

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

18 April 2007

(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 Ottawa 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* 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 at the ICRC Advisory Service Documentation Centre in Geneva, and/or at : [www.icrc.org/ihl-nat](http://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 :

tel. +41 22 734 6001  
[advisoryservice.gva@icrc.org](mailto:advisoryservice.gva@icrc.org)

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><b>Afghanistan</b> (11 September 2002)</p>	<p>30 April 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Afghanistan is currently in the process of developing a new Constitution and legal system, upon which all mine action legislation must be based ...During the next reporting period the Ministry of Justice shall receive assistance from treaty implementation officers and legal experts from UNMAPA [UN Mine Action Programme in Afghanistan] as well as UNMAS [UN Mine Action Service] and ICRC to develop appropriate domestic legislation and penal sanctions in accordance with the Convention."</li> <li>• Additional information given regarding mine action legislation in the 2006 report.</li> </ul>	<p>2005 LM Report: A national mine action law was drafted in September 2004.</p>	
<p><b>Albania</b> (29 February 2000)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 confirmed 16 April 2007</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 Defense 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>2005 Report: A humanitarian demining law was drafted for parliamentary approval after elections in July 2005.</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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<b>Algeria</b> (9 October 2001)	April 2006 No changes since 1 May 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordonnance n° 97-06 du 21 janvier 1997 relative aux matériels de guerre, armes et munitions.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		As Ordonnance no 97-06 pre-dates the adoption of the Convention, it is not clear whether these measures suppress all activities prohibited by the Convention.
<b>Andorra</b> (29 June 1998)	12 July 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Décret relatif à la détention, utilisation et circulation d'armes en date du 3 juillet 1989.</li> <li>Code Pénal en date du 29 mars 1989, articles 89 et 96.</li> </ul>		As Décret and Articles of the Code Pénal pre-dates the adoption of the Convention, it is not clear whether these measures suppress all activities prohibited by the Convention.
<b>Angola</b> (5 July 2002)	April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"See previous report of Article 7 for legal measures that have already been taken."</li> <li>Previous report: "No additional legal measure was taken during the referred period."</li> </ul>		
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b> (3 May 1999)	29 March 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Argentina</b> (14 September 1999)	8 May 2006, nothing new since 18 April 2005  16 May 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>En noviembre de 2004, la H. Cámara de Senadores de la Nación dio media sanción al proyecto de ley referida a la implementación de la Convención en el ámbito internacional. El mencionado proyecto crea las figuras penales correspondientes haciendo referencia al artículo 189 (bis) del Código Penal Argentino.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>		Draft legislation has been developed by the national IHL Commission, and is to be presented to Parliament.

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<p><b>Australia</b> (14 January 1999)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 No changes since 30 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"</li> <li>• 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"</li> <li>• 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."</li> </ul>		<p>1998 Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p><b>Austria</b> (29 June 1998)</p>	<p>April 2006 no changes reported under form A since 29 July 1999</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 ... "</li> </ul>		<p>Law is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p><b>Bahamas</b> (31 July 1998)</p>	<p>February 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		

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<b>Bangladesh</b> (6 September 2000)	28 February 2006 28 February 2005 no changes since 29 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Necessary implementation measures are in progress." Previously "Necessary implementation measures are in progress. National Legislation is at its final stage of preparation."</li> </ul>		
<b>Barbados</b> (26 January 1999)	12 May 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Belarus</b> (3 September 2003)	30 April 2006 no change since 30 April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree No. 525 and dispositions of the Criminal Code related to explosive materials (art. 294, 295, 298 and 299)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. (<i>L.M.R. 2004</i>, p. 167, note 3)</li> </ul>	
<b>Belgium</b> (4 September 1998)	April 2006 no changes reported under Form A since 30 April 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law of 9 March 1995 on anti-personnel mines, booby traps and similar devices (entry into force 11 April 1995)</li> <li>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)</li> <li>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."</li> </ul>		The 3 Laws and a consolidated version (with all amendments) of the Law of 3 January 1933 are available on file at the ICRC. Penal sanctions are included (imprisonment and fine).
<b>Belize</b> (23 April 1998)	23 March 2006, nothing new since 7 May 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anti-Personnel Mines Act, No. 24 of 2003.</li> </ul>		The Act includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment).  Act available on file at the ICRC.

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<b>Benin</b> (25 September 1998)	23 June 2006 No changes since 21 January 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Élaboration des textes législatifs en cours."</li> </ul>		
<b>Bhutan</b> (18 August 2005)				
<b>Bolivia</b> (9 June 1998)	13 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation drafted to amend the "Ley de Armas, Municiones, Explosivos"</li> </ul>		
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> (8 September 1998)	April 2006 No changes since 17 May 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "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."</li> </ul>		On file with the ICRC.
<b>Botswana</b> (1 March 2000)	28 September 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "[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)</li> </ul>	

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<b>Brazil</b> (30 April 1999)	April 2006 no changes reported under Form A since 30 April 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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..."</li> <li>• "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"</li> </ul>		Law No 10,300 is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	April 2007 (Initial Submission)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Order (2006) has been drafted but is not yet in force</li> </ul>		
<b>Bulgaria</b> (4 September 1998)	April 2006 no changes reported under Form A since 22 April 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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]</li> <li>• 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]</li> </ul>	"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." ( <i>L.M.R. 2002</i> , p. 133)	<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 not available on file at the ICRC, but are annexed to Report. 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>



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<b>Burkina Faso</b> (16 September 1998)	1 March 2006 no changes reported under Form A since 14 March 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree No 2001 - 180/PRES/PM/SECU (2 May 2001) "[T]o prevent and suppress any activity under this Convention ... "</li> </ul>		Decree implements the Ottawa Convention and includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment).  Decree is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Burundi</b> (22 October 2003)	30 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burundi "entend publier prochainement les textes relatifs à la mise en œuvre..." de la Convention.</li> </ul>		
<b>Cambodia</b> (28 July 1999)	April 2006 No changes since 15 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines (28 April 1999, entry into force on 28 May 1999) "[P]rovides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, national polices and armed forces."</li> </ul>		Law is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Cameroon</b> (19 September 2002)	14 Mars 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Des mesures d'application nationales pour prévenir et réprimer toute activité interdite dans l'emploi des mines antipersonnel sont en cours."</li> </ul>		
<b>Canada</b> (3 December 1997)	16 August 2006 No changes since 22 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act (entry into force 1 March 1999) "<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 ... "</li> </ul>		Act is available on file at the ICRC.

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<b>Cape Verde</b> (14 May 2001)	none submitted, first report was due on 28 October 2002			
<b>Central African Republic</b> (8 November 2002)	13 November 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		
<b>Chad</b> (6 May 1999)	1 September 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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."</li> </ul>		Law on file with the ICRC
<b>Chile</b> (10 September 2001)	30 April 2006 No changes since 30 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 contraidas con la ratificación de la Convención."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"As of June 2003, Ministry of Defence lawyers were studying national implementation legislation." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 164)</li> </ul>	The Legal Services of the Ministry of Defence are working on draft legislation.
<b>Colombia</b> (6 September 2000)	April 2006 No changes since 27 May 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"</li> </ul>		Law includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment and interdiction of serving in public functions).  Law is available on file at the ICRC.

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<b>Comoros</b> (19 September 2002)	27 May 2004 no changes since 20 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "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."</li> </ul>		
<b>Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)</b> (4 May 2001)	1 June 2005 No changes since 12 September 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Un projet de loi portant mise en oeuvre de ladite Convention et un projet de décret fixant les modalités d'application de cette loi on été soumis à l'appréciation des autorités compétentes."</li> </ul>		
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b> (2 May 2002)	29 April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Directive du Ministre de la Défense concernant l'interdiction de l'usage des mines antipersonnel par les Forces Militaires (Lettre no MDN/CAB/11/903/2003 en date du 15 mars 2003)</li> <li>• "Avant projet de loi sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention d'Ottawa en RDC. Texte approuvé par la Présidence de la République et transmis à la Commission gouvernementale en charge de la politique, de la défense et de la Sécurité pour soumission au Conseil des Ministres"</li> </ul>		Draft legislation is being reviewed by DRC.
<b>Cook Islands</b> (15 March 2006)				
<b>Costa Rica</b> (17 March 1999)	28 April 2005 No changes since 20 February 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ley 8231, "Prohibición de Minas Antipersonales" (entry into force on 17 April 2002)</li> </ul>		<p>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).</p> <p>Law is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> (30 June 2000)	25 April 2006 No changes since 19 April 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Legislation for domestication of landmine ban treaty to follow."</li> </ul>		
<b>Croatia</b> (20 May 1998)	30 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the 6<sup>th</sup> 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.</li> <li>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 .... "</li> </ul>		Article 163 is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Cyprus</b> (17 January 2003)	April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>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</b></li> <li><b>See also article 4 of Law No. 19 (1) 2005, "Law Concerning Explosive Materials of 2005."</b></li> </ul>	See Landmine Monitor report of 2006, page 373.	Implementation appears to have been effected through the 2005 Law on explosive materials.
<b>Czech Republic</b> (26 October 1999)	April 2006 No changes since 30 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>		Act includes penal sanctions (imprisonment).  Act is available on file at the ICRC.

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<b>Denmark</b> (8 June 1998)	31 March 2007 no changes reported since 27 August 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "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."</li> </ul>		
<b>Djibouti</b> (18 May 1998)	18 January 2005 no changes since 16 January 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code Pénal</li> <li>• Loi 62 - 61 du 02/06/1962</li> <li>• Arrêté No 817 du 08/06/1962</li> <li>• Décret 64-406 du 05/05/1964</li> <li>• Arrêté 669 du 20/07/1976</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Djibouti is not known to have put in place any domestic implementation measures, including imposition of penal sanctions, as required by Article 9 of the treaty." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 230)</li> </ul>	<p>In February 2004, the MFA and the NGO ASSOVIM co-organised a workshop on national implementing legislation, for the national authorities.</p> <p>Draft legislation is under discussion.</p>
<b>Dominica</b> (26 March 1999)	12 April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Dominican Republic</b> (30 June 2000)	28 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Ecuador</b> (29 April 1999)	31 May 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>El Salvador</b> (27 January 1999)	18 March 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "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 años de prisión"</li> </ul>		On file with the ICRC.

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<b>Equatorial Guinea</b> (16 September 1998)	none submitted, first report was due on 28 August 1999			
<b>Eritrea</b> (27 August 2001)	3 January 2007, 15 September 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Estonia</b> (12 May 2004)	12 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• "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)."</li> <li>• "Violations of the provisions of the Convention committed by persons will be punished according to the Estonian Penal Code"</li> </ul>		§103 of the 2001 Penal Code, which prohibits the use of internationally prohibited weapons, is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Ethiopia</b> (17 December 2004)	First report due on 27 November 2005			
<b>Fiji</b> (10 June 1998)	21 August 2002 no changes reported since 12 November 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		

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<p><b>France</b> (23 July 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 No changes since 3 May 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loi 98-564 du 8 juillet 1998 tendant à l'élimination des mines antipersonnel "[L]oi interne d'application, prévoyant des sanctions pénales en cas d'infraction, ainsi que les modalités d'accueil et d'accompagnement des missions étrangères de contrôle."</li> <li>• Décret 99-357 pour l'application de l'article 7 de la loi du 8 juillet 1998 (10 mai 1999)</li> <li>• Directive du Chef d'état-major des Armées relative aux mines antipersonnel (12 novembre 1998)</li> </ul>		<p>Loi 98-564 is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p><b>Gabon</b> (8 September 2002)</p>	<p>25 September 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<p><b>The Gambia</b> (23 September 2002)</p>	<p>28 August 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "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)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Germany</b> (23 July 1998)</p>	<p>26 April 2006 No changes since 13 April 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act Implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer on Antipersonnel Mines and on Their Destruction (9 July 1998)</li> </ul>		<p>Act is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (imprisonment).</p> <p>A Russian language version of the Act is attached to Germany's latest Article 7 report.</p>
<p><b>Ghana</b> (30 June 2000)</p>	<p>24 July 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		

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<p><b>Greece</b> (25 September 2003)</p>	<p>April 2006</p>	<p>"If a member of the Greek military commits any act 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 (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><b>Grenada</b> (19 August 1998)</p>	<p>13 May 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Guatemala</b> (26 March 1999)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 no changes since 3 September 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreto Legislativo 106-97</li> </ul>		<p>Decreto is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanctions (imprisonment).</p>



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Guinea (8 October 1998)	24 June 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		
Guinea-Bissau (22 May 2001)	April 2006 No changes since 13 May 2003	<p>"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).</p> <p>"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."</p> <p><i>(Presentation of Guinea-Bissau to the International Symposium on the Ottawa Convention, Paris, 12-13 March 2004)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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, p. 276)</i></li> </ul>	
Guyana (5 August 2003)	25 October 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"N/A"</li> </ul>		
Haiti (15 February 2006)				
Holy See (17 February 2001)	April 2007 no changes reported since 5 April 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<p>"Implementation legislation is considered unnecessary as the Holy See states that it has never possessed or used anti-personnel mines" <i>(L.M.R. 2003, p. 286)</i></p>	

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<p><b>Honduras</b> (24 September 1998)</p>	<p>9 June 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mention made of mine destruction programmes and orders for mine destruction, but Decreto 60-2000 not mentioned in report.</li> </ul>		<p>A decree creating penal sanctions for activities prohibited by the Convention is available on file at the ICRC :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hungary</b> (6 April 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 No changes since 24 April 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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]</li> <li>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]</li> </ul>		<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>

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<b>Iceland</b> (5 May 1999)	30 April 2006 No changes since 29 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>		<p>Act includes penal sanctions (fine or imprisonment).</p> <p>Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<b>Indonesia</b> (16 February 2007)				
<b>Ireland</b> (3 December 1997)	20 April 2006 no changes reported since 16 August 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explosives (Land Mines) Order, 1996</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Implementation was achieved by the Explosives (Landmine) Order of 12 June 1996 and a 1996 amendment to the Defence Force Tactical Doctrine. However, there are no legally based punitive measures if a violation of the treaty occurs in military operations." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 294)</li> </ul>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p> <p>Order is available on file at the ICRC.</p> <p>No penal sanctions expressly provided.</p>
<b>Italy</b> (23 April 1999)	30 March 2006 No changes since 16 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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) (...)."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The ratification law (Law 106/99) approved on 26 March 1999 included amendments to the existing national mine ban legislation (Law 374/97...)." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 295)</li> </ul>	<p>Law no 374 is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<b>Jamaica</b> (17 July 1998)	April 2007 No changes since 30 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		

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<p><b>Japan</b> (30 September 1998)</p>	<p>April 2006 no changes since 28 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>		<p>Law includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment)</p> <p>Law is available on file at the ICRC.</p>
<p><b>Jordan</b> (13 November 1998)</p>	<p>April 2007 no changes since 1 May 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives Law #13 year 1953, Articles 3-12</li> </ul>		<p>As Law pre-dates the adoption of the Convention, it is not clear whether these measures suppress all activities prohibited by the Convention.</p> <p>Legislation specifically aimed at the AP Landmines ban has been drafted and is to be presented before Parliament.</p>
<p><b>Kenya</b> (23 January 2001)</p>	<p>1 April 2005 No change since 31 March 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Legislation for domestication of Landmine Ban Treaty to follow."</li> </ul>		<p>Kenya is currently developing a Landmines Bill.</p>
<p><b>Kiribati</b> (7 September 2000)</p>	<p>4 June 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Because there are no antipersonnel landmines in Kiribati, Government does not consider it necessary to enact such legislation."</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Latvia</b> (1 July 2005)</p>	<p>20 April 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported, although reference is made to adherence to 1980 CCW Protocols II and II amended.</li> </ul>		<p>National Law exists to ban export and transfer of APMs.</p> <p>1 January 2004: "Law on ammunitions, explosives" will enter into force and states that export and transit of mines is forbidden.</p>

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<p><b>Lesotho</b> (2 December 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 30 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information given in the 2006 report, but previously:</li> <li>• The Internal Security (General) Act 1984, Act No.24 of 1984 "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."</li> </ul>		<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p><b>Liberia</b> (23 December 1999)</p>	<p>30 April 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Liechtenstein</b> (5 October 1999)</p>	<p>April 2007 no changes reported since 18 September 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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."</li> <li>• 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..."</li> </ul>		<p>Swiss Law (including penal sanctions) and Liechtenstein Ordinance are available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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<b>Lithuania</b> (12 May 2003)	19 April 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moratorium on export of anti-personnel mines 1998 and 2000</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		Lithuanian Criminal Code: Law No. VIII-1968, Article 102 on Use of prohibited Warfare imposes penal sanctions on any person who, <i>inter alia</i> , in violation of international agreements to which Lithuania is party, uses or orders the use of prohibited means of waging war Available on file at ICRC.
<b>Luxembourg</b> (14 June 1999)	30 April 2006 and see 29 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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."</li> <li>• 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."</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>		Law of 29 April 1999 includes penal sanctions (fine and imprisonment).  Law of 29 April 1999 is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>FYR of Macedonia</b> (9 September 1998)	14 July 2006, no changes since 15 April 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ... prohibited activities are covered by existing criminal law." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 320)</li> </ul>	No specific implementing legislation.

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<b>Madagascar</b> (16 September 1999)	17 March 2006 previous report 20 June 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Le projet de Loi nationale relative à la mise en œuvre de la Convention d'Ottawa sur les mines antipersonnel est en phase d'adoption"</li> <li>Previously "directives relatives aux mines antipersonnel ont été données aux Forces Armées..."</li> </ul>		
<b>Malawi</b> (13 August 1998)	30 April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"(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."</li> </ul>	2005 Report: Malawi has drafted national implementation legislation.	
<b>Malaysia</b> (22 April 1999)	May 2006 No changes since 17 June 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 2000 (Act 603) (entry into force 25 June 2000)</li> </ul>		Act includes penal sanctions (fine and/or imprisonment).  Act is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Maldives</b> (7 September 2000)	4 April 2006 17 September 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported ("no change" listed in latest report)</li> </ul>		
<b>Mali</b> (2 June 1998)	27 June 2005 no changes since 31 July 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordonnance n° 00049/P-RM du 27 septembre 2000 (entry into force on 15 November 2000)</li> <li>Décret n° 00569/P-RM du 15 novembre 2000 fixant les modalités d'application de l'ordonnance 000049/P-RM du 27 septembre 2000.</li> </ul>		Ordonnance and Décret implement the Convention and include penal sanctions (forced labour and fine and/or exile).  Ordonnance and Décret are available on file at the ICRC.

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<p><b>Malta</b> (7 May 2001)</p>	<p>23 March 2006 no changes since 6 March 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Notice No 97 of 2001, issued under the National Interest (Enabling Powers) Act (Cap. 365)</li> </ul>		<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>
<p><b>Mauritania</b> (21 July 2001)</p>	<p>26 April 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loi N° 99 Portant code minier, Ordonnance 85-156 réglementant les substances explosives (23 June 1999)</li> <li>Article N° 437 du code pénal, Ordonnance 83-162 (9 July 1983)</li> <li>Arrêté N° 152/PM Portant sur les mesures de restriction (26 April 1993)</li> <li>Arrêté conjoint N°00786/MAEC/MDN portant création d'un Comité Nationale chargé de l'application du traité d'ottawa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"A draft implementation law, including penal sanctions, was sent to the Ministry of Justice by the National Humanitarian Demining Office on 30 March 2003." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 330)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Mauritius</b> (3 December 1997)</p>	<p>8 May 2006 No changes since 25 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anti personnel Mine (Prohibition) Act 2001 (Act No 1 of 2001)</li> </ul>		<p>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.</p> <p>Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>



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<p>Mexico (9 June 1998)</p>	<p>April 2006 (apparently 2007 report) no changes reported since 7 February 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. "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...'. "</li> <li>"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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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)</li> </ul>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>

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<b>Republic of Moldova</b> (8 September 2000)	30 April 2006 No changes reported since 29 April 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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."</li> </ul>		
<b>Monaco</b> (17 November 1998)	May 2004 no changes reported since 14 March 2002  Note: 2006 report appears to be CCW AP II report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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."</li> </ul>		Ordonnance includes penal sanctions (fine and imprisonment) and is available on file at the ICRC
<b>Montenegro</b> (23 November 2006)				
<b>Mozambique</b> (25 August 1998)	April 2006 No changes since 23 April 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Pursuant to the Ottawa Convention, especially Article 9, Mozambique is preparing national legislation that will require its institutions and citizens to comply with the Convention. The Assembly of the Republic is responsible for preparing this legislation."</li> </ul>	2005 Report: Mozambique reported in April 2005 that national implementation legislation was awaiting approval by the Assembly	
<b>Namibia</b> (21 September 1998)	20 April 2006 No change since 21 June 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Domestic law under consideration"</li> </ul>		
<b>Nauru</b> (7 August 2000)	28 July 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"None. However, any legislative requirement will be included in the review process to adopt the 12 UN Conventions on terrorism."</li> </ul>		

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<b>The Netherlands</b> (12 April 1999)	24 April 2006 no changes since 29 April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		
<b>New Zealand</b> (27 January 1999)	28 April 2006 no changes reported since 27 December 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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."</li> </ul>		Act includes penal sanctions (imprisonment or fine).  Act is available on file at the ICRC.
<b>Nicaragua</b> (30 November 1998)	28 February 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Law 321, which includes penal sanctions for violations, was signed into law on 7 December 1999" (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 366)</li> </ul>	Law 321's full title is "Ley de Prohibición para la Producción, Compra, Venta, Importación, Exportación, Transito, 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.
<b>Niger</b> (23 March 1999)	15 May 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>		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 .
<b>Nigeria</b> (23 July 2001)	22 August 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The bill is undergoing 1<sup>st</sup> reading in the National Assembly."</li> </ul>		

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<b>Niue</b> (15 April 1998)	30 April 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Norway</b> (9 July 1998)	30 April 2006 No changes since 30 April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norwegian Storting Odelstingproposisjon no 72 (1997-1998) (entry into force on 28 May 1998) "[Contains] all appropriate legal measures, including penal sanctions..."</li> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		"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).
<b>Panama</b> (7 October 1998)	7 May 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitución Política, artículo 307 "[S]ólo el Gobierno Nacional puede fabricar y poseer 'elementos de guerra'..."</li> <li>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..."</li> <li>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..."</li> </ul>	"[I]n January 2003 Landmine Monitor was informed that the Permanent Commission for the Application of International Humanitarian Law (CPDIH) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working on a proposal to be added to the Penal Code... Chapter II of the proposed legislation's first draft states, 'Anyone who develops, produces, stockpiles, conserves and transfers bacteriological and toxic weapons, chemical weapons or antipersonnel mines prohibited by International Conventions or treaties of which Panamá is part, will receive a prison sentence of 10 to 15 years.' " ( <i>L.M.R. 2003</i> , p. 385)	No specific implementing legislation.  Artículo 237 of the Código Penal is available on file at the ICRC.

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<b>Papua New Guinea</b> (28 June 2004)	29 November 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		
<b>Paraguay</b> (13 November 1998)	May 2006 18 October 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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, p. 386)</i></li> </ul>	The National IHL Commission is working on draft legislation.
<b>Peru</b> (17 June 1998)	April 2006 no changes since April 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directiva DPNP-03-34-99-A, de Ago 99 "Dicta normas y procedimientos para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que conlleva la entrada en vigencia de la Convención de Ottawa ... en los aspectos que son de responsabilidad de la Policía Nacional del Perú."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"A number of provisions in Peru's Criminal Code apply to possession and trade of weapons, such as antipersonnel landmines, and include criminal sanctions." <i>(L.M.R. 2003, p. 387)</i></li> </ul>	Draft legislation before parliament.

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<p><b>Philippines</b> (15 February 2000)</p>	<p>25 April 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House Bill 222. An Act Prohibiting the Use, Manufacture, Sales and Deployment of Landmines (ongoing deliberation)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"[N]ational implementation legislation, House Bill 6043, [was submitted] to the Congress on 26 May 2003." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 396)</li> <li>House Bill 2675, "An act providing for a total ban on anti-personnel landmines, for others 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", (...) passed through the First Reading and was referred to the Committee on Public Order and Security for further deliberations and hearings" (<i>L.M.R. 2004</i>, p. 671-672)</li> <li>2005 Report: National implementation legislation was filed in the House in August 2004 and the Senate in November 2004.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Poland</b> (has signed the Convention but has not yet ratified it)</p>	<p>6 April 2007 No changes since 5 March 2003 (Voluntary report)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cabinet's Decree of the 7<sup>th</sup> April 1998 on ban on the export of anti-personnel mines from Polish customs area</li> <li>The Cabinet's Decree of the 20<sup>th</sup> August 2002 on ban and restriction on transfers of goods of strategic importance for the state security</li> </ul>		<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p><b>Portugal</b> (19 February 1999)</p>	<p>29 June 2006 No changes since 9 September 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Penal Code, Articles 26 and 272 to 275 "[D]efines and punish any conduct prohibited by the Convention."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"[Portugal] has decided... that the requirements of Article 9 ... are already met by existing legislation." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 401)</li> </ul>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>

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<p><b>Qatar</b> (13 October 1998)</p>	<p>16 March 2006 23 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Romania</b> (30 November 2000)</p>	<p>April 2006 no changes since 1 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Rwanda</b> (13 June 2000)</p>	<p>April 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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."</li> <li>"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."</li> </ul>		

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<b>Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis</b> (2 December 1998)	27 November 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Saint Lucia</b> (13 April 1999)	November 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"(...) has not yet enacted domestic implementing legislation. However, the Attorney General is aware of this treaty obligation."</li> </ul>		
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b> (1 August 2001)	13 October 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> </ul>	
<b>Samoa</b> (23 July 1998)	April 2007, no changes since 24 June 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism Act 2002 "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..."</li> </ul>		No specific implementing legislation.
<b>San Marino</b> (18 March 1998)	April 2007 No changes since 7 August 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b> (31 March 2003)	first report due on 28 February 2002			



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<p><b>Senegal</b> (24 September 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		<p>Law is on file with the ICRC.</p>
<p><b>Serbia</b> (18 September 2003)</p>	<p>27 December 2006, nothing new since 1 September 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Art. 433 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Montenegro relative to the sanctioning of the production, trade and use of weapons banned by international treaties, including APMs, provides for the punishment of 1 to 8 years in prison, depending on the gravity of the offence."</li> <li>"A new Criminal Code of the republic of Serbia is currently being drafted which will cover in a comprehensive way the sanctioning of non-compliance with ratified international treaties."</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Seychelles</b> (2 June 2000)</p>	<p>8 June 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promulgation of the Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act, which entered into force 8<sup>th</sup> April 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Domestic legislation to implement the Mine Ban Treaty is in preparation ... the final draft "Antipersonnel Mines Prohibition Bill 2003" [is to] be presented to the National Assembly." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 419)</li> </ul>	<p>On 30 March 2004, the National Assembly approved the Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Bill 2004.</p>
<p><b>Sierra Leone</b> (25 April 2001)</p>	<p>9 February 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Appropriate enabling legislation is under consideration"</li> </ul>		

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<p><b>Slovakia</b> (25 February 1999)</p>	<p>22 Maz 2006 no changes reported since 30 April 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The Standard Operating Procedures of the Army of the Slovak Republic have been adjusted in compliance with the provisions of the Convention ..."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The government regards implementation legislation as unnecessary and states that existing penal codes cover violations of the treaty." <i>(L.M.R. 2003, p. 421)</i></li> </ul>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p><b>Slovenia</b> (27 October 1998)</p>	<p>30 April 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"[A]rticle 310 of existing penal code [is] deemed sufficient." <i>(L.M.R. 2003, p. 423)</i></li> </ul>	<p>No specific implementing legislation.</p>
<p><b>Solomon Islands</b> (26 January 1999)</p>	<p>11 February 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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 (...)"</li> </ul>		

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<b>South Africa</b> (26 June 1998)	19 September 2006 No changes since 24 April 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act"(Act 36 of 2003) was promulgated on 5 December 2003.</li> </ul>		<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).
<b>Spain</b> (19 January 1999)	30 April 2007 No changes since 22 October 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ley 33/98 de "Prohibición total de minas antipersonal y armas de efecto similar" BOE no. 239, 6 octubre 1998.</li> <li>"El texto de la Convención se ha incorporado a los Programas de los Cursos de Formación de las Fuerzas Armadas y a las fases de adiestramiento previo para la participación de contingentes nacionales en Operaciones de Paz."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Spain takes the view that the penal sanction required by the Mine Ban Treaty are already present in existing legislation." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 434)</li> </ul>	Ley is available on file at the ICRC. Regarding sanctions, the <i>Disposicion adicional segunda</i> provides: "El incumplimiento de las obligaciones establecidas en la presente Ley será sancionable de acuerdo con la legislación sectorial correspondiente. El Gobierno adoptará todas las medidas legales, administrativas y de otra índole que procedan para prevenir y reprimir cualquier actividad prohibida por esta Ley."
<b>Sudan</b> (13 October 2003)	2006 no new information since 1 October 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>The Republic of Suriname</b> (23 May 2002)	April 2007, nothing new since 30 April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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 &amp; Police and Defense is received."</li> </ul>		A commission on anti-personnel mines coordinated by the Ministry of Defence is working on a draft.

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<p><b>Swaziland</b> (23 December 1998)</p>	<p>2006 16 February 2000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "An inter-ministerial committee has been set up in March 2006 to look into the question of legislation."</li> <li>• Previously: "Legislation is in the process of being compiled."</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Sweden</b> (25 November 1998)</p>	<p>2 May 2006 No changes since 30 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 ..."</li> <li>• 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..."</li> </ul>		<p>Sec. 6 b of Penal Code and Law 1705 are available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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<p><b>Switzerland</b> (24 March 1998)</p>	<p>28 April 2006, no new information since 26 April 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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..."</li> <li>• "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."</li> <li>• "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." &gt;</li> </ul>		<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><b>Tajikistan</b> (12 October 1999)</p>	<p>April 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998 Penal Code, Art. 104, 188, 191, 195, 196, 198, 199, 215, 289, 309, 387, 393.</li> <li>• Law on Weapons, 1 February 1996</li> <li>• See additional information listed in the April 2007 Form A Article 7 report</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Tanzania</b> (13 November 2000)</p>	<p>5 April 2007 previously 5 February 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "The AP Mines (Prohibition) Act, Chapter 11:19 incorporates the provisions of the Convention into Tanzania domestic law."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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." (<i>L. M. R. 2003</i>, p. 456)</li> </ul>	<p>Note – the legislation referred to in the 2007 Report is not immediately available with the ICRC, this information remains to be verified.</p>

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<p><b>Thailand</b> (27 November 1998)</p>	<p>April 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act on the Export Control of Armaments and Materiel of the B.E. 2495 (1952)</li> <li>• Act on Firearms, ammunition, explosive articles and fireworks of the B.E. 2490 (1947)</li> <li>• Decree on the Export Control of Armaments and Materiel of the B.E. 2535 (1992)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• "The issuing [of implementing legislation] is still in progress".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "While Thailand has not prepared comprehensive domestic legislation to implement the ban treaty, it has drafted 'The Office of the Prime Minister Regulations Governing the Implementation of the Convention'." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 458)</li> </ul>	<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><b>Timor-Leste</b> (7 May 2003)</p>	<p>22 June 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Timor-Leste is currently studying preventive measures for the implementation of the Convention, because there is no mine in the Country to be used, stockpiled, transferred and destroyed."</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Togo</b> (9 March 2000)</p>	<p>20 March 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Élaboration des textes législatifs en cours."</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> (27 April 1998)</p>	<p>14 July 2006 no changes since 30 August 2002</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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."</li> </ul>		<p>Act includes penal sanctions (fine and imprisonment).</p> <p>Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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<p><b>Tunisia</b> (9 July 1999)</p>	<p>April 2006 No changes since 8 September 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loi N° 69-33 du 12-06-1969 réglementant l'interdiction, le commerce, la détention et le port des armes</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Décret N° 70-60 du 21-02-1970, relatif à l'interdiction, au commerce et à la détention et au port des armes</li> </ul>		<p>As the Laws 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><b>Turkey</b> (25 September 2003)</p>	<p>30 April 2006 no changes since 10 September 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 5237, of 09/26/2004, introducing in the Criminal Code the article 174 related to explosive materials.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Turkmenistan</b> (19 January 1998)</p>	<p>4 April 2006</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None reported</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Uganda</b> (25 February 1999)</p>	<p>21 October 2005 11 May 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Legislation ready for Parliamentary debate."</li> <li>• Previously: "An implementation act is ready to be presented before Parliament."</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Ukraine</b> (27 December 2005)</p>	<p>11 April 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information on legislation presented.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>United Kingdom</b> (31 July 1998)</p>	<p>02 April 2007 no changes since 30 April 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Landmine Act 1998, to promote the control of anti-personnel landmines, 28 July 1998 (entry into force on 1 March 1999)</li> </ul>		<p>Act includes penal sanctions (imprisonment and/or fine).</p> <p>Act is available on file at the ICRC.</p>

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<b>Uruguay</b> (7 June 2001)	8 June 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"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."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"[Uruguay] has not yet enacted national legislation." (<i>L.M.R. 2003</i>, p. 489)</li> </ul>	
<b>Vanuatu</b> (16 September 2005)	31 August 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Nothing by way of legal, administrative or other measures has been achieved so far."</li> </ul>		
<b>Venezuela</b> (14 April 1999)	21 April 2006 No changes since 25 November 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>		
<b>Yemen</b> (1 September 1998)	30 March 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law Regarding the Prohibition of Producing, Possessing, Using, Transferring, and Trading with Anti-Personnel Mines, Official Law No. 25 of 2005</li> </ul>		Copy on file with the ICRC
<b>Zambia</b> (23 February 2001)	10 April 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Legislation enacted and effected since 2004."</li> </ul>		<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>
<b>Zimbabwe</b> (18 June 1998)	11 April 2007 No changes since 1 December 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Act Chapter 11:19 (January 2001)</li> </ul>		Act is available on file at the ICRC. It includes penal sanction (fine and/or imprisonment).