

to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General with reference to the latter's note LA/COD/2 dated 29 February 2007 and to General Assembly resolution 61/30 of 4 December 2006 entitled "Status of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflict". It has the honour to submit information from the Norwegian Government as requested in your letter for a possible solution.

### **International Humanitarian Law conventions**

Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Norway is in the process of ratification of the Second

Protocol. Norway is actively in the process leading to the recent adoption of a

of international law or treaty law that are not included in article 8 of the

Statute of the International Criminal Court, subject to universal jurisdiction, to the extent that this is permitted

by article 5 of the Rome Statute. Crimes against humanity and serious war crimes are liable to a maximum of 30 years imprisonment. These acts are not subject to prescription. The provisions entered into force on 1 July 2002 apply to acts committed prior to this date if the acts were punishable under the law in force at the time and considered as genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. In all cases the maximum penalty applicable is determined by the law in force at the time of the act.

### **International Humanitarian Law**

Members of the Armed Forces are obliged to complete an IHL course in their knowledge. In addition, all officers have to complete the e-learning course on command responsibility.

Members of the Armed Forces on basic soldier training provide for 4 hours of standardised class

increase the quality of such work flows and to seek to increase general access to international criminal law information.

The Government of Norway and the Norwegian Red Cross promote the Norwegian version of the *Exploring Humanitarian Law* (EHL) programme, originally developed by the ICRC, in schools, and will provide teachers with this tool to teach international humanitarian law to increase the awareness of the general public, and young people in particular, of the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs re-establish