An enquiry must be opened, on application by one of the parties to an armed conflict,[1] into any alleged violation[2] of the 1949 Geneva Conventions[3].

### OUTLINE

Chapter 13, II. 4. Enquiries (spontaneously or following complaints)[4]

Chapter 13. IX. 1. a) enquiry procedures[5]

### LEGAL SOURCE

GCI, 52[6] (see ICRC updated Commentary[7])

GCII, 53[8] (see ICRC updated Commentary[9])

GCIII, 132[10]

GCIV, 149[11]

PI, 90/2(e)[12]
## DOCUMENTS

- Switzerland Acting as Protecting Power in World War II [13]
- United Kingdom/Germany, Sinking of the Tübingen in the Adriatic [14]

## CASES

- Israel/Gaza, Operation Cast Lead (Part II.) [15]
- Israel, The Targeted Killings Case (Para. 40) [16]
- Israel, Human Rights Committee’s Report on Beit Hanoun (Paras. 67-75) [17]
- Israel, Report of the Winograd Commission (Para. 46) [18]
- Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia (Para. 25) [19]
- UN, Request for an Investigation on War Crimes [20]
- ECHR, Isayeva v. Russia [21] (Paras. 30-98 [22], 168 [23], 182 [24])
- UN, Statement of a Special Rapporteur on Drone Attacks [26]
ECHR, Al-Skeini et al. v. UK [27]

Afghanistan, Attack on Kunduz Trauma Centre [28]

Libya, NATO Intervention 2011 [29]


UN, Security Council Resolution 2286 on Attacks on Hospitals [31]

Afghanistan, Bombing of a Civilian Truck [32]

Italy, Use of force against ambulances in Iraq [33]

Germany, Aerial Drone Attack in Mir Ali/Pakistan [34]

Central African Republic, Coup d'Etat [35]

South Sudan, AU Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan [36]

32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, Sexual and gender-based violence: joint action on prevention and response [37]


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[1] https://casebook.icrc.org/glossary/armed-forces
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