

Translated from French

Views of Burkina Faso on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 63/125, entitled “Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts”

The Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, ratified on 20 October 1987, have been in force in Burkina Faso since 20 April 1988.

In response to developments in weapons technology and their impact on civilian victims, Burkina Faso has drawn up at the national level several texts as a follow-up to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 63/125:

- Act No. 059-2003/AN, adopted in 2003 in accordance with the provisions of the four Geneva conventions of 12 August 1949 and their additional protocols of 1977, which protects the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems and insignia designed to identify medical personnel, units and transports.

Under the authority of the Ministry of Defence, the health service of the national armed forces, in times of armed conflict, uses the Red Cross emblem to identify its medical personnel, units and land, sea and air transports.

Military medical personnel, religious personnel and other medical personnel assigned to the national armed forces enjoy the same protection and use the same insignia;

- Act No. 033-2005/AN of 13 October 2005, authorizing Burkina Faso to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, adopted by the General Assembly on 25 May 2000;
 - Many Burkina Faso experts have participated in work on the follow-up to and implementation of a number of conventions concerning the rights of civilians in times of armed conflict.
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