

**MEETING OF THE STATES PARTIES  
TO THE CONVENTION ON THE  
PROHIBITION OF THE USE,  
STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND  
TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL  
MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

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**Seventh Meeting**

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Item 11 of the provisional agenda

**Consideration of the general status and  
operation of the Convention**

**ACHIEVING THE AIMS OF THE NAIROBI ACTION PLAN:  
THE GENEVA PROGRESS REPORT 2005-2006**

Presented by the President-Designate of the Seventh Meeting of the States Parties

Addendum

## Annex IV

### **The status of demining plans / programmes<sup>1</sup>**

States Parties that have provided details on national demining plans / programmes which are consistent with Article 5 obligations and the ten-year deadline set by the Convention			States Parties that have provided details on national demining plans / programmes which are not consistent with Article 5 obligations and / or the ten-year deadline set by the Convention			States Parties that have provided details on national demining plans / programmes which are unclear regarding consistency with Article 5 obligations and / or the ten-year deadline set by the Convention			States Parties that have indicated that efforts are underway to establish a national demining plan / programme or to acquire the necessary information to do so			States Parties that have not provided details on national demining plans / programmes		
State Party	Date of entry into force	Article 5 deadline for clearance	State Party	Date of entry into force	Article 5 deadline for clearance	State Party	Date of entry into force	Article 5 deadline for clearance	State Party	Date of entry into force	Article 5 deadline for clearance	State Party	Date of entry into force	Article 5 deadline for clearance
Afghanistan	1-Mar-03	1-Mar-13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Colombia	1-Mar-01	1-Mar-11	Algeria	1-Apr-02	1-Apr-12	Burundi	1-Apr-04	1-Apr-14
Albania	1-Aug-00	1-Aug-10	Cambodia	1-Jan-00	1-Jan-10	Croatia	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Angola	1-Jan-03	1-Jan-13	Congo	1-Nov-01	1-Nov-11
Chile	1-Mar-02	1-Mar-12	Chad	1-Nov-99	1-Nov-09	Denmark	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Argentina	1-Mar-00	1-Mar-10	DRC	1-Nov-02	1-Nov-12
Cyprus	1-Jul-03	1-Jul-13	Eritrea	1-Feb-02	1-Feb-12	Ecuador	1-Oct-99	1-Oct-09	France	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Greece	1-Mar-04	1-Mar-14
Jordan	1-May-99	1-May-09	Thailand	1-May-99	1-May-09	Ethiopia	1-Jun-05	1-Jun-15	Senegal	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Niger	1-Sep-99	1-Sep-09
Mozambique	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09				FYROM	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Sudan	1-Apr-04	1-Apr-14	Serbia	1-Mar-04	1-Mar-14
Nicaragua	1-May-99	1-May-09				Guinea Bissau	1-Nov-01	1-Nov-11	Swaziland	1-Jun-99	1-Jun-09	Rwanda	1-Dec-00	1-Dec-10
Zambia	1-Aug-01	1-Aug-11				Malawi	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	United Kingdom	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09	Tunisia	1-Jan-00	1-Jan-10
Zimbabwe	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09				Mauritania	1-Jan-01	1-Jan-11				Turkey	1-Mar-04	1-Mar-14
						Peru	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09				Uganda	1-Aug-99	1-Aug-09
						Tajikistan	1-Apr-00	1-Apr-10				Venezuela	1-Oct-99	1-Oct-09
						Yemen	1-Mar-99	1-Mar-09						

<sup>1</sup> “States Parties that have provided details on national demining plans / programmes” are defined as those which have provided clarity in Article 7 reports, through the presentation of a national demining plan or through an update to the Standing Committee on Mine Clearance, Mine Risk Education and Mine Action Technologies on actions they are taking to fulfil Article 5 obligations.

Annex V

**Anti-personnel mines reported retained or transferred by the States Parties for reasons permitted under Article 3, and, a summary of additional information provided by these States Parties**

**Table 1: Anti-personnel mines reported retained in accordance with Article 3<sup>1</sup>**

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2005	2006	
Afghanistan	1,076	1,887	Afghanistan indicated that, in addition to the 1,076 mines reported in 2005, UNMACA retained 505 more mines from a stockpile destruction in November 2005 and the Monitoring and Evaluation training Agency, a former implementing partner of the MAPA handed over another 306 mines that had been used for training purposes to UNMACA in 2005 after its training programme ceased.
Algeria	15,030	15,030	
Angola	1,390	1,460	

<sup>1</sup> This table contains only those States Parties which have not, in 2006 or previously, reported in accordance with Article 7 zero (0) as the number of anti-personnel mines retained in accordance with Article 3.

State Party	Mines reported retained		Additional information volunteered by the State Party
	2005	2006	
Argentina	1,680	1,596	<p>Argentina reported that mines are retained by the navy for anti-personnel mines destruction training activities, more specifically to train marines engineers in destruction techniques. The development of an annual training programme will lead to the destruction of the 610 remaining mines retained by the navy by 2012. In 2005, 70 mines were used by the navy for training purposes. The army retains mines to develop an unmanned vehicle for the detection and handling of mines and explosives. Development of this vehicle started on 1 March 2004 and is half complete. The vehicle is currently at the stage of assembling. During 2005 no mines were destroyed for this project.</p> <p>Mines are also retained by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Research of the Armed Forces to test charges for the destruction of UXO/mines. In 2005, 14 mines were destroyed in the testing grounds.</p>
Australia	7,395	7,266	<p>Australia reported that stock levels will be regularly reviewed and assessed, that only a realistic training quantity is held, and that stocks in excess of this figure will be destroyed on an ongoing basis. In addition, Australia stated that training is conducted by the School of Military Engineers.</p>
Bangladesh	15,000	14,999	
Belarus	6,030	6,030	
Belgium	4,176	3,820	<p>Belgium reported that in 2005, at the Engineering School, 18 mines were used to educate Officers, NCOs and privates as EOD personnel and that 338 mines were used for the training of Engineer Combat Units in demining and mine awareness.</p>
Benin		30	
Bhutan <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>2</sup> Bhutan has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>3</sup>	2,755	17,471	
Botswana <sup>4</sup>			
Brazil	16,125	15,038	Brazil reported that retained mines are for training to allow the Brazilian Armed Forces to participate adequately in international demining activities. In addition, it indicated that the Brazilian Army decided to keep these anti-personnel mines for the training of demining teams up to 2019.
Bulgaria	3,676	3,676	<p>Bulgaria informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that so far retained mines had been used for training the engineer scientists participating in missions abroad and to study their destructive effect and develop technologies for PFM detection.</p> <p>The engineer specialists, officers and NSOs of the Bulgarian Armed Forces are trained on issues related to anti-personnel mines identification, demining and anti-personnel mines destruction at the Defence Staff College, the National Military University and at the Engineer Units of the Bulgarian Armed Forces.</p> <p>Training is oriented towards awareness of the tactical and technical features of mines, awareness of and application techniques for demining minefields left after military operations during peacekeeping operations, defusing single mines and anti-personnel mines used as a component of improvised explosive device.</p>
Burundi <sup>5</sup>			
Cameroon <sup>6</sup>	3,154		

<sup>3</sup> In 2005, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that 433 of the mines reported under Article 3 were fuse-less and that the total of Article 3 mines was higher than previously reported because the number included the mines kept by demining companies which had not been previously reported .

<sup>4</sup> In its report submitted in 2001, Botswana indicated that a “small quantity” of mines would be retained. No updated information has since been provided.

<sup>5</sup> In its reports submitted in 2005 and 2006, Burundi indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

<sup>6</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, Cameroon reported the same 3,154 mines under Article 4 and Article 3.

Canada	1,907	1,857	<p>Canada reported that it retains live anti-personnel mines to study the effect of blast on equipment, to train soldiers on procedures to defuse live anti-personnel mines and to demonstrate the effect of landmines. For example, live mines help determine whether suits, boots and shields will adequately protect personnel who clear mines. The live mines are used by the Defence department's research establishment located at Suffield, Alberta and by various military training establishments across Canada. The Department of National Defence represents the only source of anti-personnel mines which can be used by Canadian industry to test equipment.</p> <p>Canada did not use anti-personnel mines for destructive research and development or testing and evaluation in 2005. Existing stock was used for testing of mine detection equipment, specifically 2 metal detector arrays at the request of end users. Canada is planning to test 2 more metal detector arrays and to use live mines for testing of personal protective equipment in 2006.</p> <p>Canada also reported 135 anti-personnel mines transferred from Afghanistan to train Canadian soldiers with anti-personnel mines they are currently facing in Afghanistan. 50 anti-personnel mines (M14) were destroyed to stay within the 2000 anti-personnel mines limit set by the Minister of National Defence.</p>
Cape Verde <sup>7</sup>			

<sup>7</sup> Cape Verde has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

Chile <sup>8</sup>	5,895	4,574	<p>Chile reported that its retained anti-personnel mines were under the control of the army and the navy. In 2005, training courses in detection, disposal, and destruction of anti-personnel mines were organized for deminers, 25 participated in a first course at the School of Military Engineers of the Army and 10 participated in a second course at the Arica Demining Unit. A humanitarian demining training was carried out for the demining unit of the navy. In 2005, a total of 29 retained mines were destroyed in capacity building activities for 43 deminers.</p> <p>Chile plans to use another 300 mines in 2006 in the course of its training activities. These activities include courses in detection, disposal, and destruction of anti-personnel mines for the Azapa and Punta Arenas Engineering Battalions, a demining course for the Atacama Engineering Battalion.</p>
Colombia	886	886	
Congo, Rep. of	372	372	
Croatia	6400	6,236	<p>Croatia reported that in 2005, during testing and evaluating of demining machines on the test polygon in Cerovec, CROMAC-CTDT Ltd. used and destroyed 164 mines. These mines were used to test the following machines: excavator “MT-01”, working tools – machine “MINE-WOLF”, working tools – machine “M-FV 1200”, machine “M-FV 2500/580”, machine “MVR-01”, machine “MV-10”, excavator “ORKA”. Croatia estimated that 175 anti-personnel mines would be needed in 2006.</p>

<sup>8</sup> In a verbal note dated 29 June 2006, Chile indicated that it had destroyed 1,292 mines previously retained under Article 3, bringing the total number of retained mines down to 4,574.

Cyprus	1,000	1,000	Cyprus informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that the retained mines were used by the National Guard for the training of conscripts. Training included tracing techniques, reconnaissance, clearance and destruction of anti-personnel mines. After the completion of training all anti-personnel mines were collected and stored in specially designed warehouses. Cyprus indicated that the mines might be used for testing new means and systems for tracing and detecting anti-personnel mines.
Czech Republic	4,829	4,829	Although no mines were used for training in 2005 and although there are no specific action plan on how to use the retained mines, the principle is to use them for EOD/engineer units training to detect and destroy anti-personnel mines.
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>9</sup>			
Denmark	1,989	60	Denmark reported that tripwires and tripwire device had been removed from Danish Claymore Mines and were replaced by electric detonators. Mines can now only be activated on command. Denmark reported that its retained mines are used as follows: a demonstration of the effects of anti-personnel mines is given to all recruits during training; during training of engineer units for international tasks, instructors in mine awareness are trained to handle anti-personnel mines; and, during training of ammunition clearing units, anti-personnel mines are used for training in ammunition dismantling.
Djibouti	2,996		
Ecuador	2,001	2,001	
El Salvador	96	96	
Equatorial Guinea <sup>10</sup>			

<sup>9</sup> In its report submitted in 2006, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the decision concerning mines retained is pending.

<sup>10</sup> Equatorial Guinea has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.



Eritrea <sup>11</sup>	9		
Ethiopia <sup>12</sup>			
France	4,455	4,216	France reported that its retained mines were used to: 1) test mine detection devices, including the “Mine Picker”, a mine detection robot developed by Pegase Instrumentation and the MMSR-SYDERA system. 2) to assess the anti-personnel mine threat, 3) to test protective anti-personnel boots, 4) to test mine clearance devices and 5) to test destructive devices, amongst them a radio-controlled exploder aimed at enabling the destruction of unexploded munitions, including mines, in situ or in a blast hole.
Germany	2,496	2,525	Germany informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that since the management of the anti-personnel mines pool started at the Federal Armed Forces (FAF) Technical Centre 91, about 550 retained mines were used primarily for the proof of the protecting measures of vehicles of the FAF and the test and evaluation of Mechanical Assistance Clearance Equipment for the FAF and the International Test and Evaluation Programme for Humanitarian Demining community.
Greece <sup>13</sup>	7,224		
Guinea Bissau <sup>14</sup>			
Guyana <sup>15</sup>			

<sup>11</sup> In its report submitted in 2005, Eritrea indicated that the mines retained under Article 3 were inert.

<sup>12</sup> Ethiopia has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>13</sup> The report submitted by Greece in 2006 does not contain information about mines retained under Article 3.

<sup>14</sup> In its reports submitted in 2004 and 2005, Guinea Bissau indicated that it would retain a very limited number of AP mines.

<sup>15</sup> Guyana has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

Honduras <sup>16</sup>		815	Honduras informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that 11 M-4 type mines had been destroyed in training in 2005. Plans for use of retained mines include: training of engineering staff to support demining work in countries affected by mines, and training to deal with the reported presence of mines in Honduras.
Ireland	85	77	
Italy	806	806	
Japan	6,946	5,350	Japan reported that it consumed 1,596 mines during the reporting period for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance, and for the development of mine detectors and mine clearance equipment.
Jordan	1,000	1,000	
Kenya <sup>17</sup>		3,000	
Latvia <sup>18</sup>	21	1,301	
Luxembourg	956	956	
Malawi <sup>19</sup>	21		
Mali <sup>20</sup>	600		
Mauritania <sup>21</sup>	728	728	Mauritania informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that of the 728 mines retained, 85 are held in training centres and 643 will be used for training activities as well once the mines held in training centres will have been destroyed.

<sup>16</sup> No updated information was provided by Honduras in 2005. In 2004, Honduras reported retaining 826 mines.

<sup>17</sup> No updated information was provided by Kenya in 2005. In 2004, Kenya reported retaining 3,000 mines.

<sup>18</sup> Information provided in 2005 was volunteered in a report submitted by Latvia prior to it acceding to the Convention.

<sup>19</sup> In its reports submitted in 2005, Malawi indicated that mines reported as retained under Article 3 are in fact “dummy” mines.

<sup>20</sup> Although the number reported in the Final Report of the First Review Conference for 2004 was 900, it included 300 anti-tank mines. Hence, the actual number of anti-personnel mines retained by Mali is 600.

<sup>21</sup> In its reports submitted in 2005 and 2006, the mines reported by Mauritania under Article 3 were also reported under Article 4.

Moldova	249	249	<p>The Republic of Moldova informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that since Moldova does not have the capacity to develop mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques, all retained anti-personnel mines were used exclusively to prepare military personnel from the Moldovan Armed Forces' Engineers and Peacekeeping Battalions, as well as from Infantry Battalions. No mines were destroyed during training activities. Training has been conducted by the Engineers Support Department of the Ministry of Defence.</p> <p>In the period 1 January 2005– 31 April 2006, 38 deminers and 600 soldiers have been trained at the “Bulboaca Training Center” of the Ministry of Defense. These 38 deminers were prepared specifically for participation in the peacekeeping and stabilizing missions abroad. Eleven of them were directly engaged last year in demining and clearing activities in Iraq as part of the Stabilization International Forces. In July, 2006, another 9 deminers will be deployed in Iraq for the same purposes.</p> <p>Provided that in the immediate future non-conventional training (like anti-personnel mine simulators and other relevant computer programmes) will be used instead of the conventional one, the Moldovan Government has decided very recently to destroy in 2006 all retained landmines.</p>
Mozambique	1,470	1,319	
Namibia	6,151	3,899	

Netherlands	3,176	2,878	The Netherlands informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that the training programmes for which the retained mines are used consist of instructing all military personnel in mine awareness, how to act in a mined area and what to do to safely get out. This training forms part of the basis of every military instruction in the Netherlands, and are intensified prior to all troop deployments. Annually around 7,000 military receive the initial training on awareness. Moreover 450 military engineers are being trained annually to defuse or destruct anti-personnel mines, and to clear mined minefields and other mined areas. In addition, the Netherlands indicated that it retains mines for technical development. The research conducted is aimed at the development of new and improved detection and clearance technologies, as well as simulation mines. The Netherlands does not have yet such simulation mines at its disposal, but plans to replace part of the currently retained mines by simulations when possible.
Nicaragua	1,040	1,021	Nicaragua reported that a total of 19 mines were destroyed in training during the reporting period. 5 PPMI-SR11 mines were destroyed in November 2005 during a humanitarian demining training course. In addition, 14 PMN mines were deactivated, their explosive parts being removed (charge and detonator), with the aim of using them for retraining and verification of detectors used in the front lines of operations. These mines can be considered destroyed or unusable, since the removed parts were destroyed and can no longer be restored in their technical capacity to function as anti-personnel mines.
Niger	146	146	
Peru	4,024	4,012	
Portugal	1,115	1,115	
Romania	2,500	2,500	
Rwanda <sup>22</sup>	101	101	

<sup>22</sup> Rwanda has indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

Sao Tome and Principe <sup>23</sup>			
Serbia	5,000		
Slovakia	1,427	1,427	
Slovenia	2,994	2,993	One (1) mine was destroyed during the reporting period by the 14 <sup>th</sup> Engineering Battalion of SAF for educational reasons.
South Africa	4,388		
Spain	2,712	2,712	
Sudan <sup>24</sup>	5,000	10,000	
Suriname	150	150	
Sweden	14,798	14,402	Sweden reported that in 2005, 56 Truppmina 10 type mines, 328 mines without fuses and 331 Trampmina type 49 B mines, were used for the training of personnel.
Tajikistan	255	225	In 2005, Tajikistan destroyed 30 mines during mine clearance training and demolitions training for survey teams and manual clearance teams. The mines destroyed included 10 PMN, 10 POMZ 2 and 10 OMZ-72. More mines will be destroyed in 2006 to train 150 staff of the national mine action programme and 12 mine detecting dogs.

<sup>23</sup> Sao Tome has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

<sup>24</sup> In its report submitted in 2006 Sudan reported for the first time both the anti-personnel mines retained by the Government of National Unity (5,000) and by the Government of Southern Sudan (5,000).

Tanzania, United Republic of	1,146	1,146	<p>The United Republic of Tanzania informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that 369 anti-personnel mines are retained to train troops and 777 are for the APOPO project. This project trains sniffer rats to detect explosives. It has about 250 mine detection rats (MDR) bred and trained by 77 staff and produced 18 MDR teams currently carrying out operations in Mozambique.</p> <p>The APOPO Project has used 44 of the 777 retained, so the United Republic of Tanzania currently retains 1,102 anti-personnel mines. Since the Great Lake Region countries have committed to utilise MDR in their humanitarian demining efforts, the Tanzanian Government plans to increase the number of trained MDR to respond to the demand from these countries,</p>
Thailand	4,970	4,761	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia <sup>25</sup>	4,000	0	
Togo <sup>26</sup>			
Tunisia	5,000	5,000	
Turkey	16,000	15,150	
Uganda	1,764		<p>Uganda informed the Standing Committee on the General Status and Operation of the Convention that retained mines had been used for mine detection, clearance and destruction training and to provide refresher training to army engineers conducting EOD response operations. In addition a 3-week pre-deployment training for humanitarian mine detection, clearance and EOD was given to 20 army engineers seconded to the Office of the Prime Minister/Mine Action Centre.</p>
United Kingdom	1,937	1,795	

<sup>25</sup> The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia indicated that on 10 July 2006, it destroyed its 4,000 mines previously retained under Article 3.

<sup>26</sup> No updated information was provided by Togo in 2005. In 2004, Togo reported retaining 436 mines.

Uruguay <sup>27</sup>			
Vanuatu <sup>28</sup>			
Venezuela	4,960	4,960	
Yemen	4,000	4,000	
Zambia	3,346	3,346	
Zimbabwe	700		Zimbabwe reported that retained mines will be used during training of Zimbabwe's troops and deminers in order to enable them to identify and learn how to detect, handle, neutralise and destroy the mines in Zimbabwean minefields.

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<sup>27</sup> No updated information was provided by Uruguay in 2005. In 2004, Uruguay reported retaining 500 mines.

<sup>28</sup> Vanuatu has not yet submitted a transparency report in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.

**Table 2: Anti-personnel mines reported transferred in accordance with Article 3<sup>29</sup>**

<b>State</b>	<b>Mines reported transferred</b>	<b>Additional information</b>
Canada	135	Transferred from Afghanistan for training and development.
Italy	8	No transfer outside of Italian territory. These 8 mines have been transferred to the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission in ISPRA (Italy).
Mozambique	151	151 Mines belonging to PAD have been destroyed, as the Accelerated Demining Programme ended in June 2005.
Nicaragua	60	46 mines transferred by the Army to UTC to train mine detecting dogs and 14 inert mines transferred to the Engineering Corps to calibrate mine detectors and train demining units.
Tajikistan	80	Transferred from the storage facilities of the Force Structures of the Republic of Tajikistan to the engineer units of the Ministry of Defence in December 2005. These mines were revealed and eliminated by the Force Structures as a result of fight against crime.

<sup>29</sup> This table includes only those States Parties that reported mines transferred in accordance with Article 3 since the Sixth Meeting of the States Parties.



Annex VI

**The status of legal measures taken in accordance with Article 9**

States Parties which have reported that they have fulfilled Article 9 legislative requirements	States Parties which have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 legislation or that existing laws are sufficient		
<p><i>A. States Parties which have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Albania</li> <li>▪ Australia</li> <li>▪ Austria</li> <li>▪ Belarus</li> <li>▪ Belgium</li> <li>▪ Belize</li> <li>▪ Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>▪ Brazil</li> <li>▪ Burkina Faso</li> <li>▪ Cambodia</li> <li>▪ Canada</li> <li>▪ Colombia</li> <li>▪ Costa Rica</li> <li>▪ Croatia</li> <li>▪ Czech Republic</li> <li>▪ El Salvador</li> <li>▪ Estonia</li> <li>▪ France</li> <li>▪ Germany</li> <li>▪ Guatemala</li> <li>▪ Honduras</li> <li>▪ Hungary</li> <li>▪ Iceland</li> <li>▪ Italy</li> <li>▪ Japan</li> <li>▪ Liechtenstein</li> <li>▪ Luxembourg</li> <li>▪ Malaysia</li> <li>▪ Mali</li> <li>▪ Malta</li> <li>▪ Mauritius</li> <li>▪ Monaco</li> <li>▪ New Zealand</li> <li>▪ Nicaragua</li> <li>▪ Niger</li> <li>▪ Norway</li> <li>▪ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</li> <li>▪ Senegal</li> <li>▪ Seychelles</li> <li>▪ South Africa</li> <li>▪ Spain</li> <li>▪ Sweden</li> <li>▪ Switzerland</li> <li>▪ Trinidad and Tobago</li> <li>▪ Turkey</li> <li>▪ United Kingdom</li> <li>▪ Yemen</li> <li>▪ Zambia</li> <li>▪ Zimbabwe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Afghanistan</li> <li>▪ Angola</li> <li>▪ Antigua and Barbuda</li> <li>▪ Argentina</li> <li>▪ Bahamas</li> <li>▪ Bangladesh</li> <li>▪ Barbados</li> <li>▪ Benin</li> <li>▪ Bhutan</li> <li>▪ Bolivia</li> <li>▪ Botswana</li> <li>▪ Brunei Darussalam</li> <li>▪ Burundi</li> <li>▪ Cameroon</li> <li>▪ Cape Verde</li> <li>▪ Chad</li> <li>▪ Chile</li> <li>▪ Comoros</li> <li>▪ Congo</li> <li>▪ Cook Islands</li> <li>▪ Côte d'Ivoire</li> <li>▪ Cyprus</li> <li>▪ Democratic Rep. of the Congo</li> <li>▪ Djibouti</li> <li>▪ Dominica</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dominican Rep.</li> <li>▪ Ecuador</li> <li>▪ Equatorial Guinea</li> <li>▪ Eritrea</li> <li>▪ Ethiopia</li> <li>▪ Fiji</li> <li>▪ Gabon</li> <li>▪ Gambia</li> <li>▪ Ghana</li> <li>▪ Greece</li> <li>▪ Grenada</li> <li>▪ Guinea</li> <li>▪ Guyana</li> <li>▪ Haiti</li> <li>▪ Jamaica</li> <li>▪ Kenya</li> <li>▪ Latvia</li> <li>▪ Liberia</li> <li>▪ Madagascar</li> <li>▪ Malawi</li> <li>▪ Maldives</li> <li>▪ Mauritania</li> <li>▪ Mozambique</li> <li>▪ Namibia</li> <li>▪ Nauru</li> <li>▪ Nigeria</li> <li>▪ Niue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Panama</li> <li>▪ Paraguay</li> <li>▪ Peru</li> <li>▪ Philippines</li> <li>▪ Qatar</li> <li>▪ Rwanda</li> <li>▪ Saint Kitts and Nevis</li> <li>▪ Saint Lucia</li> <li>▪ San Marino</li> <li>▪ Sao Tome and Principe</li> <li>▪ Serbia</li> <li>▪ Sierra Leone</li> <li>▪ Solomon Islands</li> <li>▪ Sudan</li> <li>▪ Suriname</li> <li>▪ Swaziland</li> <li>▪ Thailand</li> <li>▪ Timor-Leste</li> <li>▪ Togo</li> <li>▪ Turkmenistan</li> <li>▪ Uganda</li> <li>▪ Ukraine</li> <li>▪ Uruguay</li> <li>▪ Vanuatu</li> <li>▪ Venezuela</li> </ul>

<p><i>B. States Parties which have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligation</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Algeria</li><li>▪ Andorra</li><li>▪ Bulgaria</li><li>▪ Central African Republic</li><li>▪ Denmark</li><li>▪ Guinea Bissau</li><li>▪ Holy See</li><li>▪ Ireland</li><li>▪ Jordan</li><li>▪ Kiribati</li><li>▪ Lesotho</li><li>▪ Lithuania</li><li>▪ Macedonia, FYR of</li><li>▪ Mexico</li><li>▪ Moldova</li><li>▪ Netherlands</li><li>▪ Papua New Guinea</li><li>▪ Portugal</li><li>▪ Romania</li><li>▪ Samoa</li><li>▪ Slovakia</li><li>▪ Slovenia</li><li>▪ Tajikistan</li><li>▪ Tanzania</li><li>▪ Tunisia</li></ul>	

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