

Under the Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (Global IHL Initiative), Algeria, Costa Rica, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are pleased to present the:	在“激励对国际人道法做出政治承诺的全球倡议”（简称“国际人道法全球倡议”）下， 阿尔及利亚、哥斯达黎加、塞拉利昂、斯洛文尼亚和红十字国际委员会 荣幸呈上：
WORKSTREAM 4	工作领域 4
THIRD STATE CONSULTATION ON PROTECTING CIVILIAN INFRASTRUCTURE	保护民用基础设施 第三轮国家咨商
<i>For experts from the armed forces, relevant ministries in capitals and legal and humanitarian advisers in Permanent Missions in Geneva</i>	邀请来自各国武装部队、各国首都相关部委的专家和常驻日内瓦代表团的法律和与人道顾问参会
TUESDAY, 3 FEBRUARY 2026	2026 年 2 月 3 日，星期二
09:30–13:30 (UTC+1)	09:30–13:30 (UTC+1)
FORMAT: IN PERSON (GENEVA) AND ONLINE (ZOOM)	会议形式：线下（日内瓦）和线上（ZOOM 网络会议）
Background	背景
A common thread throughout the previous rounds of consultations is the crucial function that civilian infrastructure has in relation to the delivery of essential services for civilians. Damage or destruction to such infrastructure can have the devastating and	贯穿前两轮咨商的一条共同主线就是民用基础设施在为平民提供基本服务方面发挥着重要作用。此类基础设施遭到毁损或破坏，可能会造成破坏性且可能长期持续的影响，导致此类服

potentially long-lasting effect of disrupting or rendering such services inaccessible. This pertains to some of the most basic necessities, such as electricity, health care, water, food production and distribution, wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal, and education, to name a few.	务中断或无法获取。这涉及部分最基本的必要服务，例如供电供水、医疗服务、食品生产与分配、污水处理和固体废物处置以及教育等。
As highlighted during the opening of the first state consultation on 15 April 2025, the delivery of essential services depends on three components: 1) hardware, which includes the infrastructure itself and related equipment and heavy machinery, 2) people, particularly those involved in the operation, maintenance and repairs of such hardware, and 3) consumables, that is the materials necessary for the functioning of the infrastructure such as fuel, disinfectants or medicines. Damage, destruction or disruption of any of these three components will hinder the functioning of a service.	正如 2025 年 4 月 15 日首轮国家咨商开幕式上所强调的，基本服务的供给依赖于三大要素：1) 硬件设施，包括基础设施本身及相关设备与重型机械；2) 人员，特别是从事操作、维护和维修此类硬件设施的人员；3) 消耗品，即基础设施运行所需的物资，如燃料、消毒剂或药品。上述三要素中任何一项遭到毁损或中断都会影响服务的正常运转。
The first two rounds of state consultations have focused on the direct and indirect effect of attacks on civilian infrastructure and the civilians who rely on the essential services they provide. Participants have thus far identified facets of the principles and rules of international humanitarian law (IHL) protecting civilian infrastructure that could benefit from greater precision and shared good practices on planning and decision-making in relation to targeting. Measures, mechanisms and institutions that could continuously improve these practices for the benefit of civilian populations in armed conflict, and the promise and risks associated with new technologies for this purpose, were also discussed.	前两轮国家咨商重点探讨了攻击对民用基础设施及依赖其所提供之基本服务的平民造成的直接和间接影响。参与方已明确指出有关民用基础设施保护的国际人道法原则与规则中有待进一步明确规定的方面，并就目标打击方面的规划与决策分享了良好实践。此外，为进一步保护武装冲突中的平民居民，会议还讨论了有助于持续改进此类实践的措施、机制和制度，以及为此目的应用新技术的潜在益处和风险。
The present consultation begins by addressing the obligations of the party to the conflict controlling the civilian infrastructure that might be attacked or incidentally damaged by potential attacks by the adversary. These obligations aim to avoid, or at least minimize, harm resulting from such attacks. These so-called “passive precautions” are stipulated under Article 58 of Additional Protocol I of 8 June 1977 and apply to all parties to armed conflict as a matter of customary international law. ¹ Recalling that whether a party complies with these obligations does not reduce the obligations of an attacking party, they play an important role in ensuring better protection of civilian infrastructure and deserve further attention.	本轮咨商将首先探讨控制民用基础设施的冲突方，在该设施可能遭敌方攻击或因敌方潜在攻击而受附带损害的情形下所负有的各项义务。这些义务旨在避免或至少最大限度减少此类攻击造成的损害。这些所谓的“被动预防措施”规定在 1977 年 6 月 8 日《第一附加议定书》第 58 条中，并作为习惯国际法 ² 适用于所有武装冲突方。会议重申不论冲突一方是否履行这些义务，均不会导致攻击方的义务有任何减损，这些义务因而在确保更好地保护民用基础设施方面发挥着重要作用，值得进一步关注。
This is especially true given that civilian infrastructure, and related hardware and consumables, are increasingly being used by parties to armed conflicts simultaneously for both civilian and military purposes, sometimes based on plans developed prior to an armed conflict. If their use for military purposes	这一点尤为重要，因为武装冲突各方日益倾向于将民用基础设施及相关硬件设施和消耗品同时用于民用和军事目的（有时基于武装冲突爆发前制定的规划）。这些设施或物资用于军事目的时，若符合军事目标的定义，就可能面临遭

¹ Customary IHL Rules 20 (applicable in both international and non-international armed conflict) 22 and 23 (applicable in international armed conflict and, arguably, non-international armed conflict).

² 习惯国际人道法规则 20（在国际性和非国际性武装冲突中均适用），规则 22 和 23（适用于国际性武装冲突，有理由认为也适用于非国际性武装冲突）。

means they meet the definition of a military objective, they are at risk of being attacked. One question this consultation seeks to address is what measures should be taken to minimize this risk, both for the infrastructure itself and for the civilian population that relies on it.	受攻击的风险。本轮咨商力图解决的一个问题就是，应采取哪些措施以最大限度降低基础设施本身及依赖该设施的平民所面临的风险。
This consultation will also be an opportunity to examine existing measures within IHL that have the potential to enhance the protection of civilian infrastructure, beyond the protection that the obligation to take passive precautions affords them as civilian objects, or those that stem from applicable specific protections. For instance, IHL envisages the possibility for parties to armed conflict to establish protected zones. ³ With the exception of hospital zones, there are no zones specific for enhancing the protection of civilian infrastructure more generally, though some of the existing regimes may be fit for purpose. Parties to armed conflict may also agree to implement other types of zonal measures to this end. These consultations are an opportunity to exchange views on the comparative advantages of the different types of zones for better protecting civilian infrastructure, followed by a discussion of the legal and practical requirements.	本轮咨商还将审视，除采取被动预防措施之义务对作为民用物体的民用基础设施提供的一般保护和源自可适用的特别保护制度所提供的保障外，国际人道法中是否存在其他可能有助于提高民用基础设施保护力度的现有措施。例如，国际人道法预先规定了武装冲突各方设立受保护地带的可能性。 ⁴ 除了医院地带外，目前并未规定专门对民用基础设施进行一般性保护的特别地带，但部分现有制度可能适合实现这一目的。为此，武装冲突各方也可商定采取其他类型的区域划分措施。这些咨商为各方交流观点提供契机，可探讨设立不同类型地带以加强民用基础设施保护力度的比较优势，随后进一步讨论相关的法律和实践要求。
Another issue that warrants attention is the misuse of infrastructure by parties to armed conflict, sometimes as part of a strategy, e.g. by cutting off civilian populations from access to essential services by methods other than attacks in order to put pressure on the adversary. Such could be the case, for example, during urban fighting, when control over an area of a city changes hands and civilians are cut off from the infrastructure that enable essential services; or when the same party to the conflict controls both infrastructure and civilians and considers these civilians as being associated with the adversary. Interfering with, or disrupting, such infrastructure can have far-reaching consequences, especially when other infrastructure downstream relies on the continued functioning of infrastructure in the hands of another party to the conflict. The extent to which IHL prohibits such “misuse” of infrastructure and the disruption of critical consumables requires dedicated discussion.	另一个值得关注的议题是武装冲突各方对基础设施的滥用行为，此类行为有时作为战术手段，例如通过攻击以外的其他方式切断平民居民获得基本服务的渠道，以向敌方施压。此类情形包括，例如，在城市战中，城市某一区域的控制权发生变化，导致平民与提供基本服务的基础设施之间的供给渠道被切断；或冲突一方同时控制基础设施和平民，并认定这些平民与敌方存在关联。干扰或破坏此类基础设施可能会产生深远后果，在下游其他基础设施依赖冲突另一方所控制的基础设施持续运作时，尤其如此。国际人道法在何种程度上禁止此类“滥用”基础设施的行为和阻断关键消耗品供应的行为，亟需展开专门讨论。
Finally, another challenge arises when a party to a conflict is tempted to destroy or seize all or part of the infrastructure under its control. IHL imposes strict restrictions on such destruction or seizure, which is	最后，在冲突一方企图毁坏或扣押其控制下的全部或部分基础设施时，会出现另外一项挑战。国际人道法对此类毁坏或扣押行为施加了

³ T. Ferraro, “Protected Zones under IHL, the ICRC Perspective”, in *International Institute of Humanitarian Law, Strengthening IHL Compliance: The Conduct of Hostilities, the Protection of Essential Services and Humanitarian Assistance in Contemporary Armed Conflict. Proceedings of the 46th Round Table on Current Issues of International Humanitarian Law* (Sanremo, 14-15 September 2023), pp. 194-200.

⁴ T. Ferraro, “Protected Zones under IHL, the ICRC Perspective”, in *International Institute of Humanitarian Law, Strengthening IHL Compliance: The Conduct of Hostilities, the Protection of Essential Services and Humanitarian Assistance in Contemporary Armed Conflict. Proceedings of the 46th Round Table on Current Issues of International Humanitarian Law* (Sanremo, 14-15 September 2023), pp. 194-200.

separate from the standards applicable to attacks. The standard, instead, is that such conduct is permissible only if there is an “imperative military necessity” to do so. ⁵ The factors that determine which of these standards must be applied and the limits inherent in the requirement for “imperative military necessity” will be discussed.	严格限制，这与适用于攻击的标准不同。只有在存在“迫切军事必要”时，才允许实施此类行为。 ⁶ 会议将讨论确定适用何种标准的各项因素，以及“迫切军事必要”这一要求本身含有的限制条件。
Objectives	目标
This consultation aims to:	本轮咨商旨在：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exchange on measures that can be taken to protect civilian infrastructure and the civilian population from the effects of attacks and other military operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 讨论可采取哪些措施以保护民用基础设施及平民居民免受攻击和其他军事行动的影响
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine how “protective zones” under IHL, or similar zones agreed between parties, can be used to enhance the protection of civilian infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 探讨如何利用国际人道法下的“保护性地带”或冲突各方商定的类似地带，加强对民用基础设施的保护
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address challenges to the continued delivery of essential services posed by misuse of civilian infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 应对滥用民用基础设施的行为对基本服务持续供应构成的挑战
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine the distinct standards governing the destruction and seizure of civilian infrastructure and other objects, such as the consumables necessary for their functioning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 探讨规制毁坏和扣押民用基础设施及其他物体（如维持其运作所需的消耗品）的不同标准。
Next steps	后续工作步骤
Following the three rounds of consultations, the co-chairing states and the ICRC will formulate concrete recommendations, which will be presented to all states for further discussion:	在完成三轮咨商后，各联席主席国与红十字国际委员会将制定具体建议，呈交各国以供进一步讨论：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 1 April 2026, the first versions of the recommendations for all workstreams will be sent to all Permanent Missions in Geneva and published on the Humanity in War website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026 年 4 月 1 日，各工作领域初版建议将发送至所有常驻日内瓦代表团，并发布布于“战争中的人道”网站。

⁵ See Customary IHL Rule 50: “The destruction or seizure of the property of an adversary is prohibited, unless required by imperative military necessity”; Hague Convention of 1907 (Convention No. IV), Regulations, Article 23(g); Geneva Convention IV, Article 53. See ICRC, *Commentary on the Fourth Geneva Convention: Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, 2025: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/gciv-1949/article-53/commentary/2025?activeTab=>.

⁶ 见习惯国际人道法规则 50：“禁止毁坏或扣押敌人的财产，除非为迫切军事必要所要求”；1907 年《海牙公约》（《海牙第四公约》），及其附件《海牙章程》第 23 条第 7 项；《日内瓦第四公约》第 53 条。见红十字国际委员会，*Commentary on the Fourth Geneva Convention: Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, 2025: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/gciv-1949/article-53/commentary/2025?activeTab=>。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth round of consultations will be held between 4 and 6 May 2026, in a hybrid format. During this round, all states will be invited to share comments on the first versions of the recommendations for each workstream, which will be discussed sequentially. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第四轮咨商将于 2026 年 5 月 4 日至 6 日期间以线上线下混合形式召开。该轮咨商期间将依次对各工作领域建议进行讨论，我们将邀请所有国家就每一工作领域的初版建议提出意见。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 June 2026, the second versions of the recommendations for all workstreams will be sent to all states and published on the Humanity in War website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2026 年 6 月 1 日，各工作领域第二版建议将发送至所有国家，并发布于“战争中的人道”网站。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fifth round of consultations will be held between 22 and 26 June 2026, in a hybrid format. All states will be invited to provide final comments on the recommendations. Following this round, the co-chairing States and the ICRC will finalize the recommendations for each workstream, which will be presented to all states in the second part of 2026. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第五轮咨商将于 2026 年 6 月 22 日至 26 日期间以线上线下混合形式召开。我们将邀请所有国家对建议文件提出最终意见。该轮咨商结束后，联席主席国与红十字国际委员会将最终确定每一工作领域的建议，并于 2026 年下半年呈交所有国家。
Participants	参与方
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation will be held in a hybrid format with participation in person and online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨商将以线上线下混合形式召开，开放现场参会和线上参会渠道。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation is open to all states that are interested. There is a strong preference for capital-based government representatives specializing in IHL and/or personnel with operational experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨商欢迎所有感兴趣的国家参会，尤其欢迎来自各国首都专门从事国际人道法工作的政府代表和（或）具备行动经验的人员参会。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other representatives with specific expertise in the subject matter (e.g. members of international organizations, civil society and academia) will also participate upon invitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 就会议主题事项具备专业知识的其他代表（如国际组织、民间社会及学术界人士）也将应邀参会。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please register no later than Friday, 30 January 2026 using the registration form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 请至迟于 2026 年 1 月 30 日（星期五）前通过注册表完成会议注册。
Procedure	程序事项
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working languages will be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, with simultaneous interpretation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 会议工作语言为阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文，会议期间提供同声传译。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We ask participants to limit their statements to four minutes to ensure sufficient time for all participants to take the floor. At the end of the consultation, and after all participants that wish to contribute have done so, states and other participants will be given an opportunity to discuss ideas proposed by others. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 请各参与方将发言时间限制在四分钟内，确保所有参与方都有足够时间发言。在咨商结束时，待有意发言的所有参与方发言完毕后，各国及其他参与方将有机会就他方提出的观点进行讨论。 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When preparing their statements, participants are requested to kindly consider the guiding questions provided in the agenda below. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在准备发言内容时，请各参与方对以下议程中所列的引导性问题进行考虑。 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusive, constructive, non-politicized and solution-oriented nature of the discussions will be maintained throughout the consultation. While participants are encouraged to refer to their state's domestic practice during the consultations, they are asked to kindly refrain from discussing specific contexts or the practice of other states. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨商全程的讨论将始终保持包容性、建设性、非政治化，并以解决方案为导向。鼓励各参与方在咨商会议中提及其本国国内实践，但请避免讨论具体国家和地区或其他国家的实践。 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate interpretation, we invite participants to share a copy of their statements by 30 January 2026, via email at ihlinitiative@icrc.org, with "Protecting civilian infrastructure third consultation" in the subject line. We also encourage participants to send their full written statements by email after the meeting. Unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, these statements will be published on the Humanity in War website. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 为协助会议口译，请各参与方于 2026 年 1 月 30 日前将发言稿通过邮件分享至 ihlinitiative@icrc.org，邮件标题栏请注明“保护民用基础设施工作领域第三轮咨商”。我们也鼓励各参与方会后通过电子邮件提交完整的书面发言稿。除非明确提出保密请求，上述发言稿均将在“战争中的人道”网站上公开发布。 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation will be recorded, but the recording will not be made public. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨商会议将进行录像，但录像不会公开。 	
Agenda		会议议程	
Protecting Civilian Infrastructure		保护民用基础设施	
Third Round of Consultations		第三轮咨商	
09:30–13:30, 3 February 2026		2026 年 2 月 3 日，09:30–13:30	
ICRC Humanitarium, 17 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva		红十字国际委员会人道中心（17 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva）	
<i>*Depending on the number of statements given, all times set out below are subject to change.</i>		*以下所有时间安排均将基于发言数量进行调整。	
Registration and coffee / Login and connection	09:00–09:30	现场注册和茶叙/线上登录和接入会议	09:00–09:30
Opening of the meeting and introduction	09:30–10:00	会议开幕、情况概述	09:30–10:00

Session 1: Protecting civilian infrastructure from the effects of military operations, including through the use of protected zones	10:00– 11:30	第 1 部分：保护民用基础设施免受军事行动的影响，包括通过设立受保护地带的方式	10:00– 11:30
<p>Discussion</p> <p>What can states and other parties to armed conflict do to protect infrastructure under their control from the effects of attacks by adversaries? When military objectives are located near infrastructure that enables essential services, or when such infrastructure itself becomes a military objective, it is not only the infrastructure but the civilian populations that are put at risk from the direct and indirect effects of the hostilities. This session offers an opportunity to exchange concrete ideas on how to prevent, mitigate and respond to such harm, both during armed conflict and in peacetime. It is also an opportunity to explore the use of protected zones to enhance the protection of civilian infrastructure.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can states and other parties to armed conflict better protect civilian infrastructure under their control against the effects of attacks? 2. What measures can be taken during peacetime to strengthen the capacity of states to avoid or minimize harm to civilian infrastructure under their control, and to the civilians who rely on it? For example, what can be done when designing and constructing civilian infrastructure to avoid or minimize the effects of military operations on such infrastructure and civilians? 3. Among the protected zones established under IHL, such as safety zones, neutralized zones and demilitarized zones, which ones could be most appropriately used to enhance the protection of civilian infrastructure in armed conflict? What practical measures would make such zones more easily identifiable, or otherwise facilitate their ability to provide protection? 		<p>讨论</p> <p>各国和武装冲突其他各方可以采取哪些措施，以保护其控制下的基础设施免受敌方攻击的影响？当军事目标位于提供基本服务的基础设施附近，或此类基础设施本身成为军事目标时，基础设施和平民居民都会因敌对行动的直接与间接影响而面临威胁。本部分为交流具体思路提供契机，旨在探讨如何在武装冲突期间及和平时期预防、减轻和应对此类损害或伤害。会议也将探讨如何利用受保护地带来加强对民用基础设施的保护。</p> <p>引导性问题</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 各国和武装冲突其他各方如何更好地保护其控制下的民用基础设施免受攻击的影响？ 5. 和平时期可采取哪些增强国家能力的措施，以避免其控制下的民用基础设施及依赖该设施的平民受损害或最大限度减少此类损害？例如，为避免或尽量减少军事行动对民用基础设施和平民的影响，在此类基础设施的设计和建造过程中，可采取哪些措施？ 6. 在国际人道法规定的各类保护地带（如安全地带、中立化地带、非军事化地带）中，哪些最适合用于在武装冲突中加强对民用基础设施的保护？哪些实际措施能使此类地带更易于识别，或更有助于其发挥保护作用？ <p>会间休息</p>	11:30– 11:45

Break	11:30 – 11:45		
Session 2: Protecting civilian infrastructure from misuse, destruction and seizure	11:45 – 13:15	第 2 部分：保护民用基础设施免遭滥用、毁坏和扣押	11:45 – 13:15
<p>Discussion</p> <p>This session will first address the issue of misuse of civilian infrastructure, the impact that this has on the civilian population and the IHL obligations that apply. Separately, it will also address the issue of destruction and seizure. Destruction or seizure may only be lawful in exceptional circumstances, when required by imperative military necessity. In all other circumstances, destruction or seizure constitutes a war crime. Importantly, the legal standards applicable to destruction and seizure are distinct from those governing targeting. This session will address the factors for determining which of these standards apply and explore how IHL rules seek to limit the destruction or seizure of civilian infrastructure on account of its unique characteristics and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What could be the consequences for civilians when a party misuses or interferes with civilian infrastructure under its control to disrupt or deprive access to essential services for civilians? What legal obligations under IHL protect the civilian population and civilian infrastructure in such circumstances? 2. What factors determine whether the requirement of “imperative military necessity” governing the destruction (or seizure) of enemy property applies in lieu of the principles and rules related to “attacks” – namely distinction, proportionality and precautions – and when do the latter principles and rules apply instead? 3. What are the limits imposed on the destruction of civilian infrastructure by the requirement of “imperative military necessity”? 		<p>讨论</p> <p>本部分首先将讨论滥用民用基础设施的行为及其对平民居民的影响，以及可适用的相关国际人道法义务。此外，会议还将单独探讨毁坏与扣押的问题。毁坏或扣押行为仅在例外情况下、为迫切军事必要所要求时才具有合法性。在所有其他情况下，毁坏或扣押行为均构成战争罪。值得注意的是，适用于毁坏与扣押的法律标准不同于规制攻击行为的标准。本部分将探讨确定适用何种标准的因素，并分析国际人道法规则如何基于民用基础设施的特性和脆弱性，对毁坏或扣押此类设施的行为加以限制。</p> <p>引导性问题</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. 若冲突一方滥用或干扰其控制下的民用基础设施，导致平民无法获取基本服务或渠道中断时，可能对平民造成哪些后果？在此类情况下，国际人道法规定了哪些保护平民居民和民用基础设施的法律义务？ 6. 哪些因素决定应适用规制毁坏（或扣押）敌方财产的“迫切军事必要”要求，而非与“攻击”相关的原则和规则（即区分原则、比例原则和预防措施原则）？何种情况下应适用区分、比例和预防措施原则？ 	

4. If in exceptional circumstances there is “imperative military necessity” to destroy or seize civilian infrastructure, or parts thereof, or consumables necessary for the functioning of such infrastructure, what measures should be taken before or after the destruction that could ensure that civilians continue to have access to the essential services that the infrastructure provides?		7. “迫切军事必要”这一要求对毁坏民用基础设施的行为施加了哪些限制？	
8. 若在例外情况下存在毁坏或扣押民用基础设施（或其部分）或该设施运行所需消耗品的“迫切军事必要”，在毁坏行为发生前后应采取哪些措施，以确保平民仍能继续获得该基础设施提供的基本服务？			
Concluding remarks and next steps	13:15-13:30	总结发言和后续工作步骤	13:15-13:30