The Tirana Workshop on Achieving a Mine-Free South Eastern Europe, 7-9 Oct. 2009

Preventing and Suppressing Prohibited Activities: Implementation of the Convention's Article 9



International Committee of the Red Cross

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 9 – what does it require?

- ▶ Who? Each State Party must
- ▶ What? Take all appropriate measures
 - ▶ Legal, administrative and other measures
 - M Including penal sanctions
- ▶ Why? to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited by the Convention
- ▶ Where? Undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control



Minimum requirement of 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."



National legislation must:

- Define as crimes and provide penal sanctions for <u>all</u> activities prohibited under:
- Article 1(a), (b):use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer
- Article 1 (c) assist, encourage, induce
- i.e. hold all <u>individuals</u> (military and civilian) accountable for violations of the Convention
- Not only in times of armed conflict



National legislation must:

- ▶ Apply definitions consistent with those of Article 2
- ▶ Recognize the exceptions permitted under Article 3, as required



Minimum requirement of Article 9:

Many States are now reconsidering their current legislation and realising that law that existed prior to their ratification of the Convention is not sufficient to fulfil their obligations under the Convention



ICRC checklist:

I. Legislative measures required by Article 9

	Does your legislation prohibit and provide punishment for these violations? (Art. 9)*	Is there a prohibition for assisting, encouraging and inducing these violations? (Art. 1 c and Art. 9)*
Use (Art. 1 a)		
Acquisition (Art. 1 b)		
Stockpiling (Art. 1 b)		
Retention (Art. 1 b)		
Transfer, including the physical movement of AP mines into or from national territory, and the transfer of title to and control over the mines (Art. 1 b, and Art. 2(4))		
Development (Art. 1 b)		
Production (Art. 1 b)		



ICRC checklist:

II. Other appropriate legal, administrative and other measures

- For States Parties with stockpiles:
 - Is destruction of AP mines (Art. 4 and 5) provided for by law, regulation or by other measure?
- For mine-affected States Parties:
 - Is mine clearance and other mine action to facilitate implementation of Article 5 provided for by law, regulation or by other measure? see GICHD Guide to Developing Mine Action Legislation
- How would a fact finding mission (Art. 8) be facilitated: under what law, regulation, or other measure?
- Is there legislation, regulation or other measure to assist the Ministry or Department responsible for annual Article 7 reports, for example by requiring all persons, including other government officials, to provide the necessary information?



Are military doctrine and manuals and training adapted to the provisions of the Convention?

When implementing the Convention, each State may choose from:

- 1. Special legislation;
- 2. Amendment to existing legislation; or
- 3. Combination of 1 and 2



Tools for implementing Art. 9:

- ▶ ICRC ICBL Gov. of Belgium *Information Kit on the Development of National legislation to implement the Ottawa Convention* (English, French, Spanish, Russian)
- ▶ ICRC *Model Legislation for Common Law States* (English)
- ICRC Table of Article 9 National Implementation Measures, and the ICRC Article 9 Checklist (May 2006)



ICRC's Advisory Service assists States in developing implementing legislation

61 States Parties report having adopted legislation to implement the Convention (of 156)

Albania Costa Rica Kiribati St. Vincent and the Australia Croatia Latvia Grenadines **Austria Cyprus** Liechtenstein Senegal Belarus Czech Lithuania Serbia Seychelles Belgium Republic Luxembourg **Belize** Djibouti Malaysia South Africa Bosnia and El Salvador Mali Spain Herzegovina France Malta Sweden Germany Switzerland Brazil Mauritania **Burkina Faso** Guatemala Mauritius Trinidad & Tobago Burundi Honduras Monaco **Turkey** Cambodia Hungary New Zealand **United Kingdom** Canada Iceland Nicaragua Yemen Chad Ireland Niger Zambia Colombia **Norway Zimbabwe** Italy Cook Islands Japan Peru **Jordan**



28 States Parties report considering existing laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention

Algeria Andorra Argentina Bulgaria

Central African Republic Denmark Estonia Greece Guinée-Bissau Holy See Indonesia Lesotho

Mexico Moldova (Rep. of) Montenegro

Netherlands Papua New Guinea

Portugal Romania Samoa Slovakia Slovenia Tajikistan Tanzania

The FYR of Macedonia

Tunisia Ukraine Venezuela



23 States Parties report being in the process of adopting legislation to implement the Convention

Bolivia Brunei Chile D.R. Congo Ecuador Jamaica Kenya Kuwait Madagascar Malawi Mozambique

Nigeria Palau Panama Paraguay Philippines Rwanda Saint Lucia Sudan Suriname Thailand Uganda Vanuatu



18 States Parties for which no progress has been reported in implementation

Afghanistan Bangladesh Benin Botswana Cameroon Congo

Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Guinea Haiti Namibia Nauru

Sierra Leone Solomon Islands **Swaziland Timor-Leste** Togo Uruguay



26 States for which there is no information, or the information is unclear

Angola Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados Bhutan Cape Verde Comoros Dominica

Republic Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Fiji Gambia Ghana Grenada Guyana Iraq

Dominican

Liberia Maldives Niue Qatar Saint Kitts & Nevis San Marino Sao Tome & Principe Turkmenistan

