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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.

OUTLINE

Chapter 8, IV. Special rules on occupied territories ^[2]

LEGAL SOURCE

(in occupied territory) Rights of communication of protected persons regarded as forfeited when detained as spy or saboteur or suspected of hostile activity

GCIV, 5/2 ^[3]

Source URL: <https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/communication>

Links

[1] <https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/civilian-internees>

[2] <https://casebook.icrc.org/law/civilian-population#chapter5>

[3]

<https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/Article.xsp?action=openDocument&documentId=3F78F96145A77442C12563CD00>