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| Under the Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law (Global IHL Initiative), Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are pleased to present the: | 在“激励对国际人道法做出政治承诺的全球倡议”（简称“国际人道法全球倡议”）下， 孟加拉、哥伦比亚、埃塞俄比亚、卡塔尔、沙特阿拉伯和红十字国际委员会（ICRC） 谨此提交： |
| WORKSTREAM 3 | 工作领域 3 |
| THIRD STATE CONSULTATION ON IHL AND PEACE | 关于国际人道法与和平的 第三轮国家咨商 |
| <i>For legal advisers from relevant ministries in capitals and legal and humanitarian advisers at Permanent Missions in Geneva</i> | 邀请来自各国首都相关部委的法律顾问和常驻日内瓦代表团的法律和人道顾问参会 |
| THURSDAY, 5 FEBRUARY 2026 | 星期四, 2026 年 2 月 5 日 |
| 13:00–16:00 (UTC+1) | 13:00–16:00 (UTC+1) |
| FORMAT: IN PERSON (GENEVA) AND ONLINE (ZOOM) | 会议形式：线下（日内瓦）和线上（ZOOM 网络会议） |
| Background | 背景 |
| Disarmament has historically been framed primarily as a matter of international security, supporting peace by building stability and confidence between states. Yet disarmament also supports peace in another important way: from the perspective of international humanitarian law (IHL), disarmament protects civilians and civilian | 历史上，裁军/解除武装主要被视为国际安全问题，通过在国家间建立稳定与信任来维护和平。然而，裁军/解除武装还以另一种重要方式支持和平：从国际人道法（IHL）的角度看，裁军/解除武装能够保护平民和民用物体，强化人道主义规范，并为和解与恢复奠定基础。 |

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| <p>objects, reinforces humanitarian norms and lays the foundations for reconciliation and recovery.</p> | |
| <p>In this context, “disarmament” is understood broadly to encompass both conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, including efforts related to non-proliferation.</p> | <p>在此背景下, “裁军/解除武装”被广泛理解为涵盖常规武器与大规模杀伤性武器, 包括与防扩散相关的各项工作。</p> |
| <p>By limiting or prohibiting weapons that cause indiscriminate or inhumane harm, through treaties or customary law, states can reduce the humanitarian consequences and strengthen compliance with IHL in case they find themselves at war. Humanitarian disarmament treaties (e.g. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention, the Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Arms Trade Treaty) have illustrated how restrictions on weapons can both provide significant humanitarian benefits and serve as pathways to peace.</p> | <p>通过条约或习惯法限制或禁止造成滥杀滥伤或非人道伤害的武器, 各国可在战争爆发时减轻人道主义后果并加强对国际人道法的遵守力度。人道主义裁军条约(如《不扩散核武器条约》、《全面禁止核试验条约》、《禁止核武器条约》、《生物和化学武器公约》、《杀伤人员地雷公约》、《集束弹药公约》、《特定常规武器公约》以及《武器贸易条约》)已证明, 对武器的限制既能带来显著的人道主义益处, 也能作为通往和平的途径。</p> |
| <p>Yet troubling developments threaten these gains: unrestrained use of weapons in contemporary armed conflict, illicit arms transfers, withdrawals from or suspensions of disarmament treaties, disengagement from multilateral frameworks, and the spread of new technologies with unclear humanitarian implications and little regulation. The sheer number of weapons used across the globe today, combined with the way they are used, also creates disastrous consequences for the environment. Large-scale explosive bombardments and the use of cluster munitions, mines or other explosive devices, incendiary weapons and many others increasingly damage ecosystems, contaminate land and water, and leave toxic remnants of war that endanger public health and resilience for generations. Addressing these humanitarian consequences is indispensable to building and sustaining peace.</p> | <p>然而令人担忧的趋势正在威胁这些已经取得的成果, 包括: 当代武装冲突中对武器不受约束的使用、非法转让武器、退出或暂停执行裁军条约、退出多边框架, 对新技术扩散缺乏监管且这些新技术的人道主义影响不明。当今全球武器使用的数量之巨大, 加之其使用方式, 亦对环境造成灾难性后果。大规模爆炸性轰炸、集束弹药、地雷及其他爆炸装置、燃烧武器等武器的使用, 正日益破坏生态系统, 污染土地和水源, 并留下危及子孙后代的公共健康和韧性的有毒战争残留物。应对这些人道主义后果对建设与维持和平至关重要。</p> |
| <p>Against this backdrop, the third consultation of the IHL and Peace workstream will examine the role of disarmament across the conflict cycle: in preserving peace and upholding IHL, in mediation processes, and in transitions from war back to peace.</p> | <p>在此背景下, “国际人道法与和平”工作领域的第三轮咨商将审视裁军/解除武装在冲突周期中的作用: 包括裁军/解除武装在维护和平与捍卫国际人道法、调解进程以及从战争向和平过渡等各个阶段所发挥的作用。</p> |
| <p>1. Disarmament in preserving peace and upholding IHL</p> | <p>2. 裁军/解除武装在维护和平与捍卫国际人道法中的作用</p> |
| <p>Disarmament plays a critical role in upholding humanitarian norms and reducing the risk of escalation. As recent discussions at the UN have emphasized, more</p> | <p>裁军/解除武装在维护人道主义规范和降低冲突升级风险方面发挥着关键作用。正如联合国近期讨论所强调的, 武器数量的增加意味着对</p> |

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| <p>weapons mean heightened threats to peace. By restricting access to weapons that cause indiscriminate or disproportionate harm, states can reduce the likelihood of IHL violations before they occur. For this to happen, states must take concrete steps to implement and apply their legal obligations, including obligations on disarmament and on refraining from using prohibited weapons and from using weapons in an unlawful manner.</p> | <p>和平的威胁加剧。通过限制获取造成滥杀滥伤或造成不成比例伤害的武器，各国能够在违反国际人道法行为发生前降低其发生概率。为此，各国必须采取具体措施履行法律义务，包括裁军/解除武装的义务、禁止使用违禁武器以及避免非法使用武器的义务。</p> |
| <p>In parallel, treaty universalization remains essential: withdrawals or suspensions from instruments such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and Convention on Cluster Munitions weaken the collective humanitarian framework and erode confidence in international commitments.</p> | <p>与此同时，条约的普遍加入仍至关重要：退出或暂停执行《禁止杀伤人员地雷公约》和《集束弹药公约》等文书，将削弱集体人道主义框架，动摇国际承诺的公信力。</p> |
| <p>Obligations related to arms transfers also help limit the circulation of weapons and maintain international peace and security. Effective national arms transfer controls, and regional mechanisms help prevent diversion and illicit flows of weapons, thereby protecting civilians and civilian objects, including the natural environment. Strengthening disarmament not only safeguards humanitarian protections but also reinforces stability and conflict prevention.</p> | <p>与武器转让相关的义务也有助于限制武器流通，维护国际和平与安全。有效的国家武器转让管制和区域机制有助于防止武器被转移和非法流动，从而保护平民和民用物体，包括自然环境。加强裁军/解除武装不仅保障人道保护规制，而且增强局势稳定和冲突预防。</p> |
| <p>If disarmament, including arms control and non-proliferation, is a necessary and effective tool to prevent war and minimize human suffering, the reverse is also true: increasing armament heightens the risks of war and of IHL violations being committed. At a time when military spending is growing to extraordinary levels across the globe, it is therefore vital – in addition to strengthening arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament efforts – to ensure that investment in IHL compliance keeps pace. States must ensure that investment in IHL training and implementation increases accordingly, including in measures to ensure respect for IHL obligations related to weapons.</p> | <p>如果裁军（包括军备控制和防扩散）/解除武装是防止战争和最大限度减轻人类痛苦的必要且有效的工具，那么反之亦然：军备增加会加剧战争风险和违反国际人道法的行为。在全球军事开支激增之际，除了加强军备控制、防扩散与裁军/解除武装的努力之外，确保同时对遵守国际人道法加大投入至关重要。各国必须相应增加对国际人道法培训与实施的投入，包括采取措施确保履行与武器相关的国际人道法义务。</p> |
| <p>3. Disarmament in mediation processes</p> | <p>4. 调解进程中的裁军/解除武装</p> |
| <p>The continued presence and circulation of weapons is a major obstacle to peace in any armed conflict. Disarmament measures are therefore frequently incorporated into peace negotiations as confidence-building steps that allow parties to move from confrontation to dialogue. Mediation processes often aim to initiate dialogue between parties on practical steps that can be taken, including on weapons collection, clearance and destruction, and on integrating these steps into clear provisions in peace agreements.</p> | <p>武器的持续存在与流通是任何武装冲突中通向和平的主要障碍。因此，裁军/解除武装措施常作为建立信任的步骤被纳入和平谈判，促使各方从对抗转向对话。调解进程往往旨在推动各方就可采取的实际步骤启动对话，包括武器收缴、清除与销毁，并将这些步骤纳入和平协议的明确条款。</p> |

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| <p>When grounded in humanitarian principles, these provisions help promote compliance with IHL and make agreements longer lasting. Explicitly addressing disarmament can reduce mistrust, ease security dilemmas and demonstrate good faith to affected populations. When articulated alongside clear humanitarian guarantees – such as the protection of civilians and civilian objects and safeguards for humanitarian access – disarmament provisions can reinforce respect for IHL and help ensure that peace accords address both security and humanitarian imperatives. In this way, disarmament provisions move beyond technical or military arrangements to serve as a humanitarian tool that strengthens the credibility and resilience of peace processes.</p> | <p>当根植于人道主义原则时，这些条款有助于促进国际人道法的遵守并增强协议的持久性。明确清晰地处理解除武装问题可减少猜疑、化解安全困境，并向受影响民众展现诚意。当同时推出明确的解除武装条款与明确的人道主义保障（如保护平民和民用物体、保障人道准入）时，就可强化对国际人道法的尊重，并有助于确保和平协议兼顾安全问题与人道要务。由此，解除武装条款超越了技术或军事安排的范畴，作为增强和平进程的可信度与韧性的人道主义工具。</p> |
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| <p>5. Disarmament in transitions from war back to peace</p> | <p>6. 从战争走向和平的过渡期间的裁军/解除武装</p> |
| <p>In the aftermath of armed conflict, disarmament is indispensable for recovery, reconciliation and sustainable peace. The continued presence of weapons, such as landmines, explosive remnants of war, and toxic residues – known as weapon contamination – claims lives, obstructs reconstruction and prevents displaced people from returning home. Humanitarian demining, safe stockpile destruction, and arms collection are therefore vital to restoring livelihoods, rebuilding infrastructure and reducing the risk of renewed violence. These efforts are often linked to broader disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, which aim to remove weapons from combatants, support their transition to civilian life and strengthen community resilience, laying the groundwork for long-term peace and security. These visible steps also help rebuild trust between communities and signal a genuine commitment to peace. Addressing the environmental legacy of conflict – by clearing contaminated land, preventing further degradation and protecting ecosystems – further supports resilience and long-term development. Integrated into post-conflict strategies, disarmament therefore ensures that peace is not only achieved but sustained.</p> | <p>武装冲突结束后，裁军/解除武装对恢复、和解与可持续和平至关重要。地雷、战争遗留爆炸物和有毒残留物等武器的持续存在——被称为武器污染——夺走生命、阻碍重建并阻止流离失所者返乡。因此，人道主义排雷、安全销毁武器库存及收缴武器等举措对恢复生计、重建基础设施及降低暴力复燃的风险至关重要。这些工作通常与更广泛的裁军/武装解除、复员安置及重返社会进程相关联，旨在收缴战斗人员武器、支持其回归平民生活、增强社区韧性，为长期的和平与安全奠定基础。这些可视举措还有助于重建社区间的信任，并彰显对和平的真诚承诺。通过清理污染土地、防止生态进一步恶化及保护生态系统等工作解决冲突遗留的环境问题，进一步促进韧性建设与长期发展。因此，将裁军/解除武装纳入冲突后战略，不仅能实现和平，更能确保和平的持久维系。</p> |
| <p>Objectives</p> | <p>目标</p> |
| <p>This consultation aims to:</p> | <p>本轮咨商旨在：</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reaffirm the intrinsic link between IHL, disarmament and peace identify practical steps states can take to uphold humanitarian disarmament norms in times of crisis and prevent treaty withdrawals highlight how disarmament can be integrated into mediation and peace processes to strengthen protection, trust and compliance with IHL explore how post-conflict disarmament enables recovery, reconciliation, environmental remediation and sustainable peace enable participants to share practices and lessons learned, focusing on legal, institutional and policy measures that have supported implementation at the national level identify obstacles and gaps that hinder fulfilment of disarmament commitments and consider ways to overcome them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 重申国际人道法、裁军/解除武装与和平之间的内在关联 识别各国在危机时期维护人道主义裁军/解除武装规范、防止条约退出可采取的切实步骤 阐明如何将裁军/解除武装纳入调解与和平进程，以强化人道保护、增进信任并和对国际人道法的遵守 探讨冲突后的裁军/解除武装如何促进恢复、和解、环境修复及可持续和平 促进参与者分享实践与经验教训，重点关注对国家层面的实施工作提供了支持的法律、制度及政策措施 识别阻碍履行裁军/解除武装的承诺的障碍与缺口，并探讨克服之道。 |
| <h2>Next steps</h2> | <h2>后续工作步骤</h2> |
| Following the three rounds of consultations, the co-chairing states and the ICRC will formulate concrete recommendations, which will be presented to all states for further discussion: | 在完成三轮咨商后，各联席主席国与红十字国际委员会将制定具体建议，呈交各国以供进一步讨论： |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 April 2026, the first versions of the recommendations for all workstreams will be sent to all Permanent Missions in Geneva and published on the Humanity in War website. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2026年4月1日，各工作领域第一版建议将发送至所有日内瓦常驻代表团，并发布于“战争中的人道”网站。 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth round of consultations will be held between 4 and 6 May 2026, in a hybrid format. During this round, all states will be invited to share comments on the first versions of the recommendations for each workstream, which will be discussed sequentially. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第四轮咨商将于2026年5月4日至6日期间以线上线下混合形式召开。该轮咨商期间将依次对各工作领域建议进行讨论，我们将邀请所有国家就每一工作领域的第一版建议提出意见。 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 June 2026, the second versions of the recommendations for all workstreams will be sent to all states and published on the Humanity in War website. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2026年6月1日，各工作领域第二版建议将发送给所有国家，并发布于“战争中的人道”网站。 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fifth round of consultations will be held between 22 and 26 June 2026, in a hybrid format. All states will be invited to provide final comments on the recommendations. Following this round, the co-chairing States and the ICRC will finalize the recommendations for each | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 第五轮咨商将于2026年6月22日至26日以线上线下混合形式召开。我们将邀请所有国家对建议文件提出最终意见。在该轮咨商结束后，联席主席国与红十字国际委员会将拟 |

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| workstream, which will be presented to all states in the second part of 2026. | 定每一工作领域的建议终稿，并将于 2026 年下半年提交给所有国家。 |
| <h2>Participants</h2> | <h2>参与方</h2> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation will be held in a hybrid format with participation in person and online. The consultation is open to all states that are interested. There is a strong preference for capital-based government representatives specializing in IHL and humanitarian affairs, and for representatives from Permanent Missions in Geneva. Other representatives with specific expertise in the subject matter (e.g. members of international organizations, civil society and academia) will also participate upon invitation. Please register no later than Friday, 30 January 2026, using the registration form. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 咨询将以线上线下混合形式召开，开放现场参会和线上参会渠道。 咨询欢迎所有感兴趣的国家参会，尤其欢迎来自各国首都、专门从事国际人道法与人道事务工作的政府代表以及各国常驻日内瓦代表团的专家代表参会。 就会议主题事项具备专业知识的其他代表（如国际组织、民间社会和学术界人士）也将应邀参会。 请至迟于 2026 年 1 月 30 日（星期五） 通过注册表格链接完成会议注册。 |
| <h2>Procedure</h2> | <h2>程序事项</h2> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working languages will be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, with simultaneous interpretation. We ask participants to limit their statements to four minutes to ensure sufficient time for all participants to take the floor. At the end of the consultation, and after all participants that wish to contribute have done so, states and other participants will be given an opportunity to discuss ideas proposed by others. When preparing their statements, participants are requested to kindly consider the guiding questions provided in the agenda below. The inclusive, constructive, non-politicized and solution-oriented nature of the discussions will be maintained throughout the consultation. While participants are encouraged to refer to their state's domestic practice during the consultations, they are asked to kindly refrain from discussing specific contexts or the practice of other states. To facilitate interpretation, we invite participants to share a copy of their statements by 30 January 2026, via email at ihlinitiative@icrc.org, with "IHL and peace third consultation" in the subject line. We also encourage participants to send their full | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 会议工作语言为阿拉伯文、中文、英文、法文、俄文和西班牙文，会议提供同声传译。 请各参与方将发言时间限制在四分钟内，确保所有参与方都有足够时间发言。在咨询结束时，待有意发言的所有参与方发言完毕后，各国及其他参与方将有机会就他方提出的观点进行讨论。 在准备发言内容时，请各参与方对以下议程中所列的引导性问题进行考虑。 咨询全程的讨论将始终保持包容性、建设性、非政治化，并以解决方案为导向。鼓励各参与方在咨询中提及本国国内实践，但请避免讨论具体国家和地区或其他国家的实践。 为协助会议口译，请参会者于 2026 年 1 月 30 日前将发言稿通过邮件分享至 ihlinitiative@icrc.org，邮件标题栏请注明“国际人道法与和平工作领域第三轮咨询”。我们也鼓励各参与方会后通过电 |

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| <p>written statements by email after the meeting. Unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, these statements will be published on the Humanity in War website.</p> | <p>电子邮件提交完整的书面发言稿。除非明确提出保密请求，上述发言稿均将发布在“战争中的人道”网站上。</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultation will be recorded, but the recording will not be made public. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 咨商会议将进行录像，但录像不会公开。 |

| Agenda | 日程 |
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| IHL and Peace | 国际人道法与和平 |
| Third Round of Consultations | 第三轮咨商 |
| 13:00–16:00, 5 February 2026 | 2026年2月5日, 13:00–16:00 |
| ICRC Humanitarium, 17 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva | 红十字国际委员会人道中心（ 17 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva） |
| <i>*Depending on the number of statements given, all times set out below are subject to change.</i> | *以下所有时间安排均将基于发言数量进行调整。 |
| Registration / Login and connection 12:30–13:00 | 现场注册和茶叙/线上登录和接入会议 12:30–13:00 |
| Opening discussion: “Disarmament and IHL – Promoting peace by reinforcing humanitarian protections” 13:00–13:45 | 开幕讨论: “裁军/解除武装与国际人道法——通过加强人道保护促进和平” 13:00–13:45 |
| This opening session will set the scene by highlighting how disarmament, when framed through the lens of IHL, reinforces humanitarian protections and contributes to sustainable peace. Panellists will reflect on current challenges, including unlawful uses of weapons, increases in military spending and rearmament, treaty withdrawals, environmental impacts, and emerging technologies, while underscoring the enduring relevance of humanitarian disarmament frameworks. | 本次开幕会议将通过聚焦国际人道法视角下的裁军/解除武装议题, 阐明裁军/解除武装如何强化人道保护并促进可持续和平。与会专家将探讨当前面临的挑战, 包括武器非法使用、军费开支增长与军备扩充、条约退出、环境影响及新兴技术等问题, 同时强调人道主义裁军/解除武装框架的持久重要性。 |
| Discussion 13:45–15:45 States are invited to share views on the guiding questions proposed below. Breaks will be taken as needed depending on the number of requests for the floor. | 讨论 13:45–15:45 请各国就以下提出的引导性问题发表意见。根据发言请求数量, 将酌情安排休息时间。 引导性问题 1. 各国如何加强遵守人道主义裁军/解除武装方面的规范——包括武器转让管制、禁运措施及武器的法律审查——以降低违反国际人道法的风险并防止局势升级? 2. 在和平谈判中, 有哪些良好实践可将裁军/解除武装的承诺（如武器控制措施或与裁军/解除武装、复员和重返社会相关的条款）有效 |
| Guiding questions 1. How can states strengthen adherence to humanitarian disarmament norms –including arms transfer controls, prohibitions, and legal reviews of weapons – to reduce the risk of IHL violations and prevent escalation? | |

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| <p>2. What good practices exist for integrating disarmament commitments (such as weapons control measures or provisions related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) into peace negotiations in a way that builds trust, protects civilians and supports lasting agreements?</p> <p>3. How can disarmament measures, such as demining, stockpile destruction, weapons collection and environmental remediation, support recovery, safe return of displaced people, and long-term resilience?</p> <p>4. What national approaches or institutional safeguards help ensure continued adherence to disarmament treaties and avoid treaty withdrawals or suspensions, so that commitments made in time of peace stand the test of armed conflict, which they are intended to mitigate?</p> | <p>整合, 从而建立信任、保护平民并支持持久和平的协议?</p> <p>3. 如排雷、销毁库存武器、收缴武器等裁军/解除武装的措施及环境修复如何支持冲突后重建、流离失所者安全返乡以及增强长期韧性?</p> <p>4. 哪些国家层面的措施或制度性保障有助于确保持续遵守裁军条约, 避免条约退出或中止, 从而使和平时期作出的以减轻武装冲突的影响为初衷的承诺, 可以经受住武装冲突的考验?</p> |
| <p>Concluding remarks and next steps</p> <p>15:45–16:00</p> | <p>总结发言和后续工作步骤</p> <p>15:45–16:00</p> |