The armed forces of a belligerent taking part in an international armed conflict consist of all organized armed forces, groups and units which are under a command responsible to that party for the conduct of its subordinates, even if that party is represented by a government or authority not recognized by an adverse party. The armed forces may also comprise paramilitary forces or armed law enforcement agency. Such armed forces must be subject to an internal disciplinary system which must enforce compliance with international humanitarian law. Members of such armed forces (other than medical personnel and chaplains) are combatants.

See Combatants; Dissemination; Enlistment; Combatants; Prisoners of war.

OUTLINE

Chapter 6 - Combatants and Prisoners of War

CASES

- United Kingdom, The Case of Serdar Mohammed (Court of Appeal and Supreme Court Judgments)
- Colombia Peace Agreement
• UN/Colombia, Human Rights Committee Clarifications and Concluding Observations (2016) [11]
• International Criminal Court, Trial Judgment in the Case of the Prosecutor V. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo [12]
• Eastern Ukraine, Attacks Against and Military Use of Schools [13]
• Iraq, Crimes by Militia Groups [15]
• Central African Republic, No Class: When Armed Groups Use Schools [16]

DOCUMENT

ICRC, Interpretative Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities [17]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Suggested reading:


ROSAS Allan, The Legal Status of Prisoners of War: A Study of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts
Source URL: https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/armed-forces

Links
[1] https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/international-armed-conflict