

**COMITE PERMANENT SUR LE STATUT
ET LE FONCTIONNEMENT GENERAL DE LA
CONVENTION**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL
STATUS AND OPERATION OF THE CONVENTION**

Documents de Référence / Reference Documents

**Centre International de Déminage Humanitaire (GICHD)
11 mai 2001 / May 11, 2000**

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

Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention

May 11, 2001

Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
Av. de la Paix 7 bis
1211 Genève 2

Co-Chairs: Belgium and Zimbabwe
Rapporteurs: Norway and Thailand

Agenda

- 09h00 Opening of the meeting by the co-chairs and rapporteurs
- 09h15 Brief reports on the actions taken and recommendations made by the other Standing Committees
- 09h45 An overview on the general status and operation of the Convention:
- Universalisation
 - Status of reporting under Article 7
 - Development of the guide to completing Article 7 reports
 - Status of domestic legislation under Article 9 and development of a sample package of existing implementation legislation
- 11h30 Coffee break
- 11h45 Review of work undertaken on matters pertaining to Article 8
- The facilitation and clarification of compliance
- 13h00 Lunch
- 15h00 Preparation for the Third Meeting of the States Parties
- 16h00 Coffee break
- 16h15 Review of work undertaken with respect to the Article 2
- Review of work undertaken with respect to Article 3
- Voluntary reports on mines retained for development and training

17h30 Conclusions

18h00 Meeting ends

PRESIDENT'S ACTION PROGRAMME

Background

At the First Meeting of the States Parties, the intersessional programme was established to focus and advance the international community's mine action efforts and to measure progress made in achieving our objectives. This programme, which involved the work of five Standing Committees of Experts (SCEs), was designed to serve as a practical means to assist in the implementation of the Convention. The President's Action Programme has been developed to help in this process of implementation by identifying practical steps that can be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the SCEs. It provides a summary of concrete initiatives and activities that flow from the work of the SCEs as well as other specific initiatives that have been announced since the conclusion of the work of the SCEs or during the Second Meeting of the States Parties (SMSP) itself. In doing so, it is a mechanism that both builds upon past work and is forward looking in ensuring that the aims of the SCEs are realized. In addition, to assist in the coordination of our collective efforts, the President's Action Programme includes a rolling calendar of future mine action activities that are consistent with this objective. In developing their work plans for the 2000-2001 Standing Committees, Co-Chairs of the various Standing Committees are encouraged to facilitate the implementation of relevant portions of the President's Action Programme. In addition, States Parties and other parties are urged to consider participating in the implementation of the actions listed in this document and implementing, where relevant, other recommendations contained in the reports of the Standing Committees of Experts. (See annex IV.)

Mine clearance and related technologies

1. Revising technical standards for mine action: The SCE recommended that all mine action partners be encouraged to contribute to the process of revising international standards for mine action being undertaken by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) on behalf of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), and that work should be undertaken to support their effective dissemination and implementation. UNMAS, in conjunction with the GICHD, will soon make a final draft of the standards available on its web site and advise interested parties of the site details and request comment.
2. Revising guidelines for mine action: The relevance of mine action guidelines and principles for good practice was recognized by the SCE. To follow-up on this recommendation, preliminary work undertaken by Handicap International (HI), the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) and the Bad Honnef group will be further revised and disseminated by the ICBL Mine Action Working Group (MAWG).
3. Developing indigenous capacities for mine action: The critical importance of developing indigenous mine action capacities and reinforcing national leadership was highlighted by the SCE. In support of this objective, the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is providing assistance to 15 mine-affected countries. This assistance includes the establishment of mine action centres and the provision of training and resource mobilization. In addition, UNDP is currently conducting a management training course for senior mine action officials, and further courses are planned. Furthermore, numerous non-governmental organizations are also developing mine action capacities in mine-affected countries.

4. Enhancing transparency in mine action funding: It was recognized by the SCE that the UNMAS database of donor activity, *Mine Action Investments*, will be effective only if the data is substantially complete and if progress is made towards the database becoming the definitive source for donor activity. UNMAS is continuing to work to encourage donors to enter both data on donor activity and information on donors' policies regarding the provision of mine action funding.
5. Improving the operating environment for mine clearance: It was recommended by the SCE that action be taken to establish best practices with respect to ensuring a conducive operating environment for mine clearance. To this end the ICBL Mine Action Working Group will prepare recommendations which will be brought to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance.
6. Supporting socio-economic analysis in planning and evaluating mine action: It was recommended by the SCE that the findings of studies on socio-economic impacts and mine action undertaken by the GICHD on behalf of UNDP be widely disseminated. In addition, it was recognized that mine clearance should be integrated, where relevant, into the larger context of reconstruction, development and peace-building. To follow-up on this recommendation, UNDP will widely disseminate their study and produce a socio-economic handbook for mine action managers. Training and workshops may also be conducted in mine-affected countries. In addition, the Survey Working Group, the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) and the NPA will make available the standards and protocols that they have developed as well as independent studies that will help to establish socio-economic indicators.
7. Improving the exchange of mine action information: A number of recommendations were made by the SCE with respect to further disseminating information on mine action and enhancing mine action information tools. To this end, UNMAS is working to link its web-based project portfolio with non-governmental organizations' portfolios and is considering adding to its web-site country data-input opportunities and more links to mine-affected sites and mine action centres. (See: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/mine/>.) UNMAS is also undertaking a number of other steps (e.g., working with the Spokesman's Office, contributing content to other mine action information sources, etc.) within the United Nations system to improve upon the dissemination of information. In addition, the ICBL MAWG will update the NGO portfolios and make them available on the Internet. Reciprocal links will be developed amongst numerous relevant organizations.

8. Improving the quality of mine action information from the field: The SCE endorsed the work of the Survey Action Centre (SAC) and recommended that survey findings be disseminated and that further surveys take place. To this end, surveys are being undertaken or planned for Cambodia, Chad, Lebanon, Mozambique and Thailand.
9. Improving the testing and evaluation of demining equipment: The SCE recommended that measures be taken to enhance the testing and evaluation of mine clearance equipment, with a focus on technologies that are affordable, accessible and appropriate. An International Test and Evaluation Program (ITEP) for humanitarian demining equipment, processes and methods has been established through a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 17 July 2000 between the European Commission, Canada, the United States, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Sweden. The ITEP mandate is to develop methods for test and evaluation and to use these methods to evaluate demining equipment before it is deployed to the field.

Victim assistance, socio-economic reintegration and mine awareness

1. Disseminating information on victim assistance programmes: A number of actions were proposed by the SCE with respect to the development and distribution of a portfolio of victim assistance programmes in order to highlight the range of victim assistance activities, promote transparency in programming and highlight current gaps in our efforts. The ICBL Working Group on Victim Assistance (WGVA), as the facilitator of the Portfolio Network Group of the Standing Committee of Experts on Victim Assistance, produced the Portfolio of Victims Assistance Programs, which was distributed at the SMSP. The WGVA will make the Portfolio more broadly available via the Internet and other distribution methods and will update it annually if it is deemed to be a useful tool.
2. Enhancing transparency in victim assistance programming: The SCE recommended that further work be undertaken to enhance transparency surrounding the implementation of, and compliance with, Article 6.3 of the Convention regarding the provision of assistance to landmine victims. Consequently, ICBL WGVA will continue its work to provide States Parties with guidance on how to effectively report on implementation of Article 6.3 of the Convention, including providing suggestions on how to use "Form J" in the amended Article 7 reporting format.
3. Disseminating victim assistance information through national focal points: The SCE recommended that governments establish a focal point on victim assistance from which information such as the global portfolio, guidelines and methodologies could be channelled to relevant actors. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) together with the ICBL will approach all relevant States by December 2000 to designate these focal points.
4. Coordinating donor activity: The SCE recommended that interested parties further develop more effective methods of donor coordination, at both the

country and global levels. Sweden will work with interested parties to facilitate the establishment of mechanisms, which would interact directly with relevant victim assistance coordinating bodies in mine-affected countries. (Note: Mozambique, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Afghanistan and others have already established coordinating mechanisms.)

5. Disseminating and encouraging implementation of all victim assistance guidelines: Relevant parties were encouraged by the SCE to take into account existing victim assistance guidelines when developing and evaluating victim assistance programmes. To this end, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), WHO, UNICEF, ICBL and UNMAS have distributed the major guidelines on victim assistance to mine action centres, demining institutes, governments and numerous other relevant organizations. These organizations will ensure additional distribution of guidelines as required. In addition, the GICHD will contribute to the collection and dissemination of guidelines through its web site and documentation centre.
6. Disseminating and implementing mine awareness guidelines: Relevant parties were encouraged by the SCE to ensure that the UNICEF Guidelines for Mine Awareness are widely disseminated as a learning tool for programming agencies and integrated into programme development. UNICEF will continue its active dissemination of the Mine Awareness Guidelines. In addition, on 12 September 2000, UNICEF launched its initiative aimed at training programme managers and mine awareness community facilitators.
7. Improving victim assistance data and information management: The SCE recommended that enhancements be made to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) to take into consideration data related to mine awareness and mine incidents. To this end, UNMAS and the GICHD are further developing and refining relevant IMSMA modules. In addition, the SCE recommended that WHO further develop its integrated surveillance system on victims and trauma in a gender-disaggregated form. WHO will follow-up on this recommendation.
8. Improving victim assistance information and data collection: A number of actions were proposed by the SCE with respect to obtaining more reliable victim assistance data and more effectively disseminating these data. In addition, Landmine Survivors Network will, with support from UNMAS, expand the Rehab Service Database.

Stockpile destruction

1. Providing assistance for stockpile destruction: It was recommended by the SCE that those parties that have completed the destruction of their stockpiles make their expertise available to those in need. To this end, Switzerland will establish a training programme for stockpile destruction management. Furthermore, to assist in fulfilling this objective in the Americas, Argentina and Canada, in cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA), will host a seminar in Buenos Aires on 6-7 November 2000.

2. Improving the exchange of information on stockpile destruction: It was agreed within the SCE that efforts should be made to collect and exchange more information on the stockpile destruction needs of States Parties and other States, and the assistance available to meet these needs. Accordingly, Canada is assisting UNMAS in developing a web site to facilitate information exchanges on experiences and best practices in stockpile destruction and to enable States that may need technical assistance to make their needs known. In addition, UNDP has compiled a number of case studies on stockpile destruction which it will disseminate.

3. Destroying mines in an efficient and environmentally sound manner: Discussions were held within the SCE on ways and means to ensure that global stocks are destroyed in the fastest, most cost-effective way and with the least harmful effects to the environment. To facilitate exchanges of technical information on these issues, Hungary and Canada will host a seminar in early 2001 on the unique challenges associated with the destruction of PFM mines, which, if not handled properly, can corrode and cause significant damage to individuals and the environment.

General status and operation of the Convention

1. Universalizing the Convention: The importance of continuing efforts leading to the universalization of the Convention was highlighted by the SCE. Several States Parties, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, along with the ICRC and ICBL, have agreed to continue activities of an informal and open-ended *Universalization Contact Group* to facilitate coordinated action with a view to encouraging additional ratifications and accessions to the Convention. In addition, France and Canada, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), are organizing a conference on the universalization and implementation of the Convention in Africa, to be hosted by Mali in Bamako on 15-16 February 2001.

2. Encouraging compliance with Article 7: The SCE recommended that joint efforts be undertaken to encourage compliance with Article 7 of the Convention. To this end, Belgium has agreed to continue to coordinate these efforts with the participation of all interested parties. In addition, Belgium will work with interested States, the ICBL and UNDDA to develop a guide to completing Article 7 reports.

3. Continuing dialogue on Article 2: The SCE welcomed the offer by the ICRC to host discussions to examine the technical characteristics of existing stocks of anti-vehicle mines, as well as those that may be acquired in the future, to ensure that they are designed to minimize the risk to civilians. The ICRC has confirmed that it will host discussions on these matters in March or April 2001 and will provide further details on the structure of and preparations for the meeting in time for the December 2000 Standing Committee meetings.

4. Operationalizing Article 8: The SCE agreed that expert work should proceed on matters pertaining to operationalization of Article 8. To this end, Canada will host a workshop in Ottawa in November 2000 to prepare detailed recommendations in time

for possible review in December 2000 by the Standing Committee on the Status and Operation of the Convention.

5. Clarifying matters pertaining to mines retained under Article 3: The SCE highlighted the need for greater understanding of matters pertaining to anti-personnel mines retained for training and development under Article 3 of the Convention and received numerous clarifications from States Parties on this matter. To further clarify reasons why mines are retained and used in a manner consistent with Article 3, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Belgium and Zimbabwe, will continue a dialogue on this topic during future meetings of the Standing Committee.

6. Promoting the establishment of national implementing legislation: The SCE invited States Parties to work with interested organizations to develop a sample package of existing implementation legislation to assist other States Parties in establishing legislation. In response to this suggestion, the ICRC will work with the ICBL, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Belgium and Zimbabwe, and other interested parties on developing and disseminating such a package of legislation.

7. Preparing for meetings of the States Parties: The SCE undertook to prepare for the Second Meeting of the States Parties. To build upon this practice, the Co-Chairs of the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention, Belgium and Zimbabwe, will ensure that work proceeds in preparation for the Third Meeting of the States Parties. As part of this work, the Co-Chairs will review the rules of procedure in consultation with the Coordinating Committee.

3.

Standing Committee on General Status and Operations of the Convention

Summary Report

First Meeting (Geneva, December 8, 2000)

Co-Chairs : Belgium and Zimbabwe

Co-Rapporteurs : Norway and Thailand

General observations

With reference to the relevant decisions of the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Mine Ban Convention, the SC on General Status and Operations of the Convention held its First Inter-Sessional Meeting on December 8, 2000 at the Convention Hall of the ILO in Geneva.

The Committee was informed about the results from the other Standing Committees. State Parties felt in general that the new format of the First Inter-Sessional Meeting, had been successful, although one should consider time allocated to the different SCs.

The Committee noted that the attendance to the Inter-sessional Meeting has been above expected with more than 330 participants. The restructured format of the meeting has furthermore demonstrated and consolidated the partnership between governments and the NGOs. Although progress has been made, there is still room for improvements.

Although there has been no evidence of violation of the Convention by any of the State parties, the Committee noted with concern that six countries, including one signatory state, are still actively using APL mines. Concern was also expressed to the fact that some States Parties to the Convention are engaged in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a conflict where APL-mines are used.

The Committee further noted that there is no evidence of either production or transfer of APL mines from the States Parties. The number of countries producing mines worldwide (including non-States Parties) has decreased from 55 to 16.

The Committee was equally pleased to register a positive trend with respect to destruction of stockpiles of APL mines. 25 States Parties have completed the destruction process and another 24 States Parties are well under way. But the Committee noted that 17 States Parties have not yet commenced the destruction process.

The Committee was also reminded that there have been new mine victims in more than 70 countries since the Convention was adopted and 88 countries are considered to be mine-affected. Although tangible results have been achieved, there is still a long way to go.

Universalization of the Convention

The Committee noted with satisfaction that since the Second Meeting of the States Parties, there have been two new ratifications of the Convention, Tanzania and Romania. It is anticipated that more countries will soon complete their ratification process. Several states are on the verge of ratifying the Convention. 139 countries have ratified, signed or acceded to the Convention.

The Committee reiterated its ambition to reach 130 ratifications before the Third Meeting of the States Parties and 170 ratifications by 2004. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts carried out by State Parties and ICBL to further universalize the Convention, such as the work done by the Universalization Contact Group and various regional initiatives.

It was underlined that universalization must not be regarded as an end in itself, and that the implementation of and compliance with the Convention were equally important. In this respect assistance to mine-affected countries is important and can make acceding to the Convention attractive.

Status of reporting under Article 7 and Developing of the Guide to complete Article 7 Reports

The Committee noted that 57 States Parties had submitted their annual reports in a timely manner while 38 State parties are late. 14 States have undertaken to report in the near future, within the stipulated 180 days, after the entry into force of the Convention for them. 21 State Parties have submitted annual update of their initial report to the UNSG.

UNDDA informed that there have been no new reports submitted to the UNSG since October. The "Form J" will be included in the database. Of the 57 reports submitted, 42 are in English, 8 in Spanish, 5 in French and 1 in Arabic. 37 reports were submitted by electronic mail. Austria, Canada, France, the Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden and Nicaragua expressed their willingness to continue to cooperate with Belgium on this matter.

One State Party informed about its progress in meeting the Article 7 obligations, and the difficulties it has experienced in this respect. The representative from Vertic gave an update on the efforts to develop a Handbook of Guidelines on Article 7 Reporting. Vertic has been working closely with some States Parties and the ICBL in this respect. In the following discussion support was expressed for such a Handbook. The aim is to reach a positive decision to this end at the Third Meeting of State Parties.

The Committee noted the concern expressed by the ICBL that foreign APL mines were stockpiled on the territory of five States Parties. These five States Parties were asked to include information on these stockpiles in their Article 7 reporting. ICBL also noted that some States Parties were holding stockpiles of anti-vehicle mines with sensitive fuses or with sensitive anti-handling devices, which de facto can be regarded as APL mines. Concerned states were thus asked to include this information in their Article 7 reports. ICBL urged expanded Article 7 reporting on claymore mines and APL mines held for training purposes.

Status of domestic legislation under Article 9 and development of a sample package of existing implementation legislation

The Committee underlined the importance of national implementation measures, and so far 27 State Parties have submitted reports under Article 9. Two countries, Zimbabwe and Romania, provided the Committee with updates on their national implementation measures.

ICRC updated the Committee on its work, in collaboration with ICBL, to develop a special information kit. This kit will consist of two parts; general information on implementation measures, including definitions, standards etc., and samples of existing national legislations.

The facilitation and clarification of compliance. Article 8

As focal point for the expert work carried out with regard to matters pertaining to the operationalization of Article 8, Canada reported on a Workshop held in New York on 3 of November 2000.

The Workshop addressed a number of suggestions, which will be further explored. The intention is to follow-up questions regarding Article 8 at the next SC meeting in May 2001, with the view to present recommendations to the Third Meeting of the State Parties.

Regarding the question of clarification (Article 8.1), the importance of steps available before invoking Article 8, both of a formal and informal nature, was emphasized. The spirit of cooperation was underlined. It was further noted that questions regarding the mandate, funding and the composition of fact-finding missions for Article 8 purposes needed special attention.

Several State Parties expressed appreciation of the work done by Canada, and countries expressed readiness to contribute in this process. Although it is to be hoped that measures under Article 8 would not to be required, procedures have to be put in place and be available if needed, in order to enhance the credibility of the Convention. The Committee reaffirmed that issues pertaining to Article 8 are the responsibility of the State Parties. ICBL urged States Parties to respond regularly and vigorously to use of APL mines by non-State Parties and all other actors.

The Committee took note of the information from the Co-Chair, that a political dialogue has started through diplomatic channels with Burundi following the declaration of the delegation of Burundi at the SMSP. The Chair promised to inform the May meeting of this Standing Committee further.

Review of work undertaken with respect to article 2

The Committee noted with appreciation the invitation from ICRC to a Technical Expert meeting on anti-vehicle mines with sensitive fuses or with sensitive anti-handling devices. Participants will be State Parties participating in the SC, ICRC, ICBL and GICHD. The meeting will be held in or near Geneva 13-14 March 2001. ICRC took note of the interest expressed by some State Parties to have translation in other languages than English.

It was emphasized that this meeting will not aim to adopt any recommendations or address legal questions, but only explore technical issues related to Article 2. State Parties are encouraged to conduct national reviews on the issues to be discussed and to prepare informal non-papers by 20 February 2001. ICRC asked to be notified of participation by 15 February 2001.

ICBL expressed the need to develop a mechanism to address concerns regarding clarifications and common understandings with respect to Articles 1 and 2, particularly the term “assist”.

A presentation was given by Norway on adjusting of claymore mines in accordance with the Convention.

Preparations for the Third Meeting of State Parties

The Committee reiterated States Parties appreciation of the offer by Nicaragua to host the Third Meeting of State Parties. The representative from Nicaragua gave an overview with respect to the preparations for the meeting. The Committee was informed that the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua was to be the president of 3MSP. In accordance with the practice established by the 2MSP, the current Co-Chairs of the Standing Committees will be vice-presidents.

UNDDA presented the budget estimate of USD 977,100 for the Third Meeting of State Parties. The Committee gave the authority to the UNDDA to proceed on this basis to procure funds. But also underlined that the cost estimates had to be discussed further, in particular budget items related to “temporary assistance”. The UN Secretary General, as Depositary, was asked by the Committee to take the following steps:

- to proceed with sending letters, by the end of January 2001, to invite all States to attend the 3MSP,
- to subsequently proceed with sending letters to States Parties indicating their assessed rate of contribution for the 3MSP and,
- to provide a report to the May 2001 meeting of this SC on the status of preparations for the 3MSP, including a final budget and an update on estimated assessed costs received.

Belgium announced its readiness by already having made its expected assessed contribution available on account number 001-1-508.140 with AB routing number 021-000021 and swift number CHASUS333. The UNDDA informed that the State Parties will be presented the financial accounts of the 1MSP and 2MSP, and be repaid if there is a surplus.

The Committee agreed on the draft provisional agenda and program of the 3MSP. The Committee recommended that the same practice as in the 2MSP apply to documentation and translation.

The Committee concurred with the Norwegian proposed changes for the draft Rules of Procedures for the 3MSP.

Fourth MSP

The Chair reminded that the SCE of January 2000 agreed that States Parties established a system that would see meetings of States Parties alternatively in Geneva and in mine affected countries.

Review of work undertaken with respect to Article 3

The Committee noted that 22 State Parties did not retain APLs for training purposes, 33 State Parties did retain APL under Article 3. The Committee noted furthermore that

some State Parties had reassessed downwards their need for APL for training and technology development.

While some argued for a complete destruction of existing stockpiles, other stated their need for retaining some APL for training and scientific purposes. One State Party said that, in the light of many challenges and obligations facing developing states parties, such as insuring no use of APLs or assisting mine victims, priority should be given to these concerns first and the issue of retaining zero landmine for training and developing should be considered later. Representatives of the States Parties and the GICHD warned against retaining too large stockpiles of APL mines for training purposes. These needs may be in hundreds or thousands and not larger quantities, as was the understanding at the Oslo Diplomatic Conference when the Convention was negotiated.

4.

STATUS OF UNIVERSALISATION (UNDDA)

As of 20 March 2000:

Signatures: 133

Ratifications*: 111

SIGNATURES

Albania	Gambia	Paraguay
Algeria	Germany	Peru
Andorra	Ghana	Philippines
Angola	Greece	Poland
Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada	Portugal
Argentina	Guatemala	Qatar
Australia	Guinea	Republic of Moldova
Austria	Guinea-Bissau	Romania
Bahamas	Guyana	Rwanda
Bangladesh	Haiti	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Barbados	Holy See	Saint Lucia
Belgium	Honduras	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Hungary	Samoa
Benin	Iceland	San Marino
Bolivia	Indonesia	Sao Tome
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Senegal
Botswana	Italy	Seychelles
Brazil	Jamaica	Sierra Leone
Brunei Darussalam	Japan	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Jordan	Slovenia
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Solomon Islands
Burundi	Lesotho	South Africa
Cambodia	Liechtenstein	Spain
Cameroon	Lithuania	Sudan
Canada	Luxembourg	Suriname
Cape Verde	Madagascar	Swaziland
Chad	Malaysia	Sweden
Chile	Malawi	Switzerland
Colombia	Maldives	Thailand
Cook Islands	Mali	Togo
Costa Rica	Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Côte d'Ivoire	Marshall Islands	Tunisia
Croatia	Mauritania	Turkmenistan

Cyprus	Mauritius	Uganda
Czech Republic	Mexico	Ukraine
Denmark	Monaco	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Djibouti	Mozambique	United Republic of Tanzania
Dominica	Namibia	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	Vanuatu
Ecuador	New Zealand	Venezuela
El Salvador	Nicaragua	Yemen
Ethiopia	Niger	Zambia
Fiji	Niue	Zimbabwe
France	Norway	
Gabon	Panama	

* includes accession (a), acceptance (A), approval (AA)

RATIFICATIONS

Albania	Luxembourg
Andorra	Madagascar
Antigua and Barbuda	Malawi
Argentina	Malaysia
Australia	Maldives
Austria	Mali
Bahamas	Mauritania
Bangladesh	Mauritius
Barbados	Mexico
Belgium	Monaco
Belize	Mozambique
Benin	Namibia
Bolivia	Nauru (a)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Netherlands (A)
Botswana	New Zealand
Brazil	Nicaragua
Bulgaria	Niger
Burkina Faso	Niue
Cambodia	Norway
Canada	Panama
Chad	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	Philippines
Côte d'Ivoire	Portugal
Croatia	Qatar
Czech Republic	Republic of Moldova

Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

STATES PARTIES**

Albania
Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados

Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Canada
Chad

Denmark	Romania	Colombia
Djibouti	Rwanda	Costa Rica
Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Côte d'Ivoire
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia	Croatia
Ecuador	Samoa	Czech Republic
El Salvador	San Marino	Denmark
Equatorial Guinea (a)	Senegal	Djibouti
Fiji	Seychelles	Dominica
France	Slovakia (AA)	Dominican Republic
Gabon	Slovenia	Ecuador
Germany	Solomon Islands	El Salvador
Ghana	South Africa	Equatorial Guinea
Grenada	Spain	Fiji
Guatemala	Swaziland	France
Guinea	Sweden	Gabon
Holy See	Switzerland	Germany
Honduras	Tajikistan (a)	Ghana
Hungary	Thailand	Grenada
Iceland	The former Yugoslav Republic of	Guatemala
Ireland	Macedonia (a)	Guinea
Italy	Togo	Holy See
Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Honduras
Japan (A)	Tunisia	Hungary
Jordan	Turkmenistan	Iceland
Kenya	Uganda	Ireland
Kiribati (a)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and	Italy
Lesotho	Northern Ireland	Jamaica
Liberia (a)	United Republic of Tanzania	Japan
Liechtenstein	Venezuela	Jordan

** States for which the Convention has entered into force

Kiribati
Lesotho
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar

Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico

Monaco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nauru
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger

Niue
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines

Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Moldova
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Samoa

San Marino
Senegal
Seychelles
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain

Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Thailand
The former Republic of
Yugoslav
Macedonia
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and
Northern Ireland
Venezuela
Yemen
Zimbabwe

5.

STATUS OF REPORTS SUBMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 7 (UNDDA)

Initial reports and updates submitted as of 20 March 2001

1	Andorra	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 1996 - 31 December 1999	French
2	Antigua and Barbuda	
	reporting for time period from/for: November 99 - 29 March 2000	English
3	Argentina	
	reporting for time period from/for: 14 March 2000 - 21 August 2000	Spanish
4	Australia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 June 1999 - 27 December 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: calendar year 1999	English
5	Austria	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 30 April 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 30 April 1999 - 31 December 1999	English
6	Belgium	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 1999 - 31 December 1999	English/French
	reporting for time period from/for: calendar year 1999	English
7	Belize	
	reporting for time period from/for: January 1999 - December 1999	English
8	Benin	
	reporting for time period from/for: August 1999 - 31 December 1999	French
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 2000 - 31 December 2000	French
9	Bolivia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 1999 - 8 November 1999	Spanish
10	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
	reporting for time period from/for: 8 March 1999 - 1 February 2000	English
11	Brazil	
	reporting for time period from/for: October 1999 - March 2000	English
12	Bulgaria	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 27 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 27 July 1999 - 5 April 2000	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 5 April 2000 - 1 March 2001	English
13	Burkina Faso	
	reporting for time period from/for: year 2000	English
14	Cambodia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1993 - 26 June 2000	English

15	Cameroon	
	reporting for time period from/for:	French
16	Canada	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 1999 - 31 July 1999	English/French
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 August 1999 - 14 March 2000	English/French
17	Croatia	
	reporting for time period from/for: -- - July 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 August 1999 - 31 December 1999	English
18	Czech Republic	
	reporting for time period from/for: Data valid as of 01 July 2000	English
19	Denmark	
	reporting for time period from/for: -- - August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: -- - 7 August 2000	English
20	Ecuador	
	reporting for time period from/for: April 1999 - March 2000	Spanish
	reporting for time period from/for: March 2000 - July 2000	Spanish
21	Fiji	
	reporting for time period from/for: November 1998 - November 1999	English
22	France	
	reporting for time period from/for: -- - July 1999	French
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 August 1999 - 31 March 2000	French
23	Germany	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 1 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 1999 - 31 December 1999	English
24	Guatemala	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1999 - 2000	Spanish
25	Holy See	
	reporting for time period from/for: February 1998 - August 1999	English
26	Honduras	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1998 - 1999	Spanish
27	Hungary	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 27 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 27 August 1999 - 25 April 2000	English
28	Ireland	
	reporting for time period from/for: 3 December 1997 - 16 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 16 August 1999 - 14 April 2000	English
29	Italy	
	reporting for time period from/for: Initial Report as of 31 January 2000	English
30	Jamaica	
	reporting for time period from/for: Sept 1999 - Sept 2001	English
31	Japan	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 31 March 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 April 1999 - 31 December 1999	English

32	Jordan	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 May 1999 - 1 September 1999	Arabic
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 December 1999 - 30 June 2000	English
33	Lesotho	
	reporting for time period from/for: -	English
34	Liechtenstein	
	reporting for time period from/for: First National Report	English
35	Malaysia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 September 1999 - 1 March 2000	English
36	Mexico	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1998 - 1999	Spanish
	reporting for time period from/for: 1999 - 2000	Spanish
37	Mozambique	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 31 August 1999	English
38	Netherlands	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 31 December 1999	English
39	New Zealand	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 July 1999 - 27 December 1999	English
40	Nicaragua	
	reporting for time period from/for: 18 May 2000 date of Nicaragua's letter of transmittal - September 1999	Spanish
41	Niue	
	reporting for time period from/for: -- - 31 August 1999	English
42	Norway	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 26 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 23 August 1999 - 22 August 2000	English
43	Peru	
	reporting for time period from/for: -- - March 2000	Spanish
44	Philippines	
	reporting for time period from/for: -	English
45	Portugal	
	reporting for time period from/for: 3 December 1997 - 31 January 2000	English
46	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 27 November 1999	English
47	Senegal	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 30 August 1999	French
48	Slovakia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 3 December 1997 - 30 November 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 December 1999 - 30 April 2000	English
49	Slovenia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 April 1999 - 30 September 1999	English
50	South Africa	

	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 1 September 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 28 August 1999 - 31 December 1999	English
51	Spain	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 July 1999 - 28 December 1999	Spanish
52	Swaziland	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 July 1999 - 30 January 2000	English
53	Sweden	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 May 1999 - 30 September 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 September 1999 - 1 April 2000	English
54	Switzerland	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 20 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: calendar year 1999	English
55	Thailand	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 May 1999 - 31 October 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 November 1999 - 31 January 2000	English
56	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 4 December 1997 - 31 March 1999	English
57	Tunisia	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 January 2000 - 30 June 2000	French
58	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 March 1999 - 1 August 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 1 August 1999 - 1 April 2000	English
59	Yemen	
	reporting for time period from/for: 4 December 1997 - 30 November 1999	English
	reporting for time period from/for: 30 November 1999 – 14 November 2000	English
60	Zimbabwe	
	reporting for time period from/for: August 1999 - January 2000	English

6.

CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DE L'EMPLOI, DU STOCKAGE, DE LA PRODUCTION ET DU TRANSFERT DES MINES ANTIPERSONNEL ET SUR LEUR DESTRUCTION

Formules pour les rapports à présenter en application de l'article 7

L'État partie est libre d'augmenter les tableaux des formules

[À l'avenir, pour les mises à jour annuelles, citer l'article 7, paragraphes 2 et 3]

NOM DE L'ÉTAT [PARTIE] :

DATE DE PRÉSENTATION DU RAPPORT :

RENSEIGNEMENTS POUR LA PÉRIODE ALLANT:

AUTORITÉ À CONTACTER (UNIQUEMENT À DES FINS DE CLARIFICATION):

Formule A Mesures d'application nationales

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

a) Les mesures d'application nationales visées à l'article 9."

Nota bene : Conformément à l'article 9, "chaque État partie prend toutes les mesures législatives, réglementaires et autres, qui sont appropriées, y compris l'imposition de sanctions pénales, pour prévenir et réprimer toute activité interdite à un État partie en vertu de la présente Convention, qui serait menée par des personnes, ou sur un territoire, sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle".

État [partie] : Période couverte par le présent rapport : du _____ au _____

Mesures	Renseignements supplémentaires (par exemple, date effective de mise en oeuvre et texte législatif joint)

Formule B Stocks de mines antipersonnel

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

b) Le total des stocks de mines antipersonnel dont il est propriétaire ou détenteur ou qui se trouvent sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle, incluant une ventilation par type, quantité et, si cela est possible, par numéro de lot pour chaque type de mines antipersonnel stockées."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

Type	Origine	Quantité	Numéro de lot (si possible)	Renseignements supplémentaires
Total				

Formule C Localisation des zones minées

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

c) Dans la mesure du possible, la localisation de toutes les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où la présence de mines antipersonnel est avérée ou soupçonnée, incluant le maximum de précisions possible sur le type et la quantité de chaque type de mines antipersonnel dans chacune des zones minées et la date de leur mise en place."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

1. Zones où la présence de mines est avérée

Localisation	Type	Quantité	Date de mise en place	Renseignements supplémentaires

2. Zones où la présence de mines est soupçonnée

Localisation	Type	Quantité	Date de mise en place	Renseignements supplémentaires
--	--	--	--	--

Formule D Mines antipersonnel conservées ou transférées

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

d) Les types et quantités et, si possible, les numéros de lot de toutes les mines antipersonnel conservées ou transférées pour la mise au point de techniques de détection des mines, de déminage ou de destruction des mines et pour la formation à ces techniques, ou bien celles transférées dans un but de destruction, de même que les institutions autorisées par un État partie à conserver ou à transférer des mines antipersonnel conformément à l'article 3."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

1. Mines conservées pour la mise au point de techniques et pour la formation (art. 3, par. 1)

Institution autorisée par l'État partie	Type	Origine	Quantité	Numéro de lot (si possible)	Renseignements supplémentaires
					--
					--
TOTAL					

2. Mines transférées pour la mise au point de techniques et pour la formation (art. 3, par. 1)

Institution autorisée par l'État partie	Type	Origine	Quantité	Numéro de lot (si possible)	Renseignements supplémentaires
-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			-		

3. Mines transférées aux fins de destruction (art. 3, par. 2)

Institution autorisée par l'État partie	Type	Origine	Quantité	Numéro de lot (si possible)	Renseignements supplémentaires
-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			-		

Formule E État des programmes de reconversion ou de mise hors service des installations de production des mines antipersonnel

Art. 7, par.1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

e) L'état des programmes de reconversion ou de mise hors service des installations de production des mines antipersonnel."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

Indiquer s'il s'agit d'un programme de "reconversion" ou de "mise hors service"	État (indiquer si le programme est "en cours" ou "achevé")	Renseignements supplémentaires
-	-	

Formule F État des programmes de destruction des mines antipersonnel

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

f) L'état des programmes de destruction des mines antipersonnel visés aux articles 4 et 5, y compris des précisions sur les méthodes qui seront utilisées pour la destruction, la localisation de tous les lieux de destruction et les normes à observer en matière de sécurité et de protection de l'environnement."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

1. État des programmes de destruction des stocks de mines antipersonnel (art. 4)

DESCRIPTION DES LIEUX DE DESTRUCTION	PRECISIONS SUR NORMES A OBSERVER EN MATIERE DE	
	SECURITE	ENVIRONNEMENT

2. État des programmes de destruction des mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées (art. 5)

PROGRAMME DE DESTRUCTION	PRECISION SUR	
	LOCALISATION DES LIEUX	LA DESTRUCTION

Formule G Mines antipersonnel détruites après l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

g) Les types et quantités de toutes les mines antipersonnel détruites après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention pour cet État partie, y compris une ventilation de la quantité de chaque type de mines antipersonnel détruites, conformément aux articles 4 et 5, respectivement, de même que, si possible, les numéros de lot de chaque type de mines antipersonnel dans le cas d'une destruction conformément à l'article 4."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

1. Destruction des stocks de mines antipersonnel (art. 4)

Type	Quantité	Numéro de lot (si possible)	Renseignements supplémentaires
-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-		

2. Destruction des mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées (art. 5)

Type	Quantité		Renseignements supplémentaires
-	-		-
TOTAL	-		

Formule H **Caractéristiques techniques de chaque type de mines antipersonnel produites et de celles dont l'État partie est propriétaire ou détenteur**

Art. 7, par. 1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

h) Les caractéristiques techniques de chaque type de mines antipersonnel produites, dans la mesure où elles sont connues, ainsi que de celles dont l'État partie est actuellement propriétaire ou détenteur, y compris, dans une mesure raisonnable, le genre de renseignements qui peuvent faciliter l'identification et l'enlèvement des mines antipersonnel; au minimum, ces renseignements incluront les dimensions, le type d'allumeur, le contenu en explosif et en métal, des photographies couleur et tout autre renseignement qui peut faciliter le déminage."

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

1. Caractéristiques techniques de chaque type de mines antipersonnel produites

Type	Dimensions	Type d'allumeur	Contenu en explosif		Contenu en métal	Photographie couleur jointe	Renseignements supplémentaires susceptibles de faciliter le déminage
			Type	Grammes			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

2. Caractéristiques techniques de chaque type de mines antipersonnel dont l'État partie est actuellement propriétaire ou détenteur

Type	Origine	Dimensions	Type d'allumeur	Contenu en explosif		Contenu en métal	Photographie couleur jointe	Renseignements supplémentaires susceptibles de faciliter le déminage
				Type	Grammes			

Formule I Mesures prises pour alerter la population

Art. 7, par.1 "Chaque État partie présente au Secrétaire général ... un rapport sur :

- i) Les mesures prises pour alerter dans les plus brefs délais et de manière effective la population au sujet de toutes les zones identifiées conformément au paragraphe 2 de l'article 5."

Nota bene : Aux termes de l'article 5, paragraphe 2, "chaque État partie s'efforce d'identifier toutes les zones sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où la présence de mines antipersonnel est avérée ou soupçonnée et s'assure, dès que possible, que toutes les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où se trouvent des mines antipersonnel sont marquées tout au long de leur périmètre, surveillées et protégées par une clôture ou d'autres moyens afin d'empêcher effectivement les civils d'y pénétrer, jusqu'à ce que toutes les mines antipersonnel contenues dans ces zones minées aient été détruites. Ce marquage sera conforme, au minimum, aux normes prescrites par le Protocole sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des mines, pièges et autres dispositifs, tel qu'il a été modifié le 3 mai 1996, annexé à la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi de certaines armes classiques qui peuvent être considérées comme produisant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou comme frappant sans discrimination".

État [partie] : Renseignements pour la période allant du au

Formulaire J Autres questions pertinentes

NOTA : les États parties peuvent utiliser le présent formulaire pour faire volontairement rapport sur d'autres questions pertinentes, y compris des questions de conformité et d'application non visées par les exigences formelles de l'article 7 concernant la présentation de rapports. Les États parties sont encouragés à utiliser le présent formulaire pour faire rapport sur des activités menées en application de l'article 6, en particulier en ce qui concerne l'assistance fournie pour les soins aux victimes des mines, pour leur réadaptation et pour leur réintégration sociale et économique.

État (partie) :.....Faisant rapport pour la période de.....à.....

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION (OTTAWA CONVENTION)

Reporting Formats for Article 7 ¹

STATE PARTY:

DATE OF SUBMISSION

POINT OF CONTACT

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: _____ **reporting for calendar year**

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).

Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines

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

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State Party: _____ **reporting for calendar year**

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
		/	
<i>TOTAL</i>			

Form C Location of mined areas

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

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State Party: _____ reporting for calendar year

1. Areas that contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Not applicable				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Not applicable				

Form D APMs retained or transferred

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

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State Party: _____ **reporting for calendar year**

Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL				

Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State party	Transfer from	Transfer to	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
TOTAL						

Form D (continued)

3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para 2)

Institution authorized by State party	Transfer from	Transfer to	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable						
TOTAL						

Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities

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

- e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."**

State Party: _____ **reporting for calendar year**

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information

Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

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

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State Party: reporting for calendar year 1999

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Location of destruction sites	Details of
Not applicable	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Location of destruction sites	Details of
Not applicable	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

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"

State Party: _____ **reporting for calendar year**

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
M 35 Bg			
TOTAL			

EOD Sv: Explosives and ordnance Disposal Service

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

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Not applicable		
TOTAL		

Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed

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

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State Party: _____ **reporting for calendar year**

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
Not applicable							

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			

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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 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: reporting for calendar year

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]: _____ reporting for time period from _____ to _____

[Narrative / reference to other reports]

6.

**Summary of national implementation measures / Compte rendu analytique des mesures de mise en oeuvre nationales /
Resumen de las medidas de aplicación nacionales (UNDDA).**

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Andorre	1) Décret relatif á la détention, utilisation et circulation d'armes en date du 3 julliet 1989. 2) Code Pénal en date du 29 març 1989. Articles 89 et 96. 3) Traduction du Decret.	
Antigua and Barbuda	Nil	
Argentina	EN JULIO DE 1999 SE APROBÓ LA CONVENCION SOBRE LA PROHIBICION, PRODUCCION Y TRANSFERENCIA DE MINAS ANTIPERSONAL Y SOBRE SU DESTRUCCION, PUBLICADA EN EL BOLETIN OFICIAL EL DIA 21 DE JULIO DE 1999 (LEY 25.112) Y RATIFICADA EL DIA 14 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1999.	LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA HA FORMULADO UNA DECLARACION INTERPRETATIVA AL MOMENTO DE LA RATIFICACION DE LA PRESENTE CONVENCION, CUYA COPIA SE ADJUNTA
	NOTA: INFORMACION ADICIONAL RELATIVA A MINAS ANTIPERSONALES CONSTA EN EL INFORME DE 1999 PARA EL ARTICULO 13 PARA. 2 Y ARTICULO 11 PARA. 2 DEL PROTOCOLO SOBRE PROHIBICIONES O RESTRICCIONES DEL EMPLEO DE MINAS, ARMAS TRAMPA Y OTROS ARTEFACTOS SEGUN FUE ENMENDADO EL 2 DE MAYO DE 1996, ANEXO A LA CONVENCION SOBRE PROHIBICIONES O RESTRICCIONES DEL EMPLEO DE CIERTAS ARMAS CONVENCIONALES QUE PUEDAN CONSIDERARSE EXCESIVAMENTE NOCIVAS DE EFECTOS INDISCRIMINADOS (CCW/AP.II/CONF.1/NAR22)	
Australia	1. Australia has enacted legislation - the <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998</i> - to implement the Ottawa Convention (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction). Specifically, section 8 of the Act makes it a criminal offence to place, possess, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, move or transfer anti-personnel mines.	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	<p>2. A Training Information Bulletin (TIB), NO. 86, ‘The Ottawa Convention: A Commander’s Guide’ is being prepared for promulgation within the Australian Defence Force. The document aims to provide Commanders and staff with an interpretation of revised policy on landmines, booby traps and improvised explosive devices and their application to military operations.</p>	
	<p>3. The Australian Minister for Defence has delegated authority to the Chief of Army with effect from 25 June 1999, the Minister’s powers under the <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998</i>.</p>	
	<p>4. The Department Of Defence produced a document (Defgram, No. 196/99) entitled “Ottawa Landmines Convention - Defence implications and obligations.” A Defgram is a publication disseminated within the Defence Organisation. Defgram 196/99 is an information document, conveying to the Defence organisation its obligations under the Ottawa Convention.</p>	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Austria	<p>Prior to the entry into force of this Convention the Austrian Federal Law on the Ban of Anti-Personnel Mines came into effect. Article 2 of the said law prohibits the production, acquisition, sale, procurement, import, export, transit, use and possession of anti-personnel mines. Under Article 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 Article 2 of this Federal Law.</p> <p>The Federal Law transforms all those activities prohibited by the Convention.</p>	<p>The Convention came into force as of 1 March 1999 and appears under the reference: BGBl III Nr. 39/1999</p> <p>The Austrian Federal Law came into effect as of 1 January 1997 and appears under the reference: BGBl I Nr. 13/1997</p> <p>Text of legislation is attached</p>
Belgium	<p>Law of 9 March 1995 on anti-personnel mines, booby traps and similar devices</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>19 July 1996</p>
	<p>Law of 10 August 1998 on the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction.</p>	<p>28 December 1998</p>

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	Law of 30 March 2000 on the definitive prohibition of anti-personnel mines. This law simplifies the existing procedure on the total prohibition of antipersonnel mines.	17 April 2000
Belize	NONE	
Bénin	Le Bénin ne possède pas de mine antipersonnel. Aucune mesure juridique en la matière n'existe aujourd'hui	
Bolivia	No se dispone de medidas de aplicación alguna	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>The State Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina is at this present time drafting a Demining Law that will address all issues of demining including the legal requirements committed to under the terms of the Ottawa Convention.</p> <p>This Demining Law is provisionally planned to be completed by July 2000, meanwhile other issues of responsibility under this Convention are being addressed and reported in the relevant Forms.</p>	
Brazil	On the August 5, 1999 was published the President Decree n.3128 that promulgate the Convention. It is evident in the Art.1: The Convention on the Use.....Destruction will be executed and accomplished so exactly how was established in the Convention.	On August 11, 1999 was expedite request to Navy, Army and Air Force's Commanders in order to diffuse the Convention text in the Graduation, Advanced and Staff Schools.

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Bulgaria	<p>Ratification by the National Assembly on 29.07.1998 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (State Gazette No. 93/11.08.1998);</p> <p>The full text of the Convention was published in State Gazette No. 68/30.07.1999;</p> <p>Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria No. 271/17.12.1998 on measures of trade policy regarding the import and export (State Gazette No. 152/22.12.1998);</p> <p>and</p> <p>additions (State Gazette No. 30/02.04.1999 and No. 33/09.04.1999);</p> <p>Decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria No. 569/10.08.1999 on the creation of a Governmental Working Group for co-ordination of the implementation measures by Bulgaria in conformity with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction.</p>	<p>entered into force on 01.03.1999</p> <p>entered into force on 1.01.1999</p> <p>entered into force on 9.04.1999</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>Law of 29 July 1998 on the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction</p>	<p>Effective date of implementation: 3 September 1998</p>

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Cambodia	<p>1. On 18/5/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the proposal to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personel Mines and on their Destruction. The Ratification was signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999 and the Ratification documents were introduced at the United Nations on 28/7/1999. The Convention entered into force in Cambodia on 1/1/2000.</p>	<p><u>See Annex No. 1 :</u></p> <p><u>The Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel mines.</u></p>
	<p>2. On 28/4/1999, the Cambodian National Assembly adopted the Law to Prohibit the Use of Anti-personnel Mines as the domestic legislation of the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personel Mines and on their Destruction .</p> <p>The Law has been signed by His Majesty the King on 28/5/1999.</p> <p>The Law provides for criminal penalties, including fine and imprisonment, for offences committed by civilians, government officials, national polices and armed forces.</p> <p>The Law provides for the destruction of existing mine stockpiles and the cooperation with governmental institutions and international organizations to implement the Law and the international instruments related to anti-personnel mines.</p>	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Cameroon	L'inexistence d'un stock de guerre justifie implicitement l'inexistence d'un programme de destruction. Des mesures d'application nationales pour prévenir et réprimer toute activité interdite dans l'emploi des mines antipersonnel sont en cours.	
Canada	Following approval by both houses of the Parliament of Canada, on November 27, 1999 the Governor General gave royal assent to <i>An Act to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction</i> . This Act entered into force on March 1, 1999.	The text of the <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act</i> can be found in English at http://canada.justice.gc.ca/FTP/EN/Laws/Chap/A/A-11.5.txt or in French at http://canada.justice.gc.ca/FTP/FR/Lois/Chap/A/A-11.5.txt.
	The <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act</i> prohibits the development, production, acquisition, possession, transfer, stockpiling and placement of anti-personnel mines. In a manner consistent with the Anti-Personnel Mines Convention, the Act does not prohibit the acquisition, possession, transfer or placement of no more than the minimum number of anti-personnel mines deemed necessary for the development of, and, training in, mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques. In addition, the Act does not prohibit the acquisition, possession and transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of their destruction.	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	<p>The <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act</i> also requires the Government of Canada to destroy anti-personnel mines stockpiled by Canada (although the destruction of stockpiles had been completed before the Act had been approved by Parliament), requires 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.</p>	
	<p>The <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Implementation Act</i> contains penalties including fines up to CDN\$500,000 and up to five years imprisonment for individuals who are found guilty of contravening provisions of the Act.</p>	
Croatia	<p>1. Law on Demining</p>	<p>Law was passed on the session of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Republic of Croatia on 1 March, 1996 and it is in force since 8 March, 1996. This law regulates the performance of mine-clearance works of the areas of Republic of Croatia, nominates bodies responsible for implementation of mine-clearance, rights and obligations of persons employed in an authorized legal person performing mine-clearance jobs, and supervision over the implementation of the Law. Mine-clearance jobs are for that purpose denoted as jobs significant for security of Republic of Croatia and for protection of environment and human health.</p>

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	2. A decree on establishing of Croatian Mine Centre for Mine-Clearance	<p>This decree, passed on the session of the Government of Republic of Croatia held on 19 February, 1998 establishes an institution entitled "Croatian Centre for Mine-Clearance". The founder of the Centre is Republic of Croatia, and rights and obligations of the founder are sustained by the Government of Republic of Croatia. The Decree entered into force on 23 February, 1998, and it established the following activities of Croatian Centre for Mine-Clearance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collection and processing of data on areas and objects contaminated with mines and UXO record-keeping on areas cleared of mines proposals to the Government of Republic of Croatia of subsequent priorities in mine-clearance, after the Plan of Mine-Clearance of areas and/or objects of Republic of Croatia has been passed (hitherto: Plan) concern with informing the population on dangers from mines and ordnance, and their education, compiling estimates on threat-level of certain areas contaminated with mines and ordnance tasks of marking of areas contaminated with mines and ordnance, and UXOs research and mine-clearance technologies development tasks co-ordination of the work of international experts dealing with issues of mine-clearance in Republic of Croatia other tasks related to mine-clearance, as defined by the Law or the request of the Government.
	3. Law on Amendments and addenda to the Law on Demining	<p>This Law was adopted on 5 June, 1998 and it is in force since 19 June, 1998. It establishes the system of control over the performance of mine-clearance jobs and it introduces a series of qualitative changes, in particular in planning of mine-clearance and in allocating and contracting mine-clearance jobs to authorized legal persons.</p>

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	4. Law on Confirmation of the Convention on Ban of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Landmines and on their Destruction	The Law is in force since 23 May, 1998. It confirms the Convention on Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Landmines and on their Destruction, signed in Ottawa on 4 December 1998, it presents the text of the Convention in English language and its translation into Croatian language, and it appoints a body in charge of implementation of this Law. The text of the Law is attached to this Report.
	5. Proposal of the Law on Anti-personnel Landmines	passing of the Law by the Croatian National Parliament, in sessions to follow the summer break, and its publishing in the official Journal of Republic of Croatia will be reported, and the text of the Law will be attached to that Report. The draft proposal of the Law on Anti-personnel landmines covers a wide spectrum of activities deriving from the Treaty, and it prohibits in no unclear terms the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of anti-personnel landmines, it regulates their destruction, it describes into detail elements considered to constitute "transfer" of anti-personnel landmines, and it particularly forbids import, export, sale and transit. The Law also categorizes parts of anti-personnel landmines as forbidden objects, and as an exception it permits retaining and transfer of anti-personnel landmines for the purposes of training in detection, removal and destruction of landmines, development of means of detection, removal and destruction of anti-personnel landmines. To the purpose of effective prevention and suppression of violations of Ottawa Treaty, part of the Law specifically elaborates on penal sanctions for violators, ranging from prison-terms of approximately 10 years and fines of up to hundreds of thousands of US\$. The Law also nominates state bodies in charge of its full implementation by the branches, and it defines responsibility and mutual obligations, including passing of a series of by law implementation regulations at the national level.

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Czech Republic	<p>Act 305/1999, Official Journal, 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, was passed by the Czech Parliament.</p> <p>This Act bans any activity undertaken by any person in the Czech Republic violating the provisions of the Convention. According to amendment to Act 140/1961 in the Criminal Code any person violating provisions of the Convention and consequently law shall be liable to imprisonment for the term one year up to five years. The same sanctions shall apply to person who designs, constructs or uses facilities designed for the development, production or storage of the weapons, combat equipment or explosives referred to in Convention.</p>	Enter into force on 03 Dec. 1999
Denmark	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.	
Ecuador	Creacion del Centro de Desminado del Ecuador (CENDESMI)	Decreto Ejecutivo No 1297 del 22 de Septiembre de 1.999 (Texto Adjunto)
Fiji	NIL	

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France	<p>PREMIÈRES MESURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1993 : la France prend l’initiative de demander la révision du protocole II de la convention de 1980 ; - 13 février 1993 : moratoire unilatéral de la France sur les exportations de mines antipersonnel ; - 25 septembre 1995 : moratoire unilatéral de la France sur la production des mines antipersonnel ; - 1996 : - la France s’engage, en septembre, à réduire son stock de mines antipersonnel ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - début de la destruction des ses mines antipersonnel. - création d'un comité interministériel restreint le 9 décembre 1996. 	
	<p>MESURES LÉGISLATIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loi n° 98-542 du 1er juillet 1998 (Journal officiel du 2 juillet 1998) d’autorisation de ratification de la convention d’Ottawa ; - loi n° 98-564 du 8 juillet 1998, tendant à l’élimination des mines antipersonnel (Journal officiel du 9 juillet 1998) : 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 ; - ratification par la France, en même temps que l’Allemagne, et dépôt, le 23 juillet 1998, des instruments de ratification de la convention d’Ottawa, auprès de son dépositaire, le Secrétaire général de l’ONU. 	

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	<p>MESURES D'APPLICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - le 8 juillet 1998 : le président de la République française promulgue la loi n° 98-564 du 8 juillet 1998, citée ci-dessus ; - directive en date du 12 novembre 1998 du chef d'Etat-major des Armées relative aux mines antipersonnel. - décret n° 99-357 du 10 mai 1999 pour l'application de l'article 7 de la loi du 8 juillet 1999, citée ci dessus ; - décret n° 99- 358 du 10 mai 1999, instituant une Commission nationale pour l'élimination des mines antipersonnel (CNEMA) ; 	
	<p>MESURES NOMINATIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nomination de M. Samuel Le Caruyer de Beauvais, ministre plénipotentiaire de 1e classe comme Chargé des questions de déminage et d'assistance aux victimes des mines antipersonnel ; - arrêté du 8 juin 1999, portant nomination des membres de la Commission nationale pour l'élimination des mines antipersonnel. 	
Germany	30 April 1998: Act concerning the ratification of the "Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction"	12 May 1998 entry into force of the Act (Gesetz zum Übereinkommen über das Verbot des Einsatzes, der Lagerung, der Herstellung und der Weitergabe von Antipersonenminen und über deren Vernichtung, BGBl. 1998 II 778)
	<p>06 July 1998: Act implementing the "Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction", introducing, inter alia, penal sanctions of up to five years imprisonment</p> <p>23 July 1998: Deposit of the instrument of ratification with the UN-SG</p>	10 July 1998 entry into force of the Act (Ausführungsgesetz zum Übereinkommen über das Verbot des Einsatzes, der Lagerung, der Herstellung und der Weitergabe von Antipersonenminen und über deren Vernichtung, BGBl. 1998 I 1778)

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Guatemala	<p>-El 17 de junio de 1994 se firmó el Acuerdo para el Reasentamiento Desarraigadas por el Enfrentamiento Armado, el cual "reconoce la necesidad de proceder a la remoción urgente de todo tipo de minas o artefactos explosivos implantados o abandonados".</p> <p>-El 17 de agosto de 1995 el Congreso de la República emitió el Decreto 60-95, el cual crea la Comisión Coordinadora para el "Programa para la Reducción de Riesgos a los Habitantes de Zonas Afectadas por el Enfrentamiento Armado, a través del Rastreo y Desactivación de Minas y otros Artefactos Explosivos".</p> <p>-En el proceso de cumplimiento de los compromisos de los Acuerdos de Paz, en febrero de 1997, una misión de Cascos Azules de las Naciones Unidas, con el apoyo de personal desmovilizado de la URNG y del Ejército de Guatemala, procedió a verificar la destrucción de los únicos campos minados señalados por la URNG en el volcán Tajumulco, proceso que llevó a la destrucción de 329 minas claymore de fabricación casera.</p> <p>-El Congreso de la República emite el Decreto Legislativo Número 106-97, que crea la Ley para la Prohibición de la Producción, Venta, Importación, Exportación, Tránsito, Utilización y Posesión de Minas Antipersonales y de Dispositivos Antidetectores, o de Partes de tales artefactos, lo que convierte a Guatemala en el primer país en el continente que legisla internamente lo relativo a las minas antipersonales.</p> <p>En 1998 el Congreso de la República por medio del Decreto Legislativo Número 79-98 aprueba la convención sobre la prohibición del empleo, almacenamiento, producción y transferencia de minas antipersonales y sobre su destrucción (Protocolo de Ottawa).</p>	

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	<p>Artefactos Explosivos al que se anexa el Documento sobre la Responsabilidad de los Participantes del PADCA.</p> <p>1. En enero de 2000 se concluyen las operaciones del área de Ixcán, El Quiché y en un acto oficial se entrega por parte de la Comisión Coordinadora de Desminado esta área, e inmediatamente se inician a partir de marzo de ese mismo año las operaciones del área Ixil (cinco municipios), del departamento de El Quiché en los cuales actualmente se desarrollan las operaciones y de acuerdo al Plan Especifico se estarán concluyendo las operaciones en esa área a principios de año 2001.</p>	
Holy See	The steps to implement the measures referred to in Article 9 are under consideration	
Honduras	Todas las medidas adoptadas mediante resolución por la asamblea general de la O.E.A. sobre el programa de desminado en Centroamérica y también la iniciativa política de la “ conversión del hemisferio occidental en una zona libre de minas terrestres antipersonal.	Convención sobre la prohibición del empleo, almacenamiento, producción y transferencia de minas antipersonal y su destrucción, la que entrara en vigor para el estado de Honduras el 01 de Marzo de 1999.
Hungary	Act X of 1998 ratifying the Ottawa Convention	Date of implementation: September 30,1998
	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	Date of implementation: March 31, 1999*
	Act LXXI of 1993 amending the Criminal Code: Section 14 on the Violation of a Duty Based on International Law	* English translation will be available at a later date. Date of implementation: July 19, 1993 (See Annex A)

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Ireland	<p>Explosives (Land Mines) Order, 1996</p> <p>Government Decision S.28381 of 18 November 1997 approving the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction</p> <p>Motion passed by Dáil Éireann (Irish Parliament) on 2 December 1997 approving the terms of the Convention</p>	Entered into force on 13 June 1996
Italy	<p>Law 29 October 1997, n° 374 "Ban of antipersonnel mines"</p> <p>Decree of 2 October 1998 "Destruction of antipersonnel mines stockpiles"</p> <p>Law 26 March 1999, n° 106 "Ratification and implementation of Ottawa Convention"</p>	<p>Effective since 18 November 1997. Text attached.</p> <p>Effective since 17 October 1998. Text attached.</p> <p>Effective since 24 April 1999. Text attached.</p>
Jamaica	NIL	
Japan	Law on the Prohibition of the Manufacture of Anti-Personnel Mines and the Regulation of the Possession of Anti-Personnel Mines	March 1, 1999
Jordan	<p><u>1. Explosive Act</u></p> <p>a) No person shall transport, import, manufacture, purchase or sell any explosive, except where such person is in possession of a license issued in due form by the licensing authority (the Minister of Defence or his duly authorised representative).</p> <p>b) Before issuing a license for the manufacture of explosive, the licensing authority shall secure the consent of Cabinet.</p> <p>c) Every licensed dealer shall be responsible for keeping records listing full particulars of all explosives he has manufactured, imported, stored on his premises, purchased or sold.</p>	<p>Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 3 (1)</p> <p>Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 3 (2)</p> <p>Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 4</p>

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	d) Every licensed dealer shall be prohibited from selling any explosive to any person who is not in possession of a purchased license.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 5 (1)
	e) Every dealer shall be responsible for ascertaining the license holder's identity, and shall be restricted to the quantities specified in license.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 5 (2)
	f) Licenses for the purchase of explosive shall not be transferable.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 6 (3)
	g) Every police officer may require any person with explosives in his possession to produce evidence that six months.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 7
	h) Every dealer shall produce his record for examination by the licensing authority every six months.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 8
	i) Every person found with gunpowder in his possession shall be liable to a term of imprisonment not more than one year and a fine of 100 dinars.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 11
	j) Every person who, not being in possession of a valid license, is found with any explosive in his possession, transports, purchases or sells any explosive for unlawful purpose, or uses any explosive for purpose of terrorist activities shall be liable to the death penalty.	Law No. 13 of 1953 (Explosive Act) subsection 12 (2) and (3)
Liechtenstein	The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines of 18 September 1997 was ratified by Liechtenstein on 5 October 1999 and entered into force for Liechtenstein on 1 April 2000. The Convention is an integral part of the Liechtenstein legal order and is published in the Official Law Gazette under the reference number "LGBL. 1999, No. 229".	
	The provisions of the Convention are met by the Swiss Federal Law on War Material of 13 December 1996 with Ordinance, which - due to the Custom Union Treaty with Switzerland - is also applicable in Liechtenstein. It entered into force for Liechtenstein on 15 July 1997 and is published in the Official Law Gazette under the reference number "LGBL. 1997 No. 155".	

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	<p>In order to prohibit all activities focussed on mediating and therefore enabling production, buying, selling or transfer of war material, including anti-personnel mines, as well as the transfer of related information, the Ordinance on the Indirect Transfer of War Material passed parliament on 9 September 1999. It entered into force for Liechtenstein on 7 October 1999 and is also published in the Official Law Gazette under the reference number "LGBL. 1999 No.185"</p>	
	<p>In the context of the ratification process of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, the Liechtenstein Parliament as well as the general public have been informed several times - for example through publication in the official press release in the Liechtenstein newspapers - on the obligations stemming from this treaty.</p>	
Malaysia	<p>Inspection and stock taking of APMs in all depots.</p>	<p>Draft for the National Bill on Anti-Personnel Mines has been tabled for first and second reading at the Parliament on 7 March 2000.</p>

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<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Declaración de México, que establece que nuestro país no fabrica, ni importa minas terrestres antipersonal y mantiene una estricta y constante vigilancia sobre las empresas o sociedades mexicanas que utilizan material explosivo y no otorga permiso alguno para la fabricación de minas antipersonales.</p> <p>Suscripción y ratificación de México a la Convención sobre la prohibición del Empleo, Almacenamiento, producción y Transferencia de Minas Antipersonal y sobre su Destrucción.</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 y sobre su Destrucción*.</p> <p>* El artículo 133 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos establece que "Esta Constitución, las leyes del Congreso de la Unión que emanen de ella 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>7 de febrero de 1997.</p> <p>3 de diciembre de 1997 y ratificó el 9 de junio de 1998.</p> <p>21 de agosto de 1998.</p>

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Mozambique	<p>Creation of the <i>National Demining Institute</i> In 1995, the Government created the <i>National Demining Commission</i> in order to address the landmines issue and supervise on-going demining activities in Mozambique. Given the benefits to be gained by the eradication of landmines, as well as the needs to improve the national capacity in mine action and ensure the correct implementation of international conventions, the Government then decided to change the status of the Commission and reorganize its structure. It was also decided to stimulate the involvement of other public institutions, the civil society and other cooperation partners into mine action. The replacement of the <i>National Demining Commission</i> by the <i>National Demining Institute</i> (IND) came into effect through Ministerial Decree 37/99 of 10 June 1999.</p> <p>The main role of the IND is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § to propose policies and strategies to the government in the area of demining; § to develop and supervise a sustainable comprehensive and integrated Mine Action Plan for Mozambique; § to follow-up and supervise demining activities; § to develop and implement a quality assurance system to assure that mine related activities conforms to national and international standards; § to maintain a national database and to provide information for mine action activities; § to act as co-ordination mechanism and focal point for all mine action activities; § to participate in resource mobilization for the support of mine action in Mozambique. 	<p>Decree 37/99 of 10 June 1999 Complete transcription published in the edition no. 29 of the <i>Boletim da República</i> of 10 June 1999.</p>

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	<p>Adoption of the <i>National Mine Action Policy</i> The objective of the <i>National Mine Action Policy</i> is to provide the country with the necessary human, technical, material and financial resources for the reduction of human casualties caused by landmines and the negative impact they have on the society in general. The Government of Mozambique, through a Resolution approved by the Council of Ministers on June 10, 1999, has formally recognised the Ottawa Convention.</p> <p>More specifically, the objectives of the <i>National Mine Action Policy</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § to ensure the Government a leading role in the area of demining; § to create a national capacity in demining; § to ensure that the plans and the proceedings are consistent with the priorities and goals at national, provincial, district and community levels and that they respond to the needs of the country; § to establish a legal frame for the supervision of demining activities; § to avoid any future use of landmines in the country through the creation of the necessary supervision mechanisms. 	<p>Resolution 17/99 of June 10, 1999 Complete transcription published in the edition no. 29 of the <i>Boletim da República</i> of June 10, 1999.</p>
<p>Netherlands</p>	<p>Recently the Council of State has advised on a bill providing for the implementation of treaties in the area of arms control and disarmament (to be known as the General Arms Control and Disarmament Treaties Implementation Act). This advise has led to some adaptations, which are now being discussed with other departments involved. The bill will be submitted to the States General this spring.</p> <p>The proposed legislation provides that it is prohibited to use, develop, manufacture or acquire in any other manner, stockpile, or, unless exemption has been granted by the Minister of Defence, have at one's disposal, make available, or transfer anti-personnel mines, or to carry out acts to one of these ends. The Minister of Defence may only grant an exemption in the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques; or b. the destruction of anti-personnel mines. 	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	<p>Violation of these conditions is a criminal offence.</p> <p>In addition, the proposed legislation establishes the powers necessary for the implementation of the verification procedure by an international fact-finding mission in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention.</p> <p>Before this Act enters into force, provisions of the Convention will be implemented on the basis of existing legislation, such as the Import and Export Act 1962.</p>	
New Zealand	<p>New Zealand has passed the Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1999, which implements the provisions of the Convention. The Act criminalises the use, development, production, possession, transfer, acquisition, retention, or stockpiling of any anti-personnel mine under New Zealand law.</p>	<p>Text attached.</p>
Nicaragua	<p>Decretos Legislativos que incorporan al Convenio de OTTAWA a la legislación Nacional (Obligatorio cumplimiento)</p> <p>Decreto Asamblea Nacional No. 2007. De aprobación al Convenio sobre la prohibición del Empleo, almacenamiento, Producción y Transferencia de Minas anti personales y sobre su destrucción. Publicado en LA GACETA #177 del 22/09/98.</p> <p>Decreto No. 63.98 Ratificación del Convenio de OTTAWA. Publicado en LA GACETA No. 190 del 09/10/98.</p> <p>Decreto No. 84 Creación Comisión Nacional de Desminado. Publicado en LA GACETA No. 236 del 05/12/98.</p> <p>La elaboración y presentación ante la Comunidad Internacional del Plan de Desminado Nacional y Plan de Destrucción de Minas Antipersonales.12-04-99</p>	<p>El texto de los instrumentos legales se anexa al presente informe.</p> <p>Se ha implementado una campaña intensiva por los medios de comunicación masiva para educar y prevenir a la población sobre el peligro de las minas y divulgando la ubicación de las áreas minadas.</p>
Niue	<p>NIL</p>	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Norway	To ensure full compliance with the requirements of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and their destruction, a special act relating to the implementation of the Convention was passed by the Norwegian Parliament on 17 July 1998 (Act no 54/1998). The Act came into force upon the entry into force of the Convention, on 1 March 1999. The General Civil Penal Code, as amended by this Act, establishes jurisdiction over the offences specified in the Convention when committed in the realm of Norway, on any Norwegian vessel or aircraft, or abroad by any Norwegian national or any person domiciled in Norway.	An English translation of the act relating to the implementation of the Convention is enclosed.
Peru	Directivas contenidas en los oficios n° 3177, 3178, 3179 y 3180 emffaa d3/sit	Directivas dirigidas a los señores comandantes generales del ejército, marina de guerra, fuerza aérea y policía nacional el 11/11/98, para indicar la fecha de entrada en vigor de la convención de Ottawa, remitir su texto, informar sobre las obligaciones que implica y disponer que se adopten las medidas pertinentes para SU CUMPLIMIENTO.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ley 26511 - ley n° 27050 "ley general de la persona con discapacidad" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apoyo a las víctimas de las fuerzas armadas, policía nacional y civiles a consecuencia del conflicto del cenepa. Emitida el 8 de julio de 1995. - creación del consejo nacional de asistencia a la persona con discapacidad, vigente desde el 07 de enero de 1999.

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	Diversas normas legales y administrativas para la creación, capacitación, equipamiento y establecimiento de estándares operativos para las unidades de desminado del ejército del Perú que ejecutaron el "desminado asociado a la demarcación de la frontera común peruano - ecuatoriana" o fase I de desminado.	El desminado asociado a la demarcación de la frontera peruano – ecuatoriana fue ejecutado por acuerdo entre ambos países, entre enero y marzo de 1999.
	Diversas normas legales y administrativas para el proyecto de desminado de la carretera de la frontera Perú-Ecuador al sector Tiwinza.	Proyecto ejecutado entre el 10 de octubre de 1999 y marzo de 2000
	Disposiciones administrativas y suscripción del proyecto per/99/009 con el programa de Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo, para canalizar la cooperación internacional para el desminado.	
	Acuerdo con la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA) para la creación del fondo del programa 00089 de asistencia al desminado Ecuador – Perú” (PADEP).	La cuenta se abrió en marzo de 1999 y continúa recibiendo contribuciones asignadas a uno u otro país. Tiene el número 311.000.99.19800.00089.01
	Memoranda de entendimiento suscritos en 1999 con España y Estados Unidos de América para capacitar al personal militar que se encarga de las operaciones de remoción y desactivación de minas.	Los cursos de capacitación y entrenamiento son dictados en Perú.
	Creación de unidades de ingeniería de desactivación de minas.	Se creó tres unidades de ingeniería
	Directivas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · comando conjunto n° 004 p-ccffaa-d3/sit , febrero 1999 · ejército n° 005 h-4 diplano, marzo 1999. · marina de guerra n° 002-99 congemarm/c mamg-05195r de comat a semag, marzo 1999. · fuerza aérea n° fap 136, marzo 1999. · policía nacional n° dpnp 03-34-99, agosto 1999 	Normas y procedimientos internos del ejército, marina de guerra, fuerza aérea y policía nacional, para cumplir las obligaciones de la Convención de Ottawa.
	Resolución Suprema n° 430-99-RE que conforma el grupo de trabajo Cancillería Defensa sobre Minas Antipersonas, encargado de elaborar un plan nacional de acción.	El grupo está operando desde diciembre de 1998 y ha preparado un proyecto de plan que está siendo evaluado por las instancias políticas de decisión.

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
	Reuniones de trabajo con la misión de evaluación de la organización de los estados americanos (oea) para acordar un programa de apoyo al desminado en el peru	La mision se efectuo en agosto de 1999. La oea preparo una propuesta de acuerdo de cooperacion que esta siendo negociada.
	Reuniones de trabajo multisectoriales y multidisciplinarias con la misión de evaluación del servicio de acción contra las minas de las naciones unidas (unmas).	La mision se realizo en agosto – setiembre de 1999. Unmas emitio un informe sobre la situacion de las minas en el peru.
Portugal	Resolution no. 5/99 by the Portuguese Parliament. Approves the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction.	23 October 1998
	Decree no. 64/99 by the President of the Republic of Portugal. Ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction.	28 January 1999
Saint Kitts and Nevis	NIL	
Sénégal	Création d'une Commission nationale chargée de la mise en oeuvre au plan national de la Convention d'Ottawa du 05 décembre 1997.	Arrête primatorial n° 05403 du 05 août 1999.
	Ratification de la Convention	- Article 79 de la Constitution; - Loi 98/40 du 20 août 1999; - Décret n° 98.778 du 23 septembre 1998.
	Mesures législatives	Articles 407 - 409 du Code pénal.

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Slovakia	Decision of 11 February 1998 of 2nd session of the Minister of Defence college on specification of main tasks regarding the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	16 February 1998
	Law of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 121/1999 Coll. on the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	4 June 1999
Slovenia	<p>1. Ratify of Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of APMs and on their destruction by Slovenian parliament (24.09.1998, No 231-05/98-5/1)</p> <p>- An execution plan confirmed by Minister of defence Republic of Slovenia about destruction APMs in Slovenia (01.12.1998; No 016-05-01/191)</p> <p>- An order Chief of General staff of the Slovenian army about destruction APMs in Slovenian Army (14.04.1999; No Z-871-00-6/99-9)</p>	
South Africa	In the process of drafting relevant enabling legislation.	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
España	<p><u>Información para las Fuerzas Armadas</u></p> <p>Publicado el texto del Protocolo y su ratificación por España en el Boletín Oficial de Defensa de 17 de marzo de 1999</p> <p>El texto del Convenio 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.</p> <p><u>Información para la población</u></p> <p>Publicado el texto del Protocolo y su ratificación por España en el Boletín Oficial del Estado de 13 de marzo de 1999</p> <p><u>Legislación nacional</u></p> <p>Teniendo en cuenta la Convención de Ottawa se promulgó la Ley nacional 33/1998 de "Prohibición total de minas antipersonal y armas de efecto similar. La Ley fue publicada en el Boletín Oficial del Estado nº 239 de 06 de octubre de 1998. Esta Ley obliga a destruir todas las minas antipersonal existentes en territorio nacional en un plazo de 3 años.</p>	
Swaziland	Legislation is in the process of being compiled.	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Sweden	<p>At the time of the Swedish accession to the Ottawa Convention, a number of new laws, all of which came into force at the 1 of May 1999, were adopted in Sweden. In order to secure compliance, the Convention has laid down a system of facilitation and clarification of compliance with gradually escalating measures, including the ultimate authorisation of a fact-finding mission which will gather information on the site in the state in question (art.8). Sweden therefore adopted a new act on inspection carried out under the Convention (SFS 1998:1705). The act contains the necessary rules for ensuring that a fact-finding mission can be fully carried out on Swedish territory, such as rules on admission to areas and facilities and assistance by the police. Such a fact-finding mission is ensured privileges and immunity by means of an amendment (SFS 1998:1704) to the Act (1976:661) on Immunity and Privileges in Certain Cases. A supplementary Ordinance of inspections, whose provisions include rules defining the competent national authorities, is scheduled to come into force towards the end of 1999.</p> <p>Under the Ottawa Convention, the State Parties undertake to take all appropriate legal and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress activities prohibited under the Convention. Since the Convention provides for a total ban on antipersonnel mines, Sweden introduced a new criminal offence in the Penal code, Ch.22 sec.6 b (SFS 1998:1703), Unlawful Dealing with Mines. The provision defines 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 up to four years' imprisonment or, if the crime is gross, ten years' or life imprisonment.</p>	

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Switzerland	<p>An export moratorium on Anti-Personnel Mines and their components was declared in 1994 with respect to States which were not Parties to the Protocol II of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons of 1980. On 13 December 1996, the Swiss Parliament enacted Legislation prohibiting the development, production, brokerage, acquisition, import, export, transfer, stockpiling, use and possession of and any other activity with Anti-Personnel Mines. The only activities permitted are those which are directly related to the destruction of Anti-Personnel Mines or which are related to the protection against Anti-Personnel Mines.</p> <p>According to Article 8 of the new Federal Law "Anti-Personnel Mines" means only explosive device that is placed under or on the ground or any other surface or in its proximity and is designed or modified to explode by the presence, approach, or contact of a person and that is determined to incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to detonate upon presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person and that are equipped with anti-handling devices are <u>not</u> considered Anti-Personnel Mines being so equipped. Based on this law, all Anti-Personnel Mines were destroyed by 15 March 1999.</p>	<p>The new Swiss Federal Law on War Material (SR 514.51) entered into force 1 April 1998. One article of this law was modified in 1999 in view of the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and entered into force on 1 March 1999.</p>

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
Thailand	<p>Publication in the Government Gazette, dated 6 July 1999, on the entry into force of the Ottawa Convention for Thailand.</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>	
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Law of 2 July 1998 on the ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of APMs and on Their Destruction	Entry into force: 10 July 1998
Tunisie	<p>Loi No 69-33 du 12-06-1969 réglementant l'introduction, le commerce, la détention et le port des armes.</p> <p>Loi No 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.</p> <p>Décret no 70-60 du 21-02-1970, relatif à l'introduction, le commerce et détention et le port des armes</p>	<p>JORT No 23 du 13 au 17 juin 1969</p> <p>JORT No 59 du 23 juillet 1996</p> <p>JORT No du 24 février 1970</p>

State / État / Estado	Measures/Mesures/Medidas	Supplementary Information / Renseignements supplémentaires / Información complementaria
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The Landmines Act 1998, to promote the control of anti-personnel landmines, was passed by the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on 28 July 1998.	A copy of the Landmines Act 1998, effective from 1 March 1999 was submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the first report covering the period 1 March 1999 - 1 August 1999. The Act became effective when the Convention entered into force.
Yemen	The parliament of Yemen issued, and the President signed Law no.8/98 in June 1998. The law states that the Government of the Republic of Yemen will enforce the ban from the day the law was issued. Legislation under consideration.	Date and text of law will be provided in next year annual report.
Zimbabwe	The Anti-Personnel Mines (Prohibition) Bill, 1999 is awaiting clearance from the Law Officers after which it will be processed for enactment into law. This will effectively incorporate the provisions of the Convention into Zimbabwe's domestic Law.	Copy to be availed when available.

7.

Summary of anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3

State	Number of mines retained	Type's specified	Lot numbers specified?	Comments
Andorra	0	N/A	N/A	
Antigua and Barbuda	0	N/A	N/A	
Argentina	3049	SB-33, FMK-1	Yes	
Australia	10,000 (Approx)	APERS NM M14, APERS M16	No	
Austria	0	N/A	N/A	Both the Austrian Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior have been authorized to retain AP mines for training. Yet, no anti-personnel mines have been retained in the reported period.
Belgium	5,816	M 35 Bg	No	As of 1 August 1999
Belize	0	N/A	N/A	
Benin	0	N/A	N/A	
Bolivia	0	N/A	N/A	No tiene ningun tipo de minas retiradas
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,165	PMA1 & 1A, PMA2, PMA3, PMRsA, PMR3, PROM1, MRUD	No	
Brazil	17.000	Map NM M409-Belgioa, MAP NM T-AB-1	Yes	Ammunition necessary for development and training in mine detection; mine clearance or mine destruction techniques
Bulgaria	4,000	OZM, PM-79, PSM- 1, MON-50, SHR- II, PMN, MON-200, PFM-1C	No	Mines have been retained by the Bulgarian Army and the National Border Police and National Gendarmery

State	Number of mines retained	Type's specified	Lot numbers specified?	Comments
Cambodia	0	N/A	N/A	
Canada	1,668	C3A2, M16AII2, PMA-1, PMA-2, PMA-3, PP-M1-NA1, VS50, VAL M69, AP SB-33, VS MK2	Yes	The mines retained for training were produced in Canada, the United States, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Italy.
Croatia	17,500	PMA-1,1A; PMA-2,3; PMR-2A, 2AS; PMR-3, PROM-1,IP, MRUD	No	
Czech Republic	4,859	PPMi-SR, PPMi-SR II, PPMi-S1M	Yes	
Denmark	4,934	M/56, M/58	Yes	Mines are being retained by the Chief of Defence Denmark Army Material Command, the Army Operational Command, and the Army Material Command. Defence Command Denmark has decided to reduce the number of AMP kept for training purposes to 2000. The destruction will be completed before the next reporting.
Ecuador	16,000	Presion T-ab-1 & VS.5- & PMD-6M & PRB M-35 & P-4-B & PRB M-409, Fragmentacion M18A1 & MOH-50	No	
Fiji	0	N/A	N/A	
France	4,361	Type 59,61,66,51M55,54M58, FI, MRUD, No. 4, P40, PMA 2, 3,4, PRB M409 (NR 409), PROM 1, Valmara 69, VS 50, PROM KD	No	
Germany	2,983	PSM 1, PPM 2, OSM 3, PMN, MS3, MON50 (DM5 1), DM 11, DM3 1, MON 100, MON200, DMII, DM31	No	
Holy See	0	N/A	N/A	
Honduras	1,050	MI 8A1, M969, FMKI, M4.	No	These mines were produced in the USA, Portugal, and

State	Number of mines retained	Type's specified	Lot numbers specified?	Comments
				Argentina
Hungary	1,500	GYATA-64	No	Retained for development of demining technics.
Ireland	129	APM Blast, Expal Sp	Yes	
Italy	8,000	tbd	No	
Jamaica	0	N/A	N/A	
Japan	13,852	Type 63,67,80,87, M3	Yes	
Jordan	1,000	M-14, M-35, M-18A1	Yes	
Liechtenstein	0	N/A	N/A	Due to the fact that Liechtenstein has never produced, stockpiled or used anti-personnel mines, no information on these paragraphs is available and no implementing measures have been necessary.
Macedonia FYR	50	Antimagnetic plastic material AP mines	No	
Malaysia	0	N/A	N/A	
Mexico	0	N/A	N/A	
Mozambique	0	N/A	N/A	The Armed Forces of Mozambique are currently preparing a program for the destruction of anti-personnel landmines and their retention or transfer for development and training purposes. There has been no destruction, retention or transfer of anti-personnel landmines during the reporting period.
Netherlands	4076	No.22	No	
New Zealand	0	N/A	N/A	
Nicaragua	1,971	PMN & -2, PPMI-SR11, OZM-4, PMEH, POMZ-2 & -2M, MON-50 & 100 & 200	No	
Niue	0	N/A	N/A	
Norway	0	N/A	N/A	
Peru	9,526	PMB-6 & 6N, MGP CITITEC, M18A1, M-409, PMA-3,	Yes	

State	Number of mines retained	Type's specified	Lot numbers specified?	Comments
		POMZ-2M, M-16, MGP30, AP60510		
Portugal	3,523	All inert APMs types described on Form B	No	
Saint Kitts & Nevis	0	N/A	N/A	
Senegal	0	N/A	N/A	Senegal does not have an AP mine stockpiles
Slovakia	7,000	S-M II. C-M 1	No	Mines are retained by the armed forces
Slovenia	7,000	PMA-1,2,3, PMR-2A, PROM-1	Yes	
South Africa	11,247*	RPM2, MI-59	Yes	The South African National Defence Force retains the RPM2 for training members of SANDF. *The MI-59 are unserviceable and are awaiting destruction at the Department of Defence.
Spain	10,000	P-5, P-4-B	Yes	
Swaziland	0	N/A	N/A	
Sweden	See comments.	See comments.	See comments.	Sweden is currently in the process of destroying its stockpiles of AP mines. However, Sweden has stated that at this time the number of mines not yet destroyed far exceeds any assessments of how many mines will be needed to be retained for Art. 3 purposes. Currently, some mines are being used in mechanical mine clearance trials for the development of techniques and equipment for mine detection, clearance and destruction.
Switzerland	0	N/A	N/A	
Thailand	15,604	M16 & -K092, M14 & -K121,	Yes	

State	Number of mines retained	Type's specified	Lot numbers specified?	Comments
		M18 A1 & -143, M26 & -K146, M2K090, Type 66,69,72, PMN, MA-5A-153		
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	50	Antimagnetic plastic material	No	
Tunisia	5,000	PMA3, PROM1	Yes	
United Kingdom	4,519	Ranger, C3 (Elsie), HB876, Various non-UK types	Yes	See report for detailed information.
Yemen	4,000	PPMISR-2, PMD-6, POM-2, PMN	No	
Zimbabwe	946	PMD6, M2	No	See form B

MEETING OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

08 December 2000
Original: ENGLISH
Third Meeting of States Parties
Managua 18-21 September 2001
Item 4 of the draft provisional agenda

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Official opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of the President.
3. Address by the Secretary General of the United Nations (and other distinguished guests).
4. Adoption of the agenda.
5. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure.
6. Adoption of the budget.
7. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the Meeting and of other officers.
8. Confirmation of the Secretary-General of the Meeting.
9. Organization of work.
10. General exchange of views.
11. Review of the general status and operation of the Convention.
12. Consideration of matters arising from/in the context of reports submitted under Article 7, including matters pertaining to the reporting process.
13. Consideration of requests submitted under Article 5.
14. Consideration of requests submitted under Article 8.
15. Informal consultations on international cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6.
16. Date, duration and location of the next Meeting of the States Parties.
17. Any other business.
18. Consideration and adoption of the final documents.
19. Closure of the Third Meeting of the States Parties.

9.

Conférence des Etats parties à la convention sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production et du transfert des mines antipersonnel et sur leur destruction

08 décembre 2000
Troisième Conférence
Managua, 18-21 septembre 2001
Point n° 4 sur le projet agenda provisoire

PORJET D'AGENDA PROVISOIRE

- 1.Ouverture officielle de la Conférence
- 2.Election du Président
- 3.Discours d'ouverture du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies (et autres invités spéciaux)
- 4.Adoption de l'agenda
- 5.Adoption des règles de procédure
- 6.Adoption du budget
- 7.Election du Vice-Président de la Conférence et des autres représentants
- 8.Confirmation du Secrétaire Général de la Conférence
- 9.Organisation du travail
- 10.Echange général de points de vue
- 11.Révision du statut général de la Convention
- 12.Examen des problèmes relatifs aux rapports de l'article 7, incluant la question de la remise des rapports
- 13.Examen des obligations de l'article 5.
- 14.Examen des obligations de l'article 8
- 15.Délibérations informelles sur la coopération et l'assistance internationale conformément à l'article 6
- 16.Date, durée et localisation de la prochaine Conférence des Etats Parties.
- 17.Tout autre sujet
- 18.Examen et adoption des rapports finaux.
- 19.Clôture de la Deuxième Conférence des Etats Parties.

10.

MEETING OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

08 December 2000
Original: ENGLISH
Third Meeting of States Parties
Managua, 18-21 September 2001
Item 9 of the draft provisional agenda

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK

Tuesday, 18 September

1000 - 1300 hours

Opening Plenary

1. Official opening of the meeting.
2. Election of the President
3. Address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (and other distinguished guests).
4. Adoption of the agenda.
5. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure.
6. Adoption of the budget.
7. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the Meeting and of other officers.
8. Confirmation of the Secretary-General of the Meeting.
9. Organization of work.
10. General exchange of views.

1500 - 1800 hours

11. General exchange of views (continued).

Wednesday, 19 September

1000 - 1300 hours

12. General exchange of views (continued).

1500 - 1800 hours

13. Review of the general status and operation of the Convention.

14. Consideration of matters arising from/in the context of reports submitted under Article 7, including matters pertaining to the reporting process.

15. Consideration of requests submitted under Article 5.

16. Consideration of requests submitted under Article 8.

Thursday, 20 September

1000 - 1300 hours

17. Informal consultations on international cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6:

- Mine Clearance and Related Technologies.

- Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

1500 - 1800 hours

18. Informal consultations on international cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6 (continued).

- Victim assistance, socioeconomic reintegration and mine awareness.

Friday, 21 September

1000 - 1300 hours

19. Date, duration and location of the next Meeting of the States Parties.

20. Any other business.

21. Consideration and adoption of the final documents.

22. Closure of the Second Meeting of the States Parties.

11.

Conférence des Etats parties à la convention sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production et du transfert des mines antipersonnel et sur leur destruction

08 décembre 2000
Troisième Conférence
Managua, 18-21 septembre 2001
Point n° 9 sur le projet agenda provisoire

PROJET DE PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL

Lundi 18 septembre

1000 – 1500 heures

Ouverture plénière

1. Ouverture officielle de la Conférence
2. Election du Président
3. Discours d'ouverture du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies (et des autres invités de marque)
4. Adoption de l'agenda
5. Adoption des règles de procédure
6. Adoption du budget
7. Election des Vices Présidents de la Conférence et des autres représentants
8. Confirmation du Secrétaire Général de la Conférence
9. Organisation du travail
10. Echange général de points de vue

1500- 1800 heures

11. Echange de points de vue

Mercredi 19 septembre

1000.-1300 heures

12. Echange de points de vue

1500-1800 heures

13. Révision du statut général de la Convention

14. Examen des problèmes relatifs aux rapports de l'article 7, incluant la question de la remise des rapports

15. Examen des obligations de l'article 5

16. Examen des obligations de l'article 8

Jeudi 20 septembre

1000 – 1300 heures

17. Délibérations informelles sur la coopération et l'assistance internationale, conformément à l'article 6 :

- Déminage et technologies de déminage
- destruction des stocks de mines antipersonnel

1500 – 1800 heures

18. Délibérations informelles sur la coopération et l'assistance internationale conformément à l'article 6

- Assistance aux victimes, réintégration socioéconomique et prévention au danger des mines.

Vendredi 21 septembre

1000 – 1500 heures

19. Date, durée et localisation de la prochaine Conférence des Etats Parties.

20. Tout autre sujet

21. Examen et adoption des rapports finaux

22. Clôture de la Seconde Conférence des Etats Parties

Text of the Convention

Convention on the Prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of antipersonnel mines and on their destruction.

Preamble

The States Parties,

Determined to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, that kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

Believing it necessary to do their utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to face the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to assure their destruction,

Wishing to do their utmost in providing assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration of mine victims,

Recognizing that a total ban of anti-personnel mines would also be an important confidence-building measure,

Welcoming the adoption of 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, and calling for the early ratification of this Protocol by all States which have not yet done so,

Welcoming also United Nations General Assembly Resolution 51/45 S of 10

December 1996 urging all States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines,

Welcoming furthermore the measures taken over the past years, both unilaterally and multilaterally, aiming at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Stressing the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for a total ban of anti-personnel mines and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world,

Recalling the Ottawa Declaration of 5 October 1996 and the Brussels Declaration of 27 June 1997 urging the international community to negotiate an international and legally binding agreement prohibiting the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines,

Emphasizing the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to this Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization in all relevant fora including, inter alia, the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, regional organizations, and groupings, and review conferences of 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,

Basing themselves on the principle of international humanitarian law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, on the principle

that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and on the principle that a distinction must be made between civilians and combatants, Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

General obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances:
 1. To use anti-personnel mines;
 2. To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, anti-personnel mines;
 3. To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 2

Definitions

1. "Anti-personnel mine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure or kill one or more persons. Mines designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a vehicle as opposed to a person, that are equipped with anti-handling devices, are not considered anti-personnel mines as a result of being so equipped.
2. "Mine" means a munition designed to be placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or a vehicle.
3. "Anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine and which is part of, linked to, attached to or placed under the mine and which activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.
4. "Transfer" involves, in addition to the physical movement of anti-personnel mines into or from national territory, the transfer of title to and control over the mines, but does not involve the transfer of territory containing emplaced anti-personnel mines.
5. "Mined area" means an area which is dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines.

Article 3

Exceptions

1. Notwithstanding the general obligations under Article 1, the retention or transfer of a number of anti-personnel mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques is permitted. The amount of such mines shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.
2. The transfer of anti-personnel mines for the purpose of destruction is permitted.

Article 4

Destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines

Except as provided for in Article 3, each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the 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.

Article 5

Destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas

1. Each State Party undertakes to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined 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. 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 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 anti-personnel mines, for a period of up to ten years.
4. Each request shall contain:
 1. The duration of the proposed extension;
 2. A detailed explanation of the reasons for the proposed extension, including:
 1. The preparation and status of work conducted under national demining programs;
 2. The financial and technical means available to the State Party for the destruction of all the anti-personnel mines; and
 3. Circumstances which impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all the anti-personnel mines in mined areas;
 3. The humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental implications of the extension; and
 4. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension.
5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Review Conference shall, taking into consideration the factors contained in paragraph 4, assess the request and decide by a majority of votes of States Parties present and voting whether to grant the request for an extension period.
6. Such an extension may be renewed upon the submission of a new request in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Article. In requesting a further extension period a State Party shall submit relevant additional information on what has been undertaken in the previous extension period pursuant to this Article.

Article 6

International cooperation and assistance

1. In fulfilling its obligations under this Convention each State Party has the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties to the extent possible.
2. Each State Party undertakes to facilitate and shall have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and scientific and technological information concerning the implementation of this Convention. The States Parties shall not impose undue restrictions on the provision of mine clearance equipment and related technological information for humanitarian purposes.
3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and their International Federation, non-governmental organizations, or on a bilateral basis.

4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for mine clearance and related activities. Such assistance may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international or regional organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, or on a bilateral basis, or by contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance, or other regional funds that deal with demining.
5. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the destruction of stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
6. Each State Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations system, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.
7. States Parties may request the United Nations, regional organizations, other States Parties or other competent intergovernmental or non-governmental fora to assist its authorities in the elaboration of a national demining program to determine, inter alia:
 1. The extent and scope of the anti-personnel mine problem;
 2. The financial, technological and human resources that are required for the implementation of the program;
 3. The estimated number of years necessary to destroy all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under the jurisdiction or control of the concerned State Party;
 4. Mine awareness activities to reduce the incidence of mine-related injuries or deaths;
 5. Assistance to mine victims;
 6. The relationship between the Government of the concerned State Party and the relevant governmental, inter-governmental or non-governmental entities that will work in the implementation of the program.
8. Each State Party giving and receiving assistance under the provisions of this Article shall cooperate with a view to ensuring the full and prompt implementation of agreed assistance programs.

Article 7

Transparency measures

1. Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 180 days after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party on:
 1. The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9;
 2. The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled;
 3. To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced;
 4. The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3;
 5. The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities;
 6. The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed;
 7. 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 of anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4;

8. The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance; and

9. 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.

2. The information provided in accordance with this Article shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.

3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such reports received to the States Parties.

Article 8

Facilitation and clarification of compliance

1. The States Parties agree to consult and cooperate with each other regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Convention, and to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance by States Parties with their obligations under this Convention.

2. If one or more States Parties wish to clarify and seek to resolve questions relating to compliance with the provisions of this Convention by another State Party, it may submit, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a Request for Clarification of that matter to that State Party. Such a request shall be accompanied by all appropriate information. Each State Party shall refrain from unfounded Requests for Clarification, care being taken to avoid abuse. A State Party that receives a Request for Clarification shall provide, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, within 28 days to the requesting State Party all information which would assist in clarifying this matter.

3. If the requesting State Party does not receive a response through the Secretary-General of the United Nations within that time period, or deems the response to the Request for Clarification to be unsatisfactory, it may submit the matter through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the next Meeting of the States Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit the submission, accompanied by all appropriate information pertaining to the Request for Clarification, to all States Parties. All such information shall be presented to the requested State Party which shall have the right to respond.

4. Pending the convening of any meeting of the States Parties, any of the States Parties concerned may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to exercise his or her good offices to facilitate the clarification requested.

5. The requesting State Party may propose through the Secretary-General of the United Nations the convening of a Special Meeting of the States Parties to consider the matter. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate this proposal and all information submitted by the States Parties concerned, to all States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a Special Meeting of the States Parties, for the purpose of considering the matter. In the event that within 14 days from the date of such communication, at least one-third of the States Parties favours such a Special Meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene this Special Meeting of the States Parties within a further 14 days. A quorum for this Meeting shall consist of a majority of States Parties.

6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties, as the case may be, shall first determine whether to consider the matter further, taking into account all

information submitted by the States Parties concerned. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach a decision by consensus. If despite all efforts to that end no agreement has been reached, it shall take this decision by a majority of States Parties present and voting.

7. All States Parties shall cooperate fully with the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties in the fulfilment of its review of the matter, including any fact-finding missions that are authorized in accordance with paragraph 8.

8. If further clarification is required, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall authorize a fact-finding mission and decide on its mandate by a majority of States Parties present and voting. At any time the requested State Party may invite a fact-finding mission to its territory. Such a mission shall take place without a decision by a Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties to authorize such a mission. The mission, consisting of up to 9 experts, designated and approved in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, may collect additional information on the spot or in other places directly related to the alleged compliance issue under the jurisdiction or control of the requested State Party.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall prepare and update a list of the names, nationalities and other relevant data of qualified experts provided by States Parties and communicate it to all States Parties. Any expert included on this list shall be regarded as designated for all fact-finding missions unless a State Party declares its non-acceptance in writing. In the event of non-acceptance, the expert shall not participate in fact-finding missions on the territory or any other place under the jurisdiction or control of the objecting State Party, if the non-acceptance was declared prior to the appointment of the expert to such missions.

10. Upon receiving a request from the Meeting of the States Parties or a Special Meeting of the States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, after consultations with the requested State Party, appoint the members of the mission, including its leader. Nationals of States Parties requesting the fact-finding mission or directly affected by it shall not be appointed to the mission. The members of the fact-finding mission shall enjoy privileges and immunities under Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted on 13 February 1946.

11. Upon at least 72 hours notice, the members of the fact-finding mission shall arrive in the territory of the requested State Party at the earliest opportunity. The requested State Party shall take the necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission, and shall be responsible for ensuring the security of the mission to the maximum extent possible while they are on territory under its control.

12. Without prejudice to the sovereignty of the requested State Party, the fact-finding mission may bring into the territory of the requested State Party the necessary equipment which shall be used exclusively for gathering information on the alleged compliance issue. Prior to its arrival, the mission will advise the requested State Party of the equipment that it intends to utilize in the course of its fact-finding mission.

13. The requested State Party shall make all efforts to ensure that the fact-finding mission is given the opportunity to speak with all relevant persons who may be able to provide information related to the alleged compliance issue.

14. The requested State Party shall grant access for the fact-finding mission to all areas and installations under its control where facts relevant to the compliance issue could be expected to be collected. This shall be subject to any arrangements that the requested State Party considers necessary for:

1. The protection of sensitive equipment, information and areas;
2. The protection of any constitutional obligations the requested State Party may have with regard to proprietary rights, searches and seizures, or other constitutional rights; or
3. The physical protection and safety of the members of the fact-finding mission.

In the event that the requested State Party makes such arrangements, it shall make every reasonable effort to demonstrate through alternative means its compliance with this Convention.

1. The fact-finding mission may remain in the territory of the State Party concerned for no

- more than 14 days, and at any particular site no more than 7 days, unless otherwise agreed.
2. All information provided in confidence and not related to the subject matter of the fact-finding mission shall be treated on a confidential basis.
 3. The fact-finding mission shall report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties the results of its findings.
 4. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall consider all relevant information, including the report submitted by the fact-finding mission, and may request the requested State Party to take measures to address the compliance issue within a specified period of time. The requested State Party shall report on all measures taken in response to this request.
 5. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may suggest to the States Parties concerned ways and means to further clarify or resolve the matter under consideration, including the initiation of appropriate procedures in conformity with international law. In circumstances where the issue at hand is determined to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the requested State Party, the Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties may recommend appropriate measures, including the use of cooperative measures referred to in Article 6.
 6. The Meeting of the States Parties or the Special Meeting of the States Parties shall make every effort to reach its decisions referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 by consensus, otherwise by a two-thirds majority of States Parties present and voting.

Article 9

National implementation measures

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.

Article 10

Settlement of disputes

1. The States Parties shall consult and cooperate with each other to settle any dispute that may arise with regard to the application or the interpretation of this Convention. Each State Party may bring any such dispute before the Meeting of the States Parties.
2. The Meeting of the States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States parties to a dispute to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.
3. This Article is without prejudice to the provisions of this Convention on facilitation and clarification of compliance.

Article 11

Meetings of the States Parties

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention, including:
 1. The operation and status of this Convention;
 2. Matters arising from the reports submitted under the provisions of this Convention;
 3. International cooperation and assistance in accordance with Article 6;
 4. The development of technologies to clear anti-personnel mines;
 5. Submissions of States Parties under Article 8; and
 6. Decisions relating to submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5.

2. The First Meeting of the States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year after the entry into force of this Convention. The subsequent meetings shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations annually until the first Review Conference.
3. Under the conditions set out in Article 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a Special Meeting of the States Parties.
4. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend these meetings as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 12

Review Conferences

1. A Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention. Further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years. All States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference.
2. The purpose of the Review Conference shall be:
 1. To review the operation and status of this Convention;
 2. To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of the States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11;
 3. To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Article 5; and
 4. To adopt, if necessary, in its final report conclusions related to the implementation of this Convention.
3. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.

Article 13

Amendments

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Convention any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Depositary no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Depositary shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
2. States not parties to this Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations may be invited to attend each Amendment Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed Rules of Procedure.
3. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a Meeting of the States Parties or a Review Conference unless a majority of the States Parties request that it be held earlier.
4. Any amendment to this Convention shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the States Parties present and voting at the Amendment Conference. The Depositary shall communicate any amendment so adopted to the States Parties.
5. An amendment to this Convention shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining

State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article 14

Costs

1. The costs of the Meetings of the States Parties, the Special Meetings of the States Parties, the Review Conferences and the Amendment Conferences shall be borne by the States Parties and States not parties to this Convention participating therein, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.
2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under Articles 7 and 8 and the costs of any fact-finding mission shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

Article 15

Signature

This Convention, done at Oslo, Norway, on 18 September 1997, shall be open for signature at Ottawa, Canada, by all States from 3 December 1997 until 4 December 1997, and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 December 1997 until its entry into force.

Article 16

Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

1. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval of the Signatories.
2. It shall be open for accession by any State which has not signed the Convention.
3. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depository.

Article 17

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the month in which the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the 40th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the sixth month after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 18

Provisional application

Any State may at the time of its ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it will apply provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1 of this Convention pending its entry into force.

Article 19

Reservations

The Articles of this Convention shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 20

Duration and withdrawal

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Convention. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties, to the Depositary and to the United Nations Security Council. Such instrument of withdrawal shall include a full explanation of the reasons motivating this withdrawal.
3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect six months after the receipt of the instrument of withdrawal by the Depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that six-month period, the withdrawing State Party is engaged in an armed conflict, the withdrawal shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.
4. The withdrawal of a State Party from this Convention shall not in any way affect the duty of States to continue fulfilling the obligations assumed under any relevant rules of international law.

Article 21

Depositary

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Convention.

Article 22

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Texte de la Convention

Le 18 septembre 1997

CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DE L'EMPLOI, DU STOCKAGE, DE LA PRODUCTION ET DU TRANSFERT DES MINES ANTIPERSONNEL ET SUR LEUR DESTRUCTION

Préambule

Les Etats parties,

Déterminés à faire cesser les souffrances et les pertes en vies humaines causées par les mines antipersonnel qui tuent ou mutilent des centaines de personnes chaque semaine, pour la plupart des civils innocents et sans défense, en particulier des enfants; entravent le développement et la reconstruction économiques; empêchent le rapatriement des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées sur le territoire; et ont d'autres graves conséquences pendant des années après leur mise en place,

Convaincus qu'il leur est nécessaire de faire tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour contribuer de manière efficace et coordonnée à relever le défi que représente l'enlèvement des mines antipersonnel disséminées dans le monde et pour veiller à leur destruction,

Désireux de faire tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour apporter une assistance pour les soins et la réadaptation des victimes des mines, y compris pour leur réintégration sociale et économique,

Reconnaissant qu'une interdiction totale des mines antipersonnel constituerait également une importante mesure de confiance,

Se félicitant de l'adoption du Protocole sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des mines, pièges et autres dispositifs, tel qu'il a été modifié le 3 mai 1996, annexé à la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi de certaines armes classiques qui peuvent être considérées comme produisant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou comme frappant sans discrimination, et appelant tous les Etats qui ne l'ont pas encore fait à le ratifier dans les meilleurs délais,

Se félicitant également de l'adoption, le 10 décembre 1996, par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, de la Résolution 51/45S exhortant tous les Etats à s'employer à mener à bien dès que possible les négociations relatives à un accord international efficace et juridiquement contraignant pour interdire l'emploi, le stockage, la production et le transfert des mines terrestres antipersonnel,

Se félicitant de plus des mesures d'interdiction, des restrictions et des moratoires, décidés unilatéralement ou multilatéralement au cours des dernières années en ce qui concerne l'emploi, le stockage, la production et le transfert des mines antipersonnel,

Soulignant le rôle de la conscience publique dans l'avancement des principes humanitaires comme en

atteste l'appel à une interdiction totale des mines antipersonnel et reconnaissant les efforts déployés à cette fin par le Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, la Campagne internationale contre les mines terrestres et de nombreuses autres organisations non gouvernementales du monde entier,

Rappelant la Déclaration d'Ottawa du 5 octobre 1996 et la Déclaration de Bruxelles du 27 juin 1997 exhortant la communauté internationale à négocier un accord international juridiquement contraignant interdisant l'emploi, le stockage, la production et le transfert des mines antipersonnel,

Soulignant l'opportunité de susciter l'adhésion de tous les Etats à la présente Convention, et déterminés à s'employer énergiquement à promouvoir son universalisation dans toutes les enceintes appropriées, notamment les Nations Unies, la Conférence du désarmement, les organisations régionales et les groupements ainsi que les conférences d'examen de la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi de certaines armes classiques qui peuvent être considérées comme produisant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou comme frappant sans discrimination,

Se fondant sur le principe du droit international humanitaire selon lequel le droit des parties à un conflit armé de choisir des méthodes ou moyens de guerre n'est pas illimité, sur le principe qui interdit d'employer dans les conflits armés des armes, des projectiles et des matières ainsi que des méthodes de guerre de nature à causer des maux superflus, et sur le principe selon lequel il faut établir une distinction entre civils et combattants,

Sont convenus de ce qui suit :

Article 1

Obligations générales

1. Chaque Etat partie s'engage à ne jamais, en aucune circonstance :

a) employer de mines antipersonnel;

b) mettre au point, produire, acquérir de quelque autre manière, stocker, conserver ou transférer à quiconque, directement ou indirectement, de mines antipersonnel;

c) assister, encourager ou inciter, de quelque manière, quiconque à s'engager dans toute activité interdite à un Etat partie en vertu de la présente Convention.

2. Chaque Etat partie s'engage à détruire toutes les mines antipersonnel, ou à veiller à leur destruction, conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

Article 2

Définitions

1. Par " mine antipersonnel ", on entend une mine conçue pour exploser du fait de la présence, de la proximité ou du contact d'une personne et destinée à mettre hors de combat, blesser ou tuer une ou plusieurs personnes. Les mines conçues pour exploser du fait de la présence, de la proximité ou du contact d'un véhicule et non d'une personne, qui sont équipées de dispositifs antimanipulation, ne sont pas considérées comme des mines antipersonnel du fait de la présence de ce dispositif.

2. Par " mine ", on entend un engin conçu pour être placé sous ou sur le sol ou une autre surface, ou à proximité, et pour exploser du fait de la présence, de la proximité ou du contact d'une personne ou

d'un véhicule.

3. Par " dispositif antimanipulation ", on entend un dispositif destiné à protéger une mine et qui fait partie de celle-ci, est relié à celle-ci, attaché à celle-ci ou placé sous celle-ci, et qui se déclenche en cas de tentative de manipulation ou autre dérangement intentionnel de la mine.

4. Par " transfert ", on entend, outre le retrait matériel des mines antipersonnel du territoire d'un Etat ou leur introduction matérielle dans celui d'un autre Etat, le transfert du droit de propriété et du contrôle sur ces mines, mais non la cession d'un territoire sur lequel des mines antipersonnel ont été mises en place.

5. Par " zone minée ", on entend une zone dangereuse du fait de la présence avérée ou soupçonnée de mines.

Article 3

Exceptions

1. Nonobstant les obligations générales découlant de l'article 1, sont permis la conservation ou le transfert d'un certain nombre de mines antipersonnel pour la mise au point de techniques de détection des mines, de déminage ou de destruction des mines, et pour la formation à ces techniques. Le nombre de ces mines ne doit toutefois pas excéder le minimum absolument nécessaire aux fins susmentionnées.

2. Le transfert des mines antipersonnel aux fins de destruction est permis.

Article 4

Destruction des stocks de mines antipersonnel

Sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 3, chaque Etat partie s'engage à détruire tous les stocks de mines antipersonnel dont il est propriétaire ou détenteur ou qui sont sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle, ou à veiller à leur destruction, dès que possible, et au plus tard quatre ans après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention pour cet Etat partie.

Article 5

Destruction des mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées

1. Chaque Etat partie s'engage à détruire toutes les mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle, ou à veiller à leur destruction, dès que possible, et au plus tard dix ans après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention pour cet Etat partie.

2. Chaque Etat partie s'efforce d'identifier toutes les zones sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où la présence de mines antipersonnel est avérée ou soupçonnée et s'assure, dès que possible, que toutes les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où se trouvent des mines antipersonnel soient marquées tout au long de leur périmètre, surveillées et protégées par une clôture ou d'autres moyens afin d'empêcher effectivement les civils d'y pénétrer, jusqu'à ce que toutes les mines antipersonnel contenues dans ces zones minées aient été détruites. Ce marquage sera conforme, au minimum, aux normes prescrites par le Protocole sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi des mines, pièges et autres dispositifs, tel qu'il a été modifié le 3 mai 1996, annexé à la Convention sur l'interdiction ou la limitation de l'emploi de certaines armes classiques qui peuvent être considérées comme produisant des effets traumatiques excessifs ou comme frappant sans discrimination.

3. Si un Etat partie ne croit pas pouvoir détruire toutes les mines antipersonnel visées au paragraphe 1, ou veiller à leur destruction, dans le délai prescrit, il peut présenter, à l'Assemblée des États parties ou à une Conférence d'examen, une demande de prolongation, allant jusqu'à dix ans, du délai fixé pour la destruction complète de ces mines antipersonnel.

4. La demande doit comprendre :

a) la durée de la prolongation proposée;

b) des explications détaillées des raisons justifiant la prolongation proposée, y compris :

i) la préparation et l'état d'avancement du travail effectué dans le cadre des programmes de déminage nationaux;

ii) les moyens financiers et techniques dont dispose l'Etat partie pour procéder à la destruction de toutes les mines antipersonnel; et

iii) les circonstances qui empêchent l'Etat partie de détruire toutes les mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées.

c) les implications humanitaires, sociales, économiques et environnementales de la prolongation; et

d) toute autre information pertinente relative à la prolongation proposée.

5. L'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou la Conférence d'examen, en tenant compte des facteurs énoncés au paragraphe 4, évalue la demande et décide à la majorité des Etats parties présents et votants d'accorder ou non la période de prolongation.

6. Une telle prolongation peut être renouvelée sur présentation d'une nouvelle demande conformément aux paragraphes 3, 4 et 5 du présent article. L'Etat partie joindra à sa demande de prolongation supplémentaire des renseignements additionnels pertinents sur ce qui a été entrepris durant la période de prolongation antérieure en vertu du présent article.

Article 6

Coopération et assistance internationales

1. En remplissant les obligations qui découlent de la présente Convention, chaque Etat partie a le droit de chercher à obtenir et de recevoir une assistance d'autres Etats parties, si possible et dans la mesure du possible.

2. Chaque Etat partie s'engage à faciliter un échange aussi large que possible d'équipements, de matières et de renseignements scientifiques et techniques concernant l'application de la présente Convention et a le droit de participer à un tel échange. Les Etats parties n'imposeront pas de restrictions indues à la fourniture, à des fins humanitaires, d'équipements de déminage et des renseignements techniques correspondants.

3. Chaque Etat partie qui est en mesure de le faire fournira une assistance pour les soins aux victimes des mines, pour leur réadaptation, pour leur réintégration sociale et économique ainsi que pour des programmes de sensibilisation aux dangers des mines. Cette assistance peut être fournie, entre autres, par le biais des organismes des Nations Unies, d'organisations ou institutions internationales, régionales ou nationales, du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, des Sociétés

nationales de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge et de leur Fédération internationale, d'organisations non gouvernementales ou sur une base bilatérale.

4. Chaque Etat partie qui est en mesure de le faire fournira une assistance au déminage et pour des activités connexes. Cette assistance peut être fournie, entre autres, par le biais des organismes des Nations Unies, d'organisations ou institutions internationales ou régionales, d'organisations ou institutions non gouvernementales ou sur une base bilatérale, ou bien encore en contribuant au Fonds d'affectation spéciale des Nations Unies pour l'assistance au déminage ou à d'autres fonds régionaux qui couvrent le déminage.

5. Chaque Etat partie qui est en mesure de le faire fournira une assistance pour la destruction des stocks de mines antipersonnel.

6. Chaque Etat partie s'engage à fournir des renseignements à la base de données sur le déminage établie dans le cadre des organismes des Nations Unies, particulièrement des renseignements concernant différents moyens et techniques de déminage, ainsi que des listes d'experts, d'organismes spécialisés ou de points de contact nationaux dans le domaine du déminage.

7. Les Etats parties peuvent demander aux Nations Unies, aux organisations régionales, à d'autres Etats parties ou à d'autres instances intergouvernementales ou non gouvernementales compétentes d'aider leurs autorités à élaborer un programme national de déminage afin de déterminer, entre autres :

- a) l'étendue et l'ampleur du problème des mines antipersonnel;
- b) les ressources financières, technologiques et humaines nécessaires à l'exécution du programme;
- c) le nombre estimé d'années nécessaires pour détruire toutes les mines antipersonnel dans les zones minées sous la juridiction ou le contrôle de l'Etat partie concerné;
- d) les activités de sensibilisation aux dangers des mines qui réduiront l'incidence des blessures ou des pertes en vies humaines attribuables aux mines;
- e) l'assistance aux victimes de mines;
- f) la relation entre le gouvernement de l'Etat partie concerné et les entités gouvernementales, intergouvernementales ou non gouvernementales pertinentes qui participeront à l'exécution du programme.

8. Les Etats parties qui procurent ou reçoivent une assistance selon les termes du présent article coopéreront en vue d'assurer l'exécution rapide et intégrale des programmes d'assistance agréés.

Article 7

Mesures de transparence

1. Chaque Etat partie présente au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, aussitôt que possible, et de toute manière au plus tard 180 jours après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention pour cet Etat, un rapport sur :

- a) les mesures d'application nationales visées à l'article 9;
- b) le total des stocks de mines antipersonnel dont il est propriétaire ou détenteur ou qui se trouvent

sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle, incluant une ventilation par type, quantité et, si cela est possible, par numéro de lot pour chaque type de mines antipersonnel stockées;

c) dans la mesure du possible, la localisation de toutes les zones minées sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle où la présence de mines antipersonnel est avérée ou soupçonnée, incluant le maximum de précisions possibles sur le type et la quantité de chaque type de mines antipersonnel dans chacune des zones minées et la date de leur mise en place;

d) les types et quantités et, si possible, les numéros de lots de toutes les mines antipersonnel conservées ou transférées pour la mise au point de techniques de détection des mines, de déminage ou de destruction des mines, et pour la formation à ces techniques, ou bien celles transférées dans un but de destruction, de même que les institutions autorisées par un Etat partie à conserver ou à transférer des mines antipersonnel conformément à l'article 3;

e) l'état des programmes de reconversion ou de mise hors service des installations de production des mines antipersonnel;

f) l'état des programmes de destruction des mines antipersonnel visés aux articles 4 et 5, y compris des précisions sur les méthodes qui seront utilisées pour la destruction, la localisation de tous les lieux de destruction et les normes à observer en matière de sécurité et de protection de l'environnement;

g) les types et quantités de toutes les mines antipersonnel détruites après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention pour cet Etat partie, y compris une ventilation de la quantité de chaque type de mines antipersonnel détruites, conformément aux articles 4 et 5, respectivement, de même que, si possible, les numéros de lots de chaque type de mines antipersonnel dans le cas d'une destruction conformément à l'article 4;

h) les caractéristiques techniques de chaque type de mines antipersonnel produites, dans la mesure où elles sont connues, ainsi que de celles dont l'Etat partie est actuellement propriétaire ou détenteur, y compris, dans une mesure raisonnable, le genre de renseignements qui peuvent faciliter l'identification et l'enlèvement des mines antipersonnel; au minimum, ces renseignements incluront les dimensions, le type d'allumeur, le contenu en explosif et en métal, des photographies couleur et tout autre renseignement qui peut faciliter le déminage; et

i) les mesures prises pour alerter dans les plus brefs délais et de manière effective la population au sujet de toutes les zones identifiées conformément au paragraphe 2 de l'article 5.

2. Les Etats parties mettront à jour annuellement, en couvrant la dernière année civile, les renseignements fournis conformément au présent article et les communiqueront au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies au plus tard le 30 avril de chaque année.

3. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies transmettra les rapports reçus aux Etats parties.

Article 8

Aide et éclaircissements au sujet du respect des dispositions

1. Les Etats parties conviennent de se consulter et de coopérer au sujet de l'application des dispositions de la présente Convention, et de travailler dans un esprit de coopération afin de faciliter le respect, par les Etats parties, des obligations découlant de la présente Convention.

2. Si un ou plusieurs Etats parties souhaitent éclaircir des questions relatives au respect des

dispositions de la présente Convention par un autre Etat partie, et cherchent à y répondre, ils peuvent soumettre, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, une demande d'éclaircissements sur cette question à cet Etat partie. Cette demande sera accompagnée de tous les renseignements appropriés. Les Etats parties s'abstiendront de demandes d'éclaircissements sans fondement, en prenant soin d'éviter les abus. L'Etat partie qui reçoit une demande d'éclaircissements fournira à l'Etat partie demandeur, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, tous les renseignements qui aideraient à éclaircir cette question, dans un délai de 28 jours.

3. Si l'Etat partie demandeur ne reçoit pas de réponse par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies dans ce délai, ou juge insatisfaisante la réponse à la demande d'éclaircissements, il peut soumettre la question à la prochaine Assemblée des Etats parties par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies transmettra cette requête, accompagnée de tous les renseignements appropriés relatifs à la demande d'éclaircissements, à tous les Etats parties. Tous ces renseignements devront être transmis à l'Etat partie sollicité, qui aura le droit de formuler une réponse.

4. En attendant la convocation d'une Assemblée des Etats parties, tout Etat partie concerné peut demander au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies d'exercer ses bons offices pour faciliter la présentation des éclaircissements demandés.

5. L'Etat partie demandeur peut proposer, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, la convocation d'une Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties pour examiner la question. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies communiquera alors cette proposition et tous les renseignements présentés par les Etats parties concernés à tous les Etats parties, en leur demandant d'indiquer s'ils sont favorables à une Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties pour examiner la question. Au cas où, dans un délai de 14 jours après cette communication, au moins un tiers des Etats parties optent pour une telle Assemblée extraordinaire, le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies convoquera cette Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties dans un nouveau délai de 14 jours. Le quorum est atteint à cette Assemblée si la majorité des Etats parties y assistent.

6. L'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, selon le cas, déterminera en premier lieu s'il est nécessaire d'examiner davantage la question, compte tenu de tous les renseignements présentés par les Etats parties concernés. L'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, s'efforcera de prendre une décision par consensus. Si, malgré tous ces efforts, aucun accord n'est ainsi trouvé, la question sera mise aux voix et la décision sera prise à la majorité des Etats parties présents et votants.

7. Tous les Etats parties coopéreront pleinement avec l'Assemblée des Etats parties ou avec l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties à l'examen de la question, y compris à toute mission d'établissement des faits autorisée conformément au paragraphe 8.

8. Si de plus amples éclaircissements sont nécessaires, l'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, autorisera l'envoi d'une mission d'établissement des faits et en fixera le mandat à la majorité des Etats parties présents et votants. A n'importe quel moment, l'Etat partie sollicité peut inviter une mission d'établissement des faits à venir sur son territoire. Cette mission n'aura pas à être autorisée par une décision de l'Assemblée des Etats parties ou d'une Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties. La mission, composée d'un maximum de neuf experts, désignés et agréés conformément aux paragraphes 9 et 10, peut recueillir des informations supplémentaires sur place ou en d'autres lieux directement liés au cas de non-respect présumé et se trouvant sous la juridiction ou le contrôle de l'Etat partie sollicité.

9. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies prépare et actualise une liste indiquant, tels que fournis

par les Etats parties, les noms et nationalités d'experts qualifiés ainsi que tout autre renseignement pertinent à leur sujet, et la communique à tous les Etats parties. L'expert figurant sur la liste sera considéré comme désigné pour toutes les missions d'établissement des faits, à moins qu'un Etat partie ne s'oppose par écrit à sa désignation. L'expert récusé ne participera à aucune mission d'établissement des faits sur le territoire ou tout autre lieu sous la juridiction ou le contrôle de l'Etat partie qui s'est opposé à sa désignation, pour autant que la récusation ait été signifiée avant la désignation de l'expert pour une telle mission.

10. Dès la réception d'une demande de la part de l'Assemblée des Etats parties ou d'une Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies désignera, après consultation de l'Etat partie sollicité, les membres de la mission, y compris son chef. Les ressortissants des Etats parties sollicitant la mission d'établissement des faits, et ceux des Etats qui en sont directement affectés, ne pourront être désignés comme membres de la mission. Les membres de la mission d'établissement des faits jouiront des privilèges et immunités prévus par l'article VI de la Convention sur les privilèges et immunités des Nations Unies, adoptée le 13 février 1946.

11. Après un préavis d'au moins 72 heures, les membres de la mission d'établissement des faits se rendront aussitôt que possible sur le territoire de l'Etat partie sollicité. L'Etat partie sollicité prendra les mesures administratives nécessaires pour accueillir, transporter et loger la mission. Il lui incombera aussi d'assurer, dans toute la mesure du possible, la sécurité des membres de la mission tant qu'ils seront sur un territoire sous son contrôle.

12. Sans préjudice de la souveraineté de l'Etat partie sollicité, la mission d'établissement des faits ne peut apporter sur le territoire de l'Etat partie sollicité que l'équipement qui sera exclusivement utilisé pour la collecte de renseignements sur le cas de non-respect présumé. Avant son arrivée, la mission informera l'Etat partie sollicité de l'équipement qu'elle entend utiliser au cours de son travail.

13. L'Etat partie sollicité ne ménagera aucun effort pour donner aux membres de la mission d'établissement des faits la possibilité de s'entretenir avec toutes les personnes susceptibles de fournir des renseignements sur le cas de non-respect présumé.

14. L'Etat partie sollicité accordera à la mission d'établissement des faits l'accès à toutes les zones et toutes les installations sous son contrôle où il pourrait être possible de recueillir des faits pertinents relatifs au cas de non-respect en question. Cet accès sera assujéti aux mesures que l'Etat partie sollicité jugera nécessaires pour :

a) la protection d'équipements, d'informations et de zones sensibles;

b) la protection des obligations constitutionnelles qui pourraient incomber à l'Etat partie sollicité en matière de droits de propriété, de fouilles et de saisies, et autres droits constitutionnels; ou

c) la protection physique et la sécurité des membres de la mission d'établissement des faits.

Au cas où il prendrait de telles mesures, l'Etat partie sollicité déploiera tous les efforts raisonnables pour démontrer par d'autres moyens qu'il respecte la présente Convention.

15. La mission d'établissement des faits ne peut séjourner sur le territoire de l'Etat partie concerné plus de 14 jours, et sur un site particulier, plus de sept jours, à moins qu'il n'ait été convenu autrement.

16. Tous les renseignements fournis à titre confidentiel et non liés à l'objet de la mission d'établissement des faits seront traités d'une manière confidentielle.

17. La mission d'établissement des faits communiquera ses conclusions, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies, à l'Assemblée des Etats parties ou à l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties.

18. L'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, examinera tous les renseignements pertinents, notamment le rapport présenté par la mission d'établissement des faits, et pourra demander à l'Etat partie sollicité de prendre des mesures en vue de corriger la situation de non-respect dans un délai fixé. L'Etat partie sollicité fera un rapport sur les mesures ainsi prises en réponse à cette demande.

19. L'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, peut recommander aux Etats parties concernés des mesures et des moyens permettant de clarifier davantage la question examinée ou de la régler, notamment l'ouverture de procédures appropriées, conformément au droit international. Au cas où le non-respect serait imputable à des circonstances échappant au contrôle de l'Etat partie sollicité, l'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, pourra recommander des mesures appropriées, notamment le recours aux mesures de coopération visées à l'article 6.

20. L'Assemblée des Etats parties, ou l'Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties, s'efforcera de prendre les décisions dont il est question aux paragraphes 18 et 19 par consensus ou, à défaut, à la majorité des deux tiers des Etats parties présents et votants.

Article 9

Mesures d'application nationales

Chaque Etat partie prend toutes les mesures législatives, réglementaires et autres, qui sont appropriées, y compris l'imposition de sanctions pénales, pour prévenir et réprimer toute activité interdite à un Etat partie en vertu de la présente Convention, qui serait menée par des personnes, ou sur un territoire, sous sa juridiction ou son contrôle.

Article 10

Règlement des différends

1. Les Etats parties se consulteront et coopéreront pour régler tout différend qui pourrait survenir quant à l'application ou l'interprétation de la présente Convention. Chaque Etat partie peut porter ce différend devant l'Assemblée des Etats parties.

2. L'Assemblée des Etats parties peut contribuer au règlement du différend par tout moyen qu'elle juge approprié, y compris en offrant ses bons offices, en invitant les Etats parties au différend à entamer la procédure de règlement de leur choix et en recommandant une limite à la durée de la procédure convenue.

3. Le présent article est sans préjudice des dispositions de la présente Convention sur l'aide et les éclaircissements au sujet du respect de ses dispositions.

Article 11

Assemblée des Etats parties

1. Les Etats parties se réuniront régulièrement pour examiner toute question concernant l'application

ou la mise en oeuvre de la présente Convention, y compris :

- a) le fonctionnement et l'état de la présente Convention;
- b) les questions soulevées par les rapports présentés en vertu des dispositions de la présente Convention;
- c) la coopération et l'assistance internationales conformément à l'article 6;
- d) la mise au point de technologies de déminage;
- e) les demandes des Etats parties en vertu de l'article 8; et
- f) les décisions associées aux demandes des Etats parties prévues à l'article 5.

2. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies convoquera la première Assemblée des Etats parties dans un délai d'un an après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies convoquera aussi annuellement les assemblées ultérieures jusqu'à la première Conférence d'examen.

3. En vertu des conditions prescrites à l'article 8, le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies convoquera une Assemblée extraordinaire des Etats parties.

4. Les Etats non parties à la présente Convention, de même que les Nations Unies, d'autres organisations ou institutions internationales pertinentes, des organisations régionales, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et les organisations non gouvernementales pertinentes peuvent être invités à assister à ces assemblées en qualité d'observateurs, conformément au règlement intérieur convenu.

Article 12

Conférences d'examen

1. Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies convoquera une Conférence d'examen cinq ans après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention. Les Conférences d'examen ultérieures seront convoquées par le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies si un ou plusieurs Etats parties le demandent, pourvu que l'intervalle entre les Conférences d'examen ne soit en aucun cas inférieur à cinq ans. Tous les Etats parties à la présente Convention seront invités à chaque Conférence d'examen.

2. La Conférence d'examen aura pour buts :

- a) de revoir le fonctionnement et l'état de la présente Convention;
- b) d'évaluer la nécessité de convoquer des Assemblées supplémentaires des Etats parties mentionnées au paragraphe 2 de l'article 11, et de déterminer l'intervalle entre ces assemblées;
- c) de prendre des décisions concernant les demandes des Etats parties prévues à l'article 5; et
- d) d'adopter dans son rapport final, si cela est nécessaire, des conclusions relatives à l'application de la présente Convention.

3. Les Etats non parties à la présente Convention, de même que les Nations Unies, d'autres

organisations ou institutions internationales pertinentes, des organisations régionales, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et les organisations non gouvernementales pertinentes peuvent être invités à assister à chaque Conférence d'examen en qualité d'observateurs conformément au règlement intérieur convenu.

Article 13

Amendements

1. A tout moment après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, un Etat partie peut proposer des amendements à la présente Convention. Toute proposition d'amendement sera communiquée au Dépositaire, qui la diffusera à l'ensemble des Etats parties et recueillera leur avis quant à l'opportunité de convoquer une Conférence d'amendement pour examiner la proposition. Si une majorité des Etats parties notifient au Dépositaire, au plus tard 30 jours après la diffusion de la proposition, qu'ils sont favorables à un examen plus approfondi, le Dépositaire convoquera une Conférence d'amendement à laquelle l'ensemble des Etats parties seront conviés.
2. Les Etats non parties à la présente Convention, ainsi que les Nations Unies, d'autres organisations ou institutions internationales pertinentes, des organisations régionales, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et les organisations non gouvernementales pertinentes peuvent être invités à assister à chaque Conférence d'amendement en qualité d'observateurs conformément au règlement intérieur convenu.
3. La Conférence d'amendement se tiendra immédiatement après une Assemblée des Etats parties ou une Conférence d'examen, à moins qu'une majorité des Etats parties ne demandent qu'elle se réunisse plus tôt.
4. Tout amendement à la présente Convention sera adopté à la majorité des deux tiers des Etats parties présents et votants à la Conférence d'amendement. Le Dépositaire communiquera tout amendement ainsi adopté aux Etats parties.
5. Un amendement à la présente Convention entrera en vigueur, pour tous les Etats parties à la présente Convention qui l'ont accepté, au moment du dépôt auprès du Dépositaire des instruments d'acceptation par une majorité des Etats parties. Par la suite, il entrera en vigueur pour tout autre Etat partie à la date du dépôt de son instrument d'acceptation.

Article 14

Coûts

1. Les coûts des Assemblées des Etats parties, des Assemblées extraordinaires des Etats parties, des Conférences d'examen et des Conférences d'amendement seront assumés par les Etats parties et les Etats non parties à la présente Convention participant à ces assemblées ou conférences selon le barème dûment ajusté des quotes-parts des Nations Unies.
2. Les coûts attribuables au Secrétaire général des Nations Unies en vertu des articles 7 et 8 et les coûts de toute mission d'établissement des faits seront assumés par les Etats parties selon le barème dûment ajusté des quotes-parts des Nations Unies.

Article 15

Signature

La présente Convention, faite à Oslo, Norvège, le 18 septembre 1997, sera ouverte à la signature de tous les Etats à Ottawa, Canada, du 3 décembre 1997 au 4 décembre 1997, et au Siège des Nations Unies à New York du 5 décembre 1997 jusqu'à son entrée en vigueur.

Article 16

Ratification, acceptation, approbation ou adhésion

1. La présente Convention est soumise à la ratification, l'acceptation ou l'approbation des Signataires.
2. La présente Convention sera ouverte à l'adhésion de tout Etat non signataire.
3. Les instruments de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion seront déposés auprès du Dépositaire.

Article 17

Entrée en vigueur

1. La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le premier jour du sixième mois suivant celui au cours duquel le 40e instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion aura été déposé.
2. Pour tout Etat qui dépose son instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion après la date de dépôt du 40e instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion, la présente Convention entrera en vigueur le premier jour du sixième mois après la date à laquelle cet Etat aura déposé son instrument de ratification, d'acceptation, d'approbation ou d'adhésion.

Article 18

Application à titre provisoire

Un Etat peut, au moment de la ratification, de l'acceptation, de l'approbation de la présente Convention, ou de l'adhésion à celle-ci, déclarer qu'il en appliquera, à titre provisoire, le paragraphe 1 de l'article 1, en attendant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention.

Article 19

Réserves

Les articles de la présente Convention ne peuvent faire l'objet de réserves.

Article 20

Durée et retrait

1. La présente Convention a une durée illimitée.
2. Chaque Etat partie a le droit, dans l'exercice de sa souveraineté nationale, de se retirer de la présente Convention. Il doit notifier ce retrait à tous les autres Etats parties, au Dépositaire et au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies. Cet instrument de retrait inclut une explication complète des raisons motivant ce retrait.

3. Le retrait ne prend effet que six mois après réception de l'instrument de retrait par le Dépositaire. Cependant, si à l'expiration de ces six mois, l'Etat partie qui se retire est engagé dans un conflit armé, le retrait ne prendra pas effet avant la fin de ce conflit armé.

4. Le retrait d'un Etat partie de la présente Convention n'affecte en aucune manière le devoir des Etats de continuer à remplir leurs obligations en vertu des règles pertinentes du droit international.

Article 21

Dépositaire

Le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies est désigné par les présentes comme le Dépositaire de la présente Convention.

Article 22

Textes authentiques

L'original de la présente Convention, dont les textes rédigés en anglais, arabe, chinois, espagnol, français et russe sont également authentiques, est déposé auprès du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.