

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

**Compilation of responses to the letters circulated to the United Nations  
Member States as described in paragraph 4 (i) (ii) and (iii) of  
CCW/MSP/2007/INF.4**

Submitted by the Secretariat

1. There are three different types of compilations of replies from States that were received by the Secretariat, which are categorized as follows:

- I. Responses of the Member States of the United Nations, States not parties to the Convention, to the Appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention and its annexed Protocols, as contained in his letter of 19 July 2007: Kuwait, Mauritius and Singapore.
- II. Information provided by the States Parties to the Convention and its annexed Protocols on the Implementation of the Plan of Action: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, Israel, Mexico, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- III. Responses of the Member States of the United Nations, States not parties to the Convention, to the Appeal by the President of the Third Review Conference, Ambassador François Rivasseau of France, and the President of the Eighth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, Ambassador Tomáš Husák of the Czech Republic: Bahamas and Singapore.

2. The submission attached, are reproduced in the language in which they were received by the Secretariat and without formal editing.

**I. RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, STATES NOT PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION, TO THE APPEAL BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AS DEPOSITARY OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS ANNEXED PROTOCOLS, AS CONTAINED IN HIS LETTER OF 19 JULY 2007**

Submission by KUWAIT

15 August 2007

“The Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Chef Cabinet and with reference to the Note Verbal dated 19 July 2007 regarding the Convention on Prohibitions or Restriction on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its Amended Protocol, in this regard, has the honour to inform that the State of Kuwait shall accede to the above mentioned Agreement, and is currently working on finalizing the necessary constitutional measures.”

Submission by MAURITIUS

17 September 2007

“The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and with reference to the Note from the UN Secretary General dated 19 July 2007 (No. ODA/38-2007/CCW-MSP) has the honour to inform, that the authorities in Mauritius are in the process, with the help of an international expert, of drafting an implementing legislation for 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.

The Permanent Mission also wishes to inform that the competent authorities in Mauritius are unable to provide a legal or technical expert to form part of the pool of experts on the annexed Protocols to the Convention.”

Submission by SINGAPORE

14 August 2007

“Singapore recognises the humanitarian concerns over the indiscriminate use of the weapons covered by the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. We remain fully committed to working with the UN and members of the international community to ensure that such weapons will not be misused.”

## **II. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND ITS ANNEXED PROTOCOLS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION**

Submission by AUSTRALIA  
6 November 2007

“Australia is leading by example on universalisation of the CCW. We have recently become a High Contracting Party to Protocol V and are one of few states to be bound by all five CCW Protocols and Amended Protocol II. Our instrument of consent to be bound by Protocol V was deposited on 4 January 2007, and it entered into force for Australia on 4 July 2007. The Australian Government’s formal National Interest Analysis on Protocol V submitted to the Australian Parliament’s Joint Standing Committee on Treaties is publicly available at [www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/nia/2006/35.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat/nia/2006/35.html).

Australia was the first state to contribute to the new CCW Sponsorship Fund and is an active member of the Sponsorship Program’s Steering Committee. We consider the Fund a valuable and practical way to assist in universalisation of the CCW. Recently, we have conducted outreach and advocacy in the Asia-Pacific region to familiarise states with the Fund and encourage candidate states to make use of sponsorship offers.

Australia funded the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to hold a small States Workshop for Pacific Island Countries on implementation of the Mine Ban Convention and related IHL and disarmament instruments, including the CCW. The Workshop took place in Port Vila, Vanuatu from 3 to 4 May 2007 and was co-chaired by senior officials from Vanuatu and Australia. The Workshop was successful in identifying practical ways of addressing challenges faced by small States with limited resources in joining and implementing the Mine-Ban Convention and other instruments, such as CCW Amended Protocol II and Protocol V. The report of the workshop is available on the Implementation Support Unit’s website at: [www.apminebanconvention.org/small-states/workshop-vanuatu-may-2007/](http://www.apminebanconvention.org/small-states/workshop-vanuatu-may-2007/).

We anticipate that the ICRC will be invited to hold a follow-up legislative drafting workshop in the Pacific. We are also discussing with GICHD the potential for a general unexploded ordnance survey of Pacific Island Countries to determine the status of residual ERW contamination from World War II.

Australia provides practical assistance for implementation of the CCW and its Protocols. Mine action is an important part of Australia’s overseas aid program. The program addresses landmines and ERW, and it supports clearance, mine risk education, survivor assistance and advocacy. In July 2005, Australia pledged A\$75 million for mine action assistance over five years, following A\$100 million of assistance in the previous decade. The majority of Australia’s assistance has been provided to landmine and ERW-affected countries in our region, including Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Sri Lanka. We have also helped build peace and security through clearance of landmines and ERW in Afghanistan, Iraq and Lebanon.

Australia is committed to promoting universalisation and adherence to the CCW and its annexed Protocols, especially in our region. We will continue to encourage wide participation in CCW meetings and advance the Convention's humanitarian aims."

Submission by BELARUS  
29 October 2007

"In accordance with the "Plan of Action to Promote Universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols", adopted unanimously by the Third Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties 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 (CCW) the Belarusian side would like to inform on the following steps taken by the Republic of Belarus to implement the aforementioned Plan of Action.

The Republic of Belarus completely endorses the implementation of the "Plan of Action to Promote Universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols".

The Republic of Belarus is the party to the CCW and annexed Protocol I, Amended Protocol II, Protocol III and Protocol IV.

The intergovernmental procedures to join the annexed Protocol V to the Convention and Amended Article 1 to the Convention are currently underway in the Republic of Belarus.

The Republic of Belarus has provided the nominees to the Pool of experts, established in accordance with Part II of the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference on the establishment of a Compliance mechanism applicable to the Convention and its annexed Protocols and in accordance with paragraph 5 of the aforementioned Decision has submitted its annual information on the implementation of the Convention and its annexed Protocols to the Secretary General of the United Nations."

Submission by BRAZIL  
31 October 2007

"1. With reference to the "Plan of Action", Brazil would like to reaffirm its commitment to the Convention and to the promotion of its universality. Brazil is a signatory to all instruments under the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) and we have already initiated the institutional process of ratification of Protocol V and the amendment to Article 1. We have participated actively and constructively in the works of the CCW, which we believe is the only appropriate and legitimate forum for disciplining multilaterally the use of most of the conventional weapons. In occasions such as occupying the presidency of the MOTAPM, Brazil has worked for strengthening and balancing the CCW.

2. In multilateral fora, Brazil has reiterated the need of universal adherence to the Convention, hi the First Commission of the UN General Assembly, the statement by "Grupo do Rio" has reiterated the importance of implementation of all CCW instruments and, in particular, urged countries to accelerate the process of ratification of

Protocol V. In recent Seminar organized by the UNIDIR and the Mission of France to the Conference of Disarmament, Brazil highlighted the need to preserving and strengthening CCW and its Protocols, as fundamental humanitarian law instruments. On the same occasion, we reaffirmed that the multilateral and inclusive character of the CCW are of paramount importance to the effective implementation of its results. In the Latin-American Conference on Cluster Munitions, hosted by the government of Costa Rica and jointly organized with the support of the government of United Kingdom and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Brazil has stressed once again the strengthening of CCW, especially Protocol V, as the best manner to minimize the humanitarian impacts of this kind of armament.

3. Brazil is also a co-sponsor of the draft resolution on “Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons”, presented by Sweden, which aims at strengthening the CCW and creating conditions for augmenting the number of ratifications. Finally, Brazil has participated actively in regional cooperation projects related to compliance with decisions by the CCW. An example is the initiative of sending Brazilian troops, under the auspices of OAE Comprehensive Action Against Anti-personnel Mines (AICMA) to take part in actions of mine clearance in Peru and Ecuador (MARMINAS) and Central America (MARMINCA). Also in relation to the ban on anti-personnel mines, under the CCW Protocol II, we have stressed our willingness to increment cooperation – especially in capacity-building and sending of health professionals – with countries in process of deactivation of their arsenals.”

#### Submission by CANADA

30 November 2007

“Canada remains convinced that this Convention is a particularly relevant tool to address the humanitarian impact of conventional weapons while, at the same time, taking into account military requirements. It was for this reason that, at the Third Review Conference, Canada joined consensus in adopting the Plan of Action for universalization of the CCW and all of its protocols. Canada has ratified the Convention and Amended Article I as well as four of the Convention’s five protocols. Regarding Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, Canada was extensively involved with the negotiations and its ratification is currently undergoing active consideration.

Regarding the Plan of Action itself, Canada has promoted the universalization of the Convention in appropriate bilateral activities both before and after the Third Review Conference. Rest assured that Canada will continue to do its part in encouraging states not yet party to accede to this Convention and its protocols.”

Submission by CHINA  
23 October 2007

### 中国政府为落实“关于促进《特定常规武器公约》 普遍性的行动计划”采取的措施

中国是公约及第 1、2、3、4 号议定书缔约国，已批准了经修订的公约第一条修正案和经修订的 2 号议定书，正在积极筹备批准公约第 5 号议定书。

中国政府一贯重视公约在解决特定类型常规武器引发的人道主义关切方面发挥的重要作用，忠实履行公约及各项议定书义务，积极参加公约各项工作，支持公约三审会通过的“关于促进公约普遍性的行动计划”。

为落实上述行动计划并根据公约三审会通过的关于设立公约“资助计划”的决定，中国政府今年向该计划捐赠 1 万美元，用于支持不发达国家参加 CCW 相关会议和活动。

今年 10 月至 12 月，中国政府将在中国南京为安哥拉、布隆迪、几内亚比绍、莫桑比克、乍得等 5 个非洲非 CCW 缔约国举办人道主义扫雷技术培训班。届时，中方将就公约及其附加议定书做适当宣传，鼓励有关国家加入公约及其议定书。

Submission by the EUROPEAN UNION  
Portuguese Presidency of the EU  
October 2007

### “EU Common Reply on the implementation of the “Plan of Action to Promote Universality of the CCW and its annexed Protocols””

“The universalisation of the Convention on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects (CCW) remains a priority for the European Union. The EU views the CCW’s prohibitions and restrictions as reflecting minimum standards applicable in all armed conflicts. We are engaged in encouraging further adherence to the Convention and its annexed Protocols and especially of those States in regions of conflict or where the level of acceptance of the Convention remains low.

Between February and April 2007, the European Union carried out demarches in 91 States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the CCW with the aim of convincing them to sign and ratify the CCW Convention and its five Protocols. At the same time, the European Union offered to provide adequate advice and assistance if so requested. The outcome of the demarches were quite encouraging: 14 States stated that they had initiated an adherence process while another 15 States that they were considering to do so. 12 States said they shared the principles of the CCW Convention and its Protocols, even though they were not in a position to adhere to the CCW for the time being.

Furthermore, the European Union decided to support the Plan of Action on Universalisation approved during last year's Third Review Conference by agreeing on a Joint Action (JA 2007/528/CFSP of 23 July 2007).

One of the objectives envisaged in the recently approved Joint Action is the support to the universalisation of the CCW by promoting the ratification or accession to the CCW of all States that have not yet done so. This goal is to be pursued through the organisation of a workshop and regional and sub-regional seminars aimed at encouraging greater membership of the CCW and preparing for national implementation of the CCW. The workshop and the seminars, organised in close cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, will aim at explaining the benefits and consequences of acceding to the CCW and at understanding the needs of the States not Party to the CCW.

We hope to increase membership of the CCW and its Protocols and to strengthen its implementation in all geographical regions of the world, and in particular in Central Asia, West and East Africa, the Horn of Africa, Great Lakes Region and Southern Africa, South East Asia, Middle-East and the Mediterranean, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands. By the end of the project, we also hope to have strengthened regional networking, involving sub-regional organisations and networks in areas relevant to the CCW. This project will be concluded with a publication, in UN official languages and in other languages as required, setting out the results of all the workshops, the presentations made, lessons learned and recommendations on the way forward.

Besides the organisation of the workshop and the seminars, the Joint Action also foresees a financial contribution to the Sponsorship Programme, adopted at the Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the CCW. The EU contribution to the Sponsorship Programme will support the basic goals of the Programme, which include the support for the universalisation of the Convention and the promotion of the universal observance of the norms and principles enshrined on the CCW and its annexed Protocols.

The implementation of this Joint Action already started and will be taking place within the next 12 months. The financial reference amount for the execution of the activities described above shall be EUR 828 000.”

Submission by ISRAEL  
20 November 2007

“Israel attaches great importance to the CCW and its membership therein. Israel has been party to the CCW since 1995, and is bound to Protocol I, Protocol II, Amended Protocol II, and Protocol IV. In addition, Israel also joined the declaration made on behalf of 27 states parties, at the end of the Third Review Conference in 2006, on the issue of MOTAPM.

Israel shares the view expressed in your letter regarding the primary importance of achieving universal adherence to and strict compliance to the CCW. Unfortunately, in the Middle East only a handful of states are party to the CCW. This emphasizes how crucial it is to expand the breadth of knowledge and understanding regarding this important instrument and its humanitarian implications.

In support of the Convention and its universality, Israel co-sponsored the UN First Committee resolution on 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” presented by Sweden. This resolution *inter alia* calls upon states that have not already done so, to take all measures to become parties to the Convention and its annexed Protocols and welcomes the adoption by the Third Review Conference of a Plan of Action to promote universality of the Convention and its annexed Protocols.

Rest assured that Israel will continue to participate actively and constructively in the important work carried out by the CCW and will continue to support the important goals of universality and compliance.”

Submission by MEXICO  
1 November 2007

“Informe de México sobre las medidas nacionales adoptadas para implementar el Plan de Acción para promover la universalidad de la Convención sobre Prohibiciones o Restricciones del Empleo de Ciertas Armas Convencionales que puedan considerarse Excesivamente Nocivas o de Efectos indiscriminados y sus Protocolos anexos

La universalidad de la Convención sobre Prohibiciones o Restricciones del Empleo de Ciertas Armas Convencionales que puedan Considerarse Excesivamente Nocivas o de Efectos Indiscriminados (CCAC) y sus Protocolos anexos es uno de los retos más significativos que tienen los Estados tras lograr su adopción. Con la universalidad no sólo se respalda su contenido a través de la voluntad de los Estados al vincularse, sino el compromiso de la comunidad internacional para fortalecer el derecho internacional humanitario y el imperio del derecho mediante su aplicación efectiva.

El Gobierno de México considera que el Plan de Acción constituye un paso en el sentido correcto para asistir a los Estados en el cumplimiento de las obligaciones derivada de la Convención y sus Protocolos anexos, el cual sin duda es una medida de confianza a favor de la protección de la población civil en los conflictos armados y un elemento para la estabilidad de regiones afectadas por el empleo de las armas que regula la CCAC.

***Medida 1. Examinar detenidamente su participación en la Convención y sus Protocolos anexos con miras a considerar la posibilidad de aceptar, a la mayor brevedad posible, los Protocolos y la enmienda al artículo 1 de la Convención, que todavía no hayan ratificado o a los cuales todavía no se hayan adherido.***

El Gobierno de México se encuentra actualmente vinculado a la Convención y sus Protocolos I, II y III de 1980, el Protocolo IV de 1994 y la enmienda de 2001 al Artículo 1 de la Convención, el cual amplía el ámbito de aplicación de la Convención y de los Protocolos I, II, III y IV, a los conflictos armados no internacionales.

Si bien, no es parte del Protocolo II Enmendado, de 1996, y del Protocolo V, de 2003, está comprometido con los propósitos humanitarios reflejados por la CCAC y los otros Protocolos.



Al respecto, internamente se continúa con el proceso de consultas entre las autoridades competentes para evaluar la viabilidad de una eventual ratificación a los mismos

***Medidas 2. Atribuir especial importancia a la tarea de alentar a los Estados signatarios de la Convención a que la ratifiquen lo antes posible. Éstos son el Afganistán, Egipto, Islandia, Nigeria, el Sudán y Viet Nam.***

En el marco de la Primera Comisión de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas y en el Organización de los Estados Americanos, México ha otorgado su apoyo a las diversas resoluciones que son adoptadas a través de las cuales se hace un llamado para que los Estados se vinculen a la Convención y sus Protocolos.

***Medidas 3. Redoblar sus esfuerzos para promover la universalidad de la Convención y sus Protocolos anexos, procurando activamente alcanzar este objetivo en sus contactos con los Estados que no son partes, y solicitando la cooperación de las organizaciones internacionales y regionales pertinentes.***

El Gobierno de México es un activo promotor del derecho internacional humanitario, y de la universalidad de la Convención y sus Protocolos; compromiso que ha refrendado en diversos foros universales y regionales que abordan dicha temática, como lo es la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas y la Organización de los Estados Americanos.

***Medidas 4. Conceder atención prioritaria a la tarea de promover la adhesión a la Convención y sus Protocolos anexos entre los Estados en las regiones en conflicto, lo que podría servir como importante medida de fomento de la confianza y, en consecuencia, promover el restablecimiento del entendimiento y la confianza entre las Partes en un conflicto activo.***

El Gobierno de México posee un alto nivel de compromiso en la lucha por la erradicación del uso de ciertas armas convencionales, cuyos costos humanitarios resultan inaceptables, México se encuentra convencido de que la única manera de lograr este objetivo es por medio de un desarme general y completo, objetivo que solo podrá ser alcanzado mediante la implementación universal de la presente Convención y sus Protocolos.

***Medidas 5. Realizar esfuerzos concretos para promover la adhesión a la Convención y sus Protocolos anexos en las regiones donde el nivel de aceptación de la Convención sigue siendo bajo.***

México se ha caracterizado por ser un importante promotor del derecho internacional humanitario tanto en los foros regionales como en los universales, donde nuestro país ha fungido como emisario del espíritu de la presente Convención, instando en repetidas ocasiones a los Estados que aun no son miembros de la misma a ratificarla a la brevedad.

***Medida 6. Adoptar todas las medidas apropiadas para prevenir y reprimir las violaciones de la Convención y sus Protocolos anexos por personas o en territorios bajos su jurisdicción o control.***

México cuenta con la legislación que prohíbe el empleo de las armas ya reguladas por los tratados internacionales de los que es Parte. En particular y desde su adhesión al Estatuto de Roma en el 28 de octubre de 2005, nuestro país inició la revisión de su legislación penal, civil y militar con el fin de adecuarla a las exigencias de dicho tratado, así como de otros instrumentos relacionados. En la actualidad el Congreso de la Unión considera un proyecto de nuevo Código de Justicia Militar que incluye como delitos contra la disciplina militar el uso de métodos y medios de combate regulados por el derecho internacional, tal es el caso del empleo de las armas reguladas por la CCAC.

***Medida 7. Alentar y apoyar la participación y la cooperación activa en sus esfuerzos de universalización por todos los asociados pertinentes, en particular las Naciones Unidas, otras instituciones internacionales y organizaciones regionales y el Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja (CICR), así como, en sus respectivos ámbitos de actuación, los parlamentarios y las organizaciones no gubernamentales.***

El Gobierno de México promueve de manera activa los principios y normas consagrados por la Convención. Asimismo, participa en las reuniones del Grupo de Expertos Gubernamentales de la Convención y en las Reuniones Anuales de la misma, además favorece su tratamiento en diversos foros de carácter internacional, tales como los que a continuación se detallan:

***Sesión especial de Derecho Internacional Humanitario de la Comisión de Asuntos Jurídicos Políticos de la Organización de Estados Americanos***, celebrada el 1 de febrero de 2007 en Washington, D.C., en la que se abordaron diversos aspectos de la Convención de 1980 y de sus Protocolos, en particular bajo el segmento “Resolución AG/RES 2226 -Promoción y respeto del DIH”

***Reunión Regional sobre la Aplicación del Derecho Internacional en las Américas***, celebrado el 6 y 7 de agosto de 2007 en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de México, en cuyo programa se previó un segmento dedicado a las armas bajo el derecho internacional humanitario, incluyendo a la Convención y sus Protocolos.”

Submission by ROMANIA  
29 October 2007

“Comme vous le savez, la Roumanie a signé et ratifié la Convention, l’article premier modifié et les premiers quatre protocoles, Le Gouvernement roumain a initié un projet de loi pour accepter le Protocole V, qui a été adoptée par le Parlement le 24 octobre 2007.

La Roumanie, en qualité d’Etat membre de l’Union européenne, participe à l’action commune initiée par le Conseil de l’UE le 23 juillet 2007, destinée à promouvoir l’universalisation de la Convention et de ses Protocoles.

En même temps, mon pays a encouragé lors des discussions bilatérales les adhésions à la Convention et aux Protocoles annexes par les États qui ne l’ont pas encore fait. La Roumanie participera, à côté des autres pays de l’Union Européenne, à l’organisation des séminaires régionaux

et sous-régionales afin d'encourager un grand nombre de pays de devenir États parties à la Convention.

Je voudrais vous assurer, Excellences, du fait que la Roumanie est décidée de participer à cet effort général d'universalisation de la Convention pour contribuer au renforcement du droit international dans le domaine du désarmement et de l'action humanitaire."

#### Submission by the RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### **“Выполнение Российской Федерацией плана действий по универсализации КНО(CCW) и её протоколов**

Российская Федерация рассматривает КНО (CCW) и её протоколы как важнейший документ в области разоружения и международного гуманитарного права (МГП) и стремится сделать всё возможное чтобы в максимальной степени обеспечить их дальнейшее укрепление и повышение их эффективности.

В своих практических шагах Российская Федерация исходит из того, что наиболее действенным инструментом дальнейшего укрепления Конвенции и прилагаемых к ней протоколов является обеспечение их универсальности и выполнения в полном объёме содержащихся в них положений.

В этой связи Российская Федерация высоко оценивает принятие в ноябре 2006 года на Третьей Обзорной Конференции государств – участников Конвенции соответствующего Плана действий.

С целью выполнения данного Плана Россия предприняла следующие практические меры:

- В законодательной области: проведены необходимые процедуры межведомственного согласования для ратификации Протокола V по ВПВ к Конвенции. В настоящее время завершается заключительный этап процесса ратификации этого протокола. Таким образом, готовится практическая основа для подключения Российской Федерации ко всему законодательному «пакету» Конвенции.

С целью обеспечения выполнения Дополненного Протокола II к КНО, а также Протокола V по ВПВ в настоящее время разрабатывается закон «О взрывчатых веществах и изделиях их содержащих», призванный ограничить оборот на территории России взрывчатых веществ и изделий их содержащих и тем самым способствовать оказанию поддержки пострадавшим от мин и от ВПВ, а также реализации программ по предупреждению населения о минной опасности и об опасности подрыва на ВПВ.

- В дипломатической сфере: на постоянной основе использовались многочисленные двусторонние и многосторонние контакты и переговоры для привлечения внимания к необходимости дальнейшего укрепления Конвенции и её протоколов.

- В области повышения уровня информированности о Конвенции и её протоколах:  
проведены многочисленные семинары и «круглые столы» с целым рядом неправительственных организаций с привлечением академических научных кругов. Выработана программа конкретных совместных и параллельных действий по продвижению положений Конвенции и её протоколов.”

Submission by SENEGAL

1 November 2007

“Suite à votre lettre du 17 septembre 2007, je voudrais porter à votre connaissance que j’ai fait parvenir à S. E. M Cheikh Tidiane GADIO, Ministre d’Etat, Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République du Sénégal, la lettre que lui ont adressée MM. François RIVASSEAU et Franciscos VERROS, respectivement, Président de la 3<sup>ème</sup> Conférence d’examen des Hautes Parties Contractantes à la Convention de 1980 sur certaines armes classiques (CCW) et aux Protocoles qui y sont annexes, et Président désigné de la Réunion de 2007 des Hautes Parties Contractantes à ladite convention, relative au renforcement de cet important instrument juridique international.”

Submission by SLOVAKIA

9 November 2007

“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 provide its national report related to the Amended Protocol II. Following the decision of the CCW Third Review Conference

Slovakia has also recently provided her report within the Compliance Mechanism containing relevant information on the fulfilment of the CCW and its annexed protocols' stipulations. These 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.

Let me conclude, Your Excellencies, by underlining that 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.”

Submission by SPAIN

30 October 2007

“... España pertenece al reducido grupo, constituido por una veintena de países, que actualmente son Altas Partes Contratantes tanto de la Convención 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 entró en vigor para España el 9 de agosto de 2007.

En lo que se refiere a los esfuerzos realizados en favor de promover la adhesión universal a la Convención, le informo que la Unión Europea, y España en su seno, realizó un intenso programa de cabildeo, ejecutado entre todos los socios UE, en terceros países (91 en concreto) a favor de esa universalización. Está previsto que la presidencia de turno de la UE informe en detalle sobre este programa de cabildeo y de sus resultados a la próxima reunión de las Altas Partes Contratantes que tendrá lugar el próximo mes en Ginebra.

Quiero felicitarles por sus respectivos trabajos al frente de la Tercera Conferencia de Examen de 2006 y de la Reunión de Altas Partes Contratantes de 2007 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.”

Submission by THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

23 October 2007

“The Republic of Macedonia fully agrees that one of the primary importance is universal adherence and strict implementation of the Convention. Unanimously adopted Plan of Action highlights the adherence not only of the Convention but all of its annexed Protocols.

Guided by its determination and commitments to fully comply with the provisions of the Conventions and the agreed Plan of Action of the Third Review Conference, I would like to

inform you that the Government of the Republic of Macedonia has Protocols IV and V and Amendment to the Article 1 of the CCW in July 2007 and will enter into force for Macedonia at the beginning of the next year. By doing so, Republic of Macedonia has joined to the group of countries that have ratified Convention and all its annexed Protocols.

Furthermore, The Republic of Macedonia actively supports and will continue to support all of the efforts initiative undertaken in this regard in the Region, nationally or through as well.

I believe that you will agree that the steps undertaken by the Republic of Macedonia are practical and appropriate actions that serve as a positive example of efficient implementation of the Plan of Action and agreed goals by the State Convention.”

**III. RESPONSES OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, STATES NOT PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION, TO THE APPEAL BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE, AMBASSADOR FRANÇOIS RIVASSEAU OF FRANCE, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES TO AMENDED PROTOCOL II, AMBASSADOR TOMÁŠ HUSÁK OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

Submission by BAHAMAS

6 November 2007

“Upon direction, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 22 October 2007, under cover of which was attached an envelope addressed to the Hon. Brent Symonette, MP, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, in connection with the Convention on the Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW).

In this connection, I am to inform, and as per your request, that the envelope was forwarded to its high destination.”

Submission by SINGAPORE

2 November 2007

“I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 22 October 2007 transmitting a letter addressed to H.E. George Yeo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Singapore, and signed by the President of the Third Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the CCW, Ambassador François Rivasseau of France, and the President of the Eighth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II (Geneva, 6 November 2006), Ambassador Tomas Husak of the Czech Republic, which was transmitted to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva for our conveyance to the Minister.

I am pleased to inform you that the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore has duly conveyed the letter to the Minister.”

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