

**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**

11 October 2023

English only

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**Twenty-First Meeting**  
**Geneva, 20-24 November 2023**  
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 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>2</sup>	21 <sup>3</sup>	21 <sup>4</sup>	
	2	76% <sup>5</sup>	55% <sup>6</sup>	50% <sup>7</sup>	50% <sup>8</sup>	
Action #2	1	76% <sup>9</sup>	63% <sup>10</sup>	62% <sup>11</sup>	78% <sup>12</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>2</sup> 17 States Parties– Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. (same as the footnote 1, there are no indicators for VA for 2020).

<sup>6</sup> 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, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>10</sup> 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, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 26 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #3	1	60% <sup>13</sup>	50% <sup>14</sup>	58% <sup>15</sup>	52% <sup>16</sup>
	2	52% <sup>17</sup>	49% <sup>18</sup>	69% <sup>19</sup>	50% <sup>20</sup>
Action #4	1	7 <sup>21</sup>	36% <sup>22</sup>	52% <sup>23</sup>	50% <sup>24</sup>
	2	0	0	0	0
	3	13 <sup>25</sup>	63% <sup>26</sup>	50% <sup>27</sup>	53% <sup>28</sup>

<sup>13</sup> 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, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>14</sup> 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, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 22 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and/or victim assistance - Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>17</sup> 45 of the 86 delegations of States Parties registered to attend the 30 June – 2 July 2020 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

<sup>18</sup> 41 of the 84 States Parties registered to attend the 22-24 June 2021 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

<sup>19</sup> 49 of the 78 States Parties registered to attend the 20-22 June 2022 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

<sup>20</sup> 41 of the 80 States Parties registered to attend the 19-21 June 2023 Intersessional Meetings registered women on their delegations.

<sup>21</sup> 7 of 33 States Parties implementing Article 5: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Serbia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

<sup>22</sup> 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, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>23</sup> 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

<sup>24</sup> 21 of 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe

<sup>25</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

<sup>26</sup> 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, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> 20 of 38 States implementing victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #5	1	76% <sup>29</sup>	61% <sup>30</sup>	61% <sup>31</sup>	49% <sup>32</sup>
Action #6	1	25 <sup>33</sup>	17 <sup>34</sup>	22 <sup>35</sup>	24 <sup>36</sup>
Action #7	1	6 <sup>37</sup>		19 <sup>38</sup>	18 <sup>39</sup>
	2	19 <sup>40</sup>	24 <sup>41</sup>	19 <sup>42</sup>	15 <sup>43</sup>

- <sup>29</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe - reported that they were in the process of updating National Mine Action Standards during the reporting period.
- <sup>30</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe- reported that they were in the process of up-dating National Mine Action Standards during the reporting period.
- <sup>31</sup> 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.
- <sup>32</sup> 16 of the 33 States Parties implementing Article 5 - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- <sup>33</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- <sup>34</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- <sup>35</sup> 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.
- <sup>36</sup> 24 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance - Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
- <sup>37</sup> Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.
- <sup>38</sup> 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.
- <sup>39</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
- <sup>40</sup> 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.
- <sup>41</sup> 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.
- <sup>42</sup> 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.
- <sup>43</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

	3	11 <sup>44</sup>	5 <sup>45</sup>	5 <sup>46</sup>	6 <sup>47</sup>
Action #8	1	19 <sup>48</sup>	17 <sup>49</sup>	22 <sup>50</sup>	24 <sup>51</sup>
	2	18 <sup>52</sup>	30 <sup>53</sup>	TBD	TBD
Action #9	1	24 <sup>54</sup>	29 <sup>55</sup>	19 <sup>56</sup>	12 <sup>57</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Belgium, Canada, Estonia, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

<sup>45</sup> Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

<sup>46</sup> Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

<sup>47</sup> Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

<sup>48</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>49</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>50</sup> 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.

<sup>51</sup> 24 of the 42 States Parties implementing Article 5 and victim assistance: Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>52</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine and Yemen.

<sup>53</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>54</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>55</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>56</sup> 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.

<sup>57</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #10	1	74% <sup>58</sup>	70% <sup>59</sup>	71% <sup>60</sup>	70%
	2	19 <sup>61</sup>	15 <sup>62</sup>	23 <sup>63</sup>	TBD

**Universalisation**

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #11	1	0	0	0	0	

<sup>58</sup> 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

<sup>59</sup> 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

<sup>60</sup> 47 of the 164 States Parties have outstanding payments.

<sup>61</sup> Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and Turkey.

<sup>62</sup> Algeria, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and United Kingdom.

<sup>63</sup> Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

	2	36% <sup>64</sup>	39% <sup>65</sup>	42% <sup>66</sup>	TBD <sup>67</sup>
	3	3% <sup>68</sup>	3% <sup>69</sup>	3% <sup>70</sup>	3% <sup>71</sup>
Action #12	1	21% <sup>72</sup>	21% <sup>73</sup>	21% <sup>74</sup>	24% <sup>75</sup>
	2	169	169	170	TBD

**Stockpile destruction and retention of anti-personnel mines**

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #13	1	0	1 <sup>76</sup>	0	0	
	2	1 <sup>77</sup>	0	0	0 <sup>78</sup>	
	3	216'252 <sup>79</sup>	41'653	0	0	

<sup>64</sup> 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.

<sup>65</sup> 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.

<sup>66</sup> 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. In addition, Armenia and Singapore registered to attend the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties.

<sup>67</sup> Armenia, Azerbaijan, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Lao, People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar, United Arab Emirates and the United States of America registered to attend the 2023 Intersessional Meetings. This indicator will be updated at the end of the year with the participation in the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties.

<sup>68</sup> In 2020, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

<sup>69</sup> In 2021, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

<sup>70</sup> In 2022, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

<sup>71</sup> In 2023, Morocco submitted a voluntary Article 7 Report.

<sup>72</sup> Egypt, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Morocco and Singapore reported having moratoria in place.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> Egypt, Georgia, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep. of, Morocco and Singapore reported having moratoria in place.

<sup>76</sup> Sri Lanka

<sup>77</sup> Sri Lanka has presented a timebound plan for implementation.

<sup>78</sup> Greece has communicated a time frame for the destruction of the remaining stockpile which foresees the transportation and destruction of the remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines would take place within a period of 18 months in Croatia.

<sup>79</sup> Ukraine reported destruction since the Fourth Review Conference.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #14	1	50% <sup>80</sup>	50% <sup>81</sup>	50% <sup>82</sup>	0% <sup>83</sup>
Action #15	1	0 <sup>84</sup>	1% <sup>85</sup>	0 <sup>86</sup>	0 <sup>87</sup>
Action #16	1	32%	33% <sup>88</sup>	30% <sup>89</sup>	39% <sup>90</sup>
Action #17	1	0	0 <sup>91</sup>	0 <sup>92</sup>	0 <sup>93</sup>

**Survey and Clearance of mined areas**

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #18	1	79% <sup>94</sup>	73% <sup>95</sup>	64% <sup>96</sup>	58% <sup>97</sup>	

<sup>80</sup> Ukraine reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

<sup>81</sup> Ukraine reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

<sup>82</sup> Greece reported progress in implementation but has not submitted a timebound plan.

<sup>83</sup> Greece communicated a timeframe for the destruction of its remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines.

<sup>84</sup> Gambia has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpiled mines but has not reported on their destruction.

<sup>85</sup> Montenegro has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpile mines but has not reported on their destruction.

<sup>86</sup> The Gambia (in 2020) has reported the identification of previously unknown stockpiled mines but has not reported on their destruction.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> 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 Turkey.

<sup>89</sup> 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.

<sup>90</sup> 25 of the 64 States Parties retaining mines: Angola, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Peru, Romania, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye and Uganda.

<sup>91</sup> Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan and Zimbabwe reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

<sup>92</sup> Iraq, Slovenia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe– reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

<sup>93</sup> Iraq and Zimbabwe - reported efforts to explore alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes.

<sup>94</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>95</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>96</sup> 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.

<sup>97</sup> 19 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.



*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

	2	21% <sup>98</sup>	18% <sup>99</sup>	42% <sup>100</sup>	27% <sup>101</sup>
Action #19	1	76% <sup>102</sup>	58% <sup>103</sup>	70% <sup>104</sup>	67% <sup>105</sup>
Action #20	1	73% <sup>106</sup>	33% <sup>107</sup>	45% <sup>108</sup>	45% <sup>109</sup>
	2	2 <sup>110</sup>	0	0	0
Action #21	1	7 <sup>111</sup>	9 <sup>112</sup>	6 <sup>113</sup>	7 <sup>114</sup>

<sup>98</sup> 7 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Cambodia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Serbia, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

<sup>99</sup> 6 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Serbia, South Sudan, and Sri Lanka.

<sup>100</sup> 14 of 33 States Parties - Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>101</sup> 9 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>102</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>103</sup> 20 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, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>104</sup> 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.

<sup>105</sup> 22 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>106</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>107</sup> 11 out of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>108</sup> 15 of 33 States Parties Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>109</sup> 15 States Parties – Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>110</sup> 1 State Party – Chile and the United Kingdom.

<sup>111</sup> 7 States Parties – Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Ukraine, Yemen.

<sup>112</sup> Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen.

<sup>113</sup> 6 States Parties Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, and Yemen.

<sup>114</sup> 7 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Türkiye, and Yemen.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #22	1	73% <sup>115</sup>	60% <sup>116</sup>	52% <sup>117</sup>	48% <sup>118</sup>
	2	55% <sup>119</sup>	61% <sup>120</sup>	61% <sup>121</sup>	52% <sup>122</sup>
Action #23	1	75% <sup>123</sup>	83% <sup>124</sup>	75% <sup>125</sup>	0%
	2	25% <sup>126</sup>	33% <sup>127</sup>	75% <sup>128</sup>	100% <sup>129</sup>
Action #24	1	50% <sup>130</sup>	33% <sup>131</sup>	63% <sup>132</sup>	0%
Action #25	1	100% <sup>133</sup>	0	0	0

<sup>115</sup> 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, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

<sup>116</sup> 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, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>117</sup> 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.

<sup>118</sup> 16 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>119</sup> 18 of 33 State Parties – Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>120</sup> 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, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>121</sup> 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.

<sup>122</sup> 17 States Parties - Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>123</sup> 6 of 8 State Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, Senegal and South Sudan.

<sup>124</sup> 5 of 6 requests for extension - the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia and Turkey.

<sup>125</sup> 6 of 8 States Parties - Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen.

<sup>126</sup> 2 of 8 State Parties – Colombia and South Sudan.

<sup>127</sup> 2 of 6 request for extension – Cyprus and Turkey.

<sup>128</sup> 6 of 8 States Parties - Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand and Yemen.

<sup>129</sup> 1 State Party – Ukraine.

<sup>130</sup> 4 of 8 State Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ukraine.

<sup>131</sup> 2 of 6 request for extension – Nigeria and Turkey.

<sup>132</sup> 5 of 8 States Parties - Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, and Yemen.

<sup>133</sup> 1 State Party – Chile.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #26	1	55% <sup>134</sup>	45% <sup>135</sup>	52% <sup>136</sup>	39% <sup>137</sup>
	2	18% <sup>138</sup>	24% <sup>139</sup>	33% <sup>140</sup>	12% <sup>141</sup>
	3	3% <sup>142</sup>	2% <sup>143</sup>	0	0
Action #27	1	24 <sup>144</sup>	12 <sup>145</sup>	52% <sup>146</sup>	17 <sup>147</sup>

**Mine Risk Education and Reduction**

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #28	1	64% <sup>148</sup>	39% <sup>149</sup>	45% <sup>150</sup>	42% <sup>151</sup>	

<sup>134</sup> 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, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>135</sup> 15 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe

<sup>136</sup> 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.

<sup>137</sup> 13 States Parties – Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>138</sup> 6 of 33 States Parties – Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Peru, Turkey and United Kingdom.

<sup>139</sup> 8 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe

<sup>140</sup> 11 of 33 States Parties - Angola, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>141</sup> 4 States Parties – Colombia, Thailand, Türkiye, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>142</sup> 1 State Party – Mauritania.

<sup>143</sup> 3 States Parties - Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, and Nigeria.

<sup>144</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>145</sup> 12 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>146</sup> 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.

<sup>147</sup> 17 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>148</sup> 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, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>149</sup> 13 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>150</sup> 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.

<sup>151</sup> 14 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

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*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*


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Action #29	1	39% <sup>152</sup>	42% <sup>153</sup>	39% <sup>154</sup>	36% <sup>155</sup>
	2	36% <sup>156</sup>	9% <sup>157</sup>	36% <sup>158</sup>	27% <sup>159</sup>
Action #30	1	11 <sup>160</sup>	8 <sup>161</sup>	11 <sup>162</sup>	11 <sup>163</sup>
Action #31	2	8 <sup>164</sup>	13 <sup>165</sup>	15 <sup>166</sup>	13 <sup>167</sup>
Action #32	1	25 <sup>168</sup>	21 <sup>169</sup>	23 <sup>170</sup>	22 <sup>171</sup>

**Victim Assistance**

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
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<sup>152</sup> 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.

<sup>153</sup> 14 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>154</sup> 13 of 33 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Yemen.

<sup>155</sup> 12 States Parties – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>156</sup> 13 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

<sup>157</sup> 3 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia and Iraq.

<sup>158</sup> 12 of 33 States Parties - Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Iraq, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Yemen.

<sup>159</sup> 9 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, South Sudan, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>160</sup> 11 of 33 States Parties – Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

<sup>161</sup> 8 of 33 States Parties - – Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, South Sudan, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>162</sup> 11 of 33 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Yemen.

<sup>163</sup> 11 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>164</sup> 8 of 33 States Parties – Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan and Zimbabwe.

<sup>165</sup> 13 of 33 States Parties - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Serbia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>166</sup> 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.

<sup>167</sup> 13 States Parties - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>168</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>169</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>170</sup> 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.

<sup>171</sup> 22 States Parties – Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea Bissau, Iraq, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #33	1	18 <sup>172</sup>	24 <sup>173</sup>	23 <sup>174</sup>	24 <sup>175</sup>
	2	15 <sup>176</sup>	18 <sup>177</sup>	18 <sup>178</sup>	21 <sup>179</sup>
Action #34	1	13 <sup>180</sup>	21 <sup>181</sup>	19 <sup>182</sup>	23 <sup>183</sup>
Action #35	1	4 <sup>184</sup>	14 <sup>185</sup>	16 <sup>186</sup>	18 <sup>187</sup>

<sup>172</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>173</sup> 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, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>174</sup> 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.

<sup>175</sup> Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>176</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>177</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

<sup>178</sup> Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>179</sup> Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>180</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Thailand.

<sup>181</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>182</sup> 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.

<sup>183</sup> Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>184</sup> Afghanistan, Colombia, Ethiopia, and Thailand.

<sup>185</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Turkey.

<sup>186</sup> Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>187</sup> Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

	2	5 <sup>188</sup>	19 <sup>189</sup>	16 <sup>190</sup>	21 <sup>191</sup>
Action #36	1	7 <sup>192</sup>	18 <sup>193</sup>	17 <sup>194</sup>	22 <sup>195</sup>
Action #37	1	7 <sup>196</sup>	16 <sup>197</sup>	11 <sup>198</sup>	12 <sup>199</sup>
	2	7 <sup>200</sup>	10 <sup>201</sup>	5 <sup>202</sup>	8 <sup>203</sup>
Action #38	1	15 <sup>204</sup>	19 <sup>205</sup>	25 <sup>206</sup>	26 <sup>207</sup>

<sup>188</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Sudan, and Thailand.

<sup>189</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>190</sup> Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>191</sup> Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>192</sup> Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Peru, Sudan, and Thailand.

<sup>193</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>194</sup> Algeria, Angola, Chile, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>195</sup> Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>196</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Thailand.

<sup>197</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>198</sup> Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

<sup>199</sup> Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Serbia, South Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>200</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Peru and Thailand.

<sup>201</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Peru, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>202</sup> Croatia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Türkiye.

<sup>203</sup> Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

<sup>204</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

<sup>205</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>206</sup> 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.

<sup>207</sup> Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine (the State of), Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Yemen, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

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*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

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	2	5 <sup>208</sup>	18 <sup>209</sup>	16 <sup>210</sup>	20 <sup>211</sup>
	3	6 <sup>212</sup>	7 <sup>213</sup>	3 <sup>214</sup>	4 <sup>215</sup>
Action #39	1	15 <sup>216</sup>	19 <sup>217</sup>	23 <sup>218</sup>	22 <sup>219</sup>
Action #40	1	7 <sup>220</sup>	16 <sup>221</sup>	12 <sup>222</sup>	14 <sup>223</sup>
Action #41	1	14 <sup>224</sup>	20 <sup>225</sup>	19 <sup>226</sup>	20 <sup>227</sup>

### **International Cooperation and Assistance**

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<sup>208</sup> Angola, Cambodia, Croatia, Sudan and Colombia.

<sup>209</sup> Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>210</sup> Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

<sup>211</sup> Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Palestine (the State of), Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine and Zimbabwe.

<sup>212</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Jordan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

<sup>213</sup> Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

<sup>214</sup> Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and South Sudan.

<sup>215</sup> Algeria, Cambodia, Croatia and Thailand.

<sup>216</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

<sup>217</sup> Algeria, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>218</sup> 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.

<sup>219</sup> Albania, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Yemen, Uganda, Ukraine and Zimbabwe.

<sup>220</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Thailand.

<sup>221</sup> Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>222</sup> Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>223</sup> Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Mozambique, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Zimbabwe.

<sup>224</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Thailand.

<sup>225</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Senegal, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe.

<sup>226</sup> 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.

<sup>227</sup> Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action	Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Action #42	1	55% <sup>228</sup>	55% <sup>229</sup>	50% <sup>230</sup>	50% <sup>231</sup>	
	2	19 <sup>232</sup>	24 <sup>233</sup>	19 <sup>234</sup>	16 <sup>235</sup>	
	3	1 <sup>236</sup>	2 <sup>237</sup>	2 <sup>238</sup>	2 <sup>239</sup>	
Action #43	1	17 <sup>240</sup>	30 <sup>241</sup>	28 <sup>242</sup>	30 <sup>243</sup>	
	2	1 <sup>244</sup>	1 <sup>245</sup>	3 <sup>246</sup>	TBD	

<sup>228</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Croatia, Colombia, Mauritania, Niger, Serbia, Senegal, Sudan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>229</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>230</sup> 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.

<sup>231</sup> 21 of 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

<sup>232</sup> 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.

<sup>233</sup> 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.

<sup>234</sup> 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.

<sup>235</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

<sup>236</sup> Angola.

<sup>237</sup> Angola and the United Kingdom.

<sup>238</sup> Angola and the United Kingdom.

<sup>239</sup> Cambodia and the United Kingdom.

<sup>240</sup> Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>241</sup> 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, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>242</sup> 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.

<sup>243</sup> Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Nicaragua, State of Palestine, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

<sup>244</sup> Niger.

<sup>245</sup> Mauritania.

<sup>246</sup> Cambodia, Chad, Guinea-Bissau.



*Best Practices for implementing the Convention*

Action #44	1	3 <sup>247</sup>	3 <sup>248</sup>	3 <sup>249</sup>	3 <sup>250</sup>
Action #45	1	19 <sup>251</sup>	26 <sup>252</sup>	19 <sup>253</sup>	19 <sup>254</sup>
	2	5 <sup>255</sup>	14 <sup>256</sup>	13 <sup>257</sup>	10 <sup>258</sup>
	3	16 <sup>259</sup>	21 <sup>260</sup>	17 <sup>261</sup>	18 <sup>262</sup>
Action #46	1	6 <sup>263</sup>	11 <sup>264</sup>	13 <sup>265</sup>	7 <sup>266</sup>
Action #47	1	9 <sup>267</sup>	9 <sup>268</sup>	10 <sup>269</sup>	10 <sup>270</sup>

<sup>247</sup> Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Tajikistan.

<sup>248</sup> Afghanistan, Colombia and Serbia.

<sup>249</sup> Angola, Cambodia and Colombia.

<sup>250</sup> Angola, Sri Lanka, Yemen.

<sup>251</sup> 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.

<sup>252</sup> 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.

<sup>253</sup> 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.

<sup>254</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

<sup>255</sup> Austria, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand and Norway.

<sup>256</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

<sup>257</sup> Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

<sup>258</sup> Belgium, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland

<sup>259</sup> Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

<sup>260</sup> 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.

<sup>261</sup> 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.

<sup>262</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

<sup>263</sup> Belgium, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

<sup>264</sup> Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

<sup>265</sup> Australia, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

<sup>266</sup> Australia, Canada, Germany, Finland, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

<sup>267</sup> Afghanistan, Argentina, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Lithuania, Spain, Thailand and Turkey.

<sup>268</sup> Australia, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Finland, Serbia, Tajikistan and the United Kingdom.

<sup>269</sup> Australia, Cambodia, Ecuador, Lithuania, Peru, New Zealand, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

<sup>270</sup> Australia, Brazil, Croatia, France, Japan, Peru, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Türkiye.

**Measures to ensure compliance**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Action #48	1	3 <sup>271</sup>	2 <sup>272</sup>	2 <sup>273</sup>	3 <sup>274</sup>	
	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Action #49	1	0	11% <sup>275</sup>	8% <sup>276</sup>	TBD	
Action #50	1	68% <sup>277</sup>	68% <sup>278</sup>	71% <sup>279</sup>	72% <sup>280</sup>	

<sup>271</sup> Sudan, Ukraine, and Yemen.

<sup>272</sup> Sudan and Yemen.

<sup>273</sup> Sudan and Yemen.

<sup>274</sup> Sudan, Ukraine and Yemen.

<sup>275</sup> 3 of 26 States Parties with Article 3 and Article 5 obligations – Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, and Nigeria.

<sup>276</sup> 2 of 23 States Parties with Article 3 and 5 obligations – Nigeria and Somalia.

<sup>277</sup> 111 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>278</sup> 112 out of 164.

<sup>279</sup> 117 of the 164 States Parties.

<sup>280</sup> 118 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	A statement was provided by Azerbaijan during the 2023 Intersessional Meetings but no update of the country's position was provided in the statement. Please refer to APLC/MSP.20/2022/12/Rev.1 for latest information.
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	A statement was provided by India during the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties but no update of the country's position was provided in the statement. Please refer to APLC/MSP.20/2022/12/Rev.1 for latest information.
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.
Korea, DPR of	No official information submitted.
Korea, Republic of	A statement was provided by the Republic of Korea during the Twentieth Meeting of the States Parties but no update of the country's position was provided in the statement. Please refer to APLC/MSP.20/2022/12/Rev.1 for latest information.
Kyrgyzstan	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Lao PDR	As a small country with limited resources and capacity to fulfil all international obligations, Lao PDR has prioritized the implementation of the CCM due to the ongoing threat of cluster munition contamination that continues to harm and kill our people. (...) Although Lao PDR still faces resource constraints and limited capacity to fully accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the country conducts clearance operations

that include all forms of explosive remnants of war, including mines. (...) Despite not being a party to the Convention, Lao PDR has consistently supported its humanitarian spirit and engaged in international and regional efforts to promote it. The country has also demonstrated its commitment to the Convention by attending the 4th Review Conference held in Oslo in 2019 at the highest level, with the Deputy Minister declaring our intention to submit a national voluntary report in 2020. However, the global pandemic has slowed down the process, causing delays. The Government of the Lao PDR is currently reforming our National Committee on UXO/Mine Action. The highest national committee will now be chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this regard, our Department of International Organizations, on behalf of the national secretariat for the new national committee, will lead the internal consultation and submit the 2nd National Voluntary Report to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention by next year. (...) We are confident that with consistent support and assistance from the international community, we will be able to accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in the near future. (...) I would like to emphasize our strong political will and commitment to take important steps and enhance the understanding of relevant stakeholders to increase efforts to implement certain clauses of the humanitarian spirit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention alongside the Convention on Cluster Munitions. (*Intersessional Meetings, 21 June 2023*)

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	A statement was provided by Morocco during the 2023 Intersessional Meetings but no update of the country's position was provided in the statement. Please refer to APLC/MSP.20/2022/12/Rev.1 for latest information.
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	Please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
Tonga	No official information submitted

<i>State not Party</i>	<i>Position vis-à-vis the Convention</i>
United Arab Emirates	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.19/2021/6 for latest information.
United States of America	No update available, please refer to APLC/MSP.20/2022/12/Rev.1 for latest information.
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 [To be completed]</i>	<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>2023 IM</i>	<i>20MSP</i>		
1	Armenia	√		√	√	20MSP (2022)	
2	Azerbaijan	√		√	√	20MSP (2022)	
3	Bahrain	√				2RC (2009)	
4	China	√				18MSP (2020)	
5	Cuba					2RC (2009)	
6	Egypt					4RC (2019)	√ <sup>281</sup>
7	Georgia	√				19MSP (2021)	√ <sup>282</sup>
8	India			√	√	20MSP (2022)	√ <sup>283</sup>
9	Iran						

<sup>281</sup> Moratorium on landmine production and export since the 1980s.

<sup>282</sup> In 1996, the President of Georgia declared a moratorium on producing, importing, and using anti-personnel mines.

<sup>283</sup> India is observing a moratorium on the export and transfer of antipersonnel mines (2018).

	State not party	Voted in favour of 2022 UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention [To be completed]	2022 voluntary Article 7 report	Participation in meetings of the Convention		Latest participation in an MSP/Review Conference	Moratorium in place
				2023 IM	20MSP		
10	Israel			√	√	20MSP (2022)	√ <sup>284</sup>
11	Kazakhstan	√				16MSP (2017)	√ <sup>285</sup>
12	Korea, DPR of						
13	Korea, Republic of			√	√	20MSP (2022)	√ <sup>286</sup>
14	Kyrgyzstan	√				7MSP (2006)	
15	Lao PDR	√		√	√	20MSP (2022)	
16	Lebanon	√		√	√	20MSP (2022)	
17	Libya	√		√		19MSP (2021)	
18	Marshall Islands	√				9MSP (2008)	
19	Micronesia, Federal States of	√				11MSP (2011)	
20	Mongolia	√				11MSP (2011)	
21	Morocco	√	√	√	√	20MSP (2022)	√ <sup>287</sup>
22	Myanmar	√		√	√	20MSP (2022)	
23	Nepal					10MSP (2010)	
24	Pakistan					4RC (2019)	
25	Russian Federation					10MSP (2010)	
26	Saudi Arabia					4RC (2019)	

<sup>284</sup> Israel has extended the moratorium on all exports, sales or other transfers of all anti-personnel landmines for an additional period of three years, until July 2023 (2022).

<sup>285</sup> In 1997, a moratorium on export of anti-personnel mines, including their re-export and transit, entered into force in Kazakhstan.

<sup>286</sup> The Government of the Republic of Korea is enforcing a moratorium on their export for an indefinite extension of time (2022).

<sup>287</sup> 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 [To be completed]</i>	<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>2023 IM</i>	<i>20MSP</i>		
27	Singapore	√			√	20MSP (2022)	√ <sup>288</sup>
28	Syria					19MSP (2021)	
29	Tonga	√				12MSP (2012)	
30	United Arab Emirates	√		√	√	20MSP (2022)	
31	United States of America			√	√	20MSP (2022)	
32	Uzbekistan						
33	Viet Nam					12MSP (2012)	
	<b>Total (33)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>8</b>

<sup>288</sup> 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 Twentieth 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 <sup>289</sup>
Ukraine	3,438,948	0	3,364,433 <sup>290</sup>	Not communicated <sup>291</sup>
Total	4,663,702	0	3,707,846	

<sup>289</sup> At the 20MSP, Greece indicated that the destruction of the remaining stockpiled anti-personnel mines will take place within a period of 18 months following the signature of the revised contract with the new subcontractor.

<sup>290</sup> Article 7 report submitted by Ukraine in 2021.

<sup>291</sup> In its Article 7 report submitted in 2023, Ukraine indicated that its stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be destroyed in accordance with Article 4 commitments after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders.



**Table 2: Anti-personnel mines reported retained by 64 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>2023</i>	<i>Current and planned use of retained stockpiled anti-personnel mines</i>
Angola		1304	1304	1304	1304	536	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	12050	12050	
Belarus		4505	4505		4492	4489	
Belgium		2066	2044	2021	967	958	Education and training of EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition and training militaries in "Mine Risk Education". The use of M35Bg mines takes place during different sessions of courses organised by the Belgian Armed Forces.
Benin	16 (2008)						
Bhutan					146	66	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		834	834	834		817	
Bulgaria		3318		3485		3445	
Burundi	4 (2017)			4			
Cambodia		1235	3730 <sup>292</sup>	927	1213	1298	For training, display, and testing pieces, For training in Somlot and Battambang Office and For testing new detector
Cameroon	1885 (2009)						

<sup>292</sup> This number includes anti-personnel mines as well as other devices.

Canada <sup>293</sup>	1878	1649	1540	1491	1475	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. As of December 2022, Canada has 1475 AP mines in its inventory. 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)				
Congo Brazzaville	322	(2009)				
Cote d'Ivoire	290	(2014)				
Croatia	4973	4851	3858	3766	3747	In year 2023, the amount of anti-personnel landmines that will be used (and consequently destroyed) will be based on the needs for testing of demining machines. Croatian Armed Forces will use only "inert" APMs for training purposes.
Cyprus	435	435	435	410	380	
Czech Republic	2180	2155	2155	2138	2102	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		
Djibouti	2996	(2005)				
Ecuador	90	90	90	90		
Eritrea	101 <sup>294</sup>	(2014)				

<sup>293</sup> In 2018, Canada reported that 57 of the 1878 anti-personnel mines retained under Article 3 are without fuses.

<sup>294</sup> In its reports submitted in 2013 and 2014, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

<i>Finland</i>	16192 (2018)	15982	15851	157 71	15665	
France		3941	1842	1841	177 1	1770
						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 2017-2022, more than 2,000 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 <sup>295</sup> (2013)					
Germany		583	583	543	279	271
Greece		5599	5585	5570	554 7	5527
Guinea Bissau	9 (2011)				9	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			

<sup>295</sup> 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.

Iraq	20	Unclear	Unclear	20	20	The Republic of Iraq retains anti-personnel mines 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 we mentioned in previous Article 7 reports. 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 APM that discovered or removed by clearance operation. Republic of Iraq is continuation considering alternatives to using live anti-personnel mines for training and research purposes and DMA cooperate with Ministry of Defence in the matter to continue exploring this matter. Republic of Iraq will keep the States Parties updated
Ireland	55	54	53	51	49	The Irish Defence Forces is the only entity authorised to retain mines for permitted purposes. The Irish Defence Forces use live anti-personnel mines in the development and validation of mine render safe procedures and in training personnel in these procedures. Render safe procedures normally involve the destruction of the mine. Live mines are also used as part of the testing and validation of mechanical mine clearance equipment and in the training of personnel in the use of such equipment. Minimum metal content mines are used, as required, in the calibration and testing of mine detection equipment.
Italy	617	617	563	563	563	
Japan	898	803	719	663	617	
Jordan	100	100	100	100	100	
Kenya	3000 (2008)					
Mali	600 (2005)					
Mauritania	728	728	728			
Mozambique 296	900		No info	No inf o		
Namibia	1634 (2010)					

Netherlands	889	868	270	270	204	
Nicaragua	448		448	448	0	
Nigeria	3364 (2012)				0	
Oman	2000 (2017)	No info	No info	2000		
Peru	2015	2015	1705	133	956	
				0		
Romania	2395	2249	2020	1836		Objectives: Training of the personnel specialized in EOD or detection and demining, mine awareness training and safe storage of remaining anti-personnel mines. Activity/project: Regular training cycles of the EOD personnel or engineers formation. Specific preparation of the troops leaving in operational theatres. Destruction of mines at the end of their life cycle for safety reasons. The mines retained were used only for detection and demining exercises in the regular training cycles of the EOD and engineer troops and for the specific preparation of the personnel undertaking missions in operational theatres abroad. Mines are only presented to the personnel. Detection, marking and demining techniques are demonstrated and practiced. Mines are not regularly armed or destroyed during this process. In 2022, a limited number of mines (84 pieces) were blasted, as they were not safe due to their ancient age. APMs were reduced to 1836 pieces. Due to the relatively small, retained number of anti-personnel mines, a strategy or a program to use and progressively destroy these mines was not issued. The mines are expected to reach the end of their life cycle and to be destroyed for safety reasons as part of the old ammunition destruction process.
Rwanda	65 (2008)					
Senegal <sup>297</sup>	50		50	50	50	

<sup>296</sup> 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 Defense 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.

<sup>297</sup> In its report submitted in 2019, Senegal indicated that 13 of the 50 mines retained have been defused.

							<i>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.</i>
Serbia <sup>298</sup>		3134	No info	No info	3134	3134	
Slovakia		1035	1035	874	650	590	
Slovenia		272	256	249	229	229	
South Africa <sup>299</sup>	576 (2014)			483			
Spain		1349	1357	1121	976	976	Antipersonnel mines are retained by Spain under Article 3 for experimentation in demining techniques. These techniques of demining, in addition to being aimed at national personnel, they are made available to experts from other countries, through the humanitarian demining courses that every year are taught at the International Center for Demining.
Sri Lanka		21153		16718	14489	9825	
Sweden		6009	6009	5964	5948	5173	
Tanzania, United Rep. of <sup>300</sup>	1780 (2009)						
Togo	436 (2004)						
Tunisia		4405	4375		4341	4320	
Türkiye		9259	6552	6439	6357	5728	In 2022, a total of 629 mines were used for certification of new mechanical demining machines and mine clearance equipment, training of newly appointed military demining units and refresher trainings of other units
Uganda	1764 (2012)					1660	
Ukraine	605 (2013)	No info	No info	No info	No info	No info	
Venezuela	4874 (2012)						

Yemen <sup>301</sup>	3760 (2017)	No info	No info on numbe rs	No info on numbe rs	No info on numbe rs	Before 2014 Yemen submitted on its article 7 report about quantity and types of anti-personnel mines for permitted purpose in accordance with Article 3, which there is no info on these mines due to the Houthis control in Sana'a and there are no changes or updates on this matter. Yemen is committed to give updates about all status and information on it is transparency report (Article 7). Since the fourth 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
Zambia		907		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.
Zimbabwe		450	450	450	450	ZIMAC continue engaging authorities 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 of using live antipersonnel 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.

<sup>298</sup> 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.

<sup>299</sup> In its report submitted in 2022, South Africa indicated that that as of 31 December 2020 it retained 483 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

<sup>300</sup> 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.

<sup>301</sup> 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 a number of 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 Article 3. 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.

## Annex IV

### Article 5 - Survey and Clearance of Mined Areas

**Table 1: Progress reported in Implementation**

<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						187 307 502 <sup>302</sup>
Angola	31 December 2025	998	72	1 070	65 363 982	2 647 558	68 011 540
Argentina	1 March 2023						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 March 2027	690	6 597	7 287	18 166 578	851 443 442	869 610 000
Cambodia	31 December 2025		7 392	7 392		681 284 511	681 284 511
Chad	1 January 2025	72	48	120	56 014 433	21 678 562	77 694 995
Colombia	31 December 2025	261	312	573	1 945 749	1 855 679	3 801 429
Croatia	1 March 2026				99 389 044	50 295 872	149 684 916 <sup>303</sup>
Cyprus	1 July 2025						
Democratic Republic of Congo	31 December 2025						399 969 <sup>304</sup>
Ecuador	31 December 2022						40 056 <sup>305</sup>
Eritrea	31 December 2020						

<sup>302</sup> The remaining challenge of Afghanistan as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>303</sup> Croatia also reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 19.8 square kilometres.

<sup>304</sup> The remaining challenge of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>305</sup> The remaining challenge of Ecuador as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.



<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>
Ethiopia	31 December 2025						726 008 475 <sup>306</sup>
Guinea-Bissau	31 December 2022	9	43 <sup>307</sup>	52	1,093,840		1,093,840
Iraq <sup>308</sup>	1 February 2028	4 934	583	5 517	1 533 288 672	185 598 763	1 718 887 435
Mauritania	31 March 2026						
Niger	31 December 2024						177760
Nigeria <sup>309</sup>	31 December 2025						
Oman	1 February 2025						
Peru	31 December 2024						340 829
Senegal	1 March 2026	21	11 <sup>310</sup>	32	208 091		208 091
Serbia	1 March 2023		1	1		390 300	390 300
Somalia <sup>311</sup>	1 October 2027			4			559 537
South Sudan	9 July 2026	65	47	112	3 052 578	2 363 059	5 415 637
Sri Lanka	1 June 2028	534	87	621	13 521 355	1 917 538	15 438 893
State of Palestine	1 June 2028	4	69	73	354 992	18 510 889	18 865 881
Sudan	1 April 2023						
Tajikistan	31 December 2025	130	78	208	6 946 658	4 595 000	11 451 658

<sup>306</sup> The remaining challenge of Ethiopia as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>307</sup> Guinea-Bissau reported 43 suspected hazardous areas of unknown size located in 6 Regions.

<sup>308</sup> The remaining challenge reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

<sup>309</sup> Nigeria reported the presence of mined areas in four States, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Imo States.

<sup>310</sup> Senegal reported 11 suspected mined areas of unknown size.

<sup>311</sup> The remaining challenge reported for Somalia are sourced from its updated work plan submitted 1 June 2023.

<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>
Thailand	31 October 2023	59	82	141	18 137 899	11 550 616	29 698 515
Türkiye	31 December 2025			3 701			133 390 758
Ukraine	1 December 2023						
Yemen	1 March 2023	160	79	239	33 689 112	18 279 368	51 968 480
Zimbabwe	31 December 2025	6		6 <sup>312</sup>	18 302 728		18 302 728

**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						187 307 502 <sup>313</sup>
Angola	31 December 2025	998	72	1 070	65 363 982	2 647 558	68 011 540
Argentina	1 March 2023						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 March 2027	690	6 597	7 287	18 166 578	851 443 442	869 610 000
Cambodia	31 December 2025		7 392	7 392		681 284 511	681 284 511
Chad	1 January 2025	72	48	120	56 014 433	21 678 562	77 694 995
Colombia	31 December 2025	261	312	573	1 945 749	1 855 679	3 801 429
Croatia	1 March 2026				99 389 044	50 295 872	149 684 916 <sup>314</sup>

<sup>312</sup> Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 6 confirmed hazardous categorised into 113 sectors measuring 18,302,728 square metres.

<sup>313</sup> The remaining challenge of Afghanistan as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>314</sup> Croatia also reported mined areas under the authority of the Ministry of Defence measuring 19.8 square kilometres.

<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>
Cyprus	1 July 2025						
Democratic Republic of Congo	31 December 2025						399 969 <sup>315</sup>
Ecuador	31 December 2022						40 056 <sup>316</sup>
Eritrea	31 December 2020						
Ethiopia	31 December 2025						726 008 475 <sup>317</sup>
Guinea-Bissau	31 December 2022	9	43 <sup>318</sup>	52	1,093,840		1,093,840
Iraq <sup>319</sup>	1 February 2028	4 934	583	5 517	1 533 288 672	185 598 763	1 718 887 435
Mauritania	31 March 2026						
Niger	31 December 2024						177760
Nigeria <sup>320</sup>	31 December 2025						
Oman	1 February 2025						
Peru	31 December 2024						340 829
Senegal	1 March 2026	21	11 <sup>321</sup>	32	208 091		208 091
Serbia	1 March 2023		1	1		390 300	390 300

<sup>315</sup> The remaining challenge of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>316</sup> The remaining challenge of Ecuador as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>317</sup> The remaining challenge of Ethiopia as reported in its Article 7 report of 2022.

<sup>318</sup> Guinea-Bissau reported 43 suspected hazardous areas of unknown size located in 6 Regions.

<sup>319</sup> The remaining challenge reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

<sup>320</sup> Nigeria reported the presence of mined areas in four States, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, and Imo States

<sup>321</sup> Senegal reported 11 suspected mined 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>
Somalia <sup>322</sup>	1 October 2027			4			559 537
South Sudan	9 July 2026	65	47	112	3 052 578	2 363 059	5 415 637
Sri Lanka	1 June 2028	534	87	621	13 521 355	1 917 538	15 438 893
State of Palestine	1 June 2028	4	69	73	354 992	18 510 889	18 865 881
Sudan	1 April 2023						
Tajikistan	31 December 2025	130	78	208	6 946 658	4 595 000	11 451 658
Thailand	31 October 2023	59	82	141	18 137 899	11 550 616	29 698 515
Türkiye	31 December 2025			3 701			133 390 758
Ukraine	1 December 2023						
Yemen	1 March 2023	160	79	239	33 689 112	18 279 368	51 968 480
Zimbabwe	31 December 2025	6		6 <sup>323</sup>	18 302 728		18 302 728

**Table 3: Milestones for 2023 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		25,441,775
Argentina		
Bosnia & Herzegovina <sup>324</sup>		142.4

<sup>322</sup> The remaining challenge reported for Somalia are sourced from its updated work plan submitted 1 June 2023.

<sup>323</sup> Zimbabwe reported a remaining challenge of 6 confirmed hazardous categorised into 113 sectors measuring 18,302,728 square metres.

<sup>324</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina in its 2023 Article 7 report, provided annual milestones in square kilometres.

<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>
Cambodia		345,284,511
Chad		
Colombia	37	1 784 256
Croatia <sup>325</sup>		63.7
Cyprus		
Democratic Republic of Congo		
Ecuador		
Eritrea		
Ethiopia		
Guinea-Bissau		
Iraq <sup>326</sup>		158 097 330
Mauritania		
Niger		
Nigeria <sup>327</sup>		
Oman		
Peru	46	180 965
Senegal <sup>328</sup>	7	1 500
Serbia <sup>329</sup>		390 300
Somalia		
South Sudan	30	1 512 024
Sri Lanka		
State of Palestine	4	370 500

<sup>325</sup> Croatia in its 2022 Article 5 updated work plan, provided annual milestones in square kilometres.

<sup>326</sup> The milestones reported for Iraq are cumulative figures reported by DMA and IKMAA.

<sup>327</sup> Nigeria's extension request submitted in 2021 contained a national work plan to: i) Establish a National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) to address the threat (2021 and 2022), ii) Conduct a study visit to mine action programme (2021 and 2022), iii) Develop National Mine Action Standard (2021 and 2022), iv) Strengthen the coordination of delivery of EORE (2021-2025), v) Continue information collection efforts on the threat posed by anti-personnel mines, and vi) Develop a national mine action strategy and a work plan for implementation (2021 and 2022).

<sup>328</sup> Senegal reported that it projected to address the following mined areas 7 suspected mined areas in Ziguinchor Department, with one suspected mined area measuring 1,500 square metres and 6 suspected mined areas of unknown size in 2023.

<sup>329</sup> Serbia projected to address 390,300 metres in 2023 and to carry out a one-year non-technical survey (NTS) of Bujanovac municipality.

<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>
Sudan <sup>330</sup>		
Tajikistan	34	1 641 219
Thailand		9 233 724
Türkiye <sup>331</sup>		1.3
Ukraine		
Yemen <sup>332</sup>		
Zimbabwe		6 385 766

<sup>330</sup> Sudan in its 2021 Article 7 report, provided milestones for the period 2022-2023 including projected milestones all types of explosive ordnance.

<sup>331</sup> Türkiye reported milestones measuring an estimated 1.3 million square metres in Iğdir and Ağrı by the end of 2023 as part of the Eastern Borders Mine Clearance Project - EBMCP) – Phase-III and that non-technical survey on 448 areas is planned to take place in 2023 as part of the project.

<sup>332</sup> Yemen reported the following priorities for 2023: i) humanitarian response, ii) action on the path to fulfilling Article 5 mine clearance obligations, and iii) Coordination.

# 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 2023</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	X		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X	X	
Burundi				
Cambodia	X	X	X	
Chad	X	X	X	
Chile				
Colombia	X	X	X	
Croatia	X	X	X	
Congo (Democratic Republic of)				
El Salvador				
Eritrea				
Ethiopia				
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	
Iraq	X	X	X	
Jordan	X	X	X	
Mauritania				X
Mozambique				X
Niger	X			
Nigeria	X	X	X	
Nicaragua	X	X	X	

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Article 7 report submitted in 2023</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>
Palestine (the State of)	X			
Peru	X	X	X	
Senegal	X	X	X	
Serbia	X	X	X	
Somalia				
South Sudan	X	X	X	
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	
Sudan				
Tajikistan	X	X	X	
Thailand	X	X	X	
Türkiye	X	X	X	
Uganda	X	X	X	
Ukraine	X			X
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 victims<sup>333</sup></i>

<sup>333</sup> 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.



<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 victims<sup>333</sup></i>
Afghanistan	State Ministry for Martyrs and Disabled Affairs (SMOMDA, also known as MMD)	National Disability Strategy (2020-2030) <sup>334</sup>	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	7,250
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	9,374
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Victim Assistance Coordination Body at the Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAL)	Victim Assistance Action Plan (2019- 2025) <sup>335</sup>	Mine Victims Database at the BHMAL	1,780
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
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	2,869
Colombia	Mine Action Authority & Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP)	Action Plan of the Technical Secretary for Disabilities (annual)	Anti-personnel Mine Survivors	12,301

<sup>334</sup> The plan was being developed in 2019/2020.

<sup>335</sup> 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 victims<sup>333</sup></i>
			Information Service (SISMAP)	
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	607
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	34,138
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
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 <sup>336</sup>		Approx. 10,000

<sup>336</sup> 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 victims<sup>333</sup></i>
Niger	National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons (CNCCAI)			More than 500
Nigeria	National Humanitarian Mine Action Committee (NHMAC) and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD)			472
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 <sup>337</sup>
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) <sup>338</sup>	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) <sup>339</sup>	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) <sup>340</sup>	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	5,839

<sup>337</sup> Identification of mine victims to be completed – it is estimated that there are around 1,000 to 1,200 mine victims.

<sup>338</sup> 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.

<sup>339</sup> The plan was being developed in 2019/2020.

<sup>340</sup> 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 victims<sup>341</sup></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 <sup>341</sup>	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	2,444
Tajikistan	Tajikistan Mine Action Centre (TMAC)	Victim assistance has been integrated into disability related plans	Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database	886
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	728
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				644
Yemen	Mine Executive Action Centre (YEMAC)			8,632
Zimbabwe	Department of Disability Affairs (DODA) at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MOPLSW)	the National Policy on Disability	DODA disability database	283

<sup>341</sup> Ibid.

## Annex VI

### Article 9 – Implementation Measures

#### A. 75 States Parties that have reported that they have adopted legislation in the context of Article 9 obligations

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

**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. 46 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>Liberia</i>	<i>Solomon Islands</i>
Bahamas	Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Somalia
Bangladesh	Ecuador	Malawi	South Sudan
Barbados	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Suriname
Benin	Eswatini	Nauru	Togo
Bolivia	Gabon	Nigeria	Turkmenistan
Botswana	Gambia	Palau	Tuvalu

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

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