

No. 22495

MULTILATERAL

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 (with protocols). Concluded at Geneva on 10 October 1980

*Authentic texts: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
Registered ex officio on 2 December 1983.*

MULTILATÉRAL

Convention 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 (avec protocoles). Conclue à Genève le 10 octobre 1980

*Textes authentiques : arabe, chinois, anglais, français, russe et espagnol.
Enregistrée d'office le 2 décembre 1983.*

CONVENTION¹ 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 High Contracting Parties,

Recalling that every State has the duty, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Further recalling the general principle of the protection of the civilian population against the effects of hostilities,

Basing themselves on the principle of international law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, and on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering,

Also recalling that it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment,

¹ The Convention, including the three Protocols, came into force on 2 December 1983 in respect of the following States, i.e., six months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with article 5 (1) and (3):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or accession (a) and of acceptance of Protocols I, II and III</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance (A) or accession (a) and of acceptance of Protocols I, II and III</i>
Austria	14 March 1983	Japan	9 June 1982 <i>A</i>
Bulgaria	15 October 1982	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3 January 1983 <i>a</i>
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	23 June 1982	Mexico	11 February 1982
China	7 April 1982	Mongolia	8 June 1982
Czechoslovakia	31 August 1982	Poland	2 June 1983
Denmark	7 July 1982	Sweden	7 July 1982
Ecuador	4 May 1982	Switzerland	20 August 1982
Finland	8 April 1982	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	23 June 1982
German Democratic Republic	20 July 1982	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	10 June 1982
Hungary	14 June 1982	Yugoslavia	24 May 1983

Subsequently, the Convention came into force for the following State six months after the date on which it deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with article 5 (2):

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification and of acceptance of Protocols I, II and III</i>
Norway (With effect from 7 December 1983.)	7 June 1983

Confirming their determination that in cases not covered by this Convention and its annexed Protocols or by other international agreements, the civilian population and the combatants shall at all times remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience,

Desiring to contribute to international détente, the ending of the arms race and the building of confidence among States, and hence to the realization of the aspiration of all peoples to live in peace,

Recognizing the importance of pursuing every effort which may contribute to progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Reaffirming the need to continue the codification and progressive development of the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict,

Wishing to prohibit or restrict further the use of certain conventional weapons and believing that the positive results achieved in this area may facilitate the main talks on disarmament with a view to putting an end to the production, stockpiling and proliferation of such weapons,

Emphasizing the desirability that all States become parties to this Convention and its annexed Protocols, especially the militarily significant States,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly of the United Nations and the United Nations Disarmament Commission may decide to examine the question of a possible broadening of the scope of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in this Convention and its annexed Protocols,

Further bearing in mind that the Committee on Disarmament may decide to consider the question of adopting further measures to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Convention and its annexed Protocols shall apply in the situations referred to in Article 2 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims,¹ including any situation described in paragraph 4 of Article 1 of Additional Protocol I to these Conventions.²

Article 2. RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Nothing in this Convention or its annexed Protocols shall be interpreted as detracting from other obligations imposed upon the High Contracting Parties by international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict.

Article 3. SIGNATURE

This Convention shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York for a period of twelve months from 10 April 1981.

Article 4. RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL OR ACCESSION

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the Signatories. Any State which has not signed this Convention may accede to it.

2. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, p. 2.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, p. 3.

3. 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 instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or of accession thereto, that State shall notify the Depositary of its consent to be bound by any two or more of these Protocols.

4. At any time after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or of accession thereto, a State may notify the Depositary of its consent to be bound by any annexed Protocol by which it is not already bound.

5. Any Protocol by which a High Contracting Party is bound shall for that Party form an integral part of this Convention.

Article 5. ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Convention shall enter into force six months after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force six months after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. Each of the Protocols annexed to this Convention shall enter into force six months after the date by which twenty States have notified their consent to be bound by it in accordance with paragraph 3 or 4 of Article 4 of this Convention.

4. For any State which notifies its consent to be bound by a Protocol annexed to this Convention after the date by which twenty States have notified their consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force six months after the date on which that State has notified its consent so to be bound.

Article 6. DISSEMINATION

The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of armed conflict, to disseminate this Convention and those of its annexed Protocols by which they are bound as widely as possible in their respective countries and, in particular, to include the study thereof in their programmes of military instruction, so that those instruments may become known to their armed forces.

Article 7. TREATY RELATIONS UPON ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS CONVENTION

1. When one of the parties to a conflict is not bound by an annexed Protocol, the parties bound by this Convention and that annexed Protocol shall remain bound by them in their mutual relations.

2. Any High Contracting Party shall be bound by this Convention and any Protocol annexed thereto which is in force for it, in any situation contemplated by Article 1, in relation to any State which is not a party to this Convention or bound by the relevant annexed Protocol, if the latter accepts and applies this Convention or the relevant Protocol, and so notifies the Depositary.

3. The Depositary shall immediately inform the High Contracting Parties concerned of any notification received under paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. This Convention, and the annexed Protocols by which a High Contracting Party is bound, shall apply with respect to an armed conflict against that High Contracting Party of the type referred to in Article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims:

- (a) Where the High Contracting Party is also a party to Additional Protocol I and an authority referred to in Article 96, paragraph 3, of that Protocol has undertaken to apply the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I in accordance with Article 96, paragraph 3, of the said Protocol, and undertakes to apply this Convention and the relevant annexed Protocols in relation to that conflict; or
- (b) Where the High Contracting Party is not a party to Additional Protocol I and an authority of the type referred to in subparagraph (a) above accepts and applies the obligations of the Geneva Conventions and of this Convention and the relevant annexed Protocols in relation to that conflict. Such an acceptance and application shall have in relation to that conflict the following effects:
- (i) The Geneva Conventions and this Convention and its relevant annexed Protocols are brought into force for the parties to the conflict with immediate effect;
 - (ii) The said authority assumes the same rights and obligations as those which have been assumed by a High Contracting Party to the Geneva Conventions, this Convention and its relevant annexed Protocols; and
 - (iii) The Geneva Conventions, this Convention and its relevant annexed Protocols are equally binding upon all parties to the conflict.

The High Contracting Party and the authority may also agree to accept and apply the obligations of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions on a reciprocal basis.

Article 8. REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

1. (a) At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any High Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Convention or any annexed Protocol by which it is bound. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall notify it to all the High Contracting Parties and shall seek their views on whether a conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority, that shall not be less than eighteen of the High Contracting Parties so agree, he shall promptly convene a conference to which all High Contracting Parties shall be invited. States not parties to this Convention shall be invited to the conference as observers.

(b) Such a conference may agree upon amendments which shall be adopted and shall enter into force in the same manner as this Convention and the annexed Protocols, provided that amendments to this Convention may be adopted only by the High Contracting Parties and that amendments to a specific annexed Protocol may be adopted only by the High Contracting Parties which are bound by that Protocol.

2. (a) At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any High Contracting Party may propose additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed protocols. Any such proposal for an additional protocol shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall notify it to all the High Contracting Parties in accordance with subparagraph 1 (a) of this Article. If a majority, that shall not be less than eighteen of the High Contracting Parties so agree, the Depositary shall promptly convene a conference to which all States shall be invited.

(b) Such a conference may agree, with the full participation of all States represented at the conference, upon additional protocols which shall be adopted in the same manner as this Convention, shall be annexed thereto and shall enter into force as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of this Convention.

3. (a) If, after a period of ten years following the entry into force of this Convention, no conference has been convened in accordance with subparagraph 1 (a) or 2 (a) of this Article, any High Contracting Party may request the Depositary to convene a conference to which all High Contracting Parties shall be invited to review the scope and operation of this Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments of this Convention or of the existing Protocols. States not parties to this Convention shall be invited as observers to the conference. The conference may agree upon amendments which shall be adopted and enter into force in accordance with subparagraph 1 (b) above.

(b) At such conference consideration may also be given to any proposal for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols. All States represented at the conference may participate fully in such consideration. Any additional protocols shall be adopted in the same manner as this Convention, shall be annexed thereto and shall enter into force as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 5 of this Convention.

(c) Such a conference may consider whether provision should be made for the convening of a further conference at the request of any High Contracting Party if, after a similar period to that referred to in subparagraph 3 (a) of this Article, no conference has been convened in accordance with subparagraph 1 (a) or 2 (a) of this Article.

Article 9. DENUNCIATION

1. Any High Contracting Party may denounce this Convention or any of its annexed Protocols by so notifying the Depositary.

2. Any such denunciation shall only take effect one year after receipt by the Depositary of the notification of denunciation. If, however, on the expiry of that year the denouncing High Contracting Party is engaged in one of the situations referred to in Article 1, the Party shall continue to be bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the relevant annexed Protocols until the end of the armed conflict or occupation and, in any case, until the termination of operations connected with the final release, repatriation or re-establishment of the persons protected by the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, and in the case of any annexed Protocol containing provisions concerning situations in which peace-keeping, observation or similar functions are performed by United Nations forces or missions in the area concerned, until the termination of those functions.

3. Any denunciation of this Convention shall be considered as also applying to all annexed Protocols by which the denouncing High Contracting Party is bound.

4. Any denunciation shall have effect only in respect of the denouncing High Contracting Party.

5. Any denunciation shall not affect the obligations already incurred, by reason of an armed conflict, under this Convention and its annexed Protocols by such denouncing High Contracting Party in respect of any act committed before this denunciation becomes effective.

Article 10. DEPOSITARY

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Convention and of its annexed Protocols.

2. In addition to his usual functions, the Depositary shall inform all States of:

(a) Signatures affixed to this Convention under Article 3;

- (b) Deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of or accession to this Convention deposited under Article 4;
- (c) Notifications of consent to be bound by annexed Protocols under Article 4;
- (d) The dates of entry into force of this Convention and of each of its annexed Protocols under Article 5; and
- (e) Notifications of denunciation received under Article 9 and their effective date.

Article 11. AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of this Convention with the annexed Protocols, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary, who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all States.

PROTOCOL ON NON-DETECTABLE FRAGMENTS

(PROTOCOL I)

It is prohibited to use any weapon the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments which in the human body escape detection by X-rays.

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES

(PROTOCOL II)

Article 1. MATERIAL SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Protocol relates to the use on land of the mines, booby-traps and other devices defined herein, including mines laid to interdict beaches, waterway crossings or river crossings, but does not apply to the use of anti-ship mines at sea or in inland waterways.

Article 2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Protocol:

1. "Mine" means any munition placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be detonated or exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle, and "remotely delivered mine" means any mine so defined delivered by artillery, rocket, mortar or similar means or dropped from an aircraft.
2. "Booby-trap" means any device or material which is designed, constructed or adapted to kill or injure and which functions unexpectedly when a person disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act.
3. "Other devices" means manually-emplaced munitions and devices designed to kill, injure or damage and which are actuated by remote control or automatically after a lapse of time.
4. "Military objective" means, so far as objects are concerned, any object which by its nature, location, purpose or use makes an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.
5. "Civilian objects" are all objects which are not military objectives as defined in paragraph 4.
6. "Recording" means a physical, administrative and technical operation designed to obtain, for the purpose of registration in the official records, all available information facilitating the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps.

Article 3. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES

1. This Article applies to:

- (a) Mines;
- (b) Booby-traps; and
- (c) Other devices.

2. It is prohibited in all circumstances to direct weapons to which this Article applies, either in offence, defence or by way of reprisals, against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians.

3. The indiscriminate use of weapons to which this Article applies is prohibited. Indiscriminate use is any placement of such weapons:

- (a) Which is not on, or directed against, a military objective; or
- (b) Which employs a method or means of delivery which cannot be directed at a specific military objective; or
- (c) Which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

4. All feasible precautions shall be taken to protect civilians from the effects of weapons to which this Article applies. Feasible precautions are those precautions which are practicable or practically possible taking into account all circumstances ruling at the time, including humanitarian and military considerations.

Article 4. RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES OTHER THAN REMOTELY DELIVERED MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES IN POPULATED AREAS

1. This Article applies to:

- (a) Mines other than remotely delivered mines;
- (b) Booby-traps; and
- (c) Other devices.

2. It is prohibited to use weapons to which this Article applies in any city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians in which combat between ground forces is not taking place or does not appear to be imminent, unless either:

- (a) They are placed on or in the close vicinity of a military objective belonging to or under the control of an adverse party; or
- (b) Measures are taken to protect civilians from their effects, for example, the posting of warning signs, the posting of sentries, the issue of warnings or the provision of fences.

Article 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF REMOTELY DELIVERED MINES

1. The use of remotely delivered mines is prohibited unless such mines are only used within an area which is itself a military objective or which contains military objectives, and unless:

- (a) Their location can be accurately recorded in accordance with Article 7 (1) (a); or
- (b) An effective neutralizing mechanism is used on each such mine, that is to say, a self-actuating mechanism which is designed to render a mine harmless or cause it to destroy itself when it is anticipated that the mine will no longer serve the military purpose for which it was placed in position, or a remotely-controlled mechanism which is designed to render harmless or destroy a mine when the mine no longer serves the military purpose for which it was placed in position.

2. Effective advance warning shall be given of any delivery or dropping of remotely delivered mines which may affect the civilian population, unless circumstances do not permit.

Article 6. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF CERTAIN BOOBY-TRAPS

1. Without prejudice to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict relating to treachery and perfidy, it is prohibited in all circumstances to use:

- (a) Any booby-trap in the form of an apparently harmless portable object which is specifically designed and constructed to contain explosive material and to detonate when it is disturbed or approached, or
- (b) Booby-traps which are in any way attached to or associated with:
 - (i) Internationally recognized protective emblems, signs or signals;
 - (ii) Sick, wounded or dead persons;
 - (iii) Burial or cremation sites or graves;
 - (iv) Medical facilities, medical equipment, medical supplies or medical transportations;
 - (v) Children's toys or other portable objects or products specially designed for the feeding, health, hygiene, clothing or education of children;
 - (vi) Food or drink;
 - (vii) Kitchen utensils or appliances except in military establishments, military locations or military supply depots;
 - (viii) Objects clearly of a religious nature;
 - (ix) Historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples;
 - (x) Animals or their carcasses.

2. It is prohibited in all circumstances to use any booby-trap which is designed to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

Article 7. RECORDING AND PUBLICATION OF THE LOCATION OF MINEFIELDS, MINES AND BOOBY-TRAPS

1. The parties to a conflict shall record the location of:

- (a) All pre-planned minefields laid by them; and
- (b) All areas in which they have made large-scale and pre-planned use of booby-traps.

2. The parties shall endeavour to ensure the recording of the location of all other minefields, mines and booby-traps which they have laid or placed in position.

3. All such records shall be retained by the parties who shall:

- (a) Immediately after the cessation of active hostilities:
 - (i) Take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the use of such records, to protect civilians from the effects of minefields, mines and booby-traps; and either
 - (ii) In cases where the forces of neither party are in the territory of the adverse party, make available to each other and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information in their possession concerning the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps in the territory of the adverse party; or
 - (iii) Once complete withdrawal of the forces of the parties from the territory of the adverse party has taken place, make available to the adverse party and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information in their possession concerning the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps in the territory of the adverse party;
- (b) When a United Nations force or mission performs functions in any area, make available to the authority mentioned in Article 8 such information as is required by that Article;
- (c) Whenever possible, by mutual agreement, provide for the release of information concerning the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps, particularly in agreements governing the cessation of hostilities.

*Article 8. PROTECTION OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES AND MISSIONS
FROM THE EFFECTS OF MINEFIELDS, MINES AND BOOBY-TRAPS*

1. When a United Nations force or mission performs functions of peace-keeping, observation or similar functions in any area, each party to the conflict shall, if requested by the head of the United Nations force or mission in that area, as far as it is able:

- (a) Remove or render harmless all mines or booby-traps in that area;
- (b) Take such measures as may be necessary to protect the force or mission from the effects of minefields, mines and booby-traps while carrying out its duties; and
- (c) Make available to the head of the United Nations force or mission in that area, all information in the party's possession concerning the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps in that area.

2. When a United Nations fact-finding mission performs functions in any area, any party to the conflict concerned shall provide protection to that mission except where, because of the size of such mission, it cannot adequately provide such protection. In that case it shall make available to the head of the mission the information in its possession concerning the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps in that area.

*Article 9. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE REMOVAL
OF MINEFIELDS, MINES AND BOOBY-TRAPS*

After the cessation of active hostilities, the parties shall endeavour to reach agreement, both among themselves and, where appropriate, with other States and with international organizations, on the provision of information and technical and material assistance — including, in appropriate circumstances, joint operations — necessary to remove or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines and booby-traps placed in position during the conflict.

TECHNICAL ANNEX TO THE PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS
ON THE USE OF MINES, BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES (PROTOCOL II)

Guidelines on Recording

Whenever an obligation for the recording of the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps arises under the Protocol, the following guidelines shall be taken into account.

1. With regard to pre-planned minefields and large-scale and pre-planned use of booby-traps:

- (a) Maps, diagrams or other records should be made in such a way as to indicate the extent of the minefield or booby-trapped area; and
- (b) The location of the minefield or booby-trapped area should be specified by relation to the co-ordinates of a single reference point and by the estimated dimensions of the area containing mines and booby-traps in relation to that single reference point.

2. With regard to other minefields, mines and booby-traps laid or placed in position:

In so far as possible, the relevant information specified in paragraph 1 above should be recorded so as to enable the areas containing minefields, mines and booby-traps to be identified.

PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE
OF INCENDIARY WEAPONS

(PROTOCOL III)

Article 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Protocol:

1. "Incendiary weapon" means any weapon or munition which is primarily designed to set fire to objects or to cause burn injury to persons through the action of flame, heat,

or a combination thereof, produced by a chemical reaction of a substance delivered on the target.

(a) Incendiary weapons can take the form of, for example, flame throwers, fougasses, shells, rockets, grenades, mines, bombs and other containers of incendiary substances.

(b) Incendiary weapons do not include:

- (i) Munitions which may have incidental incendiary effects, such as illuminants, tracers, smoke or signalling systems;
- (ii) Munitions designed to combine penetration, blast or fragmentation effects with an additional incendiary effect, such as armour-piercing projectiles, fragmentation shells, explosive bombs and similar combined-effects munitions in which the incendiary effect is not specifically designed to cause burn injury to persons, but to be used against military objectives, such as armoured vehicles, aircraft and installations or facilities.

2. "Concentration of civilians" means any concentration of civilians, be it permanent or temporary, such as in inhabited parts of cities, or inhabited towns or villages, or as in camps or columns of refugees or evacuees, or groups of nomads.

3. "Military objective" means, so far as objects are concerned, any object which by its nature, location, purpose or use makes an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.

4. "Civilian objects" are all objects which are not military objectives as defined in paragraph 3.

5. "Feasible precautions" are those precautions which are practicable or practically possible taking into account all circumstances ruling at the time, including humanitarian and military considerations.

Article 2. PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AND CIVILIAN OBJECTS

1. It is prohibited in all circumstances to make the civilian population as such, individual civilians or civilian objects the object of attack by incendiary weapons.

2. It is prohibited in all circumstances to make any military objective located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by air-delivered incendiary weapons.

3. It is further prohibited to make any military objective located within a concentration of civilians the object of attack by means of incendiary weapons other than air-delivered incendiary weapons, except when such military objective is clearly separated from the concentration of civilians and all feasible precautions are taken with a view to limiting the incendiary effects to the military objective and to avoiding, and in any event to minimizing, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects.

4. It is prohibited to make forests or other kinds of plant cover the object of attack by incendiary weapons except when such natural elements are used to cover, conceal or camouflage combatants or other military objectives, or are themselves military objectives.

باسم أفغانستان :

代表阿富汗:

In the name of Afghanistan:

Au nom de l'Afghanistan :

От имени Афганистана:

En nombre del Afganistán:

MOHAMMAD FARID ZARIF

باسم ألبانيا :

代表阿尔巴尼亚:

In the name of Albania:

Au nom de l'Albanie :

От имени Албании:

En nombre de Albania:

باسم الجزائر :

代表阿尔及利亚:

In the name of Algeria:

Au nom de l'Algérie :

От имени Алжира:

En nombre de Argelia:

باسم أنغولا :

代表安哥拉:

In the name of Angola:

Au nom de l'Angola :

От имени Анголы:

En nombre de Angola:

باسم الأرجنتين :

代表阿根廷:

In the name of Argentina:
Au nom de l'Argentine :
От имени Аргентины:
En nombre de la Argentina:

DON JUAN CARLOS BELTRAMINO

Diciembre 2, 1981

باسم استراليا :

代表澳大利亚:

In the name of Australia:
Au nom de l'Australie :
От имени Австралии:
En nombre de Australia:

HAROLD DAVID ANDERSON

8 April 1982

باسم النمسا :

代表奥地利:

In the name of Austria:
Au nom de l'Autriche :
От имени Австрии:
En nombre de Austria:

THOMAS KLESTIL

باسم البهاما :

代表巴哈马:

In the name of the Bahamas:
Au nom des Bahamas :
От имени Багамских островов:
En nombre de las Bahamas:

باسم البحرين :

代表巴林:

In the name of Bahrain:
Au nom de Bahreïn :
От имени Бахрейна:
En nombre de Bahrein:

باسم بنغلاديش:

代表孟加拉国:

In the name of Bangladesh:
Au nom du Bangladesh :
От имени Бангладеш:
En nombre de Bangladesh:

باسم بربادوس:

代表巴巴多斯:

In the name of Barbados:
Au nom de la Barbade :
От имени Барбадоса:
En nombre de Barbados:

باسم بلجيكا :

代表比利时:

In the name of Belgium:
Au nom de la Belgique :
От имени Бельгии:
En nombre de Belgique:

ANDRÉ ERNEMANN

10.IV.1981

باسم بېنين :

代表贝宁:

In the name of Benin:
Au nom du Bénin :
От имени Бенина:
En nombre de Benin:

باسم بوتان :

代表不丹:

In the name of Bhutan:
Au nom du Bhoutan :
От имени Бутана:
En nombre de Bhután:

باسم بوليفيا :

代表玻利维亚:

In the name of Bolivia:
Au nom de la Bolivie :
От имени Боливии:
En nombre de Bolivia:

باسم بوتسوانا :

代表博茨瓦纳:

In the name of Botswana:
Au nom du Botswana :
От имени Ботсваны:
En nombre de Botswana:

باسم البرازيل :

代表巴西:

In the name of Brazil:
Au nom du Brésil :
От имени Бразилии:
En nombre del Brasil:

باسم بلغاريا :

代表保加利亚:

In the name of Bulgaria:
 Au nom de la Bulgarie :
 От имени Болгарии:
 En nombre de Bulgaria:

LJUBOMIR ZHELYAZKOV

باسم بورما :

代表缅甸:

In the name of Burma:
 Au nom de la Birmanie :
 От имени Бирмы:
 En nombre de Birmania:

باسم بوروندى :

代表布隆迪:

In the name of Burundi:
 Au nom du Burundi :
 От имени Бурунди:
 En nombre de Burundi:

باسم جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية :

代表白俄罗斯苏维埃社会主义共和国:

In the name of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:
 Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique de Biélorussie :
 От имени Белорусской Советской Социалистической Республики:
 En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Bielorrusia:

ANATOLY NIKITICH SHELDOV

باسم كندا :

代表加拿大:

In the name of Canada:

Au nom du Canada :

От имени Канады:

En nombre del Canadá:

MICHEL DUPUY

باسم الرأس الأخضر:

代表佛得角:

In the name of Cape Verde:

Au nom du Cap-Vert :

От имени Островов Зеленого Мыса:

En nombre de Cabo Verde:

باسم جمهورية افريقيا الوسطى :

代表中非共和国:

In the name of the Central African Republic:

Au nom de la République centrafricaine :

От имени Центральноафриканской Республики:

En nombre de la República Centrafricana:

باسم تشاد :

代表乍得:

In the name of Chad:

Au nom du Tchad :

От имени Чада:

En nombre del Chad:

باسم شيلي :

代表智利:

In the name of Chile:

Au nom du Chili :

От имени Чили:

En nombre de Chile:

باسم الصين :

代表中国:

In the name of China:

Au nom de la Chine :

От имени Китая:

En nombre de China:

LING QING¹

September 14, 1981

باسم كولومبيا :

代表哥伦比亚:

In the name of Colombia:

Au nom de la Colombie :

От имени Колумбии:

En nombre de Colombia:

باسم كومورو :

代表科摩罗:

In the name of the Comoros:

Au nom des Comores :

От имени Коморских островов:

En nombre de las Comoras:

¹ See p. 247 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 247 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم الكونغو:

代表刚果:

In the name of the Congo:

Au nom du Congo :

От имени Конго:

En nombre del Congo:

باسم كوستاريكا :

代表哥斯达黎加:

In the name of Costa Rica:

Au nom du Costa Rica :

От имени Коста-Рики:

En nombre de Costa Rica:

باسم كوبا :

代表古巴:

In the name of Cuba:

Au nom de Cuba :

От имени Кубы:

En nombre de Cuba:

FELIX PITA ASTUDILLO

باسم قبرص :

代表塞浦路斯:

In the name of Cyprus:

Au nom de Chypre :

От имени Кипра:

En nombre de Chipre:

باسم تشيكوسلوفاكيا :

代表捷克斯洛伐克:

In the name of Czechoslovakia:
Au nom de la Tchécoslovaquie :
От имени Чехословакии:
En nombre de Checoslovaquia:

Jiří SIOSTŘONEK

باسم كمبوتشيا الديمقراطية :

代表民主柬埔寨:

In the name of Democratic Kampuchea:
Au nom du Kampuchea démocratique :
От имени Демократической Кампучии:
En nombre de Kampuchea Democrática:

باسم جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية :

代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国:

In the name of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:
Au nom de la République populaire démocratique de Corée :
От имени Корейской Народно-Демократической Республики:
En nombre de la República Popular Democrática de Corea:

باسم اليمن الديمقراطية :

代表民主也门:

In the name of Democratic Yemen:
Au nom du Yémen démocratique :
От имени Демократического Йемена:
En nombre del Yemen Democrático:

باسم الدانمارك :

代表丹麦:

In the name of Denmark:
Au nom du Danemark :
От имени Дании:
En nombre de Dinamarca:

NIELS BOEL

باسم جيبوتي :

代表吉布提:

In the name of Djibouti:
Au nom de Djibouti :
От имени Джибути:
En nombre de Djibouti:

باسم دومينيكا :

代表多米尼加:

In the name of Dominica:
Au nom de la Dominique :
От имени Доминики:
En nombre de Dominica:

باسم الجمهورية الدومينيكية :

代表多米尼加共和国:

In the name of the Dominican Republic:
Au nom de la République dominicaine :
От имени Доминиканской Республики:
En nombre de la República Dominicana:

باسم اکوادور:

代表厄瓜多尔:

In the name of Ecuador:

Au nom de l'Equateur :

От имени Эквадора:

En nombre del Ecuador:

MIGUEL ALBORNOZ

9 de septiembre de 1981

باسم مصر:

代表埃及:

In the name of Egypt:

Au nom de l'Egypte :

От имени Египта:

En nombre de Egipto:

A. ESMAT ABDEL MEGUID

باسم السلفادور:

代表萨尔瓦多:

In the name of El Salvador:

Au nom d'El Salvador :

От имени Сальвадора:

En nombre de El Salvador:

باسم غينيا الاستوائية:

代表赤道几内亚:

In the name of Equatorial Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée équatoriale :

От имени Экваториальной Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea Ecuatorial:

باسم اثيوبيا :

代表埃塞俄比亚:

In the name of Ethiopia:
 Au nom de l'Éthiopie :
 От имени Эфиопии:
 En nombre de Etiópia:

باسم فيجى :

代表斐济:

In the name of Fiji:
 Au nom de Fidji :
 От имени Фиджи:
 En nombre de Fiji:

باسم فنلندا :

代表芬兰:

In the name of Finland:
 Au nom de la Finlande :
 От имени Финляндии:
 En nombre de Finlandia:

ILKKA PASTINEN

باسم فرنسا :

代表法国:

In the name of France:
 Au nom de la France :
 От имени Франции:
 En nombre de Francia:

Avec réserves

JACQUES LEPRETTE¹

¹ See p. 247 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 247 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم غابون :

代表加蓬:

In the name of Gabon:
 Au nom du Gabon :
 От имени Габона:
 En nombre del Gabón:

باسم غامبيا :

代表冈比亚:

In the name of Gambia:
 Au nom de la Gambie :
 От имени Гамбии:
 En nombre de Gambia:

باسم الجمهورية الديمقراطية الألمانية :

代表德意志民主共和国:

In the name of the German Democratic Republic:
 Au nom de la République démocratique allemande :
 От имени Германской Демократической Республики:
 En nombre de la República Democrática Alemana:

SIEGFRIED ZACHMANN

باسم جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية :

代表德意志联邦共和国:

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany:
 Au nom de la République fédérale d'Allemagne :
 От имени Федеративной Республики Германии:
 En nombre de la República Federal de Alemania:

ALOIS JELONEK

باسم غانا :

代表加纳:

In the name of Ghana:
 Au nom du Ghana :
 От имени Ганы:
 En nombre de Ghana:

باسم اليونان :

代表希腊:

In the name of Greece:
 Au nom de la Grèce :
 От имени Греции:
 En nombre de Grecia:

NICOLAS KATAPODIS

باسم غرينادا :

代表格林纳达:

In the name of Grenada:
 Au nom de la Grenade :
 От имени Гренады:
 En nombre de Granada:

باسم غواتيمالا :

代表危地马拉:

In the name of Guatemala:
 Au nom du Guatemala :
 От имени Гватемалы:
 En nombre de Guatemala:

باسم غينيا : _____

代表几内亚:

In the name of Guinea:

Au nom de la Guinée :

От имени Гвинеи:

En nombre de Guinea:

باسم غينيا - بيساو :

代表几内亚比绍:

In the name of Guinea-Bissau:

Au nom de la Guinée-Bissau :

От имени Гвинеи-Бисау:

En nombre de Guinea-Bissau:

باسم غيانا :

代表圭亚那:

In the name of Guyana:

Au nom de la Guyane :

От имени Гвианы:

En nombre de Guyana:

باسم هايتي :

代表海地:

In the name of Haiti:

Au nom d'Haïti :

От имени Гаити:

En nombre de Haïti:

باسم الكرسي الرسولي :

代表教廷:

In the name of the Holy See:

Au nom du Saint-Siège :

От имени Святейшего престола:

En nombre de la Santa Sede:

باسم هندوراس:

代表洪都拉斯:

In the name of Honduras:
 Au nom du Honduras :
 От имени Гондураса:
 En nombre de Honduras:

باسم هنغاريا:

代表匈牙利:

In the name of Hungary:
 Au nom de la Hongrie :
 От имени Венгрии:
 En nombre de Hungría:

PÁL RÁCZ

باسم ايسلندا:

代表冰岛:

In the name of Iceland:
 Au nom de l'Islande :
 От имени Исландии:
 En nombre de Islandia:

KORNELIUS SIGMUNDSSON

باسم الهند:

代表印度:

In the name of India:
 Au nom de l'Inde :
 От имени Индии:
 En nombre de la India:

SHRI N. KRISNAN

15 May 1981

باسم اندونيسيا :

代表印度尼西亚：

In the name of Indonesia:
Au nom de l'Indonésie :
От имени Индонезии:
En nombre de Indonesia:

باسم ايران :

代表伊朗：

In the name of Iran:
Au nom de l'Iran :
От имени Ирана:
En nombre del Irán:

باسم العراق :

代表伊拉克：

In the name of Iraq:
Au nom de l'Iraq :
От имени Ирака:
En nombre del Iraq:

باسم ايرلندا :

代表爱尔兰：

In the name of Ireland:
Au nom de l'Irlande :
От имени Ирландии:
En nombre de Irlanda:

NOEL DORR

باسم اسرائيل :

代表以色列:

In the name of Israel:

Au nom d'Israël :

От имени Израиля:

En nombre de Israel:

باسم ايطاليا :

代表意大利:

In the name of Italy:

Au nom de l'Italie :

От имени Италии:

En nombre de Italia:

UMBERTO LA ROCCA¹

باسم ساحل العاج :

代表象牙海岸:

In the name of the Ivory Coast:

Au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire :

От имени Берега Слоновой Кости:

En nombre de la Costa de Marfil:

باسم جامايكا :

代表牙买加:

In the name of Jamaica:

Au nom de la Jamaïque :

От имени Ямайки:

En nombre de Jamaica:

¹ See p. 247 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 247 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم اليابان :

代表日本:

In the name of Japan:
Au nom du Japon :
От имени Японии:
En nombre del Japón:

SANAO SONODO

9.22.1981

باسم الأردن :

代表约旦:

In the name of Jordan:
Au nom de la Jordanie :
От имени Иордании:
En nombre de Jordania:

باسم كينيا :

代表肯尼亚:

In the name of Kenya:
Au nom du Kenya :
От имени Кении:
En nombre de Kenya:

باسم كيريباتي :

代表基里巴斯:

In the name of Kiribati:
Au nom de Kiribati :
От имени Кирибати:
En nombre de Kiribati:

باسم الكويت :

代表科威特:

In the name of Kuwait:

Au nom du Koweït :

От имени Кувейта:

En nombre de Kuwait:

باسم جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية :

代表老挝人民民主共和国:

In the name of the Lao People's Democratic Republic:

Au nom de la République démocratique populaire lao :

От имени Лаосской Народно-Демократической Республики:

En nombre de la República Democrática Popular Lao:

M. SOUBANH SRITHIRATH

باسم لبنان :

代表黎巴嫩:

In the name of Lebanon:

Au nom du Liban :

От имени Ливана:

En nombre del Libano:

باسم ليسوتو :

代表莱索托:

In the name of Lesotho:

Au nom du Lesotho :

От имени Лесото:

En nombre de Lesotho:

باسم لیبیریا :

代表利比里亚:

In the name of Liberia:
 Au nom du Libéria :
 От имени Либерии:
 En nombre de Liberia:

باسم الجماهيرية العربية الليبية :

代表阿拉伯利比亚民众国:

In the name of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:
 Au nom de la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne :
 От имени Ливийской Арабской Джамахирии:
 En nombre de la Jamahiriya Arabe Libia:

باسم لختنشتاين :

代表列支敦士登:

In the name of Liechtenstein:
 Au nom du Liechtenstein :
 От имени Лихтенштейна:
 En nombre de Liechtenstein:

JACQUES FAILLETTAZ

Le 11 février 1982

باسم لكسمبرغ :

代表卢森堡:

In the name of Luxembourg:
 Au nom du Luxembourg :
 От имени Люксембурга:
 En nombre de Luxemburgo:

PAUL PETERS

باسم مدغشقاو :

代表马达加斯加：

In the name of Madagascar:
 Au nom de Madagascar :
 От имени Мадагаскара:
 En nombre de Madagascar:

باسم ملاوى :

代表马拉维：

In the name of Malawi:
 Au nom du Malawi :
 От имени Малави:
 En nombre de Malawi:

باسم ماليزيا :

代表马来西亚：

In the name of Malaysia:
 Au nom de la Malaisie :
 От имени Малайзии:
 En nombre de Malasia:

باسم ملديف :

代表马尔代夫：

In the name of Maldives:
 Au nom des Maldives :
 От имени Мальдивов:
 En nombre de Maldivas:

باسم مالي :

代表马里：

In the name of Mali:
 Au nom du Mali :
 От имени Мали:
 En nombre de Malí:

باسم مالطة :

代表马耳他:

In the name of Malta:

Au nom de Malte :

От имени Мальты:

En nombre de Malta:

باسم موريتانيا :

代表毛里塔尼亚:

In the name of Mauritania:

Au nom de la Mauritanie :

От имени Мавритании:

En nombre de Mauritania:

باسم موريشيوس :

代表毛里求斯:

In the name of Mauritius:

Au nom de Maurice :

От имени Маврикия:

En nombre de Maurício:

باسم المكسيك :

代表墨西哥:

In the name of Mexico:

Au nom du Mexique :

От имени Мексики:

En nombre de México:

MUÑOZ LEDO

باسم موناكو:

代表摩纳哥:

In the name of Monaco:

Au nom de Monaco :

От имени Монако:

En nombre de Mónaco:

باسم منغوليا:

代表蒙古:

In the name of Mongolia:

Au nom de la Mongolie :

От имени Монголии:

En nombre de Mongolia:

BUYANTYN DASHTSEREN

باسم المغرب:

代表摩洛哥:

In the name of Morocco:

Au nom du Maroc :

От имени Марокко:

En nombre de Marruecos:

MEHDI MRANI ZENTAR

باسم موزامبيق:

代表莫桑比克:

In the name of Mozambique:

Au nom du Mozambique :

От имени Мозамбика:

En nombre de Mozambique:

باسم ناورو:

代表瑙魯:

In the name of Nauru:

Au nom de Nauru :

От имени Науру:

En nombre de Nauru:

باسم نيبال :

代表尼泊尔:

In the name of Nepal:

Au nom du Népal :

От имени Непала:

En nombre de Nepal:

باسم هولندا :

代表荷兰:

In the name of the Netherlands:

Au nom des Pays-Bas :

От имени Нидерландов:

En nombre de los Países Bajos:

HUGO SCHELTEMA

باسم نيوزيلندا :

代表新西兰:

In the name of New Zealand:

Au nom de la Nouvelle-Zélande :

От имени Новой Зеландии:

En nombre de Nueva Zelandia:

H. H. FRANCIS

باسم نيكاراغوا :

代表尼加拉瓜:

In the name of Nicaragua:

Au nom du Nicaragua :

От имени Никарагуа:

En nombre de Nicaragua:

FRANCISCO JAVIER CHAMORRO MORA

20 May 1981

باسم النيجر :

代表尼日尔:

In the name of the Niger:

Au nom du Niger :

От имени Нигера:

En nombre del Niger:

باسم نيجيريا :

代表尼日利亚:

In the name of Nigeria:

Au nom du Nigéria :

От имени Нигерии:

En nombre de Nigeria:

YUSUFF MAITAMASULE

26th January, 1982

باسم النرويج :

代表挪威:

In the name of Norway:

Au nom de la Norvège :

От имени Норвегии:

En nombre de Noruega:

OLE ALGARD

باسم عمان :

代表阿曼:

In the name of Oman:
Au nom de l'Oman :
От имени Омана:
En nombre de Omán:

باسم باكستان :

代表巴基斯坦:

In the name of Pakistan:
Au nom du Pakistan :
От имени Пакистана:
En nombre del Pakistán:

NIJAZ A. NAIK

26 January, 1982

باسم بنما :

代表巴拿马:

In the name of Panama:
Au nom du Panama :
От имени Панамы:
En nombre de Panamá:

باسم بابوا غينيا الجديدة :

代表巴布亚新几内亚:

In the name of Papua New Guinea:
Au nom de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée :
От имени Папуа-Новой Гвинеи:
En nombre de Papua Nueva Guinea:

باسم پاراګواي :

代表巴拉圭:

In the name of Paraguay:
Au nom du Paraguay :
От имени Парагвая:
En nombre del Paraguay:

باسم پيرو:

代表秘鲁:

In the name of Peru:
Au nom du Pérou :
От имени Перу:
En nombre del Perú:

باسم الفلبين :

代表菲律宾:

In the name of the Philippines:
Au nom des Philippines :
От имени Филиппин:
En nombre de Filipinas:

ALEJANDRO D. YANGO

15 May 1981

باسم پولندا :

代表波兰:

In the name of Poland:
Au nom de la Pologne :
От имени Польши:
En nombre de Polonia:

RYSZARD FRELEK

باسم البرتغال :

代表葡萄牙:

In the name of Portugal:

Au nom du Portugal :

От имени Португалии:

En nombre de Portugal:

VASCO FUTSCHER PEREIRA

باسم قطر:

代表卡塔尔:

In the name of Qatar:

Au nom du Qatar :

От имени Катара:

En nombre de Qatar:

باسم جمهورية كوريا :

代表大韩民国:

In the name of the Republic of Korea:

Au nom de la République de Corée :

От имени Корейской Республики:

En nombre de la República de Corea:

باسم رومانيا :

代表罗马尼亚:

In the name of Romania:

Au nom de la Roumanie :

От имени Румынии:

En nombre de Rumania:

TEODOR MARINESCU¹

8 avril 1982

¹ See p. 247 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 247 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم رواندا :

代表卢旺达:

In the name of Rwanda:

Au nom du Rwanda :

От имени Руанды:

En nombre de Rwanda:

باسم سانت لوسيا :

代表圣卢西亚:

In the name of Saint Lucia:

Au nom de Sainte-Lucie :

От имени Сент-Люсии:

En nombre de Santa Lucía:

باسم سانت فنسنت وجزر غرينادا :

代表圣文森特和格林纳丁斯:

In the name of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:

Au nom de Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines :

От имени Сент-Винсента и Гренады:

En nombre de San Vincente y las Granadinas:

باسم ساموا :

代表萨摩亚:

In the name of Samoa:

Au nom du Samoa :

От имени Самоа:

En nombre de Samoa:

باسم سان مارينو:

代表圣马力诺:

In the name of San Marino:
Au nom de Saint-Marin :
От имени Сан-Марино:
En nombre de San Marino:

باسم سان تومي وبرينسيبي :

代表圣多美和普林西比:

In the name of Sao Tome and Principe:
Au nom de Sao Tomé-et-Principe :
От имени Сан-Томе и Принсипи:
En nombre de Santo Tomé y Principe:

باسم المملكة العربية السعودية :

代表沙特阿拉伯:

In the name of Saudi Arabia:
Au nom de l'Arabie saoudite :
От имени Саудовской Аравии:
En nombre de Arabia Saudita:

باسم السنغال :

代表塞内加尔:

In the name of Senegal:
Au nom du Sénégal :
От имени Сенегала:
En nombre del Senegal:

باسم سيشيل :

代表塞舌尔:

In the name of Seychelles:

Au nom des Seychelles :

От имени Сейшельских островов:

En nombre de Seychelles:

باسم سيراليون :

代表塞拉利昂:

In the name of Sierra Leone:

Au nom de la Sierra Leone :

От имени Сьерра-Леоне:

En nombre de Sierra Leona:

ABDUL G. KOROMA

1st May 1981

باسم سنغافوره :

代表新加坡:

In the name of Singapore:

Au nom de Singapour :

От имени Сингапура:

En nombre de Singapur:

باسم جزر سليمان :

代表所罗门群岛:

In the name of Solomon Islands:

Au nom des Iles Salomon :

От имени Соломоновых Островов:

En nombre de las Islas Salomón:

باسم الصومال :

代表索马里:

In the name of Somalia:
 Au nom de la Somalie :
 От имени Сомали:
 En nombre de Somalia:

باسم افريقيا الجنوبية :

代表南非:

In the name of South Africa:
 Au nom de l'Afrique de Sud :
 От имени Южной Африки:
 En nombre de Sudáfrica:

باسم اسبانيا :

代表西班牙:

In the name of Spain:
 Au nom de l'Espagne :
 От имени Испании:
 En nombre de España:

JAIME DE PINIÉS

باسم سرى لانكا :

代表斯里兰卡:

In the name of Sri Lanka:
 Au nom de Sri Lanka :
 От имени Шри Ланки:
 En nombre de Sri Lanka:

باسم السودان :

代表苏丹:

In the name of the Sudan:
Au nom du Soudan :
От имени Судана:
En nombre del Sudán:

ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDALLA

باسم سورينام :

代表苏里南:

In the name of Suriname:
Au nom du Suriname :
От имени Суринама:
En nombre de Suriname:

باسم سوازيلندا :

代表斯威士兰:

In the name of Swaziland:
Au nom du Swaziland :
От имени Свазиленда:
En nombre de Swazilandia:

باسم السويد :

代表瑞典:

In the name of Sweden:
Au nom de la Suède :
От имени Швеции:
En nombre de Suecia:

HANS BLIX

باسم سويسرا :

代表瑞士：

In the name of Switzerland:

Au nom de la Suisse :

От имени Швейцарии:

En nombre de Suiza:

SIGISMOND MARCUARD

Le 18.6.1981

باسم الجمهورية العربية السورية :

代表阿拉伯叙利亚共和国：

In the name of the Syrian Arab Republic:

Au nom de la République arabe syrienne :

От имени Сирийской Арабской Республики:

En nombre de la República Árabe Siria:

باسم تايلند :

代表泰国：

In the name of Thailand:

Au nom de la Thaïlande :

От имени Таиланда:

En nombre de Tailandia:

باسم توغو :

代表多哥：

In the name of Togo:

Au nom du Togo :

От имени Того:

En nombre del Togo:

ADJOYI KOFFI

15 septembre 1981

باسم تونغا :

代表汤加:

In the name of Tonga:

Au nom des Tonga :

От имени Тонга:

En nombre de Tonga:

باسم ترينيداد وتوباغو:

代表特立尼达和多巴哥:

In the name of Trinidad and Tobago:

Au nom de la Trinité-et-Tobago :

От имени Тринидада и Тобаго:

En nombre de Trinidad y Tabago:

باسم تونس:

代表突尼斯:

In the name of Tunisia:

Au nom de la Tunisie :

От имени Туниса:

En nombre de Túnez:

باسم تركيا :

代表土耳其:

In the name of Turkey:

Au nom de la Turquie :

От имени Турции:

En nombre de Turquía:

COŞKUN KIRCA

Le 26 mars 1982

باسم توفالو:

代表图瓦卢:

In the name of Tuvalu:

Au nom de Tuvalu :

От имени Тувалу:

En nombre de Tuvalu:

باسم أوغندا:

代表乌干达:

In the name of Uganda:

Au nom de l'Ouganda :

От имени Уганды:

En nombre de Uganda:

باسم جمهورية اوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفياتية:

代表乌克兰苏维埃社会主义共和国:

In the name of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic:

Au nom de la République socialiste soviétique d'Ukraine :

От имени Украинской Советской Социалистической Республики:

En nombre de la República Socialista Soviética de Ucrania:

VLADIMIR A. KRAVETS

باسم اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفياتية:

代表苏维埃社会主义共和国联盟:

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Au nom de l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques :

От имени Союза Советских Социалистических Республик:

En nombre de la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas:

OLEG ALEKSANDROVICH TROYANOVSKY

باسم الامارات العربية المتحدة:

代表阿拉伯联合酋长国:

In the name of the United Arab Emirates:
Au nom des Emirates arabes unis :
От имени Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов:
En nombre de los Emiratos Arabes Unidos:

باسم المملكة المتحدة لبريطانيا العظمى وايرلندا الشمالية:

代表大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国:

In the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
Au nom du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :
От имени Соединенного Королевства Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:
En nombre del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte:

W. E. HAMILTON WHYTE¹

باسم جمهورية الكاميرون المتحدة:

代表喀麦隆联合共和国:

In the name of the United Republic of Cameroon:
Au nom de la République-Unie du Cameroun :
От имени Объединенной Республики Камеруна:
En nombre de la República Unida del Camerún:

باسم جمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة:

代表坦桑尼亚联合共和国:

In the name of the United Republic of Tanzania:
Au nom de la République-Unie de Tanzanie :
От имени Объединенной Республики Танзании:
En nombre de la República Unida de Tanzania:

¹ See p. 247 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 247 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية:

代表美利坚合众国:

In the name of the United States of America:
 Au nom des Etats-Unis d'Amérique :
 От имени Соединенных Штатов Америки:
 En nombre de los Estados Unidos de América:

MICHAEL JOHN MATHESON¹

8 April 1982
 With a statement

باسم فولتا العليا :

代表上沃尔特:

In the name of the Upper Volta:
 Au nom de la Haute-Volta :
 От имени Верхней Вольты:
 En nombre del Alto Volta:

باسم أوروغواي :

代表乌拉圭:

In the name of Uruguay:
 Au nom de l'Uruguay :
 От имени Уругвая:
 En nombre del Uruguay:

باسم فانواتو:

代表瓦努阿图:

In the name of Vanuatu:
 Au nom de Vanuatu :
 От имени Вануату:
 En nombre de Vanuatu:

¹ See p. 247 of this volume for the texts of the reservations and declarations made upon signature — Voir p. 247 du présent volume pour les textes des réserves et déclarations faites lors de la signature.

باسم فنزويلا :

代表委内瑞拉:

In the name of Venezuela:

Au nom du Venezuela :

От имени Венесуэлы:

En nombre de Venezuela:

باسم فيت نام :

代表越南社会主义共和国:

In the name of Viet Nam:

Au nom du Viet Nam :

От имени Вьетнама:

En nombre de Viet Nam:

HA VAN LAU

باسم اليمن :

代表也门:

In the name of Yemen:

Au nom du Yémen :

От имени Йемена:

En nombre del Yemen:

باسم يوغوسلافيا :

代表南斯拉夫:

In the name of Yugoslavia:

Au nom de la Yougoslavie :

От имени Югославии:

En nombre de Yugoslavia:

MILJAN KOMATINA

Le 5 mai 1981

باسم زائير:

代表扎伊尔:

In the name of Zaïre:
 Au nom du Zaïre:
 От имени Заира:
 En nombre del Zaïre:

باسم زامبيا:

代表赞比亚:

In the name of Zambia:
 Au nom de la Zambie:
 От имени Замбии:
 En nombre de Zambia:

باسم زيمبابوي:

代表津巴布韦:

In the name of Zimbabwe:
 Au nom du Zimbabwe:
 От имени Зимбабве:
 En nombre de Zimbabwe:

باسم مجلس التضامن الاقتصادي:

代表经济互助委员会:

In the name of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance:
 Au nom du Conseil d'aide économique mutuelle:
 От имени Совета Экономической Взаимопомощи:
 En nombre del Consejo de Asistencia Económica Mutua:

باسم المجتمع الاقتصادي الأوروبي:

代表欧洲经济共同体:

In the name of the European Economic Community:
 Au nom de la Communauté économique européenne:
 От имени Европейского экономического сообщества:
 En nombre de la Comunidad Económica Europea:

RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS MADE UPON SIGNATURE RÉSERVES ET DÉCLARATIONS FAITES LORS DE LA SIGNATURE

CHINA

CHINE

[CHINESE TEXT — TEXTE CHINOIS]

中国政府关于签署《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过份伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》的声明

一、中华人民共和国政府决定签署一九八〇年十月十日在日内瓦召开的联合国会议上通过的《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过份伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》。

二、中华人民共和国政府认为，上述公约的基本精神反映了世界广大国家和人民要求禁止或限制使用某些具有过份伤害力和滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器的合理主张和善良愿望，也符合中国的一贯立场，有利于反对侵略和维护和平的目的。

三、但是，应该指出：公约没有规定对违约行为进行监督和核查，这影响了公约的约束力；有关《禁止或限制使用地雷（水雷）饵雷或其他装置的议定书》并未体现既能严格限制侵略国在他国领土上使用此类武器，同时又充分保障被侵略国采取必要的自卫手段的权利；《禁止或限制使用燃烧武器议定书》没有提到对战斗人员限制使用。此外，公约及议定书的中文本文字不够精确和通顺。对这些不合之处，中国政府希望在适当的时候能予改进。

[TRANSLATION]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to sign 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 at the United Nations Conference held in Geneva on 10 October 1980.

2. The Government of the People's Republic of China deems that the basic spirit of the Convention reflects the reasonable demand and good intention of numerous countries and peoples of the world regarding prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which are excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects. This basic spirit conforms to China's consistent position and serves the interest of opposing aggression and maintaining peace.

3. However, it should be pointed out that the Convention fails to provide for supervision or verification of any violation of its clauses, thus weakening its binding force. The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices fails to lay down strict restrictions on the use of such weapons by the aggressor on the territory of his victim and to provide adequately for the right of a state victim of an aggression to defend itself by all necessary means. The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons does not stipulate restrictions on the use of such weapons against combat personnel. Furthermore, the Chinese texts of the Convention and Protocol are not accurate or satisfactory enough. It is the hope of the Chinese Government that these inadequacies can be remedied in due course.

[TRADUCTION]

1. Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine a décidé de signer la Convention 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, adoptée lors de la Conférence des Nations Unies qui s'est tenue à Genève le 10 octobre 1980.

2. Le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine estime que l'esprit de la Convention traduit les exigences raisonnables et les intentions louables de nombreux pays et peuples du monde en ce qui concerne l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi de certaines armes classiques qui produisent des effets traumatiques excessifs ou frappent sans discrimination. Cet esprit est conforme à la position constante de la Chine et répond à la nécessité de s'opposer à l'agression et d'assurer le maintien de la paix.

3. Il convient toutefois de souligner que la Convention ne prévoit pas de mesures de supervision ou de vérification des violations dont ses clauses pourraient faire l'objet, ce qui en affaiblit la force obligatoire. Le Protocole sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des mines, pièges et autres dispositifs ne contient pas de dispositions limitant strictement l'emploi de ces armes par l'agresseur sur le territoire de sa victime et ne précise pas comme il se doit le droit de se défendre par tous les moyens nécessaires qu'a tout Etat victime d'une agression. Le Protocole sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des armes incendiaires ne contient pas de dispositions limitant l'emploi de ces armes contre le personnel de combat. En outre, la version chinoise de la Convention et des Protocoles n'est pas suffisamment précise et elle laisse à désirer. Le Gouvernement chinois espère qu'il sera remédié à ces insuffisances en temps opportun.

FRANCE

FRANCE

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

Declaration:

After signing 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 French Government, as it has already had occasion to state

— Through its representative to the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons in Geneva, during the discussion of the proposal concerning verification arrangements submitted by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany and of which the French Government became a sponsor, and at the final meeting on 10 October 1980,

— On 20 November 1980 through the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of the nine States members of the European Community in the First Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Regrets that thus far it has not been possible for the States which participated in the negotiation of the Convention to reach agreement on the provisions concerning the verification of facts which might be alleged and which might constitute violations of the undertakings subscribed to.

It therefore reserves the right to submit, possibly in association with other States, proposals aimed at filling that gap at the first conference to be held pursuant to article 8 of the Convention and to utilize, as appropriate, procedures that would make it possible to bring before the international community facts and information which, if verified, could constitute violations of

Déclaration :

« Après avoir signé la Convention 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, le Gouvernement français, comme il a déjà eu l'occasion de le déclarer

— Par la voix de son Représentant à la Conférence sur l'interdiction de certaines armes classiques à Genève lors de la discussion de la proposition relative aux modalités de vérification présentée par la délégation de la République fédérale d'Allemagne et dont il s'est porté coacteur, et lors de la séance finale le 10 octobre 1980;

— Le 20 novembre 1980 par la voix du Représentant des Pays-Bas en Première Commission de la 35^e Assemblée générale des Nations Unies agissant au nom des neuf Etats membres de la Communauté Européenne;

Regrette qu'il n'ait pas été possible d'obtenir à ce jour un accord entre les Etats qui ont participé à la négociation de la Convention sur les dispositions relatives à la vérification des faits qui pourraient être allégués et qui constitueraient des infractions aux engagements souscrits.

Il se réserve donc de présenter, y compris en association avec d'autres Etats, des propositions en vue de combler cette lacune lors de la première Conférence qui se réunirait en application de l'article 8 de la Convention et d'utiliser le cas échéant des procédures permettant de saisir la communauté internationale de faits et d'indications qui, si leur exactitude se trouvait vérifiée, pourraient

the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto.

Interpretative statement:

The application of this Convention will have no effect on the legal status of the parties to a conflict.

Reservation:

France, which is not bound by Additional Protocol I of 10 June 1977¹ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949:²

Considers that the fourth paragraph of the preamble 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, which reproduces the provisions of article 35, paragraph 3, of Additional Protocol I, applies only to States parties to that Protocol;

States, with reference to the scope of applications defined in article I of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, that it will apply the provisions of the Convention and its three Protocols to all the armed conflicts referred to in articles 2 and 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

States that as regards the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the declaration of acceptance and application provided for in article 7, paragraph 4 (b), of the Convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons will have no effects other than those provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, in so far as that article is applicable.

constituer des violations des dispositions de la Convention et de ses protocoles annexes. »

Déclaration interprétative:

« L'application de la présente Convention sera sans effet sur le statut juridique des parties à un conflit. »

Réserve :

« La France, qui n'est pas liée par le Protocole n° 1 du 10 juin 1977¹ aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949:²

Considère que le rappel au paragraphe 4 du Préambule de la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation d'emploi de certaines armes classiques des dispositions du paragraphe 3 de l'article 35 du Protocole n° 1 ne concerne que les Etats parties à ce Protocole;

Se référant au champ d'application défini à l'article 1^{er} de la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation d'emploi de certaines armes classiques, précise qu'elle appliquera les dispositions de cette Convention et de ses trois protocoles à tous les conflits armés visés aux articles 2 et 3 communs aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949;

Déclare que la déclaration d'acceptation et d'application prévue à l'alinéa b du paragraphe 4 de l'article 7 de la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation d'emploi de certaines armes classiques n'aura, en ce qui concerne les Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949, d'autres effets que ceux prévus par l'article 3 commun à ces Conventions dans la mesure où cet article serait applicable. »

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 11255, p. 3.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 75, p. 2.

¹ Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 1125, p. 3.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 75, p. 2.

ITALY

ITALIE

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

On 10 October 1980 in Geneva, the representative of Italy at the Conference speaking at the closing meeting, emphasized that the Conference, in an effort to reach a compromise between what was desirable and what was possible, had probably achieved the maximum results feasible in the circumstances prevailing at that time.

However, he observed in his statement that one of the objectives which had not been achieved at the Conference, to his Government's great regret, was the inclusion in the text of the Convention, in accordance with a proposal originated by the Federal Republic of Germany, of an article on the establishment of a consultative committee of experts competent to verify facts which might be alleged and which might constitute violations of the undertakings subscribed to.

On the same occasion, the representative of Italy expressed the wish that that proposal, which was aimed at strengthening the credibility and effectiveness of the Convention, should be reconsidered at the earliest opportunity within the framework of the mechanisms for the amendment of the Convention expressly provided for in that instrument.

Subsequently, through the representative of the Netherlands, speaking on behalf of nine States members of the European Community in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1980, when it adopted draft resolution A/C.1/31/L.15 (subsequently adopted as General Assembly Resolution 35/153),¹ Italy once again expressed regret that the States which had participated in the

« Le 10 octobre 1980 à Genève, le Représentant de l'Italie à la Conférence souligne à l'occasion de la séance de fermeture que la Conférence, dans un effort de compromis entre le désirable et le possible, avait probablement atteint les résultats maximaux consentis par les circonstances du moment.

Il souligna toutefois dans sa déclaration que l'introduction dans le texte de la Convention, conformément à une proposition d'initiative de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, d'une clause sur la création d'un Comité consultatif d'experts compétent en matière de vérification de faits qui pourraient être allégués et qui constitueraient des infractions aux engagements souscrits, figurait parmi les objectifs, qui au vif regret du Gouvernement italien, n'avaient pas pu être atteints au cours de la Conférence.

En cette même occasion, le Représentant de l'Italie exprima le souhait que cette proposition, visant à renforcer la crédibilité et l'efficacité même du traité, fût au plus tôt reprise en considération dans le cadre des mécanismes d'amendement de la Convention expressément prévus par cette dernière.

Par la suite, par la voix du Représentant des Pays-Bas s'exprimant au nom des neuf Etats membres de la Communauté européenne, le 20 novembre 1980, l'Italie eut à nouveau l'occasion d'exprimer au sein de la Première Commission de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, lors de l'adoption du projet de résolution contenu dans le document A/C.1/31/L.15 (approuvé par la suite en tant que résolution 35/153)¹, le regret

¹ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/35/48)*, p. 72.

¹ Nations Unies, *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, trente-cinquième session, Supplément n° 48 (A/35/48)*, p. 84.

preparation of the texts of the Convention and its Protocols had been unable to reach agreement on provisions that would ensure respect for the obligations deriving from those texts.

In the same spirit, Italy — which has just signed the Convention in accordance with the wishes expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/153 — wishes to confirm solemnly that it intends to undertake active efforts to ensure that the problem of the establishment of a mechanism that would make it possible to fill a gap in the Convention and thus ensure that it achieves maximum effectiveness and maximum credibility vis-à-vis the international community is taken up again at the earliest opportunity in every forum.

ROMANIA

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

1. ...

2. ... Romania considers that the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto constitute a positive step within the framework of the efforts which have been made for the gradual development of international humanitarian law applicable during armed conflict and which aim at providing very broad and reliable protection for the civilian population and the combatants.

3. At the same time, Romania would like to emphasize that the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols have a restricted character and do not ensure adequate protection either to the civilian population or to the combatants as the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law require.

4. The Romanian Government wishes to state on this occasion also

que les Etats qui avaient participé à l'élaboration des textes de la Convention et de ses Protocoles n'eussent pas été en mesure de parvenir à un accord sur des dispositions susceptibles d'assurer le respect des obligations qui en découlent.

Dans le même esprit l'Italie — qui vient de signer la Convention conformément aux vœux exprimés par l'Assemblée générale dans sa résolution 35/153 — tient à confirmer solennellement son intention de donner sa contribution active pour que soit au plus tôt repris, au sein de tout forum compétent, l'examen du problème de la création d'un mécanisme permettant de combler une lacune du traité et lui assurer ainsi le maximum d'efficacité et de crédibilité vis-à-vis de la Communauté internationale. »

ROUMANIE

« 1. ...

2. La Roumanie estime que la Convention et les trois Protocoles annexés constituent un pas positif dans le cadre des efforts déployés pour le développement graduel du droit humanitaire international applicable pendant les conflits armés, et qui visent à offrir une très large et sûre protection à la population civile et aux combattants.

3. En même temps, la Roumanie voudrait souligner que les dispositions de la Convention et de ses Protocoles ont un caractère limité et n'assurent une protection adéquate ni à la population civile ni aux combattants, ainsi que les principes fondamentaux du droit humanitaire international l'exigent.

4. Le Gouvernement roumain tient à déclarer à cette occasion aussi qu'une

that real and effective protection for each individual and for peoples and assurance of their right to a free and independent life necessarily presuppose the elimination of all acts of aggression and the renunciation once and for all of the use of force and the threat of the use of force, of intervention in the domestic affairs of other States and of the policy of domination and diktat and strict observation of the sovereignty and independence of peoples and their legitimate right to self-determination.

In the present circumstances, when a vast quantity of nuclear weapons has been accumulated in the world, the protection of each individual and of all peoples is closely linked with the struggle for peace and disarmament and with the adoption of authentic measures to halt the arms race and ensure the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons until they are totally eliminated.

5. The Romanian Government states once again its decision to act, together with other States, to ensure the prohibition or restriction of all conventional weapons which are excessively injurious or have indiscriminate effects, and the adoption of urgent and effective measures for nuclear disarmament which would protect peoples from the nuclear war which seriously threatens their right to life — a fundamental condition for the protection which international humanitarian law must ensure for the individual, the civilian population and the combatants.

UNITED KINGDOM

“The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will give further consideration to certain provisions of the Con-

protection réelle et efficace de chaque personne et des peuples, le fait d’assurer leur droit à une vie libre et indépendante, supposent nécessairement l’élimination de tous les actes d’agression, la renonciation une fois pour toutes à l’emploi de la force et à la menace d’y recourir, à l’immixtion dans les affaires intérieures d’autres Etats, à la politique de domination et de diktat, la stricte observation de la souveraineté et de l’indépendance des peuples, de leur droit légitime de décider eux-mêmes de leur propre sort.

Dans les circonstances actuelles, quand dans le monde s’est accumulée une immense quantité d’armes nucléaires, la protection de chaque individu ainsi que de tous les peuples est étroitement liée à la lutte pour la paix et le désarmement, à la réalisation de mesures authentiques pour l’arrêt de la course aux armements et la réduction graduelle des armes nucléaires jusqu’à leur élimination totale.

5. Le Gouvernement roumain exprime une fois de plus sa décision d’agir, ensemble avec d’autres Etats, pour l’interdiction ou la limitation de toutes les armes classiques ayant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou qui frappent sans discrimination, pour l’adoption de mesures urgentes et effectives de désarmement nucléaire qui mettraient les peuples à l’abri de la guerre nucléaire qui menace grièvement leur droit à la vie — condition fondamentale pour la protection que le droit international humanitaire doit assurer à l’individu, à la population civile et aux combattants. »

ROYAUME-UNI

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d’Irlande du Nord examinera plus avant certaines dispositions de la Convention, eu égard

vention, particularly in relation to the provisions of Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and may wish to make formal declarations in relation to these provisions at the time of ratification.”

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“The United States Government welcomes the adoption of this Convention, and hopes that all States will give the most serious consideration to ratification or accession. We believe that the Convention represents a positive step forward in efforts to minimize injury or damage to the civilian population in time of armed conflict. Our signature of this Convention reflects the general willingness of the United States to adopt practical and reasonable provisions concerning the conduct of military operations, for the purpose of protecting non-combatants.

“At the same time, we want to emphasize that formal adherence by States to agreements restricting the use of weapons in armed conflict would be of little purpose if the parties were not firmly committed to taking every appropriate step to ensure compliance with those restrictions after their entry into force. It would be the firm intention of the United States and, we trust, all other parties to utilize the procedures and remedies provided by this Convention, and by the general laws of war, to see to it that all parties to the Convention meet their obligations under it. The United States strongly supported proposals by other countries during the Conference to include special procedures for dealing with compliance matters, and reserves the right to propose at a later date additional procedures and remedies, should this prove necessary, to deal with such problems.

notamment aux dispositions du Protocole additionnel I aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949, et fera éventuellement des déclarations formelles concernant ces dispositions au moment de la ratification de la Convention.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis se félicite de l'adoption de cette Convention et espère que tous les Etats envisageront très sérieusement de la ratifier ou d'y adhérer. Nous pensons que la Convention représente un pas en avant dans les efforts qui sont déployés en vue de réduire au minimum les dommages ou les préjudices causés aux civils en temps de conflits armés. La signature de cette Convention par les Etats-Unis montre que ces derniers sont largement disposés à adopter des dispositions pratiques et raisonnables touchant la conduite des opérations militaires en vue de protéger les non-combattants.

Nous tenons en même temps à souligner que l'adhésion formelle des Etats à des accords limitant l'emploi d'armes dans les conflits armés n'aurait guère de sens si les parties n'étaient pas résolument déterminées à prendre toutes les mesures appropriées pour que ces limitations soient respectées après leur entrée en vigueur. Les Etats-Unis et, nous l'espérons, toutes les autres parties, ont la ferme intention d'user, le cas échéant, des procédures et des recours prévus par la Convention et par les lois générales de la guerre afin de veiller à ce que toutes les parties à la Convention s'acquittent des obligations qu'elle leur impose. Les Etats-Unis ont fermement appuyé les propositions, faites par d'autres pays au cours de la Conférence, tendant à inclure dans la Convention des procédures spéciales pour le règlement des questions relatives au respect ultérieur d'autres procédures et recours si cela s'avérait nécessaire pour régler de tels problèmes.

“In addition, the United States of course reserves the right, at the time of ratification, to exercise the option provided by article 4 (3) of the Convention, and to make statements of understanding and/or reservations, to the extent that it may deem that to be necessary to ensure that the Convention and its Protocols conform to humanitarian and military requirements. As indicated in the negotiating record of the 1980 Conference, the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the Convention and its Protocols are of course new contractual rules (with the exception of certain provisions which restate existing international law) which will only bind States upon their ratification of, or accession to, the Convention and their consent to be bound by the Protocols in question.”

En outre, les Etats-Unis se réservent bien entendu le droit, au moment de la ratification, d'exercer l'option prévue à l'alinéa 3 de l'article 4 de la Convention et de faire des déclarations interprétatives et/ou des réserves dans la mesure où ils le jugeraient nécessaire pour veiller à ce que la Convention et ses Protocoles satisfassent tant aux principes humanitaires qu'aux exigences d'ordre militaire. Ainsi qu'il est indiqué dans le compte rendu des négociations armées dans le cadre de la Conférence de 1980, les interdictions et limitations prévues dans la Convention et ses Protocoles constituent bien entendu de nouvelles règles contractuelles (à l'exception de certaines dispositions qui réaffirment les normes du droit international en vigueur) qui ne lient les Etats qu'à partir du moment où ils ratifient la Convention ou y adhèrent et consentent à être liés par les Protocoles en question.