



CONVENTION
ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

Last updated: 6 December 2018

	<p style="text-align: center;">Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Acceded: 21 September 2011 Entered into force: 1 March 2012</p>	
<p>Article 3 - Stockpile destruction and retention</p> <p>Does not have cluster munition stockpiles</p>		
<p>Article 4 - Clearance and risk reduction education</p> <p>Does not have any contamination in areas under its jurisdiction or control</p>		
<p>Article 5 - Victim assistance</p> <p>Does not have cluster munition victims</p>		
<p>Article 6 - International cooperation and assistance</p> <p>Has not provided any information on request or provision of assistance</p>		
<p>Article 7 - Transparency measures</p> <p>Initial transparency report submitted on 15 September 2014</p> <p>Annual reports submitted covering: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, and 2017</p>		
<p>Article 9 - National implementation measures</p> <p>Existing laws – <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Act</i>, <i>Anti-Terrorism Act</i>, and <i>Explosives Act</i> - which include penal sanctions, are considered by Trinidad and Tobago as sufficient to implement the CCM</p>		
<p>Focal point contact details</p> <p><u>Capital</u> Defence Force: kweekes@mns.gov.tt ; kesterdwight@gmail.com</p>	<p>Focal point contact details</p> <p><u>Geneva</u> Permanent Mission to the UN prungeneva@foreign.gov.tt</p>	