

Translated from Spanish

Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations

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New York, 8 October 2010

The Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to note LA/COD/2 of 12 April 2010 and, in that regard, to attach the Nicaraguan Government's report on the status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.

The Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

The Office of the Secretary-General
United Nations

Republic of Nicaragua — Central America

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government report concerning General Assembly resolution 63/125 entitled “Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts”

Nicaragua: Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

In Nicaragua this question is the responsibility of the National Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CONADIH), whose primary function is to advise and assist the Government on all matters relating to the signature and ratification of, or accession to, humanitarian law treaties, their incorporation into domestic law and the dissemination of their provisions. The Commission is presided over by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (arts. 1, 2 and 4 of decree No. 54-99).

(I) INTRODUCTION

Over the years, Nicaragua has demonstrated a consistent interest in promoting the common good and justice, as established in article 3 of its Constitution, which provides that:

The struggle for peace and for the establishment of a just international order are unwavering commitments of the Nicaraguan nation. We therefore oppose all forms of colonial and imperial domination and exploitation and stand in solidarity with all peoples struggling against oppression and discrimination.

Freedom; justice; respect for the dignity of the human person; political, social and ethnic pluralism; recognition of various forms of ownership; unrestricted international cooperation; and respect for the self-determination of the peoples are principles of the Nicaraguan nation. In demonstration of its adherence to these principles, Nicaragua is currently a party to almost all the instruments of international humanitarian law.

With a view to fulfilling this commitment, the Government of Nicaragua, by executive decree No. 54-99, established the National Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CONADIH) and since then has been carrying out a number of activities to promote, implement and disseminate international humanitarian law in Nicaragua.

At the international level, CONADIH is recognized by the advisory service of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in international human rights and humanitarian law forums and in the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Central American Parliament; this recognition led to its designation as the venue of a meeting of national commissions of Central America, the Dominican Republic and Panama, which was held from 22-24 November 2005.

At the domestic level, Nicaragua has focused its efforts on various areas for the implementation of international humanitarian law, specifically the legislative sphere, dissemination and training, and the protection of cultural property. In this report, a brief overview will be provided of the progress made to date in the implementation of international humanitarian law at the national level.

(II) STATUS IN NICARAGUA OF THE PROTOCOLS ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 12 AUGUST 1949

The Republic of Nicaragua, reaffirming its desire to fulfil the obligations undertaken in the area of international humanitarian law, has been a party to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 since 19 July 1999 and recently ratified Protocol III Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem known as the Red Crystal.

This instrument was deposited with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Federal Council on 2 April 2009 by the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations, in Geneva, Switzerland.

This was a major step for Nicaragua and a further demonstration of its commitment to the law. It was recognized as such by ICRC in a letter dated 3 August 2009 addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Samuel Santos López, which read as follows:

[...] the adoption of Additional Protocol III at the Diplomatic Conference held in Geneva, in December 2005, is an important landmark in the development of international humanitarian law. From a humanitarian perspective, Additional Protocol III improves the protection of victims of armed conflicts throughout the world. It also helps guarantee that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement can play a truly universal role in providing protection and assistance to persons in need.

ICRC expresses deep gratitude to the Republic of Nicaragua for this important step in ratifying the treaty. I have written today to His Excellency Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to convey to him our deep appreciation of this demonstration of Nicaragua's steadfast commitment to the promotion of, and respect for, international humanitarian law.

(III) MEASURES ADOPTED TO STRENGTHEN THE EXISTING INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW REGIME IN NICARAGUA

In order to fulfil its commitment to international humanitarian law, and especially to the undertakings deriving from the XXVI International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 1995, the Republic of Nicaragua established, by executive decree No. 54-99, the National Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (CONADIH).

On 9 April 2002, the Commission's offices at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were officially opened.

The National Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law was established by executive decree No. 54-99, of 23 April 1999, issued in the Official Gazette, No. 81, of 4 May 1999; it is comprised of various Government institutions and a number of universities representing civil society. Its primary function is to advise the Government on matters relating to the signature and ratification of, or accession to, international humanitarian law treaties and promote the adoption of domestic measures in this area.

Operation of CONADIH

Composition

The Commission consists of the Presidency (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the Vice-Presidency (the Ministry of Defence) and a permanent secretariat (the Nicaraguan Red Cross), in addition to various Government institutions and public and private universities representing civil society, which allows for better monitoring and implementation of Nicaragua's international commitments in the area of international humanitarian law in a broad and participatory manner.

To date, no other mechanism has been established with these characteristics and with responsibility for the implementation of international humanitarian law in Nicaragua.

The composition of the Commission is as follows:

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Ministry of Education
3. Ministry of the Interior
4. Ministry of Defence
5. Ministry of Health
6. Office of the Procurator-General
7. Secretariat of the Presidency
8. Army of Nicaragua
9. Navy of Nicaragua
10. External Relations Committee of the National Assembly
11. Human Rights and Peace Committee of the National Assembly
12. Supreme Court of Justice
13. Office of the Human Rights Procurator
14. Nicaraguan Red Cross
15. National Autonomous University of Nicaragua
16. National University (UNAN-Léon)
17. Central American University (UCA)
18. "Redemptoris Mater" Catholic University
19. University for Peace
20. American University

CONADIH has three subcommissions: on legislation, on the protection of cultural property and on training and the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

The member institutions of the Commission designate each of their representatives, sending notification to that effect to the Presidency of the

Commission and the Executive Secretariat designating two persons to attend meetings periodically, who are accredited as representative and alternate; the representative is always the Minister, dean or director of the institution. At the end of their terms, these persons are replaced by the representatives designated by each member institution.

There is no specific limit on the number of regular meetings of CONADIH; in general, however, two regular meetings are held each year in order to establish the main courses of action to be followed by the Commission and evaluate the outcomes achieved; if necessary, special meetings are convened. In addition, the members of CONADIH hold frequent meetings of the subcommissions, which focus on the specific objectives set forth in the plan of action and the fulfilment and achievement of those objectives.

Mandate of CONADIH

In accordance with its constituent decree, the primary function of CONADIH is to advise the Government on matters relating to the signature and ratification of, or accession to, international humanitarian law treaties, and promote the adoption of domestic measures in this area.

In order to fulfil its mandate, CONADIH draws up an annual plan of work which has to be approved by the President of the Commission, who is the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Commission is also required to submit an annual report on progress achieved.

In order to achieve its objectives CONADIH is entitled, by decree No. 122-99, issued in the Official Gazette, No. 231, of 12 February 1999, to be assisted by members of civil society and experts in international law acting as advisers. For example, the International Committee of the Red Cross has participated as an observer throughout the Commission's existence and provided advice on various aspects of international humanitarian law.

Rules of procedure of the Commission

The Commission's rules of procedure accord with the functions set forth in its constituent decree; under article 4, CONADIH is entrusted with the following obligations:

- A) To advise the Government on matters relating to the signature and ratification of, or accession to, international humanitarian law treaties.
- B) To contribute to the dissemination of international humanitarian law, particularly through the design of educational programmes for schoolchildren and university students.
- C) To monitor the status of the international humanitarian law agreements and protocols signed by Nicaragua.
- D) To make recommendations about accession to new instruments relating to international humanitarian law.
- E) To represent Nicaragua at international conferences on international humanitarian law.

- F) To establish links with non-governmental organizations involved with international humanitarian law.
- G) To seek assistance from other Government departments and State authorities when it is required by the Commission.
- H) To draw up an annual plan of work and establish the method of work it considers appropriate.
- I) To draw up an annual report on all the activities carried out by the Commission.
- J) To propose amendments to these rules of procedure.

Implementation of international humanitarian law at the national level

Since 1999 CONADIH has carried out a number of activities through its three subcommissions (legislation, dissemination and training, and protection of cultural property) in accordance with its constituent decree. It has been able to establish its role at the national level, and has designed an identifying logo and developed its own web page.

The achievements and successes of CONADIH include the following:

A) *In relation to the Red Cross emblem*

The presentation and promotion of the Act on the protection and use of the Red Cross emblem, adopted on 15 March 2002 and issued in the Official Gazette, No. 57, of 22 March 2002, is particularly noteworthy.

At present, the use and protection of the Red Cross emblem is regulated by Act No. 418, adopted on 26 February 2002 and issued in the Official Gazette, No. 57, of 22 March 2002, entitled "Act on the protection and use of the Red Cross name and emblem". The adoption of this law was one of the Commission's first achievements.

It should be stressed that violations involving the inappropriate use of the Red Cross emblem are penalized in Nicaragua's main bodies of law for both civilians and military personnel.

Specifically, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Nicaragua, Act No. 641, issued in the Official Gazette, Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87, of 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 May 2008, title XXII, "Crimes against the international order", article 500, reads as follows:

Article 500. Inappropriate use of emblems and insignia

Anyone who, during an international or internal armed conflict, for the purpose of harming or attacking an opponent, feigns the status of a protected person or uses protective emblems such as the Red Cross or the Red Crescent, the flag of the United Nations or international bodies, or flags of truce or surrender; flags, uniforms or insignia of the enemy or of neutral countries or military or police units of the United Nations, or other protective emblems envisaged in the international treaties ratified by Nicaragua, shall be sentenced to between six months' and three years' imprisonment.

The military criminal code, Act No. 566, adopted on 22 November 2005 and issued in the Official Gazette, No. 4, of 5 January 2006, refers to the crime of

treachery in title X, chapter two, entitled “Specific crimes against the laws and customs of war”, which provides that:

Article 211. Violations of the customs of war.

A penalty of six months’ to three years’ imprisonment shall be imposed on any member of the military who:

- a) In the event of armed conflict and in the zone of military operations, inappropriately displays the flag of the parliament, flags or emblems of the opponent or of neutral States; or the insignia, flags or emblems of the Red Cross or of other recognized humanitarian institutions or commits treachery;
- b) Insults, by word or action, or inappropriately detains a member of parliament or a horn, bugle, or drum player, standard-bearer or interpreter accompanying such person.

As the Commission’s most recent accomplishment, mention may be made of the efforts undertaken for the adoption, ratification and deposit of Protocol III Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem known as the Red Crystal.

This instrument was deposited with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Federal Council on 2 April 2009 by the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

This was a major step for Nicaragua and a demonstration of its commitment to international humanitarian law. It was recognized as such by ICRC in a letter dated 3 August 2009 addressed to Mr. Samuel Santos López, which read as follows:

[...] the adoption of Additional Protocol III at the Diplomatic Conference held in Geneva, in December 2005, is an important landmark in the development of international humanitarian law. From a humanitarian perspective, Additional Protocol III improves the protection of victims of armed conflicts throughout the world. It also helps guarantee that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement can play a truly universal role in providing protection and assistance to persons in need.

ICRC expresses deep gratitude to the Republic of Nicaragua for this important step in ratifying the treaty. I have written today to His Excellency Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to convey to him our deep appreciation of this demonstration of Nicaragua’s steadfast commitment to the promotion of, and respect for, international humanitarian law.

Under the Commission’s plan of action for 2010, a proposal is being drawn up for an amendment to Act No. 418 on the protection and use of the Red Cross name and emblem resulting from the adoption of Protocol III Additional to the Geneva Conventions.

B) In relation to the suppression of war crimes in the national legislation

Nicaragua has always been firmly committed to the protection of human rights and, in that regard, although it is not yet a party to the Rome Statute, it has already expressed its firm resolve to combat the crimes that fall within the competence of the International Criminal Court.

Nicaragua is already a party to the great majority of treaties on international humanitarian law, including the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (accession, 3 September 1986) and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, of 1948 (accession, 29 January 1952). (See Annex I.)

Furthermore, the Constitution of Nicaragua, in article 5, establishes the principles of the Nicaraguan nation, in particular respect for the dignity of the human person. Article 36 provides that everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical, psychological and moral integrity and no one may be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

In order to implement the provisions laid down in the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I at the domestic level, Nicaragua has included all the war crimes envisaged under international humanitarian law in the new Criminal Code, in title XXII entitled "Crimes against the international order", and is pursuing activities for its implementation.

With the adoption of the new Criminal Code, Act No. 641, and its issuance in the Official Gazette, Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87, of 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 May 2008, Nicaragua has reaffirmed its commitment to international law, and in particular to international humanitarian law, by incorporating within title XXII, entitled "Crimes against the international order", the great majority of the grave violations of international humanitarian law referred to in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1977 and duly incorporated into article 8 of the Rome Statute, carried out in both international and non-international armed conflicts, thereby fulfilling the various international commitments which it has signed and ratified and which it has undertaken to coordinate with its national laws and incorporate within its legislation.

It should be noted that in the process of formulating the Code, CONADIH, through its legislative subcommission, along with the ICRC-Guatemala advisory service represented by Mr. Carlos Hugo Avila, provided advice and carried out activities to promote the incorporation of the war crimes envisaged in the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols in title XXII, entitled "Crimes against the international order", of the Criminal Code, advocating alongside the Justice Commission and participating in meetings held to analyse the draft Code with the Justice Commission and with representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Also in the legislative sphere, by Act No. 566, of 22 November 2005, Nicaragua adopted the military criminal code, which consists of three books setting forth principles, definitions and aspects of the general modern theory of crime and definitions of ordinary military crimes and crimes relating to armed conflicts, including the crimes defined in the Geneva Conventions.

C) In relation to the process of the dissemination of international humanitarian law in Nicaragua

As part of its commitment to the dissemination and promotion of international humanitarian law in Nicaragua, CONADIH has launched a number of activities, such as:

The award of diplomas in 2003 and 2004: a diploma in humanitarian law was awarded in 2003 for persons who participated in the application, implementation

and adoption of national measures for the application of international humanitarian law, in situations of armed conflict and in the protection of and assistance to war victims, as well as persons who urged respect for the humanitarian norms established for internal and external armed conflicts.

These diplomas were accordingly aimed at staff of civil service, defence and security departments, staff of intergovernmental organizations, university faculty members, doctors and health personnel, journalists and media directors, human rights activists, social workers, lawyers and judges, among others.

Furthermore, as part of the commitment of CONADIH to the dissemination and promotion of international humanitarian law in Nicaragua, a series of lectures on international humanitarian law was organized, designed for universities and for the staff of the institutions which are members of CONADIH.

Various training courses have been designed for representatives of the institutions which are members of CONADIH with the objective of updating their knowledge and promoting mastery of international humanitarian law topics.

Currently, through the subcommission on training and dissemination, basic training in international humanitarian law in Nicaragua and its application through CONADIH, and other relevant rights, is provided at the national level by volunteers of the national Red Cross society.

In 2010, CONADIH plans to continue the training courses designed for members of the Commission and the lectures which are offered, in particular, to students at member universities and members of the Commission, among other activities.

D) In relation to the protection of cultural property

With regard to the protection of cultural property, the development and signposting of the “Ruins of León Viejo” historical and world heritage site (second half of 2005) is particularly significant.

In the context of the commitment to the protection of cultural property, it should be noted that title XXII of the Criminal Code (Act No. 641), which was recently adopted and promulgated, includes articles which define and penalize acts of destruction of cultural property in situations of armed conflict, as well as acts using cultural property which is under enhanced protection; cultural property will therefore be more effectively protected.

Finally, it should be noted that CONADIH designed a website in the account of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the address: <http://conadih.cancilleria.gob.ni>, which provides information on general aspects of the Commission and its activities, and documents which refer to international humanitarian law.

E) Other achievements of Nicaragua in the area of international humanitarian law

Nicaragua is a party to the main international instruments in the area of disarmament and arms control and has always urged other States to sign, adopt, ratify and implement the treaties, agreements, resolutions and declarations on this subject so that decisive progress can be made towards curbing the arms race and identifying measures to pave the way towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Nicaragua will continue to stress to the international community the importance of maintaining the momentum towards the goal of general and complete disarmament, including not only nuclear weapons, but also other conventional weapons of mass destruction, which violate the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law. In this regard, CONADIH has played a very limited role because Nicaragua has already ratified the relevant instruments; however, work needs to be carried out on their dissemination.

CONADIH, in its advisory role, is able to make proposals and observations and carry out studies on the various international humanitarian law treaties in respect of weapons, while remaining within its sphere of competence.

Implementation and follow-up of the Cartagena Plan of Action adopted at the Second Review Conference of the Ottawa Treaty, in Cartagena, Colombia, in December 2009

The national programme for humanitarian demining in Nicaragua was presented to the international community in April 1999; it identified a total of 135,643 mines to be destroyed and provided for the destruction of all mines and explosive devices found in the areas of operation of the demining units. The programme came to an end in June 2010. Since 18 June, just a few days ago, Nicaragua has been the first mine-free zone in the world.

The implementation and follow-up of the Cartagena Plan of Action, adopted at the Second Review Conference of the Ottawa Treaty, in respect of assistance to victims, is being carried out by the national demining commission.

Signature and ratification of the new Convention on Cluster Munitions adopted in May 2008

In addition to participating in the negotiations for its adoption, Nicaragua signed the Convention on 3 December 2008 (the date on which the Convention was opened for signature by all States, in Oslo, Norway) and ratified that commitment on 2 November 2009. The adoption of this treaty prohibits the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions.

Nicaragua adopted this Convention by legislative decree No. 5764 (Official Gazette No. 163, of 28 August 2009); ratified it by executive decree No. 72-2009 (Official Gazette No. 175, of 17 September 2009); and deposited its instrument of ratification on 2 November 2009.

Legal monitoring of new weapons: implementation of article 36 of Additional Protocol I

It should be noted that Nicaragua does not manufacture or sell weapons, and has not acquired any weapons, as indicated in the reports on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action. (Article 36: New weapons, In the study, development, acquisition or adoption of a new weapon, means or method of warfare, a High Contracting Party is under an obligation to determine whether its employment would, in some or all circumstances, be prohibited by this Protocol or by any other rule of international law applicable to the High Contracting Party.)

(IV) PRINCIPAL TREATIES RELEVANT TO INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW TO WHICH NICARAGUA IS A PARTY

A. *PROTECTION OF THE VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS*

- Convention No. I of 1949 — Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. (Nicaragua has been a party since 17 December 1953.)
- Convention No. II of 1949 — Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949. (Nicaragua has been a party since 17 December 1953.)
- Convention No. III of 1949 — Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. (Nicaragua has been a party since 17 December 1953.)
- Convention No. IV of 1949 — Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. (Nicaragua has been a party since 17 December 1953.)
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, of 8 June 1977. (Nicaragua is a party to this Protocol, which was ratified on 19 July 1999.) The declaration envisaged in article 90 of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, concerning the International Fact-Finding Commission, is pending.
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, of 8 June 1977. (Nicaragua is a party to this Protocol, which was ratified on 19 July 1999.)
- Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem, of 8 December 2005. (Nicaragua is a party to this Protocol, which was ratified on 2 April 2009.)
- Protocol II to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of 26 March 1999. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, of 25 May 2000. (Nicaragua is a party to this Protocol, which was ratified on 1 June 2001.)

Note: Nicaragua is not yet a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, of 20 December 2006. Currently, the National Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Nicaragua (CONADIH) is studying this instrument with a view to promoting its incorporation into national legislation.

B. *PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN SITUATIONS OF ARMED CONFLICT*

- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, of 14 May 1954. (Nicaragua is a party to this Convention, which was ratified on 25 November 1959.)
- Protocol I to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of 14 May 1954. (Nicaragua has been a party to this instrument since 25 November 1959.)
- Protocol II to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of 26 March 1999. (Nicaragua has been a party to this instrument since 1 June 2001.)

C. ENVIRONMENT

- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, of 10 December 1976. (Nicaragua is a party to this Convention, which was ratified on 6 September 2007.)

D. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, of 26 November 1968. Nicaragua acceded to this Convention on 3 September 1986.

Note: Nicaragua is not a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, of 17 July 1998, although it has already incorporated into its domestic legislation all the war crimes envisaged in the Statute.

E. WEAPONS

- Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity, of 26 November 1968. Nicaragua acceded to this Convention on 3 September 1986.
- Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, of 17 June 1925. Nicaragua is a party to this Protocol, which was ratified on 5 October 1990.
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 10 April 1972. Nicaragua is a party to this Convention, which was ratified on 7 August 1975.
- 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, of 10 October 1980. Nicaragua is a party to this instrument, which was ratified on 5 December 2000, along with Protocols I, III and IV and amended Protocol II.
- Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments, of 10 October 1980. Nicaragua has been a party to this instrument since 5 December 2000.
- Protocol on Incendiary Weapons, of 10 October 1980. Nicaragua has been a party to this instrument since 5 December 2000.
- Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons, of 13 October 1995. Nicaragua has been a party to this instrument since 5 December 2000.
- Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996. Nicaragua has been a party to this instrument since 5 December 2000.
- Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, of 28 November 2003. Nicaragua is a party to this Protocol, which was ratified on 15 September 2005.
- Amendment of 2001 to article 1 of the Convention on Conventional Weapons, of 10 October 1980. Nicaragua is a party to this instrument, which was ratified on 6 September 2007.

- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, of 13 January 1993. Nicaragua has been a party since 5 October 1999.
 - Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, of 18 September 1997 (Ottawa, 1997). Ratified on 30 November 1998.
 - Convention on Cluster Munitions, of 30 May 2008. Ratified on 2 November 2009.
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