU Statement, Geneva, 13-15 November 2024	13.11.2024	<p>'Russia's unjustifiable, unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine is an affront to everything we work for here. It is not only a blatant violation of international law, including the UN Charter and international humanitarian law (IHL) and Russia's obligations under the CCW and several of its protocols, but also a humanitarian catastrophe for Ukraine and its people. We condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia's use of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions as well as the use of other explosive weapons, such as rockets, artillery shells and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) directed against civilians in Ukraine.'</p> <p>'The EU deplores the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, especially women and children, in Gaza and the West Bank, as well as the catastrophic levels of hunger and imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid into Gaza. [...] The European Union expresses its utmost concern regarding the military escalation in Lebanon, and deplores the unacceptable number of civilian casualties, the forced displacement caused by the escalating violence and the persistent use of military force. It recalls the need to ensure that civilians are protected at all times, that civilian infrastructure is not targeted and that international law is respected.'</p>
26.	CCW Conference 2024 - Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW - EU Statement	15.11.2024	<p>'Russia's unjustifiable, unprovoked and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine is an affront to everything we work for here. It is not only a blatant violation of international law, including the UN Charter and international humanitarian law (IHL) and Russia's obligations under the CCW and several of its protocols, but also a humanitarian catastrophe for Ukraine and its people. We condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia's use of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions as well as the use of other explosive weapons, such as rockets, artillery shells and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) directed against civilians in Ukraine.'</p>
27.	EU Statement at IAEA Board of Governors on the Situation in the Middle East under AOB	22.11.2024	<p>'We recall our condemnation of Hamas in the strongest possible terms for its brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks across Israel on 7 October 2023. In exercising its right to defend itself, Israel must fully comply with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, in all circumstances. We deplore all loss of civilian life, and call on all parties to take every feasible step to protect civilian lives. The number of civilian casualties, especially women and children, is unacceptable. The EU recalls the need to fully implement the orders of the International Court of Justice.'</p>
28.	APMBC, 5th Review Conference HRVP Video Message to the APMBC, Siem Reap, 25-29 November 2024	25.11.2024	<p>'The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention embodies the values that the EU stands for: multilateralism, the international rules-based order, and the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.'</p>
29.	APMBC, 5th Review Conference EU Statement on Victim Assistance, Siem Reap, 25-29 November 2024	26.11.2024	<p>'As long as anti-personnel mines, including those of an improvised nature and explosive remnants of war, continue to affect the lives of millions of civilians across the world, the European Union will continue to engage.'</p>
30.	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention - EU Statement on International Cooperation and Assistance	28.11.2024	<p>'In this context, the EU appreciates the excellent implementation by the ISU of the Regional Conference on Addressing the Humanitarian Impact of Improvised Anti-Personnel Mines under the EU Council Decision. The project, organised in Ghana in February, aimed at galvanising relevant national authorities, public opinion, international and non-governmental organisations to discuss the humanitarian impact of improvised anti-personnel mines in West Africa and the Sahel region and the need to address this challenge under the Convention's framework.'</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
31.	EU Statement on nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine at the IAEA Special Board of Governors on 12 December 2024	12.12.2024	<p>'We therefore fully support Ukraine's request to convene this extraordinary Board meeting.</p> <p>In fact, already since February 2022, Russia has conducted repeated and large-scale missile and drone attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure. This has deprived civilians of electricity, heat and water during freezing conditions. The extensive destruction caused by these attacks demonstrates Russia's clear intent to inflict suffering on the civilian population, in violation of international humanitarian law.'</p>

5) OSCE:

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1066, Vienna, 17 January 2024 - EU Opening Statement	17.01.2024	'Excellency, your presented programme with security dialogues' topics include major issues which we continue to face today and where the FSC can play an important role in contributing to increasing security in the entire OSCE area and beyond. Whether it is environment and security, humanitarian mine action, international humanitarian law and human security in armed conflicts, or the women, peace and security agenda, these topics amongst others should be discussed with our full attention and commitment within the politico-military dimension of the OSCE. We should make a genuine effort to address them in this Forum.'
2.	OSCE Special Permanent Council No. 1457 Vienna, 25 January 2024 - EU Statement in response to the address by the CiO and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs and Trade of Malta, Hon. Dr. Ian Borg	25.01.2024	'Russia bears full responsibility for its war of aggression, and those in charge will ultimately be held accountable for all their hideous acts against Ukraine and its people. We fully support all measures, also within the OSCE, to ensure accountability for all violations of international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law in connection with Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including for the crime of aggression.'
3.	OSCE Special Permanent Council 4.No.1458 Vienna, 26 January 2024	26.01.2024	'We will continue to stand with Ukraine and its brave and resilient people for as long as it takes, for Ukraine to rightfully defend itself against Russia's brutal war of aggression and to win the just and lasting peace it deserves. To this end, we will continue to provide Ukraine with strong political, financial, economic, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support.'
5.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1460 Vienna, 8 February 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	08.02.2024	'Each day since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine has brought new evidence of Russia's gross violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with Russia recurrently and deliberately targeting cities and civilian infrastructure across Ukraine in addition to continued indiscriminate shelling near the frontlines.'
6.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1460 Vienna, 8 February 2024 - EU Statement in Response to the Address by the President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, Ms Pia Kauma	08.02.2024	'We confirm our unwavering commitment to continue to provide strong political, financial, economic, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support to Ukraine and its people for as long as it takes. At the meeting of the European Council on 1 February, our leaders agreed to ensure stable, predictable and sustainable financial support for Ukraine for the period 2024-2027 by setting up a Ukraine Facility worth up to 50 billion Euros. This will contribute to the recovery, reconstruction and modernisation of the country and foster social cohesion and progressive integration into the Union, with a view to possible future Union membership.'
7.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1461 Vienna, 15 February 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	16.02.2024	'Faced with this grim reality, we will not tire into demanding that Russia fully comply with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The rights and fundamental freedoms of prisoners of war and civilians in the temporarily and illegally occupied territories of Ukraine must be respected. We demand the immediate release of all persons, unlawfully deprived of their liberty, including the three arbitrarily detained OSCE staff members.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
8.	OSCE 90th Joint FSC - PC meeting Vienna, 21 February 2024 - EU Statement on Security and Environment	21.02.2024	'Climate and environmental considerations are increasingly integrated in all humanitarian interventions in recognition of how conflict, climate change and environmental degradation exacerbate humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. EU humanitarian aid and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism are at the forefront of the EU's response to extreme weather events and their humanitarian consequences. Through its Disaster Preparedness budget, the EU is supporting targeted preparedness interventions, including anticipatory actions to prepare for and mitigate acute humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold. The EU is also committed to reducing the environmental footprint of EU-funded humanitarian operations and supports and encourages the efforts of its partners in this regard, especially in relation to more sustainable supply chains.'
9.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1071 Vienna, 28 February 2024 - EU Statement on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine	28.02.2024	'We will not tire from demanding that Russia fully comply with international law, including international humanitarian law. In this regard, we are horrified by last week's reports about alleged executions of Ukrainian Prisoners of War by Russian forces in Avdiivka.'
10.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1464 Vienna, 7 March 2024 - EU Statement on the Occasion of the International Women's Day	07.03.2024	'The EU repeats its steadfast commitment to uphold international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to end impunity for international crimes, not least when rape is used as a weapon of war. The EU, together with its international partners, will not cease calling out Russia's violations of international law as well as OSCE principles and commitments. We will continue to seek justice and full accountability for all crimes committed in connection with Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including for the crime of aggression.'
11.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1464 Vienna, 7 March 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	07.03.2024	'In this context, we recall Ukraine's side event of 5th March, with the participation of Refat Chubarov, head of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis, on the 10th anniversary of the illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula by the Russian Federation. Countless reported violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law were discussed, including extrajudicial executions, torture, enforced disappearances, politically motivated persecutions, and the inhumane conditions in which political prisoners from Crimea are held, including Crimean Tatars.'
12.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1072 Vienna, 6 March 2024	07.03.2024	'Mr Chair, with its illegal, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of aggression, the Russian Federation violates the OSCE principles and commitments which Russia itself signed up to and blatantly breaches international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Last week at the FSC we voiced our serious concerns over the treatment of captured Ukrainian soldiers by Russia. Today, we welcome the invocation, by 45 OSCE participating States, of the Moscow Mechanism in view of the reports regarding violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law with regard to the arbitrary detention of Ukrainian civilians by Russia. Neither military personnel nor civilians are safe from the horrors of the war of aggression that Russia unleashed.'
13.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1073 Vienna, 13 March 2024	13.03.2024	'This war, waged by an OSCE participating State, blatantly violates the very principles and commitments of this Organisation and the UN Charter. Week after week and report after report, more and more evidence emerges on Russia's continued deliberate disregard of international law, international humanitarian and human rights law.'
14.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1466 Vienna, 21 March 2024 - EU Statement in response to the report by the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities Ambassador Bakyt Dzhusupov	21.03.2024	'Over the past couple of years, we have faced exceptional challenges. As the world grapples with the socio-economic repercussions of various crises, including Russia's ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine, we are deeply concerned about the widespread devastation to the environment and economy. Russia's relentless targeting of civilians and critical civilian infrastructure in Ukraine, including agriculture and energy facilities, and port infrastructure, blatantly violates fundamental provisions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.'
15.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1467 Vienna, 11 April 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	11.04.2024	'What happened in Bucha and Irpin during their temporary occupation by Russia foreshadowed the fate of many other Ukrainian settlements that subsequently came under Russian control. International monitoring mechanisms, including the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, the UN Office of the High Commissioner and the International Independent Commission of Inquiry, as well as ODHR's Ukraine Monitoring and the OSCE Moscow Mechanism expert mission, continue to document "persistent patterns of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law" by Russia in the Ukrainian territories it illegally and temporarily occupies.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
16.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1074 Vienna, 17 April 2024 - EU Opening Statement	17.04.2024	'Let us be clear, this tragedy is a direct result of Russia's war of aggression, of Russia's violation of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law as well as its violation of this Organisation's own commitments. Commitments to which Russia, as an OSCE participating State, contributed to developing and adhered to. We condemn Russia's unprovoked and outrageous war of aggression in the strongest possible terms including the support provided by Belarus, as well as Iran and the DPRK.'
17.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1075 Vienna, 24 April 2024 - EU Statement on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine	24.04.2024	'Earlier in March this year, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine clearly stated and underlined that 'indiscriminate attacks violating international humanitarian law committed by Russian armed forces have led to civilian casualties and the destruction and damage of civilian objects, including of protected objects, such as hospitals and cultural property.' It also concluded again that 'the multiplicity of such attacks shows a pattern of disregard by Russian armed forces for possible harm to civilians.'
18.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1470 Vienna, 25 April 2024 - EU statement on the OSCE Moscow Mechanism report regarding the arbitrary deprivation of liberty of Ukrainian civilians by the Russian Federation as part of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine	25.04.2024	'The European Union welcomes Prof. Dr. Veronika Bílková, Dr. Cecilie Hellestveit and Dr. Elina Šteinerte and thanks them for their comprehensive report in accordance with the OSCE Moscow Mechanism. The Mechanism was invoked by 45 participating States, including all EU Member States, in light of our continued grave concerns over violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law (IHL), international human rights law (IHRL) and relevant OSCE commitments, including war crimes, as well as alleged crimes against humanity.'
19.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1470 Vienna, 25 March 2024 - EU Statement in response to the Address by the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, Ms. Marija Pejčinović Burić	25.04.2024	'Russia's unprovoked, unjustifiable and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine, which we condemn in the strongest possible terms, has had a dramatic impact on European security. Russia bears full responsibility for its war of aggression against Ukraine and all its consequences. We urge Russia to ensure full compliance with international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law.'
20.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1471 Vienna, 2 May 2024 -EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	02.05.2024	'Furthermore, we recall the findings of the Moscow Mechanism Report on the arbitrary deprivation of liberty of Ukrainian civilians, presented last week. We strongly condemn the ongoing violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL) by Russia, including arbitrary detention of civilians in the temporarily and illegally occupied territories of Ukraine, which puts them at risk of other grave violations such as torture and enforced disappearances.'
21.	OSCE Permanent Council 1472 Vienna, 9 May 2024 - EU Statement on World Press Freedom Day May 2024 -	03.05.2024	'Journalists and media actors reporting from armed conflict zones must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law. Journalists and media actors continue to be at risk on a daily basis while reporting on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.'
22.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1475 Vienna, 23 May 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	23.05.2024	'People across Ukraine continue to suffer from Russia's relentless attacks, with additional civilian casualties and damage to civilian infrastructure, including energy facilities, recently reported in the Odesa, Sumy and Kherson regions. These are just the latest examples of Russia's systematic disregard for human life and international humanitarian law in its brutal war of aggression against Ukraine.'
23.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1079 Vienna, 29 May 2024	29.05.2024	'Mr Chair, the developments in these past weeks clearly underline how important it is for all of us to continue our work at the FSC. During this time, Russia has intensified its attacks, resulting in significant numbers of both civilian and military casualties. Many attacks target civilian infrastructure, in clear violation of international humanitarian law. On 25 May, a particularly appalling Russian strike hit a shopping mall in Kharkiv resulting in an initial death toll of 18 civilians. Yet, these actions have not weakened the resolve of Ukrainians. And they can count on the strong support by the EU and its Member States, be it political, military, financial, economic, humanitarian, or diplomatic, for as long as it takes and as intensely as needed.'
24.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1079 Vienna, 29 May 2024 - EU Statement on Military education and the changing roles of military academies	29.05.2024	'It is also important to emphasise the education and training of armed forces on the core commitments of international humanitarian law also stipulated in the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security. They are crucial for any armed force and it is of utmost importance that these provisions are not only part of the official curricula, but also complied with in practice. Sadly we witness on a daily basis how Russia's forces violate these core principles and the existing OSCE acquis.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
25.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1477 Vienna, 6 June 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	07.06.2024	'Moreover, the Moscow Mechanism reports of May 2023 and April 2024, as well as OHCHR and ODHR reports, document that Ukrainian children are victims of numerous grave violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, committed by Russia and supported by Belarus. According to initial estimates by Ukrainian authorities, Russia has deported or forcibly transferred more than 20,000 Ukrainian children, subjecting them to numerous and overlapping violations of their rights, including the rights to family and identity. Children in the Ukrainian territories temporarily and illegally occupied by Russia are also victims of numerous other violations, including arbitrary detentions and even torture. They are also the target of Russian re-education and indoctrination policies, as well as militarisation.'
26.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1478 Vienna, 13 June 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	13.06.2024	'We also demand the immediate release of all individuals unlawfully deprived of their liberty, including the three arbitrarily detained OSCE staff members. Russia must ensure that all Ukrainians in Russian captivity are treated in full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law.'
27.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1478 Vienna, 13 June 2024 - EU statement in response to the Report by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Ms. Teresa Ribeiro	13.06.2024	'The most recent report under the Moscow Mechanism confirms that journalists are among the thousands of civilian Ukrainians that have been arbitrarily detained by Russia. Journalists and media actors reporting from armed conflict must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law. Over the last months, Russia has continued to attack media equipment and infrastructure. These attacks include the recent shelling of a TV tower in Kharkiv and the destruction of a major printing house, also in Kharkiv, where employees were killed and injured.'
28.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1480 Vienna, 4 July 2024 - EU statement on "Universality and Indivisibility of Human Rights for All"	04.07.2024	'Despite Russia's attempts to evade accountability, all alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, war crimes and crimes against humanity must be duly and thoroughly investigated and those responsible held to account. The OSCE has an important role to play in this endeavour.'
29.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1480 Vienna, 4 July 2024 - EU statement on the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict-	05.07.2024	'6. The EU reiterates its steadfast commitment to upholding international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to ending impunity for international crimes. We call on participating States to conduct effective investigations into these crimes, bring perpetrators to justice, ensure accountability, and provide all victims with safe and unhindered access to justice, adequate redress, and reparations. We commend the tireless efforts and contributions of civil society and human rights defenders to this end.'
30.	OSCE 91st Joint FSC - PC meeting Vienna, 10 July 2024 - EU Statement on WPS – Women's contribution to peace and security: lessons learned and challenges ahead	10.07.2024	'Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of aggression against Ukraine has highlighted the importance of the WPS agenda. The growing evidence of sexual and gender-based violence committed during Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including as a shameful tactic of war by the Russian Forces, is alarming. The EU strongly condemns these illegal, brutal and cowardly actions and reiterates its steadfast commitment to upholding international human rights law, international humanitarian law and to ending impunity for international crimes.'
31.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1482 Vienna, 11 July 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	11.07.2024	'The latest 39th report by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Ukraine, covering the period from 1st March to 31st May 2024, provides further evidence of Russia's widespread violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in these territories, consistent with previous findings. During the reporting period, Russia pursued its policy of forcibly imposing its legal and administrative systems in Ukraine's temporarily occupied territories, continuously disregarding its international obligations.'
32.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1482 Vienna, 11 July 2024 - EU Statement in Response to the Report by the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Amb. Kairat Abdrakhmanov	11.07.2024	'We condemn the forced conscription of residents of the Ukrainian territories temporarily under Russian military control into the Russian Armed Forces. Such conscription campaigns may amount to a gross violation of international humanitarian law under which an occupying power is prohibited from forcing protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces.'
33.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1084 Vienna, 17 July 2024 - EU Statement on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine	17.07.2024	'2. It shows once again Russia's utter disrespect for international humanitarian law and its own commitments to the OSCE's core principles. The acting UN Emergency Relief Coordinator noted that the recent incidents were part of a 'deeply concerning pattern of systematic attacks' harming healthcare and other civilian infrastructure across Ukraine. We will not tire of addressing these matters here and we will continue supporting Ukraine in its rightful self-defence against the aggressor.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
34.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1483 Vienna, 18 July 2024 - EU Statement on Russia's Detention of OSCE Officials as part of its War of Aggression Against Ukraine	18.07.2024	'On a broader note, we will continue to demand the immediate release of all those who, as part of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, have been arbitrarily detained by Russia or forcibly transferred to Ukrainian territories, temporarily and illegally occupied by Russia, or deported to Russia or Belarus, including children. Russia must ensure that all Ukrainians in Russian detention are treated in full compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law.'
35.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1483 Vienna, 18 July 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	18.07.2024	'The EU will sustain its support for efforts by national and international investigative bodies and monitoring mechanisms in gathering evidence of Russia's violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law in Ukraine. There can be no impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and other crimes committed in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including the crime of aggression. All those responsible must and will be held accountable.'
36.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1484 Vienna, 25 July 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	25.07.2024	'Against this backdrop, it is vital that we sustain our efforts in documenting Russia's crimes in Ukraine. We therefore welcome the Fifth Interim ODIHR Report on violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law in Ukraine, published on 22 July. Building on the previous four ODIHR reports, it presents new accounts and testimonies, confirming "the credible evidence that the conduct of the Russian Federation forces is marked by a general disregard for the basic principles set out in IHL"'
37.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1487 Vienna, 5 September 2024 - EU Statement on the International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances	05.09.2024	'The report documented concrete cases of individuals that were taken by Russian forces or their proxies and subsequently went missing. In some instances, these individuals were later found to have been detained in undisclosed locations, often without any legal process or communication with their families. We strongly condemn such practices, including so-called 'filtration camps', and the enforced disappearances and persecution of Crimean Tatars in the illegally annexed Crimean peninsula as grave violations of international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and stand firm in demanding that those responsible be held to account.'
38.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1487 Vienna, 5 September 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	05.09.2024	'The EU will sustain its support for efforts by national and international investigative bodies and monitoring mechanisms in gathering evidence of Russia's violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law in Ukraine.'
39.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1086 Vienna, 11 September 2024	11.09.2024	'3. The EU and its Member States strongly and unequivocally condemn Russia's blatant disrespect for international law, including international humanitarian law which goes against the very commitments of participating States of this Organisation. We also condemn the continued complicity and support provided by Belarus, which should immediately stop. This Forum must and will address these matters in any and all their forms within the remit of the politico-military dimension. Russia will be held accountable for its illegal actions.'
40.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1087 Vienna, 18 September 2024 - EU Statement on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine	18.09.2024	'7. Lastly, on 12 September, Russian artillery shelling in the Donetsk region killed three ICRC staff members and injured two others, as they prepared to deliver humanitarian aid to the local population. This is a grave violation of International Humanitarian Law. Aid workers must be able to act in safety when delivering aid to those in need.'
41.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1488 Vienna, 19 September 2024 - EU Statement in response to the Address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, H.E. Elina Valtonen	19.09.2024	'Russia bears full responsibility for its war of aggression, and those responsible must be held accountable for all their heinous acts against Ukraine and its people. We fully support all measures, including within the OSCE, to ensure accountability for violations of international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in connection with Russia's war of aggression, including for the crime of aggression.'
42.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1488 Vienna, 19 September 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	19.09.2024	We also condemn the Russian attack on 12 September on a civilian ship in the Black Sea carrying Ukrainian grain, which was also an attack on global food security. We remind Russia that attacks directed against civilians and civilian objects, as well as indiscriminate attacks, are clear violations of international humanitarian law and constitute war crimes.'
43.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1088 Vienna, 25 September 2024 - OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1088 Vienna, 25 September 2024	25.09.2024	'Harm that directly impacts living conditions and causes further displacements. In addition, the publication also highlights the civilian casualties resulting from these strikes with at least 18 civilians killed and 84 wounded. The report concluded there were reasonable grounds to believe that several aspects of the military campaign aiming to damage or destroy Ukraine's civilian electricity and heat-producing and transmission infrastructure violated fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
44.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1489 Vienna, 26 September 2EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine024 -	26.09.2024	'Russia's deliberate attacks on Ukraine's energy power system are further examples of its total disregard for international law, including international humanitarian law. According to the UN, between March and August 2024, Russia launched nine waves of large-scale, coordinated attacks on energy facilities across 20 regions of Ukraine, severely impacting the civilian population and essential services, including the country's electricity supply, water distribution, sewage and sanitation systems, heating and hot water, public health, education, and the economy. We highlight the regional implications of such attacks, notably on the Republic of Moldova's energy security.'
45.	OSCE Warsaw Human Dimension Conference Warsaw, 30 September - 11 October 2024 - EU statement - Plenary session 5 Rule of Law I	04.10.2024	'The EU remains deeply alarmed by the reports of the use of torture against political prisoners in Belarus under the guise of anti-extremist legislation, which is vague and hence arbitrary. At least six political prisoners have lost their lives in detention while others have life threatening conditions and require urgent medical assistance. We deplore the application of the capital punishment, including the widening of its scope for civil servants and army personnel convicted of "high treason".'
46.	OSCE Warsaw Human Dimension Conference Warsaw, 30 September - 11 October 2024 - EU statement - Plenary session 3 Fundamental Freedoms I	04.10.2024	'Journalists and media actors continue to be at risk daily while reporting on Russia's continued unprovoked, unjustifiable and illegal war of aggression against Ukraine. According to the Council of Europe Safety of Journalists Platform, at least sixteen journalists and media actors have been killed, and at least forty injured. The Moscow Mechanism report in April found that journalists are among the thousands of civilian Ukrainians arbitrarily detained by Russia. Journalists and media actors reporting from armed conflict zones must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law. We demand an end to the persecution of journalists and human rights defenders in territories of Ukraine illegally and temporarily occupied by Russia, including Crimea.'
47.	OSCE Warsaw Human Dimension Conference Warsaw, 30 September - 11 October 2024 - EU statement - Plenary session 10 Tolerance and Non-Discrimination III	14.10.2024	'We strongly condemn the violence against women and girls in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including as a shameful tactic of war by Russian Armed Forces, as substantiated in the reports of the International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, the UNSG Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Moscow Mechanism expert missions and ODIHR. International human rights law and international humanitarian law must be upheld and perpetrators brought to account.'
48.	OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation N°1090 Vienna, 9 October 2024 - EU Statement on Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security	14.10.2024	'4. The Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, as a fundamental OSCE document addresses the issue of democratic control of the armed forces and emphasises the principles of international humanitarian law (IHL) in the use of force. It provides ethical and political standards on the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international law in the politico-military security dimension, which requires, inter alia, the participating States to adopt measures to ensure compliance with, and the consistency of their defence policies with IHL. It is in the interest of all OSCE participating States to respect the fundamental principles of IHL.'
49.	OSCE CiO Warsaw Human Dimension Conference 30 September - 11 October 2024 - EU statement - Closing Session	14.10.2024	'Over the past two weeks, we have heard shocking accounts of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other atrocity crimes committed by Russian forces in Ukraine. Let us stress again that there will be no impunity and all those responsible will be held to account. This was reaffirmed in the frame of numerous side events, like the one discussing the findings of the most recent Moscow Mechanism and ODIHR monitoring reports, including on the arbitrary deprivation of liberty of Ukrainian civilians and on the fate of Ukrainian children, co-sponsored by the EU and its Member States.'
50.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1492 Vienna, 17 October 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	17.10.2024	'We deeply mourn the death of Ukrainian journalist Victoria Roshchyna, who went missing in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and was confirmed dead while in arbitrary detention in Russia. There must be a prompt, effective and impartial investigation into her death. We reiterate our call on Russia to protect journalists and other media actors in accordance with international humanitarian law, and to respect, protect and fulfil the right to freedom of opinion and expression in line with its OSCE commitments and obligations under international law. In this regard, we also demand an end to Russia's ongoing harassment, intimidation and persecution of journalists covering war zones and frontlines.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
51.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1493 Vienna, 24 October 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	24.10.2024	'Executions of Ukrainian prisoners of war by Russia are increasing, with at least 177 prisoners of war having died in Russian captivity since the beginning of Russia's war of aggression. Nine Ukrainian prisoners of war were reportedly shot by Russian troops in the Kursk region on 10 October and 16 prisoners of war on 1 October in Donetsk oblast after their surrender. The EU strongly condemns these killings, which represent grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. They demonstrate Russia's continued and systematic disregard for international law, and in particular, international humanitarian law. Russia has clear obligations under the United Nations Charter and international law it must fulfil.'
52.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1494 Vienna, 31 October 2024 - EU Statement in response to the report by the Coordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities Ambassador Bakyt Dzhusupov	31.10.2024	'We reiterate our deep concern over the widespread devastation to the environment and economy caused by Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine and beyond, including the Black Sea region. This includes the sustained damage to farmlands, water supply and sewage systems, along with the long-lasting harm to valuable ecosystems, biodiversity and marine sites. Russia's relentless targeting of civilians and critical civilian infrastructure in Ukraine, including agricultural and energy facilities, and port infrastructure, blatantly violates fundamental provisions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.'
53.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1494 Vienna, 31 October 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	04.11.2024	'The EU strongly condemns the persistent shelling by Russia of Ukraine's critical energy and civilian infrastructure. An air attack on eastern Ukraine on 24 October killed at least six people and wounded at least ten. Yet another air attack on Kyiv on 25 October marked the 15th such assault in October alone. Continuous attacks on Ukraine's grain and port facilities have disrupted grain exports worldwide, aggravating global food insecurity. We remind Russia that attacks directed against civilians and civilian objects, as well as indiscriminate attacks, are clear violations of international humanitarian law and constitute war crimes.'
54.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1495 Vienna, 7 November 2024	07.11.2024	'On 3 November, Russian shelling injured a paramedic and an ambulance driver in the village of Bilozerka, and damaged a medical facility. On the same evening, Russian forces struck Kharkiv twice with guided aircraft bombs, hitting a supermarket near high-rise residential buildings and injuring 14 people, according to the city's mayor. The strikes reportedly also damaged power lines and ground electric transport. We remind Russia that attacks directed against civilians and civilian objects, as well as indiscriminate attacks, are clear violations of international humanitarian law and constitute war crimes.'
55.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1495 Vienna, 7 November 2024 - EU Statement in response to the intervention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict	07.11.2024	'Russia's war has profoundly disrupted education, with long-term consequences for children's development. According to UNICEF, thousands of schools across Ukraine have been damaged or destroyed by Russia, with many deemed unsafe to use. Daily power shortages and air raid alarms further disrupt education. Many schools in the territories temporarily occupied by Russia have become dysfunctional due to a lack of teachers, as stated in ODIHR report. According to ODIHR's findings, Russia appears to have failed to uphold its obligations to ensure the continuity of children's education in occupied territories, in violation of IHL and IHRL.'
56.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1495 Vienna, 7 November 2024	08.11.2024	'The Moscow Mechanism report in April also found that journalists are among the thousands of Ukrainian civilians arbitrarily detained by Russia. ⁶ We deeply mourn the death of Ukrainian journalist Victoria Roshchyna, who went missing in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and was confirmed dead while in arbitrary detention in Russia. There must be a prompt, effective and impartial investigation into her death. We reiterate our call on Russia to protect journalists and other media actors in accordance with international humanitarian law, and to respect, protect and fulfil the right to freedom of opinion and expression in line with its OSCE commitments and obligations under international law. In this regard, we also demand an end to the persecution of journalists and media actors in territories of Ukraine illegally and temporarily occupied by Russia, including the Crimean peninsula.'
57.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1496 Vienna, 14 November 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	15.11.2024	<p>'EU strongly condemns Russia's aerial attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, and reminds</p> <p>Russia that attacks directed against civilians and civilian objects, as well as indiscriminate attacks, are clear violations of international humanitarian law and constitute war crimes. Russia's reckless escalation continues to put civilian lives in Ukraine and neighbouring countries across the region at grave risk.'</p> <p>'3. There can be no impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity and other crimes committed in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including the crime of aggression. All those responsible must and will be held accountable.'</p>

	Subject	Date	Extract
58.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1499 Vienna, 28 November 2024 - EU Statement on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women	28.11.2024	'The growing evidence of gender-based violence in connection with Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including as a tactic of war by the Russian Armed Forces, is of grave concern. This has been documented extensively by the reports of the Moscow Mechanism and the UN Independent Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine. The EU reiterates its steadfast commitment to upholding international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to ending impunity for international crimes, not least when rape is used as a weapon of war.'
59.	OSCE Permanent Council No.1499 Vienna, 28 November 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	28.11.2024	'In recent days, we have once again witnessed an alarming escalation of Russia's brutal attacks on Ukraine's civilians and civilian infrastructure, carried out with blatant disregard for the international humanitarian law principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, such as the assault on the city of Kryvyi Rih in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. This includes Russia's reckless launch of an intermediate-range, nuclear-capable ballistic missile at Ukraine on 21 November, accompanied by irresponsible nuclear rhetoric. Intentionally directing attacks on civilians and civilian objects constitutes a war crime. Ensuring accountability for all crimes committed in connection with Russia's war of aggression remains paramount for achieving the just and lasting peace that Ukraine deserves. There can be no impunity for any perpetrators and accomplices of Russia's crimes.'
60.	31st OSCE Ministerial Council, Malta 4-6 December 2024 – EU Closing statement	06.12.2024	'The EU and its Member States remain steadfast in their commitment to supporting Ukraine and its people. Accountability for all crimes committed in the context of Russia's war of aggression, including the crime of aggression itself, is a priority. We also emphasise the importance of the discussions held during the side event, "In Russia's Captivity: Way to Freedom," co-sponsored by the EU. We will continue to demand the immediate release of all individuals unlawfully detained by Russia, including the three OSCE staff members. Russia must fully comply with its obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law, ensuring humane treatment for all Ukrainian captives.'
61.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1502 Vienna, 12 December 2024 -	12.12.2024	'The EU condemns in the strongest terms Russia's widespread and grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in Ukraine, including the arbitrary detention and torture of civilians. These practices, first observed in Crimea in 2014, have escalated to devastating levels in areas temporarily occupied by Russia. Thousands of Ukrainian civilians, including three OSCE SMM officials, remain in detention by Russia.'
62.	OSCE Permanent Council No. 1503 Vienna, 19 December 2024 - EU Statement on the Russian Federation's ongoing aggression against Ukraine	19.12.2024	'ODIHR's Sixth Interim Report on reported violations of international humanitarian and international human rights law in Ukraine, published on 13 December, provides further evidence of "large-scale coordinated attacks by the Russian Federation on Ukrainian cities and towns, including attacks targeting civilian infrastructure," and highlights that "continued use by the Russian Federation forces of explosive weapons with wide area effects in densely populated areas further showed the continuing disregard for the principles of distinction and proportionality." Particularly concerning is the intensification of violations of international commitments and obligations since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion.'

6) *Other:*

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	HRC55 - High-level Segment - EU Statement	27.02.2024	'In all conflicts, all parties must respect international law, including international humanitarian law , to ensure the protection of all civilians and unhindered humanitarian access at all times, everywhere.'
2.	HRC 55 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	28.02.2024	'The EU calls upon the Government of Eritrea to substantially its claim it has fully withdrawn its troops from Ethiopia. Credible, independent investigations of alleged violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed during the war in northern Ethiopia are important for providing justice to all victims, including Eritreans who had found refuge in Ethiopia.'
3.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue on High Commissioner's report on Occupied Palestinian Territory - EU Statement	29.02.2024	'We call for respect of human rights and international humanitarian law , underline the obligation to ensure the protection of all civilians at all times, and note that there must be accountability for violations of international law. We share the High Commissioner's concerns notably regarding reported human rights violations against women and girls. The EU takes note of the binding provisional measures order rendered by the International Court of Justice on 26 January 2024 and urges all sides to respect international law.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
4.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue on High Commissioner report on the Sudan - EU Statement	01.03.2024	'In the autumn we maintained at length that the guns needed to be silenced, that there is no military solution to this conflict, and that humanitarian aid and assistance must reach those in need without any hindrance. However, currently about half of the Sudanese people are in dire need. This Council's focus is on human rights and accountability for human rights violations and abuses. If Sudan is to have a way forward and if its people are to have a future in peace and unity, the fighting must stop, Assistance needs to reach those in need, and accountability must follow for those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law , to guarantee transitional justice and ensure the prevalence of peace.'
5.	HRC55 - Interactive dialogue on the High Commissioner oral update on Myanmar - EU Statement	01.03.2024	'The EU calls on the military authorities in particular, as they bear the overwhelming responsibility for violence across the country, and on all parties to the conflict to respect human rights and international humanitarian law , and to allow the complete, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, in line with the humanitarian principles, to all persons in need.'
6.	HRC55 - Item 2 - General debate on the oral update by the High Commissioner - EU Statement	04.03.2024	'We reiterate our resolute condemnation of Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. We demand that Russia fully abides by its obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law , and the fundamental rules and principles of the UN Charter.'
7.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism - EU Statement	12.03.2024	'Efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism must be consistent with international human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law. Security policies must be grounded in fighting impunity while fully respecting and upholding the rule of law, equality, guaranteeing transparency, accountability and democratic control – also in order to grant these policies the right foundation of trust. Such efforts must not be politically instrumentalised against political opponents and dissidents, the media, civil society or persons belonging to minorities.'
8.	UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development - EU Statement	13.03.2024	'Peace and Security are essential for sustainable development. As the war against Ukraine tragically enters its third year, the EU and its Member States reiterate their strong condemnation of Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, and reiterate their solidarity with Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. Russia's decision to bring war back to Europe imperils the very fulfilment of the SDGs. In the context of growing global insecurity, it is essential to protect and promote the rules-based multilateralism, with UN at its core, and ensure compliance with international law and international humanitarian law.'
9.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict - EU Statement	13.03.2024	'The effect is devastating both in terms of the immediate impact on a broad array of rights of the child and with regards to children's prospects for a future allowing them to realise their full potential. We therefore join your call upon parties to armed conflicts to enable unimpeded access to inclusive, equitable, and quality education for conflict-affected children and to remove all impediments to humanitarian access to children. We also call on all States to endorse global initiatives, such as the Paris Principles and Commitments.'
10.	ILO Governing Body, 350th session - Report on crisis-related ILO work in the Occupied Palestinian Territory - EU Statement	13.03.2024	'The EU will continue to follow the situation in Gaza closely and call for respect of human rights, underlining the obligation to ensure the protection of all civilians at all times in line with international humanitarian law. There must be full respect of international law, including international humanitarian law, by all sides. We note that there must be accountability for violations of international law on all sides.'
11.	UNHCR 89th Standing Committee - Regional update: Africa - EU Statement	13.03.2024	'We count on UNHCR's role to assist Nigeria in mitigating the impact of camp closure policy. Throughout the region, it is essential to advocate for respect of international humanitarian law and the Kampala Convention, and for unrestricted humanitarian access. In Northwest and Southwest Cameroon, additional financial resources and political commitment are needed to address this forgotten crisis.'
12.	ILO Governing Body, 350th session - Follow-up to the report of the Commission of Inquiry established in accordance with Article 26 of the ILO Constitution concerning the non-observance by Myanmar - EU Statement	13.03.2024	'We appreciate the ILO's efforts in documenting the further deterioration of the humanitarian and human rights crisis since March 2023, as detailed in the Governing Body background document.'
13.	UNHCR 89th Standing Committee - Regional updates: Middle East and North Africa - EU Statement	14.03.2024	'We call for the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law, and note that there must be accountability for violations of international law. We reiterate the importance of ensuring the protection of all civilians at all times, including UN personnel, humanitarian, and health care personnel, as well as the protection of civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities, schools, and UN premises, in line with International Humanitarian Law.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
14.	UNHCR 89th Standing Committee - Regional updates: Asia and the Pacific - EU Statement	14.03.2024	‘Three years after the military coup in Myanmar, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. We closely follow developments in Rakhine State and all the other conflict-affected areas in Myanmar. We urge all parties to respect international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians. We reiterate our call on the military authorities to immediately stop the hostilities and indiscriminate use of force, to fully respect and ensure rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access. We support ASEAN’s and the UN’s efforts to help Myanmar find a peaceful solution in line with the UN Security Council’s Resolution 2669. We encourage UNHCR to continue engaging with host countries, ASEAN and other regional actors, including to promote cross-border assistance.’
15.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue with Commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic - EU Statement	18.03.2024	‘The European Union calls for an end to violations of international humanitarian law and serious violations and abuses of human rights by all parties to the conflict in Syria, in particular by the regime and its allies. We reiterate that all parties responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights including sexual and gender-based violence, must be held accountable, and we note in this regard the provisional measures on Syria of the International Court of Justice.’
16.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar - EU Statement	19.03.2024	‘The human rights situation in Myanmar continues its downward spiral. The responsibility for this lies with the Myanmar military and its repressive actions, some of which reportedly may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity.’ ‘All parties to the conflict must respect human rights and international humanitarian law. We condemn all humanitarian access restrictions and encourage a more active role of the United Nations in providing the necessary assistance.’
17.	HRC55 - Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine - EU Statement	19.03.2024	‘Those responsible for the ongoing grave and massive violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law must be held fully accountable.’
18.	HRC55 - Item 4 General debate on human rights situations that require the Council’s attention	20.03.2024	‘The EU expresses full support for the work of the International Commission of Inquiry. We urge Russia to grant without delay full and unhindered access to humanitarian actors and safe humanitarian passage for civilians wishing to leave. We urge Russia to respect international humanitarian law as well as to uphold international human rights law. The victims of human rights violations and abuses are entitled to justice and reparation.’
19.	HRC55 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on Occupied Palestinian Territory - EU Statement	26.03.2024	‘We recall our condemnation of Hamas for its brutal and indiscriminate terrorist attacks on October 7, recognising Israel’s right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law, and calling for the immediate release of all hostages without any precondition. Hamas and other armed groups must immediately grant humanitarian access to all remaining hostages.’ ‘We are concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza and its disproportionate effect on civilians, particularly children, as well as the imminent risk of famine caused by the insufficient entry of aid.’
20.	G7: Statement of the Non-Proliferation Directors Group	18.04.2024	‘The G7 attaches the greatest priority to the universalisation and full implementation of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects –the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocols. The CCW and its Protocols are key international humanitarian law instruments and deserve unquestionable support. In addition, we support the humanitarian aims of the Ottawa Convention. The G7 is committed to strengthening the protection of civilians from the humanitarian consequences arising from the use of explosive weapons particularly in populated areas, which can have a devastating impact and long-term humanitarian consequences. We urge all parties to armed conflict to fully respect their obligations under IHL, including when using explosive weapons in order to minimize civilian harm.’
21.	EU Statement at the General Debate of the 33rd session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as delivered on 13 May 2024	13.05.2024	‘Allow me also to refer to the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza which remains a matter of grave concern to the EU. We call upon all parties to protect the civilians and fully respect their obligations under international humanitarian law.’

	Subject	Date	Extract
22.	WHA77 - Item 3 – Address by the Director-General	27.05.2024	'We deplore the increasing number of manmade health emergencies. The EU reiterates its commitment to work with partners to end the crisis in Gaza without delay and implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 2728, including through reaching an immediate ceasefire and the unconditional release of all hostages. We also call for an end to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine as well as all conflicts, including those in Sudan, Ethiopia, and the DRC. We urge all parties to fulfil their obligations under international law and to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law. The protection of civilians, health workers and health facilities, in accordance with international humanitarian law, is a vital priority.'
23.	WHA77 - Item 14.1 - WHO's work in health emergencies (Document A77/12 and resolution EB154.R7) AND 14.2 Implementation of resolution WHA75.11 (2022) AND 14.3 Global Health for Peace Initiative	30.05.2024	'The health and humanitarian crisis in Ukraine resulting from the Russian aggression is significant and unwarranted. We call on the Russian Federation to immediately cease its hostilities, including attacks on health care facilities and health workers, and to uphold international human rights and international humanitarian law.'
24.	1500th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (5 June 2024) - EU statement on the Human rights situation in the territories of Ukraine temporarily controlled or occupied by the Russian Federation	05.06.2024	'As the report concludes, the occupation of new territories by the Russian Federation has been forcefully carried out in an atmosphere of generalised violence and fear to coerce the local population to cooperate with the Russian occupying authorities while suppressing their Ukrainian identity. The EU strongly condemns the widespread and gross violations of international human rights, and grave violations of humanitarian law that have been committed in the process.'
25.	112th ILC - ILO Special Sitting to discuss the Appendix to the Report of the Director-General on "The situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories" - EU Statement	06.06.2024	'The parties must respect international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. We also stress the importance of respecting and implementing the orders of the International Court of Justice, which are legally binding.'
26.	HRC56 - Interactive Dialogue on Oral Update by FFM on Sudan - EU Statement	18.06.2024	'Ongoing violence, including the killing of aid workers, hindrance of humanitarian access and restrictions on aid delivery are pushing millions into famine. Belligerent parties must stop the looting of and obstructions to aid delivery now, and ensure the protection of civilians in line with the principles of international humanitarian law and human rights law, as demanded during the Paris Conference on 15th of April. The EU recalls its strong appeal on the warring parties for an immediate and durable ceasefire and continues to support regional and international mediation efforts to bring peace to Sudan. We remain committed to ensure that those who commit atrocities will be held accountable for their actions.'
27.	HRC56 - Interactive Dialogue on High Commissioner's annual report - EU Statement	19.06.2024	'We reiterate our resolute condemnation of Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. We demand that Russia fully abides by its obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and the fundamental rules and principles of the UN Charter.'
28.	HRC56 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea - EU Statement	20.06.2024	'Furthermore, in line with OHCHR recommendations, we call on the Government of Eritrea to complete the full withdrawal of any remaining troops from Ethiopian territory, and to carry out credible, independent investigations into alleged violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed during the war in northern Ethiopia in order to provide justice to all victims, including Eritreans who had found refuge in Ethiopia.'
29.	UNHCR 90th Standing Committee - Agenda Item 2 b): Global Report 2023 - EU Statement	01.07.2024	'The EU and its Member States note that operating in conflict zones has presented significant logistical and security challenges for UNHCR. As recently noted by High Commissioner Grandi at the UN Security Council, parties to conflicts increasingly, blatantly and sometimes deliberately violate international humanitarian law, with such violations often triggering additional forced displacement of civilians. In several contexts, humanitarian access was often obstructed due to bureaucratic impediments, active hostilities and increasingly serious security concerns, such as targeted attacks on humanitarian aid and medical workers. Some Governments and non-state actors continued to impose restrictions on aid, requiring delicate negotiations, and limiting the scope and speed of UNHCR's life-saving response. This is not acceptable.'
30.	1503rd Meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (1 July 2024) - EU Statement on the occasion of the UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on 26 June	01.07.2024	'We strongly condemn the ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. We stand in solidarity with the victims and survivors in Ukraine, as well as their families and communities affected. Those responsible must be held to account.'
31.	HRC56 - Interactive Dialogue with Commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic - EU Statement	03.07.2024	'The European Union firmly condemns the persistent, widespread, systematic and serious violations and abuses of human rights (including sexual and gender-based violence) and all violations of international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict, especially by the Syrian regime and its allies.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
32.	HRC56 - Interactive dialogue with the High Commissioner on Ukraine (res. 50/30) and on the interim report of the SG on situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine (GA res. 77/221)	09.07.2024	'The European Union deploras yesterday's Russian missile attack against the children's hospital in Kyiv. Such attack constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law.'
33.	HRC56 - Interactive dialogue on OHCHR report on technical assistance in Libya - EU Statement	09.07.2024	'However, we must also recognise the challenges that Libya still faces: Widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, sexual and gender-based violence, enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests and detentions. Civic space continues to shrink and we are deeply concerned by reports of arrests and acts of intimidation targeted at civil society actors, in particular women human rights defenders.'
34.	1504th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers (10 July 2024) - EU Statement on the large-scale missile and drone attacks by Russia targeting civilians in Ukraine including a children's hospital	10.07.2024	'Under international humanitarian law, hospitals enjoy special protection. Children are never and can never be a legitimate target; they must be protected at all times.'
35.	HRC57 - Item2	10.09.2024	'We reiterate our resolute condemnation of Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. We demand that Russia fully abides by its obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and the fundamental rules and principles of the UN Charter.'
36.	HRC 57 - Enhanced ID with the FFM on Sudan	10.09.2024	'We welcome efforts to facilitate a durable peace solution for the country, most recently in Geneva, resulting in the opening of the border-crossing in Adre, hoping it can be fully operational as soon as possible. We also call on all stakeholders to honour the pledges and commitments made during the Paris International Humanitarian Conference on Sudan and its neighbours and call for urgently improved, rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access and protection for humanitarian workers in accordance with international humanitarian law and Human Rights Law.'
37.	HRC57 - Interactive dialogue with the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	12.09.2024	'The European Union remains deeply concerned at the proliferation of serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed by mercenaries. These violations and abuses involve war crimes, the looting of natural resources, and the intimidation, torture and killing of civilians. We are also concerned about the actions of the Wagner Group, which continues to play a destabilising role in various parts of the world.'
38.	HRC57 - Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on truth, justice and reparation	12.09.2024	'The EU shares your view that States involved in armed conflicts should rapidly implement effective mechanisms to ensure criminal accountability and reparation for serious violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law.'
39.	HRC57 - Interactive Dialogue with Commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic	20.09.2024	'The European Union calls for accountability and the end of all violations of international humanitarian law and of all violations and abuses of human rights. We continue to support the International Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) and its call for the situation in Syria to be referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC).'
40.	HRC57 - Interactive Dialogue with Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine	23.09.2024	'We are gravely alarmed by the findings of your latest report documenting how Russian authorities have committed a wide array of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including war crimes related to torture, wilful killings, rape and sexual and gender-based violence, and the forcible transfer of children in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law.'
41.	EU Statements on the regular Dispute Settlement Body meeting, 23 September 2024	23.09.2024	'We call on the Russian Federation to stop its acts of aggression and withdraw its troops from Ukraine. Russia must cease actions endangering the civilians and respect international humanitarian law.'
42.	HRC57 - Item 4: General debate on human rights situations that require the Council's attention	24.09.2024	'We urge Russia to grant full and unhindered access to humanitarian actors and provide safe humanitarian passage for civilians wishing to leave. We urge Russia to respect international humanitarian law and to uphold international human rights law and will hold all perpetrators fully accountable for crimes under international law. The EU encourages further efforts, including within the Core Group, to establish a tribunal for the prosecution of the crime of aggression against Ukraine.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
43.	HRC57 - Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on Somalia	07.10.2024	'The EU welcomes the progress made by the Federal Government to strengthen the country's legislative and institutional framework in order to fulfil its international human rights obligations. While some progress has been made, further efforts are needed. The EU urges the authorities to institutionalise training on international human rights and humanitarian law within the Somali National Army to prevent civilian harm during military operations.'
44.	HRC57 - Interactive dialogue with the High Commissioner regarding his oral update on Ukraine	08.10.2024	'The European Union is deeply alarmed by the findings of your report documenting that Russian authorities subjected Ukrainian prisoners of war to widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment throughout their captivity. The European Union condemns in the strongest possible terms the use of torture and ill-treatment and calls on Russia to immediately cease this practice, which is a clear breach of international humanitarian and human rights law.'
45.	HRC57 - Enhanced Interactive Dialogue Democratic Republic of the Congo	08.10.2024	'The DRC continues to face major challenges: both the security and the humanitarian situation have deteriorated in the reporting period. Violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law continue to be committed. These include gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls, attacks on IDP camps and the recruitment of children by armed groups. Some steps have been taken, but we urge the Congolese government to intensify efforts to ensure accountability for these crimes, including by focusing on the national transitional justice process.'
46.	1509th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers (9 October 2024) EU Statement on the Middle East	09.10.2024	'To this end, the EU reiterates its call on all parties to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including International Human Rights Law and international humanitarian law, and to respect and implement the orders of the International Court of Justice. Potential violations of international humanitarian law need to be thoroughly and independently investigated and accountability ensured.'
47.	UNIONFSC Chairpersonship Side Event on Full Gender Equality in Conscripted Vienna, 30 October 2024 – EU Statement	31.10.2024	'As substantiated in the reports of the International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, the UNSG Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Moscow Mechanism expert missions and ODIHR, widespread conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence has been committed by Russian forces. In this context the EU reiterates its steadfast commitment to uphold international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to end impunity for international crimes, not least when rape is used as a weapon of war. We commend the tireless efforts and contributions of civil society and human rights defenders to this end.'
48.	EU Statement on "Expanding Range of Drugs and Diversifying Markets" at the third intersessional meeting of the 67th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 12-14 November 2024	15.11.2024	'As we gather today, we are witnessing conflict and violence in many parts of the world. The EU and its Member States call for the full respect for the UN Charter, International Law and international humanitarian law, whether in relation to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, or the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, Sudan, Ethiopia, DRC and elsewhere. Such wars and conflicts create an environment that facilitates the illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs and other related transnational organised crime and severely impact health care facilities, transport and supplies.'
49.	1512th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers (19 November 2024) - EU Statement on Recognizing International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November	19.11.2024	'In the context of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, we express our deepest concern about violence against women and girls, including in conflict situations. In our efforts to support Ukraine and other conflict-affected areas, we continue to condemn in the strongest possible terms conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, and all violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law.'
50.	1512th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers (19 November 2024) EU Statement on the occasion of the 1000th day of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine	19.11.2024	'The European Union strongly condemns these appalling killings that represent grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. In the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recent report, widespread and systematic torture and ill-treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war, at the hands of Russian captors, has been documented in numerous regions within the temporarily occupied territories and in Russia. International humanitarian law must be respected. Torture and ill-treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war must end immediately.'

	Subject	Date	Extract
51.	1513th Meeting of the Committee of Ministers (27 November 2024) - EU Statement on the Secretary-General's 30th consolidated report on the conflict in Georgia	27.11.2024	'The EU calls upon the Russian Federation to fully comply with the judgements of the ECHR, including through an adequate and effective investigation into the crimes committed during and after the active phase of hostilities, as well as during the period of occupation and hold all those responsible for human rights violations accountable. Russian Federation must pay all a just satisfaction in respect of damage suffered by the victims. Everybody responsible must be brought to justice. In this context, we also note the arrest warrants issued by the International Criminal Court in relation to individuals believed to hold responsibility for war crimes during the August 2008 war.'
52.	UNHCR Pledging Conference - EU Statement	03.12.2024	'The EU and its Member States reiterate their full commitment to continue addressing forced displacement crises, including protracted situations. Over the next five years, the European Commission – which formally started its new mandate on 1 December – will work on an integrated approach to fragility and will boost efforts on humanitarian diplomacy to promote respect for international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles. It will also focus on finding durable solutions for forcibly displaced persons and ensuring access to human rights, notably for stateless persons. It will explore ways to bring about a more equitable division of responsibility among donors, which includes private sector's engagement.'
53.	Launch of the Seventh Report on the EU Guidelines on Promoting Compliance with International Humanitarian Law	26.12.2024	'I would like to thank the Hungarian Presidency for inviting me to participate in this event to discuss the 7th Annual Report on the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Promoting Compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL). (...) IHL violations cannot go unnoticed. We cannot let them become the new normal. We must make clear, through our words and deeds, that IHL violations are the deplorable and condemnable exceptions to the rule. For wars, indeed, have rules.' (...)
54.	UNHCR 75th Executive Committee - High-level segment on statelessness and general debate	18.10.2025	'Parties to conflicts blatantly violate international humanitarian law, often triggering additional forced displacement. Calling for compliance with International Humanitarian Law and accountability for its violations, ensuring the protection of civilians and facilitating humanitarian access must be at the heart of our collective action. In the case of the recent events in the Middle East, we urge all actors to exercise restraint, prevent further escalation and engage in international diplomatic efforts and we call on all parties to take all feasible precautions to avoid harm to civilians, humanitarian workers and facilities, in line with their obligations under international humanitarian law. The European Union reiterates its unwavering commitment to lasting and sustainable peace in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, on the basis of the two-state solution.'
55.	RCRC24 - Statement on behalf of the European Union and its Member States	29.10.2025	'This is a time of unprecedented humanitarian needs and a critical moment in our history. As conflicts proliferate, international humanitarian law is increasingly disregarded. At the same time, damaging natural hazards are causing ever more suffering to persons already in extremely vulnerable situations. The European Union and its Member States highly value the IFRC and the National Societies' commitment to locally led action, as well as the ICRC's unique role in humanitarian protection, as the guardian of IHL and as a neutral, impartial and independent intermediary. We welcome the solid and forward-looking strategic partnerships between the EU and, both, the IFRC and the ICRC.'
56.	ILO Governing Body 352nd Session - Enhanced programme of development cooperation for the occupied Arab territories	31.10.2025	'The EU is deeply alarmed by the dramatic military escalation in the Middle East and the risk this represents for the entire region. It calls on all parties to exercise the utmost restraint, put an end to all hostilities immediately and fully abide by international law, including international humanitarian law. The European Union is fully committed to helping de-escalate the situation and reduce tensions.'

B. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER ACTORS

[See Section IV of the report]

1) Humanitarian budget

Country	Project Title	Partner	Amount ²⁷	Description
Yemen	Protecting Children Against Conflict-Related Child Rights Violations	STC	7.250.000	The action is to support the monitoring and reporting of grave violations and other serious child rights violations and the delivery of life-saving child protection services for children facing heightened conflict-related child protection risks in Aden, Lahj, Dhale and Taiz governorates.
Syria, Iraq and Yemen	Improved protection and security of civilians and communities in areas under the control and influence of armed groups and de facto authorities (AGDAs) in Syria, Iraq and Yemen	DIAKONIA	1.000.000	Diakonia enhances civil society organisations' capacity in Syria and Iraq, addressing conflict challenges and contributing to IHL-sensitive reporting. In Syria, it collaborates in order to address Housing, Land and Property issues, and in Iraq, it assesses civil society organisations' needs and consolidates common interests. By engaging with stakeholders, Diakonia aims to uphold humanitarian norms, protect civilians, and ensure IHL adherence in the MENA region.
Afghanistan	ICRC physical rehabilitation (PRP), protection of detainees (PRODET), and protection of the civilian population (PCP) activities	ICRC	5.000.000	Persons with physical disabilities living in the catchment area of the ICRC PRC of Kabul have access to quality physical rehabilitation services. People deprived of freedom live in appropriate and humane conditions and are protected against physical and psychological abuses consistent with national and/or international standards. The civilian population is better protected and has access to essential services and to impartial, independent humanitarian aid.
Türkiye	Rebuilding Life for Earthquake Survivors: Addressing Core Needs and Protection	DIAKONIA	1.700.000	IHL dissemination
Türkiye	Providing protection and advancing access to services for people in need of international protection	UNHCR	8.000.000	IHL dissemination and information
Türkiye	Responding to protection risks and strengthening the protection environment for displacement-affected populations	DRC	1.500.000	IHL dissemination
Türkiye	Urgent Protection and Resilience Programme – Phase VIII	CARE	3.300.000	IHL dissemination
Ukraine	ICRC economic security, water and habitat, and protection of civilian population activities	ICRC	11.800.000	IHL dissemination among parties to the conflict; reports of IHL violations

27. To note that in many instances the IHL component is part of a broader integrated project.

Country	Project Title	Partner	Amount ²⁷	Description
Syrian Arab Republic	ICRC economic security, primary health- care, and protection of the civilian population activities	ICRC	10.000.000	IHL dissemination, monitor the concerns of conflict-affected people and document allegations of violations of IHL, conduct meetings and briefings on IHL and other international norms for weapon bearers.
Syrian Arab Republic	Multi-sectoral cash assistance, WASH life-saving, protection and education services to children and people in need in targeted governorates	UNICEF	5.500.000	Effective implementation of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave child rights violations in Syria and child protection prevention and response services.
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	ICRC emergency preparedness and response in the health sector, and protection activities in Israel and the occupied territories	ICRC	10.000.000	Through the IHL works in this response, ICRC focuses on pursuing protection dialogue: 1) Remind conflict parties of IHL obligations; 2) Document IHL violations; 3) Act as neutral intermediary for safe evacuation and access to emergency medical services; 4) Document HCiD incidents, remind parties to ensure safe access to healthcare and safety of health staff and patients, enable the PRCS to deliver emergency medical response.
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Prevention of and response to the forcible transfer of Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, through humanitarian assistance and evidence-based advocacy	WBPC (NRC-led consortium)	15.940.000	The initiative focuses on a multi-sectored and integrated protection-centred approach to counter the IHL and IHRL violations leading to forcible transfer.
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem	UNWRA	5.000.000	UNRWA focuses on protection advocacy; protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities and other protection activities. It provides an enhanced response to and prevention of protection threats faced by Palestine refugees in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and does so through advocacy, protection monitoring and documentation of IHL/IHRL violations, direct emergency assistance, including psychosocial support and cash-based assistance, and providing uninterrupted access to services, including specialised service provision through referral pathways.
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Provision of life-saving, integrated protection support for vulnerable children and adults in Gaza and the West Bank	WARCHILD	5.400.000	The IHL protection works focuses on: the documenting of IHL violations in the targeted areas, while employing do-no-harm measures and safeguarding the rights and dignity of the affected individuals and communities; activating advocacy initiatives at the national and international level to help ensure adherence to IHL in Palestine.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	ICRC activities for economic security, mental health and psychosocial support, protection of the civilian population, and emergency preparedness and response with the Movement	ICRC	18.800.000	The initiative seeks to ensure that people receive the protection due to them under IHL and other norms, by reminding the relevant authorities and weapon bearers of their legal obligations.

Country	Project Title	Partner	Amount ²⁷	Description
Regional East Africa	Initiative title Enhancing Humanitarian Access and Protection of Civilians While Engaging Armed Actors, civil society organisations and Community Leaders	DIAKONIA (Geneva Call)	3.850.000	The aim of this initiative is to enhance humanitarian access and protection of civilians while engaging Armed Groups and de facto authorities, as well as civil society organisations and community leaders, to promote IHL knowledge and compliance across East Africa.
Regional Sahel and Lake Chad	ICRC assistance, prevention and protection activities in the Sahel and Lake Chad regions: economic security, health, prevention, and protection (sub-)programmes in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Chad	ICRC	32.620.000	ICRC will pursue dialogue with the authorities and weapon bearers and remind them of the need to protect civilians from the effects of armed conflict and other situations of violence (OSV). Civilians benefit from the respect of their rights and are thus better protected; have access to essential services, as well as impartial and independent humanitarian aid. Accordingly, communities can reduce their exposure to particular risks.
Cameroon	ICRC primary health care and protection of civilian population activities	ICRC	1.000.000	The civilian population in Cameroon benefits from a reduction in IHL and IHRL violations and other negative effects related to the presence of weapon bearers, as well as from improved access to essential services.
Mozambique	ICRC water and habitat protection activities	ICRC	1.000.000	The civilian population benefits from better respect of their rights and has access to essential services and to impartial, independent humanitarian aid. Improved behaviour and compliance with IHL/IHRL lead to a reduction in both violations and other negative effects related to the presence of armed actors.
Sudan	Multi-sectoral Rapid Response Mechanism to Support Crisis-affected Populations	NRC	11.700.000	Information dissemination and capacity building, including IHL/IHRL dissemination.
Regional Greater Horn of Africa	ICRC activities addressing economic insecurity, health and protection concerns in conflict-affected areas in the Greater Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan)	ICRC	70.545.284	Enhancing dialogue with authorities and weapon bearers to secure access to violence-affected people by increasing acceptance of and support for its activities and promoting an improved understanding of and compliance with IHL, IHRL and other norms.
Regional Latin America and Caribbean	ICRC assistance and protection activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region: health and protection (sub-)programmes in Colombia, Haiti and Venezuela, and areas covered by the Mexico City regional delegation	ICRC	9.750.000	<p>Health Care in Danger campaign is an ICRC worldwide campaign, whose main aim is to promote respect for health facilities, health personnel and patients, in line with IHL and other norms.</p> <p>In Colombia the ICRC will expand its dialogue with authorities at all levels and with weapon bearers, on topics linked to IHL and other applicable law, especially on provisions protecting civilians. Specifically, in 2024, the ICRC will: engage in dialogue with all parties to conflicts in order to promote respect for IHL; discuss - with armed forces and security forces - IHL and other norms relating to the protection of people during the conduct of hostilities, and – if relevant – international standards for law enforcement; raise concerns about document protection and IHL violations confidentially with the parties concerned; give the relevant authorities advice on drafting or implementing policies aimed at protecting and assisting civilians – including children, missing people's families, migrants, victims of mines/ERW, and victims/survivors of sexual violence.</p> <p>In relation to the prevention of sexual violence, the ICRC will work to ensure training sessions for armed forces covering such issues as the issue of sexual violence. Training on this issue is also organised in the context of or integrated into first-aid and/or IHL-related training and events for and with communities as well as weapon bearers.</p>

Country	Project Title	Partner	Amount ²⁷	Description
Colombia	Providing primary health, mental health, protection and education services for populations affected by armed conflict and the Venezuelan border crisis in Catatumbo Region, Norte de Santander and Arauca	NRC	7.200.000	Enhanced civilian protection in Norte de Santander, Arauca, Antioquia, and Nariño through public awareness raising on IHL, promoting compliance of armed groups and de facto authorities with IHL, empowering communities, promoting self-protection, and strengthening institutional capacities against IHL violations.
Colombia	NIDOs strategy for education in emergencies and protective environments for children and adolescents to prevent and respond to all forms of physical, sexual, and psychological violence against them in the context of humanitarian emergencies, including humanitarian mine action.	UNICEF	4.525.000	To support the government in the implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration, UNICEF seeks to improve the systems to collect and report information on how schools are affected by the conflict and what the impact is on the education community (access to schools, threats and the presence of mines and explosive devices). UNICEF will work closely with protection colleagues responsible for children at risk in conflict areas and on delivering UNICEF's mandate to verify and report IHL violations, particularly the impact on schools and the 1612 reporting mechanism.
Myanmar	Scaling-up life-saving and integrated child protection and WASH services and strengthening the monitoring mechanism for children and families affected by the humanitarian crises	UNICEF	2.950.000	Capacity of the monitoring and reporting mechanism is enhanced to generate solid evidence to inform and guide CTFMR's advocacy work on the prevention and ending of grave violations in Myanmar.
Myanmar	Improving access to quality education and protection for vulnerable conflict-affected communities	NRC	3.800.000	NRC\Geneva Call conduct training sessions on IHL and child protection for armed groups, and education institutes and awareness sessions on IHL/HR. Engage with non-state armed actors to promote advocacy on the protection of schools and children during armed conflict, as well as the development of policies on protection. DCA supports the collection of evidence of HR violations and abuses. NRC/Geneva Call/DCA support protection monitoring and regular reports.
Myanmar	Essential humanitarian assistance to the conflict-affected communities through education in emergencies and child protection interventions	STC	2.500.000	STC conducts sensitisation workshops with non-state armed groups and EAO leaders on the protection of children in armed conflict and systematic monitoring of grave violations against children affected by armed conflict.
Myanmar	ICRC hospital activities	ICRC	750.000	Wounded and sick people in the ICRC operational areas in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine State affected by armed conflict and OSV benefit from quality hospital care.
Myanmar	Integrated Protection and Multi-Purpose Cash Service Delivery to Save Lives and Strengthen the Resilience of Conflict-Affected Communities	DRC	1.400.000	Protection Analysis, Risks and Trends project which involves systematic and regular analysis of protection and service trends. The report focuses on analysis of specific IHRL and IHL violations, including violence against civilians, sex and gender- based violence, mine action, forced recruitment, people trafficking, freedom of movement.

Country	Project Title	Partner	Amount ²⁷	Description
Programmatic Partnership - Global	Strengthening humanitarian coordination and advocacy to respond to humanitarian crisis	OCHA	49.550.000	OCHA will support the humanitarian system as it adapts to this changing global context. OCHA's Strategic Plan (2023-2026) emphasises OCHA's leadership role and six transformational priorities –a coherent response that is people-centred, locally-led and agile; systematic and predictable leadership on humanitarian access; facilitating durable solutions for IDPs in protracted displacement; a humanitarian response that is consistently inclusive; catalytic humanitarian financing that effectively delivers assistance to people in need; and thought leadership to adapt to an evolving landscape.
Programmatic Partnership - Global	Prevention of IHL violations	ICRC	30.000.000	The ICRC prevention programme aims to effectively influence the behaviour of parties to a conflict and other duty bearers. It contributes to an environment that promotes respect for IHL and other normative frameworks in a way that prevents violations or other harmful acts from occurring and ensures that victims of such acts are duly considered and respected. Through this programme, the ICRC will be better prepared to encourage the relevant authorities to incorporate IHL into the appropriate structures, promote IHL among non-state actors, advocate for the respect of IHL through research, advocacy products and events, and promote the protection of civilians from the effects of urban warfare.
Global	Strengthening Humanitarian Access for Children in Conflict: Integrating field insights and expertise on armed actors with policy guidance and advocacy	STC	700.000	This project contributes to increasing humanitarian access for children in conflict by integrating insights from field operations to inform humanitarian access efforts in contexts where children are affected by conflict. It combines promoting increased knowledge related to Denials of Humanitarian Access (DHA) for children with increased operational capacity in relation to access negotiations as well as humanitarian policy and advocacy. This partnership supports country-level and international coordination efforts to engage with and influence national, regional and global actors in addressing DHA for children.
Global	Presence, Proximity and Principles: Protecting humanitarian space through coordination, capacity building and humanitarian diplomacy	NRC	1.100.000	<p>This intervention proposes boosting support provided for humanitarian actors and decision-makers to safeguard humanitarian space.</p> <p>The initiative aims to build the capacity of humanitarian organisations and support effective coordination to address these challenges. It focuses on the following areas:</p> <p>Continued evidence gathering, awareness raising, and advocacy to ensure counter-terrorism measures and to ensure that sanctions reflect the importance of ensuring principled humanitarian action and the effective delivery of identified solutions to financial derisking.</p> <p>Support and capacity building for field operations to increase understanding of the impact of counter-terrorism measures, sanctions, and administrative impediments on the work of humanitarian organisations.</p> <p>Support for the humanitarian community to address access challenges through coordination, capacity building and humanitarian diplomacy.</p>
Global	Hunger and Conflict: protecting people in armed conflict and related violence settings from food insecurity, promoting IHL compliance	ACF	1.700.000	This initiative aims to contribute to strengthening compliance with IHL by gathering evidence on food security and understanding of the dynamics of violence, promoting political action, promoting public debate and adapting operational responses.

Country	Project Title	Partner	Amount ²⁷	Description
Global	Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation (CCHN) activities on humanitarian negotiation	ICRC	600.000	<p>CCHN provides humanitarian practitioners with a platform to: collaboratively learn and exchange ideas on the issue of frontline negotiation; build research on emerging practices of negotiation processes; and develop negotiation tools, methods and strategies accessible to the sector at large.</p> <p>In 2024 and 2025, the CCHN, hosted by and in partnership with the ICRC, seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and expand its global community of practice of frontline humanitarian negotiators; deliver negotiation training and peer learning activities for professionals working in key humanitarian contexts; provide tailored negotiation and curriculum support for its partner organisations on priority thematics; and conduct operational research and develop new negotiation tools and methods based on current negotiation practices and challenges.
Global	Advancing protection negotiations and protection leadership to drive systems change to ensure strengthened protection outcomes	UNHCR	400.000	<p>Through this project, UNHCR, CCHN and the Global Protection Cluster (GPC) leverage their collaboration in capacity building. The aim is to promote frontline humanitarian negotiations on protection and to ensure that humanitarian partners have the necessary tools, approaches and training in relation to effective negotiations so as to support protection outcomes. This strategic engagement with frontline humanitarian actors and humanitarian leaders will help drive forward systems' change. The aim is to support collective action on addressing protection risks, strengthening access that protects and promotes compliance with IHL.</p>

2) Other sources of funding: IcSP, IPA, ENI and NDICI-GE non-exhaustive list of projects with IHL dimension

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Iran	Enhanced Access to Rights, Essential Services, and Livelihoods for Vulnerable Afghans and Host Communities in Iran	01/02/2022 - 31/01/2025	14 million	NDICI	Norwegian Refugee Council	<p>Limited support to implementing humanitarian standards in refugee protection</p> <p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Increase access to rights, protection and essential services, including education and health, for vulnerable Afghans and host communities in Iran</p> <p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improve livelihoods and access to sustainable income</p> <p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Enhance contribution of key national and international stakeholders in provision of assistance to vulnerable Afghans in Iran</p>
Palestine	Strengthening the role of the Palestinian civil society and the services to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law – WIJDAN Secure Palestinian Land and Housing Rights (SPLHR)	16/03/2023- 30/09/2025	473059.23	NDICI	Land and Research Centre	<p>Special Objective: To contribute to strengthening the role of Palestinian civil society in terms of promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law.</p> <p>Special Objective 1: Local Palestinian human rights defenders and CBOs & grass roots organisations are supported in combatting and fighting all forms of violations against economic rights. Specific attention is paid to the interests of women in the target communities in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates.</p> <p>Special Objective 2: Palestinian Individuals & families including women and youth in terms of Human Rights are protected and empowered and are fighting against social & occupation induced torture and discrimination at the target communities in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates.</p>
Palestine	Promoting and protecting human rights for women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities victims/ survivors of human rights violations in the Gaza Strip.	26/12/2022-31/3/2025	475,000	NDICI	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	<p>Overall objective: To promote and protect human rights (HR) and fundamental freedoms for victims of, or at risk of, human rights and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) violations; with focus on right to health, protection from torture, Access Restricted Areas (ARA), and the right to freedom of assembly and expression in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>Specific objectives: Special Objective 1: To promote protection from violations of human rights through access to integrated, gender sensitive, legal and specialised community mental health for the victims/survivors of HR violations in line with the principles of international humanitarian law (IHL) and (IHRL); Special Objective 2: To protect the rights of victims/survivors of HR violations through awareness raising, capacity building, lobbying and advocacy with national and international targets; SO3: To build the capacities of professionals, lawyers, actors and field workers on topics related to mental health, human rights, monitoring and the documentation of HRVs to provide appropriate care.</p>

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Palestine, West Bank and Gaza	AMAL – Amplifying Mobilization and Local Leadership	01/01/2025-01/01/2028	2,154,911	CSO thematic budget line 2023	OXFAM-led applicant and PMRS – Palestinian Medical Relief Services -Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children	<p>Overall objective:</p> <p>To empower local civil society organisations (CSOs) and marginalised groups in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to become effective agents of inclusive governance and sustainable development. The focus is on enhancing services and advocacy for vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities (PwD).</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <p>Specific Objective 1:</p> <p>To enhance empowerment and well-being of vulnerable groups through increased access to inclusive services and improved capacity of service providers, community-based organisations, and civil society organisations. The aim is to deliver high-quality, inclusive, and community-led services targeting women, children, youth and PwDs.</p> <p>Specific Objective 2:</p> <p>To support local CSOs and marginalised groups to more effectively influence key stakeholders (UN, Palestinian Authority, donors) to adopt inclusive and equitable recovery and reconstruction practices that consider the needs of marginalised groups.</p>
Palestine	إرتقا - Irtiqa' – Enhancing the judiciary in Palestine	15/12/2024 - 15/12/2027	700,000	NDICI	Palestinian Judicial Institute	<p>The overall goal of this project is to raise the quality of legal training in Palestine. One specific objective is the setting-up of the diploma programme for future judges and prosecutors and the provision of support for continuous training.</p> <p>Some of the training curricula will be reviewed to include new areas of interest and focus, including IHL</p>

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Palestine	Establishment of the Palestinian Institute of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law	12/12/2024 – 12/12/2027	1,200,000	NDICI	An-Najah National University	<p>The objective is to enhance and enrich the understanding and application of international humanitarian law (IHL) and human (HR) throughout Palestine, through the establishment of a leading institute for IHL and HR studies.</p> <p>There are three specific objectives:</p> <p>(1) Enhanced capacity of academics and administrators in international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights (HR) through comprehensive training programmes, curriculum development, and fellowship opportunities, along with internships designed specifically for law students;</p> <p>(2) Increased engagement of local institutions and civil society in IHL and HR advocacy and application;</p> <p>(3) Strengthened legal frameworks and practices in line with IHL and HR principles applied by official bodies and institutes.</p>
Palestine	Scaling Up Community-Driven Processes of Mapping of Land Rights and Land Use Planning in the West Bank, Including Area C	13/12/2024 – 12/12/2028	4,000,000	NDICI	UN HABITAT	Contributes to the protection of housing, land and property rights of Palestinian communities in Area C, where Israel has particular IHL obligations in relation to security and civilian authority
Palestine	Accompanied Nexus Learning & Analytics for Area C Programme	30/12/2023 – 29/12/2025	700,00	NDICI Global allocation	Centre for Operational Research & Analysis (COAR Global)	Provides legal, operational and risks analysis across Area C – much of this relates to IHL legal analysis to inform EU programming
Palestine	Respecting, protecting, and fulfilling civil and political rights in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	01/12/2023 – 31/01/2026	1,500,000	ENI (AAP 2019)	Diakonia	<p>The overall objective is to contribute to justice and societal change by ensuring better respect, protection and fulfilment of civil and political rights of Palestinians residing in the occupied Palestinian territory.</p> <p>The specific objectives are (1) to ensure the correct use of the legal framework protecting civil and political rights in situations of occupation and (2) to strengthen stakeholders' capacity to promote compliance by the duty bearers with their international obligations and to hold them accountable for violations.</p>
Syria	Joint Programme on Housing, Land and Property Issues - Phase II	24/12/2022 – 23/12/2025	4500000	NDICI	UN Habitat	<p>To contribute to the creation of an enabling environment where crisis-affected women and men and communities can exercise their HLP rights.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve access to HLP documentation, record keeping and tenure security 2. To improve access of affected women and men to services and legal remedies 3. To improve access to land, housing and natural resources

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Syria	Joint Programme on Housing, Land and Property Issues - Phase II (NRC)	24/12/2022 - 23/12/2025	2500000	NDICI	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	To contribute to the creation of an enabling environment where crisis-affected women and men and communities can exercise their HLP rights. 1. To improve access to HLP documentation, record keeping and tenure security 2. To improve access of affected women and men to services and legal remedies 3. To improve access to land, housing and natural resources
Syria	Upholding Human Rights in Syria (UHRS)	28/10/2022 - 27/10/2024	1052495	NDICI	International Bridges to Justice	To build capacity, skills and awareness that will increase respect for human rights and access to justice in NW Syria. 1) Enhance capacity of civil society and defenders to prevent human rights violations via prison monitoring and to enhance the provision of legal services to vulnerable groups of people, including women and children 2) Expand legal rights awareness, including awareness of how to access legal aid, among vulnerable groups of people, including women and children 3) Improve the capacity of police and prison staff to employ investigative and correctional techniques aligned with international standards and treaties 4) Increase advocacy by civil society groups with policymakers and other stakeholders on issues related to justice and human rights
Syria	Implementing the Common Agenda to combat VAWG and promote inclusive peace-building processes in Syria	1/09/2022 - 31/08/2025	2000000	NDICI	Euromed Feministe Initiative (EFI)	The initiative aims to contribute to inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making in Syria, through combatting VAWG (violence against women and girls) and improving women's participation in local and international decision-making. This is done through empowering Syrian human rights' (HR) defenders and women's rights (WRs) defenders, enabling these to play a leading role in combatting VAWG and enhancing women's participation in peace-building processes (Outcome 1), and improving access to services for VAWG survivors (Outcome 2).
Syria	Enabling survivor-led accountability for gendered crimes and human rights violations in Syria through tailored legal strategies	31-07-2022 - 30-01-2024	700000	NDICI	Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)	The initiative will focus on supporting access to justice for Syrian survivors and strengthen the capacities of Syrian lawyers to pursue litigation in this field.
Syria	Survivor-led accountability for international crimes and human rights violations in Syria	01/02/2024 - 31/01/2026	1000000	NDICI	Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)	The overall objective of the initiative is to reduce the impunity gap in Syria by securing justice for Syrian survivors. The focus is on survivors of gendered crimes and human rights violations. The means to achieve is effective documentation and investigation of crimes and human rights violations and tailored legal assistance and representation responding to survivors' stated priorities.

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Syria	Empowering survivors and victims' families in Syria to pursue justice	01/01/2023 30/06/2025	2000000	NDICI	Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom	The overall objective of the initiative is to strengthen the rule of law in Syria. The specific objectives are to ensure that 1) Syrian survivors and the families of victims of torture are better able to demonstrate their agency in fighting impunity, uncovering the truth and securing reparation; 2) The Syrian political process adopts victim-centric approaches to justice. An intermediate specific objective is that victims' organisations respond better to the various needs of survivors and families of victims.
Syria	Women LEADERS – Women Lead, Engage and Advocate for Democracy and Rights in Syria	01-02-2022 - 31-01-2024	1054559	NEAR_TS	Basmeh and Zeitooneh	The aim is to ensure that local women-led Syrian civil society organisations (WLCSOs) and women-led initiatives (WLIs) in North West Syria are equipped with theoretical and practical skills and knowledge to promote and protect women's rights and advocate for meaningful change within their communities. At the same time, the aim is to ensure that decision-making and the practices of community leaders, local governance, human rights/humanitarian agencies and relevant international actors are able to better address human rights and protection concerns and priorities of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) women and girls in North West Syria.
Syria	Promoting inclusive documentation and access to justice for human rights violations in Syria	01/01/2024 – 31/12/2026	687.837	NEAR_TS	Ceasefire Centre for Civilian rights	The overall objective is to promote inclusive documentation and access to justice for human rights violations in north and east Syria. Specific objectives are: 1) To strengthen the capacity of women and youth civil society to effectively monitor and document human rights violations; 2) To advance structured documentation and awareness of ongoing human rights violations; 3) To enable access to domestic legal remedies for victims of human right 4) To build civil society's knowledge of pathways to justice.
Armenia	Accountable Institutions and Human Rights Protection	2023-2025	2.3 M	NDICI-GE	UNDP/UNICEF UNFPA	The overall objective is to support the institutional capacities and strategic communication of the target institutions to drive forward the modern public policy agenda and improve performance of their core functions. It will enhance the relevant competencies of the management and the staff of these institutions.
Armenia	Human Rights for and with Refugees	2024-2027	2.73 M	NDICI-GE	Democracy Development Foundation	The project is aimed at empowering refugees to enable them to uphold their fundamental rights. In addition, the project provides support in identifying and addressing the specific human rights vulnerabilities of various refugee groups (e.g. women). The project also facilitates understanding of comprehensive information about rights, entitlements and opportunities available for refugees.
Armenia	RISE – Rehabilitation, social inclusion and empowerment of the displaced and vulnerable population	2024-2027	3 M	NDICI-GE	World Vision Armenia (in lead), People in Need, Armenian Association of Social Workers	The project is aimed at improving social protection systems for refugees. The focus is on the availability of the local social workforce and access to social care and socio-rehabilitation services.

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Azerbaijan	Protecting human rights of vulnerable groups in Azerbaijan	1/1/2021-30/06/2024	2.108.881	NDICI-GE	OHCHR	The overall objective is to ensure the protection of human rights of vulnerable groups through (1) delivering capacity building for CSOs (civil society organisations) and human rights defenders; (2) providing financial support for Azerbaijani CSOs and human rights defenders to enable their engagement with international human rights advocacy by use of the UN human rights mechanisms; and (3) promoting access to justice for members of vulnerable groups and promoting the culture of pro bono legal services.
Azerbaijan	Bridging the gap between community needs and local capacities and capabilities of the civil society actors in Azerbaijan	01/12/2021-31/10/2025	3,000,000	NDICI-GE	IFRC	The project supports the capacities of CSOs (civil society organisations) in Azerbaijan with a view to enhancing the efficiency of their efforts to address the needs of people affected by crises. This is done through a combination of 1) strengthening the capacities of CSOs in humanitarian action; 2) the sharing of best practices from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement with CSOs in Azerbaijan; 3) addressing the recovery and livelihood needs of the most vulnerable communities; and 4) providing CSOs with resources to implement best practices.
Azerbaijan	Promoting evidence-based interventions for effective policy and decision making on violence prevention and response in Azerbaijan	15/01/2024 – 14/07/2025	300,000	NDICI-GE	UNFPA	The project aims to produce evidence on prevalence of different forms of domestic violence against women in Azerbaijan to ensure that women and girls affected by intimate partner and non-partner violence benefit from improved evidence-based service provision and prevention strategies.
Azerbaijan	Enhancing resilience of women and girls affected by gender-based violence through improved social infrastructure and sustainable gender transformative financing frameworks	1/10/2024-31/10/2027	1,500,000	NDICI-GE	UNFPA	The project aims to contribute to a more inclusive and equitable society where women and girls can live free from violence and discrimination through improved availability of social infrastructure and quality services for GBV (gender-based violence) response and through enhanced national capacities for gender responsive budgeting for effective realisation of legal and policy frameworks on gender equality in Azerbaijan.
Azerbaijan	Support to implementation of the judicial reforms in Azerbaijan	29/12/2023-29/12/2027	770,500	NDICI-GE	PARTICIP	The project aims to 1) enhance operational and professional capacities, as well as the organisational set-up of the JLC and its office; 2) modernise the selection capacity and evaluation process of judges through the application of best practice models; 3) improve judicial training systems and strengthen the professionalism of individual judges.
Georgia	Strengthening accountability of security sector through effective civil society oversight	15/12/2021-30/06/2025	1,000,000	ENI	Innovations and Reforms Center	The initiative aims at developing and implementing effective security sector oversight mechanisms, to provide expertise to policymakers, including on community needs and interests related to security issues.
Georgia	Empowering civil society and professional organisations to ensure safe, secure and accountable society	02/12/2021-31/12/2024	1,350,000	ENI	Civil Society Foundation	The overall objective of the initiative is to promote human security and safety in Georgia by encouraging a human rights-based drug policy and improving crime and drug prevention, drug treatment and care systems. The proposed initiative envisages interventions under six specific objectives.
Georgia	Support to Security Sector Oversight Bodies	24/08/2021- 17/10/2024	2,119,000	ENI	GOPA Partners in action for change and engagement	The overall objective is to increase the security/safety of people in Georgia by enhancing the accountability of security-related actors

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Georgia	Supporting accountable and human rights-oriented security sector through research, advocacy and inclusive dialogue	18/11/2021- 31/12/2024	500.000	ENI	Social Justice Center	The project's overall objective is to improve the security sector monitoring system and raise human rights standards in security practices by offering extensive analysis, advocacy, and public awareness programmes.
Georgia	Promoting greater civic awareness and engagement in judicial reforms and facilitating increased access to justice through holistic multi-agency action	21/09/2023- 31/12/2026	1,000,000	NDICI-GE	Georgian Young Lawyers Association	The overall objective of the initiative is promoting accessibility, independence, transparency, impartiality and accountability within the entire justice system, including the delivery of judicial reforms.
Georgia / Moldova	EU4Dialogue: Support to Conflict Transformation in the South Caucasus and the Republic of Moldova	02/12/2020- 02/12/2024	2,000,000	ENI	UNDP	Overall, the aim of the initiative is to improve exchange (regional, intraregional and/or with the EU) through education and culture for both women and men in the conflict regions. This is to be achieved by engaging the population in the conflict-affected areas in education and culture and bringing them together with peers from the EU. The engagement will be realised in three sectors: youth and secondary education, tertiary education and the academic sector, and will include the culture and arts sectors.
Georgia/ Moldova	EU4Dialogue: Improving exchanges across the divide through education and culture	06/05/2021- 06/05/2025	3,000,000	ENI	DEUTSCHER AKADEMISCHER AUSTAUSCH-DIENST EV	Overall, the aim of the initiative is to improve exchange (regional, intraregional and/or with the EU) through education and culture for both women and men in the conflict regions. This is to be achieved by engaging the population in the conflict-affected areas in education and culture and bringing them together with peers from the EU. The focus will be on three sectors: youth and secondary education, tertiary education and the academic sector, and will include the culture and arts sectors.
Georgia	Building resilient communities in Abkhazia	28/06/2024- 27/12/2026	2,054,731	ENI	World Vision Deutschland	The main objective of the intervention is to strengthen communities in Abkhazia by enhancing the capacities of local civil society organisations (CSOs) and providing them with opportunities to support initiatives for resilience and youth inclusion. This will empower community members to contribute to their community's ability to prepare for and cope with shocks, including adaptation to climate change.
Georgia	Support provision of basic health services for conflict-affected people living in Abkhazia	01/09/2024- 28/02/2027	USD 2,490,160	ENI	WHO/UNICEF	The project aims at supporting improved access to essential health services in Abkhazia at primary health care centres/community level through specific interventions in the areas of immunisation, mother and child healthcare, tuberculosis control and through addressing major chronic disease and their risk factors, as well as, strengthening the capacities of health workers and improving IPC (infection protection and control) practices and conditions.
Ukraine	Pravo Justice Phase III in Ukraine	01/01/2024 - 30/06/2026	13 000 000	NDICI	Expertise France	The overall objective is to promote judicial reforms and strengthen the rule of law, towards alignment with the EU acquis and best practices. The programme is organised in four components to address four specific objectives. The first is to promote accountability for international crimes and serious violations of human rights in Ukraine.

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Lebanon	Implementing Community Policing in Lebanon	11/12/2020-03/10/2025	15.000.000	ENI	FUNDACION INTERNACIONAL Y PARA IBERO AMERICA DE ADMINISTRACION Y POLITICAS PUBLICAS	The aim of the programme is to support the shift from police “force” to police “service” by assisting with the implementation of the aforesaid Internal Security Forces’s five-year reform plan mandating the formal adoption of the Lebanese community policing model. So far, its implementation has showed positive results that are worth capitalising upon. The programme therefore suggests a holistic approach to contribute to the process of building a more people-centred, human rights compliant, responsive, professional and accountable police service.
Nigeria- Niger- Chad- Cameroon	Peaceful and resilient borderlands I: Lake Chad window	2024-2028	37 Million	NDICI- GE	UNDP/AFD	<p>The Lake Chad Window of the Borderlands I programme comprises two components: first the continuation of the RESILAC programme (EUR 32 M contribution agreement with AFD). Second, a contribution to the Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) (EUR 5M) contribution agreement with UNDP). The overall initiative aims to: address the causes of instability and conflict; contribute to strengthened capacities on conflict prevention and mitigation by cross-border communities; enable the economic recovery and the strengthening of the resilience and social cohesion of these borderlands.</p> <p>Under the support to the RSF, one specific activity is the development of security forces’ capacity and understanding of human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL), including SGBV (sexual- and gender-based violence) and other forms of violations.</p>
Afghanistan Iran, Pakistan, Central Asia	Support to Afghan refugees and displaced people in Pakistan, Iran, Central Asia and Afghanistan	2022 -2026	66 Million	NDICI- GE	UNHCR (EUR 34M), IOM (EUR 30M), UNDP (EUR 2M)	<p>The initiative is part of DG INTPA’s contribution to the Regional Team Europe initiative on the Afghan displacement. It aims to address the challenges of forced displacement through a community-driven, needs-specific approach that focuses on the short, medium and long-term impact. Within it, activities are conducted for advocacy towards host governments and communities to provide sustainable settlement options, protection and durable solutions to displaced Afghans and their host communities, including livelihood opportunities and access to basic services such as education and health, in accordance with IHL and the priorities of the Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees.</p> <p>Particular attention is paid to women, girls and the most vulnerable, including returning migrants and refugees. In line with Council Conclusions of September 2021 and March 2023, EU and Member State activities in Afghanistan are guided by the identified benchmarks for engagement. In addition, they are carried out without benefit to or interference from the de facto authorities, under the principled approach “by women, for women”.</p>

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Syria	Joint Programme on Housing, Land and Property Issues - Phase II	24/12/2022 -p 23/12/2025	4500000	NDICI- GE	UN Habitat	<p>The aim of the programme is to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment where crisis-affected women and men and communities can exercise their HLP (housing, Land and property) rights.</p> <p>To improve access to HLP documentation, record keeping and tenure security To improve access of affected women and men to services and legal remedies To improve access to housing, land and natural resources</p>
Syria	Joint Programme on Housing, Land and Property Issues - Phase II (NRC)	24/12/2022 -23/12/2025	2500000	NDICI- GE	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	<p>To contribute to the creation of an enabling environment where crisis-affected women and men and communities can exercise their HLP rights.</p> <p>To improve access to HLP documentation, record keeping and tenure security</p> <p>To improve access of affected women and men to services and legal remedies</p> <p>To improve access to housing, land and natural resources</p>
Syria	Upholding Human Rights in Syria (UHRS)	28/10/2022 -27/10/2024	1052495	NDICI- GE	International Bridges to Justice	<p>To build capacity, skills and awareness that will increase respect for human rights and access to justice in North West Syria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Enhance capacity of civil society and defenders to prevent human rights violations via prison monitoring and to ensure the provision of legal services to vulnerable groups, including women and children 2) Expand legal rights awareness, including awareness about how to access legal aid, among vulnerable groups, including women and children 3) Improve the capacity of police and prison staff in employing investigative and correctional techniques aligned with international standards and treaties 4) Increase advocacy by civil society groups with policymakers and other stakeholders on issues related to justice and human rights
Syria	Implementing the Common Agenda to combat VAWG and promote inclusive peace-building processes in Syria	1/09/2022 –31/08/2025	2000000	NDICI- GE	Euromed Feministe Initiative (EFI)	<p>The initiative aims at contributing to inclusive, participatory and representative decision making in Syria, through combatting VAWG (violence against women and children) and improving women's participation in local to international decision-making.</p> <p>This will be done through empowering Syrian human rights (HR) and women's rights (WR) defenders so that they play a leading role in combatting VAWG, through enhancing women's participation in peace-building processes (Outcome 1), and improving access to services for VAWG survivors (Outcome 2).</p>

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Syria	Enabling survivor-led accountability for gendered crimes and human rights violations in Syria through tailored legal strategies	31-07-2022 - 30-01-2024	700000	NDICI- GE	Legal Action Worldwide (LAW)	The initiative will focus on supporting access to justice for Syrian survivors and strengthening the capacities of Syrian lawyers to pursue litigation in this field.
Syria	Empowering survivors and victims' families in Syria to pursue justice	01/01/202330/06/2025	2000000	NDICI- GE	Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom	The overall objective of the initiative is to strengthen the rule of law in Syria. The specific objectives are 1) Syrian survivors and families of victims of torture will be better able to demonstrate their agency in fighting impunity, uncovering the truth and ensuring reparation; 2) The Syrian political process will be better able to adopt victim-centric approaches to justice. An intermediate specific objective is that victims' organisations respond better to the various needs of survivors and families of victims.
Egypt	Strengthening Human Rights in Egypt	11/09/2023-31/07/2026	2.000.000,00	NDICI- GE	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	The Overall Objective of the initiative is enhanced promotion and protection of human rights in Egypt. The specific objectives: Strengthened capacity of the State and other relevant stakeholders to promote and protect human rights; Increased engagement by Egypt with international human rights mechanisms; Strengthened capacity of the National Council for Human Rights in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights; Strengthened engagement of Egypt's civil society organisations with international and national human rights mechanisms.
Syria	Women LEADERS –Women Lead, Engage and Advocate for Democracy and Rights in Syria	01-02-2022 – 31-01-2024	1054559	NEAR_ T S	Basmeh and Zeitooneh	The aim is to ensure local women-led Syrian civil society organisations (WLCSOs) and women-led initiatives (WLIs) in NWS are equipped with theoretical and practical skills and knowledge to promote and protect women's rights and advocate for meaningful change within their communities. At the same time, the aim is to ensure that decision-making and practices of community leaders, local governance, human rights/humanitarian agencies and relevant international actors are informed to better address human rights and protection concerns and priorities of internally displaced persons (IDP) women and girls in North West Syria.

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Palestine	Safeguarding Children's Rights in East Jerusalem	01/07/2021 –30/06/2024	1,000,000 (out of a total of 3,958,308)	NDICI- GE	UNICEF	The aim of the initiative is to ensure that children in East Jerusalem are safe and protected from violence, exploitation and grave violations. The specific aim is to reduce the vulnerabilities of children and their families by positively reengaging them and to enable them secure their rights to, for instance, education, protection, and health.
Georgia	Advancing Reforms in the Justice Sector in Georgia	24/07/2023-01/10/2026	3,544,800	NDICI- GE	DAI Global Belgium	The overall objective of the project is to support Georgia in advancing reforms in the justice sector. There is a particular focus on the implementation of EU-related commitments, in particular the EU- Georgia Association Agreement/ Association Agenda.
Africa	African Union Compliance and Accountability Framework (AUCF) for the African Union inclusive of peace support operations (2022-2024)				OHCHR	Building on numerous AU-EU-UN convergent commitments, the overall aim of the project is to enhance the AU's capacity to ensure that African peace support operations (PSOs) are planned and conducted in compliance with international human rights law (IHRL), international humanitarian law (IHL) and applicable standards on conduct and discipline. The project covers all AU Peace Support Operations as per definition in the AU PSO doctrine, including AU-led, AU-endorsed, AU-authorized and AU-recognised PSOs. These cover security initiatives of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Mechanisms (RMs) and ad hoc coalitions.
Africa	European Support for Transitional Justice in Africa				International Center for Transitional Justice	"The specific objectives of this initiative are: The first, led by ICTJ, focuses on providing technical assistance and capacity building to AU member states, the AU organs, Regional Economic Communities (RECS), and other stakeholders. The second, led by CSVR, focuses on fostering research and knowledge production and management. The third, led by ATJLF, focuses on raising awareness about the AUTJP and enhancing the engagement of civil society actors with it and transitional justice processes in Africa."
Africa	Peaceful and resilient borderlands				Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Specific objective 1: Relevant AU organs, RECs and AU Member States develop adequate capacity to implement the AUTJP and design and operate tailored gender sensitive reconciliation and reparation mechanisms.
Africa, Asia, LAC	"Supporting global key actors – Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (2025, 2026 and 2027)"				OHCHR	"This action will support the overall objectives of the OHCHR Office Management Plan
Colombia					International Center for Transitional Justice	- Strengthen the rule of law and accountability for human rights and international humanitarian law violations
The Gambia	Support the functioning and efficiency of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace				GIZ and DCAF	Prevent violations and strengthen protection of human rights and international humanitarian law, including in situations of conflict and insecurity"
Africa, Asia, LAC	Support to the International Criminal Court (2025, 2026, 2027)				ICC	The initiative contributes to ensuring "the implementation of the EU's positions, as defined by the Council, on international humanitarian law and international criminal justice and strengthen the visibility and coherence of EU action in this regard, including through strategic outreach".

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
Africa, Asia, LAC	Human Rights Crises Facility					The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the fight against impunity, by promoting the Rome Statute system and increasing support for the ICC. This applies for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027.
Africa, Asia, LAC	Fighting against impunity				OHCHR	The specific objectives are: (1) to broaden the understanding of the ICC and the Rome Statute amongst the key stakeholders, in particular ICC States Parties and legal professionals, and achieve greater support and cooperation of States with the ICC; and (2) to reinforce national capacities in dealing with crimes under the Rome Statute, particularly in countries related to situations before the ICC.”
Mozambique	ResiNorte - Resilience for the North				UNFPA	Activities related to Output 1.1: Improved community security and access to justice Support to community-level security and community policing, through training and coaching activities in relation to law enforcement actors, including training of security forces on human rights, women’s rights, international humanitarian law and civilian protection
Philippines	Protecting indigenous people from armed violence and conflict in BARMM:				Geneva Call	" Téduray Lambangian women's civil society take concrete measures to advance the protection of indigenous people from armed violence/conflict in the Bangsamoro territory"
South Sudan	Strengthening local governance and resilience in South Sudan				GIZ	- Contextualised campaigns on “15 Ways to Protect Indigenous Peoples from Armed Conflict”
CAR	Support to the Special Criminal Court					- Capacity building of Indigenous Peoples’ Organisations(IPOs) on international humanitarian norms, land rights, protection strategies and peace-building.
Global	Global Initiative Against Impunity for International Crimes and Serious Human Rights Violations				International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and 7 leading CSOs	- Technical support to IPOs to conduct social dialogue with local authorities on the protection of IPs.”
West Bank and Gaza Strip, The Palestine	Promoting and protecting human rights for women, men, girls and boys with and without disabilities victims/ survivors of human rights violations in the Gaza Strip	1/1/2023-31/12/2024	475,000			To promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for victims of, or at risk of, human rights and IHRL violations; with focus on right to health, torture, Access Restricted Areas (ARA), and right to freedom of assembly and expression in the Gaza Strip.

Country	Contract name	Implementation period	Budget in EUR	Source of funding	Implementing Partners	Description
West Bank and Gaza Strip, The Palestine	Promoting respect and protection for the right to mental health for women and adolescent children with and without disabilities affected by conflict and at risk of violence and human rights violations in the Gaza Strip	1/1/2023-31/12/2024	490,000			Promote respect and protection and of the right to mental health through rights-based approach to provide community-based integrated mental health and psychosocial support for conflict-affected and at risk women and adolescent children with and without disabilities in accordance with IHL and IHRL.
Israel	Behind Bars, Beyond Rights: Protecting Palestinian detainees' rights and promoting accountability of Israeli duty bearers according to IHRL and IHL	1/1/2025-31/12/2026	500,000			To protect the lives of Palestinian detainees held in Israeli detention centres, including women and children, and safeguard them from torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (and from violation of the right to health), by enhancing Israel's accountability and respect for IHRL and IHL.
Global	15th EU Support Project to ICC 2022-2025	1/5/2022-30/04/2025	3,000,000			To increase support for and cooperation with the ICC for the years 2022 -2024. To broaden the understanding of the ICC and the Rome Statute amongst the key stakeholders, in particular ICC States Parties and legal professionals, and achieve greater support and cooperation of States with the ICC; and to strengthen national capacities in dealing with crimes under the Rome Statute.
Global	Global Initiative Against Impunity For International Crimes and Serious Human Rights Violations: Making Justice Work	1/1/2023-30/11/2027	20,000,000			To promote the role of civil society in monitoring and seeking redress for international crimes, and in supporting victims and survivors.
Global	National authorities against impunity: Bridging the gap between civil society organisations and judicial authorities in the fight against impunity for core international crimes	1/10/2024-30/09/2028	3,000,000			To enhance the capacities of civil society organisations, judicial and law enforcement authorities to effectively investigate and prosecute core international crimes.
Global	Support to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights's work in combatting impunity	1/08/2024-31/07/2026	3,500,000			To strengthen OHCHR's capacity to: a) carry out human rights monitoring and fact-finding missions to prevent or to respond to crises and, b) support investigative bodies established by the Human Rights Council and other UN bodies.

C. RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

[See Section x of the report]

1) IHL-related listing criteria in EU restrictive measures

Decision		Criteria	
1.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2015/1763 of 1 October 2015 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi	Burundi	Article 1(1)(b): ‘involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law , as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses, in Burundi ...’
2.	COUNCIL DECISION 2013/798/CFSP of 23 December 2013 concerning restrictive measures against the Central African Republic	Central African Republic (CAR)	Article 2a(1)(c): ‘involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law , as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, in the CAR, including, targeting of civilians, ethnic- or religious-based attacks, attacks on schools and hospitals, and abduction and forced displacement;’
3.	COUNCIL DECISION 2010/788/CFSP of 20 December 2010 concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo and repealing Common Position 2008/369/CFSP	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Article 3(1)(d): ‘recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the DRC in violation of applicable international law; (e): being involved in planning, directing, or committing acts in the DRC that constitute human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law , as applicable, including those acts involving the targeting of civilians, including killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abduction, forced displacement, and attacks on schools and hospitals; (f) obstructing the access to or the distribution of humanitarian assistance in the DRC;’
4.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2015/1333 of 31 July 2015 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya, and repealing Decision 2011/137/CFSP	Libya	Article 8(2)(a): ‘involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya;’ Article 8(2)(c): ‘engaged in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstructing or undermining the successful completion of its political transition, including by: (i) planning, directing, or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law , or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Libya;’
5.	COUNCIL DECISION 2017/1775/CFSP of 28 September 2017 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali	Mali	Article 1(1) and Article 2(1) (e) and Article 2(1) (f) ‘responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, the following actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali: [...]’ (e) obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Mali, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Mali; (f) planning, directing, or committing acts in Mali that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law , as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including those involving the targeting of civilians, including women and children, through the commission of acts of violence (including killing, maiming, torture, or rape or other sexual violence), abduction, enforced disappearance, forced displacement, or attacks on schools, hospitals, religious sites, or locations where civilians are seeking refuge;’
6.	COUNCIL DECISION 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma and repealing Decision 2010/232/CFSP	Myanmar	Article 5 (c) and Article 6 (c): ‘- natural persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw), the Myanmar Police Force and the Border Guard Police responsible for obstructing the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need;’

Decision		Criteria	
7.	COUNCIL DECISION 2010/231/CFSP of 26 April 2010 concerning restrictive measures against Somalia and repealing Common Position 2009/138/CFSP	Somalia	<p>Article 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, where such acts include, but are not limited to: (i) planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence; [...] – obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia, – being political or military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in Somalia in violation of applicable international law, – being responsible for violations of applicable international law in Somalia involving the targeting of civilians including children and women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and abduction and forced displacement.’
8.	COUNCIL DECISION 2014/450/CFSP of 10 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan and repealing Decision 2011/423/CFSP	Sudan	<p>Article 3:</p> <p>‘individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities...’</p>
9.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/2135 of 9 October 2023 concerning restrictive measures in view of activities undermining the stability and political transition of Sudan	Sudan	<p>Article 1(d):</p> <p>‘natural persons planning, directing or committing acts in Sudan that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, including killings and maimings, rape and other serious forms of sexual and gender-based violence, abduction and forced displacement...’</p>
10.	COUNCIL DECISION 2014/932/CFSP of 18 December 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen	Yemen	<p>Article 2a(1)(c):</p> <p>‘planning, directing or committing acts that violate applicable international human rights law or international humanitarian law, or acts that constitute human rights abuses, in Yemen.’</p>
11.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/2287 of 23 October 2023 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Niger	Niger	<p>Article 1(1)(d):</p> <p>‘involved in planning, directing or committing acts in Niger that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable;’</p> <p>Article 2(1)(d):</p> <p>‘involved in planning, directing or committing acts in Niger that constitute serious human rights violations or abuses or violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable.’</p>
12.	Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/385 of 19 January 2024 establishing restrictive measures against those who support, facilitate or enable violent actions by Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad	Terrorism	<p>Article 1(1)(f):</p> <p>‘Being involved or complicit in ordering or committing serious violations of international humanitarian law or human rights law on behalf or in the name of Hamas, PIJ, any other affiliated group or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivate thereof;’</p>

2) *Examples of humanitarian exceptions (derogations and exemptions)²⁸ in EU regimes of restrictive measures²⁹*

Decision		Exception	
1.	COUNCIL DECISION 2011/486/CFSP of 1 August 2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in view of the situation in Afghanistan	Afghanistan (UN)	Article 4(6): ‘Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the processing and payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources, and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance and other activities that support basic human needs in Afghanistan or to support such activities. ’
2.	COUNCIL DECISION 2012/642/CFSP of 15 October 2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus	Belarus	Article 5(1) (f): ‘The competent authority of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as it deems appropriate, after having determined that the funds or economic resources concerned are: intended exclusively for the payment necessary for: humanitarian purposes , for the evacuation or repatriation of persons, or for initiatives providing support to victims of natural, nuclear or chemical disasters;’
3.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2020/1999 of 7 December 2020 concerning restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses	Human Rights	Article 4(1): ‘By way of derogation from Article 3(1) and (2), the competent authorities in the Member States may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary for humanitarian purposes , such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, food, or the transfer of humanitarian workers and related assistance or for evacuations.’
4.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/1532 of 20 July 2023 concerning restrictive measures in view of Iran’s military support to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine	Iran	Article 3: ‘7. The prohibition set out in paragraph 2 shall not apply to organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union, provided that the provision of the funds or economic resources referred to in paragraph 2 is necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in Iran. 8. In cases not covered by paragraph 7, and by way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of a Member State may grant specific or general authorisations, under such general or specific conditions as they deem appropriate, to release certain frozen funds or economic resources or to make available certain funds or economic resources, provided that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in Iran.’

28. On 9 December 2022, the UNSC adopted resolution 2664 (2022) introducing a humanitarian exemption to asset freeze measures imposed by United Nations Sanctions Regimes applicable to certain categories of humanitarian actors. The resolution was transposed into UN and EU/UN mixed sanctions regimes at EU level in 2023. The following sanctions regimes are concerned: CAR, DPRK, DRC, Haiti, Iraq, Iran WMD, ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qa’eda, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen. Furthermore, in the course of 2023, a humanitarian exemption based on UNSCR 2664 (2022), was introduced to several new and existing EU autonomous sanctions regimes: Syria, Sudan, Niger, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Guinea, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Tunisia, Venezuela, Zimbabwe and cyber-attacks.

29. As a rule, EU restrictive measures prohibit the making available of funds and economic resources to designated persons or entities, unless a specific exception exists. However, in accordance with international humanitarian law, where no other options are available, the provision of humanitarian aid should not be prevented by EU restrictive measures.

	Decision		Exception
5.	COUNCIL DECISION 2013/184/CFSP of 22 April 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma and repealing Decision 2010/232/CFSP	Myanmar	<p>Article 6(7):</p> <p>'Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the making available of funds or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by:</p> <p>(a) the United Nations (UN), including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;</p> <p>(b) international organisations;</p> <p>(c) humanitarian organisations having observer status with the UN General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations;</p> <p>(d) bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the UN Humanitarian Response Plans, UN Refugee Response Plans, other UN appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;</p> <p>(e) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures;</p> <p>(f) Member States' specialised agencies; or</p> <p>(g) the employees, grantees, subsidiaries or implementing partners of the entities referred to in points (a) to (f) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities.'</p> <p>Article 6a:</p> <p>'1. Without prejudice to Article 6(7), and by way of derogation from Article 6(1) and (2), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs.</p> <p>2. In the absence of a negative decision, a request for information or a notification for additional time from the relevant competent authority within five working days of the date of receipt of a request for authorisation under this Article, that authorisation shall be considered granted.</p> <p>3. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisations granted under this Article within four weeks of such authorisation.'</p>

Decision		Exception	
6.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/2287 of 23 October 2023 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Niger	Niger	<p>Article 1(6): ‘Member States may grant exemptions from the measures imposed under paragraph 1 where travel is justified on grounds of urgent humanitarian need...’</p> <p>Article 2(7): ‘7. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or to the provision of goods and services, which are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by: the United Nations, including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations; international organisations; humanitarian organisations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations; bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plans, Refugee Response Plans, other United Nations appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures; Member States’ specialised agencies; or the employees, grantees, subsidiaries, or implementing partners of the entities referred to in points (a) to (f) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities.</p> <p>8. In cases not covered by paragraph 7 and by way of derogation from paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs.’</p>
7.	COUNCIL DECISION 2013/255/CFSP of 31 May 2013 concerning restrictive measures against Syria	Syria	<p>Article 5(3): ‘The prohibitions set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the purchase or transport in Syria of petroleum products or to associated financing or financial assistance by public bodies, or by legal persons or entities which receive public funding from the Union or Member States to provide humanitarian relief in Syria or to provide assistance to the civilian population in Syria, where such products are purchased or transported for the sole purposes of providing humanitarian relief in Syria or to provide assistance to the civilian population in Syria.’</p> <p>Article 6: ‘With a view to helping the civilian population in Syria in cases not covered by Article 5(3) and by way of derogation from Article 5(1) and (2), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise, on the general and specific terms and conditions they deem appropriate, the purchase or transport in Syria of petroleum products and the provision of associated financing or financial assistance, provided that the following conditions are met: (a) the activities concerned are for the sole purpose of providing humanitarian relief in Syria or assistance to the civilian population in Syria;’</p> <p>Article 18(3): ‘Paragraph 1 shall not concern trade for food, agricultural, medical or other humanitarian purposes.’</p> <p>Article 28(a): ‘1. The prohibitions set out in Articles 28(1), (2) and (5) shall not apply until 1 June 2024 to the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or to the provision of goods and services, which are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by: (a) the United Nations, including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;</p>

Decision	Exception
	<p>(b) international organisations;</p> <p>(c) humanitarian organisations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations;</p> <p>(d) bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plans, Refugee Response Plans, other United Nations appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);</p> <p>(e) public bodies or legal persons, entities or bodies which receive public funding from the Union or Member States to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs for the civilian population in Syria;</p> <p>(f) organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union;</p> <p>(g) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures;</p> <p>(h) Member States' specialised agencies; or by</p> <p>(i) the employees, grantees, subsidiaries, or implementing partners of the entities mentioned in points (a) to (h) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities.</p> <p>2. The prohibition set out in Article 28(5) shall not apply to funds or economic resources made available to the natural or legal persons and entities listed in Annexes I and II by public bodies, or by legal persons or entities which receive public funding to provide humanitarian relief in Syria or to provide assistance to the civilian population in Syria, where the provision of such funds or economic resources is in accordance with Article 5(3).</p> <p>3. In cases not covered by paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article and by way of derogation from Article 28(5), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the making available of certain funds or economic resources, on the general and specific terms and conditions they deem appropriate, after having determined that the making available of funds or economic resources concerned is necessary for the sole purpose of providing humanitarian relief in Syria or assistance to the civilian population in Syria.</p> <p>4. The prohibition in Article 28(5) shall not apply to funds or economic resources made available to the natural or legal persons or entities listed in Annexes I and II by diplomatic or consular missions where the provision of such funds or economic resources is in accordance with Article 5(4).</p> <p>5. In cases not covered by paragraph 1 of this Article and by way of derogation from Articles 28(1) and (2), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources on the general and specific terms and conditions they deem appropriate after having determined that the funds and economic resources concerned are necessary for the sole purpose of providing humanitarian relief in Syria or assistance to the civilian population in Syria. The funds or economic resources shall be released to the UN for the purpose of delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance in Syria in accordance with the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan or any successor plan coordinated by the UN.</p> <p>6. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under paragraphs 3 and 5 within two weeks of any authorisation granted.'</p>

	Decision		Exception
8.	COUNCIL DECISION 2014/932/CFSP of 18 December 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen	Yemen (UN)	<p>Article 2b(7):</p> <p>‘Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or to the provision of goods and services which are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by:</p> <p>the United Nations, including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;</p> <p>international organisations;</p> <p>humanitarian organisations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations;</p> <p>bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plans, Refugee Response Plans, other United Nations appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);</p> <p>the employees, grantees, subsidiaries, or implementing partners of the entities mentioned in points (a) to (d) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities; or appropriate other actors as determined by the Sanctions Committee.’</p> <p>Article 6(a):</p> <p>‘without prejudice to Article 2b(7), by way of derogation from the measures imposed by UNSCR 2140 (2014) and UNSCR 2216 (2015), provided that the Sanctions Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that an exemption is necessary to facilitate the work of the United Nations and other humanitarian organisations in Yemen or for any other purpose consistent with the objectives of those Resolutions, the competent authority of a Member State shall grant the necessary authorisation.’</p>

	Decision		Exception
9.	COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/266 of 23 February 2022 concerning restrictive measures in response to the illegal recognition, occupation or annexation by the Russian Federation of certain non-government controlled areas of Ukraine	Ukraine	<p>Article 6 (2a): ‘The prohibitions set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) public bodies or legal persons, entities or bodies which receive public funding from the Union or Member States, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1;</p> <p>(b) organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1;</p> <p>(c) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1; or</p> <p>(d) Member States’ specialised agencies, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1.</p> <p>Article 6 (2b): In cases not covered by paragraph 2a, and by way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of a Member State may grant general or specific authorisations, under such general and specific terms and conditions as they deem appropriate, for the sale, supply, transfer or export of goods or technology referred to in paragraph 1 and the provision of services and assistance referred to in paragraph 2, after having determined that such goods, technology, services and assistance are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1.’</p>
10.	COUNCIL DECISION 2014/145/CFSP of 17 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine	Ukraine	<p>Article 2(11): ‘The prohibition set out in paragraph 2 shall not apply to organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union, provided that the provision of the funds or economic resources referred to in paragraph 2 is necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in Ukraine.</p> <p>Article 2(12): In cases not covered by paragraph 11, and by way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of a Member State may grant specific or general authorisations, under such general or specific conditions as they deem appropriate, to release certain frozen funds or economic resources or to make available certain funds or economic resources, provided that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in Ukraine.’</p>

	Decision		Exception
11.	COUNCIL DECISION 2014/512/CFSP of 31 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine	Ukraine	<p>Article 1b(6)(a)</p> <p>'6. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities may authorise the acceptance of such a deposit or provision of wallet, account or custody service, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the acceptance of such a deposit or provision of wallet, account or custody service is:</p> <p>necessary for humanitarian purposes, such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, food, or the transfer of humanitarian workers and related assistance or for evacuations;'</p> <p>Article 1i(2)(a)</p> <p>'2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) humanitarian purposes, public health emergencies, the urgent prevention or mitigation of an event likely to have a serious and significant impact on human health and safety or the environment, or as a response to natural disasters;'</p> <p>Article 1j(6)(a)</p> <p>'(a) humanitarian purposes, such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, food, or the transfer of humanitarian workers and related assistance or for evacuations;'</p> <p>Article 1(k)(10(a))</p> <p>'(a) humanitarian purposes such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, food, or the transfer of humanitarian workers and related assistance, or for evacuations;'</p> <p>Article 3(3)(a)</p> <p>'3. Without prejudice to the authorisation requirements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/821, the prohibitions in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to the sale, supply, transfer or export of dual-use goods and technology or to the related provision of technical and financial assistance, for non-military use and for a non-military end user, intended for:</p> <p>(a) humanitarian purposes, health emergencies, the urgent prevention or mitigation of an event likely to have a serious and significant impact on human health and safety or the environment, or as a response to natural disasters;'</p>

	Decision		Exception
12.	<p>COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2022/266 concerning restrictive measures in response to the recognition of the non-government controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine and the ordering of Russian armed forces into those areas</p>	Ukraine	<p>Article 6(2a)(2b)</p> <p>‘2a. The prohibitions set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) public bodies or legal persons, entities or bodies which receive public funding from the Union or Member States, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1;</p> <p>(b) organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1;</p> <p>(c) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1; or</p> <p>(d) Member States’ specialised agencies, provided that the goods, technology, services and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1.</p> <p>2b. In cases not covered by paragraph 2a, and by way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities of a Member State may grant general or specific authorisations, under such general and specific terms and conditions as they deem appropriate, for the sale, supply, transfer or export of goods or technology referred to in paragraph 1 and the provision of services and assistance referred to in paragraph 2, after having determined that such goods, technology, services and assistance are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1.’</p> <p>Article 7(1a)(1b)</p> <p>‘1a. The prohibitions set out in paragraph 1 shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) public bodies or legal persons, entities or bodies which receive public funding from the Union or Member States, provided that the assistance and services referred to in paragraph 1 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1;</p> <p>(b) organisations and agencies which are pillar-assessed by the Union and with which the Union has signed a financial framework partnership agreement on the basis of which the organisations and agencies act as humanitarian partners of the Union, provided that the assistance and services referred to in paragraph 1 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1;</p> <p>(c) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures, provided that the assistance and services referred to in paragraph 1 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1; or</p> <p>(d) Member States’ specialised agencies, provided that the assistance and services referred to in paragraph 1 are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1.</p> <p>1b. In cases not covered by paragraph 1a, and by way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authorities of a Member State may grant general or specific authorisations, under such general and specific terms and conditions as they deem appropriate, for the provision of the assistance and services referred to in paragraph 1 after having determined that such assistance and services are necessary for exclusively humanitarian purposes in the non-government-controlled areas of Ukraine referred to in Article 1.’</p>

	Decision		Exception
13	<p>Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1999 of 7 December 2020 concerning restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses</p>	Human Rights	<p>Article 3 (1):</p> <p>‘Article 2(1) and (2) shall not apply to the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or to the provision of goods and services which are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by:</p> <p>(a) the UN, including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;</p> <p>(b) international organisations;</p> <p>(c) humanitarian organisations having observer status with the UN General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations;</p> <p>(d) bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in UN Humanitarian Response Plans, UN Refugee Response Plans, other UN appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;</p> <p>(e) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures;</p> <p>(f) Member States’ specialised agencies; or</p> <p>(g) employees, grantees, subsidiaries, or implementing partners of the entities referred to in points (a) to (f) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities.</p> <p>2. The exemption set out in paragraph 1 shall not apply to the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies identified with an asterisk in the Annex.</p> <p>3. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, and by way of derogation from Article 2(1) and (2), the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs.</p> <p>4. In the absence of a negative decision, a request for information or a notification for additional time from the relevant competent authority within 5 working days of the date of receipt of a request for authorisation under paragraph 1, that authorisation shall be considered granted.</p> <p>5. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisation granted under this Article within 4 weeks of such authorisation’.</p>

Decision		Exception	
14	Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/628 of 19 February 2024 amending Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism	Terrorism	<p>Article 3a:</p> <p>'1. Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or to the provision of goods and services which are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by:</p> <p>(a) the United Nations (UN), including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;</p> <p>(b) international organisations;</p> <p>(c) humanitarian organisations having observer status with the UN General Assembly and members of those humanitarian organisations;</p> <p>(d) bilaterally or multilaterally funded non-governmental organisations participating in UN Humanitarian Response Plans, UN Refugee Response Plans, other UN appeals or humanitarian clusters coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;</p> <p>(e) organisations and agencies to which the Union has granted the Humanitarian Partnership Certificate or which are certified or recognised by a Member State in accordance with national procedures;</p> <p>(f) Member States' specialised agencies;</p> <p>(g) employees, grantees, subsidiaries, or implementing partners of the entities referred to in points (a) to (f) while and to the extent that they are acting in those capacities.</p> <p>2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 and by way of derogation from Articles 2 and 3, the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources, or the making available of certain funds or economic resources, under such conditions as they deem appropriate, after having determined that the provision of such funds or economic resources is necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs.</p> <p>3. In the absence of a negative decision, a request for information or a notification for additional time from the relevant competent authority within five working days of the date of receipt of a request for authorisation under paragraph 2, that authorisation shall be considered granted.</p> <p>4. The Member State concerned shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of any authorisations granted under this Article within four weeks of the granting of such authorisation.</p> <p>5. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be reviewed at least every 12 months or at the urgent request of a Member State, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, or the Commission following a fundamental change in circumstances.</p> <p>6. Paragraph 1 shall apply until 22 February 2025.'</p>
15	Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/628 of 19 February 2024 amending Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism	Terrorism	<p>Article 3a:</p> <p>'1. Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the provision, processing or payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources or to the provision of goods and services which are necessary to ensure the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance or to support other activities that support basic human needs where such assistance and other activities are carried out by:</p> <p>(a) the United Nations (UN), including its programmes, funds and other entities and bodies, as well as its specialised agencies and related organisations;</p>

D. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

[See Section VIII of the report]

	Subject	Date	Extract
1.	Day of International Criminal Justice: Statement by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/07/16/day-of-international-criminal-justice-statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union/	16.07.2024	<p>The European Union will continue to engage in efforts to support civil society, lawyers, prosecutors and all courageous individuals who work in the field of international criminal justice and who seek justice for atrocity crimes. Civil society and human rights defenders play a crucial role in the denunciation of human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law, thus promoting accountability and justice.</p> <p>The European Union will continue calling for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes to be held to account and for the rights of victims to be protected. Justice must prevail.</p>

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at <http://europa.eu>.

EU Publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications from EU Bookshop at <http://bookshop.europa.eu>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see <http://europa.eu/contact>).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>.

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, both for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

EDITION NOTICE

This publication has been produced by the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union (GSC) and is intended for information purposes only. It does not involve the responsibility of the European Union institutions nor the member states.

For further information on the European Council and the Council of the European Union, please contact the GSC Public Information service:

—

www.consilium.europa.eu/infopublic

—

Neither the Council of the European Union nor any person acting on behalf of the Council can be held responsible for the use that might be made of the information contained in this publication.

Although we make every effort to ensure that links in this publication are accurate and up to date, the GSC cannot take responsibility for links failing to work properly.

—

Print ISBN 978-92-850-0548-1 doi:10.2860/9648792 QC-01-25-010-EN-C

PDF ISBN 978-92-850-0547-4 doi:10.2860/5554652 QC-01-25-010-EN-N

—

Reuse is authorised provided the source is acknowledged. The reuse policy of the Council is implemented by the Council Decision (EU) 2017/1842 of 9 October 2017 on the open data policy of the Council and the reuse of Council documents (OJ L 262, 12.10.2017, p. 1).

© European Union, 2025

Cover photo: © European Union, 2023. All rights reserved. Licensed to the European Union under conditions.

For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the European Union, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

—

EN_2025_807

—



Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175
1048 Bruxelles • Brussel
Belgique • België
Tel. +32 (0)2 281 61 11

www.consilium.europa.eu

[f](#) [🐦](#) [📷](#) [in](#) /eucouncil