
**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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Item 9 (d) of the provisional agenda

Consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention

Preventing and suppressing prohibited activities and facilitating compliance:

**Conclusions and recommendations related to the mandate of the Committee
on Cooperative Compliance**

Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Cooperative Compliance

**Submitted by the Committee on Cooperative Compliance
(Afghanistan, Iraq, Poland, the United Kingdom and
Northern Ireland and Zambia)**

I. Introduction

Activities of the Committee

1. The initial meeting of the Committee in 2018 took place on 25 January 2018 to begin the Committee's work of engaging in a cooperative dialogue with those States Parties confronted with allegations of use of anti-personnel mines as well as in internal deliberations.

2. The Committee updated the drafting of its working methods which consider the decision to take on a case, the preferred order of proceedings, the idea of identifying an indicative set of questions which could be used as openers for new cases, the structure of the reports of the Committee, what to do in case of a conflict of interest, and the Committee's relations with civil society. The Committee underlined that the working methods of the Committee will remain flexible enough to make necessary alterations as the Committee sees fit.

3. Over the course of 2018 and taking advantage of the presence of a delegation in Geneva the Committee met with representatives of South Sudan and Sudan. Likewise, the Committee also reached out to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and Human Rights Watch (HRW) in order to receive input from civil society with regard to compliance matters. The Committee was grateful for the engagement of representatives of these States, the ICBL and HRW for the information they provided to the Committee.

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4. On 23 April 2018, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to South Sudan, Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen to encourage the provision of further information to the Committee prior to the 8-9 June intersessional meetings and to encourage their active participation in the meeting.

5. On 14 August 2018, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen to solicit any further information to that provided by the Committee in its preliminary observations presented to the intersessional meetings.

II. Conclusions

6. On the basis of its deliberations and of the cooperative engagement with concerned States Parties, the Committee wishes to share the following conclusions and status on compliance:

South Sudan

7. Starting in 2014, the Committee considered allegations about South Sudan's compliance with the Convention's prohibitions contained in Article 1.1 of the Convention. These allegations concerned the deployment of anti-personnel mines by the Government of South Sudan's Forces in the area around Nassir in the Upper Nile state and stemmed from the "Summary of Latest Reports of Violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (COHA) investigated and verified by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Monitoring and Verification Mechanism in South Sudan from 1 March 2015 to 16 March 2015".

8. In May 2015 South Sudan informed the Committee that its national army has not possessed anti-personnel mines since 2008. The government also indicated that due to insecurity the concerned area was difficult to access. The security situation was confirmed by representatives of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) office in South Sudan who also indicated that the security situation made it difficult to conduct investigations into alleged mine use.

9. During a meeting on 29 September 2015, South Sudan expressed hope that the peace agreement signed on 26 August 2015 would lead to improved security in the states of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile and facilitate investigations. The Committee was also informed that the Ministry of Defence set up a commission to investigate these allegations once the security situation improves and welcomed UNMAS and civil society to form a joint verification mission with the Government to establish the facts regarding the allegations.

10. On 17 February 2016, South Sudan informed the Committee that the commission was being formed to carry out investigations around Nassir in the Upper Nile State now that the security situation has improved; however, South Sudan requires assistance to facilitate transport of the investigation team to Nassir, an area which is only accessible by air.

11. On 3 May 2016, the Committee wrote to South Sudan requesting updated information on the situation as well as to request information on measures in place to ensure compliance in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan. In 2016 South Sudan reported through its Article 7 report that it has not taken legal, administrative, or other measures to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention but is committed to doing so in the future and to reporting on these measures.

12. On 10 February 2017, South Sudan reported to the Committee that in 2016 the security situation had deteriorated and that it would not be possible at the moment to

address the allegations. South Sudan also indicated that given the many laws before the Assembly it was difficult at present to address the issue of national legislation.

13. At the Sixteenth Meeting of the States Parties (16MSP) the delegation of South Sudan informed the Committee that the investigation into the allegations in Nassir, Upper Nile State, were carried out and informally provided a copy of the report. On 5 May 2018, the Committee received the report from the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations in Geneva. The report indicates that on 24 November 2017, a four person investigation team which included a representative of the South Sudan National Mine Action Authority, the State Coordination Office Latjor State (Nassir), the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Engineering Division and the UNMAS travelled to Nassir, Upper Nile State, to investigate the allegations and held formal interviews with SPLA Officers and the Police Commissioner as well as carried out a physical inspection of the grounds around the SPLA barracks where the allegations stemmed from.

14. The result of the findings of the investigations indicated that there has been no evidence of landmines being laid in the vicinity of Nassir on or around the dates of the allegation in 2015. The Investigation Team further concluded that the allegations that landmines were laid in 2015 are not credible and that the area around Nassir is likely to be free from landmine contamination.

15. The Committee appreciates the willingness of South Sudan to engage into a continued dialogue, share information and clarify the situation with regard to the mentioned allegations. In view of the information received from South Sudan, the Committee recommends not to further pursue examination of the allegations. The Committee, however, reiterates the importance of South Sudan undertaking efforts as soon as possible, and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, to put in place legal administrative or other measures to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention, in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee appreciates South Sudan keeping the Committee informed on these efforts.

Sudan

16. 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. Sudan has been engaged in a dialogue with the Committee since December 2014 regarding these allegations. On several occasions Sudan has underlined that it complies fully with the Convention and has opened investigations to clarify several allegations that concern the areas of Toroji, Higleg, Jabalko, Heiban, and Belila. While Sudan was able to provide to the Committee an investigative internal report for Higleg, which came to the conclusion that no new anti-personnel mines were laid, it reported not being able to access other areas where allegations have arisen due to the security situation in these areas.

17. In the written update sent to the Committee on 31 August 2015, Sudan stressed that it does not stockpile or manufacture any kind of mines. Sudan stated that mines in some areas of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, may have been planted by rebel groups in areas under the rebels' control. A Sudanese fact finding committee was unable to reach Jabalko due to heavy rain, difficulty of movement and lack of security and was scheduled to visit the area in November 2015.

18. 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 Kilemo district of Kadugli (South Kordofan) and in the Baleela 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.

Allegations in the regions of Hayman, Jabalko and Tirougi could not be investigated as these regions are outside the control of the Sudanese Government. The report concluded that investigations must be carried out in these regions once the security situation permits.

19. On 17 February 2016 Sudan reiterated to the Committee the fact that it is committed to carrying out investigations into allegations of the use of mines but that some areas remain in conflict and it is not possible to carry out investigations in these areas.

20. On 3 May 2016, the Committee sent a letter to Sudan requesting updated information on the situation as well as information on measures in place to ensure compliance in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan.

21. On 19 May 2016, on the margins of the intersessional meetings, Sudan reiterated its commitment to keep the Committee informed about the security situation in areas pending investigation and submitted to the Committee a copy of the Mine Action Act of 2010 which forbids those acts prohibited under Article 1.1 of the Convention and includes penalties for contraventions.

22. On 8 February 2017, Sudan indicated to the Committee that the security situation which hampered investigations persists. Sudan reported that there is currently a national peace dialogue which may offer an opportunity for the Fact Finding Committee to carry out investigations in the remaining areas.

23. In addressing the intersessional meetings on 9 June 2017, Sudan recalled that it had established a committee to deal with allegations on compliance which, based on the surveys conducted, concluded that anti-personnel mines were not used in areas controlled by the Government of Sudan. Sudan further indicated that ongoing insecurity continues to prevent the committee from conducting investigations in three regions of the country.

24. On 23 April 2018 the Committee wrote to Sudan to request updated information on investigations into the pending allegations as well on collaboration with partners in order to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible. Sudan responded by indicating that the government has formed a committee under the supervision of the National Mine Action Centre which carried out survey research and direct investigation by listening to local inhabitants and military field commanders as well as corporate and humanitarian workers operating in the area. Sudan indicated that no accidents have been reported in areas where investigations have taken place but that security remains an impediment for investigations in the remaining areas.

25. The Committee appreciates Sudan's engagement with the Committee and the States Parties. In view of the information received from Sudan, the Committee is looking forward to continuing its engagement and cooperative dialogue with Sudan. The Committee concluded that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in the remaining areas where allegations have surfaced and where Sudan indicated security presents an impediment to the work of the *investigation board* (Jebel Kowa, Heiban and Troji). The Committee encourages Sudan to continue working with all partners in order to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible.

Ukraine

26. The claims of use of anti-personnel mines in Ukraine relate to the documentation of alleged presence of various types of anti-personnel mines (PFM, MON and OZM series) on Ukrainian territory since early 2014, without clear determination as to the parties responsible for such use. Ukraine has engaged in a dialogue with the Committee since May 2015 regarding these allegations, and has stressed that it complies fully with the Convention. Ukraine reiterated furthermore that its Armed Forces are authorised to use

mines only in command-detonated mode (through electrical initiation), which is not prohibited by the Convention.

27. Ukraine made a declaration on this issue during the intersessional meetings in June 2015 and has been standing by its declaration since, indicating that there are no new elements to add.

28. Ukraine informed the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties in 2015 that there are mined areas under its jurisdiction, however, not under its control. Ukraine further informed that sabotage acts are carried out on its territory which is under the control of Ukraine, including mining territory and infrastructure.

29. On 18 February 2016, Ukraine reiterated to the Committee that it complies with the Convention and that all units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces are instructed on obligations of the Convention. Ukraine informed the Committee that anti-personnel mines are being used in victim-activated mode (including MON-15 mines with tripwire), which is prohibited under the Convention, by non-state armed groups in areas in the south-east of the country which are not under the control of Ukraine.

30. Ukraine reiterated that it possesses stockpiled anti-personnel mines with the destruction of these mines resumed in December 2015 after it had previously been paused. Ukraine indicated that these stockpiles are not in the proximity of the frontline (where there could be risk of theft). However, some anti-personnel mines have been seized by non-state armed groups in the territory not under the control of Ukraine (Crimea). Ukraine believes that some of these mines have now been used, and they have since been found by Ukraine.

31. On 3 May 2016, the Committee sent a letter to Ukraine requesting updated information on the situation as well as to request information on measures in place to ensure compliance in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan. Ukraine but did not provide information concerning any legal administrative or other measures to ensure compliance.

32. During the intersessional meetings on 20 May 2016, Ukraine indicated that the type of mines located in Ukraine have never before been used in the territory of Ukraine (PMN1, PMN2, PMN4 and POM2R) and that the last stockpiles of these mines were destroyed in 2011. Ukraine further reported that it is possible that mines have been laid in the occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Kherson Province and Donetsk.

33. On 7 February 2017, Ukraine indicated to the Committee that it continues to suspect the use of mines in Ukraine in areas under its jurisdiction but temporarily outside of its control and does not have information for areas outside of its control where it suspects mines to have been employed. Ukraine reported that it continues to locate mines that have never before been used in the territory of Ukraine (e.g. PMN2 and PMN4). Ukraine further reported to the Committee that drafts of a Mine Action Law have been developed and are currently debated prior to their adoption.

34. On 23 April 2018 the Committee wrote to Ukraine to request updated information on the security situation in areas where allegations have surfaced and which are not under the control of Ukraine as well as on efforts to take any legal, administrative, or other measures 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, in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan. Ukraine did not provide updated information to the Committee in this regard.

35. The Committee concluded that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in the remaining areas where allegations have surfaced and where Ukraine has indicated security presents an impediment to the investigations being carrying out and which Ukraine has indicated are temporarily outside of Ukraine's control. The Committee reiterates the importance of Ukraine undertaking efforts as soon as possible, and no later than by the Fourth Review Conference, to put in place legal administrative or other

measures to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention, in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan. The Committee appreciates Ukraine keeping the Committee informed on these efforts.

Yemen

36. 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 antipersonnel 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 to 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.

37. 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.

38. At the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties, Yemen informed that it has 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.

39. On 19 February 2016, Yemen informed the Committee that the situation remains unchanged and that no new investigations into the alleged use of anti-personnel mines have been conducted. The last investigation took place in 2011 but had to be halted due to the political and security situation.

40. 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.

41. On 3 May 2016, the Committee sent a letter to Yemen requesting updated information on the situation as well as to request information on measures in place to ensure compliance in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention and Action 29 of the Maputo Action Plan.

42. In 2016, Yemen reported through its Article 7 report that it has national legislation in place that makes it an offence to possess, produce, design, import, export, trade, transfer and stockpile anti-personnel mines and includes penalties for doing so.

43. On 19 May 2016, Yemen informed the Committee that it is committed to keep the Committee informed about the security situation. Yemen further indicated that the mines being used in Yemen have not been stockpiled or used in Yemen in the past but have recently been illicitly transferred into Yemen. Yemen indicated that the government will carry out an investigation of this issue.

44. In addressing the intersessional meetings on 20 May 2016, Yemen reiterated that it faces a number of new challenges including new contamination and that a number of steps have been taken including the development by the government of a new strategy to facilitate the work of fulfilling its obligations under the Convention. Yemen reaffirmed the government's commitment to investigate the use of mines and that there will be penalties for the individuals responsible for the importation and use of mines.

45. On 21 April 2017, 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 have 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 United Nations to facilitate implementation of the Convention.

46. In addressing the intersessional meetings on 9 June 2017, Yemen reiterated that the mines being identified in Yemen were illicitly transferred into the country. Yemen also indicated that it hopes to be able to submit conclusions of a fact finding mission undertaken and determine accountability in response to the allegations and stated its readiness to answer any questions and keeping the Committee informed.

47. On 23 April 2018, the Committee wrote to Yemen to welcome any new information on the security situation and efforts to respond to allegations of the use of anti-personnel mines within Yemen as well as the results of investigations into the transfer and use of mines within areas under its jurisdiction or control. Yemen did not provide updated information to the Committee in this regard.

48. The Committee appreciates Yemen's engagement with the Committee and the States Parties. In view of the information received from Yemen, the Committee is looking forward to continuing its engagement and cooperative dialogue with Yemen. The Committee concluded that it would welcome continued updated information on the security situation in the remaining areas where allegations have surfaced and where Yemen indicated security presents an impediment to the investigations being carrying out. The Committee further indicated that it welcomes being kept informed about any information concerning the transfer and use of mines in Yemen. The Committee also encourages Yemen to continue working with all partners in order to ensure that investigations can take place as soon as possible.