

Written by Joan Russow

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[PREVENTING WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT BY MOVING FROM MILITARIZED SECURITY TO COMMON SECURITY](#)

SUBMISSION TO THE CANADIAN DEFENCE REVIEW

By Joan Russow PhD

Peace Earth and Justice Project

Global Compliance Research Project

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OVERVIEW

It is 2016!

It is time to “seriously abanon a nation of diplomatic inactivity, with the foreign

<https://www.opencanada.org/features/seven-ways-global-affairs-canada-can-step-its-game> . The Defen

There needs to be a new vision beginning in 2016: Preventing War and Armed Conflict by Moving fr

Expressing the will and the aspirations of all peoples to eradicate war from the life of mankind [huma

Solemnly declares that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its imp

Emphasizes that ensuring the exercise of the right of peoples to peace demands that the policies of

Convinced that life without war serves as the primary international prerequisite for the material well-

Solemnly proclaims that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace (1. Declaration on th

contravene the principles delineated in the Geneva Protocol on prohibited weapons;

(vi) Permitting the circulating of nuclear powered and nuclear arms capable vessels in Canadian ha

(vii) Engaging in war games and exercises such as Exercise Trident Fury or Northwest Training Ra

(viii) Opposing the ICAN ban of nuclear arms on May13 2016;

(ix) Opposing declaring a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East

(x) Abstaining on the UN Resolution on depleted uranium;

(xi) Participating in the development of Ballistic Missile Defence or revisiting the 2005 decision aga

(xii) Conceiving of the role of “contributing to international peace and security” as the one to interve

(xiii) Not repealing ~~Anti-Terror Act~~ , which contravenes the international Covenant on Civil

(xiv) Selling uranium to nuclear arm states and because of the fungibility principle, Canadian uraniu

(xv) Not phasing out nuclear energy and or not establishing a time –table for phasing our fossil fue

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DJp0yBqisATo>

- (xvi) Funding universities for the development of drones which are configurable for military purposes;
- (xvii) Caving into threats by Lockheed Martin and purchasing F35;
- (xviii) Participating in NATO operations and operations as a feature of diplomatic affairs;
- (xix) Permitting the dumping of military wastes in pristine watersheds;

B.□□□

WHAT CANADA SHOULD BE DOING, IN CANADA

- (i) Strengthening a public service diplomacy which is well versed in the rule of international law protocols;
- (ii) Ensuring that all ratified instruments are put on the floor of the house so that the necessary legislation is passed;
- (iii), Cleaning up sites <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4S9V70G8> by the military and public production sites;
- (iv) Phasing out nuclear weapons <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4S9V70G8> by the military and public production sites;

Uranium Symposium in Quebec City, the World

(v) Supporting ICAN International Campaign to abolish Nuclear Weapons

Humanitarian Pledge <http://www.icanw.org/pledge/> ;

(vi) Supporting the Mayors for Peace campaign calling for a nuclear disarmament weapons Convention

(vii) Supporting the campaign to establish Nuclear Weapons Free Zones including in the Middle East

(viii) Supporting the Mayors for Peace campaign call for a nuclear weapons Convention that prohibits

(ix) Developing and implementing policies to end violence in all its forms and promoting peaceful co

(x) Instituting positive and negative screens, and redefining what constitutes due diligence in the C

(xi) Supporting "Conscience Canada";

(xii) Investing in and building a green economy Asbestos and vermiculite make asbestos a global health concern

(xiii) Hosting the land mines ban conference

(xiv) Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of Habitat I Conference which was held in

C.

ACTIONS THAT COULD BE PROMOTED BY CANADA INTERNATIONALLY

1. Changing the UN system
2. Reallocating military expenses
3. Opposing militarism by member states of the United Nations
4. Abolishing nuclear weapons
5. Disbanding NATO
6. Determining what constitutes real threats
7. Determining what constitutes real terrorism
8. Redefining what constitutes global security

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Proposing changes to the UN system and international instruments

a. The UN Security Council is the organ of the Nations that determines whether an invasion is deemed

Since the Security Council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the Security Council should be

The new council could be called the "Common Security Council"

b. Delegitimize war- Given the social, environmental, health human rights, economic consequences

c. End any attempt to undermine the international resolve to prevent the scourge of war; this would

d. End the misconstruing of Article 51 (self-defence) of the Charter of the United Nations to justify p

e. End the practice of invoking Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations rather than invoking

f. Advocate that all states should respect the jurisdiction and decisions of the International Court of J

g Call on all states to ratify the Rome Statute and to reaffirm that no leader regardless of how powerful

h. Discourage the practice of not including the role of women in the prevention of war under UN Security Council

Urges Member States to increase representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels in

2. Reallocating military expenses to social and environmental priorities

The member states of the United Nations spend 1.7 trillion per year on the

military budget at a time when many basic and fundamental rights have not been fulfilled: the

Throughout the years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations

a. In 1976 at Habitat 1, member states of the United Nations affirmed the following in relation to the

"The waste and misuse of resources in war and armaments should be prevented. All countries should

b. In 1981, in the General Assembly resolution entitled Resolution on the reduction of the military budget

(i) reaffirmed "the urgent need to reduce the military budget, and agreed to freeze and reduce the military budget

(ii) recognised that "the military budget constitutes a heavy burden for the economies of all nations,

(iii) reiterated the appeal "to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of negotiations on arms control and disarmament

c. These appeals were further reinforced in a 1983 General Assembly Resolution on the Relationship between Development and International Security

d. In the 1984 General Assembly Resolution entitled the Right of Peoples to Peace, there were "Appeals to all States to reduce their military budgets and to refrain from arms races

e. In 1985 all states affirmed: "Safeguarding world peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe is one of the most important tasks of the international community

f. In 1992, all member states recognized that "Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development

g. In 1994, in adopting the statement from the International Conference on Population and Development, the General Assembly affirmed that "The arms race is a major obstacle to sustainable development

h. In 1995, similarly, states adopted the statement from the Social Development Summit calling for the elimination of the arms race

And yet, in 2016, global military spending has increased to 1.7 trillion and inequality has increased.

It is time for the member states of the United Nations to give substance to the years of commitment to disarmament and peace.

□ **3.Opposing militarism** □ **by member states of the United Nation To call upon states to do** □ **the fo**

a. To counter the guises for military intervention such as the following: "human security" (Iraq 1991)

b. To abandon the guise of the pre-emptive/preventive attack policy that has resulted in aggressive

c. To condemn the practice of targeting or assisting in the assassination of leaders of other sovereign

d. To end tolerance of the practice of mollifying public opposition to war by couching aggressive ac

e. To condemn the occupation of sovereign states

f. To end the production of land mines, as required in the convention against landmines and end the

g. To end the destabilization of states and regions through the sale of arms, including through the g

h. To end the use of weapons that are prohibited under Article 36, which reads:

In the study, development, acquisition or adoption of a new weapons, means or method of warfare,

i. To suffocate the production of uranium, end importing and exporting of uranium, prohibit the use c

j. To end "War Games" or "Military Exercises".

Prohibit propaganda for war as per International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), inc

k. To end the production, circulation and berthing of nuclear powered or nuclear arms-capable vess

l. To end the disregard for the obligations under the 1967 Outer Space Treaty to ensure that exp

m. To end the practice of "rendering"- sending "persons of interests" to countries which are known t

4. Abolishing nuclear weapons

a. The UN Security Council is the organ of the Nations that determines whether an invasion is deem

Since the Security Council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the Security Council should be

b. To sponsor a resolution in the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly, that seeks a mar

c. To seek to initiate in 2017 with a view to concluding a Nuclear Weapons conventions as recor

d. To ensure that NPT treaty negotiations are conducted, in a forum that is open to all member st

- e. To promote the international Campaign for the abolition of nuclear weapons (ICAN).

- f. To support the campaign to establish Nuclear Weapons Free Zones.

- g. To call on all states with nuclear weapons to sign and ratify the Non Proliferation Treaty, and encourage others to do so.

- h. To call on nuclear arms states to comply with Article VI of the Nuclear Non- (Article VI commits a state to the goal of nuclear disarmament in a secure and verifiable manner).

- i. To advocate the revision of Article 4 of the Non-proliferation Treaty; ``the inalienable right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

- j. To call for the adjustment of the NATO charter to take out the provision for nuclear deterrence for the purpose of collective defence.

- k. To call for the removal of US nuclear weapons based in five NATO countries: Turkey, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Belgium.

- l. To offer to host the nuclear weapons ban conference.

- m. To oppose the multi-billion dollar nuclear arsenal modernization program.

[https://www.ipsnews.net/2016/06/worlds-nuclear-arsenal-declines](https://www.ipsnews.net/2016/06/worlds-nuclear-arsenal-declines-but-multi-billion-dollar-modernization-continues)

but-multi-billion-dollar-modernization-continues.

- n. To phase out nuclear energy, and support the removal from Quebec City, for an international movement to phase out nuclear energy.

- o. to profile the inextricable link between civil nuclear energy and the development of nuclear arms.

p. to address the fact that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) violates the principle; a re

q. To call for the ending of the production, circulation and berthing of nuclear powered or nuclear ar

5.

DISBANDING NATO

NATO must be disbanded for the Following Reasons:

a. NATO must be disbanded for contributing to the scourge of war, and for defying peremptory norm

b. NATO is a dangerous and provocative institution which has perpetuated the scourge of war, and

c. NATO, through "War Games" or "Military Exercises" such as Exercise Trident Fury or Northwest T

``Prohibit propaganda for war as per International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);

d. The NATO states collectively spend Approximately 70% of the current 1.75 trillion global military budget. The NATO has condoned the possession of nuclear weapons by "friendly states", but has been willing

f. NATO has destabilized an area by offering one state an association with NATO; In 2006, during the

g. NATO, through its engaging in numerous military Interventions and occupations such as Kosovo,

<http://www.countercurrents.org/jamail190313.htm>

h. NATO has been using depleted uranium [the effect of Which in part is similar to That of a nuclear

i. NATO through using depleted uranium, which could be deemed to have the effect of a nuclear weapon

j. NATO has not abandoned the option of a "first use nuclear weapons policy", and has failed to act

k. NATO still has article V – which states an attack on one is an attack on all.

l. NATO has violated the Geneva Protocols on prohibited weapons.

m. NATO has undermined the United Nations through Contributing to the failure

(i) to discharge obligations under International Conventions, Treaties, and covenants,

(ii) to act through Commitments made under Conference Action Plans

(iii) to fulfill the expectations created through General Assembly Resolutions.

n. NATO has condoned the misinterpretation of Article 51 - self-defence- in the Charter of the United Nations

- o. NATO has continually ignored Chapter VI - Peaceful Resolution of Disputes, of the Charter of the United Nations.
- p. NATO has failed to act on the commitment made under the Platform of Action of the UN Conference on Disarmament.
- q. NATO has failed to discharge its obligations under the Convention Entitled (IV) Relative to the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
- r. NATO has violated the Convention Against Torture; in some case. Members have redefined what constitutes torture.
- s. NATO has failed to discharge its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- t. NATO has failed to fulfill the undertaking under the General Assembly Resolution Entitled the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Racism.
- u. NATO has failed to discharge its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child is that it has not taken any effective measures to ensure that children are not recruited or used in armed conflicts.
- v. NATO campaigns have failed to fulfill the expectation under the General Assembly Resolution, Entitled the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Racism.
- w. NATO has failed to discharge its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity is Prevention of the Introduction, Control and Eradication of Invasive Alien Species, including Endemic Threatened Taxa.
- x NATO has failed to act on a commitment it Eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction.
- y. NATO has failed to act on its undertaking under numerous UN Resolutions.
- z. NATO has engaged in war games, such as Exercise Trident Fury, which have been flagrant displays of military power.

6. Determining what constitutes real threats

The Common Security Threat list-- a list of actions, by governments, which are "threats to public security"

- a. All governments that have failed to sign, failed to ratify, or failed to enact the necessary legislation to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Racism.
- b. All governments that refuse to respect the jurisdiction and the decisions of the International Court of Justice.
- c. All governments that have produced weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons.
- d. All governments that have proliferated nuclear arms by selling civil nuclear technology such as C-1000 reactors.

- e. All governments that are circulating and berthing nuclear powered or nuclear arms capable vessels.
- f. All governments that mine and sell uranium for use in nuclear weapon systems.
- g. All governments that have planted land mines throughout the world.
- h. All governments that have permitted the sale of arms around the world.
- i. All governments that support a military organization like NATO that has a first strike policy in violation of international law.
- j. All governments that permit the production of toxic, hazardous, atomic waste.
- k. All governments that do not prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are prohibited by international law.
- l. All governments that perceive of justice in terms of revenge through military intervention rather than through diplomatic means.
- m. All governments that have set up military bases in other sovereign nations.
- n. All governments that have failed to reduce their military budget and transfer the savings into global development.
- o. All governments that have failed to ensure the human right to safe drinking water, the human right to food, and the human right to health.
- p. All governments that have denied civil and political rights including the right to freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial.

q. All governments that have approved genetically engineered foods and crops and have led to a de

r. All governments that have ignored the warnings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate chang

s. All governments that have withdrawn from key international Conventions such as the UN Conven

t. All governments that have supported , and individuals that have participated in the proselytizing o

u. All governments and individuals that have discriminated against the following

grounds:

- race, tribe, or culture;

- colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language;

nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or

immigrant, migrant worker);

- gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form

of family,

- disability or age;

- religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic

position

v. All governments that have failed to revoke charters and licences of corporations that have violated

w. All governments that have supported the development of weapons of mass destruction, all corporations

x. All governments that have been willing to accept corporate donations, and still delude the public into

y. All governments that have promulgated globalization, deregulation and privatization through promoting

7. Need to redefine what constitutes Real terrorism

All aspects of the civil nuclear and the nuclear arms industry along with the reluctance of states

a. To clarify UN definition of Terrorism. The UN has no internationally-agreed to definition of terrorism

b. To examine the implication of Article 20 of the legally binding Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Under article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is the following:

1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.

2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

Propaganda for war could include the multiple statements by States

c. To end the misconstruing article 51- self-defence of the Charter of the United Nations such as qu

d. to fully analyze the underlying causes of "terrorism" in all its forms

Kofi Annan, the former UN secretary general, said the US-led invasion of Iraq was a mistake and he

His comment builds on the statement made by at the Nuremberg Trial

"In Nuremberg trials there was a reference to the "supreme international crime" - the crime of aggression

If certain acts in violation of treaties are crimes, they are crimes whether the United States does the

at http://www.liveleak.com/view?i=345_1315751483#by7PvtecKDMYeSE

E.99

If we adopt the principle of [\[6\] Chomsky's 2002 TERRORISM AND JUST RESPONSE](#) Others, it is right (or wrong)

e. To stress that measures against terrorism must comply with international law

United Nations a/res/69/127 General Assembly distr.: general 18 December 2014 sixty-ninth session

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 2014 [on the report of the Sixth Com

Measures to eliminate international terrorism The General Assembly, Guided by the purposes and p

Affirming that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with all thei

Recalling Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) of 14 September 2005, and bearing in mind that

5. Reiterates its call upon all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the Charter of the

13. Reaffirms that international cooperation as well as actions by States to combat terrorism should

Sixty-ninth session Agenda item 107 14-66984 (E) *1466984 Resolution adopted by the General A

8. Promoting true security: common security

□ ~~There is a need to redefine what constitutes security, if common security is to be promoted.~~ ~~Define what constitutes security, if common security is to be promoted.~~ ~~Common security must trump militarized security.~~

- a. to achieve a state of peace, and disarmament; through reallocation of military expenses;
- b. to create a global structure that respects the rule of law and the International Court of Justice;
- c. to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment, and ensure the right to development;
- d. to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, civil and political rights;
- e. to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, the respect for the inherent worth of all human beings.

D. CONCLUSION

To promote common security, all states should be encouraged to ratify the following instruments and

1951 Convention related to the Status of Refugees

1963 International Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Racism

1966 International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and its Optional Protocol

1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Protocols

1968 Non- Proliferation Treaty

1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

1972 UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage

1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteri

1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

1975 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women and its protocol

1976 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Seas

1984 Convention Against Torture

1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child

1990 Convention on the rights of migrant Workers and their families

1990 Rome Statute International Criminal Court

1992 Convention on Biological Diversity

1992 UN Framework convention on climate change

1992 Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought

1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons

1997 Ottawa Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty

1997 The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone

2007 THE UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

D. ANNEX

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT

VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

[Hague Convention on Hospital Ships, 1904](#)

Ratification / Accession: 26.03.1907

[Hague Convention \(XI\) on Restrictions of the Right of Capture, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Final Act of the Geneva Conference, 1949](#)

Signature: 12.08.1949

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[Geneva Conventions, 1949](#)

Ratification / Accession: 02.08.1955

Reservation / Declaration: [02.08.1955;04.03.1975;31.12.1974](#)

[Final Act of the Diplomatic Geneva Conference, 1974-1977](#)

Signature: 10.06.1977

[Additional Protocol \(I\) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977](#)

Signature: 12.12.1977

[Additional Protocol \(II\) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977](#)

Signature: 12.12.1977

[Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989](#)

Signature: 16.02.1995

[Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000](#)

Ratification / Accession: 23.12.2002

Reservation / Declaration: [28.11.2002](#)

[Additional Protocol \(III\) to the Geneva Conventions, 2005](#)

Ratification / Accession: 08.03.2007

METHODS AND MEANS OF WARFARE

[Hague Convention \(II\) on the Laws and Customs of War on Land, 1899](#)

Ratification / Accession: 09.04.1902

[Hague Convention \(IV\) on War on Land and its Annexed Regulations, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Hague Declaration \(XIV\) on Explosives from Balloons, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Geneva Protocol on Asphyxiating or Poisonous Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods, 1925](#)

Ratification / Accession: 10.04.1975

Reservation / Declaration: [24.04.1975](#)

[Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons, 1972](#)

Ratification / Accession: 26.03.1975

[Convention prohibiting Certain Conventional Weapons \(CCW\), 1980](#)

Ratification / Accession: 24.03.1995

Reservation / Declaration: [24.03.1995](#)

[CCW Protocol \(I\) on Non-Detectable Fragments, 1980](#)

Ratification / Accession: 24.03.1995

Reservation / Declaration: [24.03.1995](#)

[CCW Protocol \(II\) prohibiting Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, 1980](#)

Ratification / Accession: 24.03.1995

Reservation / Declaration: [24.03.1995](#)

[CCW Protocol \(III\) prohibiting Incendiary Weapons, 1980](#)

Ratification / Accession: 21.01.2009

Reservation / Declaration: [21.01.2009](#)

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[Convention prohibiting Chemical Weapons, 1993](#)

Ratification / Accession: 25.04.1997

Reservation / Declaration: [25.04.1997](#)

[CCW Protocol \(IV\) on Blinding Laser Weapons, 1995](#)

Ratification / Accession: 21.01.2009

Reservation / Declaration: [21.01.2009](#)

[CCW Protocol \(II\) prohibiting Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, amended, 1996](#)

Ratification / Accession: 24.05.1999

Reservation / Declaration: [24.05.1999](#)

[Convention prohibiting Certain Conventional Weapons \(CCW \), amended Article 1, 2001](#)

Ratification / Accession: 21.01.2009

[CCW Protocol \(V\) on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003](#)

Ratification / Accession: 21.01.2009

Reservation / Declaration: [21.01.2009](#)

VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS

[Hague Convention on Hospital Ships, 1904](#)

Ratification / Accession: 26.03.1907

[Hague Convention \(XI\) on Restrictions of the Right of Capture, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Final Act of the Geneva Conference, 1949](#)

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Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Geneva Protocol on Asphyxiating or Poisonous Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods, 1925](#)

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Ratification / Accession: 24.03.1995

Reservation / Declaration: [24.03.1995](#)

[CCW Protocol \(II\) prohibiting Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, 1980](#)

Ratification / Accession: 24.03.1995

Reservation / Declaration: [24.03.1995](#)

[CCW Protocol \(III\) prohibiting Incendiary Weapons, 1980](#)

Ratification / Accession: 21.01.2009

Reservation / Declaration: [21.01.2009](#)

[Convention prohibiting Chemical Weapons, 1993](#)

Ratification / Accession: 25.04.1997

Reservation / Declaration: [25.04.1997](#)

[CCW Protocol \(IV\) on Blinding Laser Weapons, 1995](#)

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[CCW Protocol \(V\) on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003](#)

Ratification / Accession: 21.01.2009

Reservation / Declaration: [21.01.2009](#)

NAVAL AND AIRWARFARE

[Hague Convention \(VIII\) on Submarine Mines, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Hague Convention \(IX\) on Bombardment by Naval Forces, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

Written by Joan Russow

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[Hague Convention \(XI\) on Restrictions of the Right of Capture, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Hague Convention \(XIII\) on Neutral Powers in Naval War, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 03.12.1909

Reservation / Declaration: [08.12.1909](#)

[Havana Convention on Maritime Neutrality, 1928](#)

Ratification / Accession: 22.03.1932

Reservation / Declaration: [22.03.1932](#)

[London Treaty on Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armaments, 1930](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.10.1930

[Procès-verbal on Submarine Warfare of the Treaty of London, 1936](#)

Signature: 06.11.1936

CULTURAL PROPERTY

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[Roerich Pact for the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions, 1935](#)

Ratification / Accession: 13.07.1935

[Final Act on the Protection of Cultural Property, The Hague, 1954](#)

Signature: 14.05.1954

[Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, 1954](#)

Ratification / Accession: 13.03.2009

CRIMINAL REPRESSION

[Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal, 1945](#)

Signature: 08.08.1945

[Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998](#)

Signature: 31.12.2000

OTHER TREATIES RELATING TO IHL

[Hague Convention \(III\) on the Opening of Hostilities, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Hague Convention \(V\) on Neutral Powers in case of War on Land, 1907](#)

Ratification / Accession: 27.11.1909

[Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, 1948](#)

Ratification / Accession: 25.11.1988

Reservation / Declaration: [25.11.1988](#)

[Convention prohibiting environmental modification techniques \(ENMOD\), 1976](#)

Ratification / Accession: 17.01.1980

[Arms Trade Treaty, 2013](#)

Signature: 25.09.2013

PREVENTING WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT BY MOVING FROM MILITARIZED SECURITY TO COMMON SE

Written by Joan Russow

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