

《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分
伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》
缔约国会议

6 November 2009
Chinese
Original: English

2009 年会议
2009 年 11 月 12 日至 13 日，日内瓦
议程项目 8
促进普遍加入《公约》的行动计划，包括实施
《特定常规武器公约》赞助方案

促进普遍加入《公约》及其所附议定书

秘书处提交*

导言

1. 第三次审查会议通过了“促进普遍加入《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》的行动计划”，载于会议的最后文件(CCW/CONF.III/11, 第二部分，附件三)。
2. 具体而言，会议商定，鉴于迄今的进展情况，在 2006 年至 2011 年期间，促进普遍加入《公约》及其所附各项议定书的努力将依然是各缔约国之间合作的优先目标。为此，行动计划规定了所有缔约国应按照国家法酌情开展的七项行动。
3. 行动计划还规定：“秘书处应报告本行动计划的执行情况，并定期向缔约国通报，使其能够有效地审查进展情况和监测其执行情况[……]”。根据这一决定提出了本报告。

促进普遍加入的努力

4. 根据第三次审查会议通过的行动计划，已采取各种举措，促进普遍加入《公约》及其所附议定书。具体而言，自缔约国 2008 年会议以来，已根据任务授权并依照《公约》之下确立的做法，采取以下行动：

* 迟交，秘书处收到后立即处理。

(a) 联合国秘书长致函尚未加入《公约》国家的首脑或政府，包括剩余的 5 个签署国，请它们考虑加入《特定常规武器公约》。

(b) 《公约》缔约国 2008 年会议主席，巴基斯坦扎米尔·阿克拉姆大使、《经修正的第二号议定书》缔约国第十届年度会议主席，瑞士于尔格·施特莱大使以及《第五号议定书》缔约方第二次会议主席，立陶宛埃德瓦尔达斯·博里索瓦斯大使联合签署给《公约》110 个缔约国外交部长的信函，请缔约国考虑采取适当行动，以实现普遍加入《公约》及其所附议定书，包括审查它们自己参加《公约》的情况，以便同意受它们尚未加入的这些议定书和《公约》第 1 条修正案的约束。还请缔约国提供资料，说明它们落实行动计划的情况。缔约国对该信函提交的答复摘录载于附件一。

(c) 《公约》缔约国 2008 年会议主席，巴基斯坦扎米尔·阿克拉姆大使、《经修正的第二号议定书》缔约国第十届年度会议主席，瑞士于尔格·施特莱大使以及《第五号议定书》缔约方第二次会议主席，立陶宛埃德瓦尔达斯·博里索瓦斯大使还联合致函尚未加入《公约》的 78 个联合国会员国的外交部长以及剩余的 5 个签署国，鼓励它们考虑加入《公约》。

(d) 联合国裁军事务厅和欧洲联盟(欧盟)促进普遍加入和执行《特定常规武器公约》的联合项目于 2007 年 10 月启动，在联合国大会第六十四届会议第一委员会期间成功结束。在欧盟的资金支持下，联合国裁军事务厅与红十字国际委员会、裁研所和联合国排雷行动处合作组织了一系列有关普遍加入的研讨会，覆盖以下六个区域和次区域：(一) 拉丁美洲和加勒比(多米尼加共和国圣多明各，2008 年 3 月 11 日至 12 日)；(二) 西非和东非(多哥洛美，2008 年 4 月 21 日至 22 日)；(三) 大湖地区和南非(多哥洛美，2008 年 4 月 24 日至 25 日)；(四) 中亚(哈萨克斯坦阿拉木图，2008 年 9 月 24 日至 25 日)；(五) 中东和地中海(摩洛哥拉巴特，2008 年 11 月 19 日至 20 日)；以及(六) 南亚、东南亚和太平洋(尼泊尔加德满都，2008 年 12 月 17 日至 18 日)。在日内瓦举行的总结研讨会(2009 年 2 月)对项目和学习到的教益进行了评估，载有该倡议概述的手册、在研讨会期间提供的资料以及其他相关数据作为联合国裁军事务厅不定期文件丛刊¹ 出版。

新的批准情况

5. 在举行《公约》缔约国 2009 年会议时，《公约》有以下 110 个缔约国：

(a) 《关于无法检测的碎片的第一号议定书》，108 个缔约国；

(b) 《关于禁止或限制使用地雷、诱杀装置和其他装置的第二号议定书》，92 个缔约国；

¹ “促进普遍加入《特定常规武器公约》”。联合国裁军事务厅不定期文件，2009 年 10 月，第 17 号。

(c) 《经修正的第二号议定书》，93 个缔约国；《关于禁止或限制使用燃烧武器的第三号议定书》，104 个缔约国；

(d) 《关于激光致盲武器的第四号议定书》，95 个缔约国；

(e) 《关于战争遗留爆炸物的第五号议定书》，61 个缔约国；以及

(f) 有 72 个缔约国批准了《公约》第 1 条修正案。

6. 自《公约》缔约国 2008 年会议以来，加入《公约》及其议定书的国家稳步增加。截至 2009 年 11 月 9 日，新批准《公约》及其议定书的情况如下：

(a) 《特定常规武器公约》框架公约(110 个缔约国)

(一) 哈萨克斯坦，2009 年 7 月 8 日

(二) 阿拉伯联合酋长国(2009 年 2 月 26 日)

签署国：5 个(阿富汗、埃及、尼日利亚、苏丹、越南)

(b) 《公约》第 1 条修正案(72 个缔约国)

(一) 哥伦比亚，2009 年 5 月 20 日

(二) 哥斯达黎加，2009 年 6 月 3 日

(三) 厄瓜多尔，2009 年 3 月 10 日

(四) 格鲁吉亚，2009 年 6 月 9 日

(五) 危地马拉，2009 年 2 月 13 日

(六) 巴拉圭，2008 年 12 月 3 日

(七) 突尼斯，2009 年 3 月 11 日

(八) 美利坚合众国，2009 年 1 月 21 日

(九) 乌拉圭，2007 年 8 月 7 日

(c) 《关于无法检测的碎片的第一号议定书》(108 个缔约国)

(一) 哈萨克斯坦，2009 年 7 月 8 日

(二) 阿拉伯联合酋长国，2009 年 2 月 26 日

(d) 《关于禁止或限制使用地雷、诱杀装置和其他装置的第二号议定书》(92 个缔约国)

没有新批准的国家。

(e) 《1996 年 5 月 3 日修正的禁止或限制使用地雷、诱杀装置和其他装置的议定书》(93 个缔约国)

(一) 格鲁吉亚，2009 年 6 月 8 日

(f) 《关于禁止或限制使用燃烧武器的第三号议定书》(104 个缔约国)

- (一) 哈萨克斯坦，2009 年 7 月 8 日
- (二) 阿拉伯联合酋长国，2009 年 2 月 26 日
- (三) 美利坚合众国，2009 年 1 月 21 日

(g) 《关于激光致盲武器的第四号议定书》(95 个缔约国)

- (一) 哈萨克斯坦，2009 年 7 月 8 日
- (二) 巴拉圭，2008 年 12 月 3 日
- (三) 美利坚合众国，2009 年 1 月 21 日

(h) 《关于战争遗留爆炸物的第五号议定书》(61 个缔约国)

- (一) 加拿大，2009 年 5 月 19 日
- (二) 智利，2009 年 8 月 18 日
- (三) 哥斯达黎加，2009 年 4 月 27 日
- (四) 厄瓜多尔，2009 年 3 月 10 日
- (五) 格鲁吉亚，2008 年 12 月 22 日
- (六) 拉脱维亚，2009 年 9 月 16 日
- (七) 马里，2009 年 4 月 24 日
- (八) 巴基斯坦，2009 年 2 月 3 日
- (九) 巴拉圭，2008 年 12 月 3 日
- (十) 秘鲁，2009 年 5 月 29 日
- (十一) 塞内加尔，2008 年 11 月 6 日
- (十二) 阿拉伯联合酋长国，2009 年 2 月 26 日
- (十三) 美利坚合众国，2009 年 1 月 21 日

7. 上述统计表明，自《公约》缔约国 2008 年会议以来，共有 33 项成功的批准行动。

8. 《公约》及其相关议定书已对这些国家中的 109 个国家生效。新加入国家的具体情况如下：

- 加拿大：《第五号议定书》将于 2009 年 11 月 19 日对加拿大生效。
- 智利：《第五号议定书》将于 2010 年 2 月 18 日对智利生效。
- 哥伦比亚：《公约》第 1 条修正案将于 2009 年 11 月 20 日对哥伦比亚生效。

- 哥斯达黎加：《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 10 月 27 日对哥斯达黎加生效，《公约》第 1 条修正案将于 2009 年 12 月 3 日对哥斯达黎加生效。
- 厄瓜多尔：《公约》第 1 条修正案和《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 9 月 10 日对厄瓜多尔生效。
- 格鲁吉亚：《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 6 月 22 日对格鲁吉亚生效，此外，《经修正的第二号议定书》和《公约》第 1 条修正案将分别于 2009 年 12 月 8 日和 2009 年 12 月 9 日对格鲁吉亚生效。
- 危地马拉：《公约》第 1 条修正案已于 2009 年 8 月 13 日对危地马拉生效。
- 哈萨克斯坦：《公约》、《第一号议定书》、《第三号议定书》和《第四号议定书》将于 2010 年 1 月 8 日同时对哈萨克斯坦生效。
- 拉脱维亚：《第五号议定书》将于 2010 年 3 月 16 日对拉脱维亚生效。
- 马里：《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 10 月 24 日对马里生效。
- 巴基斯坦：《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 8 月 3 日对巴基斯坦生效。
- 巴拉圭：《公约》第 1 条修正案、《第四号议定书》和《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 6 月 3 日同时对巴拉圭生效。
- 秘鲁：《第五号议定书》将于 2009 年 11 月 29 日对秘鲁生效。
- 塞内加尔：《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 5 月 6 日对塞内加尔生效。
- 突尼斯：《公约》第 1 条修正案将于 2009 年 9 月 11 日对突尼斯生效。
- 阿拉伯联合酋长国：《公约》、《第一号议定书》、《第三号议定书》和《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 8 月 26 日同时对阿拉伯联合酋长国生效。
- 美利坚合众国：《公约》第 1 条修正案、《第三号议定书》、《第四号议定书》和《第五号议定书》已于 2009 年 7 月 21 日同时对美利坚合众国生效。
- 乌拉圭：《公约》第 1 条修正案已于 2008 年 2 月 7 日对乌拉圭生效。

Annex I

[English/French/Spanish only]

Information provided by States²

The following are excerpts of the submissions by States in response to the letter by the United Nations Secretary-General and the letter co-signed by the Chairperson of the 2008 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, Ambassador Zamir Akram of Pakistan; the President of the Tenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland; and the President of the Second Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V, Ambassador Edvardas Borisovas of Lithuania addressed to the States Parties to the Convention and the States not party to the Convention.

A. States parties to the Convention

Belarus

The Republic of Belarus attaches great importance to realization of the Plan of Action. Since the 2007 Annual Meeting of the States Parties of the CCW the Government of the Republic of Belarus expressed its consent to be bound by Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War. After entering into force on 29 March 2009 of the Protocol V for the Republic of Belarus, it became a party to all multilaterally negotiated legal instruments of the CCW.

Geneva, 29 October 2009
Permanent Mission of Belarus
Ref.: 1117/1

Canada

The Government of Canada maintains that the CCW is a relevant forum to address many of the issues relating to the humanitarian impact of conventional weapons, while taking into account military requirements. As you are aware, at the Third Review Conference in 2006, Canada joined consensus in adopting the Plan of Action for universalization of the CCW, and all of its protocols. Canada has ratified the CCW and Amended Article 1, as well as all five of the CCW's protocols, including Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War earlier this year.

It is apparent that the Plan of Action for universalization is achieving positive results with the number of High Contracting Parties now at 110 countries, with the number of members expected to continue to grow.

² Reproduced without editorial changes and as received by the Secretariat.

Please be assured that the Government of Canada continues to promote the universalization of the CCW in all appropriate bilateral activities and will continue to encourage states not yet party to accede to the CCW and its annexed protocols.

Ottawa, 16 October 2009
The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada

Cyprus

Just recently the Ministry has sent to the House of Representatives the Ratification Bill, via which the Protocol V on the Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) of the aforementioned Convention shall be ratified.

Once the House completes the process, the President of the Republic will sign the Bill into law and the Republic shall deposit its instrument of Accession at the Depository, i.e. the UN Secretary General in New York.

Nicosia, 30 October 2009
Panayiotis Papadopoulos
Political Affairs Division
Department of Multilateral Relations and International Organizations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Cyprus
File No. 24.11.011.041

Estonia

Estonia fully shares the principles of the Plan of Action to Promote Universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols which was adopted during the Third Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW, and herewith would like to inform the Secretariat about the following steps that have been taken in promoting the universalization of the CCW and its Protocols.

As the Member State of European Union, Estonia has contributed substantially through EU community programmes to the implementation of the Plan of Action and towards the achievement of the universal adherence to the Convention.

As Part of that Joint Action, Estonia has annually provided a financial contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance. Last year the contributed sum was earmarked for Afghanistan. The Government of the Republic of Estonia intends to continue its voluntary contributions to the above-mentioned fund also in the following years.

While universal adherence remains to be achieved, we have to think and discuss among States Parties about how to encourage States from the region that are not yet party to the CCW to initiate the necessary national processes and thereby increase the membership to the Convention.

Tallinn, 2 November 2009
Margus Kolga
Director General, International Organisations
and Security Policy Department
Republic of Estonia
No. 03.3-1/14645

Italy

Italy has ratified Protocol V of the CCW Convention on October 21, 2009.

This ratification places Italy among the countries that have brought into force all the Protocols of the CCW Convention and therefore confirms the policy of coherence that guides its foreign affairs in the field of humanitarian disarmament.

Geneva, 2 November 2009

Ambassador Giovanni Manfredi

Permanent Representative of Italy to the
Conference on Disarmament, Geneva

Ref.: 2332

Japan

In an effort to promote the universality of the CCW, the Government of Japan has approached 16 States not parties to the Convention in the Asia Pacific region in 2009 and encouraged them to ratify the Convention.

Tokyo, 23 October 2009

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mexico

Agradezco su atenta comunicación dirigida a la Canciller Patricia Espinosa, a través de la cual exhortan al Gobierno de México, en su calidad de Estado Parte de la Convención sobre Prohibiciones o Restricciones del Empleo de Ciertas Armas Convencionales que puedan considerarse excesivamente nocivas o de efectos indiscriminados (CCAC), a considerar la posibilidad de adherirse al Protocolo II Enmendado sobre Prohibiciones o Restricciones del Empleo de Minas, Armas Trampa y Otros Artefactos, y al Protocolo V sobre Remanentes Explosivos de Guerra, a fin de lograr la pronta universalidad de la Convención y sus Protocolos.

La codificación, fortalecimiento y desarrollo del derecho internacional humanitario son una prioridad en la política exterior del Gobierno de México, por ello, mi país apoya activamente la promoción del cumplimiento de las disposiciones de la Convención y sus Protocolos toda vez que constituye un importante instrumento que atiende de manera integral la prohibición de ese tipo de armas.

México apoya las iniciativas emprendidas por la comunidad internacional para lograr la pronta universalidad y estricta aplicación de la CCAC. En ese sentido, mi país participa en los foros multilaterales y regionales, como lo es la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas y la Organización de los Estados Americanos, en donde ha instado a los Estados que aun no son Parte a ratificarla a la brevedad.

México continúa realizando las consultas internas necesarias con las dependencias pertinentes, para estar en posibilidad de adherirse a los Protocolos II Enmendado y V.

México D.F., 8 de octubre de 2009

Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo

Subsecretario para Asuntos Multilaterales y Derechos Humanos
Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

Estados Unidos Mexicanos

No. SSMH-01358/09

Monaco

Document récapitulatif des actions entreprises par le Gouvernement Princier dans le cadre du Plan d'Action pour la promotion de l'universalité de la Convention sur les armes conventionnelles et des ses protocoles.

Genève, le 28 octobre 2009
 La Mission Permanente de la
 Principauté de Monaco auprès de l'Office des
 Nations Unies, Genève
 No. 22.15-2009031123 AJ

**Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de certaines
 armes classiques qui peuvent être considérées comme
 produisant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou comme
 frappant sans discrimination**

(Genève, 3 mai 1996)

**Plan d'Action pour la promotion de l'universalité de
 la Convention et de ses protocoles**

Action de la Principauté de Monaco

Action no. 1

Examiner de près leur participation a la Convention et aux Protocoles y annexes dans le but d'envisager d'accepter, des qu'ils le pourront, les Protocoles par lesquels ils ne sont pas encore liés et l'article premier modifié de la Convention s'ils ne l'ont pas encore ratifié ou n'y ont pas encore adhéré.

Les instruments de ratification de la "*convention des Nations Unies sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi de certaines armes classiques qui peuvent être considérées comme produisant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou comme frappant sans discrimination*", faite à Genève le 10 octobre 1980, au "*protocole relatif aux éclats non localisables*" (dit protocole I) et au "*protocole sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des mines, pièges et autres dispositifs*" (dit protocole II, tel qu'il a été modifié le 3 mai 1996), ont été déposés le 12 août 1997.

Ladite convention et lesdits protocoles sont entres en vigueur a l'égard de la Principauté de Monaco le 12 février 1998, rendus exécutoires par l'Ordonnance Souveraine no. 13.329 du 12 février 1998.

Action no. 2

Accorder une importance particulière au fait d'encourager les Etats signataires de la Convention à la ratifier des que possible. Ces Etats sont l'Afghanistan, l'Egypte, l'Islande, le Nigeria, le Soudan et le Viet Nam.

[Rien à signaler].

Action no. 3

Redoubler d'efforts pour promouvoir l'Universalité de la Convention et des Protocoles y annexés, en s'employant activement à réaliser cet objectif, dans le cadre de leurs relations avec des Etats qui n'y sont pas parties et en sollicitant la collaboration des organisations internationales et régionales compétentes.

[Rien à signaler].

Action no. 4

S'attacher en priorité à encourager les Etats dans les zones de conflit à adhérer à la Convention et aux Protocoles y annexes, adhésion qui pourrait être une mesure de confiance importante et promouvoir ainsi le rétablissement de l'entente et de la confiance entre les parties à un conflit actif.

[Rien à signaler].

Action no. 5

S'employer expressément à promouvoir l'adhésion à la Convention et aux Protocoles y annexes dans les régions où le nombre d'adhésions à la Convention demeure faible.

[Rien à signaler].

Action no. 6

Prendre toutes les mesures appropriées pour empêcher et réprimer les violations de la Convention et des Protocoles y annexes par des personnes ou en des lieux placés sous leur juridiction ou leur contrôle.

[Rien à signaler].

Action no. 7

Encourager et appuyer la participation et la coopération active de tous les partenaires concernés aux efforts ainsi faits en vue d'assurer l'universalisation de la Convention, notamment l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les autres institutions internationales et les organisations régionales, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR), ainsi que, dans leurs domaines d'activité respectifs, les parlementaires et les organisations non gouvernementales.

- En matière de désarmement, il convient de rappeler que la Principauté de Monaco a récemment été coauteur des résolutions suivantes:
 - A/C.1/63/L.38 Code de conduite de La Haye contre la prolifération des armes balistiques (63^{ème} session AGNU);
 - A/C.1/63/L.55 Traité d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires (63^{ème} session AGNU);
 - A/C.1/63/L.34 Mesures visant à empêcher les terroristes d'acquiescer des armes de destruction massive;
 - A/C.1/63/L.39 Vers un traité sur le commerce des armes: établissement de normes Internationales communes pour l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert d'armes classiques;
 - A/C.1/63/L.18 Renforcement de la sécurité et de la coopération dans la région Méditerranée;

- A/C.1/63/L.32/Rev.1 Respect des accords de non-prolifération, de limitation des armements et de désarmement;
 - A/C.1/63/L.52 Etude de l'Organisation des Nations Unies sur l'Education en matière de désarmement et de non-prolifération;
 - A/C.1/63/L.51 Transparence dans le domaine des armements;
 - A/CC.1/63/L.36 Consolidation de la paix grâce à des mesures concrètes de désarmement.
- En matière de déminage, la Principauté de Monaco est partie au Protocole II de la CCW, sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des mines, pièges et autres dispositifs.

A ce titre, il importe de rappeler les éléments ci-après, relatifs aux actions et aux fonds versés par la Principauté de Monaco pour des opérations de déminage et l'assistance aux victimes :

<i>Année</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Bénéficiaire</i>	<i>Partenaires recevant la subvention</i>	<i>Objectif</i>	<i>Resultat</i>
2005	60.000 €	Croatie	Croatian Mine Action Center (CROMAC)	Déminage Parc National Paklenica	50.000 m ² déminés
2006	60.000 €	Croatie	CROMAC	Déminage Parc National Paklenica	50.000 m ² déminés
2007	75.000 €	Croatie	CROMAC	Déminage Parc Naturel Kopački Rit	50.030 m ² déminés
2008	75.000 €	Croatie	CROMAC	Déminage Parc Naturel Kopački Rit	44.806 m ² déminés
2008	26.255 €	Jordanie	National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR)	Déminage Mont Nebo et Jordan Valley areas	173.000 m ² déminés
2009	75.000 €	Croatie	CROMAC	Déminage Parc Naturel Kopački Rit	49.720 m ² déminés
2009	30.000 €	Jordanie	NCDR	Déminage Mont Nebo et Jordan Valley areas	174.000 m ² déminés

- En outre, en ce qui concerne l'assistance aux victimes des mines anti-personnel, il importe d'observer que depuis 2003, le Gouvernement Princier soutient le CROMAC dans ses actions de déminage du parc National de Paklenica et des parcs naturels de Velebit et Kopački Rit. Près de 37 ha ont été déminés en Croatie et 120 mines et matériel d'artillerie découverts et détruits grâce aux subventions monégasques. La convention sera renouvelée pour une période de 3 ans (2010-2012) pour un montant de € 75.000 par an. Le CROMAC a d'ores et déjà prévu de déminer en 2010 une surface de 50.033 m² dans le parc National de Paklenica.

- De plus, dans le cadre de cette même assistance, le Gouvernement Princier finance, depuis 2006, un projet de réhabilitation d'un bâtiment afin de créer un centre d'accueil et de réinsertion des victimes de mines et autres traumatismes dus à la guerre. Ce projet est porté par l'association DUGA (renommée MARE) et se situe à Rovinj en Istrie.
- Depuis le démarrage du programme de déminage en 1998 par le CROMAC, le nombre de victimes de mines en Croatie est passé de 92 en 1998 à 7 en 2008 et 2 victimes sont recensées à ce jour pour l'année 2009.

Republic of Moldova

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova has the honour to inform on the following actions undertaken in the context of the "Plan of Action to Promote Universality of the CCW and its annexed Protocols" adopted by the Third Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW.

In 2008 the Republic of Moldova has ratified the Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, which entered into force for Moldova on October 21st, 2008. Accordingly, the Republic of Moldova joined to the group of states that have ratified the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and all its annexed Protocols, including the Amendment to Article 1 of the CCW.

Attaching great importance to the universalization of the CCW, the Republic of Moldova, by its Statement at the Second Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW Protocol V dated November 10, 2008, called on those CCW States Parties that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so as soon-as possible.

In the same context, at the Conference of States Parties to Protocol II held on November 12th, 2008, the Republic of Moldova has aligned itself to the statement delivered by France on behalf of the European Union and fully subscribed to the positions expressed in that intervention.

Chişinău, 16 October 2009
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration
Republic of Moldova
No. DM-06/2-17630

Slovakia

During the Third Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties Slovakia was among those countries that strived for adoption of this Action plan. Our stance was not only of pure political nature. There was a solid backing in the fact that Slovakia ranked already at that time among the relatively narrow group of countries that had acceded to all of the eight instruments of the CCW. When carrying out the ratification process of the latest Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War the Government of Slovakia and the National Council of Slovakia pursued, among others, the following goals: to contribute to its expeditious entry into force and thus to give a concrete impetus to the development of the international humanitarian law related to the disarmament field for an early benefit to peoples affected by armed conflicts and to set an example in the process of promoting the CCW universality.

The Action Plan is an instrument that should significantly contribute to achieving the aspirations embedded in such an important instrument as the CCW undeniably is. Slovakia promotes its goals not only by acceding to all its protocols and amendment

to Article 1 of the Convention, but takes an active part in all aspects of its stipulations, including those fields that have indirect positive impact on the Action Plan.

The representatives of Slovakia make use of appropriate opportunities either in bilateral contacts or in relevant multilateral fora so as to encourage other countries to understand the benefits of acceding to the CCW instruments for their own people or for the cause of developing the international humanitarian law.

Slovakia ranks among those countries that regularly submit their national reports related to the Amended Protocol II and to Protocol V on Explosive Remnants or War. Following the decision of the CCW Third Review Conference Slovakia has also provided her reports within the Compliance Mechanism containing relevant information on the fulfilment of the CCW and its annexed protocols' stipulations. These documents may serve to others to learn about practical issues related to accession to the CCW instruments.

As detailed in the aforesaid reports and other relevant documents, Slovakia provides a concrete contribution to the activities aimed at clearing mines and explosive remnants of war in various parts of the world. They demonstrate, besides other ends, the benefits of being part of instruments that are designed to provide assistance to countries and their peoples affected by armed conflicts.

It is also important to mention that since the beginning of this year, the representative of the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations in Geneva has been performing the function of the Coordinator for National Reporting, pursuant to Article 10 (2) (b) of the Protocol V, as well as for its Article 4 Generic Electronic Template.

Slovakia is committed to further active promotion of the noble goals of the CCW as well as the universal adherence to this important international legal instrument.

Bratislava, 1 October 2009

H. E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic

Ref.: 201.475/2009 – KAMI

Spain

A este respecto, me complace recordarles el fuerte compromiso de España con este y otros instrumentos internacionales de desarme que forman parte asimismo de Derecho Internacional Humanitario. A día de hoy, España pertenece al reducido grupo, constituido por una cuarentena de países, que actualmente son Altas Partes Contratantes tanto de la CCAC como de sus cinco Protocolos anexos, incluidos la enmienda del artículo 1 de la propia Convención y de la enmienda al Protocolo II. La incorporación de España al último de los protocolos, el Protocolo V sobre Restos Explosivos de Guerra se produjo el 9 de febrero de 2007, y en virtud del artículo 5 de la Convención, ese Protocolo entro en vigor para España el 9 de agosto de 2007. Además, España es Estado parte en la Convención sobre la prohibición de minas antipersonal, la Convención sobre municiones de racimo y la Convención sobre los derechos de las personas discapacitadas.

En lo que se refiere a los esfuerzos realizados a favor de fomentar la universalidad de la CCAC y sus Protocolos anexos y de apoyar su aplicación por los Estados parte, la Unión Europea, y España en su seno, adopto en julio de 2007 en el marco de la Estrategia Europea de seguridad una Acción Común plurianual que incluyó, entre otras acciones, un intenso programa de cabildeo a favor de su universalización. Este

Plan fue ejecutado entre todos los socios UE, ante las autoridades de cerca de un centenar de países terceros.

En este mismo sentido, y a título nacional, España viene aprovechando todas las oportunidades que se le presentan para recabar adhesiones a esta Convención y sus protocolos anexos, tanto con ocasión de la celebración de reuniones o conferencias en el marco multilateral, en contactos bilaterales o bien utilizando canales diplomáticos. Sirva como ejemplo, que las delegaciones españolas que tomaron parte en las últimas reuniones en los marcos de negociación de la propia CCAC, de la Convención sobre minas antipersonal o de la Convención sobre municiones de racimo (la más reciente con ocasión de la IV Conferencia Regional que sobre este tema tuvo lugar en Santiago de Chile los días 14 y 15 septiembre de 2009) incluyeron siempre en sus intervenciones referencias a la importancia de la universalización de la CCAC y sus protocolos anexos, invitando a las delegaciones presentes a adherirse a estos instrumentos. Estas actuaciones continuarán en el futuro.

Quiero felicitarles por sus respectivos trabajos al frente de la Reunión de Altas Partes Contratantes de 2008, de la 10ª Conferencia Anual del Protocolo II Enmendado y 2ª Conferencia del Protocolo V, respectivamente, y trasladarles el compromiso de España de contribuir, junto con aquellos países que comparten las mismas preocupaciones por los problemas humanitarios generados por la utilización de ciertas armas, al éxito de este instrumento jurídico internacional de carácter eminentemente humanitario.

Madrid, 21 de octubre de 2009

Miguel Ángel Moratinos

Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación de España

No.: 145/27.10.09

B. States not Party to the Convention

Armenia

Armenia does consider the Convention as one of the principal instruments of the International Humanitarian Law and is a dynamic legal instrument to respond in an adequate credible and responsible manner to the humanitarian challenges posted by certain advancements in weapons technology. We do value it as an important step toward the elimination of an entire category of excessively injurious conventional weapons.

In this respect Armenia voted in favour of the Resolution A/RES/53/81, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 4 December 1998, which recalled that commitment undertaken by States Parties to the CCW at the Review Conference held in 1995–1996 to keep the provisions of Protocol II under review, and also noted that a Conference of States Parties to the Protocol shall be held annually, in accordance with the Amended Protocol II, adopted by the Review Conference on 3 May 1996.

It is also worth mentioning that Armenia participated as an observer in the Preparatory Meeting of the States Parties to the Amended Protocol II to the CCW held at the UN Office at Geneva May, 1999, and later intended to participate as an observer in the First Annual Conference of the States Parties to the Amended Protocol II to the CCW held in Geneva on December 1999.

However, Armenia cannot become a member of the Convention at this moment. Armenia's accession to the CCW is contingent on a similar level of political commit-

ment by other parties in the region to adhere to the similar Treaties and comply with its regime.

Armenia supports the Convention and reaffirms its readiness to take measures consistent with the provisions of the above mentioned Protocols and considers the possibility of accession to the CCW. However Armenia expects that other countries of the region express clear intention to accede to the Convention. We are concerned with the neighbouring Azerbaijan's rigid position not to accede to Ottawa Treaty and the CCW.

Armenia is also concerned with the existence of a large amount of landmines along its border with Azerbaijan. Furthermore, there are heavily mined areas along the line of contact between Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh. Moreover, the neighbouring Azerbaijan, as it is mentioned by the Cluster Munition Coalition, is a country which still stores a significant quantity and uses Cluster Munitions.

Armenia makes it clear that it cannot sign the CCW unless Azerbaijan agrees to do so. But Armenia believes that once an agreement on the settlement of the Karabakh conflict is reached, a complete and safe demining of the areas affected by the conflict will become possible in cooperation with all parties concerned, and the signing of the Convention mentioned above would be an asset for both sides.

Yerevan, 28 October 2009
H. E. Mr. Arman Kirakosian
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Armenia
Ref.: 312/318/2009

San Marino

San Marino, as a micro State that has always been neutral since its foundation, has constantly refused and continues to firmly refuse war as an instrument to solve disputes among States.

As such, it has no army but only five military Corps, among which only two (the Gendarmerie and the Uniformed Unit of the Fortress Guard) are professional corps mainly in charge of security and public order services. The remaining three (the Artillery Unit of the Fortress Guard, the Uniformed Militia and the Guard of the Great and General Council) are volunteer corps mainly in charge of protocol services.

Moreover, throughout its century-old history, San Marino has never produced or traded any kind of conventional or non-conventional weapons.

Although fully aware of the importance of the CCW and its Protocols, as well as of the objective to progress towards universal membership of the CCW, San Marino is therefore not in a position to give priority to the ratification of the above-mentioned Convention.

San Marino, 27 October 2009
Antonella Mularoni
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of San Marino
Ref.: 11478/BB/46

Annex II

CCW Universality 2006–2009

	2006 ³	2007 ⁴	2008 ⁵	2009 ⁶
The Convention	100	103	108	110
Amended Article 1	48	56	63	72
Protocol I	98	101	106	108
Protocol II	87	89	92	92
Amended Protocol II	86	88	92	93
Protocol III	93	96	101	104
Protocol IV	83	87	92	95
Protocol V	27	35	48	61

New adherents in 2007

- **CCW framework convention:** (3) Cameroon, Gabon, Montenegro
- **Amended Article 1:** (8) Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- **Protocol I:** (3) Cameroon, Gabon, Montenegro
- **Protocol II:** (2) Cameroon, Montenegro
- **Amended Protocol II:** (2) Cameroon, Niger
- **Protocol III:** (3) Cameroon, Gabon, Montenegro
- **Protocol IV:** (4) Cameroon, Montenegro, Niger
- **Protocol V:** (8) Australia, Austria, Spain, Estonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Slovenia, Uruguay

New adherents in 2008

- **CCW framework convention:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- **Amended Article 1:** (7) Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Portugal, Slovenia
- **Protocol I:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- **Protocol II:** (3) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Madagascar

³ Third Review Conference (7–17 November 2006), as at 15 November 2006.

⁴ Meeting of the High Contracting Parties (7–13 November 2007), as at 13 November 2007.

⁵ Meeting of the High Contracting Parties (13–14 November 2008), as at 11 November 2008.

⁶ Meeting of the High Contracting Parties (12–13 November 2009), as at 6 November 2009.

- **Amended Protocol II:** (4) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar
- **Protocol III:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- **Protocol IV:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- **Protocol V:** (13) Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Tunisia

New adherents in 2009

- **CCW framework convention:** (2) Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates
- **Amended Article 1:** (9) Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Tunisia, USA, Uruguay
- **Protocol I:** (2) Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates
- **Protocol II:** None
- **Amended Protocol II:** (1) Georgia
- **Protocol III:** (3) Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America
- **Protocol IV:** (3) Kazakhstan, Paraguay, United States of America
- **Protocol V:** (13) Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Latvia, Mali, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

**List of States Parties⁷ that have acceded to all the CCW Protocols⁸
and the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1. Albania | 20. Guatemala | 39. Portugal |
| 2. Australia | 21. Guinea-Bissau | 40. Republic of Moldova |
| 3. Austria | 22. Holy See | 41. Romania |
| 4. Belarus | 23. Hungary | 42. Russian Federation |
| 5. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24. Iceland | 43. Sierra Leone |
| 6. Bulgaria | 25. India | 44. Slovakia |
| 7. Canada | 26. Ireland | 45. Slovenia |
| 8. Chile | 27. Jamaica | 46. Spain |
| 9. Costa Rica | 28. Latvia | 47. Sweden |
| 10. Croatia | 29. Liberia | 48. Switzerland |
| 11. Czech Republic | 30. Liechtenstein | 49. The former Yugoslav Re-
public of Macedonia |
| 12. Denmark | 31. Lithuania | 50. Tunisia |
| 13. Ecuador | 32. Luxembourg | 51. Ukraine |
| 14. El Salvador | 33. Malta | 52. United States of America |
| 15. Estonia | 34. Netherlands | 53. Uruguay |
| 16. Finland | 35. Nicaragua | |
| 17. France | 36. Norway | |
| 18. Georgia | 37. Paraguay | |
| 19. Germany | 38. Peru | |
-

⁷ Italy has acceded to all CCW Protocols and the amended Article 1, but is not included in this list as by the time of the submission of the present report the documents of its latest ratification of CCW Protocol V have not yet been submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General, the depositary of the Convention.

⁸ Protocol I, Amended Protocol II, Protocol III, Protocol IV and Protocol V.