

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS<sup>1</sup>**  
**COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE**  
**(Cambodia(Chair), Germany, Norway, Peru, and South Africa)**

**Intersessional Meetings**  
**18-20 June 2024**

## **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 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. The initial meeting of the Committee took place on 17 January 2024 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. The Committee reached out to Human Rights Watch which informed the Committee that there was no updates on the matters related to compliance. The Committee continued to keep an open dialogue with civil society on information concerning allegations of use of mines by States Parties.
3. On 12 March 2024, 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 the tools available to facilitate reporting, such as the online reporting format.
4. On 28 March 2024, 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 OAP. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Preliminary observations drafted with information contained in Article 7 reports submitted until 2 June 2024.

5. On 17 April 2024, 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.
6. At the time of writing, the Committee is in the process of communicating with all States Parties that have not submitted an Article 7 Report to do so as soon as possible.
7. Since its first meeting, the Committee has continued its sustained engagement with Ukraine concerning its allegations of use of anti-personnel mines by its Armed Forces.

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

8. 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.”
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 Khartoum has not allowed for the Sudan to continue its cooperative dialogue with the Committee. This has also presented challenges in Sudan's submission of information on progress 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

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 Fifth Review Conference.

16. The Committee welcomes that Sudan has continued 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." The Committee recognized that the current situation, at present, prevents Sudan from acting upon this action of the OAP.

#### **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 Committee's 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 Secretariate, 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 8 March 2024, the Committee wrote to the Permanent Mission of Ukraine in Geneva to request additional information following their Statement at the 21MSP and requested Ukraine to provide information on:
- a. verification efforts that are being/will be undertaken by Ukraine to acquire information that would allow Ukraine to confirm or verify the allegations to be unfounded and a timeline for the completion of data verification efforts; and
  - b. information on the status of Ukraine's stockpiled anti-personnel mines, in particular to ascertain the stockpiles that are under the control of Ukraine and those that are currently outside of its control.
22. On 30 April 2024 Ukraine responded to the Committee indicating 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 utmost 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".
23. 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."
24. 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".
25. On 4 June 2024, the Committee wrote to Ukraine to encourage Ukraine to provide additional information to the States Parties at the 18-20 June 2024 Intersessional Meetings on a) detailed information on the "verification efforts" that are being/will be undertaken to acquire information that would allow Ukraine to confirm or verify the allegations to be unfounded, b) information on the entity that is responsible for carrying out these "verification" efforts, and c) information on the timeline for completing verification efforts

### Observations

26. 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 Fifth Review Conference to resolve this matters as soon as possible.
27. The Committee welcomes that Ukraine has engaged in a cooperative dialogue with the Committee as foreseen in Article 8.1 of the Convention and welcomes Ukraine 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.”

28. 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**

29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. In its Article 7 Report submitted in 2023, 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.

## Observations

34. 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 Fifth Review Conference.
35. 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."
36. 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:

- a. 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;
- b. **109 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. **54 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>2</sup>

The Committee observed that as of 5 June 2024:

- d. Out of 62 States Parties retaining anti-personnel mines under **Article 3**, 29 did not submit an Article 7 report in 2024;
- e. 2 States Parties implementing **Article 4** obligations submitted an Article 7 report in 2024;
- f. Out of 33 States Parties implementing **Article 5** obligations, 8 have not submitted an Article 7 report in 2024.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 Twenty-First Meeting of the States Parties (21MSP), 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. (see Annex V)

There has been no reported changes since the 21MSP.

In 2024, 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:

- a. 5 States Parties submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7: Bangladesh, San Marino, South Sudan, Uganda and Uruguay.
- b. The following 41 States Parties have not yet submitted a transparency report:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, 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, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

In 2024, the following information on national implementation measures was shared in **Article 7 reports** or other official communications:

- c. **Bangladesh, San Marino, South Sudan, Uganda and Uruguay** submitted Article 7 Reports but did not provide updated information relative to previously submitted reports.
- d. **Mali** reported that it has a new law since 2021, Law nr. 2021-028 from 31 March 2021 regulating arms and munitions, including mines.
- e. Cameroon, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay submitted information to the Committee on Cooperative Compliance which is currently being analysed.

## 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:

- a. **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.
- b. **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.
- c. **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: 109 States Parties with obligations still to fulfil under Articles 3, 4, 5 or 9

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Jamaica	Solomon Islands
Angola	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	Japan	Somalia
Antigua and Barbuda	Denmark	Jordan	South Africa
Argentina	Djibouti	Kenya	South Sudan
Bahamas	Dominica	Liberia	Spain
Bangladesh	Dominican Rep.	Madagascar	Sri Lanka
Barbados	Ecuador	Malawi	State of Palestine
Belarus	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Sudan
Belgium	Eritrea	Mali	Suriname
Benin	Eswatini	Mauritania	Sweden
Bhutan	Ethiopia	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Bolivia	Finland	Namibia	Tanzania
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Nauru	Thailand
Botswana	Gabon	Netherlands	Togo
Brunei Darussalam	Gambia	Niger	Tunisia
Bulgaria	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  
Croatia  
Cyprus

Iraq  
Ireland  
Italy

Serbia  
Sierra Leone  
Slovenia

### **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, 109 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 54 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.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Albania                     | 21. Kuwait              | 41. Paraguay                               |
| 2. Algeria                     | 22. Latvia              | 42. Philippines                            |
| 3. Andorra                     | 23. Lesotho             | 43. Poland                                 |
| 4. Australia                   | 24. Liechtenstein       | 44. Portugal                               |
| 5. Austria                     | 25. Lithuania           | 45. Qatar                                  |
| 6. Belize                      | 26. Luxembourg          | 46. Saint Kitts<br>and Nevis               |
| 7. Brazil                      | 27. Malaysia            | 47. Saint Vincent<br>and the<br>Grenadines |
| 8. Burkina Faso                | 28. Malta               | 48. Samoa                                  |
| 9. Central African<br>Republic | 29. Mauritius           | 49. Seychelles                             |
| 10. Chile                      | 30. Mexico              | 50. Slovakia                               |
| 11. Cook Islands               | 31. Moldova             | 51. Switzerland                            |
| 12. Costa Rica                 | 32. Monaco              | 52. Timor-Leste                            |
| 13. El Salvador                | 33. Montenegro          | 53. Trinidad<br>and<br>Tobago              |
| 14. Estonia                    | 34. New Zealand         | 54. United Kingdom                         |
| 15. Fiji                       | 35. Nicaragua           |                                            |
| 16. Guatemala                  | 36. Niue                |                                            |
| 17. Holy See                   | 37. North Macedonia     |                                            |
| 18. Hungary                    | 38. Norway              |                                            |
| 19. Iceland                    | 39. Panama              |                                            |
| 20. Kiribati                   | 40. Papua New<br>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 2024	States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2024	Percentage of States Parties that have not submitted a report in 2024
<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, 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. (62 States Parties)	Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe  (33 States Parties)	Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Republic of, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Gambia, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia (29 States Parties)	46%
<b>Article 4</b>	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)	Greece and Ukraine (2 States Parties)		0%
<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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea- Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, State of Palestine, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe. (25 States Parties)	Afghanistan, Ecuador, Eritrea, Nigeria, Oman, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan (8 States Parties)	24%
<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, 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, San Marino, South Sudan, Uganda and Uruguay. (5 States Parties)	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. (41 States Parties)	89%

## Annex V: National Implementation Measures – status as of 5 June 2024

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 <sup>3</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	100	100	100	100	
49 <sup>4</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>5</sup>	4 <sup>6</sup>	X <sup>7</sup>	
50	1	% the percentage of States Parties that have reported having fulfilled Article 9	68 <sup>8</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	71 <sup>10</sup>	71 <sup>11</sup>	

<sup>3</sup> See Annex I for relevant actions of Oslo Action Plan.

<sup>4</sup> This indicator will be assessed at the end of the year.

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

<sup>6</sup> 1 of 24 States Parties with Article 3 and 5 obligations - Somalia

<sup>7</sup> Final percentage will be determined by the Fifth Review Conference

<sup>8</sup> 111 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>9</sup> 115 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>10</sup> 117 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>11</sup> 118 of the 164 States Parties.