International humanitarian law provides for the appointment of an International Fact-Finding Commission in cases of international armed conflict \[1\], at the request of one of the parties to the conflict. The Commission must be composed of members of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality and is competent to:

a. enquire into any facts alleged to be a grave breach \[2\] or any other serious violation \[3\] of the 1949 Conventions \[4\] or of Protocol I;

b. facilitate through its good offices the restoration of an attitude of respect \[5\] for international law.

For the Commission to function the parties to the conflict must fully recognize its competence or accept it \textit{in casu}.

**OUTLINE**

Chapter 14, 1. b) the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission \[6\]

**LEGAL SOURCE**

PI, 90 \[7\]

**DOCUMENT**

ICRC, The International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission \[8\]
CASES

UN, Resolutions and Conference on the Respect of the Fourth Convention (D. II. 3.) [9]

Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia (7) [10]

Afghanistan, Attack on Kunduz Trauma Centre [11]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Suggested readings:


Further readings:


[1] https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/international-armed-conflict
[6] https://casebook.icrc.org/law/state-responsibility#chapter2_1b