

## 12. 化学兵器禁止条約

### 化学兵器禁止条約（CWC）の概要

#### 1. 条約の沿革

- 化学兵器禁止条約（Chemical Weapons Convention: CWC、正式名称は「化学兵器の開発、生産、貯蔵及び使用の禁止並びに廃棄に関する条約」）は、サリンなどの化学兵器の開発、生産、保有などを包括的に禁止し、同時に、米国やロシアが保有している化学兵器を一定期間内（原則として10年以内）に全廃することを定めたものである。これは、軍縮条約史上、一つの範疇の大量破壊兵器を完全に禁止し、廃棄させるのみならず、これらの義務の遵守を確保する手段として、実効的な検証制度を持つ初めての条約であり、大きな意味を持っている。
- 化学兵器に関しては、1925年のジュネーブ議定書により「窒息性ガス、毒性ガス等の戦争における使用」が禁止されていたものの、その開発、生産および貯蔵までは禁止されていなかった。
- 1969年、ウ・タント国連事務総長が、「化学・細菌兵器とその使用の影響」と題する報告書を提出したことを契機として、国連などの場で化学兵器の禁止が活発に議論されることとなった。その後1980年から軍縮委員会（その後の軍縮会議）において化学兵器禁止特別委員会が設立され、化学兵器禁止のための交渉作業が本格的に開始された。
- 東西間、南北間の対立のため交渉は長期化したのが、1992年9月にいたり条約案が軍縮会議において採択され、1993年1月13日にはパリで署名式が開催された。発効は1997年4月29日。同年5月にはCWCの実施に当たる国際機関として化学兵器禁止機関（OPCW）がハーグに設立された。
- 2004年2月現在の締約国数は160カ国。国連安保理の常任理事国の他、インド、パキスタン、イラン等の主要国が既に締結しているが、北朝鮮、イラク、イスラエル、シリア、エジプト等は未締結である。

#### 2. 条約の主な内容

- 締約国は、いかなる場合にも化学兵器の開発、生産、取得、保有、移譲及び使用を行わないことを約束する（第1条）。
- 締約国は、保有する化学兵器及び化学兵器生産施設を申告し、原則として条約発効後10年以内（2007年4月まで）に廃棄する（第4条、第5条）。
- 締約国は、老朽化した化学兵器及び他の締約国の領域内に遺棄した化学兵器も廃棄する（第4条）。
- 締約国は、条約に基づく義務を履行するため、法令の制定を含む必要な措置をとる（第7条）。
- 条約で禁止されていない目的のために毒性化学物質等を開発、生産する権利などは認められるが、一定の毒性化学物質及び関連施設は検証措置の対象とし、締約国はその活動につき申告を行う（第6条）。
- 締約国からの申告を受け、査察などにより条約の遵守を検証する機関として化学兵器禁止機関（OPCW）を設立する（第8条）。
- 条約の違反の可能性について懸念が生じる場合には、OPCWは締約国の要請に応じ、疑義の対象となる施設・区域に対してチャレンジ査察（抜き打ち査察）を行うことが認められる（第9条）。特に重大な事態に関しては、OPCW締約国会議は国連総会及び国連安全保障理事会の注意を喚起する（第12条）。

# 化学兵器禁止条約（CWC）\*締約国・署名国一覧

\* 1993年1月13日作成、同日我が国署名、1997年4月29日発効

平成15年11月9日現在  
(出典：化学兵器禁止機関HP)

## 1. 締約国（157）

### ●アフリカ

アルジェリア	ウガンダ	エチオピア	エリトリア
ガーナ	カーボヴェルデ	ガボン	カメルーン
ガンビア	ギニア	ケニア	コートジボワール
サントメ・プリンシペ	ザンビア	ジンバブエ	スーダン
スワジランド	セーシェル	赤道ギニア	セネガル
タンザニア	チュニジア	トーゴ	ナイジェリア
ナミビア	ニジェール	ベナン	ブルキナファソ
ブルンディ	ボツワナ	マラウイ	マリ
南アフリカ	モザンビーク	モーリシャス	モーリタニア
モロッコ	レソト		

### ●アジア

アフガニスタン	アラブ首長国連邦	イエメン	イラン
インド	インドネシア	ウズベキスタン	オマーン
カタール	韓国	キプロス	キリバス
クウェート	クック諸島	サウジアラビア	サモア
シンガポール	スリランカ	タイ	タジキスタン
中国	トルクメニスタン	トンガ	ナウル
日本	ネパール	パキスタン	パラオ
バプアニューギニア	バーレーン	バングラデシュ	東チモール
フィジー	フィリピン	ブルネイ	ベトナム
マレーシア	ミクロネシア	モルジブ	モンゴル
ラオス	ヨルダン		

### ●東欧諸国

アゼルバイジャン	アルバニア	アルメニア	ウクライナ
エストニア	カザフスタン	キルギスタン	グルジア
クロアチア	スロバキア	スロベニア	チェコ
ハンガリー	ブルガリア	ベラルーシ	ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ
ポーランド	マケドニア	モルドバ	ラトビア
リトアニア	ルーマニア	ロシア	セルビア・モンテネグロ

### ●ラ米及びカリブ諸国

アルゼンチン	ウルグアイ	エクアドル	エルサルバドル
ガイアナ	キューバ	グアテマラ	コスタリカ
コロンビア	ジャマイカ	スリナム	セント・ビンセント
セント・ルシア	チリ	ドミニカ国	トリニダード・トバコ
ニカラグア	パラグアイ	パナマ	ブラジル
ペネズエラ	ペルー	ボリビア	メキシコ

●西ヨーロッパ及びその他の諸国

アメリカ合衆国	アイスランド	アイルランド	アンドラ
イタリア	英国	オーストラリア	オーストリア
オランダ	カナダ	ギリシア	サンマリノ
スイス	スウェーデン	スペイン	ドイツ
トルコ	デンマーク	ニュージーランド	ノルウェー
バチカン	フィンランド	フランス	ベルギー
ポルトガル	マルタ	モナコ	リヒテンシュタイン
ルクセンブルグ			

2. 署名国(22)(未批准)

●アフリカ

ギニアビサウ	コモロ	コンゴ共和国	コンゴ民主共和国
シエラレオネ	ジブチ	チャド	中央アフリカ
マダガスカル	リベリア	ルワンダ	

●アジア

イスラエル	カンボジア	ブータン	マーシャル諸国
ミャンマー			

●ラ米及びカリブ諸国

バハマ	ドミニカ共和国	グレナダ	
セントクリストファー・ネイヴィース		ハイチ	ホンジュラス

3. 未署名国(15)

●アフリカ

アンゴラ	エジプト	ソマリア	リビア
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●アジア

イラク	北朝鮮	シリア	ソロモン諸島
ツバル	ニウエ	バヌアツ	レバノン

●ラ米及びカリブ諸国

アンティグア・バーブーダ	バルバドス	ベリーズ	
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**POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF  
THE STATES PARTIES TO REVIEW THE OPERATION OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS  
CONVENTION (FIRST REVIEW CONFERENCE)**

The States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (hereinafter "the Convention"), having convened in The Hague for the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Convention (hereinafter "the First Review Conference"), solemnly declare the following:

1. The States Parties reaffirm their commitment to achieving the object and purpose of the Convention, as set out in its Preamble and provisions. The Convention and its implementation contribute to enhancing international peace and security. Its full, universal and effective implementation will exclude completely, for the sake of all humankind, the possibility of the use of chemical weapons, which is prohibited by the Convention. Furthermore, the Convention mandates the elimination of chemical weapons stockpiles and chemical weapons production capacities by all States Parties, aims at chemical weapons non-proliferation and at confidence building among States Parties, establishes an international system for verification of compliance with its provisions, and provides for the fostering of international cooperation and assistance in the peaceful uses of chemistry.
2. The States Parties will continue to take account of developments in science and technology in the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with its provisions.
3. The States Parties reaffirm their commitment to comply with all their obligations under all the provisions of the Convention, and their commitment to implement them fully, effectively, and in a manner which is non-discriminatory and which further enhances confidence among the States Parties and between the States Parties and the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).
4. The States Parties note that universality of the Convention is fundamental to the achievement of its object and purpose. Much progress has been made since the entry into force of the Convention, to which there are now 151 States Parties. However, serious concerns exist that there remain States not Party to the Convention. The States Parties reaffirm, in particular, that achieving the goals of the Convention requires ratification or accession by those States that cause serious concern. The States Parties pledge to intensify their bilateral and multilateral efforts towards universality of the Convention, and urge all States not Party to join the Convention without delay.
5. The States Parties, recognising the role of the United Nations (UN) in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, stress that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention is in itself an important contribution to this fight. Universality of the Convention, in conjunction with its full and effective implementation, helps to prevent access to chemical weapons by terrorists.
6. The States Parties reaffirm, in order to resolve any matter which may be raised relating to the object and purpose, or the implementation of the provisions, of the Convention, their undertaking to consult and cooperate, directly among themselves or through the OPCW, or by following other appropriate international procedures.
7. The States Parties, without prejudice to the right to request a challenge inspection, should, whenever possible, first make every effort to clarify and resolve any ambiguity or concern about compliance by exchanging information and by conducting consultations among themselves. The OPCW must ensure that requests for clarification and fact-finding, including requests for challenge inspections that meet the requirements of the Convention, can be dealt with expeditiously and effectively.
8. The States Parties reaffirm the obligation to destroy chemical weapons and to destroy or convert chemical weapons production facilities within the time limits provided for by the Convention. The possessor States Parties are fully committed to meeting their destruction obligations and the verification costs, as required by the Convention. There has been progress in chemical weapons disarmament. However, there have been difficulties in the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles, and the Conference of the States Parties has taken action on delays in some States Parties and granted extensions of destruction time limits, as provided for by the Convention.
9. The States Parties welcome the cooperation afforded by many States Parties to assist some possessor States Parties in meeting their obligation to destroy their chemical weapons stockpiles, and invite States Parties that are willing and able to do so, upon request, to continue to cooperate in this field, using, as appropriate, relevant international mechanisms.

10. The States Parties reaffirm the obligation to destroy or otherwise dispose of old chemical weapons, in accordance with the Convention, and note the progress made in this regard. The States Parties, furthermore, attach importance to the destruction of abandoned chemical weapons and to the cooperation that has developed between the Territorial and Abandoning States Parties. Such cooperation would also be necessary for any abandoned chemical weapons discovered in the future.
11. The States Parties note that the OPCW has established an effective international verification system based on declarations and on-site inspections. This provides for the systematic verification of chemical weapons stockpiles and chemical weapons production facilities, including their destruction. Furthermore, it provides for the verification of activities not prohibited under the Convention that are of importance to its object and purpose. The effective application of the verification system builds confidence in compliance with the Convention by States Parties. It also provides for challenge inspections as one of the mechanisms for the resolution of concerns about possible non-compliance, and for the investigation of allegations of the use, or threat of use, of chemical weapons.
12. The States Parties stress that this verification system should be applied in a non-discriminatory, efficient, and cost-effective manner, and take into account relevant developments in science, technology and industry, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
13. The States Parties underline the importance of, and their commitment to, a credible and effective verification regime related to chemical weapons and their destruction. The same applies to the destruction of chemical weapons production facilities, as well as to converted chemical weapons production facilities. They stress the importance of further optimising the verification regime applied to chemical weapons storage, production and destruction facilities, with a view to optimising verification measures, in accordance with the Convention.
14. The States Parties stress the importance of a credible verification regime related to the chemical industry and other facilities used for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, and of improving its effectiveness and efficiency, with a view to achieving the non-proliferation and confidence-building aims of the Convention, and to contributing to ensuring that toxic chemicals and their precursors are only developed, produced, otherwise acquired, retained, transferred or used for purposes not prohibited by the Convention. The States Parties also affirm the need to ensure adequate inspection frequency and intensity for each category of declared facilities under Article VI, taking into account, as relevant, all factors envisaged in the Convention, including, inter alia, risk to the object and purpose of the Convention, activities, characteristics and equitable geographical distribution.
15. The States Parties underline the importance of providing confidence in the implementation of the Convention by all States Parties, through submitting information to, and receiving information from, the OPCW, subject to the provisions of the Convention, including its Confidentiality Annex.
16. The States Parties stress that national implementation is one of the essential elements for the effective operation of the Convention. The States Parties will make every effort to overcome difficulties and delays in order to fully meet their obligation to adopt, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, the necessary implementation measures, including penal legislation. They will cooperate with each other, through the OPCW or bilaterally, towards this objective and afford each other the appropriate legal assistance, upon request, to facilitate the adoption of national implementation measures, and will cooperate, as appropriate, to ensure the safety of people and to protect the environment.
17. The States Parties reaffirm that national implementation measures must reflect all relevant provisions of the Convention and the comprehensive nature of its prohibitions, to ensure that they apply to all toxic chemicals and precursors except where intended for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, as long as their types and quantities are consistent with such purposes.
18. The States Parties stress the very important nature of the Convention's provisions on assistance and protection against the use, or threat of use, of chemical weapons. The States Parties will review and, where possible, further enhance the measures they have elected to provide assistance, with a view to ensuring an effective and timely response to any assistance request.
19. The States Parties reaffirm their undertaking to foster international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities of the States Parties. The States Parties stress the importance of international cooperation and its contribution to the promotion of the Convention as a whole. The States Parties invite the OPCW to further enhance its international cooperation programmes, and to develop partnerships with other relevant international and regional organisations. In this regard, each State Party is encouraged to take into account relevant developments in science, technology and industry for the common benefit, consistent with their applications for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.
20. The States Parties reaffirm their desire to promote free trade in chemicals as well as international cooperation and the exchange of scientific and technical information in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, in order to enhance the economic and technological development of the States Parties. They also reaffirm their commitment to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of chemicals, equipment and scientific and technical information relating to the development and application of chemistry for purposes not prohibited under the Convention.
21. The States Parties reaffirm their commitment to implement the Convention in a manner which avoids hampering their economic and technological development for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. They further reaffirm their undertaking not to maintain among themselves any restrictions that are incompatible with the obligations undertaken under the Convention, which would restrict or impede trade and the development and promotion of scientific and technological knowledge in the field of chemistry for peaceful purposes.
22. The States Parties pledge to further strengthen the OPCW in order to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention and to ensure the full and effective implementation of its provisions.

23. The First Review Conference expresses its appreciation to the international community, including the UN and other international and regional organisations, the chemical industry sector, non-governmental organisations and civil society, for their active cooperation with, and support for, the work of the OPCW to help fulfil the object and purpose of the Convention.