Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Geneva Conventions Act 1957, Article 65—. (See end of Document for details)

# SCHEDULES

### <sup>F2</sup>FIFTH SCHEDULE

### PROTOCOL I

**Textual Amendments** 

F2 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2

### F1PART IV

#### CIVILIAN POPULATION

**Textual Amendments** 

F1 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2

### <sup>F1</sup>ARTICLE 65—

#### CESSATION OF PROTECTION

#### **Textual Amendments**

F1 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2

<sup>F3</sup>1 The protection to which civilian civil defence organisations, their personnel, buildings, shelters and *mategriel* are entitled shall not cease unless they commit or are used to commit, outside their proper tasks, acts harmful to the enemy. Protection may, however, cease only after a warning has been given setting, whenever appropriate, a reasonable time-limit, and after such warning has remained unheeded.

Textual Amendments   F3 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2			
<sup>F4</sup> 2	The fo	The following shall not be considered as acts harmful to the enemy:	
	(a)	that civil defence tasks are carried out under the direction or control of military authorities;	
	(b)	that civilian civil defence personnel co-operate with military personnel in the performance of civil defence tasks, or that some military personnel are	

attached to civilian civil defence organisations;

(c) that the performance of civil defence tasks may incidentally benefit military victims, particularly those who are *hors de combat*.

#### **Textual Amendments**

F4 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2

<sup>F5</sup>3 It shall also not be considered as an act harmful to the enemy that civilian civil defence personnel bear light individual weapons for the purpose of maintaining order or for self-defence. However, in areas where land fighting is taking place or is likely to take place, the Parties to the conflict shall undertake the appropriate measures to limit these weapons to handguns, such as pistols or revolvers, in order to assist in distinguishing between civil defence personnel and combatants. Although civil defence personnel bear other light individual weapons in such areas, they shall nevertheless be respected and protected as soon as they have been recognised as such.

#### **Textual Amendments**

F5 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2

<sup>F6</sup>4 The formation of civilian civil defence organisations along military lines, and compulsory service in them, shall also not deprive them of the protection conferred by this Chapter.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

F6 Fifth and Sixth Schedules inserted (20.7.1998) by 1995 c. 27, s. 6, Sch.; S.I. 1998/1505, art. 2

## Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Geneva Conventions Act 1957, Article 65—.