IHL treaties foresee detailed rights of communication for persons they protect: to inform their authorities and their families as to their fate and, for some of them, to communicate with their lawyers, the ICRC and/or the Protecting Powers.

Under Art. 5(2) GC IV, a civil internee [1] in occupied territory suspected of engaging in activities hostile to the security of the State, may be deprived of his rights of communication.

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