**­­Questionnaire in view of the Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity on Peace, Security, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity**

Input from the Republic of Malta

*Question no.1:*

No.

*Question no.2:*

Malta has ratified the following:

1. Geneva Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field – Ratified on 22.08.1968;
2. Geneva Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea – Ratified on 22.08.1968;
3. Geneva Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War – Ratified on 22.08.1968;
4. Geneva Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War – Signed on 22.08.1968;
5. Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva of 1974-1977 – Signed on 10.06.1977;
6. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) – Ratified on 17.04.1989;
7. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) – Ratified on 17.04.1989;
8. Convention on the Rights of the Child – Ratified on 30.09.1990;
9. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict – Ratified on 09.05.2002;
10. Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare – Ratified on 21.09.1964;
11. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction – Ratified on 07.04.1975;
12. Geneva 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 – Ratified on 26.06.1995;
13. Geneva Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I) – Ratified on 26.06.1995;
14. Geneva Protocol (II) on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices – Ratified on 26.06.1995;
15. Geneva Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) – Ratified on 26.06.1995;
16. Paris Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction – Ratified on 28.04.1997;
17. Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV to the 1980 Convention) – Ratified on 24.09.2004;
18. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II to the 1980 CCW Convention as amended on 3 May 1996) – Ratified on 24.09.2004;
19. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, 18 September 1997 – Ratified on 07.05.2001;
20. Geneva 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 – Ratified on 24.09.2004;
21. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V to the 1980 CCW Convention) – Ratified on 22.09.2006;
22. Convention on Cluster Munitions – Ratified on 24.09.2009;
23. Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons – Ratified on 21.09.2020;
24. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court – Ratified on 29.11.2002;
25. Amendment to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on War Crimes, amended article 8, 10 June 2010 – Ratified on 30.01.2015;
26. Amendment to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the Crime of Aggression, articles 8bis, 15bis and 15ter, 11 June 2010 – Ratified on 30.01.2015;
27. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide – Ratified on 06.06.2014;
28. International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance – Ratified on 27.03.2015; and
29. Arms Trade Treaty – Ratified on 02.04.2014.

*Question no.2.a.:*

Despite the above extensive list, there have not been situations of armed conflicts after the ratification of the listed instruments, and naturally, no court has been posed with questions relating to their interpretation in conflict contexts. Thus, none of these instruments have been utilized or interpreted by domestic courts or other authorities with a gender-specific perspective aiming to address the causes and consequences of armed conflict.

*Question no.2.b.:*

As above.

*Question no.2.c.:*

Malta has adopted the Malta’s National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 2020-2024, and it focuses on the WPS Agenda promotion, prevention of violence including Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, increased representation of women at decision-making levels, and strengthening of partnerships to accomplish WPS Agenda at a domestic level. SOGI-related measures have not been included in this first National Action Plan.

*Question no. 3.a. – 10:*

N/A. See response to question no. 1.

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