

ANNEXURE 1

Draft Code for Transboundary Protected Areas in times of peace and armed conflict

Extracted from Sandwith, T.S., Shine, C., Hamilton, L.S., and D.A. Sheppard. 2001. *Transboundary protected areas for peace and co-operation*. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, U.K.: IUCN. (With permission).

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Explanatory notes

This Draft Code is offered to neighbouring States, jurisdictions and other stakeholders concerned with the establishment and management of TBPAs. It may be used in its present form or as a basis for developing a comparable code suited to the particular needs of a country or region. IUCN would welcome requests for technical assistance in interpreting the Draft Code and applying it to particular local or regional circumstances.

It is recommended that the Draft Code be made widely available to protected area authorities, key sectoral agencies, the armed forces (including border and coast guards), local governments, relevant non-governmental organisations, the media and other interested parties, especially in border regions.

A supportive education programme will be needed for this Draft Code to reflect the aims and guide the actions of all concerned interests. Awareness-building should be carried out on a continuing basis with all sectors of society, to foster broad acceptance of the need to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services and to protect the integrity of TBPAs, even in emergency situations.

Rationale for the Draft Code

The Draft Code aims to contribute to the progressive development of legal and institutional frameworks for the establishment and management of TBPAs in times of peace or armed conflict.

Context

Many States, sub-national units and autonomous areas share at least one land, freshwater or marine boundary.

These boundaries were usually established for political or other social reasons, without reference to land or water systems. Often they divide ecosystems of particular importance for terrestrial or aquatic biological diversity.

Much of the world's remaining natural habitat is to be found in border regions, as political boundaries are often located in remote and sparsely populated areas with a distinct ecological identity to which animals, plants and human culture and practices have adapted over time. At the same time, border regions and their inhabitants may be particularly vulnerable to encroachment, dispute and armed conflict, which can be caused or aggravated by environmental degradation or unsustainable patterns of land and water use.

Progress to date

Transboundary co-operation can take many forms. Many States and stakeholders in civil society are already actively engaged in bilateral and regional initiatives on environmental and humanitarian issues. Co-operation over shared natural systems and resources can lay the foundation for deeper ongoing co-operation between neighbouring States, communities and other stakeholders. Moreover, the armed forces in many countries already play a constructive role in environmental conservation and management in border regions.

The international community, within and outside the United Nations system, has reached agreement on a series of legal instruments to address environmental and humanitarian issues. Many of these are particularly relevant to transboundary co-operation and to protection of border areas and communities (see Annex to the Draft Code).

Opportunities to extend transboundary co-operation

Natural systems that straddle political boundaries can be most effectively managed as functional units at the scale of the regional landscape and would therefore benefit from appropriate mechanisms for long-term transboundary co-operation. While the establishment of TBPAs for integrated conservation and development can enhance environmental protection, it can also reinforce political security and provide multiple benefits to local communities and indigenous peoples.

The existence of TBPAs and their buffer zones can help reduce tensions, rebuild divided communities, promote freedom of movement and create new opportunities for sustainable development, including low-impact regional tourism. Such areas can also make an important contribution to regional biodiversity conservation programmes, especially where they form part of a coherent ecological network. Neighbouring States, which often have different levels of technical expertise, knowledge, capacity and financial resources, can benefit by combining their respective strengths through transboundary co-operation.

Part I. Introductory provisions**1. Objectives**

This Draft Code proposes an enabling framework to promote transboundary co-operation through the establishment and management of TBPAs in order to:

- (a) conserve biological and cultural diversity in major transboundary ecosystems, promote a culture of peace and enhance opportunities for sustainable development, particularly for local communities, indigenous peoples and women;
- (b) promote the conservation and environmentally sound management of transboundary water catchment areas;
- (c) promote the sustainable and equitable utilisation of natural resources in and around TBPAs;
- (d) contribute to the development of equitable mechanisms for co-operation and benefit-sharing;
- (e) contribute to conflict prevention and the building of trust, confidence and security;
- (f) prevent or minimise any adverse impacts of military activities on TBPAs; and
- (g) provide a tool for the peaceful settlement of disputes affecting TBPAs and the re-establishment of peaceful conditions and restoration of damaged ecosystems after armed conflict.

2. **Use of terms**

For the purpose of this Draft Code:

- (a) “Transboundary¹ protected area (TBPA)” means an area of land and/or sea which straddles one or more boundaries between states, sub-national units such as provinces and regions, autonomous areas and/or areas beyond the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction, whose constituent parts are especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed co-operatively through legal or other effective means”.

A TBPA can be terrestrial, aquatic or mixed. Subject to national legislation, it may include land and water in public, communal and private ownership and management responsibilities may be allocated to public or private stakeholders.

- (b) “State” should be interpreted, where the national context so requires, to include sub-national political units, such as provinces, regions and cantons, and autonomous areas that have competence for the establishment and management of protected areas.
- (c) “Water” includes atmospheric, marine, ground and surface fresh water. References to “aquatic” should be interpreted accordingly.
- (d) “Armed conflict” refers to any violent conflict, whether international or non-international, whether declared or not, and whether the parties to the armed conflict are regular or irregular armed forces.
- (e) “Dispute” refers to any non-violent conflict.

3. **Scope**

This Draft Code applies to TBPAs that are managed, without prejudice to the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of the States concerned, to conserve biological and cultural diversity and promote peace and security.

Many of its provisions are also relevant to:

- (a) areas managed for environmentally sound and sustainable development around TBPAs;
- (b) natural areas located near to political boundaries that are or could be managed for conservation and peace objectives; and
- (c) other protected areas within or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

¹ The Draft Code uses the term “transboundary” consistently with the terminology used in several treaties (e.g. Convention on Migratory Species, ASEAN) and by many institutions (e.g. Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, IUCN-The World Conservation Union). However, it is recognised that appropriate terminology will vary between regions and countries. “Border” and “transborder” are commonly used in the United States but less in Europe or Africa. “Frontier” and “transfrontier” are used in Europe (the French translation is *transfrontalière*) and in Southern Africa, but are less appropriate to the American context. The terms “frontera” and “transfrontera” are widely used in Spanish.

Part II. Basic principles and duties

4. *Environmental rights and responsibilities*

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to utilise their resources to meet their environmental and sustainable development needs, and the responsibilities:

- (a) to protect and preserve the environment within the limits of their national jurisdiction; and
- (b) to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

5. *Co-operation*

States and other stakeholders shall co-operate on the basis of equity and reciprocity to conserve, manage and restore or rehabilitate biological and cultural diversity in TBPAs. They should ensure that utilisation of natural resources is sustainable and that benefits are shared equitably, taking into account the rights, interests and respective capacities of local communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders.

6. *Prevention*

Protection of the environment is best achieved by preventing environmental harm rather than by attempting to remedy or compensate for such harm. Programmes, policies and activities in and around TBPAs should be planned and conducted so as to prevent or minimise such harm.

7. *Precaution*

In decision-making affecting TBPAs and their immediate surroundings, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone action to avoid potentially serious or irreversible harm to the TBPA.

8. *Transboundary environmental effects*

Where a proposed activity may generate transboundary environmental harm, especially to a protected area, an environmental and, where appropriate, social impact assessment shall be undertaken. There should be prior and timely notification to potentially affected States and consultation should be carried out in good faith with such States and with potentially affected persons.

Potentially affected persons in other States shall be granted access to and due process in administrative and judicial proceedings, without discrimination on the basis of residence or nationality.

9. *Military and hostile activities*

States with legal authority over a protected area should not use it for strategic or military purposes. Military and hostile activities damaging to TBPAs shall be avoided. Consideration should be given to formally demilitarising TBPAs.

Part III. Establishment and management of TBPA

10. Basic legal and institutional framework

Each State should establish or, where necessary, strengthen its legal and institutional framework for the creation and effective management of a representative system of protected areas. Such a system should specifically provide for:

- (a) the conservation of areas containing major ecosystems, endangered habitat types, high biodiversity and high endemism, through a range of protected area management categories providing for different conservation objectives;
- (b) the linking of protected areas via natural habitat corridors into bioregional networks to encourage natural animal movements, the connection of populations and gene pools and rational conservation and management of biodiversity;
- (c) the establishment of buffer zones around protected areas to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development, including wildlife-based forms of land-use and low-impact tourism; and
- (d) the incorporation of measures to safeguard the integrity of protected areas into regional land-use planning and sectoral programmes and policies.

11. Establishment of TBPA

1. Special consideration should be given to establishing contiguous protected areas to promote environmental protection, peace and development in the following situations:
 - (a) where a natural system or water catchment straddles one or more boundaries and, consistently with the ecosystem approach, should be managed as a single ecological unit to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems;
 - (b) where local communities and indigenous peoples in natural areas are linked across boundaries by shared ethnic or socio-cultural characteristics, traditions and practices;
 - (c) where the management or use of shared natural resources is or may become a locus of contention;
 - (d) where a boundary dispute involves unresolved claims to land or marine areas; or
 - (e) to rebuild confidence and security for local communities and indigenous peoples and provide a stable foundation for conservation and sustainable development after a period of armed conflict.
2. Where a State or other stakeholder wishes to establish or enlarge a protected area contiguous to a boundary, all parties concerned should co-operate in examining the possibility of establishing a corresponding protected area or appropriate conservation measures on the other side of the boundary. Where appropriate, the States concerned should consider proposing such areas for joint designation under relevant multilateral environmental instruments.
3. The public, including affected local communities and indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, women's organisations and other stakeholders, shall be consulted as part of a transparent and participatory process before any decision is taken to establish or enlarge a protected area contiguous to a boundary. Where practicable, issues related to land tenure and rights of access to and use of natural

resources in the TBPA shall be taken into consideration during this consultation process.

4. Where appropriate, States or other stakeholders may call on the good offices of a neutral third party to facilitate consultation over the establishment of contiguous protected areas as well as the development of harmonised policies and management plans for the area.

12. *Legal basis for co-operative management of TBPA*

1. States should use their best endeavours to remove legal and institutional obstacles to co-operation, harmonise relevant legal measures and establish a positive framework for co-operative management of the TBPA concerned.
2. Appropriate frameworks will vary for each TBPA. They may be strengthened over time to reflect changes in circumstances, capacity and political and public awareness. The range of options includes:
 - (a) formal agreements between neighbouring States to consult and co-operate with each other, ranging from a bilateral treaty to a joint declaration, memorandum of agreement or letter of intention;
 - (b) delegation by each State of powers to a designated authority to coordinate the management of the protected area with that of the contiguous protected area, to implement agreed conservation and management objectives and to enter into further agreements for this purpose;
 - (c) administrative agreements between counterpart environment, resource management and/or planning agencies, such as memoranda of understanding or co-operation;
 - (d) creation of a single management authority for the TBPA;
 - (e) customary or vernacular resource management agreements that provide a basis for establishing collaborative management processes with indigenous peoples, local communities and local governing bodies;
 - (f) contractual agreements between relevant stakeholders, including private sector interests and non-governmental organisations; and
 - (g) the designation of focal points or programme coordinators for the TBPA as a whole, or for each of its constituent parts.
3. States and other stakeholders shall carry out exchange of information, notification, timely consultation and other forms of co-operation regarding the TBPA in the spirit of good neighbourliness.

13. *Harmonised or joint management planning*

1. Competent authorities and other stakeholders with rights and interests in the TBPA should co-operate to develop compatible strategies for long-term conservation and management of the area concerned. They should take account of sustainable traditional practices, different levels of institutional and technical capacities and the need for mutual assistance and support in implementing agreed management objectives.

2. Harmonised, coordinated or joint management planning and programmes should be developed for the specific purposes outlined below:
 - (a) capacity building;
 - (b) wildlife management, including population control where appropriate;
 - (c) ecological monitoring;
 - (d) promotion of regional opportunities for low-impact tourism. Where possible, this should include the lifting or relaxation of border controls for visitor movements within the TBPA;
 - (e) planning of appropriate infrastructure for visitor access and other compatible human activities;
 - (f) strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment and risk assessment procedures;
 - (g) public information, community awareness, education and research;
 - (h) co-operative law enforcement, involving members of local communities where appropriate; and
 - (i) financial planning and fundraising, including where appropriate measures for the equitable apportionment of revenues generated by constituent parts of the TBPA.
3. Effective management of the TBPA should be based on constructive relationships with:
 - (a) national, sub-national and local authorities;
 - (b) sectoral authorities (especially those with jurisdiction over environment, natural resource management, tourism, water resources, planning, mining, foreign affairs, customs and immigration, defence, maritime affairs and coastguard services);
 - (c) the private sector (especially companies and individuals that carry out activities that may affect implementation of the protected area management plan);
 - (d) local and, where applicable, national non-governmental organisations;
 - (e) inter-governmental organisations (including, where applicable, the institutions established under multilateral environmental agreements, including the regional seas conventions); and
 - (f) the media.

14. *Environmental impact assessment*

Strategic, environmental and, where appropriate, social impact assessments shall be conducted, in accordance with international best practice, for programmes, policies and activities which may have adverse impacts on TBPA, taking into account their scope, duration, intensity and potential cumulative impacts when combined with other activities.

15. Emergency planning for TBPA

1. In order to safeguard TBPA in emergency situations, including natural disasters, States and other stakeholders should co-operate to establish emergency prediction and information procedures and to plan coordinated responses.
2. Where appropriate, joint emergency response procedures should be developed with regard to armed conflict in or around TBPA.

16. Defence planning and military activities in times of peace

1. All armed forces should adopt and publish appropriate environmental guidelines, especially applicable to rules of engagement. Potential adversaries should be invited to conform to reciprocal humanitarian and environmental constraints.
2. In furtherance of the Draft Code, armed forces and other interested parties shall be informed of the location of and rules or guidelines applicable to TBPA. These rules and guidelines should be incorporated into relevant military manuals.
3. States and other stakeholders should not locate military personnel, installations and equipment in or near to TBPA where this could generate environmental harm to such areas. The testing or use of weapons, including landmines, should be prohibited in TBPA.
4. Contiguous states may co-operate to designate high-priority protected areas as non-defended localities or demilitarised zones under Articles 59 and 60 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 (see Annex to Draft Code). Areas designated for this purpose should be completely demilitarised and permitted activities should be limited to those compatible with the management plan. Provision should be made for enhanced protection, monitoring, early warning and reporting mechanisms where the natural and/or cultural values of the area are under threat. High-priority protected areas may in particular include:
 - (a) sites designated as World Heritage Sites under the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and sites designated for protection under the 1954 Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
 - (b) transboundary sites of international importance that are wholly or partly included in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, the World Network of Biosphere Reserves or regional lists or networks of specially protected areas.

17. Establishment of offences concerning TBPA

States should take all measures necessary to establish jurisdiction, create offences relating to damage to TBPA during armed conflict and empower designated institutions to prosecute alleged offenders and take enforcement action. Such offences may include:

- (a) making TBPA and the natural resources within them the object of attack;
- (b) using the TBPA or its immediate surroundings in support of military action;
- (c) causing significant, widespread, or long-term environmental damage to a TBPA.

Part IV. TBPA in times of armed conflict**18. General obligations**

All armed forces, whether regular or irregular, should continue to observe the principles and rules of international environmental and humanitarian law to which the parties to the conflict are bound in times of peace. Natural and cultural resources shall not be pillaged under any circumstances.

19. Rules specific to TBPA

1. Parties to the armed conflict shall not take action to turn the TBPA into a military objective or use it for any strategic advantage.
2. The parties shall take all practicable steps to protect the TBPA from attack and, if attacked, to minimise any damage to the area.
3. The parties shall take all feasible precautions in their choice of means and methods of attack with a view to avoiding or minimising incidental damage to TBPA.
4. If a party to the armed conflict moves military installations, equipment or personnel into the TBPA, or otherwise takes action that converts the TBPA into a military objective, the TBPA may lose its immunity from attack while it remains a military objective. However, any military response measures shall:
 - (a) be decided upon only by the highest operational level of command
 - (i) on the basis of exercising the legitimate right of self-defence,
 - (ii) only if the attack is the sole militarily feasible option,
 - (iii) taking all feasible precautions in the choice of means and methods of attack, with a view to avoiding or minimising direct and incidental damage to the area, and
 - (iv) only after advance warning is issued to opposing forces allowing reasonable time for those forces to redress the situation;
 - (b) be proportionate to the military objectives involved, with a view to minimising direct and incidental damage to the TBPA; and
 - (c) be cancelled or suspended if it becomes apparent that the damage to the TBPA will be excessive or disproportionate.
5. If a single armed force occupies the TBPA, those with authority for that force shall comply with the objectives and rules applicable to the TBPA.

20. Steps towards negotiation and resolution

1. If armed conflict or other complex emergency situations develop that are outside the control of the protected area authorities, these authorities or other stakeholders should immediately appeal to all parties to the conflict to respect the integrity of the protected area and to abide by the environmental and humanitarian principles of this Draft Code. This appeal may be public or private, as appropriate. It shall be clearly neutral in character and have no intent to give strategic advantage to any party to the armed

conflict. . Liaison, where appropriate, may be carried out by a neutral third party, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross or IUCN-The World Conservation Union.

2. States or other stakeholders may urgently seek the good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, UNESCO, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, IUCN, regional economic integration organisations, non-governmental organisations or other bodies for help in negotiating an end to the conflict or complex emergency situation and obtaining humanitarian and other assistance.
3. Where an armed conflict threatens internationally-protected habitats or populations of species, possibly through increased poaching and illegal wildlife trade, States or other stakeholders should urgently notify the relevant treaty secretariats to promote the adoption of available sanctions or recommendations by Parties to the instruments concerned.

21. *Displaced people and refugees*

Where a TBPA or its immediate surroundings becomes a refuge for displaced people or refugees, the protected area authority, other competent authorities and outside agencies shall co-operate closely to minimise adverse impacts on the area concerned in accordance with the UNHCR Guidelines on Prevention of Environmental Impacts Related to Refugees Operations (UNHCR, 1996).

Part V. TBPA after armed conflict

22. *Identification and assessment of damage*

States and other stakeholders should co-operate to identify and assess damage inflicted on the natural and cultural environment of a TBPA as a result of activities associated with armed conflict, as well as sources of disturbance that continue to threaten the area.

23. *Restoration and rehabilitation*

1. Plans should be developed by local, regional/provincial and national government agencies in close consultation with affected local communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders to restore and rehabilitate the natural and cultural integrity of the TBPA.
2. Priority for environmental restoration should be given to habitats of rare, threatened and endemic species, to critical native vegetation communities and to fragmented natural areas and corridors. Measures should be taken to remove or contain continuing sources of disturbance to the TBPA. All emplaced land mines and other explosive remnants of war should be located and rendered harmless.
3. Relief and development funding should be directed according to the priorities agreed during the restoration and rehabilitation planning process.
4. To maintain donor confidence, it may be beneficial to establish emergency trust or out-of-country funds until long-term peace is assured.

24. *Post-conflict policy changes*

Post-conflict policy changes should be subject to impact assessment, and subsequently monitored, where they may adversely affect a TBPA. Key programmes and projects for prior assessment may include the establishment of refugee, agriculture and livestock resettlement areas and the authorisation of new infrastructure or industrial and extractive operations in or near to the area concerned.

25. *Enforcement measures*

1. States shall take all necessary measures, where appropriate in co-operation with other States and/or relevant international bodies, to prosecute those alleged to have committed offences relating to TBPA.
2. Where appropriate, States shall co-operate to facilitate the extradition of those persons charged with offences relating to implementation of this Draft Code.
3. Consideration should be given to seeking compensation and reparation to promote the restoration and rehabilitation of the TBPA concerned.

Part VI. *Measures to promote and enhance compliance***26. *Compliance and dispute avoidance***

States and other actors involved in managing TBPA shall co-operate to ensure compliance with this Draft Code and to avoid disputes. Procedures and mechanisms to enhance compliance should be simple, transparent and non-confrontational and may include joint or impartial third-party fact-finding missions and the provision, to the extent possible, of technical and financial assistance.

27. *Peaceful approaches to settlement of disputes*

If a dispute over the interpretation and application of this Draft Code does arise, States and other actors should seek resolution through peaceful means, such as:

- (a) negotiation and enquiry;
- (b) mediation and conciliation, where appropriate through the good offices of neutral countries, regional agencies or arrangements, or appropriate organisations;
- (c) arbitration or judicial settlement.

28. *Relationship between the Draft Code and international conventions*

The provisions of this Draft Code should be read consistently with the rights and obligations established under existing international agreements, except where the exercise of such rights and obligations would seriously threaten a TBPA. Parties shall implement this Draft Code with regard to the marine environment consistently with the rights and obligations under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

29. *Financial support*

To maximise the potential benefits of transboundary conservation, States, inter-governmental agencies, non-governmental organisations, public and private bodies and individuals are encouraged to provide technical assistance and financial or other support at the request of the States or protected area authorities concerned.

30. *Monitoring and revising the Draft Code*

The Draft Code is a dynamic instrument that may need to be updated at intervals to take account of legal, ethical, socio-economic and technical developments and constraints and to ensure that it is both relevant and effective. It should be considered for review, by appropriate bodies and States that have endorsed the Draft Code, at intervals of five years or less where considered necessary.

Annex to the Draft Code

Components of the international legal regime on environmental and humanitarian issues

- (a) *Instruments for conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biological diversity and ecosystem services across boundaries*
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971);
 - Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 1972);
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington, 1973);
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);
 - Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982);
 - World Charter for Nature (New York, 1982);
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
 - Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
 - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris, 1994);
 - Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (New York, 1997), as well as relevant regional and bilateral conservation instruments and relevant protocols to certain regional seas conventions
- (b) *Instruments concerning respect for human rights*
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (New York, 1948);
 - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (New York, 1948);
 - Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva, 1951) and its Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (New York, 1967);
 - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (New York, 1965);
 - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 1966);
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (New York, 1966);
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (New York, 1979);
 - Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (New York, 1984);
 - ILO Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Geneva, 1989);
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York, 1990)
- (c) *Instruments prohibiting environmentally damaging methods or means of warfare and/or mandating protection of the natural or cultural environment against avoidable harm in areas of armed conflict*

- Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954);
- Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (New York, 1970);
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (New York, 1976), Protocols I and II Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 respectively relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Berne, 1977);
- Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Berne, 1977);
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (New York, 1981);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (New York, 1993);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa, 1997);
- Statute of the International Criminal Court (New York, 1995);
- The customary law of war and the IUCN Draft Convention on the Prohibition of Hostile Military Activities in Protected Areas.