



第七十二届会议

议程项目 99

全面彻底裁军

2018 年 9 月 17 日德国常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信

谨随信递交《联合国处理常规弹药管理十年宣言》(见附件一)。^{*} 这项政治宣言是德意志联邦共和国发起的,它体现了在围绕该专题召集首个政府专家组的过去 10 年中,常规弹药管理领域在联合国主持下取得的实质性进展。该宣言也是在大会第 72/55 号决议要求 2020 年召集政府专家组的背景下提出的。

该宣言是在与会员国进行了建设性磋商和交流之后拟定的。宣言内容参考了民间社会相关利益攸关方在常规弹药管理领域为支持国家而开展的工作。

鉴于无效的弹药储存管理会产生严重的安全风险和负面社会经济影响,并造成转用的风险,因此必须采取协同和全面办法进行有效的弹药管理。这种办法需要与联合国开展广泛合作,并考虑到与《2030 年可持续发展议程》等相关国际文书和框架协同增效。

在这方面,该宣言确认联合国、各区域组织、世界海关组织和国际刑事警察组织(国际刑警组织)等作出的各种努力。宣言还肯定了《联合国打击跨国组织犯罪公约关于打击非法制造和贩运枪支及其零部件和弹药的补充议定书》和《武器贸易条约》等相关文书的作用。宣言第二部分载有一项承诺,其中包括具体应对积累过剩常规弹药储存带来的挑战的各种行动。通过该宣言,各国承诺处理这一领域的关键问题,例如有关储存管理、减少转用风险以及国际合作和协助的问题。这项承诺还肯定了联合国常规弹药问题知识管理平台即“加强保护”方案的价值。

该宣言谋求以综合一致方式迅速取得进展。到目前为止,宣言已得到 74 个国家支持(见附件二)。^{*} 各国仍可支持该宣言,我们也恳切鼓励各国支持。我会定期提供关于更多国家加入宣言的最新情况。

请将本信及其两附件作为大会议程项目 99 的文件分发给荷。

克里斯托夫·霍伊斯根(签名)

^{*} 附件只以来件所用语文分发。



2018 年 9 月 17 日德国常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信附件一

Securing Ammunition, Protecting Lives

Declaration on a Decade of Addressing Conventional Ammunition Management within the United Nations

New York, June 2018

On the occasion of ten years of efforts in the United Nations addressing problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus,¹

And on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes the inextricable link between peace and sustainable development, including the relationship between illicit arms flows, just, peaceful and inclusive societies, and development,

We underscore — while affirming that conventional ammunition management is a State's sovereign responsibility — the urgency for governments to further address conventional ammunition management in view of both the severe safety and security risks emanating from ineffective stockpile practices around the world.

Deeply mindful of the humanitarian dangers and socioeconomic impacts posed by unintended and accidental explosions at ammunition sites, including displacement, injury and death,

Acutely aware of the safety considerations related to conventional ammunition management and the imperative to prevent unintended and accidental explosions,

Alarmed, in particular, by the number of unintended and accidental explosions at ammunition sites, which reached on average one every two to three weeks since 2000, and which represents a shared tragedy experienced in all parts of the inhabited world,²

Aware that illicit ammunition supply patterns in areas of conflict are often distinct from arms supply patterns, and that the value of illicit weaponry — often recycled from conflict to conflict — depends on an uninterrupted supply of ammunition,³

Acutely concerned over the risk of diversion of ammunition and explosives to illicit markets, especially for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices that are increasingly used to harm civilians in both conflict and non-conflict settings,

Distressed by the cross-cutting negative consequences of ineffectively-managed conventional ammunition, including the destruction of livelihoods, infrastructure and the environment; mass displacement; and the hindering of gender equality and the empowerment of women;

Recognizing that adequate stockpile management involves the national assessment of stockpiles to determine surplus conventional ammunition, namely, the ammunition that does not constitute an operational need,

¹ Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 61/72 convened in 2008.

² Small Arms Survey, *UEMS Handbook: Excess stockpiles as liabilities rather than assets*, p. 10–12; www.smallarmssurvey.org.

³ S/2011/255.

Noting that surplus conventional ammunition is too often perceived as an asset, whereas it should be addressed primarily as a liability;

1. *We affirm* that destruction is one of the preferred solutions for surplus stockpiles of conventional ammunition, not only from a safety and security perspective, but also when considering the costs of destruction over the costs associated with safe, long-term storage and maintenance;⁴

2. *We note* that the costs of addressing damage caused by unintended explosions tend to be far greater than preventative, effective stockpile management procedures including destruction;

3. *We acknowledge* the contribution of safe and secure management of conventional ammunition to the adequate implementation of United Nations arms embargoes and peacekeeping mandates, including Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration programmes and Security Sector Reform, and the role of United Nations missions in this regard;

4. *We underline* the importance of safe and secure management of conventional ammunition in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to peace, security and strong institutions, gender equality, and sustainable cities and communities;

5. *We recognize* the complexity of, but also the opportunities for, safe and secure management of conventional ammunition stockpiles and the need for technical discussions with a view to sustainable life-cycle management;

6. *We acknowledge* the need for on-going discussions among relevant stakeholders and, in this regard, *encourage* that discussions include the effects of current stockpile management practices on the safety and security of all civilians, for inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches;

7. *We welcome* the ongoing efforts related to conventional ammunition in the United Nations and beyond, including the General Assembly, the International Civilian Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, legal instruments such as the Arms Trade Treaty, Protocol V to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Firearms Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and regional, subregional and other relevant multilateral frameworks;

8. *We underscore* the technical nature of conventional ammunition stockpile management and, therefore, *reiterate support* for the efforts undertaken by the United Nations SaferGuard Programme, in particular the use and the wide dissemination of the practical, voluntary International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and their accompanying implementation-support tools and resources,⁵

9. *We recognize* the importance of, in addition to technical capacity, integration of conventional ammunition management normative frameworks, including laws and regulations, structures and procedures, development of training and doctrine, procurement of proper equipment and maintenance, personnel management and infrastructure, in order to ensure the sustainability of ammunition management;

10. *We emphasize* the vital necessity of the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to interested States, and *note* the existence of various mechanisms through which to offer and receive international cooperation and assistance, including the United Nations SaferGuard Programme and the United Nations Mine Action Service;

⁴ S/2015/289, paragraph 49.

⁵ www.un.org/disarmament/ammunition.

11. *We support* the Secretary-General's view that the systematic collection, adequate recording and publication of information concerning the markings on recovered illicit ammunition for small arms and light weapons would enhance transparency and accountability in the arms and ammunition trade and help to significantly limit the scope of the illicit trade;⁶

12. *We underline* the need for better international cooperation in tracing of illicit weapons and ammunition and, in that context, *encourage* States to make full use of the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network which allows police to develop new investigative leads based on ballistic cross-comparison;

13. *We are cognizant* of the need to undertake additional efforts at all levels — national, subregional, regional and global — to address conventional ammunition management;

14. *And we recall* the recommendation of the Open-ended Working Group to Negotiate an International Tracing Instrument that the specific issue of small arms and light weapons ammunition be addressed in a comprehensive manner as part of a separate process conducted within the framework of the United Nations.⁷

In view of the aforementioned, we pledge to:

I. *Engage* actively in the informal consultative process on pertinent issues related to problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus upon which progress can be made, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution [72/255](#);

II. *Explore* synergies with relevant related activities within the United Nations and other international processes, in order to make coherent progress;

III. *Undertake* the following actions at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, as appropriate;

(a) To assess if conventional ammunition stockpile management needs to be addressed nationally as a matter of urgency and to take up possible critical national ammunition management issues as a matter of priority, aware of the voluntary option to make use of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines;

(b) To develop, as appropriate, national action plans on ammunition management — and accompanying project proposals that could form a basis for international assistance;

(c) To integrate, where relevant, ammunition-management-related indicators and measures into national implementation plans for the Sustainable Development Goals;

(d) If in a position to do so to provide assistance to States requesting support, including technical and financial resources, with a view to ensuring measurable impact;

(e) To support the work of the UN SaferGuard Programme on reviewing, developing and disseminating the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines;

(f) And to engage in on-going, open discussions on this matter with all relevant stakeholders, including States, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations including women groups, and relevant private-sector entities.

⁶ [S/2011/255](#), paragraph 26.

⁷ [A/60/88](#), paragraph 27.

2018 年 9 月 17 日德国常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信附件二

1. Albania
2. Andorra
3. Antigua and Barbuda
4. Argentina
5. Austria
6. Bahamas
7. Barbados
8. Belgium
9. Benin
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina
11. Bulgaria
12. Burkina Faso
13. Burundi
14. Cabo Verde
15. Cameroon
16. Côte d'Ivoire
17. Croatia
18. Cyprus
19. Czechia
20. Democratic Republic of the Congo
21. Denmark
22. Dominican Republic
23. Estonia
24. Finland
25. France
26. Georgia
27. Ghana
28. Greece
29. Guinea
30. Haiti
31. Honduras
32. Hungary
33. Iceland
34. Ireland
35. Italy
36. Jamaica
37. Japan
38. Latvia
39. Liberia

40. Liechtenstein
 41. Lithuania
 42. Luxembourg
 43. Madagascar
 44. Malawi
 45. Malaysia
 46. Malta
 47. Mauritania
 48. Monaco
 49. Montenegro
 50. Netherlands
 51. Niger
 52. Nigeria
 53. Norway
 54. Palau
 55. Panama
 56. Poland
 57. Portugal
 58. Republic of Korea
 59. Republic of Moldova
 60. Romania
 61. Saint Lucia
 62. San Marino
 63. Serbia
 64. Sierra Leone
 65. Slovakia
 66. Slovenia
 67. Spain
 68. Sweden
 69. Switzerland
 70. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 71. Togo
 72. Trinidad and Tobago
 73. Ukraine
 74. Zambia
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