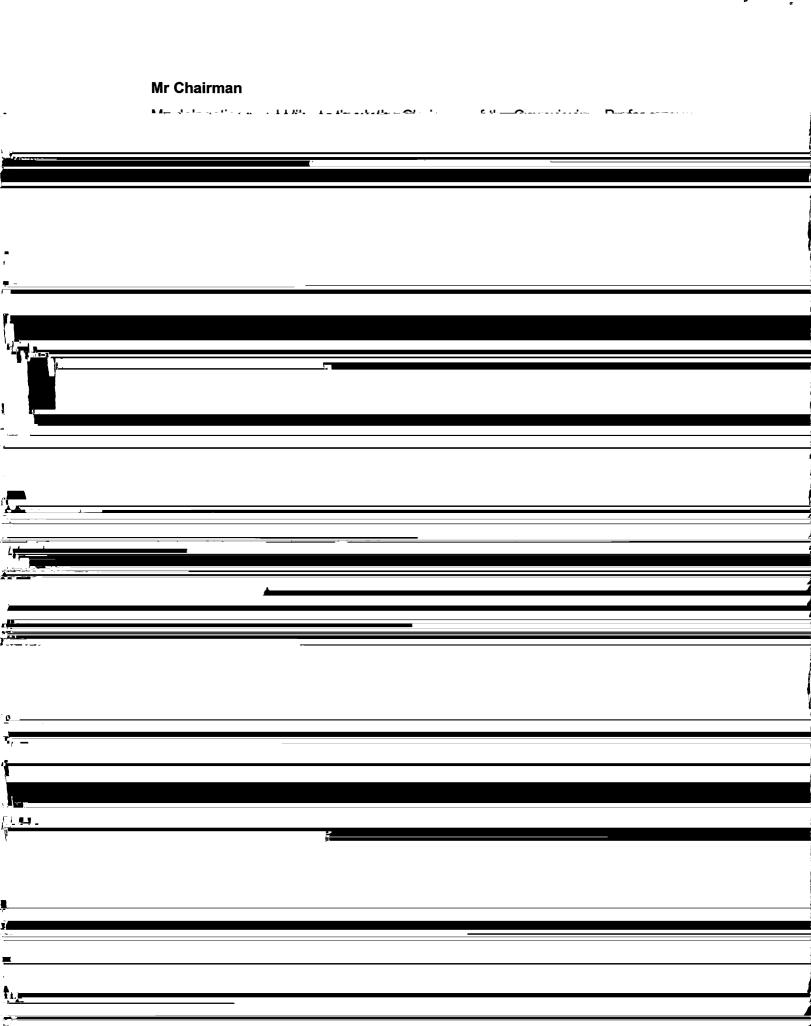


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	force in the occupied territory; the obligation to restore and ensure public safety; the obligation to ensure sufficient hygiene and public health standards; and the prohibition against the destruction of property. We encourage the Commission to highlight such complementarities in their work. Furthermore, we also encourage the Commission to recognise the growing appreciation that other bodies of law are not wholly displaced by the applicability of	
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	Mr Chairman	

We also studied carefully the draft principles (19, 20 and 21) provisionally adopted by the Drafting Committee of the Commission during its session this

We note that the Drafting Committee omitted the reference to "adjacent

year and we wish to make the following comments:

Mr Chairman

Looking ahead, when considering the principles governing non-international armed conflicts specifically, the Commission should bear in mind the increasing convergence of norms applicable to international and non-international armed conflicts; and to appreciate the fact that the potential impact on the environment can be equally severe in either of these two kinds of conflicts. We also support proposals made for the Commission to address issues of responsibility. liability. compensation and reparations for harm done

to the environment during armed conflict and accumpation, particularly in terms polluter-nave" princiale as well as nossible enforcement measures

Similarly, we would also welcome the Commission considering the applicability of the precautionary principle in situations of armed conflict and

Mr Chairman

1 chologotian currents the view that the around wal concerts of immunity from	
criminal jurisdiction should not be restricted to the exceptions in draft Article 7,	
but ought to apply to all draft Articles. However, we wish to echo the view of	
the Special Rapporteur that a distinction should be drawn between the	
procedural aspects related to immunity ratione materiae and immunity ratione personae.	
porconae.	
The Special Rapporteur focused her report broadly on three procedural	
aspects: a) the timing of the consideration of immunity; b) the acts of the	
authorities of a forum state that may be affected by immunity; and c) the	
identification of the organ competent to decide whether immunity applies.	
In relation to timing, South Africa agrees that the consideration of immunity	
should occur at an early stage and we acknowledge that the application of	
ingressition reliable determined at the inscretigation phace	

Inthis repart the International Court of Justice's senarate entries in the Case

arise during the investigation phase.

