
**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**

25 November 2022

English only

Twentieth Meeting

Geneva, 21-25 November 2022

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

Consideration of the general status and operation of the Convention

Oslo Action Plan – Status of Implementation



Annex I

Oslo Action Plan – Status of Implementation

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #1	1	24 ¹	17 ²	21 ³		
	2	76% ⁴	55% ⁵	50% ⁶		
Action #2	1	76% ⁷	63% ⁸	62% ⁹		
Action #3	1	60% ¹⁰	50% ¹¹	58% ¹²		

- ¹ 24 States Parties - Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ² 17 States Parties– Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ³ 21 States Parties - Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ⁴ 25 of the 40 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. (same as the footnote 1, there are no indicators for VA for 2020)
- ⁵ 23 States Parties implementing Article 5 and Victim Assistance - Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ⁶ 21 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance - Angola, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ⁷ 25 of the 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ⁸ 21 of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ⁹ 26 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe
- ¹⁰ 20 of the 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ¹¹ 20 of the 40 States Parties implementing Article 5 and Victim Assistance - Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe
- ¹² 20 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and/or victim assistance - Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, , Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	2	52% ¹³	49% ¹⁴	69% ¹⁵
Action #4	1	7 ¹⁶	36% ¹⁷	52% ¹⁸
	2	0	0	0
	3	13 ¹⁹	63% ²⁰	50% ²¹
Action #5	1	76% ²²	61% ²³	61% ²⁴
Action #6	1	25 ²⁵	17 ²⁶	22 ²⁷
Action #7	1	6 ²⁸		19 ²⁹

¹³ 45 of the 86 delegations of States Parties registered to attend the 30 June – 2 July 2020 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

¹⁴ 41 of the 84 States Parties registered to attend the 22-24 June 2021 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

¹⁵ 49 of the 78 States Parties registered to attend the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegation.

¹⁶ 7 of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Serbia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

¹⁷ 21 of 40 States Parties implementing Article 5 and Victim Assistance - Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁸ 22 of 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and Victim Assistance - Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁹ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

²⁰ 19 out of 30 States Parties implementing Victim Assistance - Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

²¹ 18 out of 36 States implementing victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

²² 12 of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5 - Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, and the United Kingdom - reported having national mine action standards based on IMAS in place and 13 States Parties of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5 - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe - reported that they were in the process of updating National Mine Action Standards during the reporting period.

²³ 20 of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5 - 6 States Parties – Colombia, Mauritania, Oman, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and Thailand - reported having national mine action standards based on IMAS in place and 14 States Parties - Afghani-stan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe- reported that they were in the process of up-dating National Mine Action Standards during the reporting period.

²⁴ 20 of the 33 States implementing Article 5 -- Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁵ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁶ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁷ 22 States Parties implementing Article 5 and Victim Assistance - Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

²⁸ Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

²⁹ Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	2	19 ³⁰	24 ³¹	19 ³²
	3	11 ³³	5 ³⁴	5 ³⁵
Action #8	1	19 ³⁶	17 ³⁷	22 ³⁸
	2	18 ³⁹	30 ⁴⁰	TBD
Action #9	1	24 ⁴¹	29 ⁴²	19 ⁴³

³⁰ Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

³¹ Austria, Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

³² Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

³³ Belgium, Canada, Estonia, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

³⁴ Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

³⁵ Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

³⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

³⁷ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

³⁸ 22 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and Victim Assistance Albania, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

³⁹ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Ukraine and Yemen.

⁴⁰ Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴¹ 24 States Parties of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁴² Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁴³ Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #10	1	74% ⁴⁴	70% ⁴⁵	71% ⁴⁶		
	2	19 ⁴⁷	15 ⁴⁸	TBD		
Universalisation						
Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #11	1	0	0	0		
	2	36% ⁴⁹	39% ⁵⁰	TBD ⁵¹		

⁴⁴ 122 States Parties have paid their assessed contributions: – Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cook Island, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

⁴⁵ Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niu, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

⁴⁶ 47 of the 164 States Parties have outstanding payments.

⁴⁷ Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Türkiye.

⁴⁸ Algeria, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

⁴⁹ India, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America registered to attend the 2020 Intersessional Meetings.

⁵⁰ Armenia, Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar, the United States and Viet Nam registered to attend the 2021 Intersessional Meetings. In addition, Georgia and the Syrian Arab Republic registered to attend the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties.

⁵¹ Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Lao, People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Morocco, Myanmar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, and Viet Nam registered to attend the 2022 Intersessional Meetings. This indicator will be updated at the end of the year with the participation in the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	3	3% ⁵²	3% ⁵³	3% ⁵⁴
Action #12	1	21% ⁵⁵	21% ⁵⁶	21% ⁵⁷
	2	169	169	TBD

 Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #13	1	0	1 ⁵⁸	0		
	2	1 ⁵⁹	0	0		
	3	216'252 ⁶⁰	41'653	0		
Action #14	1	50% ⁶¹	50% ⁶²	50% ⁶³		
Action #15	1	0 ⁶⁴	1% ⁶⁵	0 ⁶⁶		
Action #16	1	32%	33% ⁶⁷	30% ⁶⁸		
Action #17	1	0	0 ⁶⁹	0 ⁷⁰		

⁵² In 2020, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁵³ In 2021, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁵⁴ In 2022, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

⁵⁵ Egypt, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Morocco and Singapore reported having moratoria in place.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Sri Lanka.

⁵⁹ Sri Lanka has presented a timebound plan for implementation.

⁶⁰ Ukraine reported destruction since the Fourth Review Conference.

⁶¹ Ukraine reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

⁶² Ukraine reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

⁶³ Greece reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

⁶⁴ Gambia has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpiled mines but has not reported on their destruction.

⁶⁵ Montenegro has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpile mines but has not reported on their destruction.

⁶⁶ The Gambia (in 2020) has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpiled mines but has not reported on their destruction.

⁶⁷ 22 of 67 States Parties retaining mines - Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, and Türkiye.

⁶⁸ 20 of the 66 States Parties retaining mines: Angola, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

⁶⁹ Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan and Zimbabwe reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

⁷⁰ Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe— reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

Survey and Clearance of mined areas

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #18	1	79% ⁷¹	73% ⁷²	64% ⁷³		
	2	21% ⁷⁴	18% ⁷⁵	42% ⁷⁶		
Action #19	1	76% ⁷⁷	58% ⁷⁸	70% ⁷⁹		
Action #20	1	73% ⁸⁰	33% ⁸¹	45% ⁸²		
	2	2 ⁸³	0	0		
Action #21	1	7 ⁸⁴	9 ⁸⁵	6 ⁸⁶		

⁷¹ 26 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁷² 24 of 33 States Parties- Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁷³ 21 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁷⁴ 7 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Cambodia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Serbia, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

⁷⁵ 6 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Serbia, South Sudan, and Sri Lanka.

⁷⁶ 14 of 33 States Parties - Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁷⁷ 25 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁷⁸ 20 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Mauri-tania, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

⁷⁹ 23 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁸⁰ 24 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁸¹ 11 out of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe.

⁸² 15 of 33 States Parties Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁸³ 1 State Party – Chile and the United Kingdom.

⁸⁴ 7 States Parties – Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Ukraine, Yemen.

⁸⁵ Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Ukraine, and Yemen.

⁸⁶ 6 States Parties Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, and Yemen.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #22	1	73% ⁸⁷	60% ⁸⁸	52% ⁸⁹
	2	55% ⁹⁰	61% ⁹¹	61% ⁹²
Action #23	1	75% ⁹³	83% ⁹⁴	75% ⁹⁵
	2	25% ⁹⁶	33% ⁹⁷	75% ⁹⁸
Action #24	1	50% ⁹⁹	33% ¹⁰⁰	63% ¹⁰¹
Action #25	1	100% ¹⁰²	0	0
Action #26	1	55% ¹⁰³	45% ¹⁰⁴	52% ¹⁰⁵

⁸⁷ 24 of 33 State Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

⁸⁸ 20 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

⁸⁹ 17 of 33 States Parties - Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

⁹⁰ 18 of 33 State Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁹¹ 20 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁹² 20 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

⁹³ 6 of 8 State Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Senegal and South Sudan.

⁹⁴ 5 of 6 requests for extension - the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia and Türkiye.

⁹⁵ 6 of 8 States Parties - Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen.

⁹⁶ 2 of 8 State Parties – Colombia and South Sudan.

⁹⁷ 2 of 6 request for extension – Cyprus and Türkiye.

⁹⁸ 6 of 8 States Parties - Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen.

⁹⁹ 4 of 8 State Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ukraine.

¹⁰⁰ 2 of 6 request for extension – Nigeria and Türkiye.

¹⁰¹ 5 of 8 States Parties - Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, and Yemen.

¹⁰² 1 State Party – Chile.

¹⁰³ 18 of 33 State Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰⁴ 15 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰⁵ 17 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	2	18% ¹⁰⁶	24% ¹⁰⁷	33% ¹⁰⁸	
	3	3% ¹⁰⁹	2% ¹¹⁰	0	
Action #27	1	24 ¹¹¹	12 ¹¹²	52% ¹¹³	
Mine Risk Education and Reduction					
Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023
Action #28	1	64% ¹¹⁴	39% ¹¹⁵	45% ¹¹⁶	
Action #29	1	39% ¹¹⁷	42% ¹¹⁸	39% ¹¹⁹	
	2	36% ¹²⁰	9% ¹²¹	36% ¹²²	

¹⁰⁶ 6 of 33 States Parties – Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Peru, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

¹⁰⁷ 8 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰⁸ 11 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁰⁹ 1 State Party – Mauritania.

¹¹⁰ 3 States Parties - Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, and Nigeria.

¹¹¹ 24 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹¹² 12 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹¹³ 17 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹¹⁴ 21 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Mauritania, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹¹⁵ 13 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹¹⁶ 15 of 33 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹¹⁷ 13 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

¹¹⁸ 14 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹¹⁹ 13 of 33 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Yemen.

¹²⁰ 13 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

¹²¹ 3 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia and Iraq.

¹²² 12 of 33 States Parties - Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Yemen.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #30	1	11 ¹²³	8 ¹²⁴	11 ¹²⁵		
Action #31	2	8 ¹²⁶	13 ¹²⁷	15 ¹²⁸		
Action #32	1	25 ¹²⁹	21 ¹³⁰	23 ¹³¹		
Victim Assistance						
Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #33	1	18 ¹³²	24 ¹³³	23 ¹³⁴		
	2	15 ¹³⁵	18 ¹³⁶	18 ¹³⁷		

¹²³ 11 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

¹²⁴ 8 of 33 States Parties - – Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, South Sudan, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹²⁵ 11 of 33 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Yemen.

¹²⁶ 8 of 33 States Parties – Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe.

¹²⁷ 13 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹²⁸ 15 of 33 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹²⁹ 25 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Mauritania, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹³⁰ 21 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Mauritania, Oman, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹³¹ 23 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹³² Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

¹³³ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹³⁴ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹³⁵ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.

¹³⁶ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

¹³⁷ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

Action #34	1	13 ¹³⁸	21 ¹³⁹	19 ¹⁴⁰
Action #35	1	4 ¹⁴¹	14 ¹⁴²	16 ¹⁴³
	2	5 ¹⁴⁴	19 ¹⁴⁵	16 ¹⁴⁶
Action #36	1	7 ¹⁴⁷	18 ¹⁴⁸	17 ¹⁴⁹
Action #37	1	7 ¹⁵⁰	16 ¹⁵¹	11 ¹⁵²
	2	7 ¹⁵³	10 ¹⁵⁴	5 ¹⁵⁵
Action #38	1	15 ¹⁵⁶	19 ¹⁵⁷	25 ¹⁵⁸

¹³⁸ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Thailand.

¹³⁹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴⁰ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴¹ Afghanistan, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Thailand.

¹⁴² Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Türkiye.

¹⁴³ Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴⁴ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Sudan, and Thailand.

¹⁴⁵ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴⁶ Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴⁷ Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Sudan, and Thailand.

¹⁴⁸ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁴⁹ Algeria, Angola, Chile, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁵⁰ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Thailand.

¹⁵¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁵² Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁵³ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Peru and Thailand.

¹⁵⁴ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁵⁵ Croatia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Türkiye.

¹⁵⁶ Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

¹⁵⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁵⁸ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	2	5 ¹⁵⁹	18 ¹⁶⁰	16 ¹⁶¹
	3	6 ¹⁶²	7 ¹⁶³	3 ¹⁶⁴
Action #39	1	15 ¹⁶⁵	19 ¹⁶⁶	23 ¹⁶⁷
Action #40	1	7 ¹⁶⁸	16 ¹⁶⁹	12 ¹⁷⁰
Action #41	1	14 ¹⁷¹	20 ¹⁷²	19 ¹⁷³

 International Cooperation and Assistance

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #42	1	55% ¹⁷⁴	55% ¹⁷⁵	48% ¹⁷⁶		

¹⁵⁹ Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, Sudan and Colombia.

¹⁶⁰ Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁶¹ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁶² Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

¹⁶³ Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

¹⁶⁴ Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and South Sudan.

¹⁶⁵ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

¹⁶⁶ Algeria, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁶⁷ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

¹⁶⁸ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Thailand.

¹⁶⁹ Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷⁰ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Thailand.

¹⁷² Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷³ Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷⁴ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Colombia, Mauritania, Niger, Serbia, Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷⁵ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁷⁶ 21 of the 42 States Parties implementing mine clearance or victim assistance commitments - Angola, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	2	19 ¹⁷⁷	24 ¹⁷⁸	19 ¹⁷⁹
	3	1 ¹⁸⁰	2 ¹⁸¹	2 ¹⁸²
Action #43	1	17 ¹⁸³	30 ¹⁸⁴	28 ¹⁸⁵
	2	1 ¹⁸⁶	1 ¹⁸⁷	3 ¹⁸⁸
Action #44	1	3 ¹⁸⁹	3 ¹⁹⁰	3 ¹⁹¹
Action #45	1	19 ¹⁹²	26 ¹⁹³	19 ¹⁹⁴
	2	5 ¹⁹⁵	14 ¹⁹⁶	13 ¹⁹⁷

¹⁷⁷ Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

¹⁷⁸ Austria, Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

¹⁷⁹ Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

¹⁸⁰ Angola.

¹⁸¹ Angola and the United Kingdom.

¹⁸² Angola and the United Kingdom.

¹⁸³ Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁸⁴ Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

¹⁸⁵ Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹⁸⁶ Niger.

¹⁸⁷ Mauritania.

¹⁸⁸ Cambodia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau.

¹⁸⁹ Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tajikistan.

¹⁹⁰ Afghanistan, Colombia and Serbia.

¹⁹¹ Angola, Cambodia and Colombia.

¹⁹² Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

¹⁹³ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, and United Kingdom.

¹⁹⁴ Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and United Kingdom.

¹⁹⁵ Austria, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand and Norway.

¹⁹⁶ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

¹⁹⁷ Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Best Practices for implementing the Convention

	3	16 ¹⁹⁸	21 ¹⁹⁹	17 ²⁰⁰
Action #46	1	6 ²⁰¹	11 ²⁰²	13 ²⁰³
Action #47	1	9 ²⁰⁴	9 ²⁰⁵	10 ²⁰⁶

Measures to ensure compliance

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #48	1	3 ²⁰⁷	2 ²⁰⁸	2 ²⁰⁹		
	2	100%	100%	100%		
Action #49	1	0	11% ²¹⁰	TBD		
Action #50	1	68% ²¹¹	68% ²¹²	71% ²¹³		

¹⁹⁸ Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

¹⁹⁹ Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

²⁰⁰ Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

²⁰¹ Belgium, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

²⁰² Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

²⁰³ Australia, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

²⁰⁴ Afghanistan, Argentina, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Lithuania, Spain, Thailand and Türkiye.

²⁰⁵ Australia, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Finland, Serbia, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom.

²⁰⁶ Australia, Cambodia, Ecuador, Lithuania, Peru, New Zealand, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

²⁰⁷ Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen.

²⁰⁸ Sudan and Yemen.

²⁰⁹ Sudan and Yemen.

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

²¹¹ 111 of the 164 States Parties.

²¹² 112 out of 164.

²¹³ 117 of the 164 States Parties.

Annex II

Universalization

Table 1: States not Party positions vis-à-vis the Convention

<i>State not Party</i>	<i>Position vis-à-vis the Convention</i>
Armenia	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan supports the philosophy, purpose objective of the Convention and continues to make certain contributions to the implementation of the Convention's objectives. Azerbaijan has also consistently voted in favour of the resolution on the implementation of the Convention at the United Nations General Assembly. Azerbaijan will consider joining the Convention in the context of complete demining of conflict affected territories and full restoration of the regional security. (...) Azerbaijan is committed to work towards a world free of anti-personnel mines and stand ready to support the international efforts contributing to this important goal (<i>Intersessional Meetings, 22 June 2022</i>)
Bahrain	No official information submitted.
China	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Cuba	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Egypt	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Georgia	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
India	India values the vision of a world free of anti-personnel land mines and is committed to their eventual elimination. India's participation in the Convention's Meetings of States Parties and Review Conferences, is testament to our continued commitment to this important objective. India believes that the availability of militarily effective alternative technologies that can perform cost-effectively, the legitimate defensive role of anti-personnel landmines will considerably facilitate the goal of the complete elimination of anti-personnel mines. (...) India is observing a moratorium on the export and transfer of anti-personnel landmines. Furthermore, India has taken a number of measures to address humanitarian concerns arising from the use of anti-personnel landmines in accordance with International Humanitarian Law. India remains committed to increased international cooperation and assistance for mine clearance as well as rehabilitation of mine-victims and has been contributing to this end through technical assistance and expertise. (<i>Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, 18 November 2021</i>)
Iran	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Israel	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Kazakhstan	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.

<i>State not Party</i>	<i>Position vis-à-vis the Convention</i>
Korea, DPR of	No official information submitted.
Korea, Republic of	In the light of the unique security circumstances of the Korean Peninsula, the Republic of Korea is unable to accede to the Convention at this juncture. The Republic of Korea supports the objectives of the Convention. Sharing the humanitarian aims of the Convention, the Republic of Korea has made various efforts to mitigate the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines and taken some practical steps, including steadily clearing anti-personnel mines where possible, maintaining an indefinite extension of the moratorium on their exports since 1997. In a related manner, the Republic of Korea has not emplaced anti-personnel mines for several years and undertaken all possible precautionary measures to protect civilians from the risks and effects of mines. (<i>Intersessional Meetings, 22 June 2022</i>).
Kyrgyzstan	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Lao PDR	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Lebanon	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Libya	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Marshall Islands	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Micronesia, Federated States of	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Mongolia	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Morocco	Update provided at the Intersessional Meetings 20-22 June 2022.
Myanmar	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Nepal	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Pakistan	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Russian Federation	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Saudi Arabia	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Singapore	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Syrian Arab Republic	A statement was provided by the Syrian Arab Republic during the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties but no update of the country's position was provided in the statement. Please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Tonga	No official information submitted.
United Arab Emirates	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.

<i>State not Party</i>	<i>Position vis-à-vis the Convention</i>
United States of America	In April 2021, the Biden-Harris Administration began a comprehensive interagency review of U.S. anti-personnel landmine policy. Following the conclusion of this review, President Biden decided to announce a new U.S. anti-personnel landmine policy. Under the new U.S. anti-personnel landmine policy, the United States will align its activities outside of the context of the Korean Peninsula with key provisions of the Ottawa Convention. This means the United States will: i) Not develop, produce, or acquire APL; ii) Not export or transfer anti-personnel landmines, except when necessary for activities related to mine destruction or removal, and for the purpose of destruction; iii) Not use anti-personnel landmines outside the Korean Peninsula; iv) Not assist, encourage, or induce anyone, outside the context of the Korean Peninsula, to engage in activity that would be prohibited by the Ottawa Convention; and v) Undertake to destroy anti-personnel landmines stockpiles not required for the defence of the Korean Peninsula. Additionally, the United States will undertake diligent efforts to pursue materiel and operational solutions that would be compliant with and ultimately allow the United States to accede to the Ottawa Convention, while ensuring our ability to respond to contingencies and meet our alliance commitments. The new policy reflects President Biden’s belief in the need to reduce the use of landmines worldwide and complements longstanding U.S. leadership in the clearance of landmines and explosive remnants of war. (<i>Intersessional Meetings, 21 June 2022</i>).
Uzbekistan	No official information submitted.
Viet Nam	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.

Table 2: Participation of States not party in the work of the Convention

<i>State not party</i>	<i>Voted in favour of 2022 UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention</i> [To be completed]	<i>2022 voluntary Article 7 report</i>	<i>Participation in meetings of the Convention</i>		<i>Latest participation in an MSP/Review Conference</i>	<i>Moratorium in place</i>
			<i>2022 IM</i>	<i>20MSP</i> [To be completed]		
1 Armenia	TBD				19MSP (2021)	
2 Azerbaijan	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	
3 Bahrain	TBD				2RC (2009)	
4 China	TBD				18MSP (2020)	
5 Cuba	TBD				2RC (2009)	
6 Egypt	TBD				4RC (2019)	√ ²¹⁴

²¹⁴ Moratorium on landmine production and export since the 1980s.

	<i>State not party</i>	<i>Voted in favour of 2022 UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention</i> [To be completed]	<i>2022 voluntary Article 7 report</i>	<i>Participation in meetings of the Convention</i>			<i>Moratorium in place</i>
				<i>2022 IM</i>	<i>20MSP</i> [To be completed]	<i>Latest participation in an MSP/Review Conference</i>	
7	Georgia	TBD				19MSP (2021)	√ ²¹⁵
8	India	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	√ ²¹⁶
9	Iran	TBD					
10	Israel	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	
11	Kazakhstan	TBD		√		16MSP (2017)	√ ²¹⁷
12	Korea, DPR of	TBD					
13	Korea, Republic of	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	√ ²¹⁸
14	Kyrgyzstan	TBD				7MSP (2006)	
15	Lao PDR	TBD		√		18MSP (2020)	
16	Lebanon	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	
17	Libya	TBD				19MSP (2021)	
18	Marshall Islands	TBD				9MSP (2008)	
19	Micronesia, Fed. States of	TBD				11MSP (2011)	
20	Mongolia	TBD				11MSP (2011)	
21	Morocco	TBD	√	√		19MSP (2021)	√ ²¹⁹
22	Myanmar	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	

²¹⁵ In 1996, the President of Georgia declared a moratorium on producing, importing, and using anti-personnel mines.

²¹⁶ India is observing a moratorium on the export and transfer of antipersonnel mines (2018).

²¹⁷ In 1997, a moratorium on export of anti-personnel mines, including their re-export and transit, entered into force in Kazakhstan.

²¹⁸ The Government of the Republic of Korea is enforcing a moratorium on their export for an indefinite extension of time (2022).

²¹⁹ Morocco enforces a moratorium on the use of anti-personnel mines.

	<i>State not party</i>	<i>Voted in favour of 2022 UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention</i> [To be completed]	<i>2022 voluntary Article 7 report</i>	<i>Participation in meetings of the Convention</i>		<i>Latest participation in an MSP/Review Conference</i>	<i>Moratorium in place</i>
				<i>2022 IM</i>	<i>20MSP</i> [To be completed]		
23	Nepal	TBD				10MSP (2010)	
24	Pakistan	TBD				4RC (2019)	
25	Russian Federation	TBD				10MSP (2010)	
26	Saudi Arabia	TBD				4RC (2019)	
27	Singapore	TBD				17MSP (2018)	√ ²²⁰
28	Syria	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	
29	Tonga	TBD				12MSP (2012)	
30	United Arab Emirates	TBD		√		4RC (2019)	
31	United States of America	TBD		√		19MSP (2021)	
32	Uzbekistan	TBD					
33	Viet Nam	TBD		√		12MSP (2012)	
	Total (33)	TBD	1	13			7

²²⁰ Singapore declared a two-year moratorium in May 1996 on the export of anti-personnel landmines without self-neutralizing mechanisms. In February 1998, Singapore expanded the moratorium to include all manner of anti-personnel landmines, not just those without self-neutralizing mechanisms, and extended the moratorium indefinitely (2016).

Annex III

Article 4 and Article 3 - Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines

Table 1: Status of implementation

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Total number of anti-personnel mines destroyed</i>	<i>Total number of anti-personnel mines destroyed since the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties</i>	<i>Total number of anti-personnel mines remaining to be destroyed</i>	<i>Article 4 projected completion date</i>
Greece	1,224,754	0	343,413	Not communicated
Ukraine	3,438,948	456	3,364,433 ²²¹	Not communicated
Total	4,663,702	456	3,707,846	

Table 2: Anti-personnel mines reported retained by 66 States Parties for purposes permitted by Article 3 of the Convention

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Angola		1304	1304	1304	1304	Train deminers in rapid detection and destruction of mines. Training and testing of Animal detection (dogs and rats) to accompany manual clearance methods. All operators conduct in-house training courses for detection and clearance techniques. Refresher training is conducted according to IMAS and available NMAS chapters.
Bangladesh	12050 (2018)			12050	12050	
Belarus		4505	4505		4492	
Belgium		2066	2044	2021	967	Education and training of EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition Training militaries in "Mine Risk Education". The use of M35Bg mines takes place during different sessions of courses organised by the Belgian Armed Forces with priority for EOD community due to operational engagements.
Benin	16 (2008)					

²²¹ Article 7 report submitted by Ukraine in 2021.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Bhutan	211 (2018)				146	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		834	834	834		
Bulgaria		3318		3485		
Burundi	4 (2017)			4		
Cambodia		1235	3730 ²²²	927	1213	
Cameroon	1885 (2009)					
Canada ²²³		1878	1649	1540	1491	Objective: Force Protection Evaluation. Canada retains live anti-personnel mines to study the effect of blast on equipment, to train soldiers on procedures to defuse live anti-personnel mines and to demonstrate the effect of landmines. For example, live mines help determine whether suits, boots and shields will adequately protect personnel who clear mines. The live mines are used by the Defence department's research establishment located at Suffield, Alberta and by various military training establishments across Canada. The Department of National Defence represents the only source of anti-personnel mines which can be used by Canadian industry to test equipment. A variety of anti-personnel mines are necessary for training soldiers in mine detection and clearance. Counter-mine procedures and equipment developed by Canada's research establishment must also be tested on different types of mines members of the Canadian Armed Forces or other organizations might encounter during demining operations. The Department of National Defence retains a maximum of 2000. This number is to ensure we have a sufficient number of mines for training and for valid testing in the area of mine detection and clearance. Canada will continue to conduct trials, testing and evaluation as new technologies are developed. There will be a continuing requirement for provision of real mine targets and simulated minefields for research and development of detection technologies.
Cape Verde	120 (2009)					

²²² This number includes anti-personnel mines as well as other devices.

²²³ In 2018, Canada reported that 57 of the 1878 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 are without fuses.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Congo Brazzaville	322 (2009)					
Cote d'Ivoire	290 (2014)					
Croatia		4973	4851	3858	3766	In 2020, anti-personnel mines were used by HCR-CTRO Ltd for testing. In year 2022, the quantity of anti-personnel landmines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines. CAF will use only "inert" APMs for training purposes.
Cyprus		435	435	435	410	
Czech Republic		2180	2155	2155	2138	Used for the training in mine detection, mine clearance and mine destruction techniques by the Czech Armed Forces. The regular special courses to train and/or educate current and new Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel. The EOD specialists are trained to detect and to destroy anti-personnel mines.
Denmark		1748	1736	1730	1702	Research and development by Danish Defence Research Establishment and training in mine detection.
Djibouti	2996 (2005)					
Ecuador		90	90	90	90	Will be used for training and training and research of demining personnel for basic demining courses and a course for neutralization and destruction of explosive material. Ecuador plans that 10 anti-personnel mines will be destroyed annually in training activities, as well as their potential use in investigation tasks. During 2021, no mines were destroyed for these purposes because of the global COVID-19 pandemic.
Eritrea	101 ²²⁴ (2014)					
Finland	16192 (2018)		15982	15851	15771	

²²⁴ In its reports submitted in 2013 and 2014, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
France		3941	1842	1841	1771	Objective 1: implementation of new techniques for the remote neutralization of ammunition by the intervention group of the national gendarmerie and objective 2: decrease of stockpiled anti-personnel mines retained by France. In 2021, 70 mines were used in the context of objective 1 for the implementation of neutralization procedures and the development of means allowing destruction of mines from a distance. Over the period 2016-2021, 1,800 anti-personnel mines were destroyed as part of the stock reduction of this type of ammunition. The purpose of these destructions was to eliminate aging mines raising safety issues related to their storage. A stock reduction has taken place for certain types due to their very low rate of use in relation to the number of mines stored.
Gambia	100 ²²⁵ (2013)					
Germany		583	583	543	279	
Greece		5599	5585	5570	5547	Anti-personnel mines have been retained for training soldiers in mine detection, clearance and canine detection.
Guinea Bissau	9 (2011)				9	Guinea-Bissau is currently assessing the situation and verifying its inventories to report on the situation regarding retained mines.
Guyana	0			80		
Honduras	815 (2007)					
Indonesia		2148	2050			

²²⁵ In its report submitted in 2013, the Gambia indicated that it retains 100 anti-personnel mines under Article 3. While a report was submitted in 2020, it did not contain information on antipersonnel mines retained under Article 3.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Iraq		20	Unclear	Unclear	20	Retained for training mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment at a rate of approximately 20 mines as mentioned in previous Article 7 reports. Following the 2019 annual review of the number of mines retained, the Republic of Iraq has concluded that the number retained mines do not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and we destroyed all anti-personnel mines that were discovered or removed by clearance operations. Iraq's Directorate for Mine Action (DMA) cooperates with the Ministry of Defence to continue exploring alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.
Ireland		55	54	53	51	2 x SB33 used in a Mine Awareness demonstration.
Italy		617	617	563	563	Warfare mines are used for bomb-disposals and pioneers training courses.
Japan		898	803	719	663	During the reporting period, Japan used anti-personnel mines for education and training. In 2021 Japan plans to use anti-personnel mines for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance.
Jordan		100	100	100	100	
Kenya	3000 (2008)					
Mali	600 (2005)					
Mauritania		728	728	728		
Mozambique ²²⁶		900		No info	No info	Instruction of the Defence and Security Forces.
Namibia	1634 (2010)					
Netherlands		889	868	270	270	
Nicaragua		448		448	448	

²²⁶ In its report submitted in 2018, Mozambique indicated that 90 of the 1355 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 are inert without explosive and detonator. In its report submitted in 2022, Mozambique indicated that the Defence and Interior Ministries have a certain number of guarded mines that are intended, solely and exclusively, for the instruction of the Defence and Security Forces.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Nigeria	3364 (2012)					
Oman	2000 (2017)	No info	No info	2000		
Peru		2015	2015	1705	1330	
Romania		2395	2249	2020		
Rwanda	65 (2008)					
Senegal ²²⁷		50		50	50	
Serbia ²²⁸		3134	No info	No info	3134	For training demining personnel, training of mine detection dogs, testing demining machines and studying the effect of the blast of various types of anti-personnel mines on demining equipment and testing of the protection equipment.
Slovakia		1035	1035	874	650	
Slovenia		272	256	249	229	
South Africa ²²⁹	576 (2014)			483		
Spain		1349	1357	1121	976	
Sri Lanka		2115 3		16718	14489	For seasoned minefield preparation/test pits, test preparation at sites, mines for training students, introduction to mine warfare, train Officers, Officer Cadets, recruits and airmen on arming, laying, recovering, disarming, detection, effect of mines, demining and mine disposal.
Sudan		739	528	327	0	The objective is to improve the demining capacity and to innovate new methodologies which are effective, efficient and saver. Currently the programme retained some of PMN Plastic and Type 35 Plastic mines. The programme plans to destroy all live mines and replace them with the training's mines by 2022.

²²⁷ In its report submitted in 2019, Senegal indicated that 13 of the 50 mines retained have been defused.

²²⁸ In its report submitted in 2018, Serbia indicated that all fuses for 494 PMA-1 type and 540 PMA-3 type had been removed and destroyed. While Serbia submitted reports in 2020 and 2021, no updated information on anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 was provided.

²²⁹ In its report submitted in 2022, South Africa indicated that as of 31 December 2020 it retained 483 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Sweden		6009	6009	5964	5948	
Tanzania, United Rep. of ²³⁰	1780 (2009)					
Togo	436 (2004)					
Tunisia		4405	4375		4341	
Türkiye		9259	6552	6439	6357	In its report dated April 2020, Türkiye had declared the intention of reducing the number of retained mines for training to a total of 3000 by the end of 2021. However, for the reasons stated below, Türkiye will continue to keep the level of retained mines to implement testing, development and training activities: a) Mine detection dogs (MDD) accreditation and mechanical mine clearance equipment's certification tests were not yet carried out when Türkiye declared its intention to reduce the number of mines retained earlier. As a result of the certification tests carried out in 2020 and the mine dogs training and accreditation activities started in the same year, the number of mines to be used has increased; b) a new mine clearance equipment certification process started in April 2022. In addition, since it is planned to carry out mechanical mine clearance equipment production with different companies, more antipersonnel mines will be needed for each company's development/test phase; c) in addition to the MDD test areas and accreditation areas built by the Gendarmerie General Command, antipersonnel mines will be needed for the MDD test and accreditation areas built by the Land Forces; d) the number of training centres where antipersonnel mines will be allocated to training has also doubled since the Gendarmerie General Command started to provide clearance training as of June 2021.
Uganda	1764 (2012)					
Ukraine	605 (2013)	No info	No info	No info		
Venezuela	4874 (2012)					

²³⁰ In its report submitted in 2009, the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that it retains 1780 anti-personnel mines under Article 3, including 830 deactivated anti-personnel mines.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Yemen ²³¹	3760 (2017)	No info	No info		No info	Before 2014 Yemen submitted information on the quantity and types of anti-personnel mines for permitted purpose. After this period, Yemen did not use any anti-personnel mines for training and research activities. Under the current operating procedures forced upon YEMAC by the current conflicts, at any given time there are a number of anti-personnel mines, including improvised anti-personnel mines held at YEMAC storage locations whilst awaiting destruction. This is caused by the lack of access to explosives or other means to destroy items in place and the need to conduct large scale demolitions once coordination with relative contacts and approval of access to explosives besides burning items such as thermite is allowed. The numbers and types vary and are kept only for so long as it takes to organise their destruction. The conflict created a complex environment and currently Yemen is not performing any plan of development of mine detection, detection techniques for further training of the use of mines retained under Article 3 as indicated within its recent Article 7 reports except that were 12 MDDs brought to Yemen. However, only small group of explosive ordnances were dedicated for 12 MDDs training in the Yemen Mine Action Centre. Yemen is committed to give updates about all status and information in its transparency reports. At this stage landmines especially anti-personnel mines and those of an improvised nature are also presented in Yemen in large numbers. Since the Third Review conference and because the conflict the fate of the anti-personnel mines retained is unknown because of the control of militias in Sanaa and there are no changes or updates on this matter. Yemen has a national legislation in place that criminalizes the possession, production, import, export, trade, transfer and stockpiling of antipersonnel mines and imposes penalties for such acts.
Zambia		907			907	Mines continue to be retained for training by the Defence Forces who are actively engaged in various peacekeeping operations worldwide. Mines are used to prepare troops proceeding on UN peace-keeping missions, to familiarize Staff College Students in minefield layout and densities and to prepare combat engineers in Mine Warfare. Activities include: mine identification, detection Technics, disposal Technics, minefield Layout, minefield marking, detection technics, and handheld disposal technics.

²³¹ In its Article 7 reports submitted in 2020 and 2021, Yemen indicated that before 2014 Yemen submitted information about quantity and types of anti-personnel mines for permitted purpose in accordance with Article 3 after that Yemen did not use any anti-personnel mines for training and research activities. Under the current operating procedures forced upon YEMAC by the current conflicts, at any given time there are several AP mines (and AP mines of an improvised nature) held at YEMC storage locations whilst awaiting destruction. This is caused by the lack of access to explosives or other means to destroy items in place and the need to conduct large scale demolitions once coordination with relative contacts and approval of access to explosives besides burning items such as thermite is allowed. The numbers and types vary and are kept only for so long as it takes to organize their destruction. The conflict created a complex environment and currently Yemen is not performing any plan of development of mine detection, detection techniques for further training of the use of mines retained under Article3. Yemen is commitment to give updates about all status and information on it is transparency report (Article 7). At this stage landmines especially Ap-mines and the Ap- improvised nature are also presented in Yemen in large numbers.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>2018 and/or earlier</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Zimbabwe	450	450	450	450		ZIMAC will continue engaging authorities in the year 2022 to review the numbers retained as required by Action #16 of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP). In the same vein, engagements have started with the Zimbabwe School of Military Engineering to explore the possibility of coming up with alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines as sought by Action #17 of the OAP. Once alternatives are established, the number of retained live anti-personnel mines will be reduced or totally destroyed.
Total						

Annex IV

Article 5 - Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

Table 1: Progress reported in Implementation

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Number of areas released</i>	<i>Cancelled area (square metres)</i>	<i>Reduced area (square metres)</i>	<i>Cleared area (square metres)</i>	<i>Total area released (square metres)</i>	<i>Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed</i>	<i>Number of other explosive items destroyed</i>
Afghanistan							
Angola		1 247 264	1 553 063	21 136 235	23 936 562	3 617	43 099
Argentina							
Bosnia & Herzegovina		24 190 000	9 140 000	610 000	33 940 000	1 944	16 818
Cambodia	901	25 602 965	8 935 521	43 725 673	78 264 159	6 087	7557
Chad	13	2 262 852		1 444 629	3 707 481	15	104
Colombia	22	96 372	6 978	1 266 278	1 369 628		
Croatia		11 999 858		34 483 250	46 483 108	1 214	1 376
Cyprus							
Democratic Republic of Congo							
Ecuador ²³²							
Eritrea							
Ethiopia			13 400	46 600	60 000		
Guinea-Bissau ²³³							
Iraq ²³⁴	323	96 684 361	3 016 743	11 403 246	111 104 350	13 250	11 646
Mauritania							
Niger ²³⁵							
Nigeria							

²³² Ecuador reported that in 2021 no humanitarian demining operations were carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

²³³ Guinea-Bissau reported that in 2021 it carried out assessments of mined areas.

²³⁴ The progress reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

²³⁵ Niger reported that in 2021 no progress in implementation due to the following factors: adverse weather conditions and the need for security, as well as the lack of resources of the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons (CNCCAI).

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Number of areas released</i>	<i>Cancelled area (square metres)</i>	<i>Reduced area (square metres)</i>	<i>Cleared area (square metres)</i>	<i>Total area released (square metres)</i>	<i>Number of anti-personnel mines destroyed</i>	<i>Number of other explosive items destroyed</i>
Oman							
Peru	6	1 396,53	1 911,95	7 768,89	11 077	188	4
Senegal ²³⁶							
Serbia	1			294 230	294 230	9	4
Somalia							
South Sudan	11	34 542		249 893	284 435	31	59
Sri Lanka ²³⁷	5 041				1 299 217 964	849 187	1 528 899
State of Palestine							
Sudan		823 798		19 099	842 897	15	9 890
Tajikistan		59 427	292 580	373 440	725 447	2 218	470
Thailand	61	20 409 492	2 179 324	525 847	23 114 663	19 002	884
Türkiye	30	4 000 000	81 298	413 851	495 149	14 125	2 484
Ukraine							
Yemen	171 ²³⁸					3 365	210 661
Zimbabwe	60 ²³⁹	5 674 052	3 167 116	2 440 425	11 281 593	26 457	3

Table 2: Remaining challenge reported by States Parties

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 5 Mine Clearance Deadline</i>	<i>Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines</i>	<i>Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</i>	<i>Total number of areas</i>	<i>Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)</i>	<i>Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)</i>	<i>Total amount of area (square metres)</i>
Afghanistan	1 March 2023						
Angola	31 December 2025				1,092		73 714 656
Argentina	1 March 2023						

²³⁶ Senegal reported that in 2021 no progress in implementation due to the following factors: insecurity preventing access to mined areas, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and a lack of financial resources.

²³⁷ Sri Lanka reported for the period 2002 to December 2021.

²³⁸ Yemen reported that 174 'non-technical survey activities' were conducted during the reporting period, resulting in 171 registered areas.

²³⁹ Zimbabwe reported it released 60 'sectors' of mined area.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 5 Mine Clearance Deadline</i>	<i>Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines</i>	<i>Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</i>	<i>Total number of areas</i>	<i>Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)</i>	<i>Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)</i>	<i>Total amount of area (square metres)</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 March 2027	3 763	6 921	10 684	266 675 562	922 370 000	1 189 045 562
Cambodia	31 December 2025		8,287			715 901 899	715 901 899
Chad	1 January 2025	73	53	147	56 591 283	21 739 523	78 330 806
Colombia	31 December 2025	219	188		1 623 015	1 333 834	2 956 849
Croatia	1 March 2026				136 800 000	67 600 000	233 900 000 ²⁴⁰
Cyprus	1 July 2025						
Democratic Republic of Congo	31 December 2025			40			421 557
Ecuador	31 December 2022	5	1	6	32 535	7 521	40 056
Eritrea	31 December 2020						
Ethiopia	31 December 2025	29	123	152	3 519 538	722 548 937	726 008 475
Guinea-Bissau	31 December 2022	9	43 ²⁴¹	52	1 093 840		1 093 840
Iraq ²⁴²	1 February 2028	4 645	527	5 172	1 544 157 889	191 846 821	1 736 004 710
Mauritania	31 March 2026						
Niger	31 December 2024						177 760
Nigeria	31 December 2025						
Oman	1 February 2025						
Peru	31 December 2024			102			359 214
Senegal	1 March 2026	37	9 ²⁴³	46	491,086		491 086
Serbia	1 March 2023		3 ²⁴⁴	3		561 000	561 000
Somalia	1 October 2027						
South Sudan	9 July 2026	65	49	114	2 992 036	4 413 856	7 405 892
Sri Lanka	1 June 2028	336	24	360	963 464	10 929 309	11 892 773
State of Palestine	1 June 2028						
Sudan	1 April 2023	61	41	102	3 313 221	9 962 619	13 275 840

²⁴⁰ The total remaining area for Croatia includes reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 29.5 square kilometers.

²⁴¹ Guinea-Bissau reported the presence of 43 suspected mined areas of unknown size.

²⁴² The remaining challenge reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

²⁴³ Senegal reported 9 suspected dangerous zones of unknown size.

²⁴⁴ Serbia reported the identification of new suspected hazardous areas of unknown size.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 5 Mine Clearance Deadline</i>	<i>Number of areas known to contain anti-personnel mines</i>	<i>Number of areas suspected to contain anti-personnel mines</i>	<i>Total number of areas</i>	<i>Amount of area known to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)</i>	<i>Amount of area suspected to contain anti-personnel mines (square metres)</i>	<i>Total amount of area (square metres)</i>
Tajikistan	31 December 2025	138	28	166	7 338 977	1 227 493	8 566 470
Thailand	31 October 2023	160	32	192	21 783 578	18 242 842	40 026 420
Türkiye	31 December 2025	3 804		3 804	140 586 889		140 586 889
Ukraine	1 December 2023						
Yemen ²⁴⁵	1 March 2023			326			12 995 161
Zimbabwe	31 December 2025			131 ²⁴⁶	23 507 427		23 507 427

Table 3: Milestones for 2022 reported by States Parties

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>Number of Areas to be addressed</i>	<i>Total area to be addressed (in square metres unless otherwise indicated)</i>
Afghanistan		
Angola		7 482 182
Argentina		142.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina ²⁴⁷		
Cambodia		178 975 474
Chad		
Colombia		578 636
Croatia ²⁴⁸		63.3
Cyprus		
Democratic Republic of Congo		
Ecuador		10 056
Eritrea		
Ethiopia		179 807 352 ²⁴⁹
Iraq		128 209 310

²⁴⁵ The figures reported for Yemen are sourced from Yemen's 2019 extension request.

²⁴⁶ Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 131 'sectors' of mined area.

²⁴⁷ Bosnia and Herzegovina in its 2021 Article 7 report, provided annual milestones in square kilometres.

²⁴⁸ Croatia in its 2021 Article 7 report, provided annual milestones in square kilometres.

²⁴⁹ Ethiopia reported that it would cancel and reduce 175,507,352 square metres through survey and 4,300,000 square metres through clearance.

<i>States Parties</i>	<i>Number of Areas to be addressed</i>	<i>Total area to be addressed (in square metres unless otherwise indicated)</i>
Guinea-Bissau		
Mauritania		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Oman		
Peru	18	
Senegal ²⁵⁰	16	299 871
Serbia	3	561 000
Somalia		
South Sudan ²⁵¹	50	1 680 000
Sri Lanka		
State of Palestine		
Sudan ²⁵²	115	7 218 694
Tajikistan		1 990 739
Thailand		17 386 841
Türkiye		
Ukraine		
Yemen ²⁵³		
Zimbabwe		6 332 466

²⁵⁰ Senegal reported milestones for the period 2022-2023.

²⁵¹ Information for South Sudan is sourced from its 2022 updated workplan submitted to the 20MSP and summarized from milestones categorised by manual clearance, mechanical clearance and road clearance outputs.

²⁵² Sudan in its 2021 Article 7 report, provided milestones for the period 2022-2023 including projected milestones all types of explosive ordnance.

²⁵³ Yemen reported that as the current situation created a complex environment that to submit a plan offering detailed milestones of progress and the amount of time needed to fulfil Yemen's commitments under Article 5 would be unrealistic. Yemen further reported that current emergency mine action and baseline survey activities will be integrated with workplans in the future, together with the continuity of the objectives as identified by Yemen in its third request.

Annex V

Article 6 - Victim Assistance

Table 1: Overview of information provided by the States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 7 report submitted in 2022</i>	<i>Information on victim assistance contained in the Article 7 report</i>	<i>Information on Oslo Action Plan victim assistance commitments provided in the Article 7 report</i>	<i>Information on Oslo Action Plan victim assistance commitments provided through means other than the Article 7 report</i>
Afghanistan				
Albania	X	X	X	
Algeria	X	X	X	
Angola	X			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	
Burundi				
Cambodia	X	X	X	
Chad	X			
Chile	X	X	X	
Colombia	X	X	X	
Croatia	X	X	X	
Democratic (Republic of) the Congo	X			
El Salvador	X			
Eritrea				
Ethiopia	X			
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	
Iraq	X	X	X	
Jordan	X	X	X	
Mauritania				
Mozambique	X	X		
Nicaragua	X	X	X	
Palestine (the State of)				

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 7 report submitted in 2022</i>	<i>Information on victim assistance contained in the Article 7 report</i>	<i>Information on Oslo Action Plan victim assistance commitments provided in the Article 7 report</i>	<i>Information on Oslo Action Plan victim assistance commitments provided through means other than the Article 7 report</i>
Peru	X	X	X	
Senegal	X	X	X	
Serbia	X			
Somalia				
South Sudan	X	X	X	
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	
Sudan	X	X	X	
Tajikistan	X	X	X	
Thailand	X	X	X	
Türkiye	X	X	X	
Uganda				X
Ukraine				
Yemen	X	X	X	
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	

Table 2: Overview of latest information provided by States Parties with mine victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Government entity to coordinate victim assistance integration into broader frameworks</i>	<i>National action plans on victim assistance/ disabilities</i>	<i>Database on mine casualties, survivors/ persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Registered Mine victims²⁵⁴</i>
Afghanistan	State Ministry for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (SMOMDA, also known as MMD)	National Disability Strategy (2020-2030) ²⁵⁵	National disability database at the MMD	35,332
Albania	Albanian Mine and Munitions Coordination Office (AMMCO)	National Action Plan for Persons with Disability 2021-2025		1,003
Algeria	National Council of Persons with Disabilities	Victim Assistance is integrated into relevant health, disability and social development plans.	Database on mine victims, including on indirect mine victims	7,248
Angola	The Mine Action Centre (CNIDAH) and the Ministry for Social, Family of Women Affairs (MOSFWA)	Victim Assistance Plan (annual)	Database on mine victims at the CNIDAH	9,309
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Victim Assistance Coordination Body at the Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMACH)	Victim Assistance Action Plan (2019- 2025) ²⁵⁶	Mine Victims Database at the BHMACH	1,76
Burundi	Ministry of Public Security and Disasters Management (MOPSDM) & Humanitarian Action against Landmines and unexploded ordnance	National Action Plan for Assistance of Mines/ERW Victims and other Persons with Disabilities		Approx. 6,000
Cambodia	Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSAVYR) and Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA)	National Disability Strategic Plan (2019-2023) & Victim Assistance Action Plan (annual)	National Centralised Database under the CMAA	Approx. 65,000

²⁵⁴ Note: The figures are based on the latest information provided by the respective States Parties such as through their Article 7 report, statements or information provided directly to the Committee on Victim Assistance in 2021 or in recent years. In several cases the information provided is deemed to not be complete due to challenges faced in data collection, and in some cases identification of mine victims has been reported to be in progress. Majority of the figures represent mine survivors and those that have been killed only – not indirect mine victims (affected families and communities). In most cases, the figures include survivors of anti-personnel mines as well as other types of explosive ordnances. Taking these into account, the figures will continue get updated or adjusted.

²⁵⁵ The plan was being developed in 2019/2020.

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Government entity to coordinate victim assistance integration into broader frameworks</i>	<i>National action plans on victim assistance/ disabilities</i>	<i>Database on mine casualties, survivors/ persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Registered Mine victims²⁵⁴</i>
Chile	National Demining Commission (CNAD) through its Executive Secretariat			
Chad	National Mine Action Commission (HCND) & Ministry of Women, Social Action and Children (MOWSAC)	National Victim Assistance Action Plan (2018-2022)	Database on Mine Victims at the HCND, limited capacity to collect casualty data	2,840
Colombia	Mine Action Authority & Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP)	Action Plan of the Technical Secretary for Disabilities (annual)	Anti-personnel Mine Survivors Information Service (SISMAP)	12,144
Croatia	Mine Action Centre at the Civil Protection Directorate within the Ministry of the Interior (MOI)	Victim Assistance has been integrated into relevant national plans	Database on Mine Victims	606
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Ministry of Humanitarian and Social Affairs (MOHSA) & National Mine Action Centre (CCLAM)			3,103
El Salvador	Protection Fund for War Victims (FOPROLYD) & National Disability Council (CONAIPD)			4,500
Eritrea				Approx. 5,750
Ethiopia	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA)	National Disability Action Plan (2012-2021)	National Database on Persons with Disabilities	16,616
Guinea-Bissau	National Mine Action Coordination Centre on Anti-Personnel Mines (CAAMI)	National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (ENPICD)		Approx. 1,500
Iraq	Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) & Commission for Persons with Disability Care and those with Special Needs	National Victim Assistance and Disability Action Plan (2019-2021)	Mine Victims Database at the DMA	34,088
Jordan	High Council on Affairs of Persons with Disabilities (HCD) & National Demining and Rehabilitation Authority (NCDR)	Victim Assistance has been integrated into several disability related plans and policies	National Database on Mine Victims at the NCDR	1,018

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Government entity to coordinate victim assistance integration into broader frameworks</i>	<i>National action plans on victim assistance/ disabilities</i>	<i>Database on mine casualties, survivors/ persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Registered Mine victims²⁵⁴</i>
Mauritania	National Humanitarian Demining Programme for Development (PNDHD)			618
Mozambique	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs (MOGCSA)	National Action Plan for People with Disabilities including Mine Victims ²⁵⁷		Approx. 10,000
Nicaragua	National Council for the Promotion and Enforcement of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the National Council)			1,276
Palestine (the State of)	Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC)			450 ²⁵⁸
Peru	Peruvian Centre for Action against Anti-personnel Mines (CONTRAMINAS) & National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS)	National Accessibility Plan 2018-2023	National Registry of Persons with Disabilities	348
Senegal	National Centre for Mine Action (CNAMS)	National Action Plan for Victim Assistance (PANAV) ²⁵⁹	Mine Victims Casualty Database at the CNAMS	862
Serbia	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Policy (MLEVSA)	Strategy for Improvement of Position of Persons with Disabilities for period 2020-2024	Database on Civilian Victims of War at the MLEVSA	1,123
Somalia	Somalia Explosive Management Authority (SEMA)	National Action Plan for Assistance to Survivors of Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (2020 – 2025) ²⁶⁰	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	Approx. 1,300
South Sudan	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Work (MOGCSW) & National Mine Action Authority (NMAA)	National Disability/Victim Assistance Action Plan (2020-2025) ²⁶¹	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	5,799

²⁵⁷ Ibid.

²⁵⁸ Identification of mine victims to be completed – it is estimated that there are around 1,000 to 1,200 mine victims.

²⁵⁹ Senegal reported that the PANAV was initially developed for 2012-2014 and while aiming to develop a new action plan, Senegal continued to pursue achieving the objectives of the PANAV as they are deemed to be valid in reflecting the ongoing needs of mine victims.

²⁶⁰ The plan was being developed in 2019/2020.

²⁶¹ Ibid.

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Government entity to coordinate victim assistance integration into broader frameworks</i>	<i>National action plans on victim assistance/ disabilities</i>	<i>Database on mine casualties, survivors/ persons with disabilities</i>	<i>Registered Mine victims²⁵⁴</i>
Sri Lanka	National Mine Action Centre (MAC)	National Action Plan on Equalisation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and National Mental Health Strategy	Mine Victims Database at the MAC and Injury Surveillance System at the MOH	1,716
Sudan	National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) & National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD)	National Disability Strategy 2020-2030 & National Victim Assistance Strategy ²⁶²	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	2,444
Tajikistan	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) & National Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	Victim Assistance has been integrated into disability related plans	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	885
Thailand	Ministries of Social Development, Human Security and Public Health (MOSDHSPH); National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) & Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	Victim Assistance has been integrated into several disability related plans and strategies	National Disability Database	799
Türkiye	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MOFLSS) & Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC)	MOFLSS's Strategic Plan (2018-2022)	Database on Mine Victims at the TURMAC	
Uganda	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MOGLSD)	National Comprehensive Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2020-2025)		Approx. 2,500
Ukraine				
Yemen	Mine Executive Action Centre (YEMAC)			8,353

²⁶² Ibid.

Annex VI

Article 9 – Implementation Measures

A. 74 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations

<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>Latvia</i>	<i>St Vincent & the Grenadines</i>
Albania	Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Senegal
Australia	DRC	Luxembourg	Serbia
Austria	Djibouti	Malaysia	Seychelles
Belarus	El Salvador	Mali	Sri Lanka
Belgium	Fiji	Malta	South Africa
Belize	Finland	Mauritania	Spain
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France	Mauritius	Sudan
Brazil	Germany	Monaco	Sweden
Bulgaria	Guatemala	New Zealand	Switzerland
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Nicaragua	Timor Leste
Burundi	Hungary	Niger	Trinidad and Tobago
Cambodia	Iceland	Niue	Türkiye
Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Chad	Italy	Oman	Yemen
Colombia	Japan	Panama	Zambia
Cook Islands	Jordan	Paraguay	Zimbabwe
Costa Rica	Kenya	Peru	
Croatia	Kiribati	St Kitts and Nevis	

B. 43 States Parties that have reported that they consider existing laws to be sufficient in the context of Article 9 obligations

<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Greece</i>	<i>Mozambique</i>	<i>Samoa</i>
Andorra	Guinea Bissau	Namibia	Slovakia
Angola	Guyana	Netherlands	Slovenia
Argentina	Holy See	North Macedonia	State of Palestine
Bhutan	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan
Central African Republic	Iraq	Philippines	Thailand
Chile	Kuwait	Poland	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Lesotho	Portugal	Ukraine
Denmark	Lithuania	Qatar	Tanzania
Estonia	Mexico	Republic of Moldova	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Montenegro	Romania	

C. 47 States Parties that have not yet reported having either adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations or that they consider existing laws to be sufficient

<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>Dominica</i>	<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Sierra Leone</i>
Bahamas	Dominican Republic	Liberia	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Madagascar	Somalia
Barbados	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	South Sudan
Benin	Eritrea	Maldives	Suriname
Bolivia	Eswatini	Nauru	Togo
Botswana	Gabon	Nigeria	Turkmenistan
Brunei Darussalam	Gambia	Palau	Tuvalu

<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>Dominica</i>	<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Sierra Leone</i>
Cameroon	Ghana	Rwanda	Uganda
Cape Verde	Grenada	St Lucia	Uruguay
Comoros	Guinea	San Marino	Vanuatu
Congo	Haiti	Sao Tome and Principe	
