ARTICLE 7 REPORTING
Update June 2004

Week of the Standing Committee meetings
Geneva, 21 June 2004

Paul HUYNEN (Belgium),
Coordinator of the Contact Group on Article 7

Where did we stand in February?

- Mandate from 5MSP Bangkok
- Content and Importance of Article 7
- 3WH: Why, When, to Whom and How
- Overview of compliance rates
- Appeal by the Contact group on Article 7
Article 7 Contact Group
Appeal in February

«To complete and submit an Article 7 report is a small step for your administration. But each Article 7 report is a leap forward for the promotion of the implementation of the Mine Ban Convention and its humanitarian aims.»

Article 7 : Initial Reports
Compliance rate

- June 2004: 134 reports due
- 122 initial reports received
- Late initial reports: 12
- Compliance rate: 91%
Art 7: Initial Reports: detail 1

New initial reports since Bangkok:
- Angola
- Cyprus
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Eritrea
- Sierra Leone
- Solomon Islands

Art 7: Initial Reports: detail 2

Late initial reporting = non-compliance
Evolution:
- 2002: 30
- 2003: 16
- February 2004: 16
- June 2004: 12 (10+2)
Art 7: Initial Reports: detail 3

- Late (Art 7 + Art 4)(*)

- Due since 1999
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Namibia
  - Guinea

- Due since 2000
  - St. Lucia
  - Liberia

(*) : no report art 7 = ? Stockpiles (stockpile destruction deadline)

- Late (Art 7)

- Due since 2001
  - Nauru

- Due since 2002
  - Cape Verde
  - St. Vincent & Grenadines
  - Nigeria

- Due since 2003
  - Central African Republic

- Due since 2004
  - Sao Tomé & Príncipe
  - Timor Leste

Art 7: New deadlines before Nairobi

States Parties with deadlines for initial reports before the Nairobi Summit: 7

- Guyana
- Belarus
- Serbia and Montenegro
- Greece
- Turkey
- Sudan
- Burundi
Article 7 Annual reports
Compliance rate

- June 2004: 96 reports received (*)
- Reports due: 134
- Compliance rate:
  - June 2004: 72%

(*) last entries: confirmation on June 21st of submission of reports by Tanzania and Comores.

EVOLUTION ANNUAL REPORTING

Reports submitted in relation to the number of reports required for a calendar year

- 2000: 50%
- 2001: 55%
- 2002: 70%
- 2003: 64%
- 2004: 72% (June 21st 2004)

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80%

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

REPORT NO REPORT
**Article 7 Voluntary Reports**

Voluntary reports received
- In 2003: 2
- In 2004: 2,
  - from Latvia (non-state party)
  - from Poland (signatory state)

**Article 7 Challenges to Nairobi**

« Towards full compliance »
- Initial reports
  - 12+7
- Annual reports
  - Completing the picture

« Reinforcing the humanitarian norm »
- Voluntary reports
  - UNGA Resolution
  - Participating States in the Intersessional Meetings
The Nairobi challenge: Initial reports
« implement your legal obligation »

- 12 States Parties late in submitting initial reports:
  
  do comply with your commitments before the opening of the Nairobi Summit

- 7 States Parties with new deadlines:
  
  meet the deadline, use your right to assistance if needed, and join the overwhelming majority of States Parties

Nairobi: Annual reports
« complete the picture »

- States Parties that have submitted an annual report in 2003, but have not submitted one so far in 2004:
  
  Barbados
  Dominican Republic
  Ecuador
  Lesotho
  Mali
  Panama
  Seychelles
  Venezuela
Nairobi: Voluntary reports

« Use the momentum of the RevCon »

Voluntary reports 2004 (as of June 2004):
- Poland (signatory)
- Latvia (non state party)

Non States Parties participating in the Intersessional Meetings
Non States Parties & UNGA Resolution
Other Non States Parties

UNGA Resolution on Mine Ban Convention

Non States Parties and Signatory States that voted in favor of the UN General Assembly Resolution which calls for universalization and implementation of the Mine Ban Convention:

In 2002 and in 2003:
- Armenia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei (signatory), Ethiopia (signatory), Finland, Georgia, Haiti (signatory), Indonesia (signatory), Latvia, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, PNG, Poland (signatory), Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Ukraine (signatory), UAE;

In 2003:
- Somalia, Vanuatu (signatory)
CONCLUSION

RevCon is intended to look backwards (« to review ») as well as forwards (« to take further action »)

Only possible with information and views from States through both formal and informal mechanisms

Maximizing the opportunities of the Nairobi Summit