

States Parties with specific implementation law for CCM

32 States Parties have indicated in their Article 7 transparency reports that they have specific national legislation to implement the CCM. Among these States, 12 of them have enacted legislation to prohibit investments in production of cluster munitions or forms of investments in cluster munitions. The following is a collection of these national laws:

State Party	Specific national legislation to implement the CCM
Afghanistan	<i>Annex no. 1 of the Law on Firearms, Ammunition and Explosive Materials</i> (also prohibits investment in cluster munitions)
Australia	<i>Criminal Code Amendment (Cluster Munitions Prohibition) Act 2012</i>
Austria	<i>Bundesgesetz über das Verbot von Streumunition StF: BGBl. I Nr. 12/2008</i>
Belgium	<i>8 JUIN 2006. - Loi réglant des activités économiques et individuelles avec des armes</i> (also prohibits financing of a company that deals in cluster munitions)
Bulgaria	<i>Law on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, Ref. 95 of December 8, 2015</i>
Cameroon	<i>Loi n°2016/015 du 14 décembre 2016 portant régime général des armes et munitions au Cameroun</i>
Canada	<i>Prohibiting Cluster Munitions Act S.C. 2014, c. 27</i>
Cook Islands	<i>Cook Islands Cluster Munitions Act 2011</i>
Czech Republic	<i>Law No. 213/2011 on the Prohibition of the Use, Development, Production, and Transfer of Cluster of Cluster Munitions and their Destruction</i>
Ecuador	<i>Ley Reformatoria del Código Penal para la tipificación de los delitos cometidos en el servicio militar y policial, Año I – Quito, Miércoles 19 de Mayo del 2010 – N° 196</i>
France	<i>Loi n° 2010-819 du 20 juillet 2010 tendant à l'élimination des armes à sous-munitions</i>
Germany	<i>Gesetz über die Kontrolle von Kriegswaffen</i> (insertion pertaining to cluster munitions entered into force 11 June 2009) Section 18a Clause 1 outlines the prohibition of cluster munitions and Section 20a the penal sanctions related to cluster munitions
Guatemala	<i>Decreto Número 22-2012 Ley de Municiones de Racimo y/o Bombetas Explosivas</i>
Hungary	<i>Act XI (2012) on the promulgation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions</i>
Iceland	<i>Lög nr. 83 10. júlí 2015 - Lög um framkvæmd samnings um klasasprengrur</i>
Ireland	<i>Cluster Munitions and Anti-Personnel Mines Act 2008</i> (also prohibits investment of public funds in a company that manufactures cluster munitions)

Italy	<p><u>Legge 14 giugno 2011, n. 95 Ratifica ed esecuzione della Convenzione di Oslo sulla messa al bando delle munizioni a grappolo, fatta a Dublino il 30 maggio 2008, nonche' norme di adeguamento dell'ordinamento interno</u></p> <p>Article 7 of the ratification law imposes penal sanctions including prohibition of financial assistance to acts prohibited by the law</p> <p>Draft legislation (pending approval) to prohibit all Italian financial institutions from providing any form of support to Italian or foreign companies dealing in cluster munitions: <u>Misure per contrastare il finanziamento delle imprese produttrici di mine antipersona, di munizioni e submunizioni a grappolo A.C. 4096-A</u> (<u>English translation available</u>)</p>
Japan	<u>Act on the Prohibition of the Production and the Restriction of the Possession of Cluster Munitions (Act No. 85 of Heisei 21)</u>
Liechtenstein	<p><u>Loi fédérale sur le matériel de guerre (Suisse) 514.51</u> (Swiss law applicable in Liechtenstein; see section on Switzerland below for more information)</p> <p><u>Liechtenstein Law on Brokering in War Material, Gazette No. 197 of 2013</u> (in German)</p>
Luxembourg	<u>Loi du 4 juin 2009 portant approbation de la Convention sur les armes à sous-munitions, ouverte à la signature à Oslo le 3 décembre 2008</u> (also prohibits any financing of cluster munitions)
Mauritius	<u>The Anti-Personnel Mines and Cluster Munitions (Prohibition) Act 2016</u>
Netherlands	<p><u>Besluit Marktmissbruik Wft</u> or <i>Market Abuse Decree</i>, entry into force 1 January 2013</p> <p>Section 21a outlines that financial enterprises must take adequate measures to not have transactions with companies that deal in cluster munitions</p>
New Zealand	<u>Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act 2009</u> (also prohibits provision or investment of funds in development or production of cluster munitions)
Niue	<u>Anti-Personnel Mines and Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act 2021</u>
Norway	<u>Lov om gjennomføring av Konvensjonen om klaseammunisjon, LOV-2009-05-15-28</u>
Portugal	<u>Lei n.º 37/2011 Simplifica os procedimentos aplicáveis à transmissão e à circulação de produtos relacionados com a defesa</u>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	<u>Cluster Munitions (Prohibition) Act 2014</u> (also prohibits investment of funds in development or production of cluster munitions)
Samoa	<u>Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act 2012</u> (also prohibits investment of funds in development or production of cluster munitions)
Spain	<p><u>Ley 27/2015, de 28 de julio, de prohibición total de minas antipersonal y armas de efecto similar</u> (also prohibits financing or publicity of cluster munitions)</p> <p>Articles 566 and 567 of the <u>Spanish Penal Code</u> provide sanctions for violations of the Convention's provisions</p>
Sweden	<u>Lag (2012:179) om straff för olovlig befattning med klusterammunition</u>

Switzerland	<p><u>Loi fédérale sur le matériel de guerre 514.51</u> (amendments pertaining to cluster munitions entered into force 1 February 2013)</p> <p>Article 8a outlines a general prohibition of cluster munitions, Articles 35a & 35b penalties in case of violations of this provision, and Articles 8b & 8c prohibitions on direct and indirect financing of prohibited war material</p>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p><u>Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010</u></p>