

DRAFT PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS¹
COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE
(Germany (Chair), Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and Türkiye)

Intersessional Meetings 19-21 June 2023

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.

The Committee is mandated, in part to:

- “consider, objectively and informally, whether a concern about compliance with the Convention’s prohibitions contained in Article 1.1 of the Convention is potentially credible and if so, consider any follow up that might be appropriate for States Parties to better understand the situation”;
- “when appropriate, in close consultation with the States Parties concerned, clarify the situation, and if as a result it assesses that the concern is credible, make suggestions on steps that the States Parties concerned could take to ensure that the Convention remains strong and effective”; and
- “for cases where the concern is credible, present preliminary observations at Intersessional Meetings if need be, and conclusions and recommendations at Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.”

At the Fourth Review Conference, the mandate of the Committee was 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 (OAP).
- 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 Preliminary observations drafted with information contained in Article 7 reports submitted until 2 June 2023.

1. The initial meeting of the Committee in 2023 took place on 17 January 2023 to begin the Committee's work of engaging in a cooperative dialogue with States Parties and begin addressing matters related to the mandate of the Committee.
2. On 1 February 2023, the Committee met with Human Rights Watch to discuss compliance matters related to the Convention, particularly the allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines by the Armed Forces of Ukraine highlighted by Human Rights Watch in their report dated 31 January 2023. The Committee has engaged further with Human Rights Watch since the allegations of 31 January 2023.
3. On 3 March 2023, the Committee sent a letter to all 164 States Parties to recall the importance of reporting to ensure compliance with the obligations of the Convention, to remind them to adhere to the 30 April annual reporting deadline and encourage the use of the tools available to facilitate reporting, such as the online reporting format. The list of the 116 States Parties that reported having obligations under Articles 3, 4, 5 and/or 9 of the Convention was communicated with the letter.
4. On 9 March 2023, the Committee, joined by the other Committees of the Convention, convened an online workshop for States Parties and States not party on Article 7 Transparency Reports and the OAP. The workshop aimed to encourage reporting in line with the Guide to Reporting, raise awareness of available tools, particularly the online reporting tool, and provide 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.
5. On 11 April 2023, the Committee circulated a letter to all States 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.
6. On 4 May 2023, the Chair of the Committee met with the IPU Secretary General to discuss support for the implementation of the Committee's mandate concerning the national implementation measures under Article 9. Subsequently, on 30 May 2023, the IPU organized an Online global dialogue for Members of Parliament: *Towards the full implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention*, which included participation from the Chair of the Committee, the Implementation Support Unit and the International Committee of the Red Cross.
7. The Committee was grateful for the engagement of representatives from Ukraine and values their willingness to interact with the Committee on an ongoing basis as well as their transparency concerning their efforts to address allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines.
8. The Committee continued to keep an open dialogue with civil society on information concerning allegations of the use of mines by States Parties. As of 2 June 2023, the Committee has received information on allegations of the use of mines by one State Party in 2023: Ukraine.

III. OBSERVATIONS ON STATES PARTIES WITH ALLEGED NON- COMPLIANCE

9. Article # 48 of the OAP 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. Based on 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 the 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), and 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’ testimonies and anecdotal evidence from the local inhabitants as well as field interviews involving military field 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 with 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 had been laid.
14. While Sudan also provided to the Committee an investigative internal report for Hegaleg, which concluded that no new anti-personnel mines had been laid, it reported that the investigation board was unable to access the other areas, Jebel Kowa (Jabalko), Heiban and Trojji, where allegations had 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. At present, the situation in Khartoum has not allowed for Sudan to continue its cooperative dialogue with the Committee. This has also presented challenges in Sudan’s submission of information on the status of investigations into allegations or of its annual Article 7 report. However, Sudan stated at the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties in November 2023 that the security situation remained the same and no further investigation was carried out.

Observations

16. The Committee appreciates Sudan’s engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further with Sudan over the course of this year in the lead up to the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (21MSP).

17. The Committee welcomes that Sudan, since the allegations of the use of mines, has continuously acted upon Action #48 of the OAP 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.” However, the Committee recognized that the current situation may prevent Sudan from acting upon this action of the OAP.
18. The Committee would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in light of the ongoing peace negotiations in the remaining areas where allegations of the 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.

Ukraine

19. Claims with regard to allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines in the Armed Forces of Ukraine surfaced in a 31 January 2023 Human Rights Watch Report which highlighted “apparent use of thousands of rocket-fired antipersonnel landing in and around the eastern Ukrainian city of Iziium” by the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In response to the Human Rights Watch allegations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine “took note of the Report of the International Non-Governmental Organization Human Rights Watch (HRW), which will be duly studied by the competent authorities of Ukraine”.
20. Following the allegations, the Committee on Cooperative Compliance engaged in a cooperative dialogue with Ukraine in Geneva. On 24 February 2023, the Chair of the Committee sent a communication to Ukraine requesting information on matters related to the allegations including on steps Ukraine would take to investigate the allegation in an urgent manner. On 22 March 2023, Ukraine submitted a response to the questions of the Committee in which it indicated that Ukraine “is fully committed to the implementation of all international obligations in the field of mine action, including the non-use of anti-personnel mines as a means of warfare” and that “Ukraine currently has no information that would confirm the veracity of the information published in the Human Rights Watch (HRW) report about the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Iziium, Kharkiv region”.
21. The Committee subsequently met with Ukraine to discuss its response to the Committee’s questions. On 10 May 2023 it sent a communication to Ukraine, requesting it to provide detailed information on efforts that are being/will be undertaken by Ukraine to carry out an investigation and acquire information that would allow Ukraine to either confirm or verify these allegations to be unfounded and on the possible challenges that it might face in carrying out such activities. The Committee further encouraged Ukraine to provide information on the situation to all States Parties during the Intersessional Meetings on its efforts to address allegations, in keeping with Action 48 of the Oslo Action Plan.

Observations

22. The Committee appreciates Ukraine’s engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further with Ukraine over the course of this year in the lead up to the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (21MSP).

23. The Committee welcomes that Ukraine has engaged in a cooperative dialogue with the Committee as foreseen in Article 8.1 of the Convention and encourages Ukraine to act upon Action #48 of the OAP, 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.”
24. The Committee observed that it would welcome continued updated information on the efforts to address these allegations. The Committee further encourages Ukraine to continue working with all partners in order to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible.

Yemen

25. Through an Official Communiqué on 17 November 2013, Yemen acknowledged and confirmed allegations of the 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.
26. 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 became aware by the media of the use of anti-personnel mines in the centre and south of the country where battles were 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.
27. 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 these mined areas cannot be visited due to the conflict.
28. Yemen indicated to the Committee that the current security situation, lack of capacity and 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 used in Yemen. It 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.

29. In its Article 7 Report submitted in 2023, Yemen indicated that Yemen is not able to conduct investigations due to the ongoing war, the security situation and the difficult and complex conditions in Yemen.

Observations

30. The Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee since the allegations surfaced and looks forward to engaging further with Yemen over the course of this year in the lead up to the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (21MSP).

31. The Committee welcomes Yemen acting upon Action #48 of the OAP, 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 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;
- **110 States Parties still have obligations to fulfil (i.e., under Articles 3, 4, 5 or 9)** and are required to submit updated information annually on the status of implementation in accordance with Article 7.2. (see Annex II)
- **53 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)²

The Committee observed that as of 2 June 2023:

- Out of 64 States Parties retaining anti-personnel mines under **Article 3**, 30 did not submit an Article 7 report in 2023;
- 2 States Parties implementing **Article 4** obligations submitted an Article 7 report in 2023;
- Out of 33 States Parties implementing **Article 5** obligations, 11 have not submitted an Article 7 report in 2023.

² Some of these States Parties have commitments to submit information on Victim Assistance and Cooperation and Assistance efforts.

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 Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties (20MSP), it was recorded that 74 States Parties had reported, as required by Article 7, paragraph 1 a), having adopted legislation in accordance with Article 9, that 43 States Parties considered existing laws to be sufficient and that 47 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 20MSP, the following has transpired:

- One State Party – Eritrea – had been erroneously listed amongst the States Parties that had not yet reported on measures taken to implement Article 9.

There are now **75 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. **46 States Parties still need to report on measures** they have taken to implement Article 9. (see Annex V)

In 2023, out of 46 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 States Parties submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7: Bangladesh, Botswana, Nigeria and South Sudan.
- The following 42 States Parties have not yet submitted a transparency report:

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

In 2023, the following information on national implementation measures was shared in **Article 7 reports** or other official communications:

- **Nigeria** indicated that the newly established National Humanitarian Mine Action Committee is working closely with the ICRC to draft a national legislation to cover both the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
- **Bangladesh, Botswana and South Sudan** 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 **OAP 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: 110 States Parties with obligations still to fulfil under Articles 3, 4, 5 or 9

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

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, 110 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 (Tuvalu). The following 53 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. Norway |
| 2. Algeria | 20. Kiribati | 39. Panama |
| 3. Andorra | 21. Kuwait | 40. Papua New Guinea |
| 4. Australia | 22. Latvia | 41. Paraguay |
| 5. Austria | 23. Lesotho | 42. Philippines |
| 6. Belize | 24. Liechtenstein | 43. Poland |
| 7. Brazil | 25. Lithuania | 44. Portugal |
| 8. Burkina Faso | 26. Luxembourg | 45. Qatar |
| 9. Central African
Republic | 27. Malaysia | 46. Saint Kitts and
Nevis |
| 10. Chile | 28. Malta | 47. Saint Vincent and
the Grenadines |
| 11. Cook Islands | 29. Mauritius | 48. Samoa |
| 12. Costa Rica | 30. Mexico | 49. Seychelles |
| 13. El Salvador | 31. Moldova | 50. Switzerland |
| 14. Estonia | 32. Monaco | 51. Timor-Leste |
| 15. Fiji | 33. Montenegro | 52. Trinidad and
Tobago |
| 16. Guatemala | 34. New Zealand | 53. United Kingdom |
| 17. Holy See | 35. Nicaragua | |
| 18. Hungary | 36. Niue | |
| | 37. North Macedonia | |

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 2023	States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2023	Percentage of States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2023
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, 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. (64 States Parties)	Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe (34 States Parties)	Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Republic of, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (30 States Parties)	47%
Article 4	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)		0%
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, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (33 States Parties)	Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (22 States Parties)	Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Somalia, Sudan and State of Palestine (11 States Parties)	33%
Article 9	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, 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. (46 States Parties)	Bangladesh, Botswana, Nigeria and South Sudan. (4 States Parties)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, and Vanuatu. (42 States Parties)	91%

Annex V: National Implementation Measures – status as of 2 June 2023

A. 75 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations

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

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

Annex VI: Status of implementation of the Oslo Action Plan

Oslo Action Plan Reporting Measures to ensure compliance ³							
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	100	100	100	100	
49 ⁴	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 ⁵	X ⁶	X ⁷	
50	1	% the percentage of States Parties that have reported having fulfilled Article 9	68 ⁸	70 ⁹	71 ¹⁰	71 ¹¹	

³ See Annex I for relevant actions of Oslo Action Plan.

⁴ This indicator will be assessed at the end of the year.

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

⁶ Final percentage will be determined by the 21MSP.

⁷ Final percentage will be determined by the 21MSP.

⁸ 111 of the 164 States Parties.

⁹ 115 of the 164 States Parties.

¹⁰ 117 of the 164 States Parties.

¹¹ 118 of the 164 States Parties.

