Cover page
of the annual Article 7 Report

Name of State Party: **HOLY SEE**

Reporting period: **01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014**

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Form A: National implementation measures:  
*changed*

Form B: Stockpiles and destruction:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form C: Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form D: Cluster munitions retained and transferred:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form E: Status of conversion programmes:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form F: Contaminated areas and clearance:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form G: Warning to the population and risk education:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form H: Victim assistance:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form I: National resources and international cooperation and assistance:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)

Form J: Other relevant matters:  
unchanged (last reporting: 2010)
Form A  National implementation measures

Article 7, paragraph 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 to implement this Convention, 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: HOLY SEE

Reporting time period until 20 January 2011

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Legal, administrative and other measures taken to implement the CCM (including imposition of penal sanctions)

On 11 July 2013, the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican City State promulgated Law N. VIII: "Supplementary Norms on Criminal Law Matters".

Art 17 (War Crimes) paragraph “n” of the aforementioned Law states that «Whoever, in the course of an armed conflict, whether of an international character or not, commits or orders someone to commit one of the following acts: [...] employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare which are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering or which are inherently indiscriminate, in violation of the international law of armed conflict, including bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions, antipersonnel mines and cluster munitions [...] is punished with no less than twenty years imprisonment».}.