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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

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 50/74 of 12 December 1995, the General Assembly, inter alia, recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, 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, 1/ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), 1/ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) 1/ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); 1/ registered its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General (A/50/326); urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to that instrument would be universal; and called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and its three Protocols, to continue to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and the Protocols.

2. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submits herewith information on the actions with respect to the Convention and its three Protocols for the period under review, that is, from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, which is contained in the annex to the present report.

3. As at 30 June 1996, the following 60 States were parties to the Convention: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,

* A/51/150.

Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

4. Furthermore, at its 8th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1995, the 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 adopted pursuant to article 8.3 (b) of the Convention an additional Protocol entitled "Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV)". In this connection, Finland deposited its instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 11 January 1996.

Notes

1/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

ANNEX

Actions in respect 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 and its three Protocols
 during the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

States	Ratification, acceptance (A) approval (AA) or accession (a) succession (d)	Acceptance pursuant to article 4, paragraphs 3 and 4		
		Protocols		
		I	II	III
Argentina	2 October 1995	X	X	X
Brazil	3 October 1995 (a)	X	X	X
Georgia	29 April 1996 (a)	X	X	X
Jordan	19 October 1995 (a)	X		X
Luxembourg	21 May 1996	X	X	X
Mauritius	6 May 1996 (a)	X	X	X
Romania	26 July 1995	X	X	X
South Africa	13 September 1995	X	X	X
Togo	4 December 1995 (A)	X	X	X
Uganda	14 November 1995 (a)	X	X	X
