

**GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS OF
THE STATES 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 10 (b) of the Provisional Agenda

**Third Review Conference of the
States 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
Universalization**

UNIVERSALIZATION OF THE CCW AND ITS ANNEXED PROTOCOLS

Presented by the President-designate

I. Introduction

1. The 2005 Meeting of the States 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 (CCW) recommended, as stipulated in paragraph 35 of document CCW/MSP/2005/2, dated 14 February 2006, *“that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention and its annexed Protocols, and the President-designate, on behalf of the States Parties, exercise their authority to achieve the goal of universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols. To this effect, the Meeting of the States Parties requested the President-designate to consider reporting to the 61st session of the United Nations General Assembly on his endeavours.”*

II. Legal Background

2. The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects is one of the principal instruments of international humanitarian law which builds upon long-established customary rules regulating the conduct of armed conflict. The Convention comprises a framework convention and five protocols, which ban or restrict the use of various types of weapons that are considered to cause excessive suffering or to be indiscriminate. Currently the Convention covers weapons leaving undetectable fragments in the human body; mines, booby-

traps and other devices; incendiary weapons; blinding laser weapons; and explosive remnants of war.

3. The Convention is closed for signature. In accordance with article 4, Paragraph 1, a State, which has not signed the Convention, may accede to it. Pursuant to Article 10, the instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who is the Depositary.

4. Pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the Convention, expressions of consent to be bound by any of the Protocols annexed to this Convention shall be optional for each State, provided that at the time of the deposit of its instruments of accession thereto, that State shall notify the Depositary of its consent to be bound by any two or more of these Protocols. At any time after the deposit of its instrument of accession a State may notify the Depositary of its consent to be bound by any annexed Protocol by which it is not already bound (Article 4, Paragraph 4).

5. The Convention, together with Protocols I, II and III entered into force on 2 December 1983 in accordance with Article 5, Paragraphs 1 and 3. The protocols concerned are: Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I); Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II); and Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III).

III. Historical Background

Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects

6. The Convention and the first three of its annexed Protocols were adopted by the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects¹, held in Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 and from 15 September to 10 October 1980. The Convention was open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York for a period of twelve months from 10 April 1981, during which time 50 States signed the Convention.²

First Review Conference

7. During the First Review Conference held in Vienna, 25 September to 13 October 1995 and in Geneva, 15 to 19 January 1996 and 22 April to 3 May 1996, the States Parties adopted, pursuant to Article 8, Paragraph 3 (b) of the Convention, the Protocol on Blinding Laser

¹ The Conference was convened pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977 and 33/70 of 14 December 1978. The original of the Convention with the annexed Protocols, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

² As of the date of publication of this paper, six remain as signatory States: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iceland, Nigeria, Sudan and Viet Nam.

Weapons (Protocol IV). Protocol IV was adopted on 13 October 1995 and entered into force on 30 July 1998.

8. The States Parties also strengthened the rules on landmines, booby-traps and other devices by adopting, pursuant to Article 8 Paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention, an amended version of Protocol II in response to the increasing human toll taken by these weapons, the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996, or usually referred to as Amended Protocol II). Amended Protocol II entered into force on 3 December 1998.

9. By the time of the First Review Conference 58 States have ratified, accepted, acceded or succeeded to the Convention, as stipulated in the Final Declaration of the Conference contained in document CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I)

Second Review Conference

10. At the Second Review Conference, which took place in Geneva, 11 to 21 December 2001, the States Parties decided to address the issue of the scope of application of the Convention and its annexed Protocols. As originally adopted, the Convention applied only to situations of international armed conflict. Realizing the fact that most conflicts today occur within the borders of a State, the States Parties agreed to amend the Convention, in accordance with the procedure laid down in its Article 8, Paragraph 1 (b), so that it also applies to situations of non-international armed conflict (the scope of application of Protocol II had already been extended to such situations through amendments made in 1996). The Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention entered into force on 18 May 2004.

11. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War 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 (Protocol V) was adopted by the States Parties on 28 November 2003 after two years of work by the Group of Governmental Experts and is the most recent addition to the Convention. The Protocol is considered to be the first multilaterally negotiated instrument to deal with the problem of unexploded and abandoned ordnance. Adherence to and implementation of this Protocol could significantly reduce the number of civilians killed and injured by explosive remnants of war during and after armed conflicts.

Status at the Second Review Conference

12. By the Second Review Conference in 2001, the Convention and annexed Protocols I, II, Amended Protocol II, III and IV had already entered into force. At the close of the Second Review Conference, the status of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols were as follows:

- (i) 88 States had adhered to the Convention,
- (ii) 86 States had notified the Depositary of their consent to be bound by Protocol I,
- (iii) 79 States had notified the Depositary of their consent to be bound by Protocol II,
- (iv) 63 States had notified the Depositary of their consent to be bound by Amended Protocol II,
- (v) 83 States had notified the Depositary of their consent to be bound by Protocol III,

- (vi) 61 States had notified the Depositary of their consent to be bound by Protocol IV

Status at the 2005 Meeting of the States Parties

13. Liberia, Turkey and Venezuela³ were the last three States that have recently become parties to the Convention. At the close of the 2005 Meeting of the States Parties (Geneva, 24 and 25 November 2005), 100 States were parties to the Convention.⁴ There has been a steady increase in the adherence to the Convention and its Protocols since the Second Review Conference, as follows⁵:

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Total number of States Parties by</i>	
	<i>21 December 2001</i>	<i>22 November 2005</i>
<i>The Convention</i>	88	100
<i>Protocol I</i>	86	98
<i>Protocol II</i>	79	87
<i>Amended Protocol II</i>	63	85
<i>Protocol III</i>	83	93
<i>Protocol IV</i>	61	81
<i>Protocol V</i>	-	16
<i>Amendment to Article 1</i>	-	44

IV. The issue of the Universalization of the Convention

The issue of the universalization at the First and the Second Review Conferences

14. On the occasion of its First Review Conference, the High Contracting Parties have solemnly declared “[...] *Their determination to call upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its annexed Protocols and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately this instrument will be universal*”, as stipulated in its Final Declaration contained in document CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I). Similarly, at their Second Review Conference, the High Contracting Parties solemnly declared “[...] *Their determination to promote universal adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols, and to call upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its annexed Protocols. In this regard, the Conference encourages States to cooperate to promote universal adherence*”, as stipulated in its Final Declaration contained in document CCW/CONF.II/2 (Part I).

15. In both Final Declarations it was stipulated, that the [First / Second] Review Conference “*underlines the need to achieve wider adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols,*

³ Liberia deposited its instrument of ratification on 16 September 2005 and also ratified all five Protocols as well as the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention. Turkey, a former signatory State, deposited its instrument of ratification on 2 March 2005 and also ratified the amendment to Article 1 of the Convention, Protocol I, Amended Protocol II and Protocol IV. Venezuela deposited its instrument of ratification on 19 April 2005 and also ratified Protocol I, Protocol II, Amended Protocol II and Protocol III.

⁴ CCW/MSP/2005/2, Annex V.

⁵ The current status of adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols is contained in the Annex.

[...] welcomes recent ratifications and accessions to the Convention and its annexed Protocols and urges the High Contracting Parties to accord high priority to their diplomatic efforts to encourage further adherence with a view to achieving universal adherence [by the year 2000 / as soon as possible]”. At both Conferences the States Parties called “upon States which are not parties to this Convention to ratify, accept, approve or accede, as appropriate, to the Convention, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention”.

Appeal for Universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols

16. To assure the steady progress of the universalization of the Convention and its Protocols, at the initiative of the CCW Bureau, the 2005 Meeting of the States Parties decided to put forth, for the first time ever, a consolidated appeal for the universality of the Convention and all its annexed Protocols. The 2005 Meeting of the States Parties decided to call on those States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention and its annexed Protocols as soon as possible. To amplify this collective appeal, a letter co-signed by the Chairperson of the 2005 Meeting of the States Parties, Ambassador Gordan Markotić of Croatia, and the President of the Seventh Annual Conference of the States Parties to Amended Protocol II, Ambassador Jürg Streuli of Switzerland, was sent on 10 February 2006 to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those States that had not acceded to the Convention and its Protocols. A note verbale by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Heads of State or Government of the States that are not yet parties to the CCW is also under preparation. This break from earlier efforts reinforces the goals of promoting adherence to the instrument in its entirety and is expected to continue and to be further strengthened.

Appeal for Universality under Amended Protocol II

17. Since the First Annual Conference of the States Parties to Amended Protocol II, held in Geneva, 15 to 17 December 1999, the States Parties have set an excellent precedent in adopting regularly an Appeal for the universality of the Protocol.

18. Moreover, the Conference recommends that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as depositary of the Convention and its annexed Protocols, together with the President of the Conference, on behalf of the States Parties, exercise their authority to achieve the goal of universality of Amended Protocol II. Pursuant to this decision, the President of the Conference sends letters to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs inviting them to consider their country becoming a party to the Amended Protocol II, while a note verbale to the same effect is being forwarded by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Heads of States or Governments of the States which are not yet parties to Amended Protocol II. Aside from this the Conference also requests the President to consider reporting to the United Nations General Assembly each year on his endeavours.

19. Furthermore, the Conference also calls on the States Parties to promote wider adherence to Amended Protocol II in their respective regions.

United Nations General Assembly

20. Annually, the UN Member States are joining the efforts aimed at the universalization of the Convention and its annexed Protocols through the adoption, without a vote, of the respective

resolutions entitled “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”. For instance, the latest UNGA resolution A/60/93, dated 8 December 2005, *inter alia*:

“1. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, 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 Effects¹ and the Protocols thereto, as amended, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments at an early date, and so as to ultimately achieve their universality;

2. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocols to the Convention and the amendment extending the scope of the Convention and the Protocols thereto to include armed conflicts of a non-international character;

[...]

10. Requests that the Third Review Conference and its preparatory meetings exert maximum effort to promote universalization of the Convention, as amended, and of all Protocols thereto, including through the holding of regional conferences and seminars;”

United Nations Treaty Events

21. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, organizes annual treaty events at the United Nations Headquarters commencing with the Millennium Summit in September 2000. Since then such annual treaty events have focused on the rights of women and children (2001); sustainable development; and terrorism (2002); transnational organized crime and terrorism, (2003); protection of civilians; and transport (2004). In 2005, the Treaty Event held during the World Summit of the General Assembly was focused on the theme “Responding to Global Challenges” and attracted 265 treaty actions undertaken by 99 States and the European Community.

22. Following the General Assembly’s decision to convene a High-Level Dialogue on international migration and development during its sixty-first session – focusing on linkages between migration policy and human rights, development, trade, state sovereignty and security, the theme for the Focus 2006 Treaty Event will be “Crossing Borders”.⁶ Nevertheless, included in the List of Multilateral Treaties Highlighted in Focus 2006 Treaty Event, under the section on “Disarmament and State Security” are again the following instruments: (1) The Convention (with Protocols I, II and III); and Amended Protocol II; (2) Protocol IV; and (3) Protocol V.

23. Those States that are not yet parties to the Convention and its Protocols, and are in a position to accede to the instruments, can make use of this important Treaty Event.

⁶ Information on this is available in Reference: C.N.136.2006.TREATIES-1 (Depositary Notification), entitled “Treaty Event – Multilateral Treaty Framework: An Invitation to Universal Participation, Focus 2006: Crossing Borders; United Nations Headquarters, 13-15 September 2006”. This document is also available in the United Nations Treaty Collection website at <http://untreaty.un.org>.

V. Main Priority: Universalizing the Convention and its annexed Protocols

24. Although the issue of the universality has been subject to the review of the operation of the Convention undertaken at the First and the Second Review Conferences, the States Parties have yet to identify and analyze the challenges towards achieving a universal adherence to the Convention and what measures could be undertaken to promote universality of the CCW and its annexed Protocols.

25. Due to the specific structure of the Convention, the issue of the universalization of the CCW and its Protocols has two aspects:

- (a) On the one hand, as described in paragraph 4 above, expressions of consent to be bound by any of the Protocols annexed to this Convention shall be optional for each State, provided that at the time of the deposit of its instruments of accession thereto, that State shall notify the Depositary of its consent to be bound by any two or more of these Protocols (Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the Convention). In other words, a State may be a Party to the CCW by acceding to only two of its Protocols, notwithstanding the total number of Protocols annexed to the Convention.
- (b) On the other hand, the principle of universality entails universal adherence to the Convention and its Protocols by those States that have not yet done so. Statistics reveal that slightly less than half of the total number of the UN Member States are not yet Parties to the Convention.

26. With reference to the States mentioned in the previous paragraph 25 (a), a quick glance at the table in paragraph 12 above provides some preliminary data, as follows:

- (i) Only 16 CCW States Parties have so far ratified or otherwise acceded to the whole “CCW package”: Protocol I, Amended Protocol II, Protocols III, IV and V, as well as the Amendment to Article 1 of the Convention. These are Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Ukraine. Besides them, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico⁷, Panama, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have all acceded to Protocol I, Amended Protocol II, Protocols III, IV (all the Protocols except Protocol V) and the Amendment to Article 1.
- (ii) Protocol I seems to be the least controversial of all the CCW protocols - of the 100 States Parties to the CCW only two, namely Morocco and Senegal, have not deemed it possible so far to express consent to be bound by it.

⁷ Mexico is not a Party to Amended Protocol II, but to Protocol II.

- (iii) For a variety of reasons, 15 States Parties are still reluctant to accept the higher humanitarian standards contained in Amended Protocol II. Moreover, Protocol II continues to curiously attract new adherence despite the approval and the early entry into force of its amended version, containing enhanced prohibitions and restrictions on the use of mines, booby-traps and other devices. Lesotho, Serbia and Montenegro⁸ and Uzbekistan have all joined Protocol II after the decision taken by the First Review Conference to amend the instrument. The other States Parties which have not yet expressed consent to be bound by Amended Protocol II but are parties to the original version of the Protocol are Cuba, Djibouti, Georgia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Niger, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda. Nevertheless, the only one State Party that has not acceded to either of the two versions of the Protocol (Protocol II and Amended Protocol II) is Benin.
- (iv) Seven countries, namely Israel, Monaco, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Turkmenistan and United States of America have not acceded to Protocol III. Three of them were among the 50 signatory States.
- (v) Protocol V is the newest of the legally binding instruments annexed to the Convention. Despite the considerable support for this Protocol, two years after its adoption it is not yet in force. This appears to be mainly due to the still on-going process of correcting the original language versions of the instrument, which has delayed or is still a barrier to initiating the respective national constitutional procedures for acceding to an international treaty of the States, which use other languages than the English.⁹

27. With reference to the States mentioned in paragraph 25 (b) above, it is worth pointing out the actual representation in the CCW of the members of the regional groups. For instance, Parties to the CCW are:

- (i) 17 out of more than 50 African States;
- (ii) 18 out of more than 50 Asian States;
- (iii) 18 out of more than 30 Latin American and Caribbean States;
- (iv) 45 out of some 50 members of the two European groups.

28. Given the progress made so far, as well as the fact that the Review Conference provides an excellent opportunity to evaluate the current situation and to agree upon possible steps

⁸ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 5 May 1981 and 24 May 1983, respectively, consenting to be bound by Protocols I, II and III adopted on 10 October 1980.

⁹ Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War was adopted by the Meeting of the States Parties held in Geneva on 28 November 2003. As acknowledged by the Chairman of the Meeting, the decision to adopt the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War had been taken when only the English version was available, so that it was subject to checking of the other language versions by States whose working language was not English (CCW/MSP/2003/SR.3). Following the established procedure for making corrections to legally binding instruments deposited with the UN Secretary-General as well as the practice set up under CCW, proposed corrections to the Chinese, Spanish and French language versions of the Protocol have already been finalized and effected. Proposed corrections to the Russian text of the Protocol will eventually be effected by a depositary notification in May 2006.

towards promoting the universalization of the Convention and all its Protocols, the States Parties may wish to establish as future priorities the following¹⁰:

- (i) All States Parties should review their participation in the CCW and its annexed Protocols with the view to consider acceptance, at their earliest convenience, of those Protocols or of the Amendment of Article 1 of the CCW, which they have not yet ratified or otherwise acceded to.
- (ii) All States Parties should continue to call on those States that have not yet done so, to accede to the Convention and its annexed Protocols as soon as possible.
- (iii) All States Parties should accord particular importance to encouraging the States signatories of the Convention, to ratify it as soon as possible. These include: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iceland, Nigeria, Sudan and Viet Nam.
- (iv) All States Parties should direct specific efforts towards promoting adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols in regions where the level of acceptance of the Convention remains low, in particular strengthening their universalization efforts in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. These efforts could also include the establishment and implementation of a sponsorship programme under CCW.
- (v) All States Parties should seize every appropriate opportunity to promote adherence to the Convention both in their bilateral contacts, and in the relevant multilateral fora.
- (vii) All States Parties should undertake all appropriate steps to prevent and suppress violations of the Convention and its annexed Protocols, by persons or on territory under their jurisdiction or control.
- (viii) All States Parties should encourage and support involvement and active cooperation in these universalization efforts by all relevant partners, including the United Nations, other international institutions and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and interested citizens.

¹⁰ The list is neither exhaustive, nor exclusive.

Annex

List of States 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 (CCW) and its
annexed Protocols¹

States Parties	CCW (100)	Amended Article I (44)	Protocol I (98)	Protocol II (87)	Amended Protocol II (85)	Protocol III (93)	Protocol IV (81)	Protocol V (16)
1. Albania	×		×	×	×	×	×	
2. Argentina	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
3. Australia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
4. Austria	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
5. Bangladesh	×		×	×	×	×	×	
6. Belarus	×		×	×	×	×	×	
7. Belgium	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
8. Benin	×		×			×		
9. Bolivia	×		×	×	×	×	×	
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina	×		×	×	×	×	×	
11. Brazil	×		×	×	×	×	×	
12. Bulgaria	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
13. Burkina Faso	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
14. Cambodia	×		×	×	×	×	×	
15. Canada	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
16. Cape Verde	×		×	×	×	×	×	
17. Chile	×		×		×	×	×	
18. China	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
19. Colombia	×		×	×	×	×	×	
20. Costa Rica	×		×	×	×	×	×	
21. Croatia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
22. Cuba	×		×	×		×		
23. Cyprus	×		×	×	×	×	×	
24. Czech Republic	×		×	×	×	×	×	
25. Denmark	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
26. Djibouti	×		×	×		×		
27. Ecuador	×		×	×	×	×	×	
28. El Salvador	×		×	×	×	×	×	
29. Estonia	×	×	×		×	×	×	
30. Finland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
31. France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	

¹ As of 17 February 2006.

States Parties	CCW (100)	Amended Article 1 (44)	Protocol I (98)	Protocol II (87)	Amended Protocol II (85)	Protocol III (93)	Protocol IV (81)	Protocol V (16)
32. Georgia	×		×	×		×		
33. Germany	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
34. Greece	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
35. Guatemala	×		×	×	×	×	×	
36. Holy See	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
37. Honduras	×		×	×	×	×	×	
38. Hungary	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
39. India	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
40. Ireland	×		×	×	×	×	×	
41. Israel	×		×	×	×		×	
42. Italy	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
43. Japan	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
44. Jordan	×		×		×	×		
45. Lao People's Democratic Republic	×		×	×		×		
46. Latvia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
47. Lesotho	×		×	×		×		
48. Liberia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
49. Liechtenstein	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
50. Lithuania	×	×	×		×	×	×	×
51. Luxembourg	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
52. Maldives	×		×		×	×	×	
53. Mali	×		×	×	×	×	×	
54. Malta	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
55. Mauritius	×		×	×		×	×	
56. Mexico	×	×	×	×		×	×	
57. Monaco	×		×		×			
58. Mongolia	×		×	×		×	×	
59. Morocco	×			×	×		×	
60. Nauru	×		×	×	×	×	×	
61. Netherlands	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
62. New Zealand	×		×	×	×	×	×	
63. Nicaragua	×		×		×	×	×	×
64. Niger	×		×	×		×		
65. Norway	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
66. Pakistan	×		×	×	×	×	×	
67. Panama	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
68. Paraguay	×		×	×	×	×		
69. Peru	×	×	×		×	×	×	

States Parties	CCW (100)	Amended Article 1 (44)	Protocol I (98)	Protocol II (87)	Amended Protocol II (85)	Protocol III (93)	Protocol IV (81)	Protocol V (16)
70. Philippines	×		×	×	×	×	×	
71. Poland	×		×	×	×	×	×	
72. Portugal	×		×	×	×	×	×	
73. Republic of Korea	×	×	×		×			
74. Republic of Moldova	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
75. Romania	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
76. Russian Federation	×		×	×	×	×	×	
77. Senegal	×				×	×		
78. Serbia and Montenegro	×	×	×	×		×	×	
79. Seychelles	×		×	×	×	×	×	
80. Sierra Leone	×	×	×		×	×	×	×
81. Slovakia	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
82. Slovenia	×		×	×	×	×	×	
83. South Africa	×		×	×	×	×	×	
84. Spain	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
85. Sri Lanka	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
86. Sweden	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
87. Switzerland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
88. Tajikistan	×		×	×	×	×	×	
89. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	×		×	×	×	×		
90. Togo	×		×	×		×		
91. Tunisia	×		×	×		×		
92. Turkey	×	×	×		×		×	
93. Turkmenista n	×		×	×	×			
94. Uganda	×		×	×		×		
95. Ukraine	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
96. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
97. United States of America	×		×	×	×			
98. Uruguay	×		×	×	×	×	×	
99. Uzbekistan	×		×	×		×	×	
100. Venezuela	×		×	×	×	×		

States Parties	CCW (100)	Amended Article 1 (44)	Protocol I (98)	Protocol II (87)	Amended Protocol II (85)	Protocol III (93)	Protocol IV (81)	Protocol V (16)
(Bolivian Republic of)								

States Signatories to the CCW: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iceland, Nigeria, Sudan, and Vietnam
