

**MEETING OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON
PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON
THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL
WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO
HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS**

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Item 8 of the agenda

**Plan of Action to promote the universality
of the Convention, including the implementation
of the CCW Sponsorship Programme**

**PROMOTING THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS
ANNEXED PROTOCOLS**

Submitted by the Secretariat*

Introduction

1. The Third Review Conference adopted the “Plan of Action to Promote Universality of The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects”, as contained in the Final Document of the Conference (CCW/CONF.III/11, Part II, annex III).
2. The Conference agreed, in particular, that given the progress achieved so far, efforts to promote the universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols would remain a priority objective of cooperation among States Parties in the period from 2006 to 2011. The Plan of Action, therefore, sets forth seven actions to be undertaken by the States Parties as appropriate and according to international law.
3. The Plan of Action also stipulates that “[t]he Secretariat shall report on the implementation of this Plan of Action, and keep the States Parties regularly informed, so that they may review progress and monitor its implementation effectively[...]” This report is presented pursuant to this Decision.

Efforts to Promote Universality

4. Pursuant to the Plan of Action adopted by the Third Review Conference, a variety of initiatives have been undertaken to promote universal adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols. In particular, since the 2008 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties the

* Submitted after due date and as soon as information was made available to the Secretariat.

following action has been taken in accordance with the mandate and pursuant to the established practice under the Convention:

- (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed a letter to the Heads of States or Governments of the States that are not yet party to the Convention, including the remaining 5 Signatory States, inviting them to consider becoming party to the CCW.
- (b) 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 co-signed a letter addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 110 States Parties to the Convention. The States Parties were invited to consider taking appropriate action that would serve the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols, including to review their own participation in the Convention with a view to consent to be bound by those Protocols and of the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention, to which they have not yet acceded. The States Parties were also requests to provide information pertaining to their implementation of the Plan of Action. Excerpts of the submissions by the States in response to the letter are contained in Annex I.
- (c) 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 also co-signed a letter addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 78 Member States of the United Nations that are not yet party to the Convention, and the remaining 5 Signatory States, encouraging them to consider becoming party.
- (d) The joint project of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the European Union (EU) to promote the universalization and implementation of the CCW, launched in October 2007, was successfully concluded during the First Committee of the sixty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly. Under this project, UNODA, with the financial support of EU, and in cooperation with ICRC, UNIDIR and UNMAS organized a series of six regional and sub-regional universalization seminars for (i) Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 11-12 March 2008); (ii) West and East Africa (Lomé, Togo, 21-22 April 2008); (iii) the Great Lakes Region and Southern Africa (Lomé, Togo, 24-25 April 2008); (iv) Central Asia (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 24-25 September 2008); (v) the Middle East and the Mediterranean (Rabat, Morocco, 19-20 November 2008); and (vi) South, Southeast Asia and the Pacific (Kathmandu, Nepal, 17-18 December 2008). A concluding workshop in Geneva (February 2009) evaluated the project and the lessons learned. A booklet containing an overview of this initiative,

information provided during the seminars, and other relevant data was published under the Occasional Papers series of UNODA¹.

New Ratifications

5. At the 2009 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention there are 110 States Parties to the Convention, as follows:

- (a) 108 States Parties to Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments;
- (b) 92 to Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices;
- (c) 93 to Amended Protocol II; 104 to Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons;
- (d) 95 to Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons;
- (e) 61 to Protocol V on Explosive Remnant of War; and
- (f) 72 States parties have ratified the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention.

6. Adherence to the Convention and its Protocols has steadily increased since the 2008 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention. The status of new ratifications to the Convention and its Protocols as of 9 November 2009 is as follows:

(a) The CCW framework convention (110 States parties)

- (i) Kazakhstan, 8 July 2009
- (ii) United Arab Emirates, 26 February 2009

States signatories: 5 (Afghanistan, Egypt, Nigeria, Sudan, Viet Nam)

(b) Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention (72 States parties)

- (i) Colombia, 20 May 2009
- (ii) Costa Rica, 3 June 2009
- (iii) Ecuador, 10 March 2009
- (iv) Georgia, 9 June 2009
- (v) Guatemala, 13 February 2009
- (vi) Paraguay, 3 December 2008
- (vii) Tunisia, 11 March 2009
- (viii) United States of America, 21 January 2009
- (ix) Uruguay, 7 August 2007

¹ "Promoting the universality of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons". UNODA Occasional Papers, No.17, October 2009.

(c) Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments (108 States parties)

- (i) Kazakhstan, 8 July 2009
- (ii) United Arab Emirates, 26 February 2009

(d) Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (92 States parties)

No new adherents.

(e) Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (93 States parties)

- (i) Georgia, 8 June 2009

(f) Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (104 States parties)

- (i) Kazakhstan, 8 July 2009
- (ii) United Arab Emirates, 26 February 2009
- (iii) United States of America, 21 January 2009

(g) Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons (95 States parties)

- (i) Kazakhstan, 8 July 2009
- (ii) Paraguay, 3 December 2008
- (iii) United States of America, 21 January 2009

(h) Protocol V on Explosive Remnant of War (61 States parties)

- (i) Canada, 19 May 2009
- (ii) Chile, 18 August 2009
- (iii) Costa Rica, 27 April 2009
- (iv) Ecuador, 10 March 2009
- (v) Georgia, 22 December 2008
- (vi) Latvia, 16 September 2009
- (vii) Mali, 24 April 2009
- (viii) Pakistan, 3 February 2009
- (ix) Paraguay, 3 December 2008
- (x) Peru, 29 May 2009
- (xi) Senegal, 6 November 2008
- (xii) United Arab Emirates, 26 February 2009
- (xiii) United States of America, 21 January 2009

7. The above statistics illustrates a total of 33 successful ratifications since the 2008 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention.

8. The Convention and the respective Protocols have entered into force for 109 of these States. As regards the new accessions, the details are as follows:

- Canada: Protocol V will enter into force for Canada on 19 November 2009.
- Chile: Protocol V will enter into force for Chile on 18 February 2010.
- Colombia: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention will enter into force for Colombia on 20 November 2009.
- Costa Rica: Protocol V has entered into force for Costa Rica on 27 October 2009, and the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention will enter into force on 3 December 2009.
- Ecuador: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention and Protocol V has entered into force for Ecuador on 10 September 2009.
- Georgia: Protocol V has entered into force for Georgia on 22 June 2009. Furthermore, Amended Protocol II and the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention will enter into force for Georgia on 8 December 2009 and 9 December 2009, respectively.
- Guatemala: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention has entered into force for Guatemala on 13 August 2009.
- Kazakhstan: The Convention, Protocol I, Protocol III, and Protocol IV will simultaneously enter into force for Kazakhstan on 8 January 2010.
- Latvia: Protocol V will enter into force for Latvia on 16 March 2010.
- Mali: Protocol V has entered into force for Mali on 24 October 2009.
- Pakistan: Protocol V has entered into force for Pakistan on 3 August 2009.
- Paraguay: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention, Protocol IV and Protocol V has simultaneously entered into force for Paraguay on 3 June 2009.
- Peru: Protocol V will enter into force for Peru on 29 November 2009.
- Senegal: Protocol V has entered into force for Senegal on 6 May 2009.
- Tunisia: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention will enter into force for Tunisia on 11 September 2009.
- United Arab Emirates: The Convention, Protocol I, Protocol III, and Protocol V has simultaneously enter into force for the United Arab Emirates on 26 August 2009.

- United States of America: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention, Protocol III, Protocol IV, and Protocol V has entered into force simultaneously for the United States on 21 July 2009.
- Uruguay: The amendment to Article 1 of the Convention has entered into force for Uruguay on 7 February 2008.

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 CONVENTIONBELARUS

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 Depositary, 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 a encourager les Etats dans les zones de conflit à adhérer a 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 a promouvoir l'adhésion a la Convention et aux Protocoles y annexes dans les régions ou le nombre d'adhésions a 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 places sur 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 Traite d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires (63^{ème} session AGNU);
- A/C.1/63/L.34 Mesures visant à empêcher les terroristes d'acquérir des armes de destruction massive;
- A/C.1/63/L.39 Vers un traite 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 Respects 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 :

année	Montant	Bénéficiaire	Partenaires recevant la subvention	objectif	Resultat
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 of 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 commitment 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 IICCW Universality 2006 – 2009

	2006³	2007⁴	2008⁵	2009⁶
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

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

New adherents in 2008

- o **CCW framework convention:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- o **Amended Article 1:** (7) Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Portugal, Slovenia
- o **Protocol I:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- o **Protocol II:** (3) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Madagascar
- o **Amended Protocol II:** (4) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar
- o **Protocol III:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- o **Protocol IV:** (5) Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia
- o **Protocol V:** (13) Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Madagascar, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Tunisia

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

New adherents in 2009

- o **CCW framework convention:** (2) Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates
- o **Amended Article 1:** (9) Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Tunisia, USA, Uruguay
- o **Protocol I:** (2) Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates
- o **Protocol II:** None
- o **Amended Protocol II:** (1) Georgia
- o **Protocol III:** (3) Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America
- o **Protocol IV:** (3) Kazakhstan, Paraguay, United States of America
- o **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 | 19. Germany | 38. Peru |
| 2. Australia | 20. Guatemala | 39. Portugal |
| 3. Austria | 21. Guinea-Bissau | 40. Republic of Moldova |
| 4. Belarus | 22. Holy See | 41. Romania |
| 5. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 23. Hungary | 42. Russian Federation |
| 6. Bulgaria | 24. Iceland | 43. Sierra Leone |
| 7. Canada | 25. India | 44. Slovakia |
| 8. Chile | 26. Ireland | 45. Slovenia |
| 9. Costa Rica | 27. Jamaica | 46. Spain |
| 10. Croatia | 28. Latvia | 47. Sweden |
| 11. Czech Republic | 29. Liberia | 48. Switzerland |
| 12. Denmark | 30. Liechtenstein | 49. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| 13. Ecuador | 31. Lithuania | 50. Tunisia |
| 14. El Salvador | 32. Luxembourg | 51. Ukraine |
| 15. Estonia | 33. Malta | 52. United States of America |
| 16. Finland | 34. Netherlands | 53. Uruguay |
| 17. France | 35. Nicaragua | |
| 18. Georgia | 36. Norway | |
| | 37. Paraguay | |

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.