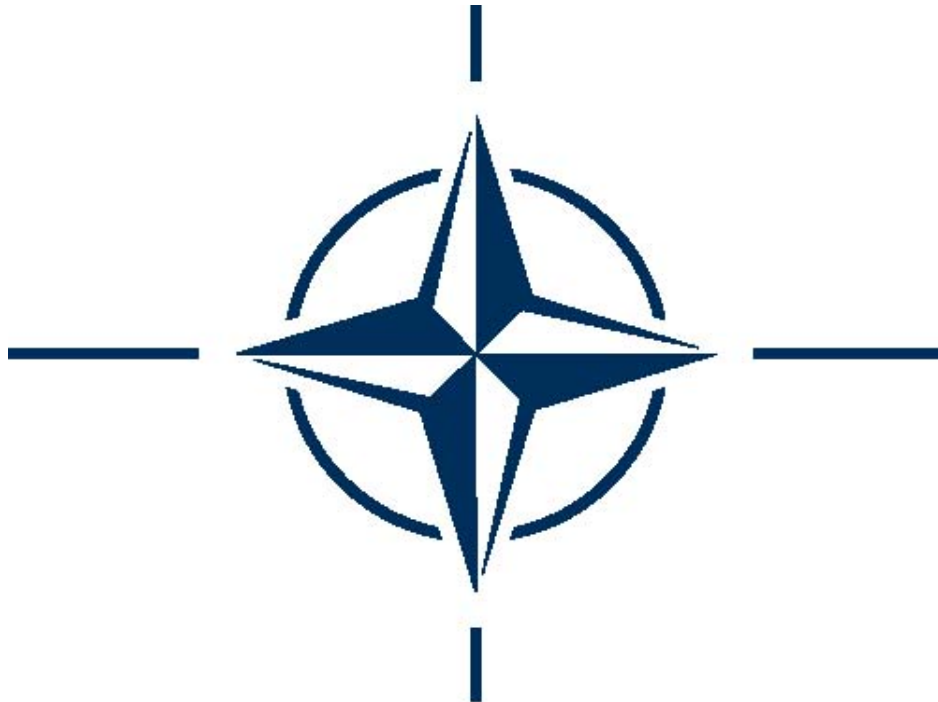


NATO STANDARD

AMedP-1.5

**IDENTIFICATION OF MEDICAL
MATERIEL FOR FIELD MEDICAL
INSTALLATIONS**

**Edition A Version 1
APRIL 2014**



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ALLIED MEDICAL PUBLICATION

**Published by the
NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)
© NATO/OTAN**

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

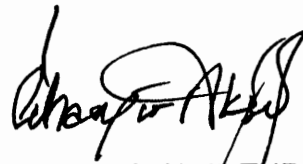
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO STANDARDIZATION AGENCY (NSA)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

30 April 2014

1. The enclosed Allied medical Publication AMedP-1.5 Edition A, Identification of Medical Materiel for Field Medical Installations, has been approved by the nations in the MCMEDSB, is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 2060.
2. AMedP-1.5 Edition A is effective upon receipt.
3. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, used commercially, adapted, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photo-copying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher. With the exception of commercial sales, this does not apply to member nations and Partnership for Peace countries, or NATO commands and bodies.
4. This publication shall be handled in accordance with C-M(2002)60.



Dr. Cihangir Aksit, TUR Civ
Director NATO Standardization Agency

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

RESERVED FOR NATIONAL LETTER OF PROMULGATION

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION 1-1
CHAPTER 2 IDENTIFYING OF MEDICAL CONTAINERS / PACKAGES 2-1
ANNEX A GENEVA CONVENTION SIGNS 1

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. GENERAL

1.1.1. The original Geneva Convention, adopted on 22 August 1864, established the Red Cross emblem. From the beginning, the emblem was a visible sign of the neutral status and the protection granted by international humanitarian law to armed forces medical services and volunteers belonging to relief societies for wounded military personnel. At the time, the adoption of a single distinctive symbol appeared to be an essential condition for this protection. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, the Red Crescent and the Red Lion and Sun were used by some States and relief societies instead of the Red Cross.

Taking note of the *fait accompli*, the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field of 27 July 1929 granted international recognition to these two additional emblems.

The Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 subsequently confirmed all three emblems.

1.1.2. The Commentary on Article 38 of the First Geneva Convention of 1949 clearly states that these emblems are intended “to signify one thing only – something which is, however, of immense importance: respect for the individual who suffers and is defenceless, who must be aided, whether friend or enemy, without distinction of nationality, race, religion, class or opinion.” Despite this assertion, the emblems are sometimes perceived in particular contexts as having a religious or political connotation. This perception is the cause of two major difficulties for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. First, it challenges the notion that neutrality and impartiality serve as the basis for the activities of all components of the Movement. As a consequence, the emblems are not given the respect they are due, which diminishes the protection afforded those displaying them. Second, it has led some States and relief societies to refuse to adopt any of the existing emblems on the grounds that none is suitable for them. Any such refusal prevents the Movement from attaining true universality, since its statutes lay down the use of one or the other of these symbols as a necessary condition for a National Society to be recognized and to become a full member of the Movement.

1.1.3. In order to correct these two problems, the States party to the Geneva Conventions adopted a third protocol additional to the Conventions at a diplomatic conference held in Geneva from 5 to 8 December 2005. This instrument recognizes an additional emblem – composed of a red frame in the shape of a square on edge on a white ground – commonly referred to as the Red Crystal. The shape and name of this additional emblem were the result of a long selection process, the goal of which was to come up with a result devoid of any political, religious or other connotation and which could thus be used all over the world. The Red Crystal is not intended to replace the Cross and Crescent but to provide a further option.

The emblems may be employed in two different ways. As a protective device, an emblem is the visible sign of protection conferred by the Geneva Conventions. As an indicative device, an emblem shows that a person or object is linked to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Additional Protocol III provides for the Red Crystal in its pure form to be used as a protective device. If used as an indicative device, however, the Red Crystal may have incorporated within it one of the emblems recognized by the Geneva Conventions, a combination of these emblems or another emblem which has been in effective use by a State party to Additional Protocol III and was the subject of a communication to the other States Parties and the ICRC prior to the adoption of the Protocol. It is important to note that Additional Protocol III authorizes not only the permanent substitution of the Red Crystal for the Red Cross or Red Crescent as described above, but also temporary use of the Red Crystal in exceptional circumstances to enhance protection of armed forces medical services or to facilitate the work of National Societies. Additional Protocol III is drawn up in such a way as to prevent any future proliferation of other emblems.

1.2. AIM

The aim of this document is to facilitate the rapid identification of medical materiel (person – portable) containers / packages used in field medical installations to enable more effective cooperation between NATO Forces.

1.3. STATEMENT OF DETAILS

Participating nations agree to adopt the use of distinguishing insignia and marking of containers / packages for medical materiel in accordance with the provisions set out in chapter 2.

CHAPTER 2 IDENTIFYING OF MEDICAL CONTAINERS / PACKAGES

2.1. GENERAL

All containers / packages of medical material for use in medical installations will be identified by the markings described below.

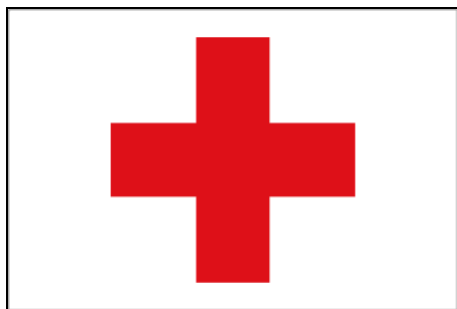
2.2. SPECIFIC MARKINGS

- 2.2.1.** The Geneva Convention sign [i.e. Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun, Red Diamond (Red Crystal) on a white background] will be placed centrally on the top and all sides of the containers / packages – actual size to be left to national discretion.
- 2.2.2.** National identification (which will serve to identify the country of origin) will be placed at one end of the top of each container / package – the size of the marking to be proportionate to the available space but not to exceed 50 mm (2 inches).
- 2.2.3.** The content will be identified by a short description in English and optionally in the national language.
- 2.2.4.** Containers / packages have to be marked when special requirements for storage and transportation are needed. This should be done in English and optionally in the national language

INTENTIONALLY BLANK

ANNEX A GENEVA CONVENTION SIGNS

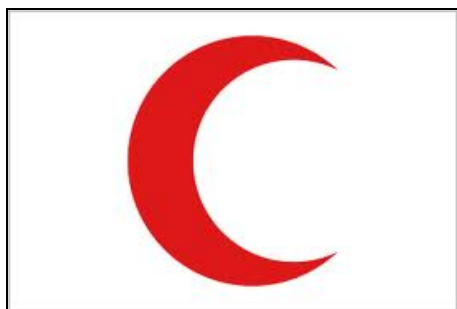
A.1. RED CROSS



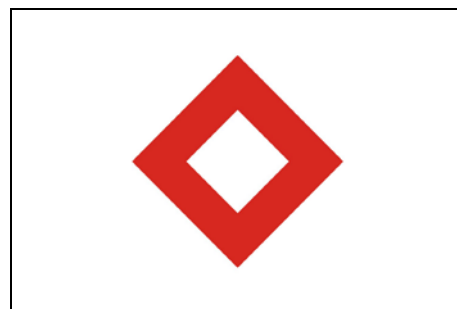
A.3. RED LION AND SUN



A.2. RED CRESCENT



A.4. RED DIAMOND (Red Crystal)



AMedP-1.5(A)(1)