

**Annex V: Progress in the implementation of Article 5**

State Party	Areas in which anti-personnel were known or were suspected to be emplaced	Areas in which anti-personnel are known or are suspected to be emplaced	Plan/timeframe for completion of implementation
Afghanistan	In 2004, Afghanistan estimated that there were approximately 788.7 square kilometres of land contaminated by mines and / or UXO in 206 districts of 31 provinces.	In 2009, Afghanistan reported that 234.89 square kilometres of areas containing mines and 394.07 square kilometres of areas suspected to contain mines remained.	
Algeria	In 2005, Algeria reported that 56.76 square kilometres containing 3,064,180 anti-personnel mines.	In 2009, Algeria reported that 36.12 square kilometres had been cleared and handed over and that 379,243 mines had been destroyed.	
Angola	The report of the Landmine Impact Survey which was completed in Angola in 2007 3,293 suspected hazardous areas totalling approximately 1,239 square kilometres.	In 2008, Angola reported that 895,586,695 square metres remained to be addressed.	
Argentina	In its extension request, Argentina reported 9 areas containing mines divided in 117 minefields amounting to 13.12 square kilometres.	In its extension request, Argentina reported that the 9 areas containing mines divided in 117 minefields amounting to 13.12 square kilometres remained.	In its extension request, Argentina reported that it has a “schematic plan” to clear the 117 minefields by 1 March 2020.
Bhutan	In 2007, Bhutan reported 50 MNM-14 anti-personnel mines and 12 M-16 anti-personnel mines that were laid on the track in an area called Gobarkunda and that 41 M-16 anti-personnel mines were laid on five tracks leading to the camps in Nganglam Sub-District.		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	In 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported approximately 2,000 square kilometres suspected to contain mines.	In 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 1,573 square kilometres suspected to contain mines.	In its extension request, Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 March 2009

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Burundi	Burundi has indicated that its original challenge amounted to 234 suspected areas.	In 2009, Burundi reported that of the original 234, 2 areas remain to be cleared and 58 additional areas have been identified.	
Cambodia	A Level One Survey completed in 2002 identified 4,544 square kilometres of suspected hazardous area.	In its extension request, Cambodia projects that 648.8 square kilometres remain mine affected and will need to be addressed.	In its extension request, Cambodia has indicated that a 38 percent increase in financial resources will be necessary to complete implementation by 1 January 2020.
Chad	In 2004, Chad reported 417 areas suspected to contain mines totalling 1,081 square kilometres.	In 2009, Chad reported 678 areas suspected to contain mines totalling square kilometres.	In its extension request, Chad indicated that it would resubmit a request to the States Parties in 2010 in which it would detail, with greater precision, the remaining implementation challenge and a time frame for addressing it.
Chile	In 2004, Chile reported 114,830 emplaced mines in 208 minefields located in 26 areas.	In 2009, Chile reported that 164 minefields remain to be cleared.	Chile has established a humanitarian demining plan for 2008-2016, which, however, does not imply that 2016 is the end date for implementation.
Colombia	In 2008, Colombia has reported 34 minefields around military bases and an additional 8,137 areas that have been recorded as dangerous.	In 2009, Colombia reported that 22 of the 34 minefields around military bases had been cleared.	In 2009, Colombia reported that it would complete clearance of minefields around its military bases by 1 March 2011 and that it would submit an extension request in 2010 to address other remaining dangerous areas.
Congo	In 2004, Congo reported that areas in the south-west of the country might be mined.	In 2009, Congo reported one area suspected to be mined along its border with Angola.	

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Croatia	In 2004, Croatia reported that an estimated 1,350 square kilometres were suspected to contain mines, with mines found in 14 of the 21 counties of Croatia.	In 2009, Croatia reported that 954.5 square kilometres suspected to contain mines remain.	In its extension request, Croatia indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 March 2019.
Cyprus	In 2004, Cyprus reported 23 minefields containing 5,000 anti-personnel mines.	In 2009, Cyprus reported 10 minefields containing 3,224 anti-personnel mines.	Cyprus's national plan foresees completion by 1 July 2013.
DRC	In 2004, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that suspected mined areas affect 165 villages in 11 provinces.		
Denmark	In its extension request, Denmark reported that its original implementation challenge amounted to 128 mined areas totalling 2,950,000 square metres.	In 2009, Denmark reported that 1,246,000 square metres remain to be addressed.	In its extension request, Denmark indicated that it would resubmit a request to the States Parties in 2010 in which it would detail, with greater precision, the remaining implementation challenge and a time frame for addressing it.
Ecuador	In its extension request, Ecuador reported that its original implementation challenge amounted to 128 mined areas totaling 621,034.50 square metres.	In 2009, Ecuador reported that 76 mined areas covering 594,312.46 square metres remained.	In its extension request, submitted in 2008, Ecuador indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 September 2017.
Eritrea	The report of the Landmine Impact Survey which was completed in Eritrea in 2004 indicated that there were 752 areas suspected to contain mines.	In 2009, Eritrea reported 702 mined areas pending technical survey.	

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Ethiopia	The report of the Landmine Impact Survey which was completed in Ethiopia in 2004 indicated that there were 1,916 suspect hazard areas.	In 2009, Ethiopia reported 190 areas remaining, including 164 confirmed and 48 suspected to contain mines.	
Greece	Greece has indicated that its original challenge included 57 minefields along its border with Turkey.	In 2009, Greece reported that 2 out of the original 57 minefields remain.	In 2009, Greece indicated that it would complete implementation by the end of the year.
Guinea Bissau	In 2004, Guinea Bissau reported 17 suspected minefields in Bissau and its surroundings and that other suspected areas exist in the east and in the northern region bordering Senegal.	In 2009, Guinea Bissau reported that 12 minefields with a total area of 2,236,560 square metres remain.	
Iraq	The report of the Landmine Impact Survey which was completed in Iraq in 2006 recorded 3,673 suspected hazardous areas totalling 1,730 square kilometres.		
Jordan	In 2004, Jordan reported that its original mine clearance challenge going back to 1993 included 60 million square metres of mined area containing approximately 309,000 emplaced mines.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Jordan indicated that approximately 10 million square metres containing close to 136,000 landmines remained to be addressed.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Jordan indicated that it would complete implementation by 1 May 2012.
Mauritania	The report of the Landmine Impact Survey which was completed in Mauritania in 2006 indicated that there were 88 square kilometres of contaminated area.	In 2009, Mauritania reported that there 15 square kilometres remained to be addressed.	In 2009, Mauritania indicated that it would submit a request for an extension in 2010.

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Mozambique	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Mozambique indicated that at Landmine Impact Survey concluded in 2001 recorded 1,374 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines totalling 561.69 square kilometres.	In 2009, Mozambique reported that 361 mined areas totalling 10,489,453 square metres remained.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Mozambique indicated that it would complete implementation by 1 March 2014.
Nicaragua	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Nicaragua reported that its original implementation challenge totalled 1,005 “targets”.	In 2009, Nicaragua reported that 10 targets remain.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Nicaragua indicated that it would complete implementation by 1 May 2010.
Peru	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Peru indicated that its original implementation challenge included 2,518 areas totalling 1,811,736 square metres around high tension electrical towers, 3 areas totalling 11,167 square meters around maximum security prisons, 2 police bases suspected of containing mines with an unknown total area, a thermo electrical power plant with a total area of 13,000 square metres, 3 transmission antennas and 1 substation with an unknown total affected area, and, 69 areas suspected of containing anti-personnel mines totalling 512,329.50 square meters along Peru’s border with Ecuador.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Peru indicated that 393 infrastructure sites remained to be addressed totalling 172,567 square metres including 384 towers, 3 transmission antennas, 1 electrical substation, 3 maximum security prisons and 2 police bases. In addition, 35 sites along Peru’s border with Ecuador remained totalling approximately 189,665.52 square meters.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Peru indicated that it would complete implementation by 1 March 2017.

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Rwanda	In 2004, Rwanda indicated that its implementation challenge amounted to 639,770.2 square metres.	In 2008, Rwanda indicated that one area totalling 629,416 square metres remained.	
Senegal	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Senegal indicated that its original implementation challenge amounted to 149 areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Senegal indicated that 147 suspected hazardous areas remained, including 83 areas (approximately 11,175,359 square metres), 47 areas (73.45 linear kilometres of roads or paths) and 17 areas, the estimated size of which is unknown.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Senegal indicated that it would complete implementation by 1 March 2016.
Serbia	In 2004, Serbia reported that its implementation challenge amounted to approximately 6,000,000 square metres of suspected hazardous area.	In 2009, Serbia reported that 5 projects totalling approximately 973,420 square metres remain to	In 2009, Serbia indicated that it would complete implementation by the end of the year.
Sudan	In 2009, Sudan reported that its original implementation challenge amounted to 4,475 dangerous areas.	In 2009, Sudan reported that 1,665 dangerous areas remain to be addressed.	
Tajikistan	In its extension request submitted in 2009, Tajikistan indicated that its original implementation challenge amounted to 50,668,272 square metres.	In its extension request submitted in 2009, Tajikistan indicated as of December 2008, a total of 14,849,631 square metres remained to be addressed.	In its extension request submitted in 2009, Tajikistan indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 April 2020.
Thailand	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Thailand indicated that its original implementation challenge amounted to 934 suspected areas totalling 2,556.7 square kilometres.	In 2009, Thailand reported that the estimated amount of mined area remaining totalled 547.9 square kilometres.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Thailand indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 November 2018.

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Turkey	In 2005, Turkey reported 919,855 emplaced anti-personnel mines.	In 2008, Turkey reported that 817,397 emplaced anti-personnel mines remain.	In 2009, Turkey indicated that it would spare no effort to meet its 1 March 2014 deadline
Uganda	In its extension request submitted in 2009, Uganda indicated that its original challenge amounted to 427 suspected hazardous areas.	In its extension request submitted in 2009, Uganda indicated that one of the 427 originally identified areas remained as did one additional area for a total of 270,000 square metres.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Yemen indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 August 2012.
United Kingdom	In its extension request submitted in 2008, the United Kingdom reported that its original challenge amounted to 117 mined areas (including 4 areas that are only suspected of containing mines) totalling over 13 square kilometres.	In 2009, the United Kingdom reported that the original 117 areas remained with efforts underway which would result in clearance starting in three areas.	In 2008, the United Kingdom was granted an extension until 1 March 2019.
Venezuela	In 2004, Venezuela reported that its implementation challenge amounted to 13 minefields distributed in 6 naval posts, containing with 1,073 mines.	In 2009, Venezuela reported that the original 13 minefields distributed in 6 naval posts remained.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Venezuela indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 October 2014.
Yemen	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Yemen indicated that a total of 1,088 areas amounting to 923,332,281 square metres were originally of concern.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Yemen indicated that 213,228,351 remained to be released.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Yemen indicated that it would complete implementation of Article 5 by 1 March 2015.

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Zimbabwe	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe reported that its original challenge amounted to 1,119 square kilometres of mined area.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe reported that 813.3 square kilometres of contaminated land remained.	In its extension request submitted in 2008, Zimbabwe indicated that it would resubmit a request to the States Parties in 2010 in which it would detail, with greater precision, the remaining implementation challenge and a time frame for addressing it.