

**PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS  
COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE  
(Chile, Colombia (Chair), Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye)  
Intersessional Meetings  
20-22 June 2022**

## **I. 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.

## **II. ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**

1. The initial meeting of the Committee in 2022 took place on 11 January 2022 to begin the Committee's work of engaging in a cooperative dialogue with States Parties.
2. On 22 February 2022, the Committee invited States Parties to a 10 March 2022 Online Workshop on Article 7 Transparency Reports and the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). The workshop benefited from interpretation into Arabic, English and Spanish and was attended by representatives of approximately 40 States Parties. The workshop had the objective of encouraging reporting in line with the Guide to Reporting, raising awareness of available tools and providing a space for States Parties to share challenges. The workshop included interventions by the Chairs of each Committee and a representative of the gender focal points.
3. On 11 March 2022, the Committee circulated a letter to all State Parties with outstanding commitments under Article 9 of the Convention to request information on the status of efforts to take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, 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.

4. On 25 March 2022, the Committee distributed a follow-up communication to participants of the 10 March 2022 online workshop and States Parties once again encouraging the submission of Article 7 Reports and sharing the relevant available tools discussed during the workshop.
5. On 13 April 2022, the Committee distributed a tailored letter to States Parties with outstanding obligations that had not submitted Article 7 Reports in two or more years to encourage them to report as soon as possible.
6. On 23 May 2022, following the 30 April deadline for the submission of Article 7 Reports, the Committee sent a communication to those States that had not submitted their Article 7 Reports, once again raising awareness of the short reporting form to facilitate their efforts, expressing the importance of States submitting their reports, placing particular focus on those with outstanding obligations under Article 9 (national implementation), Article 3 (anti-personnel mines retained for training), Article 4 (destruction of stockpiled mines) and/or Article 5 (clearance of mined areas).
7. The Committee was grateful for the continued engagement of representatives from Sudan, and Yemen and values their willingness to meet with the Committee on a permanent basis as well as their transparency concerning their efforts to address past allegations of use of anti-personnel mines.
8. The Committee continued to keep an open dialogue with civil society on information concerning allegations of use of mines by States Parties. As of 10 June 2022, the Committee has not received information on the use of mines by States Parties in 2022.

### **III. OBSERVATIONS ON STATES PARTIES WITH ALLEGED OF NON- COMPLIANCE**

9. 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.”
10. 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**

11. 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. In response to the ICBL allegations, Sudan immediately called for the establishment of an investigation board consisting mainly of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) under the supervision of the National Mine Action Center (NMAC), with a view to investigate and verify the validity of the allegations on the ground. Sudan has been engaged in a dialogue with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance since December 2014 regarding these allegations.
12. The investigation board applied the methodology of inquiry, direct questioning, listening to witness’s testimonies and anecdotal evidence from the local inhabitants as well as field interviews involving field military commanders, corporate personnel and humanitarian organizations operating in the areas of alleged use of anti-personnel mines. The investigation board drew the

conclusion that anti-personnel landmines had never been used in the areas controlled by the government of Sudan, notably Hegaleg, Balila and Kalimo where those areas have been thoroughly investigated.

13. 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 Kalimo district of Kadugli (South Kordofan) and in the Balila 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.
14. While Sudan also provided to the Committee an investigative internal report for Hegaleg, which concluded that no new anti-personnel mines were laid, Sudan reported that the investigation board was unable to access the other areas, Jebel Kowa (Jabalko), Heiban and Troji, where allegations have arisen due to the security situation. Once the security situation improves, those previously inaccessible areas outside the government control will be considered for investigation by the investigation board.
15. In its Article 7 report submitted in 2022, Sudan indicated that the security situation remained the same. No improvement was noted and no further investigation was carried out.

#### Observations

16. 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 Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties (20MSP).
17. 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."
18. The Committee observed that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in light of the ongoing peace negotiations in the remaining areas where allegations of use of anti-personnel mines 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**

19. 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 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.

20. 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 had 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.
21. 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.
22. 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 had 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 the implementation of the Convention.
23. In its Article 7 Report submitted in 2022, Yemen indicated that Yemen is not able to conduct investigations due to the ongoing war and the security situation and the difficult and complex conditions in Yemen. Yemen further reported that once the situation stabilizes then the relevant authorities in Yemen will be able to conduct investigations.

#### Observations

24. 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 20MSP.
25. 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."
26. The Committee observed that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation and efforts made by Yemen to carry out investigations on allegations of use of mines, as well as on the transfer and use of mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control.

#### **IV. ANNUAL TRANSPARENCY REPORTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7**

Of the 164 States Parties to the Convention:

- One State Party – **Tuvalu** - still has to confirm which of the Convention obligations are relevant through the submission of an initial report under Article 7.1;
- **111 States Parties still have obligations to fulfil** and are required to submit updated information annually on the status of implementation in accordance with Article 7.2. (see Annex II)
- **52 States Parties no longer have obligations under Article 3,4,5 or 9** but are required to submit updated information in accordance with Article 7.2. (See Annex III)<sup>1</sup>

The Committee observed that as of 10 June 2022:

- Of the 66 States Parties retaining anti-personnel mines under **Article 3**, thirty-two did not submit an Article 7 report in 2022;
- Of the 2 States Parties implementing **Article 4** obligations, one – Ukraine – has yet to submit an Article 7 report in 2022;
- Of the 33 States Parties implementing **Article 5** obligations, 13 have not submitted an Article 7 report in 2022.

## V. REPORT ON ALL APPROPRIATE LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT OBLIGATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 9 NO LATER THAN 20MSP

At the close of the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP), it was recorded that 73 States Parties had reported, as required by Article 7, paragraph 1 a), having adopted legislation in accordance with Article 9, that 42 States Parties considered existing laws to be sufficient and that 49 States Parties had not yet reported having adopted legislation or that they considered existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9.

Since the 19MSP, the following has transpired:

- One State Party - **State of Palestine** - has indicated that a draft law is being prepared and that in the meantime, its existing laws were sufficient in the context of Article 9.
- One States Party – **Sri Lanka** – has indicated having adopted national legislation in the context of Article 9.

There are now **74 States Parties** that have reported that they **have adopted legislation** in the context of Article 9 obligations and **43 States Parties** that have reported that they **consider existing national laws to be sufficient** to give effect to the Convention. **47 States Parties still need to report on measures** they have taken to implement Article 9. (see Annex V)

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<sup>1</sup> Some of these States Parties have commitments to submit information on Victim Assistance and Cooperation and Assistance efforts.

In 2022, of the 47 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:

- 7 submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Ecuador, San Marino, South Sudan and Uruguay.

- The following 40 States Parties have not yet submitted a transparency report:

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

In 2022, the following information on national implementation measures was shared in **Article 7 reports** or other official communications:

- **Sri Lanka** provided information through a Note Verbal submitted to the Implementation Support Unit on 15 March 2022 on the adoption of national legislation by Sri Lanka on 17 February 2022 which came into effect as Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines Act No. 03 of 2022.
- The **State of Palestine** provided information on 20 April 2022 on the status of existing national implementation measures and indicated that it was working to issue a special mine action law that would be in accordance with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, as preparations were underway for a draft law. In addition, the State of Palestine provided information on all existing legislative, administrative and institutional measures. The State of Palestine also indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates would cooperate within the national committee on the harmonization of national laws with international treaties, which is headed by the Ministry of Justice, to study the best methods to harmonize current laws and enact new laws and regulations in accordance with international disarmament and mine action conventions.
- **Brunei Darussalam** indicated that the drafting process of the Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Order 2006 remains ongoing where the Ministry of Defence continues to work closely with the Attorney General's Chambers to finalise the draft and enact the legislation.
- **Bangladesh, Botswana, Ecuador, San Marino, South Sudan and Uruguay** submitted Article 7 Reports but did not provide updated information relative to previously submitted reports.

## VI. ANNEXES

### Annex I: Measures to Ensure Compliance

In the *Oslo Action Plan 2020-2024*, States Parties committed to the following actions related to measures to ensure compliance:

- **Action 48** 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.

- **Action 49** Any 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. 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.
- **Action 50** 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.

#### **Annex II: 111 States Parties with obligations still to fulfill under Articles 3, 4, 5 or 9**

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Jamaica	Slovakia
Angola	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	Japan	Slovenia
Antigua and Barbuda	Denmark	Jordan	Solomon Islands
Argentina	Djibouti	Kenya	Somalia
Bahamas	Dominica	Liberia	South Africa
Bangladesh	Dominican Rep.	Madagascar	South Sudan
Barbados	Ecuador	Malawi	Spain
Belarus	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Belgium	Eritrea	Mali	State of Palestine
Benin	Eswatini	Mauritania	Sudan
Bhutan	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Suriname
Bolivia	Finland	Namibia	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Nauru	Tajikistan
Botswana	Gabon	Netherlands	Tanzania
Brunei Darussalam	Gambia	Nicaragua	Thailand
Bulgaria	Germany	Niger	Togo
Burundi	Ghana	Nigeria	Tunisia
Cambodia	Greece	Oman	Türkiye
Cameroon	Grenada	Palau	Turkmenistan
Canada	Guinea	Peru	Uganda
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Romania	Ukraine
Chad	Guyana	Rwanda	Uruguay
Colombia	Haiti	Saint Lucia	Vanuatu
Comoros	Honduras	San Marino	Venezuela
Congo	Indonesia	Sao Tome & Principe	Yemen
Côte d'Ivoire	Iraq	Senegal	Zambia
Croatia	Ireland	Serbia	Zimbabwe
Cyprus	Italy	Sierra Leone	

### **Annex III: Status of implementation of Article 7**

In accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, 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, 111 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. 52 States Parties no longer have obligations under Article 3, 4, 5 or 9 but for the submission of updated information in accordance with Article 7.2.

- |                             |                     |                                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Albania                  | 19. Iceland         | 38. Panama                           |
| 2. Algeria                  | 20. Kiribati        | 39. Papua New Guinea                 |
| 3. Andorra                  | 21. Kuwait          | 40. Paraguay                         |
| 4. Australia                | 22. Latvia          | 41. Philippines                      |
| 5. Austria                  | 23. Lesotho         | 42. Poland                           |
| 6. Belize                   | 24. Liechtenstein   | 43. Portugal                         |
| 7. Brazil                   | 25. Lithuania       | 44. Qatar                            |
| 8. Burkina Faso             | 26. Luxembourg      | 45. Saint Kitts and Nevis            |
| 9. Central African Republic | 27. Malaysia        | 46. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 10. Chile                   | 28. Malta           | 47. Samoa                            |
| 11. Cook Islands            | 29. Mauritius       | 48. Seychelles                       |
| 12. Costa Rica              | 30. Mexico          | 49. Switzerland                      |
| 13. El Salvador             | 31. Moldova         | 50. Timor-Leste                      |
| 14. Estonia                 | 32. Monaco          | 51. Trinidad and Tobago              |
| 15. Fiji                    | 33. Montenegro      | 52. United Kingdom                   |
| 16. Guatemala               | 34. New Zealand     |                                      |
| 17. Holy See                | 35. Niue            |                                      |
| 18. Hungary                 | 36. North Macedonia |                                      |
|                             | 37. Norway          |                                      |



## Annex IV: Status of implementation of Article 7

Convention Article	States Parties due to submit a report annually	States Parties that submitted a report in 2022	States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2022	Percentage of States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2022
<b>Article 3</b>	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, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (66 States Parties)	Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe (34 States Parties)	Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Republic of, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Finland, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (32 States Parties)	48%
<b>Article 4</b>	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)	Greece (1 State Party)	Ukraine (1 State Party)	50%
<b>Article 5</b>	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, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (33 States Parties)	Angola, Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (20 States Parties)	Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine and Ukraine. (13 States Parties)	39%
<b>Article 9</b>	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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay and Vanuatu. (47 States Parties)	Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Ecuador, San Marino, South Sudan and Uruguay. (7 States Parties)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda and Vanuatu. (40 States Parties)	85%

## Annex V: National Implementation Measures – status as of 10 June 2022

A. 74 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations

Afghanistan	Cyprus	Latvia	St Vincent & the Grenadines
Albania	Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Australia	DRC	Luxembourg	Serbia
Austria	Djibouti	Malaysia	Seychelles
Belarus	El Salvador	Mali	Sri Lanka
Belgium	Fiji	Malta	South Africa
Belize	Finland	Mauritania	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Mauritius	Sudan
Brazil	Germany	Monaco	Sweden
Bulgaria	Guatemala	New Zealand	Switzerland
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Nicaragua	Timor Leste
Burundi	Hungary	Niger	Trinidad and Tobago
Cambodia	Iceland	Niue	Türkiye
Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Chad	Italy	Oman	Yemen
Colombia	Japan	Panama	Zambia
Cook Islands	Jordan	Paraguay	Zimbabwe
Costa Rica	Kenya	Peru	
Croatia	Kiribati	St Kitts and Nevis	

B. 43 States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations

Algeria	Greece	Mozambique	Samoa
Andorra	Guinea Bissau	Namibia	Slovakia
Angola	Guyana	Netherlands	Slovenia
Argentina	Holy See	North Macedonia	State of Palestine
Bhutan	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan
Central African Republic	Iraq	Philippines	Thailand
Chile	Kuwait	Poland	Tunisia
Côte d’Ivoire	Lesotho	Portugal	Ukraine
Denmark	Lithuania	Qatar	Tanzania
Estonia	Mexico	Republic of Moldova	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Montenegro	Romania	

C. 47 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

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Jamaica	Sierra Leone
Bahamas	Dominican Republic	Liberia	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Madagascar	Somalia
Barbados	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	South Sudan
Benin	Eritrea	Maldives	Suriname
Bolivia	Eswatini	Nauru	Togo
Botswana	Gabon	Nigeria	Turkmenistan
Brunei Darussalam	Gambia	Palau	Tuvalu
Cameroon	Ghana	Rwanda	Uganda
Cape Verde	Grenada	St Lucia	Uruguay
Comoros	Guinea	San Marino	Vanuatu
Congo	Haiti	Sao Tome and Principe	

**Annex VI: Status of implementation of the Oslo Action Plan**

Oslo Action Plan Reporting Measures to ensure compliance <sup>2</sup>							
Actions	Indicators		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			48	1	the number of States Parties with alleged or known non-compliance in relation to Article 1	2	2
	2	% the percentage of States Parties in a situation of alleged/known noncompliance with Article 1 that provide updates to all States Parties	2	2	2		

<sup>2</sup> See Annex I for relevant actions of Oslo Action Plan.

49 <sup>3</sup>	1	% the percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5, or retaining mines in line with Article 3.1, and that have not submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations in the last two years, that provide updates to all States Parties in Article 7 reports and during meetings of the States Parties	0	11 <sup>4</sup>			
50	1	% the percentage of States Parties that have reported having fulfilled Article 9	68 <sup>5</sup>	70 <sup>6</sup>	71 <sup>7</sup>		

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<sup>3</sup> This indicator will be assessed at the end of the year.

<sup>4</sup> 3 of 26 States Parties with Article 3 and 5 obligations – Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria.

<sup>5</sup> 111 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>6</sup> 115 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>7</sup> 117 of the 164 States Parties.