



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

Z-2026/62441669/41892978 -

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Türkiye to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and with reference to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and On Their Destruction has the honour to enclose herewith the National Report of the Republic of Türkiye, prepared in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention, for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Türkiye to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 01 May 2026



Encl: As stated

APLC Secretariat
UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (Geneva Branch)
Palais des Nations, room S-161
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

COVER PAGE OF THE ANNUAL ARTICLE 7 REPORT

NAME OF STATE [PARTY]: REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

REPORTING PERIOD: 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025

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

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE [PARTY]:

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE (TR)

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(ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLARIFICATION)

Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.”

Remark: In accordance with Article 9, “Each State Party shall 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.”

State [Party]: Republic of Türkiye reporting for time period from 01 JAN 2025 to 31 DEC 2025

Additional Article 15 of Law No. 1325, “Regarding Military Schools, Military Students, Military Factories and Some Regulations,” was re-regulated on June 18, 2025, with Article 4 of Law No. 7551. Additional Article 15 (EK-1) stipulates the exemption from customs duties for all kinds of vehicles, machinery, equipment and animals trained to search for mines, to be brought from abroad for use in humanitarian mine and/or unexploded ammunition clearance activities carried out by the Ministry of National Defense. With this, if Türkiye gain access to the necessary funds, it will be possible to obtain tax advantages on goods imported into the country from abroad.

Form C APMs retained or transferred for permitted purposes

Article 7.1 “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3”

State [Party]: Republic of Türkiye reporting for time period from 01 JAN 2025 to 31 DEC 2025

As of the end of 2025, Türkiye retained a total of 5.717 anti-personnel mines for permitted purposes such as certification/accreditation of mechanical demining machines, mine clearance equipment and mine detection dogs, and training of newly appointed military demining units. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 16)

Form D Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

Article 7.1 “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of AP mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced.”

1. Areas that contain or are suspected to contain mines and number of mines (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 17 and 22)

Location	Number of areas known to contain A/P mines*	Area known to contain A/P mines (m2)	Number of mine in areas known to contain A/P mines		Number of areas suspected to contain A/P mines	Area suspected to contain A/P mines (m2)	Number of mine in areas suspected to contain A/P mines		Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations
			A/P	A/T			A/P	A/T	
Syrian Border	1.167	59.543.474	354.089	129.250	266	31.161.725	48.482	32.184	90.705.199
Iraqi Border	406	19.714.671	63.622	20	417	27.652.069	12.417	-	47.366.740
Iranian Border	222	7.547.123	31.794	-	340	26.999.892	12.049	-	34.547.015
Other than Borders	256	7.450.188	24.980	-	575	34.058.895	20.202	-	41.509.083
TOTAL	2.051	94.255.456	474.485	129.270	1.598	119.872.581	93.150	32.184	214.128.037

* The number of areas has been updated in accordance with the new classifications, as there have been changes in the classifications of Suspected Hazardous Areas and Confirmed Hazardous Areas following the Non-Technical Survey activities carried out by TURMAC in 2025.

2. Progress made during the reporting period 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025 (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 17 and 22)

Location	Number of areas known or suspected to contain APMs at the beginning of the reporting period	Total area known or suspected to contain APMs at the beginning of the reporting period (m2)	Amount of area cleared during the reporting period (m2)	Amount of area reduced during the reporting period (m2)	Amount of area cancelled during the reporting period (m2)	A/P mine destroyed	A/T mines destroyed	UXO destroyed	Total area addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations during the reporting period (m2)	Total Number of Areas remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations at the end of the reporting period along with the Increased areas due to NTS	Total area remaining to be addressed in the context of Article 5 obligations at the end of the reporting period (m2)
Syrian Border	1.434	96.283.676	242.722	290.078	5.045.677	779	40	0	5.578.477	1.433	90.705.199
Iraqi Border	823	47.397.729	30.989	0	0	91	0	0	30.989	823	47.366.740
Iranian Border	562	34.597.089	50.074	0	0	278	0	0	50.074	562	34.547.015
Other than Borders	837	41.624.966	32.037	11.510	72.336	660	0	5	115.883	831	41.509.083
TOTAL	3.656	219.903.460	355.822	301.588	5.118.013	1.808	40	5	5.775.423	3.649	214.128.037

Demining Operations

3. Best Practice in Extension of the Deadline for Completing the Destruction of Anti-Personnel Mine: Due to the fact that mine clearance in our country has not been completed and the last extension period was going to end on December 31, 2025, studies were initiated in 2024 to request a new extension. Within this scope; the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Ottawa Treaty, Juan Carlos RUAN visited TURMAC between June 10-11, 2024, with the aim of providing support in preparing the extension request report. Two separate online meetings were held with the ISU Director on January 22, 2025 and March 7, 2025, regarding the prepared report for our new extension request. Our extension request was discussed at the 22nd Meeting of States Parties, and it was reported that the Ottawa Treaty 5th Article Implementation Committee approved a 5-year extension until December 31, 2030. The extension process has been successfully completed without any disruption. (In line with the Siem Reap-Angkor Action 3)

4. Since the establishment of the Turkish Mine Action Center (TURMAC) in 2015, demining operations and other mine action activities have intensified, clearance output has increased significantly and commendable progress has been made in mine clearance. Since the first extension request, Türkiye has exerted great effort to fulfil its commitment under Article 5 of the Convention, as a result of which approximately 56,6 million square meters have been addressed, with almost 228.500 anti-personnel mines identified and destroyed. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 23)

5. Türkiye plans to continue Phase-4 of the Eastern Borders Mine Clearance Project series with a contracting modality in Van province on eastern border of Türkiye via European Union Funds or any international donor support. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action, 40)

a. The fourth phase of the project aims to clear an area of approximately 4 million m² within 74 mine fields in Van province, which is the province with the longest border with Iran, measuring 295 kilometers. Clearing mines in Van Province with the longest border with Iran, will have remarkable effects on acceleration of Türkiye's demining process and reduction of hazardous area. Thus Türkiye is going to be able to fulfil its commitments under the Ottawa Convention, reach the aim of building integrated border management systems in line with European Union Acquis and make security forces operable during counter-smuggling, counter irregular migration and counter-terrorism operations. Alongside the land release of mined areas, EORE sessions in 10 locations (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 26), technical survey in 41 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 17), and capacity building activities for TURMAC (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 1) will be conducted within Phase 4 of the EBMCP Project Series. As a result of technical survey activities, the boundaries and contents of

suspected hazardous areas will become more definite, reducing the cost of mine clearance operations. The fifth component of the project aims to train immigrants and local residents, including women, as mine detection dog handlers, EORE trainers and deminers, providing them with a valuable skillset in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5 and Action 19. TURMAC has been seeking international funding support for the project for the past five years. As of end of 2025, EBMCP Phase-4 is yet to be financed by any donor. Estimated cost of the proposed project is above 32,5 million Euros.

b. We would like to present, through this report, three key dimensions that rationally justify the support for humanitarian mine action activities carried out in Türkiye by international donors. The first point is that Türkiye, ranked among the top 10 countries in the world with the most anti-personnel mine-affected areas, receiving no assistance in 2025, contradicts the spirit of cooperation outlined in Article 6.4 of the Ottawa Convention. The second point is that, due to Türkiye's effective use of funds in EBMCP series, which were previously implemented through European Union (EU) funds, the projects have achieved sustainable and measurable outcomes; thus, the completed EBMCP was presented in 2026 as a successful project and best practice example. At the opening event of Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Phase-4 initiative, conducted in February 2026 and assessing the financial cooperation between Türkiye and EU, EBMCP Phase-3 was highlighted as one of the ten most successful projects among more than 1000 projects implemented in Türkiye via EU funds, owing to its significant, sustainable and tangible humanitarian outcomes (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 1, 2, 45). The third point is that a national budget contribution will be requested in return for the budget provided for TURMAC within the framework of National Budget possibilities contingent upon securing international donors to finance the project (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 40).

6. TURMAC has submitted a project proposal titled 'Strengthening Rural Development and Resilience through Demining in Türkiye' (Southern Borders Mine Clearance Project) in 2025 in order to conduct humanitarian demining activities in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Kilis Provinces along the Syrian border, to the Presidency of Migration Management to be funded under EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye, within the framework of financial resources allocated for Post-FRiT (The European Union Facility for Refugees in Türkiye- FRiT) 2025-2027. Estimated cost of the proposed project is above 20 million Euros. The planned components of the project are clearance of 85 mined areas (approximately 4.600.000 m²), conducting EORE (Explosive Ordnance Risk Education) Sessions (25 Locations) including local residents and Syrian refugees, technical survey on 2 Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHA) within 17.500 m², providing Capacity Building Activities for TURMAC (16 Modules) in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 1 and Vocational Training for local residents and Syrian refugees including women, will be provided in order to

empower refugee and local women in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5. Additionally, pilot sustainable farming by demonstration of environmentally friendly agricultural practices on 20,000 m² of cleared land will promote compliance under the EU Green Deal and 8th Environment Action Programme, in line with Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 6. Furthermore, the project is directly aligned with ‘Democratic Good Governance Based on Justice’ under the heading of the 12th National Development Plan (NDP) which emphasizes the role of human rights having regard to all aspects involved in the framework of the rule of law. To this end, the project will pursue the balance between fundamental rights and freedoms with social and individual security issues; increase the effectiveness and quality of security services and provide the citizen participation through raising the consciousness about fight against crime by restoring safe access to border zones, enabling maintenance of 250 km of IBM systems and facilitating the voluntary and safe return of Syrian refugees in accordance with, United Nations, EU and national migration strategies in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 1. The project is planned to be completed between 2027 and 2029. Negotiations between EU and Türkiye regarding the proposed project are ongoing. At the completion of the project, 15-20 million m² of land will be available for agriculture, livestock, organic farming, tourism and renewable energy (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 1, 6, 17, 18, 21, 26, 40).

7. In conjunction with international projects, Türkiye continues to address mine contamination with its national resources and available assets. In 2025, Türkiye had 50 military humanitarian demining teams dedicated solely to mine action activities. Although their military branch is army engineering, their expertise is on humanitarian demining. They are all capable of conducting technical survey and mine clearance as well as delivering explosive ordnance risk education since they are routinely accredited by TURMAC in accordance with national and international standards. All the mine clearance and land reduction has been carried out through these military humanitarian demining teams in 2025. In total, 657.410 m² of land (1848 mines found/destroyed) was released by these teams in Hakkari, Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Van, Tunceli and Şırnak provinces in 2025 (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 21 and 22).

8. In 2026, mine clearance activities are planned to be conducted in 41 minefields in 11 different provinces, which will cover an area of approximately 1.500.000 m², Technical Survey in 8 different provinces covering an area of approximately 1.000.000 m², along with NTS in 70 minefields in 3 different provinces will be carried out. Detailed mine action plan for 2026 is attached to this report (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 18).

9. Best Practice in Mine Action Planning: TURMAC is the sole authority that organizes and plans all mine action activities in Türkiye. For this purpose, TURMAC organizes annual meetings with the participation of all stakeholders from all relevant ministries, institutions, organizations and

military commands to inform them about mine action activities and also collect the requests and projects to prioritize while preparing the annual and 3-year mine action plans. TURMAC takes into consideration several factors in the process of preparing these plans: border security, benefits to local people, urgency of the projects, as well as the climate conditions, land structure and altitude of the contaminated area. TURMAC gives utmost importance to using all means to increase productivity and effectiveness of all the assets available. To that end, TURMAC prepares the annual mine action plan one year ahead of implementation and assigns the teams seasonally according to the climate and soil conditions. The teams are assigned to the eastern borders in summer period (June-November), where the climate conditions are very harsh in winter, the terrain is steep and the altitude is very high, reaching 3.000 meters, while assigning the same teams to southern border areas in winter where the terrain is plain and climate is milder, permitting mine action activities. With this approach, mine action activities could be conducted with the same teams throughout the year incessantly (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 3, 6, 18, 19, 25).

10. Best Practice in Mine Action Planning: A side event titled “Integrated, Environmentally Sensitive Mine Action and Ammunition Management: Türkiye’s National Model for One Humanity” was organized by TURMAC during the 29th National Mine Action Directors and UN Advisors Annual Meeting (NDM-UN29) held between April 22-24, 2026. At the side event, Türkiye’s national ownership-based, integrated and environmentally sensitive mine action and ammunition management approach was comprehensively introduced. Within this scope, innovative solutions for the safe and standards-compliant storage of ammunition with the Modular Earth Covered Depot (MTÖD) system; life extension, testing and modernization activities of ammunition through the Ammunition Improvement, Development and Renovation Directorate (MIGYEM); environmentally sensitive and highly secure ammunition destruction and recycling capabilities with the Separate Ammunition Sorting and Maintenance Station (MAAT); technological solutions that increase speed, efficiency and personnel safety in mine clearance activities with the Mechanical Mine Cleaning Equipment (MEMATT) were presented to the participants with detailed presentations and video demonstrations. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 6)

Survey Operations

11. Since the EBMCP Phase III NTS project was completed in 2023 and no additional projects/funds have been available so far, TURMAC Survey Branch (SB) was the only asset to conduct NTS in 2025. TURMAC SB's efforts led to cancellation of 5.118.013 m² of area in 65 different minefields. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 21 and 18, 19, 22)

12. In line with the plans made mine action plan for 2026, NTS operations will be carried out by TURMAC Survey Branch in 70 minefields in 3 different provinces in an area of approximately 8.5 million m² in 2026. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 21 and 18, 19, 22)

13. Best Practice in Mine Action Planning: While conducting NTS, TURMAC SB meticulously investigate all the documents relevant to the minefield, carry out interviews with all the citizens and executives in the region who may have information about the minefield and investigate closely the area for evidences. Since mines carry the risk of displacement due to the natural factors such as heavy rains, landslide, and avalanche from the time they are laid, TURMAC SB also takes into consideration the terrain and climate conditions of the region, especially the precipitation characteristics and amount by year in order to assess the possibility of mines to be shifted or move beyond their original minefield boundaries. When there is a small gap between two mine fields the SHA is extended to cover there too for the safety. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 3, 6, 18, 19, 25)

Prioritization

14. TURMAC has prioritized its mine clearance activities based on the characteristics of the contaminated land, projects of ministries/institutions for public welfare and benefits to local people. Mined fields that cannot be released in one season due to several reasons such as the size of the area, location, climatic working conditions and duration, terrains' characteristics and changes in the assigned units capacity (personnel rotations, leader personnel changes, redeployments, etc.) included to the following year's mine action plan with the same priority; (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 19)

a) **Prioritization Level 1:** Minefields along the southern and eastern borders of Türkiye, which prevents the establishment/construction of the new technological border surveillance system (watchtower, patrol road etc.).

b) **Prioritization Level 2:** Minefields that are close to the settlements.

c) **Prioritization Level 3:** Minefields requested to be cleared by other ministries/institutions/organizations for public benefit. (construction of irrigation channels, customs gates, etc.)

d) **Prioritization Level 4:** Minefields laid on citizens and requested to be released.

e) **Prioritization Level 5: Minefields to clear** for socio-economic development of the region (agriculture, livestock, mining, etc.)

15. TURMAC coordinates and cooperates with other ministries, institutions and organizations, during the prioritization, planning, implementation and land release processes.

Resources for Implementation

16. Ministry of National Defence allocated more than 1.242.000.000 TL from the national budget for humanitarian mine action efforts in 2025. This budget has been spent on capacity development of military demining units and humanitarian mine actions in 2025. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 40)

17. In addition to the humanitarian aspect, mine action is regarded as an indispensable part of the modern integrated border management (IBM) of Türkiye. Türkiye aims to clear landmines on its eastern and southern borders to provide a more secure and technologically advanced humanitarian border management system. As a result, mine action has been included in the strategic planning of other governmental, nongovernmental institutions and partners in Türkiye in terms of IBM. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 1)

Legal Arrangements Regarding the Turkish National Mine Action Center

18. According to the latest published by IMAS 04.10 Glossary of Mine Action Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations, IMAS 06.10 Management Of Training, IMAS 07.11 Land Release, IMAS 7.13 Environmental Management in Mine Action, IMAS 8.40 Marking Mine And ERW Hazards, IMAS 9.10 Clearance Requirements, IMAS 9.50 Mechanical Demining, IMAS 10.30 Personal Protective Equipment – PPE, IMAS 12.10 Mine/ERW Risk Education, (National Mine Action SOPs-02) Standard Operating Procedure for Accreditation Activities, (National Mine Action SOPs-06) Standard Operating Procedure for Technical Survey Activities were published in 2025. National Mine Action Standards are updated on a continual basis. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 4)

19. Best Practice in Arrangements: National Mine Action Standards (NMFS) are periodically reviewed and updated based on changes made within the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In this context, IMAS updates are directly reflected in the MMFS. The updated NMFS is made available to Humanitarian Mine Action organizations through the institution's website as part of the official publication process; compliance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is ensured, and the compliance of applications with current standards is monitored regularly. Area of Operations activities are audited through Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) processes within the Quality Management System (QMS); findings obtained are taken into consideration in subsequent update processes. Within this framework, the compatibility of the NMFS with IMAS and the sustainability of unity in application are ensured. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 4)

National Capacity

20. As a part of TURMAC's capacity development, 3 personnel from TURMAC attended the Humanitarian Demining Training and Non-Technical Survey Training in 2025. Additionally, Mine Detection Dogs Accreditation Training was provided to 10 personnel from military demining units, and Humanitarian Demining Training, EORE Trainers' Training were provided to 421 personnel from TURMAC. The following trainings are planned for 2026:

- a. Basic Training on Humanitarian Mine Operations
- b. Non-Technical Survey Training
- c. Information Management System of Mine Action (IMSMA) Administrator and User Training
- d. Quality Management and Accreditation in Mine Action Training
- e. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) Training
- f. Humanitarian Demining Training,
- g. Mine/ Muniton Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Disposal Course,
- h. Mine Detection Dog Handler Course,
- i. Mine Detection Dog Handler Refresher Training,
- j. Mine Detector User Course.

21. IMSMA was installed in 2017 with the support of Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD). Since then, current data regarding mine activities conducted in Türkiye have been transferred to the IMSMA database. Activities conducted in the field are collected through daily, weekly and monthly reports and transferred to the IMSMA system. The data uploaded to the IMSMA system is transferred to Excel tables by using the staging system and presented to decision-makers for planning and prioritization. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 9)

22. As a result of the consultations held between TURMAC and GICHD, it has been deemed appropriate to continue using the IMSMA NG version, as the information and documents related to minefields are subject to confidentiality principles of National Defence Ministry, the system is required to operate on a local network, and the offline usage capability of IMSMA Core does not meet TURMAC's current confidentiality requirements. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 9)

23. Currently, a total of 14 mechanical demining machines and 23 mine detection dogs are operational. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 25)

Contributions of the Turkish Military

24. There were 32 military humanitarian demining teams of Turkish Land Forces and 18 military humanitarian demining teams of General Command of Gendarmerie under the operational control of TURMAC, conducting mine action activities utilizing 10 mechanical demining machines (MDM) and 17 mine detection dogs in 2025. Turkish Land Forces plan to increase its capacity by increasing the number of teams to 36 by founding additional 4 teams and also including 4 more MDM, in addition to 6 teams of Gendarmerie to be found in 2026 that will make 24 teams in total. TURMAC expects to have 60 military humanitarian demining teams capable of conducting mine action activities by the end of 2026 with 14 MDMs and 23 mine detection dogs. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 21)

Form E: Mine risk education and reduction efforts

Article 7.1 “Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5.”

Remark: In accordance with Article 5, para.2: “Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects”.

State [Party]: Republic of Türkiye reporting for the time period from 01 JAN 2025 to 31 DEC 2025

1. TURMAC periodically coordinate with relevant institutions (The Ministry of Interior, the General Command of Gendarmerie and Turkish Land Forces Command) to take safety and security measures in areas with high mine risk.
2. In coordination with local authorities and units responsible for the area, the physical warnings around the contaminated areas are renewed annually and safety instructions are reminded to the local population.
3. It is crucial to take efforts to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas. Türkiye’s minefields, including extended established buffer areas, are mapped, recorded, marked, fenced, and constantly observed by military personnel or gendarmerie personnel.
4. Although minefields in Türkiye pose minor threat to civilians when compared to the extent of contamination, Türkiye is committed to conducting firm Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities to reach the “**no mine victim**” target.
5. TURMAC collects mine victim’s data from authorities such as the Ministry of Interior, General Command of Gendarmerie. Importance is given to ‘**need assessment process**’, which is the systematic collection and analyses of data in question that helps to identify more precisely the populations of women, men, children at risk and their risk behaviours.

6. Best Practice in Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Planning: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) teams conducted EORE sessions on the danger of mines and educational posters were distributed to the population living close to contaminated areas. In order to further enhance awareness levels and ensure that key messages reach a wider audience effectively, an informative video is developed as a best practice example. Mine clearance is carried out to ensure human safety, restore safe living areas, and support the continuity of socio-economic activities and mine victim, highlighting their reintegration into society as a priority. In addition to these, in order to enhance and sustain the attention of child participants more effectively and for longer durations, technology based methods have been analyzed, leading to the development of the e-EORE application. This application aims to make training processes more active, accessible and sustainable. It is planned to implement and operationalize the e-EORE in the field at the earliest opportunity.
7. EORE are activities that seek to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive ordnances by raising awareness and promoting safe behaviour. These activities include information exchange with at-risk communities, communication of safety messages to target groups, and support for community risk management and participation in mine action. Also, TURMAC possesses a sustainable national capacity to effectively deliver programs in emergency situations. This capacity is ensured through trained personnel, and the ability to rapidly deploy teams during emergencies.
8. During EORE activities, EORE trainers carried out training activities in public meeting places for our citizens living in areas with mine danger. Male/female teams are employed to provide EORE. This gender-balanced composition allows EORE messages to be communicated to women in local places by female trainer staff. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 26, 27, 28 and 29)
9. TURMAC has provided trainers' training to 201 personnel from General Command of Gendarmerie personnel in 2025.
10. EORE Trainer's Training was conducted for 82 personnel from the newly established Humanitarian Military Demining Units in Ankara, Hatay and Kilis provinces by TURMAC, in order to ensure that they can provide training to our citizens simultaneously with the clearance activities, especially during the winter months and/or during periods when mine clearance activities are limited. Thereby, the integration of EORE programs into survey, clearance and victim assistance activities is ensured through their inclusion in field data prioritization and carried out in coordination with survey, clearance and victim assistance activities which are linked with EORE activities through awareness-raising on victims' needs, the promotion of safe behaviours.

11. In addition to these trainings, it is crucial that EORE Trainer's Training is conducted for 52 personnel by TURMAC in Eskişehir¹, and Kocaeli¹ for Provincial Gendarmerie Commands, which are near shooting ranges. Following the trainings in question, the mentioned personnel were subjected to a proficiency exam; certificates were given to those who were successful.

12. A total of 1.389 (28 women, 1.136 men and 225 children) citizens who live close to minefields in 7 provinces, namely Hakkari, Hatay, Iğdır, Kilis, Mardin, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak, have been trained by Humanitarian Military Demining Units EORE teams in 2025.

13. A total of 7.524 (533 women, 5.607 men and 1.384 children) citizens who live close to minefields in 14 provinces, namely Batman¹, Bingöl¹, Diyarbakır¹, Hakkari, Tunceli¹, Van, Eskişehir¹, Bitlis¹, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Kocaeli¹, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak, have been trained by the General Command of Gendarmerie EORE teams in 2025.

14. Training of Trainers (ToT) for Gendarmerie General Command personnel engaged in EORE is planned and conducted on an as-needed basis. Such needs may arise due to staff turnover, reassignments, health-related absences, or operational requirements. Within this framework, new ToT activities are systematically organized to ensure continuity and effectiveness of EORE delivery. The planning process also encompasses newly designed provinces to be incorporated into the programme, ensuring that sufficient qualified trainers are available to support the expansion and sustainability of EORE activities nationwide.

An analysis of the demographic distribution of participants indicates that 570 were women (6%), 7.104 were men (76%), 902 were girls (10%) and 707 were boys (8%). In this framework, the percentage distribution of child participants among all participants is 56% boys and 44 % girls.

15. In the context of EORE, training activities targeting children are planned and implemented using slides with due consideration for age and gender-sensitive approaches. In this framework, specific priorities are determined based on identified risk levels. In trainings delivered to girls, particular emphasis is placed on risks that may arise within the household environment. These include activities such as collecting firewood, fetching water, participating in agricultural tasks and other domestic responsibilities that may expose them to hazardous areas. Furthermore, in trainings given to boys, focus is placed on risks associated with increased mobility and time spent in open areas. Activities such as playing outdoors, herding animals, exploring natural environments, and collecting scrap metal are specifically addressed as potential risk factors. In addition to these, strong emphasis is placed on safe behaviors such as not touching suspicious objects, moving away immediately, and reporting to the relevant

¹ Located inner region

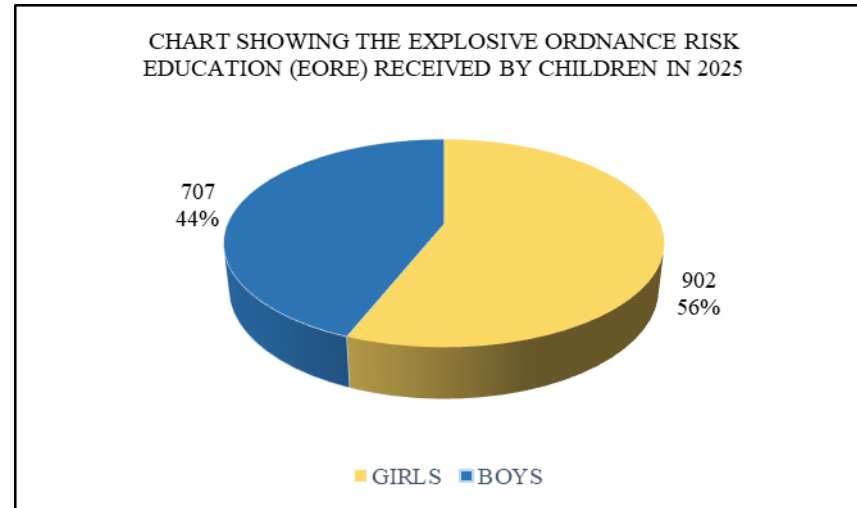
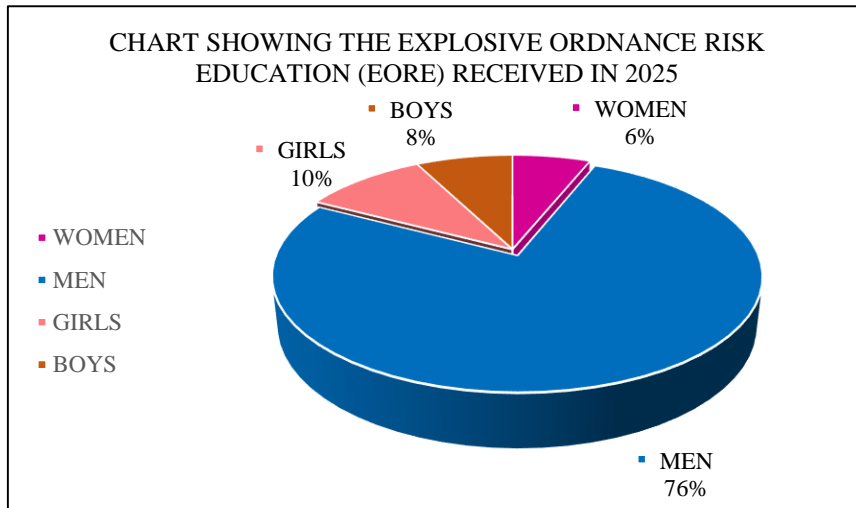
authorities. Thus, slide-based training may limit interaction and engagement; however, it ensures standardized delivery, broader outreach, and increased awareness.

16. To conclude, these trainings are age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, coherent with applicable national and international standards, and tailored to the needs of mine-affected citizens as appropriate. EORE activities and the percentage distribution are presented in detail in the table and graph below:

17. In addition, EORE Trainer Training to the training personnel working in Provincial Gendarmerie Commands and the Humanitarian Military Demining Units are planned in 2026 in provinces where citizens are considered to be most vulnerable to mine risk and to conduct EORE for our citizens in provinces by Gendarmerie General Command training personnel in order to inform our citizens about mine risks.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION (EORE)					
Years	Gender	ORGANIZATION PROVIDING THE EDUCATION			
		TURMAC²	General Command of Gendarmerie	Humanitarian Military Demining Unit	TOTAL
2024	Women	2	333	-	335
	Men	285	1.592	-	1.877
	Children	-	800	-	800
	Total	287	2.725		3.012
2025	Women	3	533	34	570
	Men	198	5.607	1.299	7.104
	Children	-	1.384	225	1.609
	Total	201	7.524	1.558	9.283

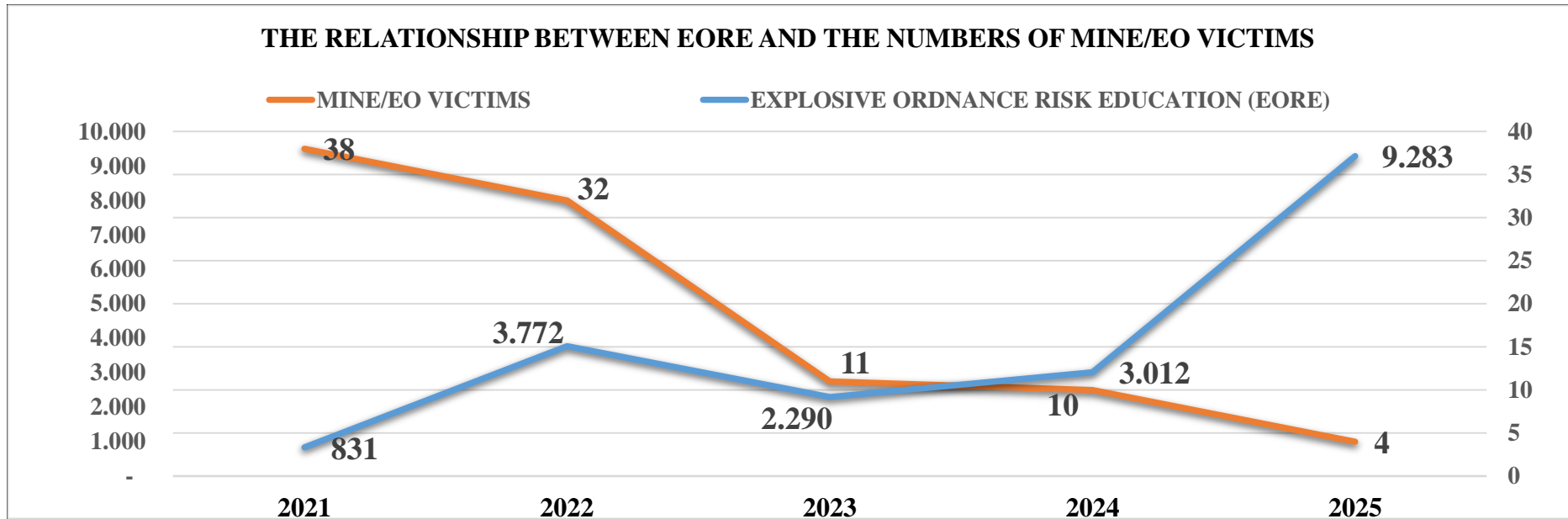
² TURMAC exclusively delivers Training of Trainers Programs



18. New trainer trainings are planned for personnel who received Explosive Ordnance Risk Trainer Training in line with the needs and demands that will arise in cases such as long-term illness, leave, relocation, similar force majeure reasons and the inclusion of new provinces in the process.

19. EORE activities mentioned above were conducted according to the National Mine Action Standard (NMAS) 12.10 Explosive Ordnance Risk Education.

20. According to our statistics on EORE, casualty and loss rates at contaminated areas are limited to the lowest possible level as stated in the EORE table above. These intensive EORE trainings are crucial for addressing the dangers of mine/ unexploded ordnance and promoting safe behavior in affected communities. Expansion and enhanced effectiveness of EORE activities have led to a notable reduction in casualties from mines and unexploded ordnance, as clearly presented in the table below.



21. Even if the mined areas are cleared, training in cleared areas will be continued due to the risk of explosive ordnance. General Command of Gendarmerie EORE teams are going to provide EORE sessions to citizens who live close to minefields.

Form H: Victim Assistance

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: Republic of Türkiye reporting for time period from 01 JAN 2025 to 31 DEC 2025

1. Mine Victim Data: (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 30)

a. In Türkiye, 4 mine/unidentified Explosive Ordnance (EO) victims, who are all men, were identified in 2025. 2 were military personnel (50%) and 2 boys (50%), were civilians. According to the data obtained, except for 1 demining accident, all other casualties were caused by unidentified EO.

b. TURMAC provides data on mine victims (identity, age, sex and occupation etc.) from the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Services, the General Staff, the General Command of Gendarmerie and Governorship of our respective Provincial Health Directorates.

c. TURMAC effectively carries out coordination with the Ministry of Interior through the General Command of Gendarmerie to obtain information on mine and munition accidents. In this context, information received from the General Command of Gendarmerie is provided in the reports of TURMAC.

d. The Disability Rights National Action Plan (2023-2025) was legislated to ensure the needs and rights of all persons with disabilities, including victims of mines and explosive remnants of war, throughout national policies and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment and development.

e. Information on mine and munition accidents and data on mine victims caused by mine and munition accidents are listed in the table below.

Years	Accidents	Military Personnel		Civilian								TOTAL
		Men		Men		Women		Girls		Boys		
		Wounded	Dead	Wounded	Dead	Wounded	Dead	Wounded	Dead	Wounded	Dead	
1956-2020	2.467	2.579	38	950	298	151	27	0	1	28	3	4.075
2021	16	21	1	4	1	3	0	2	0	4	2	38
2022	25	7	2	16	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	32
2023	10	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
2024	7	4	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
2025	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
TOTAL	2.528	2.619	42	975	301	155	27	4	1	40	6	4.170

2. TURMAC monitors social, medical, psychological and economic assistance provided to mine victims. The concept of ‘mine victim’ used within the scope of the Ottawa Convention is not used within the relevant ministries (Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, etc.) instead, they are considered as ‘disabled individuals’. For this reason, it should be borne in mind that when the services provided by these ministries to our disabled citizens are mentioned in the text, mine victim citizens are implied.

3. Social Inclusion: (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5, 37, 38 and 39)

a. Entrance to museums and historical sites is free for disabled people and they can benefit from state theatres free of charge.

b. In cooperation with the Directorate General of Social Assistance of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, the Directorate General of Services for the Elderly and Disabled, and the Ministry of National Education, studies are carried out to facilitate the lives of victim students with disabilities. In this context, students with disabilities who need education are provided free transportation to their schools.

c. Family members are trained to assist therapy for victims, especially in remote areas, including male family members, so that the burden of care does not fall exclusively on women and girls. In addition to these, psychosocial support and social assistance are provided to indirect victims, while coordination and national capacity-building efforts continue to strengthen inclusion.

d. The Disability Rights National Action Plan (2023-2025) ensures strong coordination, multilateral cooperation for disabled individuals and activities that take into account of their social needs and represent persons with disabilities with the participation of nongovernmental

organizations. Also, it strengthens disabled individuals' participation in social, cultural events, tourism and their participation in sports activities, and access to public transportation services and areas open to public use, housing services.

e. All disabled people working in the public sector are considered to be on administrative leave on the first day of Disabled People's Week, observed in May 10-16, and World Disability Day, observed on December 3. In addition, if schools are closed by governorships due to adverse weather conditions, public servants with disabilities in the same region are also considered on administrative leave during the closure.

f. Disabled people can use up to 10 days of sick leave if they can document their illness. Obtaining a health report for disabled people at public hospitals affiliated with the Ministry of Health is free of charge.

g. The Disabled Sports Federation, affiliated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, provides services for disabled people to do sports professionally.

h. It is mandatory to take precautions for disabled people who will vote in the elections. Election boards must ensure voting areas are accessible for disabled voters.

i. Continuing its efforts to make the lives of disabled citizens easier, the Ministry of Family and Social Services has published the "Information Guide for the Disabled", which will create a road map for our citizens to easily access the services offered. This guide contains information about the rights and services offered in the areas of disability assessment, health, education, accessibility, personal mobility, employment, incentives and supports, social assistance and social services.

4. Medical Care: (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5, 33, 34 and 35)

a. Victims who have disabled relatives in need of care are supported with home care assistance, which was initiated with the idea of supporting disabled people with their families primarily. Further, home health care programs, home care support programs, home care pensions, home-type social service institutions, community mental health centers and supportive day services are being expanded throughout the country. Furthermore, TURMAC ensures that women, girls, boys and men benefit equally from victim assistance services. To strengthen emergency response capacity, regular training is provided and continuous improvements are ensured. Access to ongoing healthcare services is also maintained.

b. The Commission for the Care of People with Disabilities and Special Needs (Ministry of Labor and Social Security) is responsible for the disability program in Türkiye. This Commission, in coordination with the Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change is working on building a unified database for people with disabilities, victims of mines and explosive ordnance.

c. In addition, when a mine accident happens, the general health assistance procedure is applied. The first aid posts are available to provide emergency medical services near or adjacent to the contaminated and remote areas. The victim is then immediately transferred to the central hospitals of the contaminated governorate. Once the victim has fully recovered, he/she is referred to a rehabilitation center to rehabilitate the victim medically, psychologically, and physically.

d. Our disabled individuals are given priority in all hospitals. Disabled people and their relatives, with a medical report documenting over 40 percent disability, can benefit from treatment services of private and public hospitals at a discount.

e. Within the scope of the “Social Services Law”, disabled individuals in need of care and assistance have the right to receive rehabilitation services. As of 2025, the number of rehabilitation centers is 106. Information is shared with relevant stakeholders in line with national data protection regulations. In addition, Ankara Veterans Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Training and Research Hospital provides health and rehabilitation services to our veterans and civilian citizens injured due to mine accidents. In addition to these, a total of 55 high level officials, including Generals, General Directors, and Deputy General Directors, paid official visits to the veterans receiving treatment at the Rehabilitation Center. Furthermore, in 2025, a total of 180 prosthetic devices and 120 orthotic devices were delivered to the veterans through the aforementioned center (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 35).

f. Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations provide free wheelchairs, prostheses, speech and hearing aids to disabled people, as well as food, shelter and cash aid.

g. Home Care Assistance, which was launched in 2006 with the understanding that disabled individuals need to be supported primarily by their families, assists citizens with severely disabled relatives in need of care and who cannot work because they are taking care of their disabled relatives.

5. Economic Inclusion: (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5, 37, 38 and 39)

a. Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations were established in every province and district in accordance with the provisions of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law No. 3294, and Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations provide services to 147 citizens. In accordance with the law in question, social and economic assistance such as financial aid and family indirect victim aid and education are provided to our citizens in line with their needs.

b. In Türkiye, where mine fields existed, girls, boys, women and men live with the threat of landmines and improvised explosive devices in the areas close to minefields. While these weapons may be indiscriminate, the specific threats and their impacts vary according to sex, age and other aspects of diversity. Adopting sensitive recruitment procedures helps to prevent discrimination and provide equal employment opportunities to women and men from diverse groups. Employment contracts ensure that women and men are paid equally for equal work.

c. Within the scope of the implementation of the obligations to assist victims, economic employment is provided to our disabled citizens in order to include mine victims in social and economic life with the cooperation of the Ministry of Family and Social Services. With the appointments made, it is ensured that people with disabilities participate in life and become individuals who produce useful works for society.

d. The Ministry of Family and Social Services provides disability pensions to people with disabilities by more than 40 percent. These pensions are within the scope of social assistance received by the disabled individual and cannot be seized.

e. Disabled employees can receive a deduction from their income tax base in amounts determined according to their disability degree. Tax Deduction is also available for the employees that are providing care to their disabled relatives.

f. Disabled individuals who have a single residence smaller than 200 square meters are exempt from property tax.

g. There is a tax deduction opportunity. In addition, if the disabled person who purchased a vehicle with the Special Consumption Tax discount provided by the state passes away, his rights are transferred to the disabled person's family **as indirect victim**.

h. Adult disabled people with a disability rate of 90% or above and disabled people under the age of 18 with the phrase "Special Condition Requirements" in the Special Needs Report for Children can benefit from the Special Consumption Tax exemption. Furthermore, suppose a disabled person dies for any reason after purchasing a vehicle with the Special Consumption Tax discount provided by the state. In that case, the vehicle in question is distributed to the family **as indirect victim** of the disabled person who died.

i. By the Department of Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, for the purchase of tools and equipment (walking sticks, embossed keyboards, prostheses) produced according to their disabilities. etc.) value added tax exemption is applied. Additionally, Motor Vehicle Tax Exemption is provided.

j. Customs duty exemption is applied by the Ministry of Trade for special tools and equipment imported from abroad for the use of disabled people. The items are used for the special benefit of disabled people and to eliminate the disadvantaged situation between them and other individuals.

k. Every person with a disabled ID card benefits from the right to travel free of charge on public transportation. Disabled individuals can use all public buses, sea transportation vehicles and trains free of charge.

l. Needs pension is a financial right given by Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations to disabled people who have a disability rate of at least 40% and above, who are over the age of 18 or who have disabled relatives under the age of 18.

m. Municipalities in Türkiye provide discounts on water and electricity services to disabled citizens. The discount rate for those over 18 is 50%.

n. Disabled students studying at the university are given additional points when entering the university. Disabled people with a disability of 40% or more are given priority in scholarship and dormitory applications by the Credit and Dormitories Institution. In the repayment of education and contribution loans, the debts of disabled people, with a report stating “unable to work,” are completely erased.

o. Republic of Türkiye State Railways provides free transportation to disabled people. Disabled people can benefit from this type of transportation free of charge by presenting their ID card. For people with severe disabilities of 50% and above, the disabled person and their companion can also benefit from free transportation. People with a disability of 40% and above can use maritime transportation with discounts within and outside the city.

p. Turkish Airlines offers people with a report of 40% or above disability a 20% discount on all domestic flights and a 25% discount on international flight fares. Wheelchairs for people with disabilities are also available 24 hours in advance upon request.

q. The Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), which operates under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, provides job and vocational consultancy services to disabled people and organizes courses or on-the-job training programs to increase their professional qualifications. These individuals are placed in jobs suitable for their situation. Additionally, disabled people are encouraged to start their own businesses. İŞKUR provides grant support of up to 580.000 TL for disabled individuals to establish their own businesses.

r. According to the Civil Servants Law No. 657, public institutions are obliged to employ 3% disabled personnel. In this context, the Student Selection and Examination Center (ÖSYM) conducts a selection exam for disabled public personnel. In order to take the exam, the disabled person must have a disability of 40% or more.

s. Assistance for individuals with disabilities, including mine victims, enables them to become equal citizens and develop their potential by increasing their participation in social life; This creates an integrative, inclusive and sustainable structure for both the individual and the society. As emphasized in the Disability Rights National Action Plan (2023-2025), thanks to the education, care, employment and social support services

offered in line with the goal of "Building an inclusive society where disabled individuals can realize their potential as equal citizens", disabled individuals can act more independently in social life, social prejudices are reduced and differences are seen as a source of wealth. By embracing the principle of "leaving no one behind", a social structure has been established that fosters social integration and collective development for all.

t. There are no significant challenges in high-risk emergency and conflict preparedness, as well as in victim assistance. Activities are carried out effectively and sustainably through existing systems and strong inter-institutional coordination.

u. Information on assistance and support provided to mine victims abroad is presented in detail in the table below by Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA): TİKA, Türkiye's official development cooperation agency, was established in 1992. TİKA is responsible for implementing technical assistance, humanitarian aid, and capacity-building projects in developing countries.

6. The activities are presented in the table below:

Senegal Kolda Landmine Victims Vocational Training and Capacity Building Project – 2013

In the Kolda region in southern Senegal, due to conflicts and landmines many young people have become disabled. With the aim of re-integrating these individuals into society, a comprehensive vocational training program was implemented in 2013 by the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA).

A computer laboratory was set up and poultry equipment was provided. By encouraging the participation of victims in the workforce, the project strategically supported socioeconomic integration, local development, and efforts to combat migration in the region.



Colombia Orejón Village Primary School Construction and Strengthening of Educational Infrastructure Project – 2016

During the peace negotiations between the Colombian government and FARC, Orejón Village—one of the pilot regions most affected by conflicts and cleared of landmines—was selected for the construction of a comprehensive primary school, completed in 2016 by TİKA.

The project was implemented following the visit of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan to Colombia in 2015. This project aims to ensure equal access to education for children in the region and to support integration of the local population into peaceful social life. Built on land cleared of mines, the school also symbolizes support for Colombia's national



peace vision and reflects Türkiye’s constructive and inclusive role in international peace efforts.



Lao PDR COPE Orthopaedic Center Service Building Physical Improvement and Equipment Project – 2023

Lao PDR, one of the most heavily bombed countries in history, continues to suffer from unexploded ordnance (UEO), causing numerous civilian injuries and limb losses every year. In 2023, TİKA enhanced the capacity of rehabilitation service facilities in Lao PDR. Within the project, comprehensive physical improvements and interior renovations were carried out in the main service buildings of COPE centers operating in five strategic regions (Vientiane, Champasak, Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, and Xiengkhouang). These infrastructure improvements increased the quality of healthcare



services provided to UEO victims, modernized prosthetics production processes, and accelerated their participation in social life.



Lao PDR COPE Orthopaedic Centers Medical Equipment and Technical Support Project – 2024

To strengthen the operational capacity of five COPE centers serving UEO victims across Lao PDR, TĪKA provided advanced medical devices and technical equipment in 2024.

Building on the physical improvements completed in 2023, this project enhanced the centers to meet international standards by equipping them with prosthetics production units, diagnostic devices, and medical application equipment. As a result, prosthetics production and rehabilitation processes for approximately 2,000 victims suffering from



limb loss due to UEO were accelerated, leading to significant improvements in treatment and surgical quality.

Form I: Cooperation and Assistance

State [Party]: Republic of Türkiye reporting for time period from 01 JAN 2025 to 31 DEC 2025

1. Since its establishment, TURMAC initiated not only inter-institutional cooperation with other programmes, states and military bodies, but also international partnership with the UNDP, UNMAS, GICHD. Representatives of TURMAC attended relevant international meetings of the Convention.
2. The Eastern Borders Mine Clearance Project is implemented by UNDP and funded by EU and Turkish Government. TURMAC capacity development and continuity efforts were implemented in partnership with the UNDP and GICHD as well as other national partners within the scope of Phase-I Phase-II and Phase-III of the project. At the opening event of Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Phase 4 initiative, conducted in February 2026 and assessing financial cooperation between Türkiye and European Union (EU), EBMCP Phase-3 was highlighted as one of the ten most successful projects among more than 1000 projects implemented in Türkiye via EU funds, owing to its significant, sustainable and tangible humanitarian outcomes. Within the scope of the event, it was highlighted that, as a result of the third phase of the EBMCP series, Türkiye successfully trained its first civilian and female mine detection dog handlers (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 5, 40, 45). It was further emphasized that mine risk education was provided to local populations residing near mine-affected areas as well as to personnel serving

along the borders in the provinces where the project was implemented. Moreover, over 200 individuals were equipped with professional skills in mine clearance, thereby contributing to the reduction of economic vulnerability in these regions (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 1 and 40). It was also underlined that, since the completion of the project in the provinces concerned, no new mine victims have been recorded (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 1 and 40). At the completion of the project, agricultural land, livestock activities, and renewable energy resources were made available for use and integrated into the economy (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 1, 6, 40). In addition, safe access to cultural heritage sites like Horomos Cultural/Religious Centre (Monastery, Kars Province) which dates back to 931-936 was ensured, thereby contributing to the development of tourism.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the Ottawa Convention regarding universalization and for the purpose of discussing issues related to cooperation in the field of humanitarian mine clearance, a meeting was held on August 19, 2025, with Azerbaijani authorities at the TURMAC. With the aim of developing bilateral cooperation with Azerbaijan, an online meeting was held on January 12, 2026, upon the request of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mine Action Agency (ANAMA). (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 7, 11, 12, 42, 43 and 44)

4. In accordance with the provisions of the Ottawa Convention regarding universalization and for the purpose of discussing issues related to cooperation in the field of humanitarian mine clearance Syrian Mine Action Center delegation and the UNMAS Syria Program Coordinator was hosted at TURMAC between February 9-12 2026. The organization, duties, responsibilities of TURMAC were introduced to the Syrian Mine Action Center director led delegation and UNMAS Syria Program Coordinator in order to represent an example of a facilitating mine action centre. During the visit Türkiye's capacity for mine action activities demonstrated by visiting several defense industry companies developing products in the field of mine action, including ASFAT (producing MEMATT), TÜBİTAK (producing several types of detectors), MESAN (producing several types of detectors, mine protection suits and systems for training of elements to conduct mine action activities) along with military factories conducting maintenance and repair of the systems used in the mine action activities. Gaziler Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Center delivering medical and psychological support and rehabilitation to mine victims. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 7, 11, 12, 42, 43 and 44)

5. TURMAC participated as an observer in the 16th ASEAN Defense Ministers Plus Meetings Humanitarian Mine Action Expert Working Group (HMA) Seminar held in Lao PDR on December 9-12, 2025. During the seminar, TURMAC gave briefings on Türkiye's humanitarian mine risk education activities and the advanced techniques and technologies used in Türkiye's unexploded ordnance detection and clearance (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Actions 7, 42, 43 and 44).

6. In accordance with the provisions of the Ottawa Convention regarding universalization; Training on Mine/Improvised Explosive Device Awareness and Detector Training, Humanitarian Mine Action Training were provided to 488 Azerbaijani personnel and 90 Libyan personnel under the coordination of the Turkish General Staff. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 11, 12)

7. Improving Women's Employment: (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5)

As the end of 2025, %25 of TURMAC's personnel are female. In 2025, a total of 2 female personnel were appointed, 1 (one) to the TURMAC and 1 (one) to the General Command of Gendarmerie.

A Female staff member of TURMAC has been assigned as Gender Focal Point (GFP) in 2025 to support the planning role of women's employment in upcoming projects funded by international donors in order to ensure the empowerment of women in line with the Seam-Reap-Angkor AP Action 5. TURMAC integrates the gender perspective into planned projects which will be implemented by international funding support. TURMAC plans to employ and provide vocational skills to refugee and local women by including them in the Southern Borders Mine Clearance Project's (which was submitted to the European Commission in July 2025) components, enable refugee (Syrian) women and local citizens in Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Gaziantep Provinces to participate in mine action activities, as well as ensuring their participation in mine action in the planned Eastern Borders Mine Clearance Project (EBMCP) Phase IV which will be conducted in Van Province, contingent upon the project being supported by the European Union or any international funding support. TURMAC's plan is to empower local and refugee women and translate them from victims to powerful individuals. (in line with the Siem Reap-Angkor AP Action 5, 40)

8. By the end of 2025, the number of female trainers has increased from 2 to 11. This progress reflects a strengthened commitment to gender mainstreaming within EORE activities. Enhancing the participation of female trainers has significantly improved access for at-risk populations, particularly women and girls and has contributed to the delivery of more inclusive, culturally sensitive, effective training sessions.

9. Under the framework of international cooperation and assistance, Türkiye actively contributed to the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by organizing and delivering a side event during the NDM-UN29 meeting on 22 April 2026 in Geneva. The event, titled "Integrated, Environmentally Responsible Mine Action and Ammunition Management: Türkiye's National Model for One Humanity," provided a comprehensive platform to present Türkiye's nationally owned and integrated approach to mine action and ammunition management (in line with the Siem Reap- Angkor AP Action 1, 14). The session brought together representatives from States Parties, international organizations, and technical experts, fostering dialogue and knowledge exchange in line with Article 6 of the Convention (in line with the Siem Reap- Angkor AP Action 40, 45). During the event, Türkiye shared its operational experience and technical capabilities across the full life-cycle of ammunition management, including safe modular storage solutions, inspection and life-extension practices, and environmentally responsible disposal processes. In addition, advanced mechanical mine clearance capabilities were introduced, highlighting efforts to improve safety, efficiency, and environmental sustainability in clearance operations (in line with the Siem Reap- Angkor AP Action 1, 6). The event also emphasized the importance of integrating humanitarian, environmental, and technological considerations into national mine action programmes, in line with the Siem Reap- Angkor AP Action 1, 6, 25. Through interactive discussions and bilateral engagements held alongside the session, Türkiye explored opportunities for future cooperation, capacity building, and technical assistance with interested States and partners. This initiative demonstrated Türkiye's continued commitment to supporting affected countries, promoting best practices, and contributing to a safer and more secure global environment under the principle of "One Humanity."

2026 MINE ACTION PLAN

Chart 1: 2026 Mine Action Plan

Action	Location	Total m ²	Number of minefield
Clearance	11 provinces, 21 districts	1.511.268	41
Technical Survey	8 provinces, 9 districts	917.510	15
Non-Technical Survey	3 provinces	5.000.000	70
EORE	20 provinces	-	-
Total Land Release	12 provinces, 23 districts	7.428.778	126

Türkiye has 50 military humanitarian demining teams that are dedicated only to mine action activities. All the mine clearance and land reduction has been carried out through these military humanitarian demining teams in 2025.

Chart 2: 2026 Clearance Plan

No	Priority	Province	District	Minefield Code	Area (m ²)	Purpose	Period
1	I	Kilis	Merkez	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-282	21.750	BOTAŞ Pipeline Project	January - May
2	I	Kilis	Merkez	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-057	39.000	BOTAŞ Pipeline Project	January - May
3	I	Kilis	Elbeyli	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-193	34.300	Roadway Project	January - May
4	I	Kilis	Elbeyli	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-198	2.360	Roadway Project	January - May
5	II	Gaziantep	Akçakoyunlu	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-158	25.727	Akçakoyunlu Settlement Area	January - May
6	III	Kilis	Merkez	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-512	2.530	Öncüpınar Custom Gate Roadway	January - May
7	III	Kilis	Merkez	MTR-KKK-02-79-01-344	5.430	Öncüpınar Custom Gate Roadway	January - May
8	III	Gaziantep	Karkamış	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-473	7.250	Karkamış Custom Gate Modernization	January - May
9	III	Gaziantep	Karkamış	MTR-KKK-02-27-01-658	10.325	Karkamış Custom Gate Modernization	January - May
10	IV	Hatay	Reyhanlı	MTR-KKK-02-31-10-001	191.000	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
11	IV	Şanlıurfa	Akçakale	MTR-1-1-71-1	85.877	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May

12	IV	Şanlıurfa	Akçakale	MTR-1-1-71-2	88.113	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
13	IV	Şanlıurfa	Akçakale	MTR-1-1-68	56.882	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
14	IV	Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar	MTR-CEYLANPINAR 13	222.000	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
15	I	Van	Başkale	-	-	Border Security Project	June – December
16	I	Hakkâri	Esendere	-	-	Border Security Project	June – December
17	I	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	-	-	Border Security Project	June – December
18	I	Şırnak	Silopi	-	-	Border Security Project	June – December
19	I	Şırnak	Silopi	-	-	Border Security Project	June – December
20	II	Şırnak	Güçlükonak	MTR-KKK-01-73-05-010	11.000	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
21	II	Şırnak	Merkez	MTR-JGNK-01-73-01-093	22.000	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
22	II	Iğdır	Aralık	MTR-000034	9.000	DSİ – Water Dam Project	June – December
23	III	Şırnak	Silopi	MTR-KKK-01-73-01-033	16.300	Support to TPAO - Oil Drilling	June – December
24	II	Tunceli	Merkez	MTR-000423	27.287	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
25	II	Tunceli	Merkez	MTR-000424	9.568	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
26	II	Tunceli	Merkez	MTR-000325	75.759	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
27	II	Tunceli	Merkez	MTR-000431	50.587	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
28	II	Tunceli	Merkez	MTR-000432	27.891	Close to Settlement Area	June – December
29	III	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-JGNK-01-30-02-235	8.460	Üzümlü Custom Gate Modernization	June – December
30	III	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-JGNK-01-30-02-249	20.000	Üzümlü Custom Gate Modernization	June – December

31	III	Hakkâri	Şemdinli	-	-	Road Construction	June – December
32	III	Mardin	Nusaybin	-	-	TCDD Railway Construction	June – December
33	IV	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-JGNK-01-30-02-303	5.050	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
34	IV	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-JGNK-01-30-02-194	20.070	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
35	IV	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-JGNK-01-30-02-197	11.217	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
36	IV	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-JGNK-01-30-02-198	11.570	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
37	IV	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	MTR-KKK-07-01-03-178	3.600	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
38	IV	Hakkâri	Yüksekova	MTR-KKK-07-01-03-194	7.330	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
39	IV	Şırnak	İdil	YÜZSÜREN-2	200.000	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
40	IV	Siirt	Eruh	MTR-JGNK-01-56-04-009	4.215	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
41	V	Hatay	Kumlu	MTR-KKK-02-31-09-021	178.000	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December

Chart 2.1: 2026 Clearance Plan By Region

No	Region	Province	Area (m ²)	Region (m ²)
1	Syria Border	Kilis	105.370	1.219.844
2		Hatay	369.000	
3		Gaziantep	43.302	
4		Şanlıurfa	452.872	
5		Şırnak	249.300	
6	Iraq Border	Hakkari	76.367	76.367
7	Iran Border	Hakkari	10.930	19.930
8		Iğdır	9.000	
9	Other Than Borders	Tunceli	190.912	195.127
10		Siirt	4.215	
TOTAL				1.511.268

Chart 3: 2026 Technical Survey Plan

No	Priority	Province	District	Minefield Code	Area (m ²)	Purpose	Period
1	II	Iğdır	Aralık	MTR-129	9.200	SHA Verification	January - May
2	II	Iğdır	Aralık	MTR-130	22.800	SHA Verification	January - May
3	III	Kilis	Merkez	KURUDERE 2	5.900	Öncüpınar Custom Gate Roadway	January - May
4	III	Mardin	Nusaybin	PRJ-25-25 TPAO	15.000	Support to TPAO - Oil Drilling	January - May
5	V	Hatay	Kırıkhan	6-7 NHT	40.500	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
6	V	Hatay	Kırıkhan	MTR-KKK-02-31-08-008	34.480	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
7	V	Hatay	Reyhanlı	MTR-KKK-02-31-09-022	143.000	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
8	V	Hatay	Reyhanlı	MTR-KKK-02-31-09-023	187.000	Agriculture and Livestock	January - May
9	I	Van	Başkale	-	-	Border Security Project	June – December

10	II	Iğdır	Aralık	MTR-00034	89.650	DSİ – Water Dam Project	June – December
11	III	Şırnak	Silopi	MTR-KKK-01-73-01-013	13.000	Support to TPAO - Oil Drilling	June – December
12	III	Şırnak	Silopi	MTR-KKK-01-73-01-019	20.000	Support to TPAO - Oil Drilling	June – December
13	III	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-ŞÜPHELİ-043	27.980	Support to TPAO - Oil Drilling	June – December
14	IV	Hakkâri	Çukurca	MTR-S165	300.000	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December
15	V	Bingöl	Solhan	MTR-260	9.000	Agriculture and Livestock	June – December

Chart 3.1: 2026 Technical Survey Plan By Region

No	Region	Province	Area (m ²)	Region (m ²)
1	Syria Border	Kilis	5.900	458.880
2		Hatay	404.980	
3		Mardin	15.000	
4		Şırnak	33.000	
6	Iraq Border	Hakkari	327.980	327.980
7	Iran Border	Iğdır	121.650	121.650
9	Other Than Borders	Bingöl	9.000	9.000
TOTAL				917.510

Chart 4: 2026 NTS Plan

No.	Province	Period	Number of Area
1	Mardin	April-May 2026	20
2	Mardin	August-September 2026	20
3	Mardin	November-December 2026	20
4	Hatay	June-July 2026	5
5	Gaziantep	June-July 2026	5
Total			70

Chart 5: 2026-2028 Mine Action Plan

Year	Clearance	TS	Total m²	NTS	EORE
2026	11 provinces 1.500.000 m ²	8 provinces 920.000 m ²	2.420.000 m ²	3 provinces 8.572.147 m ²	20 provinces
2027	9 provinces 1.250.000 m ²	7 provinces 800.000 m ²	2.050.000 m ²	1 province 7.697.438 m ²	20 provinces
2028	7 provinces 1.100.000 m ²	5 provinces 850.000 m ²	1.950.000 m ²	1 province 8.747.090 m ²	20 provinces
Total	3.850.000 m²	2.570.000 m²	6.420.000 m²	25.016.675 m²	20 provinces