

Annex to the note verbale dated 8 August 2008 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of

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- To disseminate information on the international humanitarian law within the militaries and the public by initiating translations of the international humanitarian law documents into the Lithuanian language and publishing them or placing onto the Internet homepage of the Ministry of National Defence;
- To initiate or provide assistance in arranging courses, workshops, seminars or conferences on issues regarding the implementation of the international humanitarian law.

The set of implementation measures was taken after accession to the international instruments of the international humanitarian law *inter alia* implementation measures of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (hereinafter referred to as the Additional

Protocols).

Lithuania recognises and respects the basic rules enshrined in Art. 35 of the I Additional Protocol and the general principle that in any armed conflict, the right of the Parties to the conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited.

Lithuania is a State party to the 1980 Convention on Prohibition or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have

In the field of small arms and light weapons (SALW) Lithuania has chaired Third Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects, which took place in New York on 14-18 July 2008.

Lithuania has been promoting the idea of coherent action in the field of conventional disarmament

seminar "Towards global coherence in addressing the problems caused by landmines, cluster

ICRC Regional delegation in Budapest): a workshop for civil servants on practical aspects of

The military commanders are obliged to abide by the rules of the international humanitarian law as well as to ensure the compliance of the members of the armed forces under their command and other persons under their control.

The implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court has been fully completed after the ratification of the Rome Statute in 2002 and the Agreement on the Privileges

and Immunities of the International Criminal Court in 2004.