

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS¹
COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE

(Japan (Chair), Belgium, Cambodia, Germany, and Peru)

Intersessional Meetings
17-20 June 2025

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 mandate of the Committee is 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.
- 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.
- 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 Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (SRAAP).
- Consider matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities in every aspect of its work.
- Remain transparent and accountable, including by reporting on activities at both Intersessional and Meetings of the States Parties or Review Conferences.

II. ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

¹ Preliminary observations drafted with information contained in Article 7 reports submitted until 31 May 2025.

1. The initial meeting of the Committee took place on 17 January 2025 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 17 March 2025, 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.
3. On 26 March 2025, the Committee, joined by the other Committees of the Convention, convened an online workshop for States Parties and States not party on reporting under Article 7 and the SRAAP. The workshop had the objective of encouraging reporting in line with the Guide to Reporting, raising awareness of available tools, in particular the online reporting tool, 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 as well as the Implementation Support Unit.
4. On 31 March 2025, the Committee circulated a letter to 43 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.
5. On 4 June 2025, the Committee sent letters to three States Parties with outstanding commitments under Article 9 who had submitted information to the Committee regarding their national legislation.
6. The Committee has continued its dialogue with a number of States Parties concerning their reporting efforts in line with Article 9.
7. The Committee has continued its sustained engagement with Ukraine concerning alleged use of anti-personnel mines by its Armed Forces and potential transfer of anti-personnel mines.

III. OBSERVATIONS ON STATES PARTIES WITH ALLEGED NON- COMPLIANCE

8. Action 46 of the SRAAP states that "In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will undertake all necessary measures to investigate and address alleged or known non-compliance with Article 1, as well as measures taken to prevent any further instances of non-compliance, where relevant, and to provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. The State Party will work 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."
9. 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

10. 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.

11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. At present, the situation in Sudan has presented challenges in progressing with investigations. 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

15. 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-Second Meeting of the States Parties.
16. Sudan has reported that security remains the critical challenge in addressing the allegations, as areas where the incidents took place are currently outside of their effective control. Sudan has indicated that it will continue communicating with the Committee and the States Parties on their efforts in addressing these allegations.

Ukraine

17. 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 city of Izium" 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".
18. Following the allegations, the Committee on Cooperative Compliance engaged in a cooperative dialogue with Ukraine. On 24 February 2023 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 Izium, Kharkiv region".

19. The Committee subsequently met with Ukraine to discuss the response to the Committees' questions and on 10 May 2023 sent a communication to Ukraine requesting Ukraine 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 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 to the States Parties during the Intersessional Meetings on Ukraine's efforts to address allegations, in keeping with Action 48 of the Oslo Action Plan.
20. At the Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (21MSP) held on 20-24 November 2023 Ukraine reaffirmed its commitment to the Convention and its readiness to cooperate with the President, the Convention's Secretariat, the Committee and international nongovernmental organizations. Ukraine further highlighted that "based on the data presented in the reports of some NGO's, Ukraine continued to verify the information received" and that "upon completion of data verification, Ukraine will notify the Committee on Cooperative Compliance".
21. On 30 April 2024 Ukraine, in response to a letter from the Committee, indicated that "Ukraine has been a reliable member of the international community and fully adheres to its international obligations with respect to mine action" and that "the Armed Forces of Ukraine, in conducting military operations it fully complies with the norm of international humanitarian law and the provision of international conventions to which Ukraine is a party". Ukraine further indicated that "Ukraine possesses no verified information which would support the allegations made in Human Rights Watch (HRW) reports concerning the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Ukrainian Armed Forces in the city of Izum, Kharkiv region". Ukraine further indicated that "nonetheless, recognizing the importance of the rule of law, the Ukrainian side attached outmost attention to the verification of information that could confirm or refute these reports" and that "should any violation be found, those responsible will be held accountable under applicable Ukrainian law".
22. Ukraine further highlighted in its response that "Ukraine has found no evidence of potential breaches of its obligations under the Ottawa Convention, including Article 1, which mandates the non-use of anti-personnel mines by our country" and that "based on the data highlighted in the reports of some non-governmental organizations, Ukraine is verifying the received information. Upon completion of data verification, Ukraine will notify the Committee on Cooperative Compliance of the Ottawa Convention."
23. In response to the question from the Committee concerning Ukraine's stockpiled mines, Ukraine reported that "the anti-personnel mines declared by Ukraine as part of its implementation of the Ottawa Convention are under the control of Ukraine in the warehouses of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and will be destroyed, in line with Ukraine's commitments, after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. At the same time, if ammunition depots containing anti-personnel mines came under the control of the occupying power, information about the actual state of such mines can be obtained only after the territory has been liberated, cleared and appropriate inspections have been carried out".
24. At the 2024 Intersessional Meetings, Ukraine reported that it "is taking all concerns of the non-governmental organizations regarding the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Ukrainian Armed Forces in Izium, Kharkiv region seriously" and that the "investigative department of the Security Service of Ukraine in the Kharkiv region, under the procedural guidance of the Kharkiv Specialized Prosecutor's Office in the sphere of defense, is carrying out a pre-trial investigation in criminal case No..." concerning "the use of anti-personnel mines by unidentified military personnel of individual military formations in the territory of the city of Izium, Kharkiv region, and surrounding areas". Ukraine indicated that the "pre-trial investigation in these criminal proceedings is ongoing" and that Ukraine "remains committed to norms and principles of the Ottawa convention and we will continue to be dedicated to our common goal of a mine free world."

25. On 20 November 2024, media reports surfaced with regard to the transfer of anti-personnel mines by the United States to Ukraine. Following the allegations, the President of the Twenty-Second Meeting of the States Parties and the Committee on Cooperative Compliance have engaged in a cooperative dialogue with Ukraine to address to clarify the situation concerning potential transfer of anti-personnel mines.
26. On 18 February 2025, the Committee met with the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations in Geneva and appreciated Ukraine's engagement with the Committee in a cooperative and transparent manner. The Committee highlighted the importance of receiving updated information from the Ukraine side on the alleged use of anti-personnel mines by the Ukrainian Armed Forces and explanation on potential transfer of anti-personnel mines by the United States.
27. On 26 May 2025, the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations in Geneva met with the Committee to continue the cooperative dialogue on the efforts being undertaken by Ukraine to address these allegations and clarify the situation to ensure that the Convention remains strong and effective. The Committee encouraged Ukraine to provide an update to the States Parties on matters related to these allegations during the 2025 Intersessional Meetings.

Observations

28. 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-Second Meeting of the States Parties to resolve these matters as soon as possible.
29. The Committee welcomes that Ukraine has engaged in a cooperative dialogue with the Committee. 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

30. 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.
31. 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.

32. 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.
33. 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.
34. At the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024, Yemen emphasized that at the present time, there is no investigations into the allegations due to the security situation. Yemen reiterated its commitment to conduct wide-range investigations once the situation stabilizes and transitions to peace.

Observations

35. 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-Second Meeting of the States Parties. Yemen has reported that security remains the critical challenge in addressing the confirmed allegations and welcomes Yemen’s commitment to continue communicating with the Committee and the States Parties on their efforts in addressing the allegations.

IV. ANNUAL TRANSPARENCY REPORTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7

36. Of the 164 States Parties to the Convention:

- a. **One State Party** still has to confirm which of the Convention obligations are relevant through the submission of an initial report under Article 7.1: **Tuvalu** (report overdue since 28 August 2012).
- b. **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)
- c. **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

37. The Committee observed that as of 1 June 2025:

- d. Out of 60 States Parties retaining anti-personnel mines under **Article 3**, 25 did not submit an Article 7 report in 2025;
- e. One of the two States Parties implementing **Article 4** obligations submitted an Article 7 report in 2025;
- f. Out of 34 States Parties implementing **Article 5** obligations, 12³ have not submitted an

² Some of these States Parties have commitments to submit information on victim assistance and cooperation and assistance.

Article 7 report in 2025.

V. REPORT ON ALL APPROPRIATE LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT OBLIGATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 9 NO LATER THAN THE 22MSP

38. At the close of the Fifth Review Conference (5RC), it was recorded that 75 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 46 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 Fifth Review Conference, there has been no reported changes.

39. **75 States Parties** have reported that they **had adopted legislation** in the context of Article 9 obligations and **43 States Parties** that have reported that they **considered 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)

40. In 2025, of the 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:

- a. Four States Parties submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7:

Bangladesh, Ecuador, San Marino and South Sudan.

- b. The following 41 States Parties have not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Republic of, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, 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, Uruguay, and Vanuatu.

41. In 2025, the following information on national implementation measures was shared in **Article 7 reports** or other official communications (see Annex VI for detailed information):

- c. **Bangladesh, Ecuador, San Marino and South Sudan** submitted Article 7 reports but did not provide updated information relative to previously submitted reports.
- d. **The Gambia** submitted information which is currently being analysed.
- e. **Benin** and **Ghana** delivered statements at the Fifth Review Conference which contained updated information on their efforts to implement Article 9.
- f. **Iceland** which previously indicated that it had adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 provided information on a 2023 Act which contains provisions regarding the implementation of the Convention.

I. ANNEXES

Annex I: Measures to Ensure Compliance

In the *Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029*, States Parties committed to the following actions related to measures to ensure compliance:

Action 46 In the event of alleged or known non-compliance with the general obligations under Article 1, the State Party concerned will undertake all necessary measures to investigate and address alleged or known non-compliance with Article 1, as well as measures taken to prevent any further instances of non-compliance, where relevant, and to provide information on the situation to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive and transparent manner possible. The State Party will work 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 47 States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4 or 5 or retaining or transferring anti-personnel mines in line with Article 3, that have not submitted an Article 7 report containing information on progress in implementing these obligations will submit transparency reports as soon as possible containing updated information on implementation. Should no information on implementation be submitted for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage with the State Party concerned in cooperation with the relevant Committee.

Action 48 States Parties that have not fulfilled their 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 as soon as possible and no later than the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the States Parties.

Annex II: 110 States Parties with obligations still to fulfil under Articles 3, 4, 5 or 9

Afghanistan	Cyprus	Italy	Slovenia
Angola	Czech Republic	Jamaica	Solomon Islands
Antigua and Barbuda	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	Japan	Somalia
Argentina	Denmark	Jordan	South Africa
Bahamas	Djibouti	Kenya	South Sudan
Bangladesh	Dominica	Liberia	Spain
Barbados	Dominican Rep.	Madagascar	Sri Lanka
Belarus	Ecuador	Malawi	State of Palestine
Belgium	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Sudan
Benin	Eritrea	Mali	Suriname
Bhutan	Eswatini	Mauritania	Sweden
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Finland	Namibia	Tanzania
Botswana	France	Nauru	Thailand
Brunei Darussalam	Gabon	Netherlands	Togo
Bulgaria	Gambia	Niger	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Germany	Nigeria	Türkiye
Burundi	Ghana	Oman	Turkmenistan
Cambodia	Greece	Palau	Uganda
Cameroon	Grenada	Peru	Ukraine
Canada	Guinea	Romania	Uruguay
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Rwanda	Vanuatu
Chad	Guyana	Saint Lucia	Venezuela
Colombia	Haiti	San Marino	Yemen
Comoros	Honduras	Sao Tome & Principe	Zambia
Congo	Indonesia	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Côte d'Ivoire	Iraq	Serbia	
Croatia	Ireland	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, 110 still have obligations to fulfil under the Convention, one State Party has to confirm which obligations of the Convention are relevant through the submission of an initial transparency report (Tuvalu), and one State Party has a deadline of 28 February 2026 to submit its initial report (the Marshall Islands).

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 | 20. Kuwait | 40. Paraguay |
| 2. Algeria | 21. Latvia | 41. Philippines |
| 3. Andorra | 22. Lesotho | 42. Poland |
| 4. Australia | 23. Liechtenstein | 43. Portugal |
| 5. Austria | 24. Lithuania | 44. Qatar |
| 6. Belize | 25. Luxembourg | 45. Saint Kitts
and Nevis |
| 7. Brazil | 26. Malaysia | 46. Saint Vincent
and the
Grenadines |
| 8. Central African
Republic | 27. Malta | 47. Samoa |
| 9. Chile | 28. Mauritius | 48. Seychelles |
| 10. Cook Islands | 29. Mexico | 49. Slovakia |
| 11. Costa Rica | 30. Moldova | 50. Switzerland |
| 12. El Salvador | 31. Monaco | 51. Timor-Leste |
| 13. Estonia | 32. Montenegro | 52. Trinidad
and
Tobago |
| 14. Fiji | 33. New Zealand | 53. United Kingdom |
| 15. Guatemala | 34. Nicaragua | |
| 16. Holy See | 35. Niue | |
| 17. Hungary | 36. North Macedonia | |
| 18. Iceland | 37. Norway | |
| 19. Kiribati | 38. Panama | |
| | 39. Papua New
Guinea | |

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 2025	States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2025	Percentage of States Parties that have submitted a report in 2025
Article 3	Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, 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, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (60 States Parties)	Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (35 States Parties)	Belarus, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Republic of, Cyprus, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Namibia, Romania, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia (25 States Parties)	58%
Article 4	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)	Greece (1 State Party)	Ukraine ⁴ (1 State Party)	50%
Article 5	Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (34 States Parties)	Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (22 States Parties)	Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, State of Palestine and Ukraine. (12 States Parties)	65%
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, The 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, Ecuador, San Marino and South Sudan. (4 States Parties)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, The 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, Uruguay and Vanuatu. (42 States Parties)	9%

⁴⁴ While Ukraine has not yet submitted an Article 7 report in 2025, it submitted information on implementation of Article 5, including an updated work plan.

Annex V: National Implementation Measures – status as of 1 June 2025

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	The 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: Information provided by States Parties on national implementation measures in Article 7 reports or other official communications

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

Iceland reported that *Act No. 67/2023 on Disarmament, Arms Control, and Export Control* which was passed by Iceland's Parliament on 22 June 2023, took effect on 8 July 2023 and that Article 10 of this Act contains provisions regarding the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. Prior to this information provided in their 2024 Article 7 report, Iceland had already reported that legislation was adopted.

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

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, **Bangladesh** reported that “national implementation measures were in progress”. This information is unchanged since 2005 when Bangladesh reported that draft national legislation was under consideration of the concerned authorities of the government.

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, **Ecuador** reported that “during 2024, no legal, administrative or other measures were taken to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited under the Convention under the Convention.” This information is unchanged since 2012 when Ecuador reported that “Reform to the law on the manufacture, import, export, sale and possession of weapons, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND ACCESSORIES published in the Official Reg. No. 544 of Monday, March 09, 2009. On February 5, 2009, the Regulations to the Law on the manufacture, import, export, sale and possession of weapons, ammunition, explosives and accessories were issued, establishing the scope of the law and its application. This classifies mines as weapons of war, their use being exclusively military.”

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, **San Marino** indicated that information on national implementation measures was unchanged from 2024. This information is unchanged since 2017 when San Marino reported that “it had not taken any measures to increase transparency of, not to prevent the use, stockpiling, production or presence of landmines on its territory because it never uses, stocked, produced or had landmines on its territory.”

In its Article 7 report submitted in 2025, **South Sudan** reported that it “still seeks financial support to organise meetings to orientate the legislative Assembly, the Government line Ministry, political opposition leaders and other line Ministries on the Mine Ban Convention on the need to established national legislation to prohibit anti-personnel mines by any armed conflicts again.”

In a statement delivered at the Fifth Review Conference, **Benin** reported that “the Government of His Excellency Patrice TALON undertook to introduce into the National Assembly a bill to amend the law on the arms regime in Benin in order to include the provisions relating to breaches of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. Benin will thus comply with all the provisions of the Convention. Previously, in its Article 7 report submitted in 2024, Benin reported that “the process of internalising the Convention's obligations has been underway for years but has not yet been completed. Act No. 2019-07 of 14 January 2020 on the regime governing arms, munitions and other related materials did not internalise the provisions of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.”

In a statement delivered at the Fifth Review Conference, **The Gambia** indicated that “concerning Article 9 of the Convention, The Gambia at current has no exclusive legislation on anti-personnel mines, however, the anti-personnel mines issues are captured under the Arms and Ammunition laws. This as relate to the Convention is deemed sufficient for its implementation.”

In a statement delivered at the Fifth Review Conference **Ghana** reported that it has taken decisive steps to amend the existing laws and administrative actions governing arms control. The Draft Small Arms Bill which is currently at the Ministry of the Interior for consideration and submission to Cabinet for approval enshrines the principles of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. In the same vein, a National Control List which is expansive and controls the import and export of conventional arms, ammunition, its parts and components – which includes antipersonnel mines - is set to be submitted to Cabinet for approval into a working document. The Draft Bill makes provisions which are consistent with the demands of Article 9 of the Convention and this includes: 1) **Effective arms control**: strengthens arms control and disarmament processes, 2) **Comprehensive Approach**: covers licensing, manufacturing, trade, import/export, of arms as well as public risk education, 3) **Governance**: establishes a structured Board for oversight and decision-making including competent authorities, 4) **International Compliance**: aligns with international treaties and protocols, 4) **Offences**: offers penal sanctions for offences. (Statement delivered at the Fifth Review Conference).

In the lead up to the Fifth Review Conference, three States Parties – **Cameroon, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay** – indicated that they considered their existing legislation to be sufficient to cover the purposes of Article 9. The Committee on Cooperative Compliance welcomed the information submitted and wrote to the three States Parties to either request additional information / clarity or encourage them to seek support from the ICRC to review existing legislation and receive advice that would lead to the fulfilment of their Article 9 obligations in accordance with best practices.

Annex VII: Status of implementation of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan

Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan Reporting Measures to Ensure Compliance ⁵							
Actions	Indicators		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
46	1	the number of States Parties with alleged or known non-compliance in relation to Article 1	3				
	2	% the percentage of these that report updates to all States Parties on efforts to resolve matters as soon as possible	TBC				
47	1	% the percentage of States Parties that are implementing obligations under Article 4, 5, or that retain anti-personnel mines under Article ⁶ , that submit Article 7 reports containing updated information containing updated information on implementation	52 ⁷				
48	1	% the percentage of States Parties that report having fulfilled their obligations Article 9	72 ⁸				

⁵ See Annex I for relevant actions of Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan.

⁶ There are 77 States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4, 5, or that retain anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

⁷ 40 of the 77 States Parties implementing obligations under Article 4, 5, or that retain anti-personnel mines under Article 3: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Netherlands, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁸ 119 of the 164 States Parties