

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production
and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (1997)

Table of Article 9 National Implementation Measures as reported by States Parties under Article 7

1 December 2012

(incorporating information as available on the United Nations DDA website on that date)

Article 7

"1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations ... not later than 180 days after the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party on:

a) the national implementation measures referred to in Article 9, ...

2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually ..."

Article 9

"Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control."



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This table lists the national implementation measures taken by States Parties in accordance with Article 9 of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention e.g. legislation (including penal sanctions), regulations, decrees and military instructions enacted to prevent and suppress activities prohibited under the Convention.

It does *not* record each State's ratification process nor measures to establish mine action structures, plans or programmes.

All citations are taken from the Article 7 Report of the State Party concerned, except when indicated otherwise.

The *Landmine Monitor Report* (L.M.R.) has been used to supplement the information available in the States Parties' Reports.

The instruments cited (legislation, regulations, decrees, etc.) which are available to the ICRC are expressly indicated in the last column. Reference to national implementation measures "available on file at the ICRC" includes electronic data and hard copies of legislation, available on the ICRC Advisory Service National Implementation Database at : www.icrc.org/ihl-nat

This table also includes references to voluntary reports made by States not yet party to the Convention.

Any interested State may obtain legal and technical assistance in incorporating the Ottawa Convention into national law by contacting the **ICRC Advisory Service on IHL** in Geneva :

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State Party (date of ratification or accession)	Date of Relevant Report Submission	National Implementation Measures Reported	<i>Landmine Monitor Report</i> Comments	ICRC Comments & Availability on file
<p>Afghanistan (11 September 2002)</p>	<p>2012 April 2010, April 2009 and 30 April 2007</p>	<p>"The Government of Afghanistan has stated that its constitution adopted in January 2005 requires the country to respect all international treaties it has signed."</p> <p>Additional information given regarding mine action legislation in the 2006 report.</p>	<p>2005 L.M.R: A national mine action law was drafted in September 2004.</p>	<p>Committee established August 2012 to prepare legislation</p>
<p>Albania (29 February 2000)</p>	<p>April 2012 13 July 2011 No change since 2006</p>	<p>Decision of the Council of Ministers No 269, dated 25.05.2000 "On Ban of Use, Storage, Production and Transfer of the APF and their Destruction.</p> <p>Order of the Minister of Defence No.140 dated 23.04.2001 "On Destruction of the APM recorded in the inventory of the Albanian Armed Forces", initiated the Albanian APM Stockpile Destruction Programme.</p> <p>Law no. 9515 dated 18.04.2006 on "The implementation of the convention on the Ban of use, storage, production and transfer of the anti-personnel mines and their destruction" approved by Parliament.</p>		<p>The Law adopted in April 2006 provides for civil penalties and refers to two provisions in the penal code, Articles 278 and 278a (see Article 9(1))</p>

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<p>Algeria (9 October 2001)</p>	<p>February 2012 April 2011 No changes since 1 May 2003</p>	<p>Ordonnance n° 97-06 du 21 janvier 1997 relative aux matériels de guerre, armes et munitions.</p> <p>Décret exécutif n° 98-96 du 18 mars 1998 fixant des modalités d'application de l'Ordonnance 97-06 du 21 janvier 1997 relative aux matériels de guerre, armes et munitions.</p>		<p>As Ordonnance n° 97-06 pre-dates the adoption of the Convention, it is not clear whether these measures suppress all activities prohibited by the Convention.</p>
<p>Andorra (29 June 1998)</p>	<p>June 2011</p>	<p>Décret relatif à la détention, utilisation et circulation d'armes en date du 3 juillet 1989.</p> <p>Code Pénal en date du 29 mars 1989, articles 89 et 96.</p>		<p>As Décret and Articles of the Code Pénal pre-date the adoption of the Convention, it is not clear whether these measures suppress all activities prohibited by the Convention.</p>
<p>Angola (5 July 2002)</p>	<p>March 2012</p>	<p>Apart from the existing ordinary legislations in the country, no other legal measures were taken within the period under consideration</p>		
<p>Antigua and Barbuda (3 May 1999)</p>	<p>29 March 2000</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>Antigua and Barbuda has never used, produced, imported, exported, or stockpiled antipersonnel mines, including for training purposes. Antigua and Barbuda has stated that existing legislation makes any treaty it joins part of domestic law, and as such has no plans to enact separate legislation imposing penal sanctions as required by the treaty.</p>	

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<p>Argentina (14 September 1999)</p>	<p>April 2012 April 2011</p>	<p>Codigo Penal, B.O. 05/05/2004, of 14 April 2004. amending art. 189 of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>Prohibición del Uso de Minas Antipersonal en el ámbito de las Fuerzas Armadas; fue publicada en el Boletín Público del Ejército No 4745/01 la Directiva Técnica de Munición No 01/00</p>		<p>According to information received by the ICRC in 2007, a draft is still pending with the Senate.</p>
<p>Australia (14 January 1999)</p>	<p>May 2012 30 April 2011 No changes since 30 April 2003</p>	<p>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998 "Section 8 of the Act makes it a criminal offence to place, possess, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, move or transfer anti-personnel mines"</p> <p>Training Information Bulletin (TIB) No 86 "Conventions on the Use of Landmines : A Commander's Guide" (October 1999) "[A]ims to provide Commanders and staff within the Australian Defence Force with an interpretation of revised policy on landmines, booby-traps and improvised explosive devices and their application to military operations"</p> <p>Defgram No 196/99 "Ottawa Landmines Convention – Defence implications and obligations" "[I]nformation document [by the Department of Defence] conveying to the Defence Organisation its obligations under the Ottawa Convention."</p>		<p>1998 Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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Austria (29 June 1998)	2012 April 2011 no changes reported under form A since 29 July 1999	BGBl I Nr 13/1997 : Law on the Ban of Anti-Personnel Mines (entry into force on 1 January 1999) "Art. 2 ... prohibits the production, acquisition, sale, procurement, import, export, transit, use and possession of anti-personnel mines. Under Art. 4, existing stockpiles of anti-personnel mines shall be destroyed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior within one month after the entry into force. The federal law imposes a penalty on whoever, and even by negligence, contravenes the prohibition of Art. 2 ... "		Law is available on file at the ICRC.
Bahamas (31 July 1998)	April 2009	None reported		
Bangladesh (6 September 2000)	April 2012 2009 no changes since 29 April 2003	"Necessary implementation measures are in progress." Previously "Necessary implementation measures are in progress. National Legislation is at its final stage of preparation."		Still considering implementing legislation
Barbados (26 January 1999)	12 May 2003	None reported		
Belarus (3 September 2003)	30 April 2012 30 April 2011 no change since 30 April 2005	Decree No. 525 and dispositions of the Criminal Code related to explosive materials (art. 294, 295, 298 and 299)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree No. 525, "On implementation of Convention on the Prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction", 6 May 2004. (L.M.R. 2004, p. 167, note 3) 	Criminal Code available at ICRC

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<p>Belgium (4 September 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2012 April 2011</p>	<p>Law of 20 March 2007 concerning prohibition of financial contribution to the fabrication, use or detention of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions</p> <p>Law of 2006 concerning the regulation of economic and individual activities with weapons</p> <p>Law of 9 March 1995 on anti-personnel mines, booby traps and similar devices (entry into force 11 April 1995)</p> <p>Law of 24 June 1996 amending the Law of 3 January 1933 on arms production and trade, on the carrying of weapons and on ammunition trade, with a view to prohibiting the Belgian State and public services from storing anti-personnel mines (entry into force on 19 July 1996)</p> <p>Law of 30 March 2000 on the definitive prohibition of anti-personnel mines (entry into force on 17 April 2000) "This law simplified the existing procedure by cancelling the five years moratorium."</p>		<p>Penal sanctions are included (imprisonment and fine).</p>
<p>Belize (23 April 1998)</p>	<p>2012, no new reporting since 7 May 2004</p>	<p>Anti-Personnel Mines Act, No. 24 of 2003.</p>		<p>The Act includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment). Act available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p>Benin (25 September 1998)</p>	<p>24 June 2008 No changes since 21 January 2002</p>	<p>"Élaboration des textes législatifs en cours."</p>		

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Bhutan (18 August 2005)	29 May 2007 initial submission	"In Bhutan's case, the treaty would be self-enacting under domestic law since Chapter IV, clause 29 of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Code of Bhutan 2001 states that 'The Royal Court of Justice shall apply international Convention, Covenant, Treaty and Protocol that are duly acceded by the Royal Government of Bhutan and ratified by the National Assembly of Bhutan.'"		The ICRC is unable to determine whether Chapter IV, clause 29 of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Code of Bhutan (2001) allows its courts to convict (at criminal law) an individual for violating Article 1 of the Convention, nor to know what penalties would apply.
Bolivia (9 June 1998)	13 April 2006	Legislation drafted to amend the "Ley de Armas, Municiones, Explosivos"		
Bosnia and Herzegovina (8 September 1998)	April 2012 April 2011 April 2006 No changes since 17 May 2004	"Bosnia and Herzegovina Criminal Law has been annexed to accommodate ban of all the activities prohibited under the Convention" "The State party of Bosnia and Herzegovina has accepted a Demining Law. There is ongoing procedure of creation of the sub-law documents and restructuring. The law itself is addressing practically all issues of demining including the legal requirements required under the term of this (Ottawa Convention). Special law on prohibition of use, production of anti-personnel mines is in procedure of creation." "Chapter XVII: Criminal acts against humanity and values protected under international law – Articles 193 and 193a"		On file with the ICRC (Articles 190 and 193a of the Criminal Code of BiH). Law on Demining adopted in 2002 is still in force, the procedure of creation of bylaws and restructuring in line with this law was completed: A new draft Law on Demining has recently been made, and should be submitted to the BiH Council of Ministers (CoM) for approval. If the CoM approves the draft it will be forwarded to the BiH Parliament for adoption. According to BiH authorities there are currently no plans for drafting a special law on prohibition of use, production of anti-personnel mines
Botswana (1 March 2000)	April 2012	"Consultations are underway to enact legislation to domesticate convention"	"[I]nstructions were given to the Attorney General's Chamber to prepare legislation, and assistance ... have been sought from the Zimbabwe office of the ICRC." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i> , p. 129)	

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<p>Brazil (30 April 1999)</p>	<p>April 2012 April 2011 no changes reported under Form A since 30 April 2002</p>	<p>Federal Law No 10.300 (October 2001) "[C]omprehensive prohibition of any and all activities on national territory that would constitute a violation of the Mine Ban Convention [including] use, development, production, trade, import, export, acquisition, stockpiling, retention or transfer, whether direct or indirect, of anti-personnel mines. The law also lists the penal sanctions that will apply..."</p> <p>"On 11 August 1999, the Ministry of Defence formally instructed the Navy, Army and Air Force Commands to disseminate the text of the Convention in military school instruction courses, at the Graduation, Advanced and Staff Levels"</p>		<p>Law No 10.300 is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p>Brunei Darussalam</p>	<p>22 June 2010 (letter) April 2007 Initial Submission</p>	<p>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Order (2006) has been drafted but is not yet in force.</p>		

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<p>Bulgaria (4 September 1998)</p>	<p>April 2012 April 2011 no changes reported under Form A since 22 April 2002</p>	<p>Penal Code, Chapter Eleven : Generally Dangerous Crimes, Articles 337 [as amended SG No 41/1985, 50/1995], 338 [as amended SG No 10/1993], 339 [as amended SG No 28/1982, 41/1985, 50/1995, 62/1997]</p> <p>Penal Code, Chapter Fourteen : Crimes Against Peace and Humanity, Section II: Crimes Against the Laws and Customs of Waging War, Article 415 [as amended SG No 62/1997 and SG No 153/1998]</p>	<p>"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported that implementation legislation has been enacted, and that sanctions for violations of the Mine Ban Treaty are included in the penal code." (L.M.R. 2002, p. 133)</p>	<p>Article 415 is available on file at the ICRC. It creates penal sanctions applying to a person who uses or orders impermissible ways or means for waging war.</p> <p>Articles 337, 338 and 339 are also available on file at the ICRC. They create penal sanctions applying to a person who manufactures, processes, repairs, trades in, transports, imports or export explosives, firearms or ammunition without having the right to do so; who fails to take the necessary safety measures; who acquires, holds or gives explosives, firearms or ammunition without due permit.</p> <p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p>Burkina Faso (16 September 1998)</p>	<p>31 March 2008 no changes reported under Form A since 14 March 2002</p>	<p>Decree No. 2001 - 180/PRES/PM/SECU (2 May 2001) "[T]o prevent and suppress any activity under this Convention ... "</p>		<p>Decree implements the Ottawa Convention and includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment).</p> <p>Decree is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p>Burundi (22 October 2003)</p>	<p>30 April 2012 No changes reported under Form A since 30 pril 2009</p>	<p>Loi N°1/30 du 10 Octobre 2008 portant mise en oeuvre de la convention sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production et du transfert des mines antipersonnel et sur leur destruction signée à Ottawa le 03 Décembre 1997.</p>	<p>The Burundi National Assembly adopted a national implementation law on 25 September 2008, followed by the Burundi Senate on 28 September 2008. The law was promulgated by the President of Burundi on 10 October 2008. No further details were provided on the law's content. (LMR 2009, p. 229)</p>	<p>Law is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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Cambodia (28 July 1999)	April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 15 April 2003	<p>Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines (28 April 1999, entry into force on 28 May 1999)</p> <p>"[P]rovides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, national polices and armed forces."</p> <p>"On June 1, 2005, His Majesty the King signed the Law on Weapon, Explosive and Ammunition Management which was adopted by the National Assembly on April 26, 2005 and the Senate on May 12, 2005"</p>		Law is available on file at the ICRC.
Cameroon (19 September 2002)	August 2009	<p>Au plan réglementaire, la procédure d'adoption d'une législation nationale est en cours.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, la procédure de refonte du Code Pénal, qui intégrera certaines infractions au Droit International Humanitaire, régissant par ailleurs les mines antipersonnel, est en cours.</p> <p>Au plan disciplinaire, le Décret n°2007/199 du 7 juillet 2007 portant règlement de discipline générale dans les Forces de Défense(RDG) prévoit la sanction du militaire détenteur d'une arme prohibée (motif 390 du DSG : 30 jours de prison pour un militaire de rang et 45 jours d'arrêts de rigueur pour le sous-officier et l'officier). En outre, l'utilisation d'une arme prohibée est une violation de consigne, réprimée par l'Article 230 du Code de Justice militaire, à deux ans de prison.</p>		

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<p>Canada (3 December 1997)</p>	<p>April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 22 April 2003</p>	<p>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act (entry into force 1 March 1999)</p> <p>"[<i>Inter alia</i>], prohibits the development, production, acquisition, possession, transfer, stockpiling and placement of anti-personnel mines. ... [R]equires individuals to disclose information necessary for Canada to meet its obligations under Article 7 of the Convention and provides measures to facilitate the work of members of fact-finding missions to Canada, should such a mission be authorized under Article 8 of the Convention. ... contains penalties including fines ... and imprisonment ... "</p>		<p>Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p>Cape Verde (14 May 2001)</p>	<p>31 March 2009</p>	<p>"Il n'existe pas de legislation interne sur mines parce que en 2006 toutes les mines existente dans le pays ont été détruits"</p>		
<p>Central African Republic (8 November 2002)</p>	<p>13 November 2004</p>	<p>"Loi n°64.34 du 20.11.64, modifiant les loi n°61.213 du 04.05.61 et 62.321 du 03.12.62 réglementant l'introduction et l'usage des armes à feu (poudres, explosives... mines) les répressions retenues ainsi que les sanctions et retraits envisages, suivis des amendes et confiscations en République Centrafricaine." Décret N° 28/PR/2006 du 26 aout 2006</p>		
<p>Chad (6 May 1999)</p>	<p>April 2010, no changes since 1 September 2006</p>	<p>Promulgation de la Loi No. 28/PR/2006 du 23 aout 2006 portant mise en oeuvre de la Convention [...], et sur leur destruction en République de Tchad."</p>		<p>Law on file with the ICRC: Promulgated 26 August 2006 by Presidential decree</p>

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Chile (10 September 2001)	April 2012 April 2010, April 2009	Plan Nacional de Acción Contra Minas (E.M.D.N. DPP. CNAD No 2.200/251 de fecha 10.Enero.2003) "[C]ontiene un conjunto de Previsiones, para dar cumplimiento con las obligaciones contraídas con la ratificación de la Convención."	" In May 2009, Chile stated that its existing laws sufficiently cover the various issues required for implementation, citing the Arms Control Act No. 17.798, which addresses all weapons and explosives, including landmines. Chile nonetheless reiterated its intent to adopt specific legislation for the Mine Ban Treaty. (L.M.R. November 2011) http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/1687	The Legal Services of the Ministry of Labor are working on draft legislation.
Colombia (6 September 2000)	April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 27 May 2003	Ley 759 del 25 de julio del 2002 "Por medio de la cual se dictan normas para dar cumplimiento a la Convención Sobre la Prohibición del Empleo, Almacenamiento, Producción y Transferencia de Minas Antipersonal s Sobre Su Destrucción y se fijan disposiciones con el fin de erradicar en Colombia el uso de las minas antipersonal"		Law includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment and interdiction of serving in public functions). Law is available on file at the ICRC.
Comoros (19 September 2002)	27 May 2004 no changes since 20 April 2003	"Étant donné que l'Assemblée Nationale et les Assemblées des Iles ne sont pas encore mises en place, il faut attendre les élections législatives pour pouvoir saisir le parlement sur la réglementation nationale."		
Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville) (4 May 2001)	April 2009	"Projet de loi et décret d'application se trouvent au secrétariat général du gouvernement pour adoption et transmission au parlement"	In meetings in November and December 2011, a Congolese official informed the Monitor that the draft national law, with amendments by the ICRC, had been sent to the government secretariat and would be discussed within the Ministerial Council L.M.R. October 2012, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/1708	

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Democratic Republic of Congo (2 May 2002)	10 April 2012 30 April 2011	Loi n° 11/007 du 09 juillet 2011 portant mise en œuvre de la convention sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production et du transfert des mines antipersonnel et sur leur destruction en République Démocratique du Congo		Law is available on file at the ICRC
Cook Islands (15 March 2006)	7 July 2011	Anti Personnel Mines Act 2007, No. 35 of 2007 (entered into force 30 November 2007)		Act prohibits and provides penalties for use, development, production, acquisition, possession, retention and stockpiling of AP mines. Law is available on file at the ICRC.
Costa Rica (17 March 1999)	April 2010 No changes since 20 February 2002	Ley 8231, "Prohibición de Minas Antipersonales" (entry into force on 17 April 2002)		In addition to prohibiting all activities prohibited by Article 1 of the Convention, the law prohibits anti-handling devices and components used to make anti- personnel mines. It includes penal sanctions (imprisonment). Law is available on file at the ICRC.
Côte d'Ivoire (30 June 2000)	April 2010 No changes since 19 April 2004	"Legislation for domestication of landmine ban treaty to follow."		

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Croatia (20 May 1998)	30 April 2012 30 April 2011 No changes since 30 April 2006	<p>On the 6th of October, 2004, the Croatian President brought a decision on the proclamation of the Law on Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. Article 9, Section IV of the new law provides penal sanctions for violations. Published in the Croatian Official Gazette, No. 141, 13 October 2004, pg. 5993.</p> <p>Criminal Law, Chapter Thirteen, Violations Against Values Protected by International Legal Regulations, Prohibited means of combat, Article 163 "[D]efines legal sanctions (penalties) for ... the use, development, production , acquirement, stockpiling, brokering, retaining, assisting, transfer, encouragement or inducing trade in [any] weapons or means of warfare prohibited by instruments of international law to which Croatia is a Party "</p>		Article 163 is available on file at the ICRC.
Cyprus (17 January 2003)	April 2012 No changes since April 2006	<p>Law No 37 (III) 2002 (Law ratifying the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer or Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction</p> <p>See also article 4 of Law No. 19 (1) 2005, "Law Concerning Explosive Materials of 2005."</p>	See Landmine Monitor report of 2006, page 373.	Implementation appears to have been effected through the 2005 Law on explosive materials.

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Czech Republic (26 October 1999)	April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 30 April 2003	Act 305/1999 on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of antipersonnel mines and their destruction and on the amendment to Act No. 140/1961, Criminal Code (entry into force on 3 December 1999)		Act includes penal sanctions (imprisonment). Act is available on file at the ICRC.
Denmark (8 June 1998)	31 March 2012 6 June 2011 no changes reported since 27 August 1999	"No legal, administrative and other measures in addition to the legal, administrative and other measures already in force have been deemed necessary to comply with the Convention."		
Djibouti (18 May 1998)	18 January 2005 no changes since 16 January 2003	Code Pénal Loi 62 - 61 du 02/06/1962 Arrêté No 817 du 08/06/1962 Décret 64-406 du 05/05/1964 Arrêté 669 du 20/07/1976 Loi no. 141/AN/06/5ème	"On 11 March 2006 the President signed into law new national implementing legislation" (L.M.R. 2007 p 347)	Loi no. 141/AN/06/ 5ème on file with ICRC
Dominica (26 March 1999)	30 April 2008	None reported		
Dominican Republic (30 June 2000)	April 2009	Even though the State does not have mines or stockpiles a study is being undertaken to look at a legal framework for the implementation of the Convention		

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Ecuador (29 April 1999)	27 April 2012 No changes since 31 May 2004	<p>El 26 de abril de 2009 se efectuaron elecciones generales en el Ecuador y se espera la conformación del nuevo poder legislativo (Asamblea General) en las próximas semanas, con el propósito de que el CENDESMI pueda reiniciar sus gestiones tendientes a obtener las enmiendas al sistema legal ecuatoriano, a fin de armonizarlo con las disposiciones y normativa de la Convención de Ottawa sobre minas antipersonal.</p> <p>El 28 de octubre de 2009 la Asamblea Nacional (poder Legislativo) aprobó y ratificó la entrada en vigencia de la "Convención de prohibición de Municiones Racimo" para el Ecuador, que suscribió dicho Instrumento en diciembre de 2008.</p> <p>Conforme el artículo 3, numeral 8 de la Constitución de la República que garantiza a los habitantes el derecho a una cultura de paz y a la seguridad integral, se expidió el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 1573, publicado en el Registro Oficial No: 529 de 16 de febrero de 2009, que reformó el Reglamento a la Ley de Fabricación, importación, Exportación, Comercialización y Tenencia de Armas, Municiones, Explosivos y Accesorios.</p> <p>Mediante Acuerdo Ministerial No. 001, de 30 de junio de 2009, se establece un instructivo de calificación de tenencia de armas.</p>	<p>In April and May 2008, Ecuador stated that the National Humanitarian Demining Center (Centro Nacional de Desminado Humanitario, CENDESMI), the National Commission for Human Rights, the National Congress Parliamentary Commission for Human Rights, and the ICRC had prepared a reform of the penal code for antipersonnel mines. Mine Ban Treaty Article 7 Report, Form A, 25 April 2008, http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/1753</p>	

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El Salvador (27 January 1999)	April 2012	"ha reformado el Código Penal por medio de Decreto N°. 471 publicado en el Diario Oficial Tomo N°365, N°217 del 22 Nov 2004, adicionándose al mismo, el artículo 346-C que declara:" El que empleare, desarrollare, produjere, adquiriere, almacenare, conservare o transfiriere una o mas minas personales, será sancionado con dos a diez anos de prisión"		On file with the ICRC.
Equatorial Guinea (16 September 1998)	none submitted, first report was due on 28 August 1999			
Eritrea (27 August 2001)	20 March 2012 April 2011 15 September 2004	None reported		

State Party (date of ratification or accession)	Date of Relevant Report Submission	National Implementation Measures Reported	<i>Landmine Monitor Report</i> Comments	ICRC Comments & Availability on file
<p>Estonia (12 May 2004)</p>	<p>30 April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 12 April 2006</p>	<p>The Convention on the prohibition of use, stockpiling, production and transfer of APMs and on their destruction was ratified by the Estonian parliament on 24 March 2004. The Convention is part of Estonia's national legal system and Estonia is in full compliance with the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>"Estonia has adopted relevant legislation concerning the export and transit of anti-personnel mines. According to the Strategic Goods Act, that entered into force on 5 February 2004, it is prohibited under Article 7 to export and transit anti-personnel mines (including related services)."</p> <p>"Violations of the provisions of the Convention committed by persons will be punished according to Paragraphs 93 and 103 of the Estonian Penal Code"</p>		<p>§93 and 103 of the 2001 Penal Code, which prohibits the use of internationally prohibited weapons, is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p>Ethiopia (17 December 2004)</p>	<p>July 2011, April 2009</p>	<p>The following provisions cited from three national legislations are identified as consistent with Article 9 of APMBBC:</p> <p>Article 41 Sub Article 5, Article 9 sub article 4, and Article 10 sub article 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;</p> <p>Article 500, 499, 497 and 481 of the Penal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;</p> <p>The council of Ministers' Regulation no 70/2001 establishing the Ethiopian Mine Action Office are legislations to assist the implementation of APMBBC, consistent with Article 9 of the Convention.</p>		<p>Criminal Code available at ICRC</p>

State Party (date of ratification or accession)	Date of Relevant Report Submission	National Implementation Measures Reported	Landmine Monitor Report Comments	ICRC Comments & Availability on file
Fiji (10 June 1998)	21 August 2002 no changes reported since 12 November 1999	Anti Personnel Mines Decree 201 (Decree 19 of 2011)		The Decree states that is to give effect to the Mine Ban Convention and establishes offences and sets penalties (fine/imprisonment).
France (23 July 1998)	30 April 2012 June 2011 No changes since 3 May 2000	Loi 98-542 du 1er juillet 1998 tendant à l'élimination des mines antipersonnel ; il s'agit d'une loi interne d'application, prévoyant des sanctions pénales en cas d'infraction. Elle prévoit également les modalités d'accueil et d'accompagnement des missions étrangères de contrôle. Décret 99-357 pour l'application de l'article 7 de la loi du 8 juillet 1998 (10 mai 1999) Directive du Chef d'état-major des Armées relative aux mines antipersonnel (12 novembre 1998)		Loi 98-542 is available on file at the ICRC.
Gabon (8 September 2000)	25 September 2002	None reported	"In February 2004, a government official stated that national implementation legislation had been drafted" (<i>L.M.R. 2004</i> , p447)	
The Gambia (23 September 2002)	2012 28 August 2002	None reported	"The Gambia has reported that it intends to incorporate the Mine Ban Treaty into its domestic laws." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i> , p. 263)	
Germany (23 July 1998)	April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 13 April 2004	Act Implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer on Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction (9 July 1998) (Amendment to War Weapons Act)		Act is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (imprisonment). A Russian language version of the Act is attached to Germany's latest Article 7 report.

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Ghana (30 June 2000)	20 August 2011 24 July 2002	None reported		
Greece (25 September 2003)	April 2012 April 2011 No changes since April 2006	<p>"If a member of the Greek military commits any action that could be judged as prohibited by the Convention, this would consist: (i) a grave disciplinary offense and (ii) a penal offense punishable under the provisions of the Greek Military Penal Code (MPC), namely insubordination (or disobedience) (art. 53) or breach of direct military order (art. 55) or breach of direct military order by negligence (art. 56), depending on the circumstances. For such an offense any member of the military can be brought before a military tribunal and a disciplinary board. The decision of the latter could even amount to the dismissal of the accused from the armed forces.</p> <p>"If a civilian commits an action prohibited by the Convention, this could consist, depending on the circumstances, a breach of art. 141 of the Penal Code (PC). Art. 141 of the PC intends to prohibit and punish any action against the external relations, the international status and obligations of the Hellenic State. The same action is punished even if it is committed by negligence by art. 142 of the PC. These two articles belong to a special chapter of the Penal Code entitled "treacherous acts against the State".</p> <p>"Any action prohibited by the Convention committed either by a member of the military or a civilian could also consist a breach of the provisions of Parliament Law 2168 of Sept. 03, 1993 regarding "the legal use and transfer of weapons, ammunition and explosive ordnance". In such a case, the member of the military or the civilian would be prosecuted for both the breach of the provisions of Law 2168 and the Military Penal Code or the Penal Code, accordingly."</p> <p>"The above-mentioned crimes stipulated by Law 2168/03-09-1993 and the Penal Code are punishable as misdemeanors. The crimes stipulated by the Military Penal Code are punishable either as misdemeanors or felonies, depending on the circumstances."</p>		

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Grenada (19 August 1998)	13 May 2004	None reported		
Guatemala (26 March 1999)	May 2012 April 2011 no changes since 3 September 2003	Decreto Legislativo 15 - 2009		Decreto is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (imprisonment).
Guinea (8 October 1998)	24 June 2004	"Un projet de loi a été déposé auprès de l'Assemblée Nationale. Cette loi prévoit des sanctions pénales pour prévenir et réprimer les activités interdites par la Convention."		
Guinea-Bissau (22 May 2001)	April 2011 No changes since 13 May 2003	"La Convention qui a été approuvée lors du processus de ratification est entrée de facto en vigueur comme loi nationale en conformité avec la Constitution du pays comme défini dans les articles 85.1 alinéa h) et 68 alinéa e). "La dite Convention, une fois approuvée et ratifiée, a donc été transformée en loi nationale, permettant de réprimer tout délit conformément à la disposition no 1 de l'article 206 du Code pénal." <i>(Presentation of Guinea-Bissau to the International Symposium on the Ottawa Convention, Paris, 12-13 March 2004)</i>	"In January 2003, the Director of the National Mine Action Center (CAAMI, Centro Nacional de Coordenação de Acção Anti-Minas) [said] that because of the transitional government, legislative steps could not be taken, but that he would raise the issue once a new Parliament was elected." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i> , p. 276) Meanwhile, art. 85.1(h) and 68(e) of the Constitution cites the treaty as national law, and Article 206 Penal Code allows sentencing of crimes, including the prohibition of the use of explosives. (<i>L.M.R 2009</i> , p. 452)	
Guyana (5 August 2003)	2009 25 October 2006	"N/A"		
Haiti (15 February 2006)	April 2009	None reported		

State Party (date of ratification or accession)	Date of Relevant Report Submission	National Implementation Measures Reported	<i>Landmine Monitor Report</i> Comments	ICRC Comments & Availability on file
Holy See (17 February 2001)	2012 2011 no changes reported since 5 April 2002	None reported	"Implementation legislation is considered unnecessary as the Holy See states that it has never possessed or used anti-personnel mines" (LMR 2003, p. 286)	
Honduras (24 September 1998)	24 April 2007 No changes since 9 June 2006	Mention made of mine destruction programmes and orders for mine destruction, but Decreto 60-2000 not mentioned in report.		A decree creating penal sanctions for activities prohibited by the Convention is available on file at the ICRC : Decreto 60-2000, "Ley para la Prohibición de la Producción, Compra Venta, Importación y Exportación, Tránsito, Utilización, Posesión y Transferencia de Minas Antipersonales ..." (entry into force 29 June 2000)

State Party (date of ratification or accession)	Date of Relevant Report Submission	National Implementation Measures Reported	<i>Landmine Monitor Report</i> Comments	ICRC Comments & Availability on file
<p>Hungary (6 April 1998)</p>	<p>April 2012 30 April 2011 No changes since 24 April 2002</p>	<p>Act LXXXVII of 1998 amending the Criminal Code: Section 38 on the Use of Weapon Banned by International Law; Section 60 on the Abuse of Weapon Banned by International Law (entry into force on 31 March 1999) [section 160/A of Criminal Code]</p> <p>Act LXXI of 1993 amending the Criminal Code: Section 14 on the Violation of a Duty Based on International Law (entry into force on 19 July 1993) [section 264/C of Criminal Code]</p>		<p>Acts are available on file at the ICRC.</p> <p>Section 160/A of Criminal Code provides <i>inter alia</i> "Any person who uses or orders the use of a weapon or instrument of war prohibited by international treaty in a theatre of military operation or in an occupied territory against the enemy, civilians or prisoners of war commits a felony offense and shall be punishable with imprisonment between ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment." Prohibited weapons include anti-personnel mines as defined in Article 2(1) of the Ottawa Convention.</p> <p>Section 264/C of Criminal Code provides <i>inter alia</i>: "Any person who develops, manufactures, obtains, uses or possesses weapons prohibited by international treaty ... commits a felony offense and shall be punishable with imprisonment between five to fifteen years."</p>
<p>Iceland (5 May 1999)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 No changes since 29 April 2003</p>	<p>Act on the Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (7 May 2001)</p>		<p>Act includes penal sanctions (fine or imprisonment).</p> <p>Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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Indonesia (16 February 2007)	2012 June 2011	Emergency Law No 12/1951 on Fire Arms and Explosive "The law provides provisions for the imposition of penal sanctions"	"In March 2009, a senior MFA official told LM that the Ministry has raised the possibility of new implementation legislation specifically for the MBT... but there is no progress yet in that direction." (LMR 2009, p. 465)	
Iraq (15 August 2007)	2012 2011 April 2009		In May 2012, a government official informed the ICBL that Iraq has drafted legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty and expected to introduce it in parliament http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/1871	
Ireland (3 December 1997)	April 2010, April 2011, April 2012	Cluster Munitions and Anti-personnel Mines Act 2008 (2 December 2008)		Act is available on file at the ICRC
Italy (23 April 1999)	2012 June 2011 No changes since 16 April 2003	Law no 374, "Ban of antipersonnel mines" (29 October 1997) "[C]ontains (...) provisions such as a very broad definition of APMs which include dual-use mines and mines equipped with antihandling devices (art.2), a comprehensive ban on landmines research (art.1), civil and penal sanctions against whoever may use, manufacture, sell, transfer, export, import and hold antipersonnel mines or their components (art.7); (...) the abolition of any secrecy regime on landmines (art.10) (...)."	"The ratification law (Law 106/99) approved on 26 March 1999 included amendments to the existing national mine ban legislation (Law 374/97...)." (LMR 2003, p. 295)	Law no 374 is available on file at the ICRC.
Jamaica (17 July 1998)	April 2007 No changes since 30 April 2003	"Drafting of enabling legislation is in progress." "The legislation used to govern landmines is the Gunpowder and Explosives Act, which is to undergo an amendment to update and strengthen its provisions."		

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Japan (30 September 1998)	11 May 2012 27 April 2011 no changes since 28 April 2003	Law on the Prohibition of the Manufacture of Anti-personnel Mines and the Regulation of the Possession of Anti-personnel Mines (entry into force on 1 March 1999)		Law includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment) Law is available on file at the ICRC.
Jordan (13 November 1998)	30 April 2012 30 April 2011	Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Law 2008: 10 of 2008 (1 April 2008)		
Kenya (23 January 2001)	February 2008 No change since 31 March 2004	"Legislation for domestication of Landmine Ban Treaty to follow."	"The Attorney-General's office drafted national implementation legislation and sent it to the Office of the President for approval in June 2005, but as of June 2007 the bill was still pending (LMR 2007,p 475)	Kenya has drafted a Landmines Bill and awaits Parliamentary approval.
Kiribati (7 September 2000)		Anti-personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act 2008 exists, passed by Parliament 9 December 2008 and received Presidential assent 13 January 2009		
Kuwait (30 July 2007)	24 May 2010 and April 2009	Reports that explosives law that prevents use, acquisition, possession, manufacturing, import, export of explosives fulfils their obligations to implement the Convention Articles 1 and 3 of Act 35 of 1985 and Article 171 of Act 16 of 1960 In progress to enact the required legislation to meet the elements of this convention "Recent penal code are applied and its prohibited such acts mentioned in the convention"	"In July 2009, the GoK has submitted a draft Military Law to the Parliament in Kuwait to prohibit the possession of conventional weapons for those not authorized." (LMR 2009, p. 514)	Articles 1 and 3 of Act 35 of 1985 and Article 171 of Act 16 of 1960 are on file with the ICRC

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Laos (voluntary submission)	July 2011	<p>There are some provisions of penal sanctions contained in the Penal Code dealing, not with APMs particularly, but with war weapons and explosives, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal Production, Possession and Use of war weapons and explosives (Art. 76) - Illegal Trade of war weapons and explosives (Art. 77) - Robbery, Embezzlement and Looting of war weapons and explosives (Art. 78). 		
Latvia (1 July 2005)	2012 2011	<p>Law on the Convention on The Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction</p> <p>Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.645 of September 25, 2007 on the List of National Strategic Goods and Services prohibit export and transit of anti-personnel mines.</p> <p>The Code for Administrative Violations provides for liability for violations of provisions of circulation, manufacturing, storage and use of strategic goods and arms and explosive devices as well as their export, import and transit.</p> <p>The Criminal Law provides for liability in smuggling of explosive devices. Section 233 of the Criminal Law stipulates punishment for unauthorised manufacture, acquisition, storage and sale as well as transportation and conveyance of weapons and explosives.</p>		<p>National Law exists to ban export and transfer of APMs. 1 January 2004: "Law on ammunitions, explosives" states that export and transit of mines is forbidden.</p>

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<p>Lesotho (2 December 1998)</p>	<p>2011 no change since 30 April 2006</p>	<p>No information given in the 2006 report, but previously that :</p> <p>The Internal Security (General) Act 1984, Act No.24 of 1984</p> <p>"Since Lesotho does not have the scourge of AP Mines, the Act suffices as it makes it an offence to manufacture, sell, supply, be in possession etc. of such dangerous weapons."</p>		<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p>Liberia (23 December 1999)</p>	<p>30 April 2004</p>	<p>None reported</p>		

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Liechtenstein (5 October 1999)	2012 April 2011 April 2009 no changes reported since 18 September 2000	<p>Swiss Federal Law on War Material of 13 December 1996 with Ordinance (entry into force on 15 July 1997) "[D]ue to the Custom Union Treaty with Switzerland, [the Swiss law] is also applicable in Liechtenstein."</p> <p>Ordinance on the Indirect Transfer of War Material, 9 September 1999 (entry into force on 7 October 1999) "[Prohibits] all activities focussed on mediating and therefore enabling production, buying, selling or transfer of war material, including anti-personnel mines..."</p> <p>This Ordinance was reviewed in 2008. The new comprehensive Liechtenstein Law on Brokering in War Material, which entered into force on 1 March 2009, strengthens the legal basis for cooperation with international organizations and for data protection, sets clear responsibilities for enforcement and increases the penalties for violations. It is published in the Liechtenstein Official Law Gazette under the reference number "LGBl. 2009 No. 39".</p>		Swiss Law (including penal sanctions) and Liechtenstein Ordinance are available on file at the ICRC.

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Lithuania (12 May 2003)	30 March 2012 30 March 2011 no changes reported since 21 April 2005	<p>Moratorium on export of anti-personnel mines 1998 and 2000</p> <p>Law on the ratification of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (valid from 21 May 2003)</p> <p>Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania: In accordance with provisions of Section XXXVI producing, acquiring, stockpiling, carrying, brokering for and transferring of anti – personnel mines is a criminal offence.</p>		Lithuanian Criminal Code: Law No. VIII-1968, Article 112 of the Criminal Code prohibits use of prohibited means of warfare: "A person who violated regulations set by the Lithuanian International agreements or universally agreed international conventions regarding means and methods of warfare by ordering to use or used prohibited means and methods of warfare is imprisoned from 3 up to 10 years"
Luxembourg (14 June 1999)	30 April 2012 30 April 2011 and see 29 April 2003	<p>Law of 15 March 1983 on arms and ammunitions "[F]orbids in its first category (prohibited arms) among others, the arms and other devices destined to strike a blow at persons or goods by fire or explosion."</p> <p>Grand Ducal Regulation of 31 October 1995 related to the import, export, and transit of arms, ammunition and material that serves especially for military use, and related technology "On 7 April 1997, a Ministerial Regulation included antipersonnel landmines in that list."</p> <p>Law of 29 April 1999 on the ratification of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction</p>		<p>Law of 29 April 1999 includes penal sanctions (fine and imprisonment).</p> <p>Law of 29 April 1999 is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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Madagascar (16 September 1999)	2011 no changes since 17 March 2006	"Le projet de Loi nationale relative à la mise en œuvre de la Convention d'Ottawa sur les mines antipersonnel est en cours d'étude" Previously "directives relatives aux mines antipersonnel ont été données aux Forces Armées..."		
Malawi (13 August 1998)	27 May 2010 30 April 2009 no change since 2005	"(a) A consultant from the UNMAS visited Malawi from 19th – 26th August 2004 to prepare a consolidated 5 years Plan of Action which we have begun to follow. (b) The plan was submitted to UN and possible donors at the high level review conference in Nairobi in December 2004 where the Malawi Head of State also attended the meeting and made a statement. (c) Draft Legislation is now in place awaiting submission to Parliament for approval."	Malawi has drafted national implementation legislation. Statement of Malawi, Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Mine Ban Treaty, Geneva, 25 June 2010. http://www.the-monitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/1971	
Malaysia (22 April 1999)	May 2012 May 2011 No changes since 17 June 2003	The Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 2000 (Act 603) (entry into force 25 June 2000)		Act includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment). Act is available on file at the ICRC.
Maldives (7 September 2000)	4 April 2006 17 September 2002	None reported ("no change" listed in latest report)		

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<p>Mali (2 June 1998)</p>	<p>27 June 2005 no changes since 31 July 2003</p>	<p>Ordonnance n° 00049/P-RM du 27 septembre 2000 (entry into force on 15 November 2000)</p> <p>Décret n° 00569/P-RM du 15 novembre 2000 fixant les modalités d'application de l'ordonnance 000049/P-RM du 27 septembre 2000.</p>		<p>Ordonnance and Décret implement the Convention and include penal sanctions (forced labour and fine and/or exile).</p> <p>Ordonnance and Décret are available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p>Malta (7 May 2001)</p>	<p>2009 no changes since 6 March 2003</p>	<p>Legal Notice No 97 of 2001, issued under the National Interest (Enabling Powers) Act (Cap. 365)</p>		<p>Legal Notice prohibits the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention or transfer of APM, the assistance, encouragement or inducement to do so, and includes penal sanctions (fine "not exceeding fifty thousand Maltese liri").</p> <p>Legal notice is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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Mauritania (21 July 2001)	30pril 2012 30 April 2011 April 2009	Loi N° 99 Portant code minier, Ordonnance 85-156 réglementant les substances explosives (23 June 1999) Article N° 437 du code pénal, Ordonnance 83-162 (9 July 1983) Arrêté N° 152/PM Portant sur les mesures de restriction (26 April 1993) Arrêté conjoint N°00786/MAEC/MDN portant création d'un Comité Nationale chargé de l'application du traité d'ottawa. Loi N° 2008 – 06 législation Nationale d'interdiction des mines antipersonnel (16 March 2008)		Law available on file at ICRC in French and Arabic
Mauritius (3 December 1997)	June 2012 4 April 2008 No changes since 25 April 2003	Anti personnel Mine (Prohibition) Act 2001 (Act No 1 of 2001)		Act stipulates that "any person who contravenes [its prohibitions related to anti-personnel mines] ... shall ... be liable to penal servitude." The nature of the penalty is not indicated. Act is available on file at the ICRC.

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<p>Mexico (9 June 1998)</p>	<p>April 2012 April 2011 no changes reported since 7 February 2000</p>	<p>Promulgación y Publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación de la Convención sobre la prohibición del Empleo, Almacenamiento, Producción y Transferencia de Minas Antipersonal sobre su Destrucción.</p> <p>"El artículo 133 de la Constitución Política establece que 'Esta Constitución (...) y todos los tratados que estén de acuerdo con la misma, celebrados y que se celebren por el Presidente de la República, con la aprobación del Senado, serán la Ley Suprema de toda la Unión...'. "</p> <p>"Nevertheless, we have identified certain other areas of the Ottawa Convention in which domestic implementation legislation may be of great utility; not because of its application, that is already guaranteed, but most of all for the purpose of a greater development of its rules at the national level. For example, the imposition of penal sanctions to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention (article 9) represents a potential field for domestic legislation. The <i>Organic Law of the Federal Judicial Power</i>, in its article 50, paragraph 1, section, a), clearly stresses out that any criminal offense contemplated in an international treaty of which Mexico is a Party to, has to be prosecuted by the federal law enforcement authorities. However, under the general principle of law <i>nulla poena sine lege</i>, article 9 of the Mine Ban Treaty deserves further implementation action. In this regard, it is important to comment that the <i>Federal Law of Firearms and Explosives</i>, in its articles 83 bis, 83 ter, and 84, criminalizes the possession, gathering (stockpiling) and the illicit traffic of banned weapons, such as mines." (<i>Presentation of Mexico to the International Symposium on the Ottawa Convention</i>, Paris, 12-13 March 2004)</p>	<p>"México has not enacted separate domestic implementation legislation because in most cases international agreements in México are self-executing according to Article 133 of the National Constitution." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 335)</p>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>

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Republic of Moldova (8 September 2000)	30 Avril 2012 2011 no changes reported since 29 April 2004	The Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova, Article 227, stipulates that "Possession, stocking, procurement, production and selling of the fire arms, munitions and explosive devices without authorization is condemned by 5 years of prison."		See Article 143 of Criminal Code and 292 of the code
Monaco (17 November 1998)	May 2012 May 2011 no changes reported since 14 March 2002	Ordonnance Souveraine n°14.123 du 30 août 1999 relative à l'application de la Convention "La principauté de Monaco s'est donné les moyens juridiques de s'acquitter des deux séries d'obligations: interdiction et répression des activités visées par la Convention [,] contrôle et respect des dispositions de la Convention."		Ordnance includes penal sanctions (fine and imprisonment) and is available on file at the ICRC
Mongolia (Has not ratified the Convention)	2007 (Voluntary Report)	None reported		
Montenegro (23 November 2006)	April 2011 April 2009	"MONTENEGRO succeeded to the Ottawa Convention on 23 October 2006. The Article 9 of the Ottawa Convention has been fully implemented." "According to the Constitution of Montenegro all international legal instruments that are ratified must be directly implemented." Law in Criminal Code of Montenegro.		Extracts of Criminal Code on file with ICRC

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<p>Morocco (Has not yet ratified the Convention)</p>	<p>April 2011 (Voluntary Report)</p>	<p>Loi nationale sur les explosifs: Dahir du 14/01/1914, modifié par le Dahir du 30/06/1934 et l'arrêt ministériel du 30/011954</p> <p>Loi nationale antiterroriste No 03 – 03 en date du 05 juin 2003 sur la production, la possession, le transport ou l'utilisation des armes, des explosifs et des munitions</p> <p>Dahir du 02/09/1958 interdisant la détention, le dépôt, la fabrication, le commerce, l'importation et le trafic des armes, munitions, machines, engins meurtriers, incendiaires ou explosifs</p>		
<p>Mozambique (25 August 1998)</p>	<p>2012 April 2010, April 2009</p>	<p>The Government of Mozambique has concluded that the existing national legislation sufficiently includes the items recommended by Article 9 of the Ottawa Convention.</p>		
<p>Namibia (21 September 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2010</p>	<p>"Explosives Act 1956 is sufficient: Act 26 of 1956 as amended"</p>		
<p>Nauru (7 August 2000)</p>	<p>28 July 2004</p>	<p>"None. However, any legislative requirement will be included in the review process to adopt the 12 UN Conventions on terrorism."</p>		

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The Netherlands (12 April 1999)	2012 April 2011 no changes since 29 April 2005	"The Council of State has advised on a bill providing for the implementation of treaties in the area of arms control and disarmament. This advice has led to a reconsideration of the proposed bill. In accordance with the advice the Convention will be implemented on the basis of existing legislation, such as the Import and Export Act, the Military Penal Code and the Weapons and Munitions Act."		
New Zealand (27 January 1999)	2012 April 2011 no changes reported since 27 December 1999	Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1999 "[C]riminalises the use, development, production, possession, transfer, acquisition, retention, or stockpiling of any anti-personnel mine under New Zealand law."		Act includes penal sanctions (imprisonment or fine). Act is available on file at the ICRC.
Nicaragua (30 November 1998)	April 2011	None reported	"Law 321, which includes penal sanctions for violations, was signed into law on 7 December 1999" (L.M.R. 2003, p. 366)	Law 321's full title is "Ley de Prohibición para la Producción, Compra, Venta, Importación, Exportación, Tránsito, Utilización y Posesión de Minas Terrestres Antipersonales". It stipulates that penal sanctions are to be applied as for "el delito de exposición de personas al peligro." Law 321 is available on file at the ICRC.

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Niger (23 March 1999)	April 2009 No change since 2004	Loi no. 2004-044 (8 juin 2004), Portant mise en oeuvre de la Convention sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production et du transfert des mines antipersonnel et sur leur destruction		Law n°2004-044 implementing the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines, adopted on 8 June 2004, is available on file at the ICRC .
Nigeria (23 July 2001)	2012 April 09	"The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprises of representative of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, etc to prepare a draft bill (legislation) to address all issues that will enforce prohibition of AP landmine under MBT. On completion of preparation the draft bill, it will be presented to Nigerian National Assembly for due consideration.."		
Niue (15 April 1998)	27 April 2007 No changes since 30 April 2002	None reported		

State Party (date of ratification or accession)	Date of Relevant Report Submission	National Implementation Measures Reported	<i>Landmine Monitor Report</i> Comments	ICRC Comments & Availability on file
<p>Norway (9 July 1998)</p>	<p>2 May 2012 30 April 2011 No changes since 30 April 2003</p>	<p>Norwegian Storting Odelsting proposisjon no 72 (1997-1998) (entry into force on 28 May 1998)</p> <p>"[Contains] all appropriate legal measures, including penal sanctions..."</p> <p>"All officers are given appropriate education on the Ottawa Convention. Also, all officer candidate schools educate their students in accordance with all relevant treaties and agreements ratified by Norway. All Norwegian troops dedicated for international operations receive relevant information during their mine awareness training."</p>		<p>"Act relating to the implementation of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines" (Act no 54 of 17 July 1998), is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (fine or imprisonment).</p>
<p>Palau (18 November 2007)</p>	<p>2012 2011 April 2008</p>	<p>Republic of Palau has ratified and deposited its ratification to the Convention.</p> <p>Draft law exists – has been through one reading of Parliament but is yet to be adopted</p>	<p>"The legislation passed its first reading and was referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Affairs. Its progress was delayed by national elections held on 8 November 2008... legislative action was anticipated in the next Senate session in February 2009. No update since." (LMR 2009, p. 601)</p>	

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Panama (7 October 1998)	April 2009	<p>Constitución Política, artículo 307 "[S]ólo el Gobierno Nacional puede fabricar y poseer 'elementos de guerra'..."</p> <p>Ley No 53 de 12 diciembre de 1995, artículo 4 "[T]ipifica como delito el traspaso a cualquier título de armas cuya posesión o tenencia están prohibidas por la ley, y sanciona esta conducta con pena de prisión..."</p> <p>Código Penal, artículo 237 "[S]anciona con pena de prisión a quien atente contra la seguridad colectiva por fabricar, suministrar, adquirir, sustraer o poseer bombas y materias explosivas o material destinados a su preparación..."</p> <p>Código Penal, artículo 436, Ley No 14 18 Maio 2006 Quien emplee u ordene emplear medios o métodos de combate prohibidos o destinados a causar sufrimientos innecesarios o daños superfluos, duraderos y graves al ambiente natural, que comprometan la salud o supervivencia de la población será sancionado con prisión de diez a quince años. Con la misma pena será castigado quien desarrolle, produzca, almacene, transfiera o no destruya armas bacteriológicas, biológicas, tóxicas, químicas o minas antipersonales.</p> <p>Ley 14 del 18 mayo de 2008, que Adopta el Código Penal de la Republica de Panama</p>		<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p> <p>Artículo 436 of the Código Penal is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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<p>Papua New Guinea (28 June 2004)</p>	<p>29 November 2004</p>	<p>"The relevant legislation under the existing laws of PNG that could be seen to be applicable to the Ottawa Convention are Explosives Act 1953, Explosives Regulations 1956, Explosives Act (adopted) and Explosives Regulations (adopted) and the Criminal Act Chapter 262. These legislations do not refer directly to the Ottawa Convention but could be applied to cover anti-personnel mines."</p>		<p>The Explosives Act and Regulations specifically refer to anti-personnel land mines, but do not criminalise their use, stockpiling or transfer in accordance with the Ottawa Convention. On file with ICRC</p>
<p>Paraguay (13 November 1998)</p>	<p>8 October 2007 No changes since May 2006</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>"The government maintains that Law No 1.910, the Law of Firearms, Munitions and Explosives adopted on 1 May 2002, ensures strict domestic application and observance of all aspects of the Mine Ban Treaty." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 386)</p>	<p>.</p>
<p>Peru (17 June 1998)</p>	<p>16 May 2011</p>	<p>Law No. 28824 (22 July 2006) Providing Penal Sanctions for Conduct Prohibited by the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer or Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. "Incorporando al codigo penal el articulo 279-D"</p>		<p>Law no. 28824 amends the Penal Code and imposes penal sanctions for violations of the Ottawa Convention, and is on file with the ICRC.</p>

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<p>Philippines (15 February 2000)</p>	<p>2010, 2009</p>	<p>House Bill 2675, "An Act providing for a total ban on anti-personnel landmines, for other prohibitions or restrictions on the use of landmines, booby traps and other devices, for a creation of a Philippine coordinating committee on landmines and for related purposes."</p> <p>"This House Bill was filled on the 1st Quarter of Calendar Year 2006 and is still being reviewed by the House of Representatives of the Philippines.</p> <p>House Bill 222. An Act Prohibiting the Use, Manufacture, Sales and Deployment of Landmines (ongoing deliberation)</p> <p>House Bill No. 1054 and Senate Bill No. 1595: The Philippine Landmine Bill Became senate Bill No. 1244 and Senate Bill No. 111 The Philippine Comprehensive law on Landmines. The Bill would comprehensively prohibit victim activated antipersonnel mines and implement both the Mine Ban Treaty and CCW Amended Protocol II. The Bill remained at the Technical Working Group level.</p>	<p>In February 2011, the "Act Providing for a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Landmines, for Other Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Landmines, Booby-Traps And Other Devices, For The Creation of a Philippine Coordinating Committee on Landmines, and for Related Purposes" was re-filed in Congress as House Bill 04159 by Rep. Walden Bello of the Akbayan Party, pending first reading. The bill was also filed in the Philippine Senate on 5 July 2010 by Gregorio B. Honasan II and by Manny B. Villar Jr. on 12 July 2010 as SBN 111 and SBN 1244 but has not moved since then.</p>	
<p>Poland (has signed the Convention but has not yet ratified it)</p>	<p>April 2011 No changes since 5 March 2003 (Voluntary report)</p>	<p>The Cabinet's Decree of the 7th April 1998 on ban on the export of anti-personnel mines from Polish customs area</p> <p>The Cabinet's Decree of the 20th August 2002 on ban and restriction on transfers of goods of strategic importance for the state security</p>		<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>

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<p>Portugal (19 February 1999)</p>	<p>2012 April 2011 No changes since 9 September 2002</p>	<p>Penal Code, Articles 26 and 272 to 275 "[D]efines and punish any conduct prohibited by the Convention." In 2011, Portugal adopted legislation, allowing for a more efficient supervision and control of activities regarding the transfer and circulation of defence related products. It also foresees criminal and monetary sanctions, which better enforce Article 1 of the CCM. Law 37/2011, dated 22 June</p>		
<p>Qatar (13 October 1998)</p>	<p>2012 July 2011 No changes since 23 April 2003</p>	<p>Reference is made to the Decree-Law of 4 October 2004 establishing a National Commission to advise the government on matters relative, <i>inter alia</i>, to anti-personnel landmines who will propose legislations and other national measures to the government relating to the implementation of conventions dealing with weapons, including the Mine Ban Convention.</p>		
<p>Romania (30 November 2000)</p>	<p>2012, 2011 no changes since 1 April 2003</p>	<p>Government Decision No 1326 of 28 November 2002, for the implementation of the Ottawa Convention "Imposes interdictions to the antipersonnel landmines holding, manufacturing, design, stockpiling and transfer."</p>	<p>"Government Decision 1326 on implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty was published on 4 December 2002. This designates responsibilities for the ministries involved and establishes an Interdepartmental Working Group to coordinate implementation of the treaty. "Article 289 of existing criminal law purportedly covers penal sanctions for violation of treaty prohibitions." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 406)</p>	

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<p>Rwanda (8 June 2000)</p>	<p>April 2008 No changes since April 2006</p>	<p>In order to address the requirements of the article 9 to the Ottawa convention, efforts to enact a legislation and administrative measures are underway following the promulgation of a new constitution in Rwanda. Now the draft of the said law is in the Ministry of Justice for final comments as the Advisor of the Cabinet.</p> <p>Décret-Loi no 12/79 relatif au Régime des Armes à feu et de leurs Munitions" "[P]rohibits illegal importation, use, transfer and possession of arms and ammunitions including Mines."</p> <p>"In order to address the requirements of the article 9 to the Ottawa convention, efforts to enact a legislation and administrative measures are underway, now a bill on this is in the cabinet for approval."</p>	<p>"In May 2006 a Ministry of Defense official informed the Landmine Monitor that the draft law had been submitted to Parliament. No further progress has been reported" (<i>L.M.R. 2007</i>, p585)</p>	
<p>Saint Kitts & Nevis (2 December 1998)</p>	<p>2012 27 November 1999</p>	<p>None reported</p>		
<p>Saint Lucia (13 April 1999)</p>	<p>November 2004</p>	<p>"(...) has not yet enacted domestic implementing legislation. However, the Attorney General is aware of this treaty obligation."</p>		
<p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1 August 2001)</p>	<p>13 October 2004</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>In July 2004, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines informed Landmine Monitor that national legislation prohibiting mines, Act No. 45 of 2002, took effect on 24 December 2002. (<i>L.M.R. 2004</i>, p.698)</p>	

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<p>Samoa (23 July 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2008 no changes since 24 June 2002</p>	<p>Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Act 2002</p> <p>"The Act is not specific to anti-personnel mines however covers in Part II particularly the prohibition of the use of any devices that endangers human life and personal safety. Any person found guilty under this provision is liable to imprisonment..."</p>		<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p>San Marino (18 March 1998)</p>	<p>2012 2011 April 2011 No changes since 7 August 2002</p>	<p>None reported</p>		
<p>Sao Tome & Principe (31 March 2003)</p>	<p>13 December 2007</p>	<p>None reported</p>		
<p>Senegal (24 September 1998)</p>	<p>30 mars 2012 15 June 2011 April 2010, April 2009</p>	<p>L'Assemblée Nationale a adopté une loi relative à l'interdiction des mines anti-personnels... Cette loi prévoit également des sanctions pour le contrevenant." Loi no. 2005-12 du 3 août 2005.</p>		<p>Law is on file with the ICRC.</p>

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Serbia (18 September 2003)	2012 June 2011	Articles 376 and 377 of the Criminal Code 2006 (1 January 2006) Prohibits manufacture, buying, selling, importing, exporting or otherwise procuring or giving to another, stocks or transports of prohibited weapons and creates a penalty for violations	"A new criminal code for the Republic of Serbia entered into force on 1 January 2006..." (<i>LMR. 2007, p 606</i>)	CRIMINAL CODE (<i>Official Gazette of RS, Nos. 85/2005, 88/2005, 107/2005</i>) Employment of Prohibited Means of Warfare - Article 376 Unlawful Production of Forbidden Weapons - Article 377 Available on file at ICRC
Seychelles (2 June 2000)	8 June 2005	Promulgation of the Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act, which entered into force 8 th April 2004		
Sierra Leone (25 April 2001)	9 February 2004	"Appropriate enabling legislation is under consideration"		
Slovakia (25 February 1999)	2012 July 2011, April 2009	In 2004, the Criminal Code of the Slovak Republic was amended by Law No. 403/2004 which explicitly introduced the notion of "anti-personnel mines" into the legislation of the Slovak Republic. (Note: Anti-personnel mines had been implicitly embraced in category of illegal possession of arms before this amendment was adopted.) Their development, production, import, export, transfer, transport, procurement, possession, stockpiling and use are subject to sanctions under the Article 295 paragraph 2 (a) of the Criminal Code (the Collections of Laws No. 300/2005 as subsequently amended).		

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Slovenia (27 October 1998)	30 April 2011 no changes reported since 30 April 2007	<p>Article 310 of the Penal Code of the RS defines the criminal offence of manufacturing, acquiring, storing, selling, bartering, importing into or exporting from the country of firearms, chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, ammunition or explosive materials or any other means of combat, the trade of which is restricted or prohibited to individuals; it furthermore defines the sentence to imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than five years.</p> <p>Article 377 of the Penal Code prohibits the use of anti-personnel mines.</p> <p>The Law on Weapons (Art.3) classifies weapons into 4 categories: Category A weapons are prohibited weapons which include explosive weapons and parts for such weapons. Art. 84 stipulates as follows: "Weapon documents shall not be issued for weapons falling under Category A. Weapons falling under Category A shall be sent to the Ministry of the Interior"</p>	"[A]rticle 310 of existing penal code [is] deemed sufficient. (L.M.R. 2003, p. 423)	"Article 377 (1) Whoever orders the use of weapons or practices of warfare prohibited under international law in time of war or armed conflict, or whoever makes use of such weapons and practices, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than ten years or to twenty years."
Solomon Islands (26 January 1999)	11 February 2004	"There are pieces of legislation within several Acts that implement the Ottawa Treaty. Eg the RSIP Act and the Act dealing with Explosive Disposal. A quick legislative survey will be done to ascertain the extent to which the treaty is covered under existing laws. This should also form a basis to determine whether an entirely new and stand alone legislation will be necessary. This can be concluded within a month after consultations with relevant state agencies (...)"		

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South Africa (26 June 1998)	22 August 2012 19 September 2011 No changes since 24 April 2004	"The Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act"(Act 36 of 2003) was promulgated on 5 December 2003.		<i>Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act, 2003</i> , assented to and gazetted on 5 December 2003, is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment).
South Sudan		Nothing yet reported		
Spain (19 January 1999)	March 2012 30 April 2011	Modificación de la Ley Orgánica 2/2000 del Código Penal para la inclusión de sanciones penales relacionadas con las minas antipersonal y municiones en racimo: 22 de junio de 2010.		Law is available on the ICRC website.
Sudan (13 October 2003)	April 2012 April 2011 No changes since 1 October 2004	Domestic legislation is drafted and before Parliament	"The draft has been cleared by the GONU Ministry of Justice and "endorsed by the concerned committee of the National Assembly responsible for the validations oh humanitarian laws". The legislation in expected to pass into law during 2009." (LMR 2009, p. 674)	
The Republic of Suriname (23 May 2002)	30 April 2008 nothing new since 30 April 2005	"The draft national legislation on the Prohibition, stockpiling, production and transfer of Anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (The Anti-personnel mines Law) will be submitted with the Minister of Defense, after the comments of the legislative experts of the Ministries of Justice & Police and Defense is received."		

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Swaziland (22 December 1998)	2006 16 February 2000	"An inter-ministerial committee has been set up in March 2006 to look into the question of legislation." Previously: "Legislation is in the process of being compiled."		
Sweden (25 November 1998)	2012 April 2011 No changes since 30 April 2003	Penal code, Ch. 22 sec. 6 b (SFS 1998:1703), Unlawful Dealings with Mines "[D]efines all activities prohibited under the Convention as a criminal act, unless the act is not considered a crime under international law. The offence can be punished by ... imprisonment ..." Act on inspections carried out under the Convention (SFS 1998:1705); amendment (SFS 1998:1704) to the Act (1976:661) on Immunity and Privileges in Certain Cases; Ordinance of inspections, carried out under the Convention (SFS 2000:22) "[R]ules for ensuring that a fact-finding mission can be fully carried out on Swedish territory..."		Sec. 6 b of Penal Code and Law 1705 are available on file at the ICRC.

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<p>Switzerland (24 March 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2012 30 April 2011 no new information since 26 April 2005</p>	<p>Swiss Federal Law on War Material (13 December 1996) "[Prohibits] the development, production, brokerage, acquisition, import, export, transfer, stockpiling, use and possession of and any other activity with APM..."</p> <p>"In 1998, the definition of "APM" applied in the Swiss Federal Law on War Material was extended to the definition used in the... Mine Ban Treaty... and in the amended Protocol II."</p> <p>"Swiss Parliament adopted the amendment to Art. 8 of the Swiss Federal Law on War Material in December 2003 in order to adapt Art. 8 to the exact wording of Article 2 (3) and Article 3 (1) of the Mine Ban Treaty."</p>		<p>Law is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (imprisonment and fine).</p> <p>Its Art. 8 has been modified on 19 December 2003 to include the retention of mines for training and a definition of antimanipulation device.</p> <p>This amendment entered into force on 1 June 2004.</p>
<p>Tajikistan (12 October 1999)</p>	<p>April 2011 No change since 3 April 2007</p>	<p>1998 Penal Code, Art. 104, 188, 191, 195, 196, 198, 199, 215, 289, 309, 387, 393.</p> <p>Law on Weapons, 1 February 1996</p> <p>See additional information listed in the April 2007 Form A Article 7 report</p>	<p>"In late 2007, TMAC submitted 3 draft amendments to the national parliament for consideration. It has not reported any progress since. In the past, the government said that new legislation to implement the treaty domestically was unnecessary, as it relied on its criminal code to punish violations on the treaty." (L.M.R. 2009, p. 703)</p>	
<p>Tanzania (13 November 2000)</p>	<p>April 2009 previously 5 February 2003</p>		<p>According to <i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, Tanzania reports that it is "not necessary to have a new law specifically for the accomplishment of the Ottawa Convention in the country. Existing law 'The Tanzania Armaments Control Act, 1991' is deemed sufficient." (L. M. R. 2003, p. 456)</p>	

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<p>Thailand (27 November 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2012 April 2011 No changes since April 2006</p>	<p>Act on the Export Control of Armaments and Materiel of the B.E. 2495 (1952)</p> <p>Act on Firearms, ammunition, explosive articles and fireworks of the B.E. 2490 (1947)</p> <p>Decree on the Export Control of Armaments and Materiel of the B.E. 2535 (1992)</p> <p>The Office of the Prime Minister Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. B.E.2545 (2002)</p> <p>The Office of the Prime Minister Regulations Governing the Receipt, Keeping and Sending of Aid Money or Aid Goods for the Purpose of Conducting Activities Concerning Mines B.E.2545 (2002)</p> <p>"The issuing [of implementing legislation] is still in progress".</p>	<p>" Thailand has not enacted comprehensive domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty. A 2002 draft version of the Office of the Prime Minister Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Convention is still under consideration. This draft will apparently be used to amend existing regulations." <i>(L.M.R. 2007, p. 664)</i></p> <p>In April 2009, Thailand was in the process of passing an executive measure to ensure that domestic agencies do not violate the treaty. In early 2009 the Sub-committee on Administration and Evaluation was in the process of submitting the draft regulation to the National Committee for Humanitarian Mine Action for consideration." <i>(L.M.R. 2009, p. 718)</i></p>	<p>As the Acts and Decree pre-date the adoption of the Convention, it is not clear whether these measures suppress all activities prohibited by the Convention.</p>
<p>The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (9 September 1998)</p>	<p>2012 April 2011 no changes since 15 April 2004</p>	<p>None reported</p>	<p>"According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ... prohibited activities are covered by existing criminal law." <i>(L.M.R. 2007, p. 493)</i></p>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>

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Timor-Leste (7 May 2003)	April 2009	New Penal Code of East Timor, Law No. 19/2009, 8 th April 2009 Artigo 127 Quem, no quadro de conflito armado de carácter internacional ou de conflito armado de carácter não internacional, empregar armas, projecteis, materiais e métodos de combate que, pela sua própria natureza, causem ferimentos supér-fluos ou sofrimentos desnecessários ou que provoquem efeitos indiscriminados, em violação do direito internacional aplicável aos conflitos armados, é punido com pena de prisão de 12 a 25 anos. 2. O número anterior abrange, nomeadamente, a utilização de: d) Minas antipessoal;		
Togo (9 March 2000)	20 March 2003	"Élaboration des textes législatifs en cours."		
Trinidad and Tobago (27 April 1998)	30 April 2011 April 2009 no changes since 30 August 2002	The Anti-Personnel Mines Act no 48 of 2000 (entry into force on 1 June 2000) "[Gives] the force of law to Article 9 of the Convention."		Act includes penal sanctions (fine and imprisonment). Act is available on file at the ICRC.

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Tunisia (9 July 1999)	2012 April 2011 No changes since 8 September 2003	Loi N° 69-33 du 12-06-1969 réglementant l'interdiction, le commerce, la détention et le port des armes Loi N° 96-63 du 15-07-1996 fixant les conditions de fabrication, d'exportation, d'importation, de transport, de stockage, d'utilisation et de commercialisation des matières explosives utilisées à des fins civiles Décret N° 70-60 du 21-02-1970, relatif à l'interdiction, au commerce et à la détention et au port des armes		
Turkey (25 September 2003)	2012 April 2011 no changes since 10 September 2005	Law No. 5237, of 09/26/2004, introducing in the Criminal Code the article 174 related to explosive materials.		
Turkmenistan (19 January 1998)	4 April 2006	None reported		
Tuvalu (13 September 2011)		None reported		
Uganda (25 February 1999)	2012 April 2010, April 2009 No change since 11 May 2004	No mention of progress in report of 2009, nor 2010 Previously "Legislation ready for Parliamentary debate."		National IHL Committee working on draft legislation.

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<p>Ukraine (27 December 2005)</p>	<p>1 April 2012 1 April 2011</p>	<p>none reported</p>		<p>Ukraine considers its existing national laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations. After ratification of the Ottawa Convention by Ukraine in May 2005, the Convention became a part of national legislation. Violations of the laws of war are covered by the norms of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (art. 438). Article 438 reads: ". . . use of means of warfare prohibited by international law, other violations of laws and customs of war recognised by international treaties, consent for binding force of which was granted by the Supreme Council of the Ukraine, as well as issuing an order to commit such actions,- shall be punishable with deprivation of liberty for a term of eight to twelve years." Criminal Code is available on file with ICRC</p>
<p>United Kingdom (31 July 1998)</p>	<p>April 2012 April 2011 no changes since 30 April 2003</p>	<p>The Landmine Act 1998, to promote the control of anti-personnel landmines, 28 July 1998 (entry into force on 1 March 1999)</p>		<p>Act includes penal sanctions (imprisonment and/or fine). Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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Uruguay (7 June 2001)	December 2007	"El Dpto. Juridico del M.RR.EE en conjunto con el M.D.N. están recabando información de textos de otros países miembros que ya han aprobado la Ley, para presentar un Anteproyeto al Poder Legislativo."	Uruguay has not yet enacted national legislation." L.M.R. http://www.themonitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/2294	
Vanuatu (16 September 2005)	2008	"On 3-4 May 2007, Vanuatu hosted and co-chaired Towards a Mine Free Pacific: Workshop on to advance the aims of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction at which the ICRC provided an overview of the assistance available to States Parties such as Vanuatu in fulfilling legislative obligations under the Convention. A legislative workshop is scheduled for 8-9 January 2008 to be undertaken by the ICRC Regional Delegation for the Pacific to assist Vanuatu on the drafting of domestic legislation on APM. Domestic legislation implementing the legislation is expected to be adopted in 2008."		Vanuatu has draft implementing legislation
Venezuela (14 April 1999)	April 2012 1 April 2011 No changes since 25 November 2003	"Publicación de ley 17.327"	"Venezuela has maintained that domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty is not necessary because international treaties ratified by the government automatically become national law" <i>(L.M.R. 2007 p. 724)</i> , http://www.themonitor.org/index.php/cp/display/region_profiles/theme/2303	
Yemen (1 September 1998)	2012 June 2011 no change since 2007	Law Regarding the Prohibition of Producing, Possessing, Using, Transferring, and Trading with Anti-Personnel Mines, Official Law No. 25 of 2005		Copy on file with the ICRC

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<p>Zambia (23 February 2001)</p>	<p>31 March 2012 April 2011 no change since 2004</p>	<p>"Legislation enacted and effected since 2004." (Act No 16 of 12 December 2003)</p>		<p>At the 9 February meeting of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Zambia reported it had adopted the <i>Prohibition of Anti-personnel Mines Act, 2003</i>, and provided copies.</p> <p>Act is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment)</p>
<p>Zimbabwe (18 June 1998)</p>	<p>December 2011 2011 April 2009 No changes since 1 December 2003</p>	<p>The Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act Chapter 11:19 (January 2001)</p>		<p>Act is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanction (fine and/or imprisonment).</p>