



ICRC

Under the Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (global IHL initiative), the International Committee of the Red Cross, Australia, the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Kenya cordially invite you to 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，红十字国际委员会、澳大利亚、奥地利共和国和肯尼亚共和国诚挚邀请贵国参加：
WORKSTREAM 1	工作领域 1
FIRST STATE CONSULTATION ON PREVENTION GOOD PRACTICES	预防工作的美好实践 第一轮政府间咨商
<i>For legal advisers from foreign affairs and other relevant ministries based in their capital city</i>	邀请来自各国首都外交部和其他有关部门的法律顾问参会
 Online	 Online
TUESDAY, 13 MAY	星期二, 5 月 13 日
8:30–12:30 AND 14:00–18:00	8:30 – 12:30 和 14:00 – 18:00
(UTC+2)	(UTC+2)
In every war lives are lost, families separated and livelihoods destroyed. Some of war's most extreme consequences can, however, be averted if international humanitarian law (IHL) is respected. It is states that bear the primary responsibility for putting in place laws, bodies and systems that will limit suffering during armed conflict. States negotiate instruments that protect certain categories of people or objects during war, or that regulate the use of certain weapons, and agree to be legally bound by these instruments by ratifying or acceding to them. States incorporate IHL rules and other norms into domestic laws, policies and practices. States ensure that their armed forces know the law, are trained in it, and are subject to a strong disciplinary system. States enact penal legislation and establish a judicial system that prosecutes those who commit serious violations of the law. Through bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration, states	每一场战争都会导致生命消逝、家人离散和生计被毁，但若国际人道法得到尊重，战争带来的一些最极端后果就能够得以避免。制定法律、设立机构和建立体系以遏制武装冲突期间的苦难，首要责任在于各国。各国通过谈判达成在战时为特定人群或物体提供保护或规制使用特定武器的法律文书，并通过批准或加入法律文书表明同意受其约束：各国将国际人道法规则及其他规范纳入国内法律、政策和实践；各国确保其武装部队了解国际人道法、接受相关培训并受到健全的纪律体系约束；各国制定刑法并建立司法体系，起诉实施严重违法行为的人。另外通过双边、区域和多边协作，各国

are also able to ensure that others, including their allies and partners, respect their IHL obligations.	也能够确保包括其盟友和合作伙伴在内的其他各方遵守国际人道法义务。
In recent years, states have publicly reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of IHL by adopting two landmark resolutions: “ Bringing IHL home: A road map for better national implementation of international humanitarian law ” at the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and “ Building a universal culture of compliance with international humanitarian law ” at the 34th International Conference. Furthermore, a growing number of states are publishing voluntary reports on their domestic implementation of IHL, in which they detail the processes through which applicable international legal obligations have been incorporated into their domestic system (i.e. law, policy and practice) and identify areas that require further action.	近年来，各国通过了以下两项标志性决议，公开重申致力于实施国际人道法：即第 33 届红十字和红新月国际大会通过的“ 促进国际人道法的国内实施 ”，和第 34 届国际大会通过的“ 培育遵守国际人道法的普遍文化 ”。此外，越来越多的国家发布了国际人道法国内实施的自愿报告，详细阐述将适用的国际法义务纳入本国国内体系（即法律、政策和实践）的具体进程，并阐明需要进一步采取行动的领域。
All this shows that states are generally convinced that implementing IHL at the domestic level is an essential step towards achieving better respect for IHL. And yet, every day contemporary armed conflicts remind us that compliance with IHL is still largely insufficient. When the rules of IHL are violated, it means that the systems that states have dutifully put in place have failed to achieve their preventive role. It therefore highlights a critical gap in our understanding of the links between having all necessary measures in place and actual respect on the ground. To effectively prevent IHL violations, it is crucial to delve deeper into the processes through which states implement their IHL obligations, including the role played by different entities, the institutional dynamics at play, the level of political commitment, and the internal evaluation systems to measure the impact of the preventive measures adopted.	这一切都表明，各国总体上相信国际人道法的国内实施是加强尊重国际人道法的重要一步。但是，当代武装冲突日日都为我们敲响警钟，使我们认识到对国际人道法的遵守仍远不充分。每当发生违反国际人道法规则的行为，就意味着各国尽职尽责设立的体系未能发挥其预防作用。因此，这凸显出我们在认识上存在重大不足，未能充分理解落实一切必要措施和一线的实际尊重情况之间的联系。为了有效预防违反国际人道法的行为，必须更深入地了解国家履行其国际人道法义务的进程，包括不同实体发挥的作用、当前制度运作的动态情况、政治承诺水平以及内部评估体系，从而对所采用预防措施的影响进行衡量。
OBJECTIVE	目标
The first consultation on Workstream 1, Prevention Good Practices, will build on the wealth of practice already available on how states implement their IHL obligations. Rather than discussing the content of legal and policy measures designed to promote respect for IHL, the consultation will seek to better understand the real impact these measures can have on the behaviour of parties to armed conflict. It will explore how institutional, structural or political factors can maximize the chances that these measures in fact result in preventing violations of IHL. In other words, the focus will not be on gathering examples of measures of national implementation of IHL, but rather to analyse how and why these measures had an impact or not, including why they might have failed to prevent violations of IHL.	“工作领域 1：预防工作的良好实践”的第一轮政府间咨商将基于各国履行国际人道法义务现有的丰富实践展开。本次咨商会议并非意在探讨为促进尊重国际人道法而制定的法律和政策措施内容，而是力求更好地理解这些措施能够对武装冲突各方的行为所产生的实际影响。会议将探讨制度、架构或政治因素如何能够最大限度地提升这些措施在实践中预防违反国际人道法行为的效果。换言之，会议重点不在于收集国际人道法国内实施的措施样例，而在于分析这些措施如何以及为何能够产生影响或未能产生影响，包括为何无法预防违反国际人道法行为的发生。

The consultation invites states to share their practice and reflections on the guiding questions below. These questions delve into the factors that foster the desire in a state to prevent violations of IHL, the role of political will and how states anticipate and/or measure the impact of the preventive actions they take.	会议邀请各国分享实践，并思考以下指导问题。所列问题深入挖掘了促使一国有意愿预防违反国际人道法行为的因素、政治意愿所发挥的作用，以及国家如何预估和/或衡量其所采取的预防行动带来的影响。
NEXT STEPS	后续工作步骤
The results of this first consultation will be shared in the general progress report of the global IHL initiative, to be published in September.	第一轮咨商会议成果将在 9 月发布的国际人道法全球倡议整体进展报告中分享。
The results will inform the direction of further consultations.	会议成果将有助于确定后续咨商会议的方向。
DESIRED PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS	参会者的理想资质
All states are welcome to participate and register up to two representatives who are well versed in IHL. There is a strong preference for legal advisers from relevant ministries based in their capital city. Representatives with expertise or experience in prevention methodologies (even in areas seemingly unrelated to IHL) are also encouraged to participate.	欢迎各国参加并为最多两名熟悉国际人道法的代表注册参会，尤其欢迎来自各国首都有关部委的法律顾问参会。也同样欢迎具备预防方法相关专业知识或经验（在与国际人道法似无关联的领域也可）的代表参会。
Kindly register here no later than 8 May 2025.	请于 2025 年 5 月 8 日前点击此处完成注册。
PROCEDURE	程序事项
The working languages will be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, with simultaneous interpretation.	会议工作语言为阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文，会议提供同声传译。
Two repeat sessions are offered to accommodate different time zones. States are requested to register for the session most convenient for them. However, states may register for both sessions if they wish to hear all discussions, in which case we request that they kindly speak in only one of the two sessions.	会议将分两场重复进行，以满足不同时区的需要。请各国选择最为方便的场次注册参会。然而，如果各国希望听取全部讨论内容，亦可注册参加两场会议，但在此情况下请仅在一场会议作发言。
We ask states to kindly limit their statements to four minutes to ensure sufficient time for all participants to take the floor.	请各国将发言时间限制在四分钟内，确保所有参会者都有足够时间发言。
The substance of the consultations will be summarized in a progress report, to be published in September. The consultations will be recorded to facilitate the preparation of the report, but the recording will not be made public, and the report will not attribute remarks.	咨商会议的内容要旨将在 9 月发布的进展报告中予以总结。会议将进行录像，以便编写进展报告，但录像不会公开，报告也不会提及具体参会者。
The inclusive, constructive, non-politicized and solution-oriented nature of the discussions will be maintained throughout the consultation.	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。
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.	鼓励参会者在咨商会议中提及本国国内的实践，但请避免讨论具体国家和地区或其他国家的实践。

When preparing their statements, states may wish to consider the guiding questions below.	在准备发言内容时，各国可考虑下述指导问题。
GUIDING QUESTIONS	指导问题
Please select ONE recent measure taken by your state seeking to prevent one or many violations of IHL. Below are some categories for such measures: - Joining or contributing to the development of an IHL treaty or a soft law instrument - Adopting new domestic legislation aimed to implement IHL or some of its rules - Putting in place an administrative or practical measure - Adopting laws or measures relating to criminal repression and suppression of violations of IHL - Integrating IHL into military doctrine, education, training and sanctions systems - Disseminating knowledge of IHL In order to collect lessons learned on why and how prevention measures have or have not had the desired impact, please share the following about the measure you have selected: - What prompted your state to take this action? - How does this measure prevent, or contribute to preventing, one or many violations of IHL? - What changes or amendments were made as the process went on? Why? Will this contribute to making this measure more effective in preventing violations of IHL? - Are there any indications that this measure has been successful? Is there a system in place to measure its efficacy? - How did you ensure that you had the commitment of political leaders for this measure?	请选择贵国近期所采取的力图预防一起或多起违反国际人道法行为的一项措施。以下为此类措施的几种类别： - 参与或推动制定一项国际人道法条约或软法文书； - 新通过旨在实施国际人道法或其部分规则的国内立法； - 设立一项行政或实践措施； - 通过与刑事制裁和制止违反国际人道法行为相关的法律或措施； - 将国际人道法纳入军事条令、教育、培训和制裁体系； - 传播国际人道法知识。 为了汇总经验教训，了解预防措施为何以及如何能够取得预期效果或者导致效果不及预期，请就所选措施分享以下内容： - 哪些因素促使贵国采取这一行动？ - 这一措施如何预防或有助于预防一起或多起违反国际人道法行为的发生？ - 在此过程中做了哪些变更或修订？原因是什么？这是否有助于这一措施更有效地预防违反国际人道法的行为？ - 是否有迹象表明这一措施富有成效？是否存在能够衡量其效果的体系？ - 贵国如何确保获得政治领袖对这一措施的承诺？
To prepare for this consultation, states may choose to start with a measure or practice that has already been shared in its voluntary report on IHL or when reporting on the “bringing IHL home” resolution and then build on it using the questions above. Formulating answers to the questions above will likely require input and opinions from multiple ministries.	本次会议准备期间，各国可以选择已在国际人道法自愿报告中分享或在“促进国际人道法的国内实施”决议下所作报告中提及的措施或实践，并根据上述问题对其展开阐释。回答上述问题可能需要收集多个部委的意见看法。

AGENDA	会议议程
Following a brief introduction and discussion of the key legal and humanitarian issues by the expert panelists, states will be invited to take the floor for the remainder of the session. The agenda will be identical in both sessions.	首先由专家小组成员简要介绍并讨论关键性法律和人道问题，会议余下时间将请各国发言。两场会议的议程将完全相同。
• Welcome	• 欢迎致辞
• Opening remarks by co-chairs	• 联席主席国开幕致辞
• Statements by states, with regular breaks	• 各国发言（定期会间休息）
• Discussion	• 会议讨论
• Closing words	• 闭会发言
<i>The names of speakers for the welcome, remarks and closing will be circulated at a later date.</i>	欢迎致辞和闭会发言的发言人名单将后续发送。