

AN APPRAISAL OF THE LAWS OF WAR*

Abstract

This research is an appraisal of the Laws of War, also known as International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The appraisal of the Laws of War has become necessary in view of the state of armament in some parts of the world. The wars between Russia/Ukraine (since 2022), the wars between the State of Israel against Hamas, Hezbollah and Houthis; all Iranian stooges, following the massacre and abduction of Israelis on October 7, 2023, and the Israeli/Iranian twelve days war in the month of June, 2025. In the foregoing wars, projectiles, explosive drones, war planes, sophisticated guns, and various brands of air defence systems were deployed. Apart from the deployment of weapons, the world didn't contemplate, when the first Geneva Convention on the amelioration of conditions of the wounded in battle field was held, what follows the use of these weapons has been deaths, mass miseries, displacement of populations, destruction of homes, places of worship, hospitals, schools and heritage sites. The progress in the IHL is hampered by the development of nuclear weapons, first by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and the promiscuous proliferation to developing economics in violation to the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in disregard to the devastating consequences of these weapons. This development has put the world on the edge. Attempts by the International Crime Court (Rome Statute) to address the matters of wars against humanity have yielded poor results as the main perpetrators – world powers have continued to act with impunity. This work concludes by acknowledging the importance of IHL and its little success in wars not concerning the super powers. And wonders why the permanent members of the UNSC have continued to act with impunity.

Keywords: Laws of War, Rome Statute, International Humanitarian Law, Appraisal

1. Introduction

Laws of war, often referred to as International Humanitarian Laws (IHL) deals with the regulation of armed conflicts. The need to regulate the means of warfare has been from time immemorial. The Greeks and the Romans had as far back as the Middle Ages, regulated the use of arms during warfare. They observed certain humanitarian principles which have become fundamental rules of contemporary laws of war.¹ At the same time, the development of the Laws of War to regulate hostilities took place all over Europe.² With time, these rules developed into International Humanitarian Laws (IHL). This prompted Scholars such as Grotius, to pay attention to this development. For example, in his works on hostilities at wars published between (1618-48) he emphasized the need to ameliorate the sufferings and pains witnessed during wars.³ Progressively, the practice of states in this regard, led to the emergence of customary principles regulating the conduct of armed hostilities. These principles were also emphasized by scholars, who wrote about armed conflicts and soldiers involved in armed hostilities in the theatre of wars.

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¹ See Coleman Philison, *The International Law and Custom of Ancient Greece and Rome*, MacMillan, London, 1911, Vol. 11, pp. 166-384, cited in *Documents on the Laws of War* by A Robert and R. Gueiff, Clarendon Press Oxford 1982 p.2

² A Robert and R. Gueltt, *Documents on the Laws of War*, Glarendon Press, Oxford 1982 p. 2

³ Ibid note 2

The devastating impact of these weapons on civilians and belligerents was unimaginable. The pains, untold hardship and even painful deaths were witnessed by Henry Dunant, a Swiss who witnessed the pains and suffering on belligerents and civilians, in the battle of Solferino (1867). On his own part, he administered aid to the wounded and helpless. He later wrote a memo on the sad experience and what he did for the victims of the *battle of Solferino*. He proposed the setting up of a *volunteer peace corps* to attend to victims of armed hostilities. He further suggested that the volunteers should be under the protection of the combatants. His work led to the formation of the International Committee of the Red Cross,⁴ and the holding of 'The Geneva Conference for the Amelioration of the wounded in battle fields,' which gave rise to the first Geneva Convention (a treaty) on the amelioration of conditions of the wounded in battle. Other treaties on the laws of war include⁵

- i. 1856 Paris Declaration Respecting Marine Law
- ii. 1868 St. Petersburg Declaration Renouncing the use in Time of War, of Explosive Projectiles under 400 grammes weight.
- iii. 1899 Hague Declaration 2 concerning Asphyxiating Gases
- iv. 1899 Hague Declarations concerning expanding bullets
- v. 1907 Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Custom of War on Land
- vi. 1907 Hague Convention v Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in case of war on land.
- vii. 1907 Hague Convention vi Relating to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the outbreak of Hostilities.
- viii. 1907 Hague Convention vii Relating to the Conversion of Merchants Ships into Warslaye
- ix. The 1907 Hague Convention viii Relating to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines
- x. 1907 Hague Convention ix concerning bombardment by Naval Forces in time of war.
- xi. 1907 Hague Convention xi Relating to certain Restrictions with Regard to the exercise of the Right of captured Navy war.
- xii. 1907 Hague Convention xiii concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War.
- xiii. The 1923 Hague Rules of Aerial Warfare
- xiv. 1925 General Protocol for the Prohibition of the use in war of Asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of Bacteriological methods of warfare.
- xv. 1936 London Process Verbal Relating to the Rules of Submarine Warfare set forth in part iv of the Treaty of London of 22 April 1930.
- xvi. 1946 Judgment of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremburg: Extracts on crimes against International Law.
- xvii. 1948 United Nations Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of Genocida.
- xviii. 1949 Convention 1 for the Amelioration of the condition of wounded and sick in Armed Forces in the Field.
- xix. The 1949 Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of Armed Forces at Sea
- xx. The 1949 Geneva Convention II for the Amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of Armed Forces at Sea
- xxi. 1949 Geneva Convention III Relative to the Protection of Civilian person in time war.
- xxii. 1954 Hague convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of Armed conflict.
- xxiii. 1954 Hague Protocol for the protection of cultural property in the event of Armed conflict.

⁴ www.redcross.org.uk-movement-origin. Accessed 24/11/24

⁵ *Ibid* note 2 p. ix

- xxiv. 1971 Zagreb Resolution of the Institute of International Law on condition of application of Humanitarian Rules of Armed Conflict to Hostilities in which United Nations Forces may be engaged.
- xxv. 1977 United Nations Convention of the Prohibit of Military or any other Hostile use of Environmental Modification Techniques.
- xxvi. 1977 Geneva Protocol 1 additional to the Geneva conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts.
- xxvii. 1977 Geneva Protocol II Additional to the General Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of International Armed Conflicts.
- xxviii. 1978 Red Cross Fundamental Rules of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.
- xxix. 1981 United Nations Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious on to have indiscriminate.
- xxx. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which came into force in 1970 and several others on nuclear non proliferation.⁶

2. The Implications of the Laws of War

Wars have their devastating consequences - from the destruction of infrastructure, to the loss of lives. Apart from the mass miseries wars bring to the affected population, wars lead to mass deaths. From World Wars I & II, the world has witnessed the horror and devastating effect of wars on humanity. Since the 20th century, many wars have taken place. All of them resulting in mass deaths, ethnic cleansing, mass miseries and destruction of infrastructure. These outcomes are all attributed to the destructive nature of weapons used. From the sum total of the laws of war listed in this work, one observes that there is a progressive development in weapons. From wars on the maritime, and land, Nations have developed long range weapons and fighter jets, that can flyover Nations to cause destructions. And during the 2nd world war, the USA dropped atomic bombs in two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.⁷ The bombs killed over 140,000 people in Hiroshima, and 74,000 in Nagasaki. The aftermath of the bombs has continued to be on the survivors⁸ - most suffered from leukemia, cancer and other effects of radiation.

The justification for the laws of war could be seen in the wars that follow after the 2nd World War. The roll call include: the Serb and Albanians war, the Rwanda war, the civil wars in Liberia, and Sierra Leon. The war between Isreal and Hamas (Palestine), Hezbollah (Lebanon), Houthis, (Yemen), all Iranians stooges, the war between Israel and Iran, and the war between Russia and Ukraine. The prosecution of these wars led to mass deaths of humans, destruction of property and displacement of populations.

The Russian/Ukraine war which started in 2014 with the annexation of Crimea - and the Donesk region and the so call 'Special Military Operation' in 2022 leading to the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, has claimed over 14,200 to 14,400⁹ in Crimea from the war in Donesk region. While the

⁶The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, The New Start Treaty, the Intermediate range Nuclear Forces

⁷<https://thebulletin.org/2022/nowhere-to-hide-how-a-nuclear-war-would-kill-you-and-almost-everyone-else/>
Accessed 24/11/24

⁸<https://thebulletin.org/2022/nowhere-to-hide-how-a-nuclear-war-would-kill-you-and-almost-everyone-else/>
Accessed 24/11/24

⁹en.in.wikipedia.org, Accessed 24/11/24

invasion of Ukraine since 2022 has claimed over 1,000,000 military personnel on both sides, and a civilian casualty of over 13,341. This is quite apart from the abduction of Ukrainian women and children by the Russian army and the indiscriminate bombing of buildings, including hospitals, worship places, heritage sites etc by the Russian military.¹⁰ While Russia used mainly projectiles, and explosive drones and missiles, in prosecuting the war, Ukraine though restricted to military infrastructure of Russia, had also used the prohibited weapons.

On the other hand, in the month of June 2025, Israel in a preemptive move to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons, flew over 200 fighter jets to Iran, and bombed both nuclear construction, and missile launching sites. In retaliation, Iran fired over 2000 explosive missiles and drones into Israel. The Iranian retaliation was indiscriminate as it hit sacred places like synagogues, hospitals, residential areas and schools.¹¹ At the end of the twelfth day Iran killed over 28 Israelis, and wounded many, but for the bomb shelters in Israel. The dead figures in Iran were over 1000 with over 13,000 wounded.¹² While the world continued witnessing a progression in weapons, and a violation of the treaties on war, it is yet to see the last in the terror and devastating wars.

Raising the alarm about the devastation of nuclear weapons, Richard Wolfson, and Ferelic Palnoki revealed the most harmful realities of nuclear war as follows:

the most immediate effect of a nuclear explosion is an intense burst of nuclear radiation primarily gamma rays and neutrons. Lethal direct radiation extends nearly a mile from 10 kiloton explosion. An explosive nuclear weapon almost instantly vaporizes itself. What was cold, solid gas, becomes hotter than the sun's 15-million-degree coal. This hot gas radiates its energy in the form of X-rays, which heat the surrounding air-fireball of superheat radiation.¹³

Apart from deaths that will result from the radiation effect of nuclear weapons once shot, the weapons also have their devastating effect on the environment and socio-economic lives. According to an author¹⁴

The existence of nuclear weapons has a strong impact on the environment. Nuclear war would mean a climate disruption with devastating consequences. The world would fall under a nuclear winter, be subjected to a deadly global famine and exacerbated effect of the socio-economic impact would also be terrible, with developing country and marginalized groups the ones that will suffer the most. Nuclear weapons are also a vacuum for financial support in their development, maintenance and dismantlement. This is money that could be better spent funding assets such as green technologies and health facilities.¹⁵

The above scenario paints the right glooming picture that will follow a nuclear war – a nuclear holocaust, resulting in deaths, environmental dislocation, and the paralyzing of socio-economic activities. If this happens, there will be no humanitarian response. There will be no health services providers since everyone will be a victim. And aid givers may never exist, since every nation will be

¹⁰ www.statista.com/statistics.civilian.death, Accessed 24/11/24

¹¹ <https://m.youtube.com/watch?y=px720B>, Accessed 24/11/24

¹² www.times.of.isreal.com, Accessed 24/11/24

¹³ ICAN 2017 Nobel Peace Prize, <https://the-bulletin.org/2022/10/no.where.to.hide.how.a.nuclear.war.world--kill.you.and.almost.everyone.else>, Accessed 19/11/24

¹⁴ <https://thereader.milprels.mit.edu/devastating-effect-of-nuclear-weapons>, Accessed 19/11/24

¹⁵ Francois Diaz – Maurin, *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* FN ICAN 2017 Nobel Peace Prize

grappling with the devastating consequences of the gory of nuclear war. In addition, there shall be changes in the atmosphere, as this will lead to the loss of the earth's protective ozone layer resulting in the hazard to human health, food production, and changes in the oceans.¹⁶

Perhaps, it is in realization of the danger posed by nuclear weapons, that the United Nations Organization, negotiated the disarmament and the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The treaty was signed by the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union, France & China, and other 59 states. The state parties to the treaty agreed that beyond the five states that have acquired nuclear weapons, no other country should be encouraged or allowed to acquire nuclear weapons. Parties also committed themselves to nuclear disarmament. However, there was a proviso which allows states to acquire nuclear energy for peaceful purpose.¹⁷

The other relevant treaties are:¹⁸

- The treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons (TPNW). This is often referred to as the Ban Treaty. It prohibits all state parties from owning, developing and transferring nuclear weapons. 68 states have ratified the treaty so far. However, none of the existing nuclear power joints the TPMW.
- The comprehensive Nuclear Ban Treaty, (CTBT) 1990. This treaty bans states parties from carrying out nuclear tests above or below the ground. Only France, the United Kingdom and Russia as nuclear powers have ratified this treaty.
- The New Start Treaty (2010). In this treaty, the USA and Russia agreed on upper limits for their long range nuclear systems.
- The Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Treaty (IRNFT) 1987. In this treaty, the US and Russia, agreed not to use ground-based intermediate range nuclear systems. The parties terminated the treaty in other treaties though not as relevant as those in the preceding paragraph are¹⁹
- 13 steps (an important section in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Treaty)
- Chemical Weapons Convention
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Humanitarian Initiative
- Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)
- International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
- Missile Technology Control Regime (M Nuclear Blackmail TCR)
- New Agenda Coalition (NAC)
- Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI)
- Nuclear Armament
- Nuclear Warfare
- Nuclear Weapons Convention
- Nuclear-weapon-free zone
 - Multi-country zones
 - African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)
 - Central Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (Treaty of Semei)

¹⁶ Ibid note 12

¹⁷ [en.wikipedia.org>wiki>treaty-on-the](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/treaty-on-the), Accessed 19/11/24

¹⁸ <https://www.boell.de/en/2023/08/18/nuclear-arms-control-most-relevant-treaties>, Accessed 19/11/24

¹⁹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/treaty-on-non-proliferator-nuclear-weapons>, Accessed 21/11/24

- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga)
- Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok)
- Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
- Other UN-recognized zones
 - Mongolian Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone
 - Outer Space Treaty
 - Seabed Arms Control Treaty
- Nuclear terrorism
- Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)
- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
- Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT)
- Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (also known as the Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty)
- Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- Zangger Committee
- List of States with Nuclear Weapons
- List of Weapons of Mass Destruction Treaties

Like the other treaties banning the use of chemicals, projectiles and other military wares mentioned in this work,²⁰ The developed countries have observed the treaties against nuclear proliferation in breach. From the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, that signed the Treaty against nuclear proliferation,²¹ many more Nations have acquired nuclear weapons. The sum total of countries with nuclear weapons and their capabilities in the order of stock piling are:²²

- Russia has a stock pile of about 4,309
- The United States of America has a stockpile of 3,700
- China has box nuclear weapons
- France has 290 nuclear warheads
- The United Kingdom has 225 warheads
- India has 180 nuclear weapons
- Pakistan has 170 warheads
- Isreal has over 90 warheads
- North Korea has over 50 warheads²³

Iran's ambition to join the nuclear club has been under scrutiny by the International Atomic Agency, for fear that it would use it for hostile purpose, as exemplified in its sponsor of terror groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah and Houthis. The aforementioned terror groups are sponsored by Iran to destabilize the peace in the Middle East, and to annihilate the state of Israel.

The state of warfare the world over, more than ever justifies the need for the laws of war. But the challenge is that the previously allowed weapons are becoming obsolete – riffles and other light

²⁰ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty-on-non-proliferation-nuclear-weapons>, Accessed 21/11/24

²¹ <https://www.operanewapp.com/ng/on/share/details>, Accessed 21/11/24

²² The Permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are, the US, Russia, the United Kingdom, China and France

²³ www.icanw.org/nuclear-arsenal, Accessed 22/11/24

weapons. What we have seen as this work shows, is the steady development of weapon of mass destruction. Take the case of the ongoing Russia/Ukraine war, the Israel/Hamas, Hezbollah and Houthis wars, the twelve-day Isreal/Iran war. Not just projectiles and gaseous substances are in use, but explosive droves and war planes are steadily being employed in cross enemy attacks. The wars have not only led to deaths of tens of thousands of combatants, but civilian population as well. In most cases, the wars have led to the displacement of populations, while many more are suffering from mass miseries. In the face of all these humanitarian disasters, about nine countries; Russia, the US, UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Isreal and North Korea have developed and acquired nuclear weapons, and are engaged in the proliferation of the technology yet to acquire nuclear weapons states. In the word of a *New York Times* enthusiast, Robert Einhorn, a former US arms and country official, he puts it bluntly, ‘We gave Iran its starter kit. Back then, he said, the U.S. was pretty promiscuous about transferring nuclear technology and helped several elites – including Iran – enter the nuclear field.’²⁴

Russia though has admitted publicly to helping Iran develop nuclear energy for peaceful purpose,²⁵ Iran’s level of enrichment of uranium and the depth or underground location of its plan is clear indication that it is developing a nuclear warhead. India Pakistan and North Korea are countries that have been aided by the established nuclear states to acquire their nuclear weapons.²⁶ While China is believed to have played a significant role in the acquisition of nuclear warheads by Pakistan and North Korea, India is said to have been aided by Russia⁶ like other laws of war, all anti-nuclear treaty laws are observed in breach.

3. The Development of International Institutions Against the Breach of Laws of War

The United Nations (UN) Charter made provisions not only for the sovereignty of states,²⁷ but went on to prohibit the use of force by nations in their international relations.²⁸ But rather insist on the pacific settlement of disputes.²⁹ However in case of an armed attack, a Nation is permitted under international law to defend itself, or other nations may act collectively in its defence.³⁰ In case of war, the UNs permits its members to use only conventional arms in conformity with international law.³¹ The United Nations accomplishes its purpose by involving in peaceful settlement or peace enforcement activities. It has support treaties aimed at regulating the use of arms during wars. It also has the authority to enforce international law.³² The UN has given high priority to reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons, destroying chemical weapons, and strengthening the prohibition.³³ In its desire to ensure that international laws with regards to wars are obeyed, and mass deaths, miseries and destruction are prevented, the UN negotiated the Rome Statute³⁴ the ICC statute,

²⁴ <https://meconomictime.com>, Accessed 22/11/24

²⁵ <https://www.reuters.com>, Accessed 21/11/24

²⁶ <https://www.usatoday.com>, Accessed 22/11/24

²⁷ Article 2 of the UN Charter

²⁸ Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter

²⁹ Articles 33 – 38 of the UN Charter

³⁰ Article 51 of the UN Charter

³¹ www.un.org>global-issues-dissarmament, Accessed 21/11/24

³² Article 377A of the UN Charter

³³ United Nations, Peace, Dignity and Equality on a healthy planet. www.un.org>global-issues>dissarmament, Accessed 21/11/24

³⁴ The International Criminal Court (ICC) statute is meant for the investigation and where warranted, tries individuals charged with war, crimes or crimes of concern to the international community – www.icc-cp.int>about>the-court, Accessed 22/11/24

also known as the Rome Statute,³⁵ a statute negotiated by the UN diplomatic conference which has jurisdiction over crimes against humanity. The preamble of the Rome statutes states that:³⁶

reaffirming the purpose and principles of the UN Charter, and in particular that all states shall refrain from threat or use of force against the territorial sovereign or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purpose of the UN Charter.

The Rome statute emphasized that it is complementary to National Criminal Jurisdiction. This perhaps explains why Saddam Hussein, the former Iraqi President was tried by a tribunal made up of Iraqis.³⁷ Article 5 of the Rome statute creates the jurisdiction of the ICC. In subsection (1), it states that: the jurisdiction shall be limited to the most serious crimes of concern to the International Community as a whole. The court has jurisdiction in accordance with his statute with respect to the following crimes:³⁸

- a. Crime of genocide
- b. Crime against humanity
- c. War crimes
- d. The crime of aggression

During the 20 years of its existence, the ICC has among other achievements sentenced individual found guilty of war crimes, sexual violence, illegal recruitment of child soldiers and the destruction of cultural heritage.³⁹ Over the period of its existence, its culprits have been criminal from developing countries. High profile suspects indicted by the ICC with the Russian president, Putin, or the Israeli Prime Minister have not and may never appear before the ICC.

4. Conclusion

The laws of war prohibit crimes against humanity. For this reason, from time immemorial states saw the need to have customary relationships in the protection of lives, and the amelioration of the sufferings of civilians and combatants, and the civil population. As civilization progress, states saw the need to codify the laws of wars in their relationships during conflict. It is for this reason that from the 1899 Declaration concerning Asphyxiant cases, to the 1981 United Nations convention on the prohibition on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious to life, and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which came into effect on 1970 and other treaties banning the use and proliferation or testing of nuclear weapons, the world has been in consensus and unanimity on the prohibition of weapons that causes injuries and destruction to lives and properties, to mass deaths as seen in the US use of nuclear bomb in the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The world went a step further after the Second World War to set up the Nuremberg Tribunal for the trial of Nazi War Criminals,⁴⁰ and the trial of Japanese war criminals after the 2nd World War II and the recent trial of Saddam and executions of Sadden Hussein in 2003 for war crimes, the Hussein, the

³⁵ www.legal.un.org/icc?statute>99>corr-preamble, Accessed 22/11/24

³⁶ Saddam Hussein was tried by the Iraqi special tribunal consisting of 5 Iraqi judges on December 2003 for crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide duty back to the early 1980s – www.fri.org>article2 Saddam, Accessed 21/11/24

³⁷ www.fri.org>article>saddam>hagging, Accessed 22/11/24

³⁸ www.info>jsdip>article>view, Accessed 22/11/24

³⁹ www.eeas.europa-eu>eeas.20 years, Accessed 22/11/24

⁴⁰ Ibid note 11

world has been relentless in the prevention of the use of weapons of mass destruction.⁴¹ The Rome statute which established the ICC and created its jurisdiction to try and push for crimes against humanity, genocide, murder, and destruction, gave so much hope to the world. But, the attitude of the super powers, has left much to be desired. For a part from using prohibited weapons by customary international law, treaties and the UN convention, these powers have continued to act without restraint and impunity. A daring example is the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and the suspended war between Isreal and Iran. Apart from Russia acting against the UN Charter on sovereign quality of states, it has continued to employ the use of protective and other prohibited weapons into Ukraine territory. The same attitude was exemplified by Israel and Iran in their suspended 12 days world, while the world looks on hopelessly, the world only hopes that the wars should not lead to the use of nuclear weapons. For the implosion will no doubt the catastrophic as this world has shown.

⁴¹ Eleven countries came together from the international military tribunal for the far East (IMTEE) which conveyed in April 29, 1946 to try the leaders of Japan for Joint conspiracy to start and wage war – en.wikipedia, Accessed 22/11/24