

**PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS
COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE
(Chile, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Spain)
Intersessional Meetings
22-24 June 2021**

PART 1: Introduction

Purpose and mandate of the Committee

The purpose of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance is to assist the States Parties in acting upon their commitment under Article 8.1 of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention to work together in a spirit of cooperation to facilitate compliance in a supportive and amicable manner.

At the Fourth Review Conference the mandate of the Committee has been expanded to:

- Address all matters under Article 1.2 in cases where a State Party has not submitted an Article 7 Report detailing progress in implementing relevant obligations each year.
- Support States Parties in their efforts to implement and report on matters contained in Article 9 of the Convention.
- Encourage the States Parties to submit annual Article 7 reports.
- Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments contained in the Oslo Action Plan.
- Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.

Activities and general observations of the Committee

1. The initial meeting of the Committee in 2021 took place on 12 January 2021 to begin the Committee's work of engaging in a cooperative dialogue with those States Parties concerned by allegations of use of anti-personnel mines.
2. During the initial meeting the Committee invited civil society (ICBL/HRW) to brief the Committee on matters related to non-compliance with the provision of the Convention.
3. The Committee observed the importance of having ensuring a continued robust interaction with civil society on compliance challenges faced by the Convention.
4. On 3 March 2021, the Committee distributed 164 tailored letters to States Parties to encourage the submission of Article 7 reports. The letters included guidance in terms of the information that should be included in their reports in accordance with their outstanding obligations under the Convention. The letter also highlighted the simplified reporting format for States with no obligations under the Convention.

5. On 18 March 2021, the Committee invited National Directors and representatives of States Parties to a workshop aimed at supporting States Parties with their reporting obligations. The President, the Committees and a representative of the Gender Focal Points highlighted the importance of upcoming Article 7 Reports to the implementation of their respective mandates to measure progress and share the gaps in reporting in accordance with the baseline established at the 18MSP. The ISU also presented the tools available for States Parties to support their efforts.
6. In its communication with States Parties the Committee highlighted the importance of States Parties ensuring that they include information on efforts to ensure the consideration of gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of their work.
7. The Committee observed that despite the efforts to encourage all States Parties to submit Article 7 reports in 2021, a number of States have not submitted Article 7 reports in 2021. The Committee recognized that many of these State have not submitted reports in more than one year. The Committee will work together with the President and relevant Committees to address this matter in the lead up to the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP) in accordance with its mandate and the OAP.
8. On 28 March 2021, the Committee wrote to Sudan and Yemen which have alleged and confirmed use of mines, respectively. The Committee encouraged Sudan and Yemen to include information on the status of their continued efforts to address these matters.
9. While recognizing that security challenges continue to prevent these States from finalizing their investigation efforts, the Committee welcomes the continued updates from Sudan and Yemen on the status of their efforts and the challenges faced.
10. The Committee continued its collaboration with the ICRC on matters related to National Legislation under Article 9 of the Convention and Action #50 of the Oslo Action Plan and area of possible cooperation in support of States Parties and in accordance with the Committee's mandate.
11. On 6 May 2021 the Committee hosted two online workshops to raise awareness on the importance of Article 9 implementation for the 51 Stats Parties that have no yet implemented Article 9. A number of organizations were also invited to highlight where assistance can be obtained and the opportunity was given to relevant States Parties to provide updates on their national situations.
12. The Committee noted the important of continuing to raise awareness and encouraging States Parties to report on progress in implementation of their Article 9 commitments as well as on challenges faced in this regard. The Committee further noted the importance of continued collaboration with partners such as the ICRC, regional organizations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

PART 2: Observations on States Parties with alleged and confirmed non- compliance with Article 1.1

13. Article # 48 of the Oslo Action Plan indicates that “in the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible” and that “it will work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1.”

14. On the basis of its deliberations and of the cooperative engagement with concerned States Parties, the Committee wishes to share the following background and status of engagement with States where there have been allegations of use of mines:

Sudan

15. Claims with regard to allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in Sudan– both by the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N) surfaced in 2011 and 2012. Sudan has been engaged in a dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance since December 2014 regarding these allegations. Sudan has repeatedly underlined that it complies fully with the Convention and has opened investigations to clarify several allegations that concern the areas of Toroji, Higleg, Jabalko, Heiban, and Belila. While Sudan was able to provide to the Committee an investigative internal report for Higleg, which came to the conclusion that no new anti-personnel mines were laid, it reports not being able to access the other areas where allegations have arisen due to the security situation.
16. On 1 February 2016, Sudan provided to the Committee two investigation reports on the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Sudanese Army. The investigations were conducted in the Kilemo district of Kadugli (South Kordofan) and in the Baleela region (West Kordofan) in October 2015 and concluded that the Sudanese Army observed the obligations under the Convention and that no new anti-personnel mines were laid.
17. As in previous years, Sudan reported to the Committee that investigations continue to be prevented due to the security situation. Sudan has reported that allegations in the regions of Heiban, Jabalko and Troji need to be investigated once the security situation permits. Sudan further expressed that the ongoing peace process may provide an opportunity to carry out investigations.
18. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2020, Sudan indicated that despite the challenges that are opportunity given the efforts the government of Sudan is exerting to achieve comprehensive peace and the support of partners such as UNMAS and other. Sudan further reported that during 2019 access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile state has improved.
19. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2021, Sudan indicated that following allegation of use Sudan immediately established an investigation board consisting of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations under the supervision of the National Mine Action Centre with the aim of investigating and verifying the validity of the allegations on the ground. The board of investigation applied the methodology of inquiry, direct questioning, listening to witness’s testaments and anecdotal evidence from the local inhabitants as well as field interviews involving field military commanders, corporate personnel and humanitarian organizations operating in the alleged areas. The board of investigation drew to the conclusion that the anti-personnel landmines had never been used in the areas controlled by the government of Sudan, notably Hegaleg, Balila and Kalimo. Mainly because of security situation, the Board of Investigation was unable to reach Jebel Kowa, Heiban and Troji at the time the investigation was launched. Those inaccessible areas which fell out of the government control will be considered for the future investigation by the Board of Investigation once security situation improve and accessibility is permitted. During 2020, security situation remained the same no improvement; hence no investigation was carried out.

Observations

20. The Committee appreciates Sudan’s engagement with the Committee and looks forward to engaging further with Sudan over the course of this year in the lead up to the 19MSP.

21. The Committee welcomes that Sudan is continuing to act upon Action #48 of the Oslo Action Plan which indicates that “In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. It will work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1.”
22. The Committee observed that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in the remaining areas where allegations have surfaced and where Sudan indicated security presents an impediment to investigations. The Committee encourages Sudan to continue working with all partners in order to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible.

Yemen

23. Through an Official Communiqué on 17 November 2013, Yemen acknowledged and confirmed allegations of use of anti-personnel mines by the Republican Guard Forces in the area of Wadi Bani Jarmoz, near Sana’a, in 2011. Since then, Yemen has provided to the States Parties an interim report (29 March 2014) and a final report (15 January 2015), in accordance with its commitment made at the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties, to inform States Parties on (a) the status and outcome of Yemen’s investigation; (b) the identification of those responsible for deploying anti-personnel mines, and subsequent measures taken; (c) information on the source of the anti-personnel mines and how those mines were obtained, particularly given that Yemen had long ago reported the destruction of all stockpiles; (d) the destruction of any additional stockpiles discovered and the clearance of the mined areas in question; and (e) actions to prevent and suppress any possible future prohibited activities undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control. According to these reports and to information provided to the Committee, internal investigations were opened and referred to a military tribunal in order to consider and verify the evidence. However, according to Yemen, these procedures were subsequently halted due to internal security, political and technical restraints
24. In July 2015, new allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in the provinces of Aden, Abyan, and Lahij surfaced. Media reports referred to declarations made by both mine action officials and health officials. At the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Yemen informed that it has been made aware by the media of the use of anti-personnel mines in the centre and south of the country where battles are taking place. Yemen further informed that the locations of these mines remain unclear and affirmed that one of the Government’s priorities is to collect evidence to provide specific information on the allegations.
25. Yemen further informed the Committee that there is anti-personnel mine contamination in the centre of the country, the south (Aden) and possibly the east near the governorate of Taiz. Yemen indicated that due to the conflict these mined areas cannot be visited.
26. Yemen indicated to the Committee that the current security situation, lack of capacity and lack of information has made it impossible to carry out the pending investigations. Yemen indicated that it was also difficult to acquire reliable information on the source of anti-personnel mines being used in Yemen. Yemen indicated that, at the moment, efforts to attain accountability have been side-lined by pressing humanitarian priorities to provide mine risk education to the population, carry out clearance activities and provide victim assistance. Yemen indicated that one of the ongoing efforts is to implement the emergency response plan and integrate mine action efforts “within the UN” to facilitate implementation of the Convention.

27. In addressing the intersessional meetings on 9 June 2017, Yemen reiterated that the mines being identified in Yemen were illicitly transferred into the country. Yemen also indicated that it hopes to be able to submit conclusions of a fact-finding mission undertaken and determine accountability in response to the allegations and stated its readiness to answer any questions and keeping the Committee informed.
28. At the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties (18MSP), Yemen indicated that there is currently an excessive use of anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature from unknown sources and that the government of Yemen is not able to conduct investigations into the use of anti-personnel mines in view of the security situation and the current circumstances. In this regard, Yemen indicated that when the situation stabilizes the relevant authorities will be able to conduct investigations on a large scale.
29. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2021, Yemen indicated that there has been no progress in this regard.

Observations

30. The Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee and looks forward to engaging further with Yemen over the course of the year in the lead up to the 19MSP.
31. The Committee welcomes Yemen acting upon Action #48 of the Oslo Action Plan which indicates that "In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. It will work together with other States Parties in a spirit of cooperation to resolve the matter in an expeditious and effective manner, in accordance with Article 8.1."
32. The Committee observed that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Yemen to carry out investigations on the use of anti-personnel mines and on the transfer and use of mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

PART 3: Review relevant information provided by the States Parties on the implementation of the commitments contained in the Oslo Action Plan.

33. **Action #49** indicates that "State Party implementing obligations in particular under Article 4 or 5, or retaining or transferring mines in line with Article 3 that has not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations each year will provide in close cooperation with the ISU an annual update on the status of implementation in line with Article 7 and will provide information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible" and that "if no information on implementing the relevant obligations for two consecutive years is provided, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Committee."

The Committee observed that as of 1 June 2021:

- Of the 67 States Parties retaining mines under **Article 3**, thirty-three (33) States Parties have not submitted an Article 7 Report in 2021. (See Annex I - **Status of implementation of Article 7**).
- Of the 3 States Parties implementing **Article 4** obligations, one State Party – Sri Lanka- has yet to submit an Article 7 Report in 2021.

- Of the 33 States Parties implementing **Article 5** obligations, fifteen (15) State Parties have not submitted an Article 7 Report in 2020.¹

34. **Action #50** indicates that “any State Party that has not yet fulfilled its obligations under Article 9 of the Convention will urgently take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement those obligations and report on the measures taken no later than by the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.”

At the start of the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties, it was recorded that 72 States Parties had reported, as required by Article 7, paragraph 1 a), having adopted legislation in accordance with Article 9, that 39 States Parties considered existing laws to be sufficient and that 53 States Parties, as of 1 June, have not reported having adopted legislation or that they considered existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9.

Since the 18MSP:

- One State Party – **Niue** – has indicated that on 17 March 2021, the Niue Assembly passed an Anti-Personnel and Cluster Munitions Prohibition Action 2021;
- One State Party – **Guyana** – has indicated that its existing laws were sufficient in the context of Article 9.

There are now 73 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations and 40 States Parties that have reported that they consider existing national laws to be sufficient to give effect to the Convention. The remaining 51 States Parties have not yet reported on the measures they have taken to implement Article 9.

In 2021, of the 51 States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider that existing laws are sufficient to give effect to the Convention:

- 4 submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7: Bangladesh, San Marino, South Sudan and Ukraine.
- The following 47 States Parties have not yet submitted a transparency report:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Palestine, State of, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

In 2021, the following information was shared in **Article 7 reports**:

- **South Sudan** reported that no additional legal, administrative and other measures were taken during 2020 to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention. The report indicated that the programme of the South Sudanese parliament was disrupted in 2020 in part by COVID-19 but also by constitutional challenges that related to the selection and formation

¹ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/data/states-parties>

of the government in line with the country's recent peace agreement. Given the many challenges that the country faces, South Sudan reported that it is not certain that it will pass the appropriate legislation by the time of the Twentieth Meeting of States Parties in 2022.

- **Guyana** reported that Chapter 16:06 (Explosive Act) and Chapter 65:03 (Blast Operations Act) were considered to be sufficient to implement Article 9.
- **Bangladesh, San Marino and Ukraine** did not provide updated information relative to previously submitted reports.

PART 4: Annual Transparency Reporting.

In accordance with Article 7.1 a) States Parties have to submit an initial report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations providing information on the Convention obligations that are relevant to them. The information provided in accordance Article 7 has to be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the last calendar year, and reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations not later than 30 April of each year.

Of the 164 States Parties to the Convention, 116 still have obligations to fulfil under the Convention and one State Party has to confirm which obligations of the Convention are relevant through the submission of an initial transparency report. 48 States Parties no longer have obligations but for the submission of updated information in accordance with Article 7.2.

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|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 18. Kiribati | 35. Norway |
| 2. Andorra | 19. Kuwait | 36. Panama |
| 3. Australia | 20. Latvia | 37. Papua New Guinea |
| 4. Austria | 21. Lesotho | 38. Paraguay |
| 5. Belize | 22. Liechtenstein | 39. Poland |
| 6. Brazil | 23. Lithuania | 40. Portugal |
| 7. Burkina Faso | 24. Luxembourg | 41. Qatar |
| 8. CAR | 25. Malaysia | 42. St Kitts and Nevis |
| 9. Chile | 26. Malta | 43. St Vincent & the
Grenadines |
| 10. Cook Islands | 27. Mauritius | 44. Samoa |
| 11. Costa Rica | 28. Mexico | 45. Seychelles |
| 12. Estonia | 29. Moldova | 46. Switzerland |
| 13. Fiji | 30. Monaco | 47. Timor Leste |
| 14. Guatemala | 31. Montenegro | 48. Trinidad and
Tobago |
| 15. Holy See | 32. New Zealand | |
| 16. Hungary | 33. Niue | |
| 17. Iceland | 34. North Macedonia | |

Convention Article	States Parties due to report annually	States Parties that submitted a report in 2021	States Parties that have not yet submitted a report in 2020	Percentage of States Parties that have not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in the obligation OAP#49
Article 3	Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (67 States Parties)	Angola, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (34 States Parties). ²	Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia. (33 States Parties)	49%
Article 4	Greece, Sri Lanka, Ukraine (3 States Parties)	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)	Sri Lanka (1 State Party)	33%
Article 5	Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (33 States Parties)	Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe (18 States Parties)	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and the State of Palestine. (15 States Parties)	45%
Article 9	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Palestine, State of, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu. (51 States Parties)	Bangladesh, San Marino, South Sudan and Ukraine. ³ (4 States Parties)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Palestine, State of, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay and Vanuatu. (47 States Parties)	92%

² Serbia and Ukraine submitted reports in 2021 but these reports did not contain information on Article 3.

Annex II - National implementation measures - Status as of 1 June 2021

A. 73 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations

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|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 26. Finland | 52. Norway |
| 2. Albania | 27. France | 53. Oman |
| 3. Australia | 28. Germany | 54. Panama |
| 4. Austria | 29. Guatemala | 55. Paraguay |
| 5. Belarus | 30. Honduras | 56. Peru |
| 6. Belgium | 31. Hungary | 57. St Kitts and Nevis |
| 7. Belize | 32. Iceland | 58. St Vincent & the Grenadines |
| 8. Bosnia and Herzegovina | 33. Ireland | 59. Senegal |
| 9. Brazil | 34. Italy | 60. Serbia |
| 10. Bulgaria | 35. Japan | 61. Seychelles |
| 11. Burkina Faso | 36. Jordan | 62. South Africa |
| 12. Burundi | 37. Kenya | 63. Spain |
| 13. Cambodia | 38. Kiribati | 64. Sudan |
| 14. Canada | 39. Latvia | 65. Sweden |
| 15. Chad | 40. Liechtenstein | 66. Switzerland |
| 16. Colombia | 41. Luxembourg | 67. Timor Leste |
| 17. Cook Islands | 42. Malaysia | 68. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 18. Costa Rica | 43. Mali | 69. Turkey |
| 19. Croatia | 44. Malta | 70. United Kingdom |
| 20. Cyprus | 45. Mauritania | 71. Yemen |
| 21. Czech Republic | 46. Mauritius | 72. Zambia |
| 22. DRC | 47. Monaco | 73. Zimbabwe |
| 23. Djibouti | 48. New Zealand | |
| 24. El Salvador | 49. Nicaragua | |
| 25. Fiji | 50. Niger | |
| | 51. Niue | |

B. 40 States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Algeria | 15. Holy See | 30. Qatar |
| 2. Andorra | 16. Indonesia | 31. Republic of Moldova |
| 3. Angola | 17. Iraq | 32. Romania |
| 4. Argentina | 18. Kuwait | 33. Samoa |
| 5. Bhutan | 19. Lesotho | 34. Slovakia |
| 6. Central African Republic | 20. Lithuania | 35. Slovenia |
| 7. Chile | 21. Mexico | 36. Tajikistan |
| 8. Côte d'Ivoire | 22. Montenegro | 37. Thailand |
| 9. Denmark | 23. Mozambique | 38. Tunisia |
| 10. Estonia | 24. Namibia | 39. United Republic of Tanzania |
| 11. Ethiopia | 25. Netherlands | 40. Venezuela |
| 12. Greece | 26. North Macedonia | |
| 13. Guinea Bissau | 27. Papua New Guinea | |
| 14. Guyana | 28. Poland | |
| | 29. Portugal | |

C. 51 States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider existing laws to be sufficient

1. Antigua and Barbuda	17. Eritrea	33. Palestine	49. Ukraine
2. Bahamas	18. Eswatini	34. Philippines	50. Uruguay
3. Bangladesh	19. Gabon	35. Rwanda	51. Vanuatu
4. Barbados	20. Gambia	36. St Lucia	
5. Benin	21. Ghana	37. San Marino	
6. Bolivia	22. Grenada	38. Sao Tome and Principe	
7. Botswana	23. Guinea	39. Sierra Leone	
8. Brunei Darussalam	24. Haiti	40. Solomon Islands	
9. Cameroon	25. Jamaica	41. Somalia	
10. Cape Verde	26. Liberia	42. South Sudan	
11. Comoros	27. Madagascar	43. Sri Lanka	
12. Congo	28. Malawi	44. Suriname	
13. Dominica	29. Maldives	45. Togo	
14. Dominican Republic	30. Nauru	46. Turkmenistan	
15. Ecuador	31. Nigeria	47. Tuvalu	
16. Equatorial Guinea	32. Palau	48. Uganda	