

รายการอ้างอิง

ภาษาไทย

- กฎหมายกระทรวงฉบับที่ 14 (พ.ศ.2538) ออกตามความในพระราชบัญญัติอาวุธปืน เครื่องกระสุนปืน วัตถุระเบิด ดอกไม้เพลิง และสิ่งเทียมอาวุธปืน พ.ศ.2490.
- ข้อบังคับทหารที่ 5/22180 ว่าด้วยการควบคุมศาสตราภัณฑ์ประจำกายและประจำหน่วย ลงวันที่ 10 กันยายน พ.ศ.2486.
- ข้อบังคับทหารที่ 6/22181 ว่าด้วยการปฏิบัติเกี่ยวกับศาสตราภัณฑ์ที่ได้มาไว้ในครอบครอง ลงวันที่ 1 กันยายน พ.ศ.2476.
- คริสตอฟ สวินนาร์สกี. กฎหมายมนุษยธรรมระหว่างประเทศกับสิทธิมนุษยชน แปลโดย ประสิทธิ์ เอกบุตร. วารสารนิติศาสตร์ 27, 4 (ธันวาคม 2540) : 1163-1177.
- คำตอบกระทู้ถามที่ 395 ร. ของนายเปรมศักดิ์ เพียยุระ สมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎร จังหวัดขอนแก่น เรื่อง มาตรการแก้ไขปัญหาอาวุธสงคราม. ราชกิจจานุเบกษา เล่มที่ 116 ตอนที่ 35 ก.
- จตุรงค์ ธีระวัฒน์. องค์การระหว่างประเทศกับการสร้างกฎเกณฑ์และการประกันการปฏิบัติตามกฎเกณฑ์ ในกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ. รวมบทความทางวิชาการเนื่องในโอกาสครบรอบ 84 ปี ศาสตราจารย์ สัตยา ชรรณศักดิ์ 2534 : 249-271.
- จรวพร ธรณินทร์. กำเนิดและพัฒนาการของกฎหมายมนุษยธรรมระหว่างประเทศ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สภาอากาศไทย, ม.ป.ป.
- จอห์น เทอร์เนอร์. การแข่งขันทางอาวุธ : หนทางสู่สงครามและความอดอยาก. แปลโดยประยูร เชื้อวัฒนา, ระพีพันธ์ เอี่ยมลากะ และคณะ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์ภาพพิมพ์, 2528.
- จุมพต สายสุนทร. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร : บริษัท โรงพิมพ์เดือนตุลา จำกัด, 2539.
- จุมพต สายสุนทร. คำอธิบายกฎหมายระหว่างว่าด้วยเขตอำนาจของรัฐและความคุ้มกันจากเขตอำนาจของรัฐ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์วิญญูชน, 2538.
- จุมพร ปิจจุสานนท์. ทฤษฎีและกระบวนการวิภาษวิทยาของกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2531.
- คามร คำไตรย์. ปัญหาและแนวทางของกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศเกี่ยวกับมาตรการในการควบคุมอาวุธขนาดเล็กและอาวุธเบา. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2546.
- ดำรง ชรรณารักษ์. ความรู้เบื้องต้นเกี่ยวกับกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2537.

- นพนธิ สุริยะ. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ เล่ม 2. กรุงเทพมหานคร : ธรรมสาร, 2537.
- พิพัฒน์ เลาหวนิช. การควบคุมและการลดอาวุธนิวเคลียร์ตามกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโท สาขาวิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2530.
- พระราชกฤษฎีกาควบคุมการส่งออกไปนอกราชอาณาจักรซึ่งอาวุธยุทธภัณฑ์และสิ่งที่ใช้ในการสงคราม พ.ศ.2535.
- พระราชบัญญัติควบคุมการส่งออกไปนอกราชอาณาจักรซึ่งอาวุธยุทธภัณฑ์และสิ่งที่ใช้ในการสงคราม พ.ศ. 2495.
- พระราชบัญญัติควบคุมการส่งออกไปนอกราชอาณาจักรซึ่งอาวุธยุทธภัณฑ์และสิ่งที่ใช้ในการสงคราม พ.ศ. 2495, ราชกิจจานุเบกษา ฉบับกฤษฎีกา เล่มที่ 7 ตอนที่ 57, ลงวันที่ 29 มกราคม พ.ศ.2495.
- พระราชกฤษฎีกาควบคุมการส่งออกไปนอกราชอาณาจักรซึ่งอาวุธยุทธภัณฑ์และสิ่งที่ใช้ในการสงคราม พ.ศ.2535, ราชกิจจานุเบกษา ฉบับกฤษฎีกา เล่มที่ 20 ตอนที่ 8, ลงวันที่ 14 มีนาคม พ.ศ.2535.
- พระราชบัญญัติควบคุมยุทธภัณฑ์ พ.ศ.2530.
- พระราชบัญญัติควบคุมยุทธภัณฑ์ พ.ศ.2530, ราชกิจจานุเบกษา ฉบับกฤษฎีกา เล่มที่ 104 ตอนที่ 254 (ฉบับพิเศษ), ลงวันที่ 9 กันยายน พ.ศ.2490.
- พระราชบัญญัติอาวุธปืน เครื่องกระสุนปืน วัตถุระเบิด ดอกไม้เพลิง และสิ่งเทียมอาวุธปืน พ.ศ.2490.
- พระราชบัญญัติอาวุธปืน เครื่องกระสุนปืน วัตถุระเบิด ดอกไม้เพลิง และสิ่งเทียมอาวุธปืน พ.ศ.2490, ราชกิจจานุเบกษา ฉบับกฤษฎีกา เล่มที่ 556 ตอนที่ 42, ลงวันที่ 9 กันยายน พ.ศ.2490.
- พระราชบัญญัติอาวุธปืน เครื่องกระสุนปืน วัตถุระเบิด ดอกไม้เพลิง และสิ่งเทียมอาวุธปืน (ฉบับที่ 7) พ.ศ. 2522.
- พระราชบัญญัติอาวุธปืน เครื่องกระสุนปืน วัตถุระเบิด ดอกไม้เพลิง และสิ่งเทียมอาวุธปืน พ.ศ.2490, ราชกิจจานุเบกษา ฉบับประกาศทั่วไป เล่มที่ 11 ตอนที่ 28 ก, ลงวันที่ 1 กรกฎาคม พ.ศ.2538.
- มติชนรายวัน, จดหมายเปิดผนึกกลุ่มนักวิชาการค้านลงนามข้อตกลงหุ้นส่วนเศรษฐกิจไทย-ญี่ปุ่น, 29 มีนาคม 2550, หน้า 20.
- รัฐธรรมนูญแห่งราชอาณาจักรไทย พุทธศักราช 2540.
- วิริยะ นามศิริพงศ์พันธุ์. กฎหมายและนโยบายของรัฐเกี่ยวกับคนพิการ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : บริษัท โรงพิมพ์เดือนตุลา จำกัด, 2539.
- เจลิยว นครจันทร์. การนำกฎหมายมนุษยธรรมระหว่างประเทศมาประยุกต์ใช้กับการพิพาทด้วยอาวุธที่ไม่มีลักษณะระหว่างประเทศ : ศึกษาเฉพาะกรณีไทยและฟิลิปปินส์. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโท สาขาวิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2535.
- นฤมล ช้างบุญมี. ปัญหาและแนวทางของกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศเกี่ยวกับการควบคุมอาวุธเลเซอร์ที่ทำให้ตาบอด. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโท สาขาวิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2546.

- เบอร์นาร์ดี โอเบอร์สัน. คณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศตอบคำถามคุณ : กฎหมายมนุษยธรรมระหว่างประเทศ. แปลโดย ประสิทธิ์ เอกบุตร. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์เดือนตุลา, ม.ป.ป.
- เบอร์นาร์ดี โอเบอร์สัน. คณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศตอบคำถามคุณ. แปลโดย สารทูล สันติวาสะ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์เดือนตุลา, ม.ป.ป.
- บันทึกข้อความ กองการเมือง กรมองค์การระหว่างประเทศ ที่ 0803/509 วันที่ 15 พฤษภาคม 2539 เรื่อง ผลการประชุมทบทวนอนุสัญญา CCW สมัยต่อเนื่อง ครั้งที่ 2.
- ประกอบ ประพันธ์เนติวุฒิ. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศแผนกคดีบุคคลและคดีอาญา. กรุงเทพมหานคร : หจก. ป.สัมพันธ์พาณิชย์, 2532.
- ประสิทธิ์ เอกบุตร. กฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ : สนธิสัญญา. เล่มที่ 1. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2. กรุงเทพมหานคร : BJ Plate Processor, 2538.
- ศรีเพ็ญ ศุภพิทยากุล (บรรณาธิการ). มนุษย์กับสันติภาพ. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์แห่งจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2537.
- สารทูล สันติวาสะ. การประมวลกฎหมายจารีตประเพณีในกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ. วารสารกฎหมายจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 19,1 (มกราคม 2542) : 179-210.
- สภากาชาดไทยและคณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศ. พิธีสารเพิ่มเติมอนุสัญญาเจนีวา ลงวันที่ 12 สิงหาคม ค.ศ.1949. กรุงเทพฯ : เซ็นจูรี, 2542.
- สภากาชาดไทยและคณะกรรมการกาชาดระหว่างประเทศ. อนุสัญญาเจนีวา ลงวันที่ 12 สิงหาคม ค.ศ.1949. กรุงเทพฯ : เซ็นจูรี, 2542.
- สมพงษ์ ชูมาก. บทบาทของสหประชาชาติในเรื่องการลดอาวุธ. รายงานการวิจัย ทูตวิจัยรัชดาภิเษกสมโภชจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 2529.
- สวณิต สดงคุณห์. ปัญหาและแนวทางในการปรับปรุงกฎหมายว่าด้วยอาวุธปืน : ศึกษาในเชิงกฎหมายเปรียบเทียบ, วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2543.
- สำนักงานวิจัยและพัฒนาการทหารกลาโหม. เลเซอร์และการประยุกต์ใช้. เอกสารทางวิชาการ การวิจัยและพัฒนาการทหาร. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักงานวิจัยและพัฒนาการทหารกลาโหม, ม.ป.ป.
- สุข เปรูนาวิน. คำสอนชั้นปริญญาตรีกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ เล่ม 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร : โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2513.
- สุโขทัยธรรมาราช. มหาวิทยาลัย. เอกสารการสอนชุดวิชากฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ หน่วยที่ 1-6. นนทบุรี : โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาราช, 2538.
- สุโขทัยธรรมาราช. มหาวิทยาลัย. เอกสารการสอนชุดวิชากฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ หน่วยที่ 7-15. นนทบุรี : โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาราช, 2538.

- สุโขทัยธรรมมาธิราช. มหาวิทยาลัย. เอกสารการสอนชุดวิชากฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ หน่วยที่ 1-7. นนทบุรี : โรงพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมมาธิราช, 2538.
- สุเทพ อัดถาวร และสฤณีผล ชมไพศาล. คู่มือศึกษากฎหมายระหว่างประเทศแผนกคดีบุคคลและคดีอาญา. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์ไทยวัฒนาพานิช, 2516.
- สุรชาติ บำรุงสุข. อาวุธนิวเคลียร์กับการเมืองโลก. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สถาบันความมั่นคงและนานาชาติ คณะรัฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2529.
- หนังสือกองการประมุขระหว่างประเทศ กรมองค์การระหว่างประเทศ ที่ 2313/2523 เรื่องการประชุมสหประชาชาติว่าด้วยการห้ามหรือการจำกัดการใช้อาวุธที่อาจก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายอันเกินขนาด หรือไม่จำกัดเป้าหมาย ลงวันที่ 31 ตุลาคม 2523.
- หนังสือด่วนมาก ที่ กท 0207/1034 เรื่อง การประชุมระหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยการให้ความช่วยเหลือในการกู้ภัยระเบิด วันที่ 3 กรกฎาคม 2538 อ้างถึง หนังสือกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ด่วนที่ กต 0803/1019 ลงวันที่ 28 เมษายน 2538.
- อรชา ธนากร. ความคุ้มครองขององค์การระหว่างประเทศในประเทศไทย. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2530.
- อารีรัตน์ โกสิทธิ์. ผลกระทบทางด้านกฎหมายต่อประเทศในการเข้าเป็นภาคีอนุสัญญาว่าด้วยการห้ามพัฒนา ผลิต สะสม และใช้อาวุธเคมี และอาวุธว่าด้วยการทำลายอาวุธเหล่านี้ ค.ศ.1993. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาโทมหาบัณฑิต ภาควิชานิติศาสตร์ คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2546.

ภาษาอังกฤษ

- Adam Robert and Richard Guelff. Documents on the Laws of War. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1982.
- Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons.
- Anita Parlow. "Toward a Global Ban on Landmines", International Review of the Red Cross 307 (July 1995) : 401.
- Ann Peters. "Blinding Laser Weapons : The Need to Ban A Cruel and Inhumane Weapon," Human Right Watch Arms Project. Vol.7, No.1 (September, 1995) [Online] [2002, September 2]
- A.P.V. Rogers. "mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices," International Review of the Red Cross 279 (November – December 1990) : 525.
- Armaments. Disarmament and International Security Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, SIPRI YEARBOOK 1996, New York : Oxford University Press, 1996, p.761.

- Christopher Greenwood. Battlefield laser weapons in the context of the law on conventional weapons, In Blinding Weapons : Reports of the meetings of experts convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross on Battlefield laser weapons, p.73.
- 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 1980.
- D.Schindler and J.Toman. The Laws of Armed Conflicts, Martinus Nihjoff Publisher, 1988.
- Explosive Remnants of the War and the Movement Strategy on Landmines, Document prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross in consultation with the International Federation of Red Crescent Societies (Geneva : June 2003) Present in Council of Delegates Conference at Geneva on 30 November – 2 December 2003, p.5.
- Geoffrey Best. War and Law since 1945. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1994, p.298.
<http://www.mfa.go.th/treaty/handbook/content.html>
<http://www.mfa.go.th/web/54.php>
- International Committee of the Red Cross. Arms Availability and the situation of Civilian in Armed Conflict. Geneva : International Committee of the Red Cross, 1999, pp.15-17.
- International Committee of the Red Cross. Weapons that may Cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva : International Committee of the Red Cross, 1973, p.13.
- Jack H. McCall, Jr. "Blinded by the light : International Law and the Legality of Anti-Optic Laser Weapons," Cornell International Law Journal, 1997, p 26.
- James M.Strong. "Blinding Laser Weapons and Protocol IV : Obscuring the Humanitarian vision," Dickinson Journal of International (Fall 1996) [online] Available from : <http://www.lexis-nexis.com> [2006, February 8]
- Janet E. Lord. "Legal Restraints in the Use of Landmines : Humanitarian and Environment Crisis," California Western International Law Journal 25, 2 : 333.
- Jeffrey S. Morton. "The Legal Status of laser weapons That Blind," Journal of Peace Research, 1998, p.703.
- John H.Barton and Lawrence D.weiler. International Arms Control Issues and Agreements. California : Stanford University Press, 1976.
- Kenneth Anderson and Monica Schurtman. "The United Nations Response to the Crisis of Landmines in the Developing World," Harvard International Law Journal 36, 2 (Spring 1995) : 367.
- Louise Doswald – Beck. "New Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons," International Review of the Red Cross (May – June, 1996), p.273.

- Markus C.Zockler. "Commentary on Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons," Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law (1998), p.336.
- Michael J. Matheson, "Current Developments The Revision of the mines Protocol," American Journal of International Law 91, 1 (January 1997) : 160.
- Paul J. Lightfool. "The Landmine Review Conference : Will The Revised Landmine Protocol Protect Civilians?," Fordham International Law Journal 18, 4 : 1539.
- Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments 1980.
- Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices 1980.
- Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons 1980.
- Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons 1995.
- Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War 2003.
- Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996.
- Report of the Second Review Conference. Available from : <http://www.ccw-treaty.com>[2002,February 20]
- The 1967 Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land .
- The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personal Mines and on their Destruction.
- The SlrUS Project : Towards a determination of which weapons cause "superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering" Geneva : The International Committee of the Red Cross, 1997, p.15.
- W. Hays Parks. "Trauvaux Preparatoires and Legal Analysis of Blinding Laser Weapons Protocol," Army Lawyer (June 1997), Available From : <http://www.lexis-nexis.com> [2202, February 12]
- United Nations Press Release SG/SM/9035 Available from : <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2003/sgsm9035.doc.htm> [2004, January 8]

ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก (ก)

**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**

Geneva, 10 October 1980.

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,

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, including any situation described in paragraph 4 of Article 1 of Additional Protocol I to these Conventions.

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.

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.

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 Conventions 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 person 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.

(Here follow signatures)

Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I)**Geneva, 10 October 1980.**

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)**

Geneva, 10 October 1980.

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 transportation;

- (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 peacekeeping, 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 I 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) Geneva, 10 October 1980.

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 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.

Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons
(Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention), 13 October 1995.

Article 1

It is prohibited to employ laser weapons specifically designed, as their sole combat function or as one of their combat functions, to cause permanent blindness to unenhanced vision, that is to the naked eye or to the eye with corrective eyesight devices. The High Contracting Parties shall not transfer such weapons to any State or non-State entity.

Article 2

In the employment of laser systems, the High Contracting Parties shall take all feasible precautions to avoid the incidence of permanent blindness to unenhanced vision. Such precautions shall include training of their armed forces and other practical measures.

Article 3

Blinding as an incidental or collateral effect of the legitimate military employment of laser systems, including laser systems used against optical equipment, is not covered by the prohibition of this Protocol.

Article 4

For the purpose of this protocol "permanent blindness" means irreversible and uncorrectable loss of vision which is seriously disabling with no prospect of recovery. Serious disability is equivalent to visual acuity of less than 20/200 Snellen measured using both eyes.

**Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,
Booby-Trap and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996
(Protocol II to the 1980 Convention as amended on 3 May 1996)**

Article 1

Scope of application

1. 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.

2. This Protocol shall apply, in addition to situations referred to in Article I of this Convention, to situations referred to in Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949. This Protocol shall not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other act of a similar nature, as not being armed conflicts.

3. In case of armed conflicts not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply the prohibitions and restrictions of this Protocol.

4. Nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked for the purpose of affecting the sovereignty of a State or the responsibility of the Government, by all legitimate means, to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the national unity and territorial integrity of the State.

5. Nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked as a justification for intervening, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the armed conflict or in the internal or external affairs of the High Contracting Party in the territory of which that conflict occurs.

6. The application of the provisions of this Protocol to parties to a conflict, which are not High Contracting Parties that have accepted this Protocol, shall not change their legal status or the legal status of a disputed territory, either explicitly or implicitly.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Protocol:

1. "Mine" means a munition placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle.

2. "Remotely-delivered mine" means a mine not directly emplaced but delivered by artillery, missile, rocket, mortar, or similar means, or dropped from an aircraft. Mines delivered from a land-based system from less than 500 metres are not considered to be "remotely delivered", provided that they are used in accordance with Article 5 and other relevant Articles of this Protocol.

3. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine primarily designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons.

4. "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.

5. "Other devices" means manually-emplaced munitions and devices including improvised explosive devices designed to kill, injure or damage and which are actuated manually, by remote control or automatically after a lapse of time.

6. "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.

7. "Civilian objects" are all objects which are not military objectives as defined in paragraph 6 of this Article.

8. "Minefield" is a defined area in which mines have been emplaced and "mined area" is an area which is dangerous due to the presence of mines. "Phoney minefield" means an area free of mines that simulates a minefield. The term "minefield" includes phoney minefields.

9. "Recording" means a physical, administrative and technical operation designed to obtain, for the purpose of registration in official records, all available information facilitating the location of minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices.

10. "Self-destruction mechanism" means an incorporated or externally attached automatically-functioning mechanism which secures the destruction of the munition into which it is incorporated or to which it is attached.

11. "Self-neutralization mechanism" means an incorporated automatically-functioning mechanism which renders inoperable the munition into which it is incorporated.

12. "Self-deactivating" means automatically rendering a munition inoperable by means of the irreversible exhaustion of a component, for example, a battery, that is essential to the operation of the munition.

13. "Remote control" means control by commands from a distance.

14. "Anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with the mine.

15. "Transfer" involves, in addition to the physical movement of mines into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced mines.

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. Each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict is, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, responsible for all mines, booby-traps, and other devices employed by it and undertakes to clear, remove, destroy or maintain them as specified in Article 10 of this Protocol.

3. It is prohibited in all circumstances to use any mine, booby-trap or other device which is designed or of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

4. Weapons to which this Article applies shall strictly comply with the standards and limitations specified in the Technical Annex with respect to each particular category.

5. It is prohibited to use mines, booby-traps or other devices which employ a mechanism or device specifically designed to detonate the munition by the presence of commonly available

mine detectors as a result of their magnetic or other non-contact influence during normal use in detection operations.

6. It is prohibited to use a self-deactivating mine equipped with an anti-handling device that is designed in such a manner that the anti-handling device is capable of functioning after the mine has ceased to be capable of functioning.

7. 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 or civilian objects.

8. 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. In case of doubt as to whether an object which is normally dedicated to civilian purposes, such as a place of worship, a house or other dwelling or a school, is being used to make an effective contribution to military action, it shall be presumed not to be so used; 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.

9. Several clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects are not to be treated as a single military objective.

10. 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. These circumstances include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the short- and long-term effect of mines upon the local civilian population for the duration of the minefield;
- (b) possible measures to protect civilians (for example, fencing, signs, warning and monitoring);
- (c) the availability and feasibility of using alternatives; and
- (d) the short and long-term military requirements for a minefield.

11. Effective advance warning shall be given of any emplacement of mines, booby-traps and other devices which may affect the civilian population, unless circumstances do not permit.

Article 4

Restrictions on the use of anti-personnel mines

It is prohibited to use anti-personnel mines which are not detectable, as specified in paragraph 2 of the Technical Annex.

Article 5

Restrictions on the use of anti-personnel mines other than remotely-delivered mines

1. This Article applies to anti-personnel mines other than remotely-delivered mines.
2. It is prohibited to use weapons to which this Article applies which are not in compliance with the provisions on self-destruction and self-deactivation in the Technical Annex, unless:
 - (a) such weapons are placed within a perimeter-marked area which is monitored by military personnel and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from the area. The marking must be of a distinct and durable character and must at least be visible to a person who is about to enter the perimeter-marked area; and
 - (b) such weapons are cleared before the area is abandoned, unless the area is turned over to the forces of another State which accept responsibility for the maintenance of the protections required by this Article and the subsequent clearance of those weapons.
3. A party to a conflict is relieved from further compliance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) of this Article only if such compliance is not feasible due to forcible loss of control of the area as a result of enemy military action, including situations where direct enemy military action makes it impossible to comply. If that party regains control of the area, it shall resume compliance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) of this Article.
4. If the forces of a party to a conflict gain control of an area in which weapons to which this Article applies have been laid, such forces shall, to the maximum extent feasible, maintain

and, if necessary, establish the protections required by this Article until such weapons have been cleared.

5. All feasible measures shall be taken to prevent the unauthorized removal, defacement, destruction or concealment of any device, system or material used to establish the perimeter of a perimeter-marked area.

6. Weapons to which this Article applies which propel fragments in a horizontal arc of less than 90 degrees and which are placed on or above the ground may be used without the measures provided for in sub-paragraph 2 (a) of this Article for a maximum period of 72 hours, if:

- (a) they are located in immediate proximity to the military unit that emplaced them; and
- (b) the area is monitored by military personnel to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians.

Article 6

Restrictions on the use of remotely-delivered mines

1. It is prohibited to use remotely-delivered mines unless they are recorded in accordance with sub-paragraph I (b) of the Technical Annex.

2. It is prohibited to use remotely-delivered anti-personnel mines which are not in compliance with the provisions on self-destruction and self-deactivation in the Technical Annex.

3. It is prohibited to use remotely-delivered mines other than anti-personnel mines, unless, to the extent feasible, they are equipped with an effective self-destruction or self-neutralization mechanism and have a back-up self-deactivation feature, which is designed so that the mine will no longer function as a mine when the mine no longer serves the military purpose for which it was placed in position.

4. 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 7

Prohibitions on the use of booby-traps and other devices

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 booby-traps and other devices which are in any way attached to or associated with:

- (a) internationally recognized protective emblems, signs or signals;
- (b) sick, wounded or dead persons;
- (c) burial or cremation sites or graves;
- (d) medical facilities, medical equipment, medical supplies or medical transportation;
- (e) children's toys or other portable objects or products specially designed for the feeding, health, hygiene, clothing or education of children;
- (f) food or drink;
- (g) kitchen utensils or appliances except in military establishments, military locations or military supply depots;
- (h) objects clearly of a religious nature;
- (i) historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples; or
- (j) animals or their carcasses.

2. It is prohibited to use booby-traps or other devices in the form of apparently harmless portable objects which are specifically designed and constructed to contain explosive material.

3. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3, 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; or
- (b) measures are taken to protect civilians from their effects, for example, the posting of warning sentries, the issuing of warnings or the provision of fences.

Article 8

Transfers

1. In order to promote the purposes of this Protocol, each High Contracting Party:

(a) undertakes not to transfer any mine the use of which is prohibited by this Protocol;

(b) undertakes not to transfer any mine to any recipient other than a State or a State agency authorized to receive such transfers;

(c) undertakes to exercise restraint in the transfer of any mine the use of which is restricted by this Protocol. In particular, each High Contracting Party undertakes not to transfer any anti-personnel mines to States which are not bound by this Protocol, unless the recipient State agrees to apply this Protocol; and

(d) undertakes to ensure that any transfer in accordance with this Article takes place in full compliance, by both the transferring and the recipient State, with the relevant provisions of this Protocol and the applicable norms of international humanitarian law.

2. In the event that a High Contracting Party declares that it will defer compliance with specific provisions on the use of certain mines, as provided for in the Technical Annex, sub-paragraph I (a) of this Article shall however apply to such mines.

3. All High Contracting Parties, pending the entry into force of this Protocol, will refrain from any actions which would be inconsistent with sub-paragraph I (a) of this Article.

Article 9

Recording and use of information on minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices

1. All information concerning minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices shall be recorded in accordance with the provisions of the Technical Annex.

2. All such records shall be retained by the parties to a conflict, who shall, without delay after the cessation of active hostilities, take all necessary and appropriate measures, including the use of such information, to protect civilians from the effects of minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices in areas under their control.

At the same time, they shall also make available to the other party or parties to the conflict and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations all such information in their

possession concerning minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices laid by them in areas no longer under their control; provided, however, subject to reciprocity, where the forces of a party to a conflict are in the territory of an adverse party, either party may withhold such information from the Secretary-General and the other party, to the extent that security interests require such withholding, until neither party is in the territory of the other. In the latter case, the information withheld shall be disclosed as soon as those security interests permit. Wherever possible, the parties to the conflict shall seek, by mutual agreement, to provide for the release of such information at the earliest possible time in a manner consistent with the security interests of each party.

3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 10 and 12 of this Protocol.

Article 10

Removal of minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices and international cooperation

1. Without delay after the cessation of active hostilities, all minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices shall be cleared, removed, destroyed or maintained in accordance with Article 3 and paragraph 2 of Article 5 of this Protocol.

2. High Contracting Parties and parties to a conflict bear such responsibility with respect to minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices in areas under their control.

3. With respect to minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices laid by a party in areas over which it no longer exercises control, such party shall provide to the party in control of the area pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article, to the extent permitted by such party, technical and material assistance necessary to fulfil such responsibility.

4. At all times necessary, the parties shall endeavour to reach agreement, both among themselves and, where appropriate, with other States and with international organizations, on the provision of technical and material assistance, including, in appropriate circumstances, the undertaking of joint operations necessary to fulfil such responsibilities.



Article 11

Technological cooperation and assistance

1. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Protocol and means of mine clearance. In particular, High Contracting Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.

2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.

3. Each high Contracting Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance through the United Nations System, other international bodies or on a bilateral basis, or contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance.

4. Requests by High Contracting Parties for assistance, substantiated by relevant information, may be submitted to the United Nations, to other appropriate bodies or to other States. These requests may be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to all High Contracting Parties and to relevant international organizations.

5. In the case of requests to the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within the resources available to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, may take appropriate steps to assess the situation and, in cooperation with the requesting High Contracting Party, determine the appropriate provision of assistance in mine clearance or implementation of the Protocol. The Secretary-General may also report to High Contracting Parties on any such assessment as well as on the type and scope of assistance required.

6. Without prejudice to their constitutional and other legal provisions, the High Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate and transfer technology to facilitate the implementation of the relevant prohibitions and restrictions set out in this Protocol.

7. Each High Contracting Party has the right to seek and receive technical assistance, where appropriate, from another High Contracting Party on specific relevant technology, other than weapons technology, as necessary and feasible, with a view to reducing any period of deferral for which provision is made in the Technical Annex.

Article 12

Protection from the effects of minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices

1. Application

(a) With the exception of the forces and missions referred to in sub-paragraph 2(a) (i) of this Article, this Article applies only to missions which are performing functions in an area with the consent of the High Contracting Party on whose territory the functions are performed.

(b) The application of the provisions of this Article to parties to a conflict which are not High Contracting Parties shall not change their legal status or the legal status of a disputed territory, either explicitly or implicitly.

(c) The provisions of this Article are without prejudice to existing international humanitarian law, or other international instruments as applicable, or decisions by the Security Council of the United Nations, which provide for a higher level of protection to personnel functioning in accordance with this Article.

2. Peace-keeping and certain other forces and missions

(a) This paragraph applies to:

(i) any United Nations force or mission performing peace-keeping, observation or similar functions in any area in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) any mission established pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and performing its functions in the area of a conflict.

(b) Each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict, if so requested by the head of a force or mission to which this paragraph applies, shall:

(i) so far as it is able, take such measures as are necessary to protect the force or mission from the effects of mines, booby-traps and other devices in any area under its control;

(ii) if necessary in order effectively to protect such personnel, remove or render harmless, so far as it is able, all mines, booby-traps and other devices in that area; and

(iii) inform the head of the force or mission of the location of all known minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices in the area in

which the force or mission is performing its functions and, so far as is feasible, make available to the head of the force or mission all information in its possession concerning such minefields, mined areas, mines, booby-traps and other devices.

3. Humanitarian and fact-finding missions of the United Nations System

(a) This paragraph applies to any humanitarian or fact-finding mission of the United Nations System.

(b) Each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict, if so requested by the head of a mission to which this paragraph applies, shall:

(i) provide the personnel of the mission with the protections set out in sub-paragraph 2(b) (i) of this Article; and

(ii) if access to or through any place under its control is necessary for the performance of the mission's functions and in order to provide the personnel of the mission with safe passage to or through that place:

(aa) unless on-going hostilities prevent, inform the head of the mission of a safe route to that place if such information is available; or

(bb) if information identifying a safe route is not provided in accordance with sub-paragraph (aa), so far as is necessary and feasible, clear a lane through minefields.

4. Missions of the International Committee of the Red Cross

(a) This paragraph applies to any mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross performing functions with the consent of the host State or States as provided for by the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and, where applicable, their Additional Protocols.

(b) Each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict, if so requested by the head of a mission to which this paragraph applies, shall:

(i) provide the personnel of the mission with the protections set out in sub-paragraph 2(b) (i) of this Article; and

(ii) take the measures set out in sub-paragraph 3(b) (ii) of this Article.

5. Other humanitarian missions and missions of enquiry

(a) Insofar as paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above do not apply to them, this paragraph applies to the following missions when they are performing functions in the area of a conflict or to assist the victims of a conflict:

- (i) any humanitarian mission of a national Red Cross or Red Crescent Society or of their International Federation;
- (ii) any mission of an impartial humanitarian organization, including any impartial humanitarian demining mission; and
- (iii) any mission of enquiry established pursuant to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and, where applicable, their Additional Protocols.

(b) Each High Contracting Party or party to a conflict, if so requested by the head of a mission to which this paragraph applies, shall, so far as is feasible:

- (i) provide the personnel of the mission with the protections set out in sub-paragraph 2(b) (i) of this Article, and
- (ii) take the measures set out in sub-paragraph 3(b) (ii) of this Article.

6. Confidentiality

All information provided in confidence pursuant to this Article shall be treated by the recipient in strict confidence and shall not be released outside the force or mission concerned without the express authorization of the provider of the information.

7. Respect for laws and regulations

Without prejudice to such privileges and immunities as they may enjoy or to the requirements of their duties, personnel participating in the forces and missions referred to in this Article shall:

- (a) respect the laws and regulations of the host State; and
- (b) refrain from any action or activity incompatible with the impartial and international nature of their duties.

Article 13

Consultations of high Contracting Parties

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to consult and cooperate with each other on all issues related to the operation of this Protocol. For this purpose, a conference of High Contracting Parties shall be held annually.

2. Participation in the annual conferences shall be determined by their agreed Rules of Procedure.

3. The work of the conference shall include:

- (a) review of the operation and status of this Protocol;
- (b) consideration of matters arising from reports by High Contracting Parties according to paragraph 4 of this Article;
- (c) preparation for review conferences; and
- (d) consideration of the development of technologies to protect civilians against indiscriminate effects of mines.

4. The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary, who shall circulate them to all High Contracting Parties in advance of the Conference, on any of the following matters:

- (a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and to the civilian population;
- (b) mine clearance and rehabilitation programmes;
- (c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;
- (d) legislation related to this Protocol;
- (e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance; and
- (f) other relevant matters.

5. The cost of the Conference of High Contracting Parties shall be borne by the High Contracting Parties and States not parties participating in the work of the Conference, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 14

Compliance

1. Each High Contracting Party shall take all appropriate steps, including legislative and other measures, to prevent and suppress violations of this Protocol by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.

2. The measures envisaged in paragraph 1 of this Article include appropriate measures to ensure the imposition of penal sanctions against persons who, in relation to an armed conflict and

contrary to the provisions of this Protocol, wilfully kill or cause serious injury to civilians and to bring such persons to justice.

3. Each High Contracting Party shall also require that its armed forces issue relevant military instructions and operating procedures and that armed forces personnel receive training commensurate with their duties and responsibilities to comply with the provisions of this Protocol.

4. The High Contracting Parties undertake to consult each other and to cooperate with each other bilaterally, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations or through other appropriate international procedures, to resolve any problems that may arise with regard to the interpretation and application of the provisions of this Protocol.

Technical Annex

1. Recording

(a) Recording of the location of mines other than remotely-delivered mines, minefields, mined areas, booby-traps and other devices shall be carried out in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) the location of the minefields, mined areas and areas of booby-traps and other devices shall be specified accurately by relation to the coordinates of at least two reference points and the estimated dimensions of the area containing these weapons in relation to those reference points;

(ii) maps, diagrams or other records shall be made in such a way as to indicate the location of minefields, mined areas, booby-traps and other devices in relation to reference points, and these records shall also indicate their perimeters and extent;

(iii) for purposes of detection and clearance of mines, booby-traps and other devices, maps, diagrams or other records shall contain complete information on the type, number, emplacing method, type of fuse and life time, date and time of laying, anti-handling devices (if any) and other relevant information on all these weapons laid. Whenever feasible the minefield record shall show the exact location of every mine, except in row minefields where the row location is sufficient. The precise location and operating mechanism of each booby-trap laid shall be individually recorded.

(b) The estimated location and area of remotely-delivered mines shall be specified by coordinates of reference points (normally corner points) and shall be ascertained and when feasible marked on the ground at the earliest opportunity. The total number and types of mines laid, the date and time of laying and the self-destruction time periods shall also be recorded.

(c) Copies of records shall be held at a level of command sufficient to guarantee their safety as far as possible.

(d) The use of mines produced after the entry into force of this Protocol is prohibited unless they are marked in English or in the respective national language or languages with the following information:

- (i) name of the country of origin;
- (ii) month and year of production; and
- (iii) serial number or lot number.

The marking should be visible, legible, durable and resistant to environmental effects, as far as possible.

2. Specifications on detectability

(a) With respect to anti-personnel mines produced after 1 January 1997, such mines shall incorporate in their construction a material or device that enables the mine to be detected by commonly-available technical mine detection equipment and provides a response signal equivalent to a signal from 8 grammes or more of iron in a single coherent mass.

(b) With respect to anti-personnel mines produced before 1 January 1997, such mines shall either incorporate in their construction, or have attached prior to their emplacement, in a manner not easily removable, a material or device that enables the mine to be detected by commonly-available technical mine detection equipment and provides a response signal equivalent to a signal from 8 grammes or more of iron in a single coherent mass.

(c) In the event that a High Contracting Party determines that it cannot immediately comply with sub-paragraph (b), it may declare at the time of its notification of consent to be bound by this Protocol that it will defer compliance with sub-paragraph (b) for a period not to exceed 9 years from the entry into force of this Protocol. In the meantime it shall, to the extent feasible, minimize the use of anti-personnel mines that do not so comply.

3. Specifications on self-destruction and self-deactivation

(a) All remotely-delivered anti-personnel mines shall be designed and constructed so that no more than 10% of activated mines will fail to self-destruct within 30 days after emplacement, and each mine shall have a back-up self-deactivation feature designed and constructed so that, in combination with the self-destruction mechanism, no more than one in one thousand activated mines will function as a mine 120 days after emplacement.

(b) All non-remotely delivered anti-personnel mines, used outside marked areas, as defined in Article 5 of this Protocol, shall comply with the requirements for self-destruction and self-deactivation stated in sub-paragraph (a).

(c) In the event that a High Contracting Party determines that it cannot immediately comply with sub-paragraphs (a) and/or (b), it may declare at the time of its notification of consent to be bound by this Protocol, that it will, with respect to mines produced prior to the entry into force of this Protocol defer compliance with sub-paragraphs (a) and/or (b) for a period not to exceed 9 years from the entry into force of this Protocol.

During this period of deferral, the High Contracting Party shall:

(i) undertake to minimize, to the extent feasible, the use of anti-personnel mines that do not so comply, and

(ii) with respect to remotely-delivered anti-personnel mines, comply with either the requirements for self-destruction or the requirements for self-deactivation and, with respect to other anti-personnel mines comply with at least the requirements for self-deactivation.

4. International signs for minefields and mined areas

Signs similar to the example attached [1] and as specified below shall be utilized in the marking of minefields and mined areas to ensure their visibility and recognition by the civilian population:

(a) size and shape: a triangle or square no smaller than 28 centimetres (11 inches) by 20 centimetres (7.9 inches) for a triangle, and 15 centimetres (6 inches) per side for a square;

(b) colour: red or orange with a yellow reflecting border

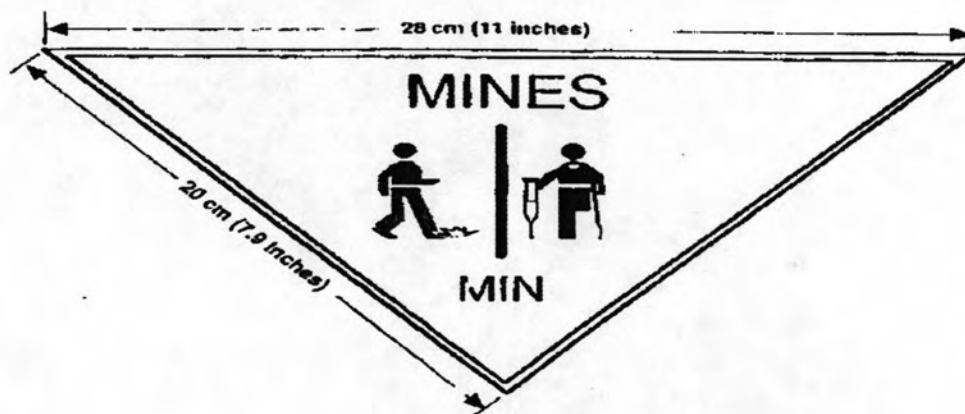
(c) symbol: the symbol illustrated in the Attachment, or an alternative readily recognizable in the area in which the sign is to be displayed as identifying a dangerous area;

(d) language: the sign should contain the word "mines" in one of the six official languages of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and the language or languages prevalent in that area;

(e) spacing: signs should be placed around the minefield or mined area at a distance sufficient to ensure their visibility at any point by a civilian approaching the area.

[1]

Warning Sign for Areas Containing Mines



Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War
(Protocol V to the 1980 Convention), 28 November 2003.

The High Contracting Parties,

Recognising the serious post-conflict humanitarian problems caused by explosive remnants of war,

Conscious of the need to conclude a Protocol on post-conflict remedial measures of a generic nature in order to minimise the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war,

And willing to address generic preventive measures, through voluntary best practices specified in a Technical Annex for improving the reliability of munitions, and therefore minimising the occurrence of explosive remnants of war,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

General provision and scope of application

1. In conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and of the rules of the international law of armed conflict applicable to them, High Contracting Parties agree to comply with the obligations specified in this Protocol, both individually and in co-operation with other High Contracting Parties, to minimise the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war in post-conflict situations.

2. This Protocol shall apply to explosive remnants of war on the land territory including internal waters of High Contracting Parties.

3. This Protocol shall apply to situations resulting from conflicts referred to in Article 1, paragraphs 1 to 6, of the Convention, as amended on 21 December 2001.

4. Articles 3, 4, 5 and 8 of this Protocol apply to explosive remnants of war other than existing explosive remnants of war as defined in Article 2, paragraph 5 of this Protocol.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Protocol,

1. Explosive ordnance means conventional munitions containing explosives, with the exception of mines, booby traps and other devices as defined in Protocol II of this Convention as amended on 3 May 1996.

2. Unexploded ordnance means explosive ordnance that has been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for use and used in an armed conflict. It may have been fired, dropped, launched or projected and should have exploded but failed to do so.

3. Abandoned explosive ordnance means explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it. Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use.

4. Explosive remnants of war means unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance.

5. Existing explosive remnants of war means unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance that existed prior to the entry into force of this Protocol for the High Contracting Party on whose territory it exists.

Article 3

Clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war

1. Each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall bear the responsibilities set out in this Article with respect to all explosive remnants of war in territory under its control. In cases where a user of explosive ordnance which has become explosive remnants of war, does not exercise control of the territory, the user shall, after the cessation of active hostilities, provide where feasible, inter alia technical, financial, material or human resources assistance, bilaterally or through a mutually agreed third party, including inter alia through the United Nations system or other relevant organisations, to facilitate the marking and clearance, removal or destruction of such explosive remnants of war.

2. After the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnants of war in affected territories under its control. Areas affected by explosive remnants of war which are assessed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article as posing a serious humanitarian risk shall be accorded priority status for clearance, removal or destruction.

3. After the cessation of active hostilities and as soon as feasible, each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall take the following measures in affected territories under its control, to reduce the risks posed by explosive remnants of war:

- (a) survey and assess the threat posed by explosive remnants of war;
- (b) assess and prioritise needs and practicability in terms of marking and clearance, removal or destruction;
- (c) mark and clear, remove or destroy explosive remnants of war;
- (d) take steps to mobilise resources to carry out these activities.

4. In conducting the above activities High Contracting Parties and parties to an armed conflict shall take into account international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards.

5. High Contracting Parties shall co-operate, where appropriate, both among themselves and with other states, relevant regional and international organisations and non-governmental organisations on the provision of inter alia technical, financial, material and human resources assistance including, in appropriate circumstances, the undertaking of joint operations necessary to fulfil the provisions of this Article.

Article 4

Recording, retaining and transmission of information

1. High Contracting Parties and parties to an armed conflict shall to the maximum extent possible and as far as practicable record and retain information on the use of explosive ordnance or abandonment of explosive ordnance, to facilitate the rapid marking and clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war, risk education and the provision of relevant information to the party in control of the territory and to civilian populations in that territory.

2. High Contracting Parties and parties to an armed conflict which have used or abandoned explosive ordnance which may have become explosive remnants of war shall, without delay after the cessation of active hostilities and as far as practicable, subject to these parties'

legitimate security interests, make available such information to the party or parties in control of the affected area, bilaterally or through a mutually agreed third party including inter alia the United Nations or, upon request, to other relevant organisations which the party providing the information is satisfied are or will be undertaking risk education and the marking and clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war in the affected area.

3. In recording, retaining and transmitting such information, the High Contracting Parties should have regard to Part 1 of the Technical Annex.

Article 5

Other precautions for the protection of the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war

1. High Contracting Parties and parties to an armed conflict shall take all feasible precautions in the territory under their control affected by explosive remnants of war to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects from the risks and effects of explosive remnants of war. Feasible precautions are those precautions which are practicable or practicably possible, taking into account all circumstances ruling at the time, including humanitarian and military considerations. These precautions may include warnings, risk education to the civilian population, marking, fencing and monitoring of territory affected by explosive remnants of war, as set out in Part 2 of the Technical Annex.

Article 6

Provisions for the protection of humanitarian missions and organisations from the effects of explosive remnants of war

1. Each High Contracting Party and party to an armed conflict shall:

(a) Protect, as far as feasible, from the effects of explosive remnants of war, humanitarian missions and organisations that are or will be operating in the area under the control of the High Contracting Party or party to an armed conflict and with that party's consent.

(b) Upon request by such a humanitarian mission or organisation, provide, as far as feasible, information on the location of all explosive remnants of war that it is aware of in territory where the requesting humanitarian mission or organisation will operate or is operating.

2. The provisions of this Article are without prejudice to existing International Humanitarian Law or other international instruments as applicable or decisions by the Security Council of the United Nations which provide for a higher level of protection.

Article 7

Assistance with respect to existing explosive remnants of war

1. Each High Contracting Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where appropriate, from other High Contracting Parties, from states non-party and relevant international organisations and institutions in dealing with the problems posed by existing explosive remnants of war.

2. Each High Contracting Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance in dealing with the problems posed by existing explosive remnants of war, as necessary and feasible. In so doing, High Contracting Parties shall also take into account the humanitarian objectives of this Protocol, as well as international standards including the International Mine Action Standards.

Article 8

Co-operation and assistance

1. Each High Contracting Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the marking and clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war, and for risk education to civilian populations and related activities inter alia through the United Nations system, other relevant international, regional or national organisations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organisations, or on a bilateral basis.

2. Each High Contracting Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of victims of explosive remnants of war. Such assistance may be provided inter alia through the United Nations system, relevant international, regional or national organisations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organisations, or on a bilateral basis.

3. Each High Contracting Party in a position to do so shall contribute to trust funds within the United Nations system, as well as other relevant trust funds, to facilitate the provision

of assistance under this Protocol.

4. Each High Contracting Party shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information other than weapons related technology, necessary for the implementation of this Protocol. High Contracting Parties undertake to facilitate such exchanges in accordance with national legislation and shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.

5. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the relevant databases on mine action established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of clearance of explosive remnants of war, lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on clearance of explosive remnants of war and, on a voluntary basis, technical information on relevant types of explosive ordnance.

6. High Contracting Parties may submit requests for assistance substantiated by relevant information to the United Nations, to other appropriate bodies or to other states. These requests may be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit them to all High Contracting Parties and to relevant international organisations and non-governmental organisations.

7. In the case of requests to the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within the resources available to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, may take appropriate steps to assess the situation and in co-operation with the requesting High Contracting Party and other High Contracting Parties with responsibility as set out in Article 3 above, recommend the appropriate provision of assistance. The Secretary-General may also report to High Contracting Parties on any such assessment as well as on the type and scope of assistance required, including possible contributions from the trust funds established within the United Nations system.

Article 9

Generic preventive measures

1. Bearing in mind the different situations and capacities, each High Contracting Party is encouraged to take generic preventive measures aimed at minimising the occurrence of explosive remnants of war, including, but not limited to, those referred to in part 3 of the Technical Annex.

2. Each High Contracting Party may, on a voluntary basis, exchange information related to efforts to promote and establish best practices in respect of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 10

Consultations of High Contracting Parties

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to consult and co-operate with each other on all issues related to the operation of this Protocol. For this purpose, a Conference of High Contracting Parties shall be held as agreed to by a majority, but no less than eighteen High Contracting Parties.

2. The work of the conferences of High Contracting Parties shall include:

- (a) review of the status and operation of this Protocol;
- (b) consideration of matters pertaining to national implementation of this Protocol, including national reporting or updating on an annual basis.
- (c) preparation for review conferences.

3. The costs of the Conference of High Contracting Parties shall be borne by the High Contracting Parties and States not parties participating in the Conference, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 11

Compliance

1. Each High Contracting Party shall require that its armed forces and relevant agencies or departments issue appropriate instructions and operating procedures and that its personnel receive training consistent with the relevant provisions of this Protocol.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake to consult each other and to co-operate with each other bilaterally, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations or through other appropriate international procedures, to resolve any problems that may arise with regard to the interpretation and application of the provisions of this Protocol.

Technical Annex

This Technical Annex contains suggested best practice for achieving the objectives contained in Articles 4, 5 and 9 of this Protocol. This Technical Annex will be implemented by High Contracting Parties on a voluntary basis.

1. Recording, storage and release of information for Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Abandoned Explosive Ordnance (AXO)

(a) Recording of information: Regarding explosive ordnance which may have become UXO a State should endeavour to record the following information as accurately as possible:

- (i) the location of areas targeted using explosive ordnance;
- (ii) the approximate number of explosive ordnance used in the areas under (i);
- (iii) the type and nature of explosive ordnance used in areas under (i);
- (iv) the general location of known and probable UXO;

Where a State has been obliged to abandon explosive ordnance in the course of operations, it should endeavour to leave AXO in a safe and secure manner and record information on this ordnance as follows:

- (v) the location of AXO;
- (vi) the approximate amount of AXO at each specific site;
- (vii) the types of AXO at each specific site.

(b) Storage of information: Where a State has recorded information in accordance with paragraph (a), it should be stored in such a manner as to allow for its retrieval and subsequent release in accordance with paragraph (c).

(c) Release of information: Information recorded and stored by a State in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) should, taking into account the security interests and other obligations of the State providing the information, be released in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Content:

On UXO the released information should contain details on:

- (1) the general location of known and probable UXO;
- (2) the types and approximate number of explosive ordnance used in the targeted areas;

(3) the method of identifying the explosive ordnance including colour, size and shape and other relevant markings;

(4) the method for safe disposal of the explosive ordnance.

On AXO the released information should contain details on:

(5) the location of the AXO;

(6) the approximate number of AXO at each specific site;

(7) the types of AXO at each specific site;

(8) the method of identifying the AXO, including colour, size and shape;

(9) information on type and methods of packing for AXO;

(10) state of readiness;

(11) the location and nature of any booby traps known to be present in the area of AXO.

(ii) Recipient: The information should be released to the party or parties in control of the affected territory and to those persons or institutions that the releasing State is satisfied are, or will be, involved in UXO or AXO clearance in the affected area, in the education of the civilian population on the risks of UXO or AXO.

(iii) Mechanism: A State should, where feasible, make use of those mechanisms established internationally or locally for the release of information, such as through UNMAS, IMSMA, and other expert agencies, as considered appropriate by the releasing State.

(iv) Timing: The information should be released as soon as possible, taking into account such matters as any ongoing military and humanitarian operations in the affected areas, the availability and reliability of information and relevant security issues.

2. Warnings, risk education, marking, fencing and monitoring

Key terms

(a) Warnings are the punctual provision of cautionary information to the civilian population, intended to minimise risks caused by explosive remnants of war in affected territories.

(b) Risk education to the civilian population should consist of risk education programmes to facilitate information exchange between affected communities, government authorities and humanitarian organisations so that affected communities are informed about the threat from explosive remnants of war. Risk education programmes are usually a long term activity.

Best practice elements of warnings and risk education

(c) All programmes of warnings and risk education should, where possible, take into account prevailing national and international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards.

(d) Warnings and risk education should be provided to the affected civilian population which comprises civilians living in or around areas containing explosive remnants of war and civilians who transit such areas.

(e) Warnings should be given, as soon as possible, depending on the context and the information available. A risk education programme should replace a warnings programme as soon as possible. Warnings and risk education always should be provided to the affected communities at the earliest possible time.

(f) Parties to a conflict should employ third parties such as international organisations and non-governmental organisations when they do not have the resources and skills to deliver efficient risk education.

(g) Parties to a conflict should, if possible, provide additional resources for warnings and risk education. Such items might include: provision of logistical support, production of risk education materials, financial support and general cartographic information.

Marking, fencing, and monitoring of an explosive remnants of war affected area

(h) When possible, at any time during the course of a conflict and thereafter, where explosive remnants of war exist the parties to a conflict should, at the earliest possible time and to the maximum extent possible, ensure that areas containing explosive remnants of war are marked, fenced and monitored so as to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, in accordance with the following provisions.

(i) Warning signs based on methods of marking recognised by the affected community should be utilised in the marking of suspected hazardous areas. Signs and other hazardous area boundary markers should as far as possible be visible, legible, durable and resistant to environmental effects and should clearly identify which side of the marked boundary is considered to be within the explosive remnants of war affected area and which side is considered to be safe.

(j) An appropriate structure should be put in place with responsibility for the monitoring and maintenance of permanent and temporary marking systems, integrated with national and local risk education programmes.

3. Generic preventive measures

States producing or procuring explosive ordnance should to the extent possible and as appropriate endeavour to ensure that the following measures are implemented and respected during the life-cycle of explosive ordnance.

(a) Munitions manufacturing management

- (i) Production processes should be designed to achieve the greatest reliability of munitions.
- (ii) Production processes should be subject to certified quality control measures.
- (iii) During the production of explosive ordnance, certified quality assurance standards that are internationally recognised should be applied.
- (iv) Acceptance testing should be conducted through live-fire testing over a range of conditions or through other validated procedures.
- (v) High reliability standards should be required in the course of explosive ordnance transactions and transfers

(b) Munitions management

In order to ensure the best possible long-term reliability of explosive ordnance, States are encouraged to apply best practice norms and operating procedures with respect to its storage, transport, field storage, and handling in accordance with the following guidance.

- (i) Explosive ordnance, where necessary, should be stored in secure facilities or appropriate containers that protect the explosive ordnance and its components in a controlled atmosphere, if necessary.
- (ii) A State should transport explosive ordnance to and from production facilities, storage facilities and the field in a manner that minimises damage to the explosive ordnance.
- (iii) Appropriate containers and controlled environments, where necessary, should be used by a State when stockpiling and transporting explosive ordnance.
- (iv) The risk of explosions in stockpiles should be minimised by the use of appropriate stockpile arrangements.
- (v) States should apply appropriate explosive ordnance logging, tracking and testing procedures, which should include information on the date of manufacture of each number, lot or batch of explosive ordnance, and information on where the explosive

ordnance has been, under what conditions it has been stored, and to what environmental factors it has been exposed.

(vi) Periodically, stockpiled explosive ordnance should undergo, where appropriate, live-firing testing to ensure that munitions function as desired.

(vii) Sub-assemblies of stockpiled explosive ordnance should, where appropriate, undergo laboratory testing to ensure that munitions function as desired.

(viii) Where necessary, appropriate action, including adjustment to the expected shelf-life of ordnance, should be taken as a result of information acquired by logging, tracking and testing procedures, in order to maintain the reliability of stockpiled explosive ordnance

(c) Training

The proper training of all personnel involved in the handling, transporting and use of explosive ordnance is an important factor in seeking to ensure its reliable operation as intended. States should therefore adopt and maintain suitable training programmes to ensure that personnel are properly trained with regard to the munitions with which they will be required to deal.

(d) Transfer

A State planning to transfer explosive ordnance to another State that did not previously possess that type of explosive ordnance should endeavour to ensure that the receiving State has the capability to store, maintain and use that explosive ordnance correctly.

(e) Future production

A State should examine ways and means of improving the reliability of explosive ordnance that it intends to produce or procure, with a view to achieving the highest possible reliability.

ภาคผนวก (ข)

<p align="center">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</p> <p align="center">Geneva , 10 October 1980</p>			
State Signatories	Signature	Ratification / Accession ¹⁾	Reservation / Declaration ²⁾
Afghanistan	10.04.1981.		
Egypt	10.04.1981.		
Iceland	10.04.1981.		
Nigeria	26.01.1982.		
Sudan	10.04.1981.		
Viet Nam	10.04.1981.		

¹⁾ **Ratification** : a treaty is generally open for signature for a certain time following the conference which has adopted it. However, a signature is not binding on a State unless it has been endorsed by ratification. The time limits having elapsed, the Conventions and the Protocols are no longer open for signature. The States which have not signed them may at any time accede or, in the appropriate circumstances, succeed to them.

Accession : instead of signing and then ratifying a treaty, a State may become party to it by the single act called accession.

²⁾ **Reservation / Declaration** : unilateral statement, however phrased or named, made by a State when ratifying, acceding or succeeding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty in their application to that State (provided that such reservations are not incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty).

**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**

Geneva , 10 October 1980

State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		28.08.2002	
Argentina	02.12.1981.	02.10.1995.	02.10.1995 (text)
Australia	08.04.1982.	29.09.1983.	
Austria	10.04.1981.	14.03.1983.	
Bangladesh		06.09.2000	
Belarus	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
Belgium	10.04.1981.	07.02.1995.	
Benin		27.03.1989.	
Bolivia		21.09.2001	
Bosnia-Herzegovina		01.09.1993.	
Brazil		03.10.1995.	
Bulgaria	10.04.1981.	15.10.1982.	
Burkina Faso		26.11.2003	
Cambodia		25.03.1997	
Canada	10.04.1981.	24.06.1994.	24.06.1994. (text)
Cape Verde		16.09.1997	

Chile		15.10.2003	
China	14.09.1981.	07.04.1982.	14.09.1981 (text)
Colombia		06.03.2000	
Costa Rica		17.12.1998	
Croatia		02.12.1993.	
Cuba	10.04.1981.	02.03.1987.	
Cyprus		12.12.1988.	12.12.1988. (text)
Czech Republic		22.02.1993.	
Denmark	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Djibouti		29.07.1996.	
Ecuador	09.09.1981.	04.05.1982.	
El Salvador		26.01.2000	
Estonia		20.04.2000	
Finland	10.04.1981.	08.05.1982.	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30.12.1996	
France	10.04.1981.	04.03.1988.	10.04.1981 (text)
Georgia		29.04.1996.	
Germany	10.04.1981.	25.11.1992.	
Greece	10.04.1981.	28.01.1992.	
Guatemala		21.07.1983.	

Holy See		22.07.1997	22.07.1997 (text)
Honduras		30.10.2003	
Hungary	10.04.1981.	14.06.1982.	
India	15.05.1981.	01.03.1984.	
Ireland	10.04.1981.	13.03.1995.	
Israel		22.03.1995.	22.03.1995. (text)
Italy	10.04.1981.	20.01.1995.	10.04.1981 (text)
Japan	22.09.1981.	09.06.1982.	
Jordan		19.10.1995.	
Korea (Republic of)		09.05.2001	
Lao People's Dem.Rep.		03.01.1983.	
Latvia		04.01.1993.	
Lesotho		06.09.2000	
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein	11.02.1982.	16.08.1989.	
Lithuania		03.06.1998	
Luxembourg	10.04.1981.	21.05.1996.	
Maldives		07.09.2000	
Mali		24.10.2001	
Malta		26.06.1995.	

Mauritius		06.05.1996.	
Mexico	10.04.1981.	11.02.1982.	
Moldova (Republic of)		08.09.2000	
Monaco		12.08.1997	
Mongolia	10.04.1981.	08.06.1982.	
Morocco	10.04.1981.	19.03.2002	
Nauru		12.11.2001	
Netherlands	10.04.1981.	18.06.1987.	18.06.1987. (text)
New Zealand	10.04.1981.	18.10.1993.	
Nicaragua	20.05.1981.	05.12.2000	
Niger		10.11.1992.	
Norway	10.04.1981.	07.06.1983.	
Pakistan	26.01.1982.	01.04.1985.	
Panama		26.03.1997	
Paraguay		22.09.2004	
Peru		03.07.1997	
Philippines	15.05.1981.	15.07.1996.	
Poland	10.04.1981.	02.06.1983.	
Portugal	10.04.1981.	04.04.1997	
Romania	08.04.1982.	26.07.1995.	08.04.1982 (text)
Russian Federation	10.04.1981.	10.06.1982.	

Senegal		29.11.1999	
Serbia and Montenegro		12.03.2001	
Seychelles		08.06.2000	
Sierra Leone	01.05.1981.	30.09.2004	
Slovakia		28.05.1993.	
Slovenia		06.07.1992.	
South Africa		13.09.1995.	
Spain	10.04.1981.	29.12.1993.	
Sri Lanka		24.09.2004	
Sweden	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Switzerland	18.06.1981.	20.08.1982.	
Tajikistan		12.10.1999	
Togo	15.09.1981.	04.12.1995.	
Tunisia		15.05.1987.	
Turkey	26.03.1982.	02.03.2005	02.03.2005 (text)
Turkmenistan		19.03.2004	
Uganda		14.11.1995.	
Ukraine	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
United Kingdom	10.04.1981.	13.02.1995.	13.02.1995. (text)
United States of America	08.04.1982.	24.03.1995.	24.03.1995. (text)

Uruguay		06.10.1994.	
Uzbekistan		29.09.1997	
Venezuela		19.04.2005	

Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I)			
Geneva , 10 October 1980			
State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		28.08.2002	
Argentina	02.12.1981.	02.10.1995.	02.10.1995. (text)
Australia	08.04.1982.	29.09.1983.	
Austria	10.04.1981.	14.03.1983.	
Bangladesh		06.09.2000	
Belarus	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
Belgium	10.04.1981.	07.02.1995.	
Benin		27.03.1989.	
Bolivia		21.09.2001	
Bosnia-Herzegovina		01.09.1993.	
Brazil		03.10.1995.	
Bulgaria	10.04.1981.	15.10.1982.	
Burkina Faso		26.11.2003	
Cambodia		25.03.1997	
Canada	10.04.1981.	24.06.1994.	24.06.1994. (text)
Cape Verde		16.09.1997	
Chile		15.10.2003	

China	14.09.1981.	07.04.1982.	14.09.1981 (text)
Colombia		06.03.2000	
Costa Rica		17.12.1998	
Croatia		02.12.1993.	
Cuba	10.04.1981.	02.03.1987.	
Cyprus		12.12.1988.	
Czech Republic		22.02.1993.	
Denmark	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Djibouti		29.07.1996.	
Ecuador	09.09.1981.	04.05.1982.	
El Salvador		26.01.2000	
Estonia		20.04.2000	
Finland	10.04.1981.	08.05.1982.	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30.12.1996	
France	10.04.1981.	04.03.1988.	10.04.1981 (text)
Georgia		29.04.1996.	
Germany	10.04.1981.	25.11.1992.	
Greece	10.04.1981.	28.01.1992.	
Guatemala		21.07.1983.	
Holy See		22.07.1997	22.07.1997 (text)

Honduras		30.10.2003	
Hungary	10.04.1981.	14.06.1982.	
India	15.05.1981.	01.03.1984.	
Ireland	10.04.1981.	13.03.1995.	
Israel		22.03.1995.	22.03.1995. (text)
Italy	10.04.1981.	20.01.1995.	10.04.1981 (text)
Japan	22.09.1981.	09.06.1982.	
Jordan		19.10.1995.	
Korea (Republic of)		09.05.2001	
Lao People's Dem.Rep.		03.01.1983.	
Latvia		04.01.1993.	
Lesotho		06.09.2000	
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein	11.02.1982.	16.08.1989.	
Lithuania		03.06.1998	
Luxembourg		21.05.1996.	
Maldives		07.09.2000	
Mali		24.10.2001	
Malta		26.06.1995.	
Mauritius		06.05.1996.	
Mexico	10.04.1981.	11.02.1982.	

Moldova (Republic of)		08.09.2000	
Monaco		12.08.1997	
Nauru		12.11.2001	
Netherlands	10.04.1981.	18.06.1987.	18.06.1987 (text)
New Zealand	10.04.1981.	18.10.1993.	
Nicaragua		05.12.2000	
Niger		10.11.1992.	
Norway	10.04.1981.	07.06.1983.	
Pakistan	26.01.1982.	01.04.1985.	
Panama		26.03.1997	
Paraguay		22.09.2004	
Peru		03.07.1997	
Philippines		15.07.1996.	
Poland	10.04.1981.	02.06.1983.	
Portugal		04.04.1997	
Romania	08.04.1982.	26.07.1995.	08.04.1982 (text)
Russian Federation	10.04.1981.	10.06.1982.	
Serbia and Montenegro		12.03.2001	
Seychelles		08.06.2000	
Sierra Leone		30.09.2004	
Slovakia		28.05.1993.	

Slovenia		06.07.1992.	
South Africa		13.09.1995.	
Spain	10.04.1981.	29.12.1993.	
Sri Lanka		24.09.2004	
Sweden	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Switzerland	18.06.1981.	20.08.1982.	
Tajikistan		12.10.1999	
Togo	15.09.1981.	04.12.1995.	
Tunisia		15.05.1987.	
Turkey		02.03.2005	
Turkmenistan		19.03.2004	
Uganda		14.11.1995	
Ukraine	10.04.1981	23.06.1982	
United Kingdom	10.04.1981	13.02.1995	13.02.1995 (text)
United States of America	08.04.1982.	24.03.1995.	24.03.1995. (text)
Uruguay		06.10.1994.	
Uzbekistan		29.09.1997	
Venezuela		19.04.2005	

Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) Geneva , 10 October 1980			
State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		28.08.2002	
Argentina	08.04.1982.	02.10.1995.	02.10.1995. (text)
Australia	08.04.1982.	29.09.1983.	
Austria	10.04.1981.	14.03.1983.	
Bangladesh		06.09.2000	
Belarus	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
Belgium	10.04.1981.	07.02.1995.	
Bolivia		21.09.2001	
Bosnia-Herzegovina		01.09.1993.	
Brazil		03.10.1995.	
Bulgaria	10.04.1981.	15.10.1982.	
Burkina Faso		26.11.2003	
Cambodia		25.03.1997	
Canada	10.04.1981.	24.06.1994.	24.06.1994. (text)
Cape Verde		16.09.1997	
China	14.09.1981.	07.04.1982.	14.09.1981 (text)

Colombia		06.03.2000	
Costa Rica		17.12.1998	
Croatia		02.12.1993.	
Cuba	10.04.1981.	02.03.1987.	
Cyprus		12.12.1988.	12.12.1988. (text)
Czech Republic		22.02.1993.	
Denmark	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Djibouti		29.07.1996.	
Ecuador	09.09.1981.	04.05.1982.	
El Salvador		26.01.2000	
Finland	10.04.1981.	08.05.1982.	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30.12.1996	
France	10.04.1981.	04.03.1988.	10.04.1981 (text)
Georgia		29.04.1996.	
Germany	10.04.1981.	25.11.1992.	
Greece	10.04.1981.	28.01.1992.	
Guatemala		21.07.1983.	
Holy See		22.07.1997	22.07.1997 (text)
Honduras		30.10.2003	
Hungary	10.04.1981.	14.06.1982.	

India	15.05.1981.	01.03.1984.	
Ireland	10.04.1981.	13.03.1995.	
Israel		22.03.1995.	22.03.1995. (text)
Italy	10.04.1981.	20.01.1995.	10.04.1981 (text)
Japan	22.09.1981.	09.06.1982.	
Lao People's Dem.Rep.		03.01.1983.	
Latvia		04.01.1993.	
Lesotho		06.09.2000	
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein	11.02.1982.	16.08.1989.	
Luxembourg		21.05.1996.	
Mali		24.10.2001	
Malta		26.06.1995.	
Mauritius		06.05.1996.	
Mexico	10.04.1981.	11.02.1982.	
Moldova (Republic of)		08.09.2000	
Mongolia	10.04.1981.	08.06.1982.	
Morocco		19.03.2002	
Nauru		12.11.2001	
Netherlands	10.04.1981.	18.06.1987.	18.06.1987. (text)

New Zealand	10.04.1981.	18.10.1993.	
Niger		10.11.1992.	
Norway	10.04.1981.	07.06.1983.	
Pakistan	26.01.1982.	01.04.1985.	
Panama		26.03.1997	
Paraguay		22.09.2004	
Philippines		15.07.1996.	
Poland	10.04.1981.	02.06.1983.	
Portugal		04.04.1997	
Romania	08.04.1982	26.07.1995	08.04.1982 (text)
Russian Federation	10.04.1981.	10.06.1982.	
Serbia and Montenegro		12.03.2001	
Seychelles		08.06.2000	
Slovakia		28.05.1993.	
Slovenia		06.07.1992.	
South Africa		13.09.1995.	
Spain	10.04.1981.	29.12.1993.	
Sri Lanka		24.09.2004	
Sweden	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Switzerland	18.06.1981.	20.08.1982.	
Tajikistan		12.10.1999	
Togo	15.09.1981.	04.12.1995.	

Tunisia		15.05.1987.	
Turkmenistan		19.03.2004	
Uganda		14.11.1995.	
Ukraine	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
United Kingdom	10.04.1981.	13.02.1995.	13.02.1995. (text)
United States of America	08.04.1982.	24.03.1995.	24.03.1995. (text)
Uruguay		06.10.1994.	
Uzbekistan		29.09.1997	
Venezuela		19.04.2005	

<p align="center">Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) Geneva , 10 October 1980</p>			
State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		28.08.2002	
Albania		30.10.2003	
Argentina	08.04.1992.	02.10.1995.	02.10.1995. (text)
Australia	08.04.1982.	29.09.1983.	
Austria	10.04.1981.	14.03.1983.	
Bangladesh		06.09.2000	
Belarus	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
Belgium	10.04.1981.	07.02.1995.	
Benin		27.03.1989.	
Bolivia		21.09.2001	
Bosnia-Herzegovina		01.09.1993.	
Brazil		03.10.1995.	
Bulgaria	10.04.1981.	15.10.1982.	
Burkina Faso		26.11.2003	
Cambodia		25.03.1997	
Canada	10.04.1981.	24.06.1994.	24.06.1994. (text)
Cape Verde		16.09.1997	

Chile		15.10.2003	
China	14.09.1981.	07.04.1982.	14.09.1981 (text)
Colombia		06.03.2000	
Costa Rica		17.12.1998	
Croatia		02.12.1993.	
Cuba	10.04.1981.	02.03.1987.	
Cyprus		12.12.1988.	
Czech Republic		22.02.1993.	
Denmark	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Djibouti		29.07.1996.	
Ecuador	09.09.1981.	04.05.1982.	
El Salvador		26.01.2000	
Estonia		20.04.2000	
Finland	10.04.1981.	08.05.1982.	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30.12.1996	
France		18.07.2002	18.07.2002 (text)
Georgia		29.04.1996.	
Germany	10.04.1981.	25.11.1992.	
Greece	10.04.1981.	28.01.1992.	
Guatemala		21.07.1983.	

Holy See		22.07.1997	22.07.1997 (text)
Hungary	10.04.1981.	14.06.1982.	
India	15.05.1981.	01.03.1984.	
Ireland	10.04.1981.	13.03.1995.	
Italy	10.04.1981.	20.01.1995.	10.04.1981 (text)
Japan	22.09.1981.	09.06.1982.	
Jordan		19.10.1995.	
Lao People's Dem.Rep.		03.01.1983.	
Latvia		04.01.1993.	
Lesotho		06.09.2000	
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein	11.02.1982.	16.08.1989.	
Lithuania		03.06.1998	
Luxembourg		21.05.1996.	
Maldives		07.09.2000	
Mali		24.10.2001	
Malta		26.06.1995.	
Mauritius		06.05.1996.	
Mexico	10.04.1981.	11.02.1982.	
Moldova (Republic of)		08.09.2000	
Mongolia	10.04.1981.	08.06.1982.	

Nauru		12.11.2001	
Netherlands	10.04.1981.	18.06.1987.	18.06.1987. (text)
New Zealand	10.04.1981.	18.10.1993.	
Nicaragua		05.12.2000	
Niger		10.11.1992.	
Norway	10.04.1981.	07.06.1983.	
Pakistan	26.01.1982.	01.04.1985.	
Panama		26.03.1997	
Paraguay		22.09.2004	
Peru		03.07.1997	
Philippines		15.07.1996.	
Poland	10.04.1981.	02.06.1983.	
Portugal		04.04.1997	
Romania	08.04.1982.	26.07.1995.	08.04.1982 (text)
Russian Federation	10.04.1981.	10.06.1982.	
Senegal		29.11.1999	
Serbia and Montenegro		12.03.2001	
Seychelles		08.06.2000	
Sierra Leone		30.09.2004	
Slovakia		28.05.1993.	
Slovenia		06.07.1992.	

South Africa		13.09.1995.	
Spain	10.04.1981.	29.12.1993.	
Sri Lanka		24.09.2004	
Sweden	10.04.1981.	07.07.1982.	
Switzerland	18.06.1981.	20.08.1982.	
Tajikistan		12.10.1999	
Togo	15.09.1981.	04.12.1995.	
Tunisia		15.05.1987.	
Uganda		14.11.1995.	
Ukraine	10.04.1981.	23.06.1982.	
United Kingdom	10.04.1981.	13.02.1995.	13.02.1995. (text)
Uruguay		06.10.1994.	
Uzbekistan		29.09.1997	
Venezuela		19.04.2005	

<p align="center">Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention) 13 October 1995</p>			
State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		28.08.2002	
Argentina		21.10.1998	
Australia		22.08.1997	22.08.1997 (text)
Austria		27.07.1998	27.07.1998 (text)
Bangladesh		06.09.2000	
Belarus		13.09.2000	
Belgium		10.03.1999	10.03.1999 (text)
Bolivia		21.09.2001	
Bosnia-Herzegovina		10.10.2001	
Brazil		04.10.1999	
Bulgaria		03.12.1998	
Burkina Faso		26.11.2003	
Cambodia		25.03.1997	
Canada		05.01.1998	26.06.1998 (text)
Cape Verde		16.09.1997	

Chile		15.10.2003	
China		04.11.1998	
Colombia		06.03.2000	
Costa Rica		17.12.1998	
Croatia		25.04.2002	
Cyprus		22.07.2003	
Czech Republic		10.08.1998	
Denmark		30.04.1997	
Ecuador		16.12.2003	
El Salvador		26.01.2000	
Estonia		20.04.2000	
Finland		11.01.1996	
France		30.06.1998	
Germany		27.06.1997	27.06.1997 (text)
Greece		05.08.1997	05.08.1997 (text)
Guatemala		30.08.2002	
Holy See		22.07.1997	
Honduras		30.10.2003	
Hungary		30.01.1998	
India		02.09.1999	
Ireland		27.03.1997	27.03.1997

			(text)
Israel		30.10.2000	30.10.2000 (text)
Italy		13.01.1999	13.01.1999 (text)
Japan		10.06.1997	
Latvia		11.03.1998	
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein		19.11.1997	19.11.1997 (text)
Lithuania		03.06.1998	
Luxembourg		05.08.1999	
Maldives		07.09.2000	
Mali		24.10.2001	
Malta		24.09.2004	
Mauritius		24.12.2002	
Mexico		10.03.1998	
Moldova (Republic of)		08.09.2000	
Mongolia		06.04.1999	
Morocco		19.03.2002	
Nauru		12.11.2001	
Netherlands		25.03.1999	25.03.1999 (text)
New Zealand		08.01.1998	

Nicaragua		05.12.2000	
Norway		20.04.1998	
Pakistan		05.12.2000	
Panama		26.03.1997	
Peru		03.07.1997	
Philippines		12.06.1997	
Poland		23.09.2004	23.09.2004 (text)
Portugal		12.11.2001	
Romania		25.08.2003	
Russian Federation		09.09.1999	
Serbia and Montenegro		12.08.2003	
Seychelles		08.06.2000	
Sierra Leone		30.09.2004	
Slovakia		30.11.1999	
Slovenia		03.12.2002	
South Africa		26.06.1998	26.06.1998 (text)
Spain		19.01.1998	
Sri Lanka		24.09.2004	
Sweden		15.01.1997	15.01.1997 (text)
Switzerland		24.03.1998	24.03.1998 (text)

Tajikistan		12.10.1999	
Tunisia		23.03.2006	
Turkey		02.03.2005	
Ukraine		28.05.2003	
United Kingdom		11.02.1999	11.02.1999 (text)
Uruguay		18.08.1998	
Uzbekistan		29.09.1997	

**Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines,
Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996
(Protocol II to the 1980 Convention as amended on 3 May 1996)**

State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		28.08.2002	
Argentina		21.10.1998	
Australia		22.08.1997	
Austria		27.07.1998	27.07.1998 (text)
Bangladesh		06.09.2000	
Belarus		02.03.2004	02.03.2004 (text)
Belgium		10.03.1999	10.03.1999 (text)
Bolivia		21.09.2001	
Bosnia-Herzegovina		07.09.2000	
Brazil		04.10.1999	
Bulgaria		03.12.1998	
Burkina Faso		26.11.2003	
Cambodia		25.03.1997	
Canada		05.01.1998	26.06.1998 (text)
Cape Verde		16.09.1997	

Chile		15.10.2003	
China		04.11.1998	04.11.1998 (text)
Colombia		06.03.2000	
Costa Rica		17.12.1998	
Croatia		25.04.2002	
Cyprus		22.07.2003	
Czech Republic		10.08.1998	
Denmark		30.04.1997	30.04.1997 (text)
Ecuador		14.08.2000	
El Salvador		26.01.2000	
Estonia		20.04.2000	
Finland		03.04.1998	03.04.1998 (text)
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		31.05.2005	
France		23.07.1998	23.07.1998 (text)
Germany		02.05.1997	02.05.1997 (text)
Greece		20.01.1999	20.01.1999 (text)
Guatemala		29.10.2001	
Holy See		22.07.1997	

Honduras		30.10.2003	
Hungary		30.01.1998	30.01.1998 (text)
India		02.09.1999	
Ireland		27.03.1997	27.03.1997 (text)
Israel		30.10.2000	30.10.2000 (text)
Italy		13.01.1999	13.01.1999 (text)
Japan		10.06.1997	
Jordan		06.09.2000	
Korea (Republic of)		09.05.2001	09.05.2001 (text)
Latvia		22.08.2002	22.08.2002 (text)
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein		19.11.1997	19.11.1997 (text)
Lithuania		03.06.1998	
Luxembourg		05.08.1999	
Maldives		07.09.2000	
Mali		24.10.2001	
Malta		24.09.2004	
Moldova (Republic of)		16.07.2001	

Monaco		12.08.1997	
Morocco		19.03.2002	
Nauru		12.11.2001	
Netherlands		25.03.1999	25.03.1999 (text)
New Zealand		08.01.1998	
Nicaragua		05.12.2000	
Norway		20.04.1998	
Pakistan		09.03.1999	09.03.1999 (text)
Panama		03.11.1999	
Paraguay		22.09.2004	
Peru		03.07.1997	
Philippines		12.06.1997	
Poland		14.10.2003	
Portugal		31.03.1999	
Romania		25.08.2003	
Russia		02.03.2005	02.03.2005 (text)
Senegal		29.11.1999	
Seychelles		08.06.2000	
Sierra Leone		30.09.2004	
Slovakia		30.11.1999	

Slovenia		03.12.2002	
South Africa		26.06.1998	26.06.1998 (text)
Spain		27.01.1998	
Sri Lanka		24.09.2004	
Sweden		16.07.1997	16.07.1997 (text)
Switzerland		24.03.1998	24.03.1998 (text)
Tajikistan		12.10.1999	
Tunisia		23.03.2006	
Turkey		02.03.2005	
Turkmenistan		19.03.2004	
Ukraine		15.12.1999	15.12.1999 (text)
United Kingdom		11.02.1999	11.02.1999 (text)
United States of America		24.05.1999	24.05.1999 (text)
Uruguay		18.08.1998	
Venezuela		19.04.2005	

Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention), 28 November 2003			
State Parties	Signature	Ratification / Accession	Reservation / Declaration
Albania		12.05.2006	
Australia		04.01.2007	
Bulgaria		08.12.2005	
Croatia		07.02.2005	
Czech Republic		06.06.2006	
Denmark		28.06.2005	
El Salvador		23.03.2006	
Estonia		18.12.2006	
Finland		23.03.2005	
France		31.10.2006	
Germany		03.03.2005	
Holy See		13.12.2005	13.12.2005 (text)
Hungary		13.11.2006	
India		18.05.2005	
Ireland		08.11.2006	
Liberia		16.09.2005	
Liechtenstein		12.05.2006	
Lithuania		29.09.2004	

Luxembourg		13.06.2005	
Malta		22.09.2006	
Netherlands		18.07.2005	
Nicaragua		15.09.2005	
Norway		08.12.2005	
Sierra Leone		30.09.2004	
Slovakia		23.03.2006	
Spain		09.02.2007	
Sweden		02.06.2004	
Switzerland		12.05.2006	
Tajikistan		18.05.2006	
Ukraine		17.05.2005	



ประวัติผู้เขียนวิทยานิพนธ์

นายสุภชัย วรรณเลิศสกุล เกิดเมื่อวันที่ 13 พฤศจิกายน พุทธศักราช 2524 ณ จังหวัดเลย สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นจาก โรงเรียนราชสีมาวิทยาลัย 2 จังหวัดนครราชสีมา แล้วได้ไปศึกษาต่อในระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลายที่ โรงเรียนอัสสัมชัญลำปาง จังหวัดลำปาง จบการศึกษาระดับปริญญาวิทยาศาสตรบัณฑิต จากมหาวิทยาลัยฉะเชิงเทรา ในพระอุปถัมภ์ สมเด็จพระเจ้าพี่นางเธอเจ้าฟ้ากัลยาณิวัฒนา กรมหลวงนราธิวาสราชนครินทร์ จังหวัดสุพรรณบุรี เมื่อปีการศึกษา 2546 หลังจากนั้นได้เข้าศึกษาต่อในหลักสูตรวิทยาศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต คณะนิเทศศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เมื่อ พ.ศ.2547 และได้เป็นผู้ช่วยวิจัยของผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ธิตีพันธุ์ เชื้อบุญชัย คณบดีคณะนิเทศศาสตร์ ปัจจุบันทำงานในตำแหน่งนักวิจัยประจำศูนย์จีนศึกษา สถาบันเอเชียศึกษา จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย