pursuant to the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference on the establishment of a Compliance mechanism applicable to the Convention, as contained in its Final Declaration, Annex II, Paragraph 5 (CCW/CONF.III/11, Part II)
(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance; and

(e) Other relevant matters.”

Each of the items listed above are provided as separate individual forms to be filled out by each High Contracting Party accordingly.
## SUMMARY SHEET

**Reporting period:**

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(“last reporting year: 2007”)

**Form B:** Technical requirements and relevant information:

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**Form C:** Legislation:

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(“last reporting year: 2007”)

**Form D:** Technical cooperation and assistance:

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(“last reporting year: 2007”)

**Form E:** Other relevant matters:

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**NOTE:** This **Summary Sheet** may be used only after the High Contracting Party has submitted its first national report pursuant to the Decision of the Third CCW Review Conference. Only the reporting forms which are indicated as „changed“ have to be submitted thereafter together with the Cover page and the Summary Sheet.
FORM A: Dissemination of information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(a) Dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols to their armed forces and to the civilian population;”

High Contracting Party: Hungary

Reporting period: from 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

Additional information of dissemination of information on CCW Amended Protocol II to armed forces and civilian population is contained in the National Annual Report provided in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year:

Additional information on dissemination of information on CCW Protocol V is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year:

Information to the armed forces, including the extent to which the CCW and its Protocols are part of military manuals and the training curriculum of its armed forces:

The dissemination of information on the Convention and its annexed Protocols within the Hungarian Defence Forces is part of the curriculum of education and training.

All relevant provisions are or will be incorporated in the curriculum of Hungarian institutions of higher military education.

Education programmes for officers and civil servant trainees includ international law. Interpretation and implementation of disarmament and non-proliferation treaties, conventions and regimes etc. are discussed at courses at the University of National Public Administration organised for would be public servants.

At the level of military units the above-mentioned topics are addressed in practice so as to ensure that soldisoldiers can successfully cope with all related tasks. There si a special emphasis on international treaties and situations in the training of peace keeping mission personell.

Information to the civilian population, including information on any programs, courses or documentation to disseminate the CCW to non-military audiences:

The Convention and its protocols were officially promulgated and hence incorporated into Hungarian law.

The civil population has access to the legal norms that are made available to the public through their publication in the Official Hungarian Gazette.

Any other relevant information:

The designated unit of the HDF, the 1st EOD and Warship Regiment regularly holds trainings and demonstrations for civilian organisations, primary and secondary schools.
FORM B: Technical requirements and relevant information

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(b) Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols and any other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

High Contracting Party: Hungary

Reporting period: from 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

[dd/mm/yyyy] [dd/mm/yyyy]

Additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Amended Protocol II and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(c) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 

Additional information on steps taken to meet technical requirements of Protocol V and other relevant information pertaining thereto is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 

Steps taken to meet the relevant technical requirements of the Convention and its annexed Protocols:

The agencies entrusted with military research, development and military procurements for the Hungarian Defence Forces are fully aware of and apply the provisions of the Convention and its annexed Protocols. For this reason the fulfilment of all technical requirements and provisions set out in the Convention is guaranteed.

Any other relevant information:

-
FORM C: Legislation

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information [...] on:

(c) Legislation related to the Convention and its annexed Protocols;”

High Contracting Party: Hungary

Reporting period: from 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

☐ additional information of legislation related to Amended Protocol II is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(d) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year

☐ additional information on legislation related to Protocol V is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year:

Legislation, including the status and content of national legislation to prevent and suppress violations of amended Protocol II:

The Convention and its Protocols have been ratified and promulgated by Hungary as set out below:

- 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. Geneva, 10 October 1980:
  1984. évi 2. törvényerejű rendelet a "Mértéktelen sérülést okozónak vagy megkülönböztetés nélkül hatónak tekinthető egyes hagyományos fegyverek alkalmazásának betiltásáról, illetőleg korlátozásáról" szóló, Genfben, az 1980. évi október hó 10. napján kelt egyezmény és a hozzá csatolt jegyzőkönyvek kihirdetéséről - EGYEZMÉNY a mértéktelen sérülést okozónak vagy megkülönböztetés nélkül hatónak tekinthető egyes hagyományos fegyverek alkalmazásának betiltásáról, illetőleg korlátozásáról. /Law Decree 2 of 1984
  Signature: 10.10.1980
  Entered into force: 02.12.1983

- Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), Geneva, 10 October 1980:
  1984. évi 2. törvényerejű rendelet/Law Decree 2 of 1984
  Signature: 10.10.1980

  1984. évi 2. törvényerejű rendelet/Law Decree 2 of 1984
  Signature: 10.10.1980

  1984. évi 2. törvényerejű rendelet/Law Decree 2 of 1984
  Signature: 10.10.1980
- Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention), 13 October 1995:
1997. évi CXXXIII. törvény a „Mértéktelen sérülést okozónak vagy megkülönböztetés nélkül hatónak tekinthető
egyes hagyományos fegyverek alkalmazásának betiltásáról, illetőleg korlátozásáról” szóló egyezmény és a hozzá
csatolt jegyzőkönyvek kihirdetéséről rendelkező 1984. évi 2. törvényerejű rendelet módosításáról és kiegészítéséről -
Jegyzőkönyv a vakító lézerfegyverekről (IV. jegyzőkönyv)/Act CXXXIII (1997)
Signed: 13.10.1995

- Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May
1997. évi CXXXIII. törvény a „Mértéktelen sérülést okozónak vagy megkülönböztetés nélkül hatónak tekinthető
egyes hagyományos fegyverek alkalmazásának betiltásáról, illetőleg korlátozásáról” szóló egyezmény és a hozzá
csatolt jegyzőkönyvek kihirdetéséről rendelkező 1984. évi 2. törvényerejű rendelet módosításáról és
kiegészítéséről/Act CXXXIII (1997)
Signed: 03.05.1996.

184/2006. (VIII. 28.) Korm. rendelet a „Mértéktelen sérülést okozónak vagy megkülönböztetés nélkül hatónak
tekinthető egyes hagyományos fegyverek alkalmazásának betiltásáról, illetőleg korlátozásáról” szóló, Genfben, 1980.
október hő 10. napján kelt Egyezmény mellékletét képező „A háborúból visszamaradt robbanószerkezetekről”
intézkedő, Genfben, 2003. november 28-án elfogadott V. kiegészítő Jegyzőkönyv kihirdetéséről/Law Decree 184 of
2006
Signed: 28.11.2003
Entered into force: 12.11.2006
Entered into force in Hungary: 13.05.2007.

- 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. Geneva, 10 October 1980. Amendment article 1, 21
December 2001. (CCW Article 1 Amendment):
2007. évi CXLVII. törvény a mértéktelen sérülést okozónak vagy megkülönböztetés nélkül hatónak tekinthető egyes
hagyományos fegyverek alkalmazásának betiltásáról, illetőleg korlátozásáról” szóló, Genfben, 1980. október hő 15.
napján kelt Egyezmény 1. cikke, Genfben, 2001. december 21-én elfogadott módosításának kihirdetéséről/Act
CXLVII (2007)
Entered into force: 18.05.2004
Entered into force in Hungary: 18.05.2004.

Any other relevant information, including the regulations and policies (other than national legislation) adopted to implement the CCW’s obligations and ensure compliance with its Protocols:

Hungary has enacted various legislative measures to implement the Convention and its Annexed Protocols.

During the course of harmonising domestic law with the international obligations assumed by Hungary under the
above mentioned international agreements the Hungarian Penal Code (Act IV of 1978) was amended accordingly.

Under national procedures criminal law regulations are the appropriate means for penalising and thereby
(inherently) prohibiting acts by non-state actors deemed socially harmful, potentially dangerous for the
community of people. In this connection the revised Penal Code forbids non-State actors the commission of acts
described in detail and prohibited under the above international treaties, by classifying them as punishable
felonies. The latest amendment (hereinafter referred to as „new Penal Code“) of the Penal Code will enter into
force by 1 July, 2013. As a consequence, the felonies set out below will also be modified.

Excerpts from the Penal Code:
“Use of Weapons Prohibited by International Treaty
Section 160/A
(1) Any person who uses or orders the use of a weapon or instrument of war prohibited by international treaty in a
theatre of military operation or in an occupied territory against the enemy, civilians or prisoners of war commits a
felony offence and shall be punishable with imprisonment between ten to fifteen years or life imprisonment.
(2) Any person who makes preparations for the use of a weapon prohibited by international treaty commits a
felony offence and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to five years.
(3) For the purposes of Subsections (1)-(2) the following shall be construed as weapons prohibited by
international treaty:
a) asphyxiating, poisonous .......
b) bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons .......
c) the following weapons listed in the protocols to the convention signed at Geneva on 15 October 1985 on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects, as promulgated by Law-Decree 2 of 1984:
  1. weapons causing injury by fragments which cannot be detected by X-ray, as specified in Protocol I,
  2. mines, remotely-delivered mines, anti-personnel mines, booby-traps and other devices specified in Points 1-5 of Article 2 of the Amended Protocol II, as promulgated by Act CXXXIII of 1997,
  3. incendiary weapons specified in Point 1 of Article 1 of Protocol III,
  4. blinding laser weapons specified in Article 1 of the Supplementary Protocol IV,
  d) chemical weapons
  e) anti-personnel mines .......

The new Penal Code will also contain this felony. According to Section 155 of the new Penal Code, the criterion „against the enemy, civilians or prisoners of war“ is missing from the regulation. This means that the action is punishable under any circumstances regardless of the person against whom the felony is committed.

Section 264/C of the Hungarian Penal Code (Act IV of 1978) classifies as felonies and thereby strictly forbids non-State actors from producing, acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting arms prohibited under international treaties. For the detailed list of arms prohibited under international treaties see Section 160/A of the Penal Code. The new Penal Code will not contain a detailed list. It considers enough to state that the use or the order to use a weapon or instrument of war prohibited by international treaty is forbidden.

The first paragraph of section 264/C reads as follows: “Crimes with Weapons Prohibited by International Convention” - (1) Any person who develops, manufactures, obtains, uses or possesses weapons prohibited by international convention, or transfers such weapons to a person without proper authorization, imports, exports or transports such through the territory of Hungary, or is engaged in the illicit trafficking of such, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment between five to fifteen years.”

According to Section 326 of the new Penal Code, only the structure of this felony is changed, the prohibited forms remained. There is only one new form of the penalized acts. From July, the unauthorized deactivation of weapons prohibited by international conventions will also be considered as a felony.

The title of the Appendix to the Service Regulation of the Hungarian Defence Forces Ministerial Decree No. 24 of 2005. (VI. 30.) reads as follows: “The obligations of the soldiers in relation to obey the fundamental rules of warfare and of the international humanitarian law concerning the protection of the victims of war”. This Appendix contains a reference to the provisions of the Convention in general terms and gives details on the requirements applicable to the rules of war.
FORM D: Technical cooperation and assistance

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“*The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:*

(d) Measures taken on technical co-operation and assistance;”

High Contracting Party: Hungary

Reporting period: from 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012

☐ additional information of measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Annual Report provided in accordance with paragraph 4(c) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 

☐ additional information on measures taken on international technical cooperation and assistance is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 

International technical co-operation, including relevant experiences in seeking or providing technical assistance and cooperation:

In 2009, the HDF held a practical demonstration about the clearance and disposal of ERW in Hungary with 22 participants from 18 countries.

International technical assistance:

Any other relevant information:
FORM E: Other relevant matters

Paragraph 5 of the Decision on Compliance:

“The High Contracting Parties will provide information […] on:

(e) Other relevant matters.”

High Contracting Party: Hungary


☒ additional relevant information is contained in the National Annual Report provided pursuant to paragraph 4(a) of Article 13 of Amended Protocol II for the year: 2012

☒ additional relevant information is contained in the National Report provided pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of Article 10 of Protocol V for the year: 2012

Other relevant matters:

In 2012 mine clearance was in progress in a newly discovered mine suspicious area along the Hungarian-Croatian borderline as indicated in last year's report of Hungary.

Location

Patches of land on the territory of Hungary, straddling the Hungarian-Croatian state border line, located from border no. D1 (Dráva river leaving the borderline near Keseljősfapuszta-dél (Keseljősfapuszta-South), belonging to municipality Matty) to border sign no. D417 (right bank of Duna river belonging to municipality Kölked). Suspected area is a stripe of land of 1000 m width and 79683 m length along the borderline.

Circumstances of emplacement, area characteristics

In the course of military operations during the war in the former Yugoslavia, mostly in the period from 1991 to 1992 from 1994 to 1995, extensive emplacements of anti-personnel and anti-tank landmines were performed on Yugoslavian territory, in the immediate vicinity of the above mentioned borderline. Emplaced mines may include inter alia of PMR-2, PMR-2A and OMSZ-2. Due to possible inaccurate emplacements, as well as natural processes (i.e. terrain movements caused by waters), it cannot be excluded that mined areas may, to a minor extent, extend over Hungarian territory. Since no exact data and maps of the emplacements are available, the possible quantity of mines on Hungarian territory is extremely difficult to estimate, but is unlikely to exceed 100 pieces. Mines may eventually be located dically in a range from a few centimetres to a few meters from the state border line on the Hungarian side of the border.

Risks to population

The possibly contaminated area is located out of populated places; it is grown over by thick vegetation. Human activities are practically limited to border control patrolling, civilian trespassing is rare. Nevertheless, a hundred of warning signs were placed in the area and inhabitants of 13 municipalities affected were duly informed about the risks of entering.

Measures taken

On 7 September 2011 Hungary and Croatia launched, with financial support of the European Union, a joint project “Rehabilitation of land mine contaminated sites in the Drava-Danube area”. The project is part of the Hungary-Europe Union’s IPA (Instrument for the Pre-Accession Assistance) Cross-Border Co-operation Programme of 2013, which aims to create a sustainable environment and develop tourism, as well as co-operative economic and community human resources between the two countries and provides technical assistance for that purpose.
In order to convert the area entirely safe and freely accessible for all and suitable for civilian purposes, Hungarian and
Croatian authorities together took steps to ensure that those areas are totally clear of mines. To that end, a sum of 3.5 million
was allocated to the Police of Baranya County (Hungary) and the Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAG, co-

c-liciary of the project) to carry out the necessary works in the affected areas of both sides of the border. The project
was implemented in September 2011 and shall be implemented in a 24-month timeframe.

In 2012 the following tasks were conducted in the framework of the project:

1. Survey and marking of mine suspected areas (carried out by 31/8/2012)
   - Definition of the size and distribution of mine contaminated and mine suspected areas (including digital
     photo);
   - Definition of the structure of mine suspected areas according to the methods of demining (categorization of
     those for demining and areas for technical survey);
   - Definition of the structure of the mine suspected areas by structure of land;
   - Collection of all other necessary information in order to produce a well developed documentation.

2. Establishment of a Mine Information Database (MID)

   The Hungarian Mine Informational Database (MID) containing the data on mine suspected areas and their priority
   for demining was created based on data derived from surveying.

3. Tendering for de-mining works

   In the second half of 2012 an international tender was announced in order to find the most appropriate companies to
take de-mining works. Contracted parties shall cooperate with the EOD Regiment of the Hungarian Army during the

   second half of 2012 since, according to Hungarian legislation, it is the only entity to dispose of a humanitarian mine after finding it.
   Individual mine searching-demining operations may start as soon as the on-going international tender procedure will be
   closed (early 2013).

Environmental rehabilitation of the target area

   Demining activities under this project are performed in EU’s ecologically protected NATURA 2000 areas on both
   Hungarian and Croatian borderland. The target territory - a hatching area of birds and habitat of protected animals and plants
   under increased natural protection. It is essential to preserve the propagated specimens of protected plants and marker
   species of protected animals. Alterations with possibly negative effects caused in the nature shall be assessed and
   avoided, thus environmental assessment is elaborated, including authority provisions assigning the natural values (flora and
   fauna) to be protected.