

**COVER PAGE
OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT**

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: PHILIPPINES

REPORTING PERIOD: 01 January to 31 December 2011

Form A: National implementation measures: Unchanged	Form F: Programme of APM destruction: Non-Applicable
Form B: Stockpiled anti-personnel mines: Unchanged	Form G: APM destroyed: Changed
Form C: Location of mined areas: Non-Applicable	Form H: Technical characteristics: Non-Applicable
Form D: APM Types/Quantities retained for devpt & trng purposes or transferred (if any): Unchanged	Form I: Warning measures: Changed
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**CONVENTION ON THE
PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [PARTY]:

PHILIPPINES

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

Form A - National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

Remark: In accordance with 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".

State [Party]: **PHILIPPINES** reporting for time period from **01/01/11** to **12/31/11**

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<p>House Bill No. 1054 and Senate Bill No. 1595 in March 2009, entitled: <i>The Philippine Landmine Bill of 2009</i></p> <p>became -</p> <p>Senate Bill No. 1244 Philippine Comprehensive Law on Landmines (PCLL) and Senate Bill No. 111 Philippine Comprehensive Act on Landmines of 2010 (15th Congress)</p>	<p>The Bill would comprehensively prohibit victim activated antipersonnel mines and implement both the Mine Ban Treaty and CCW Amended Protocol II. As of the 2009 compliance report of the Philippines, House Bill No. 1054 and Senate Bill No. 1595 remained at the Technical Working Group level.</p> <p>while –</p> <p>On 12 July 2010, Senator Manny Villar filed Senate Bill No. 1244 Philippine Comprehensive Law on Landmines (PCLL)</p> <p><i>“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 CREATION OF A PHILIPPINE COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON LANDMINES AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES”</i></p> <p>Legislative status: Pending in the Committee (8/25/2010)</p>

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
	<p>On July 5, 2010, Senator Gregorio B Honasan II filed Senate Bill No. 111 Philippine Comprehensive Act on Landmines of 2010</p> <p><i>"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, CREATING FOR THIS PURPOSE A PHILIPPINE COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON LANDMINES, AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES"</i></p> <p>Legislative status: Pending in the Committee (8/2/2010)</p>

NOTE: As of this writing, no updates can be obtained on the above-mentioned bills.

Form G - APMs destroyed after entry into force

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed; in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4."

NOTE: Based on previous reports to the Secretary General, United Nations, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has destroyed from its inventory of Anti-Personnel mines a total of 2,460 pieces, (M18A1 Claymore Mines) on 18 July 1998. However, for Calendar Year 2011 the Armed Forces of the Philippines Munitions Control Center (AFPMCC) disposed a total of three hundred thirty four (334) pieces of newly-discovered Anti-Personnel mines (M18A1 Claymore Mines) during the conduct of its Ammunition Surveillance and Inspection to the various ammunition depots in the entire Philippines as mandated by the AFP hierarchy.

State [Party]: **PHILIPPINES** reporting for time period from **01/01/11** to **12/31/11**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Remark: In accordance with Article 4, "Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure destruction of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines it owns or possesses, or that are under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than four years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

TYPE	QUANTITY	LOT NR (IF POSSIBLE)	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Mine, Anti-Personnel M18A1 (Conventional- Industrially Manufactured)	207		New discoveries as a result of Ammunition Surveillance and Inspection conducted to all Ammunition Depot of the AFP
Mine, Anti-Personnel M18A2 (Conventional- Industrially Manufactured)	64		New discoveries as a result of Ammunition Surveillance and Inspection conducted to all Ammunition Depot of the AFP
Mine, Anti-Personnel (Improvised)	63		Recovered from operations in the field areas
TOTAL	334		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, "Each State Party . . . :

1. . . . undertakes to destroy or ensure destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mine areas under its jurisdiction or control, as soon as possible but not later than ten years after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party.

2. . . . shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

3. If a State Party believes that it will be unable to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines referred to in paragraph 1 within that time period, it may submit a

request to a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference for an extension of the deadline for completing the destruction of such antipersonnel mines for a period of up to ten years.

TYPE	QUANTITY	LOT NR (IF POSSIBLE)	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Non-applicable	Non-applicable	Non-applicable	Non-applicable
TOTAL			

Form I Measures to provide warning to the population

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the by Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State [Party]: **PHILIPPINES** reporting for time period from **01/01/11** to **12/31/11**

[Narrative:]

As part of its commitment, the Armed Forces of the Philippines is continuously conducting Ammunition Management, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training and bomb threat awareness/procedures seminars every year to military and civilian personnel as part of the measures to provide warning to the population. Additionally, the Philippine Army, Philippine Navy, Philippine Air Force and the Philippine National Police (PNP) each have Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) units deployed in areas of armed conflict to dispose of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) after armed hostilities occur.

Form J Other relevant matters

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on **other relevant matters**, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7.

States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: **PHILIPPINES** reporting for time period from **01/01/11** to **31/12/11**

[Narrative / reference to other reports:]

The Commander, AFP Munitions Control Center in his capacity as Member of the Department of National Defense-Armed Forces of the Philippines Oversight Committee for all International Treaties pertaining to the Prohibitions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) to which the Republic of the Philippines is a State Party headed a Philippine Delegation (PhilDel) to the Regional Seminar on Addressing the Human Costs of Anti-Personnel Landmines at Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 20-21 September 2011 courtesy of the Cambodian Government.

Likewise, the Philippines actively participated in the conduct of the 11th Meeting of States Parties (11MSP) to the Convention on the Prohibition of Use Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction by sending a 6-man delegation headed by Philippine Ambassador to Cambodia Noe A Wong.

Said meeting was held from 27 November to 02 December 2011 at the Peace Palace, Phnom Penh, Cambodia whereby the Philippines co-chaired the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and was elected Vice President of the 12MSP at the close of the 11MSP.